ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A COPPER PROCESSING FACILITY ON PORTION A OF FARM VOLUTEER 106 AT KHORIXAS, KHORIXAS DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION.

LEAD CONSULTANT:

Mr. Gideon Kalumbu
EnvironClim Consulting Services
P O Box 40506
Ausspannplatz
Cell: +264 81 2705001

PROPONENT:

SRIMEX Metals and Minerals Pty Ltd
P O Box 20660
Windhoek
Cell: +264 814121274 /+264 813621333

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
APPLICATION NUMBER	231031002391
DOCUMENT STATUS	FINAL
PROJECT TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A COPPER PROCESSING FACILITY ON PORTION A OF FARM VOLUTEER 106 AT KHORIXAS, KHORIXAS DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION.
CLIENT	SRIMEX Metals and Mineral (Pty) Ltd P O BOX 20660 Windhoek CELL: +264 814121274 /+264 813621333
PROJECT CONSULTANT	MR. GIDEON KALUMBU P O BOX 40506 AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK CELL: +264 81 2705001
LOCATION	KHORIXAS DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION
DATE	SEPTEMBER 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd, intends to establish and operate a medium size copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106. The processing facility will optimise the copper ore beneficiation process that includes gravity separation and floatation separation. The process will involve the crushing, grinding, sieving as well as floatation separator and dewatering.

Due to limited energy and water, the production of one ton of copper and water will be reused and recycle. Electricity will be sourced from existing power infrastructure in the area. Whereas water will be sourced from existing boreholes on the farm that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. As an effort to support small scale miners the copper ore will be sourced from some of the local small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the vicinity of Khorixas and Kamanjab. If the demand escalates, other areas in the region such as Opuwo will be considered too.

The proposed development will contribute immensely to the economy of the area and a number of people will be employed by the proposed project that will includes; machine operator, engineers, administration and technical and support staff. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will rely on the sustainable supplies of copper ore by the local small-scale miners. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, the company will enter into a financial and technical partner with some of the holders of exclusive prospecting licenses with potential deposit for base and rare metals.

There is a positive correlation in terms of the social impacts associated with the proposed development and has been rated a high significance. The main positive impact associated with the project includes job creation, training accompanied by capacity development as well as efforts to conserve the environment. A long-term agreement with the Vocational Training Centre that is anticipated to opened in Khorixas will be considered as an effort to offer internship programs to a substantial number of apprentices enrolling in different courses in order to expose them to the industry.

ABBREVIATION

DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

Tables of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Annexures

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred to as the proponent is of the intention to establish and operate a medium size copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106. The company had entered into an agreement with the owner of the farm Mr. Esau Somaeb to lease Portion A of Farm Voluteer 106 with an option to purchase. The lease agreement is effective from the 01 December 2023 until 31 May 2024. Thereafter, the company will purchase the farm as per the conditions of the agreement. The company intends to establish and operate a copper processing facility that employs the copper ore beneficiation process that includes gravity separation and floatation separation. The process will involve the crushing, grinding, sieving as well as floatation separator and dewatering. The project will use limited energy and water, about 100 cubic will be used in the production of one ton of copper and water will be reused and recycle. There is existing power infrastructure where electricity will be sourced. Water will be sourced from existing boreholes on the farm that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. As an effort to support small scale miners the copper ore will be sourced from some of the local small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the vicinity of Khorixas and Kamanjab and if the demand increase, other areas in the region such as Opuwo will be considered.

The planned project will contribute immensely to the economy of the area. The project will employ about 250 people. These will include; machine operator, engineers, administration and technical and support staff. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will rely on the supplies of copper ore to the processing facility. The project is estimated to cost around 300 million Namibian dollars. The proponent will also enter into a long-term agreement with the Vocational Training Centre that is anticipated to opened in Khorixas to offer internship opportunities to apprentices doing relevant courses in relation to the project.

The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the proposed development. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by **SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd** to conduct an Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed development.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed area is situated on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region (see **Figure 1** below). The proposed area covers an area of 50 Ha and is accessible via an existing track leading into the Farm that branch out of the C39 main road which stretches from Outjo to Khorixas.

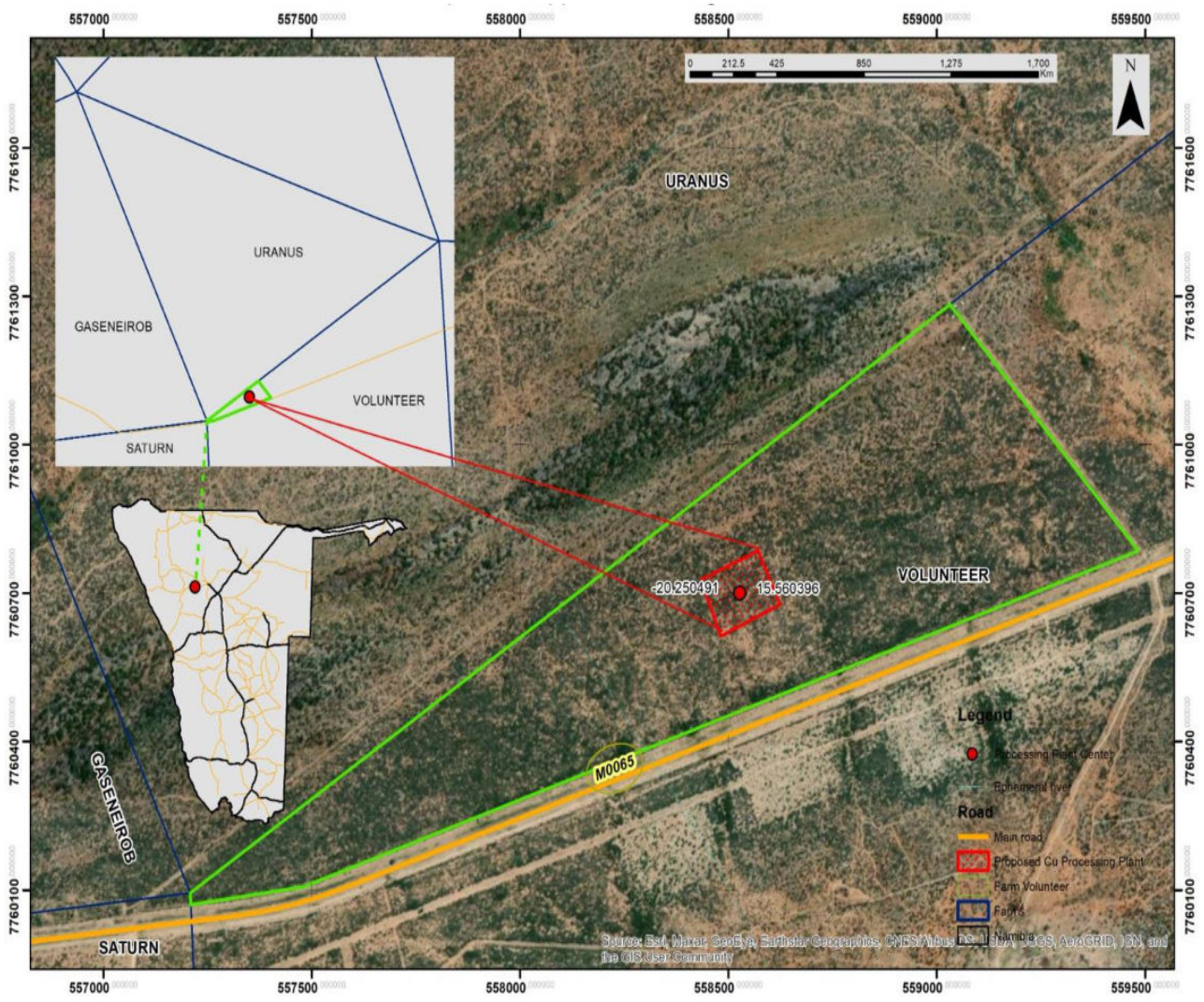


Figure 1: Location of proposed copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Volunteer 106, Khorixas District, Kunene Region (geo-reference point; **-15.564167S, 20.245556 E**).

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in accordance with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The purpose of the EIA is to provide adequate information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in order to afford them an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) includes the following steps, which are defined in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the proposed development;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed development;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed development and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed development.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) clearly specify that no construction of hazardous substance treatment and handling and storage should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Therefore, it is integral that a public consultation process must be undertaken in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate as well as submit an environmental

scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the proposed development.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment and operation of copper processing facility Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts related with the proposed project during the EIA and exterminate issues which are of diminutive concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any key environmental impacts to be taken into account before the proposed project is initiated.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose
- Inform the public about the proposed exploration activities
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project
- Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

Different areas in the region were taken into consideration for the purpose of establishing and operating a copper processing facility. However, Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 has been considered to be the most suitable areas due to numerous reasons. The area is strategically located within the copper rich zone that resonated in easing accessibility to the required copper ore. The area has accessibility to road-networks which made it suitable for logistic. Moreover, the area has access to water and electricity provision which are essential in copper processing and the technology required to process raw materials as part of value addition.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is basically referred as a reference point whereby all existing possibilities are evidently enlightened. The no-go alternative will include the option of continuing with the

existing and feasible opportunity. If the possibility of establishing and operating a copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 does not take place, this will result in societal and economic difficulties. The community of Khorixas as well as the small-scale miners in Kunene region will be deprived an opportunity to participate in mineral processing and value addition. Furthermore, the community will not exploit the employment opportunities associated with the proposed establishment and operation of the copper processing facility. Moreover, the community will also lose out on acquiring the necessary skills and knowledge transfers in mineral processing and value addition. The proposed development will further address the shortage of mineral processing facility in the country and respond to the call by the government that extractive industries should priorities value addition on minerals being mined in the country. This will curb the exportation of employment opportunity outside the country and at the same time it creates the much-needed employment opportunity and capacity development locally as well as value addition. The project will further contribute to the national economy through taxes and foreign currency exchange.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at … The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate. Further, the Act ensures that;	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	(a) Potential threats are considered timeously (b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project (c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act (No.11 of 1976)	This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.	Generation of Greenhouse Gases by the copper processing facility
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.	Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.	Provision of the EIA and guidelines
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties. Health: Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.	Establishment and operation of the copper processing facility has the potential risk of injuries. Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.	Ensure that the river systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following; • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the river.
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of copper ore delivery trucks to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of chemicals, fire and explosion risks.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation	The construction of the copper processing facility may unearth archaeological material.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	
Word's Best Practises	***Precautionary Approach Principle*** This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied. ***Polluter Pays Principle*** This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.	The construction and operation of the copper processing facility particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken into consideration when milling and waste disposal are taking place. In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

The mining industry in Namibia contribute approximately 10% on annual basis to the gross domestic product. Although Namibia is mineral rich country most of the minerals mined in the country are mostly shipped out of the country in raw form. There are very few processing plants in the country such as Dundee Precious Metals in Tsumeb and few in-house processing plants that are not open the small-scale miners. Therefore, SRIMEX Metals and Minerals (Pty) Ltd has identified a niche and intends to establish and operate a small to medium size copper processing plant approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas in the Kunene Region. The region has notably had a high copper concentration and numerous small-scale miners with valid mining claims are involved in copper mining. However, they have nowhere to take the mined raw materials for processing although the government is putting emphasise on the extractive industry to ensure that the mined raw materials must be processed locally. The copper processing plant will process more than 5 ton of copper per hour and the raw materials will be purchased from the small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the regions. Efforts will also be made to enter into commercial agreement with EPL holders to develop some of the assets into commercial venture. SRIMEX Metals and Minerals (Pty) Ltd will source funding and technical capacity from its technical partners in India to developed such assets. The demand for copper is anticipated to continue escalating due to its wide utilisation. Copper is extensively used in manufacturing of electric cables and other electric appliance because it conducts heat and electricity very well and can also be drawn into wires. Furthermore, copper can be used in construction for roofing and plumbing as wells as in industrial machinery for heat exchange purposes.

3.2 Copper ore processing

The copper ore that will be sourced from the small-scale miners with valid mining claims will be processed using the copper ore beneficiation process that includes gravity separation and floatation separation. The process will involve the crushing, grinding, sieving as well as floatation separator and dewatering. The copper ore will be crushed using jaw crusher to crush the ore into reasonable sizes. The crushed raw materials will then go through the grinding process to meet specific sizes. After the grinding process the grinded raw materials will go

through the spiral classifier to wash and classify the ore mixture. Thereafter, the cleaning and grading will take place and the ore will go through the floatation. The fine materials will then be sorted and allowed to dry. The dried copper concentrates will be used to manufacture different copper product locally while some of the concentrate will be send to India for further processing. The purpose of local processing is to create the much-needed employment opportunity and at the same time respond to the call by the government to ensure that there is value addition on the context mineral processing.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The planned project will contribute immensely to the economy of the region. The project will employ about 250 people. These will include; machine operator, engineers, administration and technical and support staff. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will rely on the supplies of copper ore to the processing facility. The project is estimated to cost around 300 million Namibian dollars. The proponent will enter into a commercial contract with the farm owner on a long-term leasing agreement with an option to purchase. The proposed project will also enter into a long-term agreement with the Vocational Training Centre that is anticipated to opened in Khorixas to offer internship opportunities to apprentices doing relevant courses in relation to the project.

3.4 Services

3.4.1 Energy Requirements

There are existing electricity infrastructures in the area, therefore, electricity will be sourced from existing NamPower grid that stretches through Farm Voluteer 106. A three-phase transformer will be purchased to connect the copper processing plant. The possibility of using a diesel generator as back-power source will be considered to ensure continuous power supply in the event of a power outage. As an effort to transform into green energy in order to reduce carbon footprint towards the green a renewable source of energy in the form of solar power will be explored and ultimately established.

3.4.2 Water supply

Water consumption will be integral in the production of copper and for domestic uses. The general water requirement for the project that entails recirculated water required in the production one ton of copper is approximately 100 cubic meters. Water will be sourced from the existing boreholes found on the farm that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. A water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

Figure 2: The existing borehole on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106, that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted.

3.4.3 Waste management

Waste is anticipated to be generated during the processing of copper. However, a cradle to grave approach will be employed, most of the waste that will be produced such as the slag will further be grinded and the remain will be used to manufacture bricks. The domestic waste materials that will be generated during establishment and operation of the copper processing facility will be disposed of at Khorixas landfill. A local reputable SME will be contracted to remove all solid waste from the site. Moreover, sewage will be removed from the site mobile toilets by means of sewer removal truck of the Khorixas Town Council at regular intervals and disposed of at the Khorixas sewerage ponds. As an effort to preserve the environment, sewerage must

be disposed in a manner that does cause harm to the environment. To ensure that consumable such as grease and lubricants are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner the proponent will work in conjunction with the suppliers.

4. Infrastructure Services

4.1 Housing and Offices

The proponent planned to demolished and upgrade the existing structures on the farm to be used as accommodation for the staff members. Two staff quarters will be established to accommodate the staff members particularly those who does not have houses in Khorixas. The staff quarters will be split in order to accommodate both man and woman and privacy will be given the highest priority. A guard's house will be erected at the entrance of the facility and registered all the vehicles and individual entering and existing the site. A site office will be constructed to handle all the administration related activities, while an option of opening the main office in Khorixas will be considered. Since the copper processing facility will be established some Kilometres east of Khorixas transport will be made to transport the employees with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00. Prevailing designated municipal boarding and drop off zones in Khorixas will be used.

Figure 3: The existing structure on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106, that will be demolished and upgraded to staff houses.

4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

A 3800 litters fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be utilised to transport fuel such as diesel required for the purpose of operating diverse equipment at the site. Whereas, lubricants and consumable materials will be kept in safe containers at a designated area at the project site. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and it is assumed that they are non- hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the available filling stations in Khorixas.

4.3 Roads

Access to the site will be gained via an existing track leading into the Farm that branch out of the C39 main road which stretches from Outjo to Khorixas. The access road will be graded on weekly basis. During windy condition the road will be watered and graded as a measure of controlling dust. Existing tracks on the farm will be used to access the staff quarters and new roads will only be initiated if there is a need and areas which are less ecologically sensitive will be considered.

4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

The proposed area has access to telecommunication network coverage for all service providers in the country. This will ensure effective communication and enable connectivity of essential services at the site. The use of cell-phones during working hours will be restricted to ensure that the safety of the workers is not compromised at all cost.

4.5 Security

A local security company from Khorixas or Outjo will be contracted to provide security services on daily basis at the site. Access to the site will be under strict control and under surveillance cameras. The registration of all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be recorded and license discs will be scan for record keeping and security purposes.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate

The proposed area is falling within the western highland that is characterised by trees and

shrubs. The area has an average annual rainfall of 200 mm – 250 mm. The average minimum temperatures are 4˚C - 6˚C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 32˚C to 34˚C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs illustrates the different climatic conditions of the area.

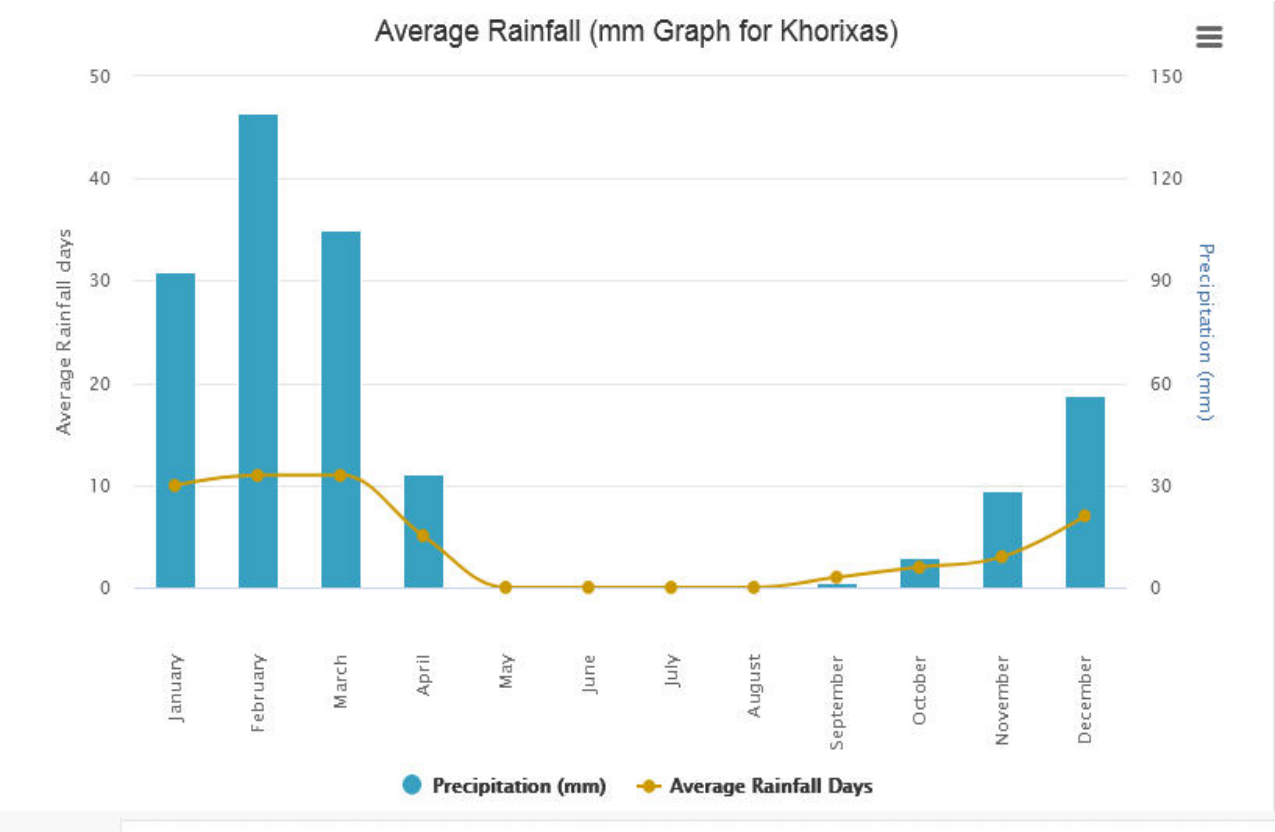


Figure 4: Average rainfall graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

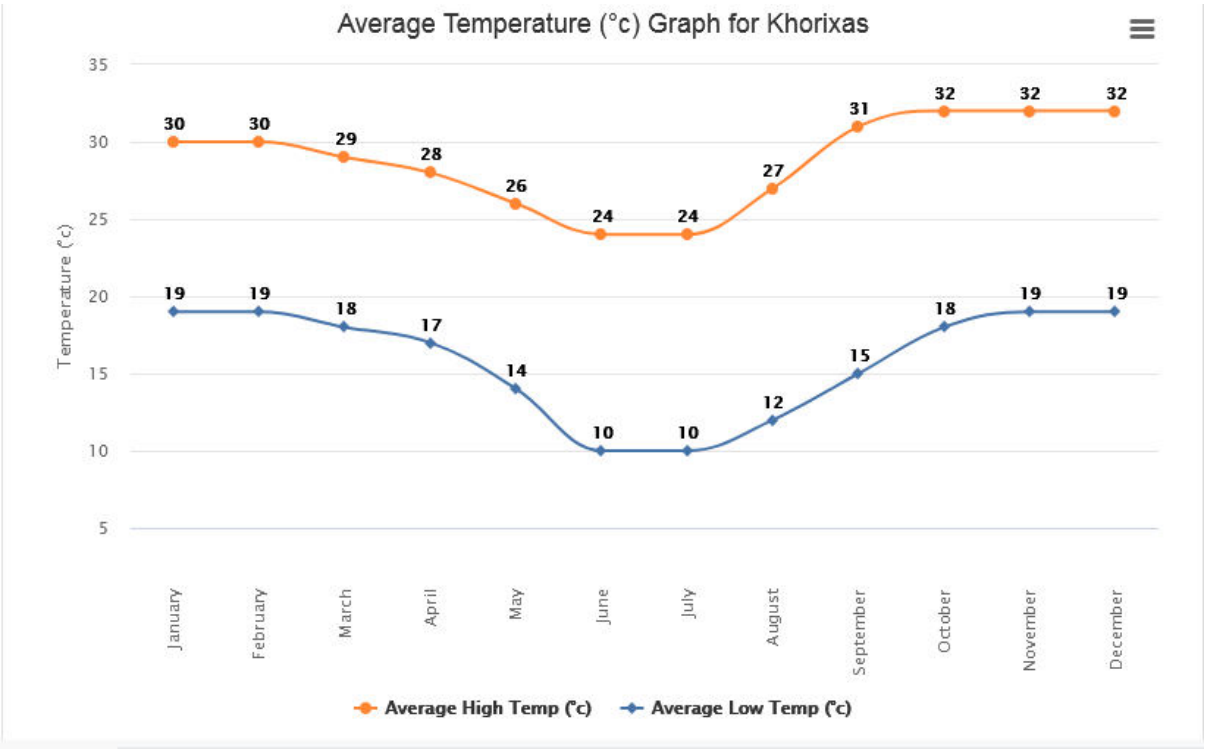


Figure 5: Average monthly temperature graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

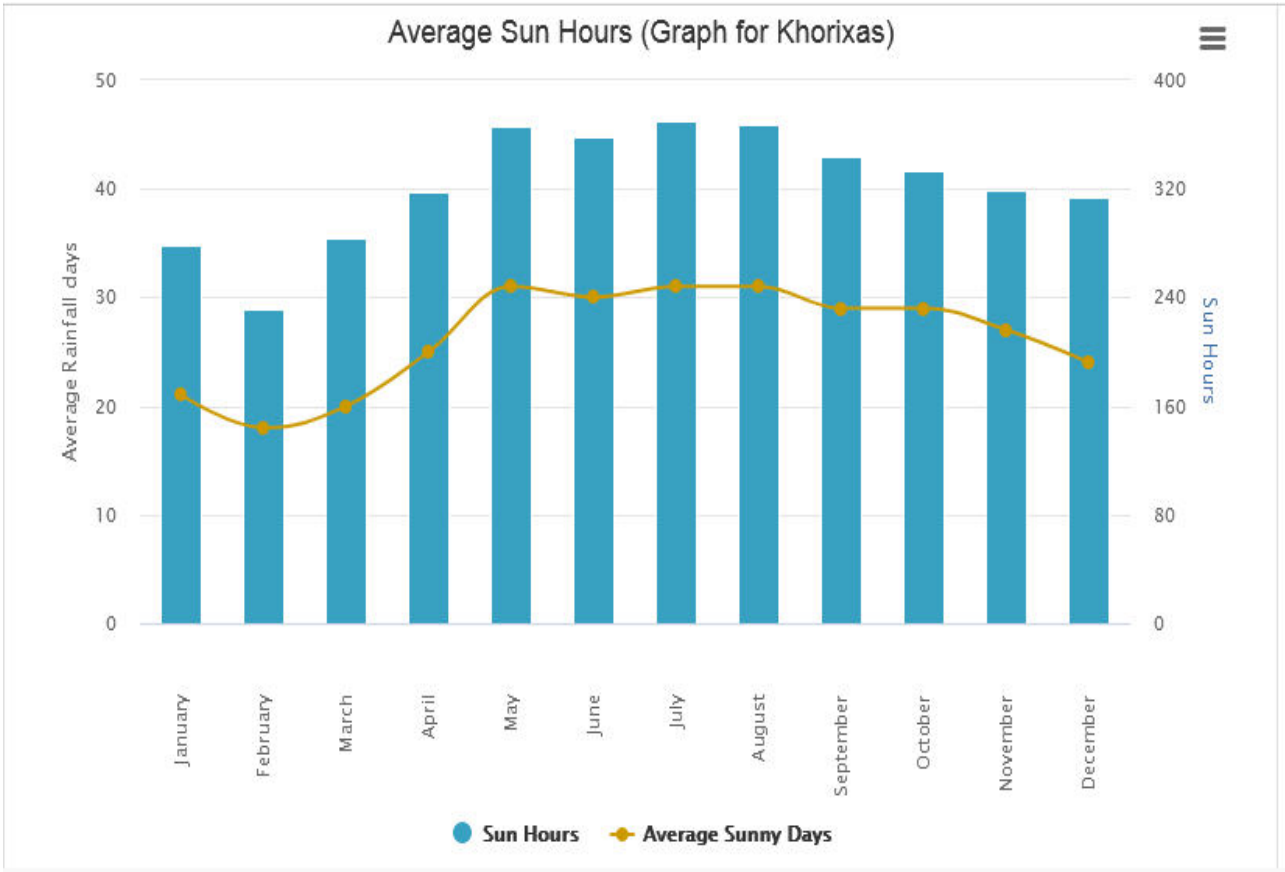


Figure 6: The average sun hours graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

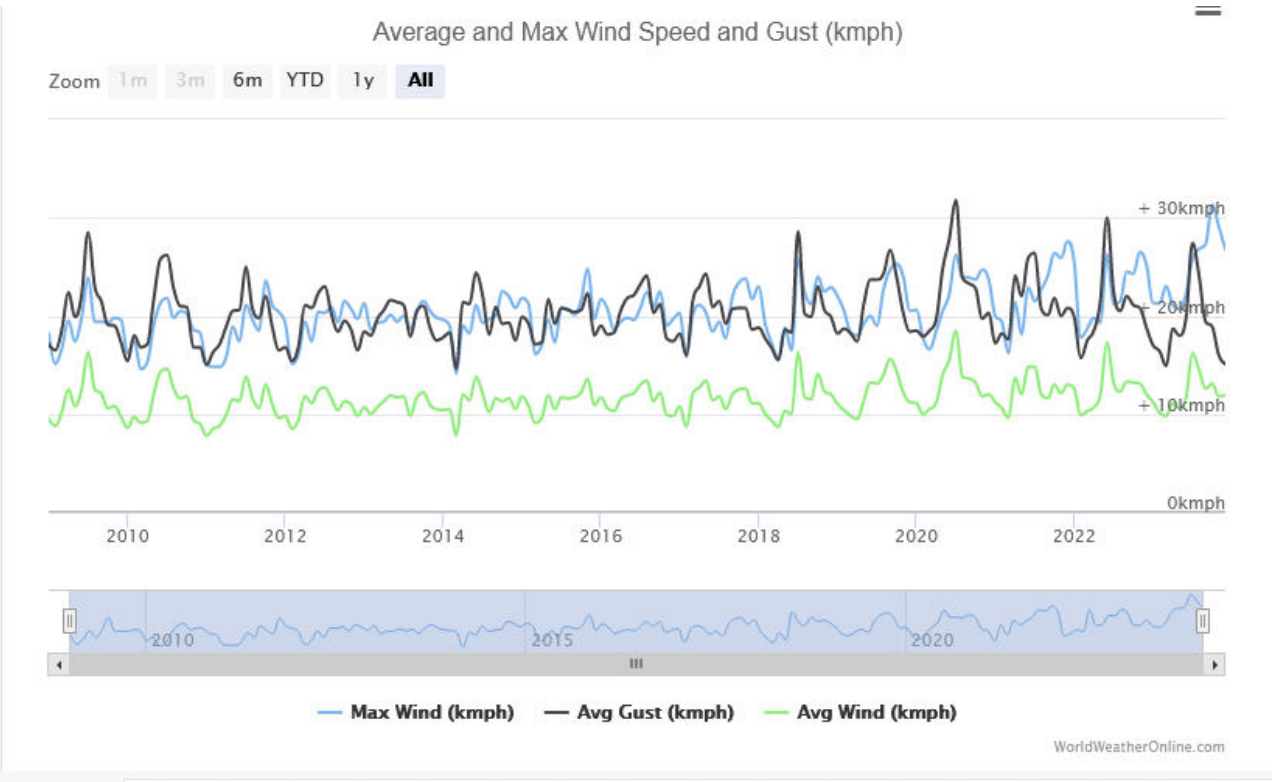


Figure 7: Average and maximum wind speed graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

Appropriate planning on the daily activities pertaining to the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility requires a thorough understanding of the climatic condition of the area. Some of the significant climatic variables that should be comprehended includes rainfall, temperature and wind. Recognising these climatic variables will be helpful in carrying out activities and assessing the risks associated with the project. There are likelihoods that these variables may influence the establishment and operation of the processing facility. As depicted in **Figure 4** rainfall in the area starts in September and ends April. Therefore, precaution should be taken during that period to ensure that the copper ore as well as copper concentrate is properly stored. Temperature should also be taken into consideration because it may influence the operation of the project. The average monthly temperature for the proposed area varies with some months recorded to be hotter while some months are cold as reflected in **Figure 5**. The average sun hours for the area is illustrated in **Figure 6** and it demonstrated the changes in the duration of available day-light over the year and this is imperative in ensuring effective planning. Since the project will involves the grinding and crushing of copper ore, it is out most important to have a comprehensive understanding of the wind dynamic for the area. This will

assist in effective planning and prioritising activities. The wind speed for the area from the year 2010 until 2022 is depicted in **Figure 7**.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 Geology

Farm Voluteer 106 falls within the Huab Complex. The complex geological formation covers the area that includes; intrusion of schist and flat areas. Mountainous terrain, with granite rock belts with major body of quartz are found in the area.

6.2 Geohydrology

The are no known underground water flow in the project area. However, the proposed area is underlain by moderately productive yet variable aquifer since there are dilapidated borehole that have been drilled in the area.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites in the area. Although there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Fauna Diversity

The assessment on biodiversity was carried out in November 2023 and the assessment includes; fauna, flora as well as reptiles and avian-fauna. Different literatures were consulted in order to amplify the field reconnaissance data. Although there were no wild animals recorded in the area during the site visit. The area is believed to harbour wildlife due to different microhabitat found in the vicinity. The area is also known to have wildlife conservation initiatives which includes game farms. This demonstrated that wild conservation is given the highest

priority. The wild animals anticipated to occur in the area includes wildlife resources such as; leopard, cheetah, giraffe, kudu and springbok. The presence of wild animals in the proposed area present certain possibilities of illegal hunting. Therefore, it's advisable to ensure that workers do not engage in any illicit wildlife related activities.

8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

Reptile species diversity is eminent in the area and its generally high. According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002) a total of 258 reptile species have been recorded for Namibia. The overall reptile diversity and endemism in the general area of Khorixas is estimated to be 21-24 species, respectively (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). Due to the proximity of Farm Voluteer 106 to Khorixas this can be related. The availability of different micro-habitats for reptile such as crevices, sandy and rocky terrain in the vicinity have increases the potential for reptiles to occur in the area. The table below presented the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the Farm Voluteer 106 as well as the surrounding areas.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of the Farm Voluteer 106, Farm Voluteer 106, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (√)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
Leptotyphlops occidentalis	Western Thread Snake	√	Endemic
Lycophidion namibianum	Namibian Wolf Snake	√	Endemic
Pseudaspis cana	Mole Snake	√	-
Pythonodipsas carinata	Western Keeled Snake	√	Endemic
Prosymna frontalis	South-western Shovel-snout	√	Endemic
Hemirhagerrhis viperinus	Viperine Bark Snake	√	Endemic
Dipsina multimaculata	Dwarf Beaked Snake	√	Endemic
Psammophis trigrammus	Western Sand Snake	√	Endemic
Psammophis notostictus	Karoo Sand Snake	√	-
Psammophis leightoni namibensis	Namib Sand Snake	√	-
Psammophis brevirostris leopardinus	Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes	√	-
Dasypeltis scabra	Common/Rhombic Egg Eater	√	-
Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus	Eastern Tiger Snake	√	-
Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus	Coral Snake	√	-
Elapsoidea sunderwallii	Sundevall's Garter Snake	√	Endemic
Naja annulifera/anchietae	Snouted Cobra	√	-
Naya nigricincta	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	√	Endemic
Leptotyphlops labialis	Damara Thread Snake	√	Endemic
Python anchietae	Anchieta's Dwarf Python	√	-
Python natalensis	Southern African Python	√	Vulnerable
Bitis arietans	Puff Adder	√	-

Bitis caudalis	Horned Adder	√	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
Geochelone paradalis	Leopard Tortoise	√	-
Psammobates oculiferus	Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise	√	-
Lizards			
Heliobolus lugubris	Bushveld Lizard	√	-
Nucras intertexta	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	
Pedioplanis breviceps	Short-headed Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Pedioplanis namaquensis	Namaqua Sand Lizards	√	-
Pedioplanis undata	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Pedioplanis gaerdesi	Kaokoveld Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus	Black-lined Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni	Giant Plated Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis undata	Western Sand Lizard	√	-
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus multilineatus	Kalahari Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus maltzahni	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
Trachylepis acutilabris	Wedge-snouted Skink	√	-
Trachylepis capensis	Cape Skink	√	-
Trachylepis hoeschi	Hoesch's Skink	√	Endemic
Trachylepis occidentalis	Western Three-striped Skink	√	
Trachylepis spilogaster	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	Endemic
Trachylepis striata wahlbergi	Striped Skink	√	-
Trachylepis sulcata	Western Rock Skink	√	-
Trachylepis variegata variegata	Variegated Skink	√	-
Monitors (Varanidae)			
Varanus albigularis	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Geckos			
Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis	Giant Ground Gecko	√	Endemic
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
Lygodactylus lawrencei	Lawrence's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus bicolor	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus capensis	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus fasciatus	Banded Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus kochii	Kock's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus turneri	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus oreophilus	Kaokoveld Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus punctatus	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic

Pachydactylus scutatus	Large-scaled Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus weberi werneri	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Ptenopus garrulus maculatus	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic
Rhoptropus barnardi	Barnard's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
Rhoptropus boultoni	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
Agamas (Agamidae)			
Agama aculeata	Ground Agama		
Agama anchietae	Anchietae Agama	√	-
Agama planiceps	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
Chamaeleo namaquensis	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-

The general area of Khorixas harbours a high diversity of reptiles and this can be related to Farm Voluteer 106. Reptiles are susceptible to anthropogenic development and that can be unfavourable to the population. Different factors associated with the proposed development may have some serious impact to the reptile population. Consequently, measures that are conservation oriented should be in place to ensure that there is no danger impose to the reptile population as result of the proposed development. All employees should be properly informed on the roles of reptiles in the ecosystem in particular to the fact that they are key stone species.

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the Farm Voluteer 106, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
Apus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Swift	-
Cypsiurus parvus	African Palm Swift	-
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	-
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	-
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	-
Falco chicquera	Red-necked Falcon	-
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	-
Hirundu albigularis	White-throated Swallow	-
Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Stiped Swallow	-

Hirundo semirufa	Red-breasted Swallow	-
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
Prinia flavicans	Black-chested Prinia	-
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	-
Mirafra africana	Rufous-naped Lark	-
Mirafra fasciolata	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
Mirafra sabota	Sabota Lark	-
Calendulauda africanoides	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
Ammomanopsis grayi	Gray's Lark	Endemic
Chersomanes albofasciata	Spike-heeled Lark	-
Certhilauda benguelensis	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
Eremopterix leucotis	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
Eremopterix verticalis	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
Calandrella cinerea	Red-capped Lark	-
Alauda starki	Stark's Lark	-
Bradornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	-
Namibornis herero	Herero Chat	-
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	-
Bualornis niger	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver	-
Ploceus rubiginosus	Chestnut Weaver	-
Quelea quelea	Red-billed Quelea	-
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	-
Vidua paradisaea	Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah	-
Vidua regia	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	-
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	-
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	-
Passer griseus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
Anthus similes	Long-billed Pipit	-
Serinus alario	Black-headed Canary	-
Crithagra atrogulariis	Black-throated Canary	-
Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus albogularis	White-throated Canary	-
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	
Emberiza flaviventris	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The area in general is appropriate for avian-fauna due to the presence of vegetation that made it suitable habitat for different bird species known to occur in the area. The fact that the area has limited disturbance this may attribute to a high species diversity of bird. The birds play

imperative functions in the ecosystem. Therefore, there is a need to conserve them and avoid any activities that may threat their survivals as well as their breeding potential. The likely impacts associated with the proposed development will be mainly localised. The main concern will be the clearing of some of the vegetation that form part of the nesting and breeding sites for the birds. Furthermore, the noise that will be emitted by processing facility will cause disturbance to birds and may result in birds migrating to other areas.

9. Flora Diversity

The proposed area is falling within the western highland characterised by *Colophospermum mopane*, *Catophractes alexandri*, *Acacia (Senegalia) mellifera*, *Acacia (Vachellia) erubescens*, *Terminalia prunioides, Zizphus mucronata, Croton gratissimus, Sterculia africana, Boscia albitrunca* and *Commiphora sp.* The most visible herb and grasses includes; *Monechma sp.* and *Eragrostis spp.*

Figure 8: The general area of Farm Voluteer 106, Farm Voluteer 106, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

Table 4: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of Farm Voluteer 106, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
Acacia hebeclada subsp.hebeclada	Occasional	-	-
Acacia mellifera	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia erubescens	Occasional	LC	-
Boerhavia cordobensis	Occasional	-	-
Catophractes alexandrii	Occasional	LC	-
Colophospermum mopane	Abundant	LC	-
Crotalaria damarensis	Occasional	-	-
Dichrostachys cinerea	Occasional	LC	-
Mundulea sericea	Occasional	-	-
Euphorbia virosa	Common	LC	-
Euphorbia glanduligera	Occasional	LC	-
Geigeria alata	Occasional	LC	-
Boscia albitrunca	Common	LC	F
Boscia foetida subsp. foetida	Occasional	LC	-
Abutilon angulatum. var. angulatum	Occasional	-	-
Acalypha segetalis	Occasional	-	-
Adenolobus garipensis	Common	-	-
Adenolobus pechuelii subsp. mossamedensis	Occasional	-	-
Amphiasma merenskyanum	Occasional	LC	NE
Blepharis gigantea	Common	LC	E
Cadaba schroeppelii	Occasional	LC	-
Cleome foliosa var. lutea	Occasional	-	-
Commiphora glaucescens	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	Common	LC	-
Commiphora virgata	Common	LC	-
Corchorus merxmuelleri	Common	LC	E
Crotalaria heidmannii	Occasional	-	-
Cucumis sagittatus	Common	-	-
Dicoma capensis	Occasional	-	-
Eragrostis porosa	Common	LC	-
Enneapogon desvauxii	Common	-	-
Emilia marlothiana	Occasional	-	-
Heliotropium giessii	Common	-	-
Hermbstaedtia odorata var. odorata	Occasional	-	-
Kohautia aspera	Common	-	-
Leucas pechuelii	Common	-	NE
Limeum myosotis var. myosotis	Common	LC	-
Limeum argute-carinatum var. argute-carinatum	Common	LC	-
Monechma cleomoides	Common	LC	-
Orbivestus cinerascens	Common	-	-
Ocimum americanum var. americanum	Common	-	-
Pachypodium leali	Occasional	LC	NE, F
Panicum lanipes	Common	-	-

Petalidium canescens	Common	LC	E
Petalidium lanatum	Common	LC	E
Plectranthus hereroensis	Common	LC	-
Polygala pallida	Occasional	-	-
Rogeria adenophylla	Common	-	-
Ruellia marlothi	Common	-	-
Seddera schizantha	Common	LC	-
Sesamothamnus guerichii	Common	LC	NE
Sesamum capense	Common	LC	-
Sesamum marlothii	Common	LC	E
Sida ovata	Common	-	-
Solanum capense	Common	-	-
Solanum rigescentoides	Common	-	-
Senecio eenii	Common	-	-
Stipagrostis hirtigluma subsp. pearsoni	Common	LC	-
Sterculia africana	Occasional	LC	F
Sterculia quinqueloba	Occasional	-	F
Tapinanthus mollissimu	Occasional	-	-
Tapinanthus oleifolius	Common	LC	-
Terminalia prunioides	Common	LC	-
Tinnea rhodesiana	Common	-	-
Ziziphus mucronata	Common	-	F

KEY: LC – Least Concern; **E**- Endemic; **NE**- Near - Endemic; **P**-Protected, **F** – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001).

Figure 9: *Sterculia africana* one of the forestry protected plant species recorded in the area.

Some of the plant species occurring in the area are protected and should not be disturbed at all cost.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Khorixas is one of the towns situated on the north west part of Namibia within the Kunene region and it's the administrative capital of the Khorixas constituency. The town is accessible via the C39 road that stretches from Outjo. However, there are other district roads leading to the town from different part of the region such as D2620 from Torra Bay and C43 road from Palmwag via Bersig and C35 road that connect the town to different towns including the coastal

towns. The town is known for the petrified forests that occur in close proximity with the town and it form part of the popular tourist's attraction at the town. The town is envisaged to become the beacon of the rare earth element due to carbonatite mineral deposit at Lofdal project situated approximately 25 Km north of the town. Small scale copper mining activities are also taking place in the vicinity and more copper deposit are anticipated to be discovered due to rich historical known gold and copper deposit in the area. Kunene region has a population size of 86 856 and the town of Khorixas is projected to have a population size of nearly 6 796 inhabitants and approximately 30% of the unemployment rate in the region of Kunene (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The town has limited economic opportunities and mainly relies of tourism as the main economic activity in the town and its surrounding areas as well as livestock farming. The town features a total of six schools namely; Cornelius Goreseb High School, Eddie Bowe Primary School, Welwitchia Junior Scondary School, Welwitchia Primary School, Th. F.! Gaeb Primary School and Versteendewoud. The town have a regional state hospital as well as some of the regional offices they are found in Khorixas. A state the art vocational training centre that is anticipated to change the face of the town is under construction and its nearly completion. The town has also a culinary school under the auspices of Namibia Wild Resort (NWR).

12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

12.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for a public consultation with all I&APs is mandatory through the EIA process. The consultation process includes providing an opportunity to the members of the public to comment on the proposed development. In terms of this project the public was given adequate time to provide their comments towards the proposed development. In order to reach out to the wider public site notices were placed at the notice boards of OK Supermarket, community hall in Khorixas as well as the main entrance of Farm Voluteer 106 along the C39 main road community hall. A public participation meeting was scheduled for the 23 September 2023 but no member of the public turned up for the meeting (See **Annexure D**). The public was further given time to comment on the proposed development, however, no comment or inputs had been received via the email platform. Please see **Table 5** below for activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given

time to comment on the project from **September 2023** to **06 October 2023** (See **Annexure B** proof of Newspaper advertisement).

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidente & Windhoek Observer)	**See Annexure C**
Proof of site notices	**See Annexure B**

12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **15th December 2023** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the proposed development.

13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The essence of this section is to provide a detail assessment methodology exploited to determine the significance, management, location and operational impacts establish and operate a medium size copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 and were necessary the probable alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the establish and operation of a medium size copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106. Currently the proposed development is not operative, however, by its nature, integrally indeterminate environmental assessment is therefore inaccurate. As an approach to deal with such ambiguity a standardised and internationally recognised procedure has been developed. Therefore, this study optimises such procedure to determine the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts associated

with establish and operation of a medium size copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 as detailed in **Table 6** below;

Table 6: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	**Description of the potential impact**
Nature Describe type of effect	**Positive**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. **Neutral**: The activity will have a no effect. **Negative**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.
Extent Describe the scale of the impact	**Site Specific**: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite). **Small**: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited). **Medium**: Within 5 km of the site (local). **Large**: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact	**Temporary**: <1 year (not included in the construction). **Short-term**: 1-5 years. **Medium**: 5-15 years. **Long-term**: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the operation or life span of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences). **Permanent**: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.

Intensity Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact	**Zero**: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered. **Very low**: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected. **Low**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered. **Medium**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way. **High**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of occurrence Describe the probability of the impact **actually** occurring	**Improbable**: Not at all likely. **Probable**: Distinctive possibility. **Highly probable**: Most likely to happen **Definite**: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
Degree of Confidence in predictions State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.	**Unsure/Low**: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%). **Probable/Med**: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%). **Definite/High**: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).
Significance Rating The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.	**Neutral**: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated. **Very low**: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary. **Low**: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some

	though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures. **Medium**: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures. **High**: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the above internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts. The magnitude of the impacts must be linked with the relevant standards (threshold value specified and source reference). The scale of impact is constructed based on the specialist knowledge of a definite field.

For each impact, the **EXTENT** (spatial scale), **MAGNITITUDE** (size or degree scale) and **DURATION** (time scale) are defined. These standards are optimised to establish significance of the impact, beginning with the event where there is no mitigation required and then with the most effective mitigation measures established. The implementation of effective mitigation measures underlies with the proponent, in this case **SRIMEX Metals and Mineral (Pty) Ltd** and their acceptance and eventually endorsement with the relevant environmental authority.

The **SIGNIFICANCE** of the impact is subsequent in view of the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The significance is further informed by the nature of the impact as well as the receipt environment.

14. MITIGATION MEASURES

A mitigation hierarchy of action has been adopted as response to the proposed development. The mitigation hierarchy includes; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation (See **Figure 10** below). Its highly acceptable to acknowledge the positive benefit associated with the proposed development towards the receiving environment and in the event if there are negative impact associated with the proposed development to optimise the mitigation measures stipulated in the hierarchy.

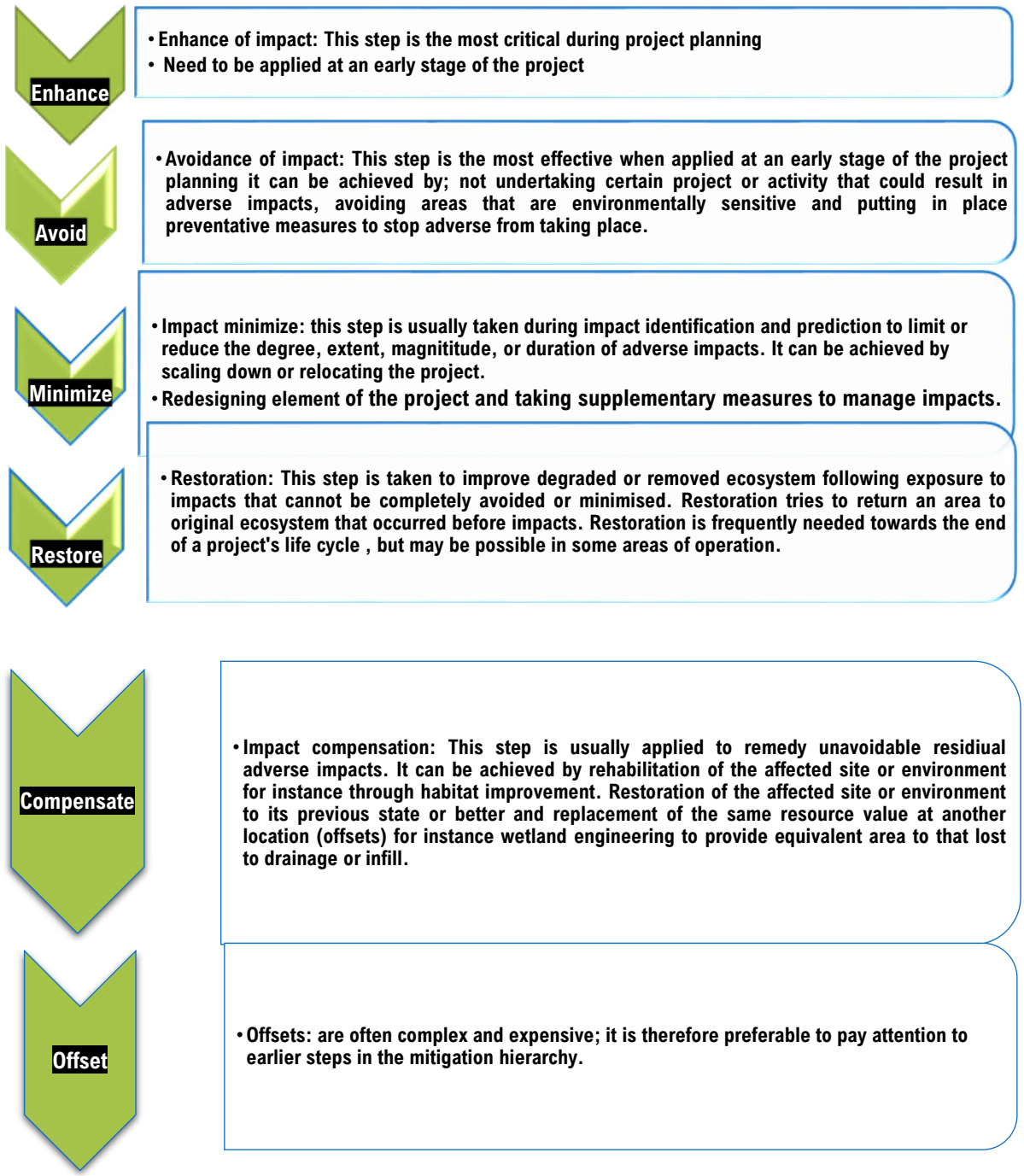


Figure 10: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section explains the bio-physical and socio-economic environmental impacts associated with the proposed establishing and operation of a copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 as detailed in Section 3. The long-term impact associated with the proposed development as well as short terms impacts such as construction of the site office and other

associated infrastructure have been taken into consideration. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the proposed development will allow the MEFT: DEA to comprehend with the proposed development as well as the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The decision by the authority on the environmental acceptance of the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 and setting of conditions (should the proposed development be authorised) will be guided by this section as well as the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The reference point and potential impacts that occur as result of the proposed establishment and operation of a copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 are explained and assessed with suggestion on possible mitigation measures. In addition, reference has been made on the possible cumulative impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed establishment and operation of a copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106.

15.1 Impacts during the construction phase of the copper processing facility

A significant alteration to the receiving environment is anticipated to take place upon the commencement of the construction of the proposed copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106. Its therefore, advisable to barricade the construction area and clearly demarcate the of-loading zones as well as the base camp.

15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possibilities that during construction and operation of the copper processing facility that some contaminant may infiltrate the soil and cause risk to underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground water there should be unremitting monitoring on the infiltration of heavy metals and trace element from point source. Due to the persistent and bioaccumulation of heavy metals and trace element associated activities of this nature water continuous water monitoring and analysis to a reputable laboratory should be given the highest priority. Furthermore, precaution should be taken to ensure that there are no fuel leakages on vehicles during construction and operation of the copper processing facility. If there will be refuelling of vehicle onsite extra caution should be made for the tank to be mounted on stilts to avert any

leakage. It is also advisable to ensure that that surface water is not polluted during the rainy season.

15.1.2 Noise Impacts

The crushing of copper ore that will take place at the proposed copper processing facility will emit noise and contribute to noise pollution. Chronical noise pollution is detrimental to the quality of life for animals as well as human. Noise can be nuisance and attribute to stress among wild animals and human. The copper processing facility may emit noise emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level during the crushing. Therefore, the employees will be exposed to the noise for an extended period during working hours. It is suggested that, employees should be provided with ear protecting apparatuses and should be afforded sufficient breaks.

15.1.4 Dust and emission impacts

Anthropogenic dust particles are anticipated to be produced during the operation of the copper processing facility due to the release of black carbon from fossil fuel. In general, the air quality of the area which is considered to be objectively good. The releases and exposure to tiny particles and related pollutants may potentially cause adverse impact to the air quality in the area. The movement of vehicles such as delivery trucks may also contributes to the generation of dust. Hence, its recommended that construction as well as the operation of the copper processing facility should be undertaken in accordance with the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).

15.1.5 Impacts on biodiversity

The area proposed for this development is slightly disturbed because of some charcoal processing that has been taking place on the farm. There are also some dilapidated structures found at the proposed site hence the impacts on biodiversity will be entirely localised and negligible. However, due to a reasonable size of land required for the project the proposed development will requires the removal of some of the vegetation in order to accommodate the required infrastructure and support services for the project. Its therefore, anticipated that there will be minimal impacts on the flora occurring in the area as well as micro-habitat for fauna.

15.1.6 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The visual and sense of place for the area will be transformed to a certain degree. There will be heaps of sand and aggregate at the site particularly during the construction phase. Once the structure for the copper processing facility are erected there be alteration to the usually visual and sense of place for the area resulting in a loss of aesthetic values of the area. It's advisable for the proposed copper processing facility to camouflage with the natural terrain of the area in order to reduce the visual intrusion. Furthermore, the magnitude of this impacts will mainly depend on the aesthetic values committed to the preliminary aesthetic importance of the area by the interested and affected parties.

15.1.7 Soil pollution

Soil contamination is likely possible as a result of copper processing. Excessive copper in topsoil may pose a serious negative impact on plant including microorganisms that play an integral function in the ecosystem. Contaminated soil has the potential of inhibiting plant growth or even cause mortality. Therefore, the proponent should ensure that there is soil toxicity analysis undertaken on periodic basis to ensure that there is no soil pollution taking place.

15.1.8 Social Impacts

The level of unemployment in the region as well as in the country as a whole is exponential increasing. The youth has made up a high percentage of the unemployed population. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the creation of employment opportunities in the country. The secondary sector of the economy such as manufacturing often take up a large number of people that unemployed. Hence this development is anticipated to employ a sizeable number of the unemployed people particularly the youth in Kunene region. The proposed development will further contribute enormously to the national economy through taxes as well as capacity development.

15.1.9 Traffic Impacts

The proposed development will not generate a significant additional traffic that will have an impact on the existing road networks. There will be limited trucks that will transport construction materials to the site during the construction phases as well as trucks that will transport copper

ore that will be sourced from small scale miners across the region during the operational phase. Small light vehicles will be used to transport personnel's, goods and certain materials for the purpose of rendering support services such as maintenance and servicing during the construction and operational phase of the copper processing facility. Its thus, advised that the construction and the operation of the copper processing facility should be carried as per schedule and vehicles should follow to usage of delineated right of ways, in order to condenses the impacts to a very low significance.

15.1.10 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

The project will source power from the existing NamPower overhead powerline that stretches through the farm from Khorixas to Outjo. Electricity will be required to supply power to the copper processing facility as well as the office, on site kitchen and sleeping quarters for the employees. While water that will be required for domestic usage and cleaning of equipment's will be source from the existing borehole that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted to supply water to proposed project. As an intervention to ensure that water conservation receive the highest priority, water will be used sparingly and where possible water recycling initiatives will be imposed.

15.1.11 Waste Management Service Impacts

Although the proposed development intends to optimise a cradle to grave approach in terms of copper processing. In general, a project on this nature is anticipated to generate waste that includes industrial waste, domestic waste and sewerage waste. Therefore, there is a need for ablution facility and provision for solid waste management services. The proponent will supply adequate sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a good hygienic condition. The proponent will be accountable for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of the waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Khorixas. Various wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided at the site to handle solid waste fraction. The generated domestic waste will be disposed of at Khorixas landfill. A service level agreement will be entered with the proponent and credible local SME to provide a solid waste management service at the site.

15.1.12 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

There will be limited chemicals that will be used for the purpose of copper processing since the proposed project will not require the use of chemicals. In the event that any chemicals application will be required. The proponent should consult the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) for a detailed guideline on how to ensure the safety of the environment and as well as the employees. Generally, hazardous substances have the potential to result in serious negative repercussion on the environment if they are not correctly handled, therefore, any hazardous substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container.

15.1.13 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The copper processing facility has the potential of causing pollution on the environment and ultimately attributing to human health issues due to waste product associated with ore processing. A long-term exposure to high doses of copper dust can be detrimental to human health and the environment. Therefore, a continuous monitoring of copper dust should be implemented. A temporary workforce is expected to occur because people will start migrating into the area to search for employment opportunity. The past project has demonstrated that migrant workers may have opportunities to interact with the local community. This may generate a significant risk due to the development of social conditions and sexual behaviours that contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is attached to this report as **Annexure F**. The essence of the of the EMP is to formulate measures that will mitigate adverse impact associated with the environment as well as to protect the environmental resources and enhance the quality of the environment where feasible. The EMP will further provide guidelines on the decommissioning phase of the project in order to condenses the negative impacts associated with the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility.

17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A synopsis of the significance of the possible impacts associated with the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility is described in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 7** below). The summary of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts have been detailed in the environmental matrix. Therefore, the matrix needs to be considered as it plays a significant role in ameliorating any possible impacts associated with the proposed development.

Table 7: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation of copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium - Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Dust and Emission Impacts	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Soil Pollution Impacts	Copper processing activities	Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	**Probable**	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

The purpose of this section is basically to summarise on the assessment report based on the environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation of copper processing facility on Portion A at Farm Voluteer 106 as detailed on Table 7 and make appropriate recommendations. A substantial number of the negative impacts associated with the proposed development are falling within the **medium** to **medium-low** significance. The medium significance rated for some of the negative impacts can be mitigated to negligible significance with the application of the suggested mitigation measures. The mitigation measures for the proposed development are provided in **Section 15** and comprehensive details of the mitigation measure are detailed in the EMP in **Annexure F** should be read together with this report.

The impacts on biodiversity is rated medium, however, the impact will be localized to the areas the proposed site only. The protected plant species found in the area such as *Sterculia africana* should be avoided at all cost. A compensation program should be initiated to ensure that the lost plant species are re-introduced in the area and care should be provided to guarantee their continuous survivals until they are fully established. The prospect of wild animals occurring in the area may entice employees to engage in illicit activities such as illegal hunting. Therefore, any apprehensive illegal activity related to poaching should be reported to the nearest police station in Khorixas or anti-poaching unit within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

There is a positive correlation in terms of the social impacts associated with the proposed development and has been rated a high significance. The main positive impact associated with the project includes job creation, training accompanied by capacity development as well as efforts to conserve the environment. The proposed development will also address the call by the government for the extractive industry to add value addition to mineral as an effort to generate more benefits through employment creations, high tax revenues, export earning as well as reducing volatility of export revenues.

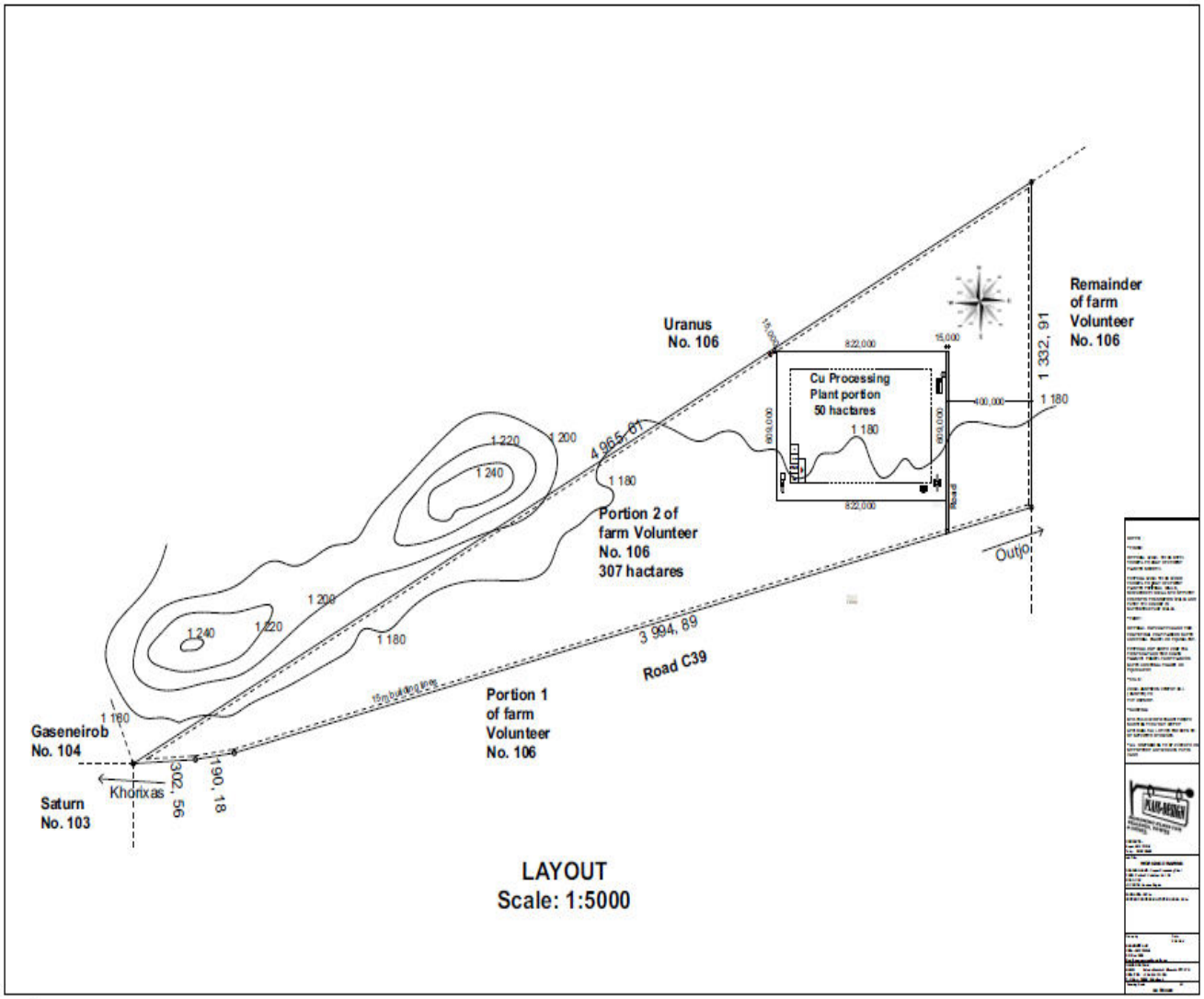
There is a high degree of assurance in the environmental assessment undertaken for this project, that is adequate and appropriate for the decision-making process predominantly in

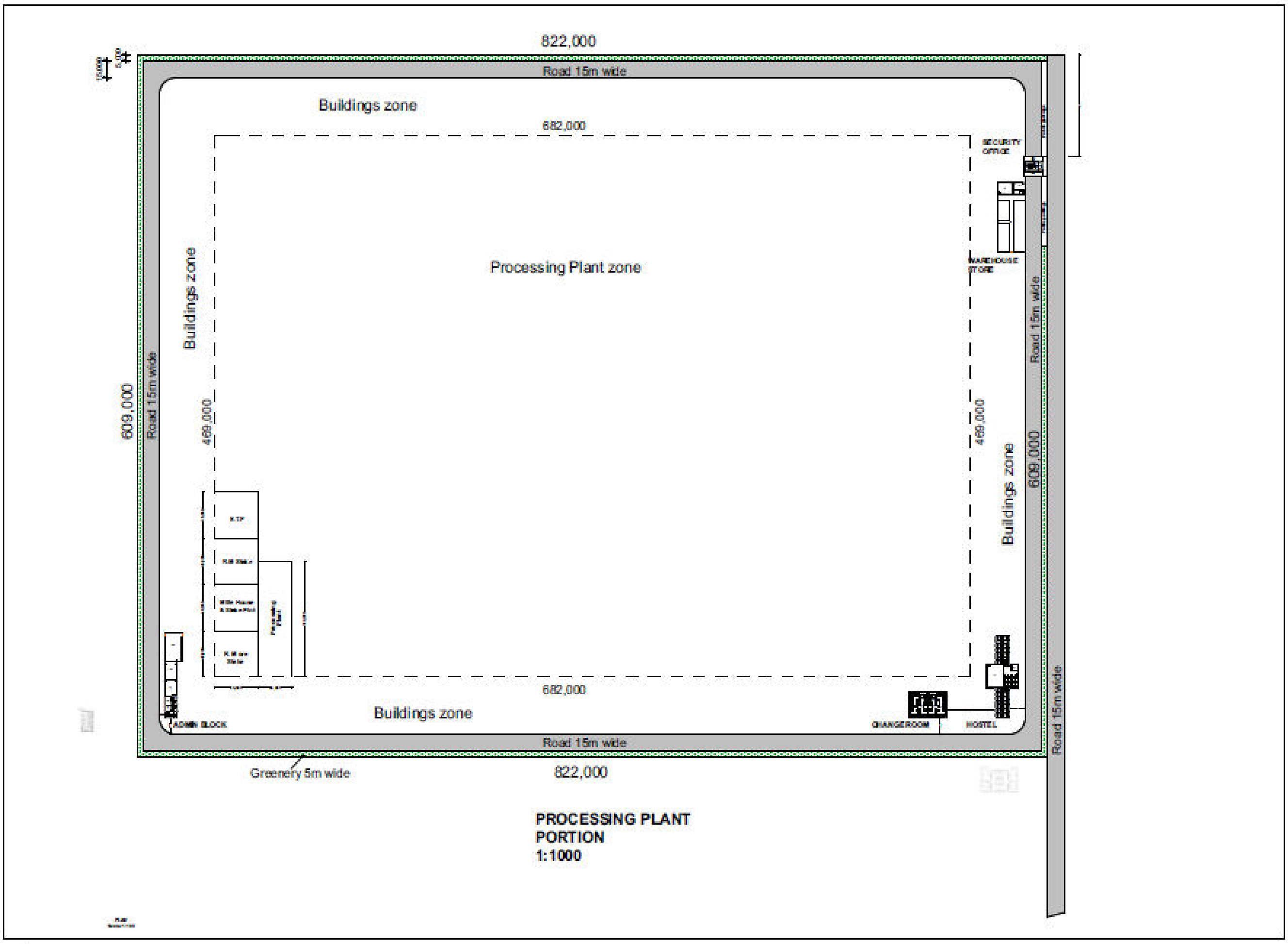
terms of the environmental impacts associated with the project. The information available at the project planning stage are significant, therefore, this project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. However, due to incessant changes on the environment, regular monitoring must be undertaken and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to continuously carry out an environmental audit for the purpose of submitting to the office of the Environmental Commissioner and ensure environmental safe-guard.

REFERENCES

- Herbarium of Namibia (WIND). 2015. BRAHMS Database. National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND), National Botanical Research Institute, MAWF, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Klaassen, E. & Kwembeya, E. 2013.A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants. National Botanical Research Institute: Windhoek.
- Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. A. (eds) 2009. Le Roux and Müller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia.
- Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T. 2003.Atlas of Namibia. David Philips Publisher. Cape Town.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2002. Atlas of Namibia. Comp. J. Mendelsohn, A. Jarvis, T. Roberts and C. Roberts, David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town.
- Mwesigye A. R. M. and Tumwebaze B. S. 2017. Water contamination with heavy metals and trace element from Kilembe copper mine and tailing sites in Western Uganda; implications for domestic water quality, (169): 281-287.
- Namibia Statistic Agency (NSA), 2011. Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Main Report. Available at: http://nsa.org.na/page/publications.
- Newmans, K. 2000. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd
- Van Oudtshoorn, F. 1999. Guide to grasses of southern Africa. Briza Publications, Pretoria, South Africa.
- World Weather on-line, 2023. Available at: http://www.worldweatheronline.com/ Khorixas

Annexure A: Preliminary layout for the proposed copper processing facility




822,000
Road 15m wide
Buildings zone
682,000
SECURITY OFFICE
WAREHOUSE STORE
Processing Plant zone
Buildings zone
Road 15m wide
609,000
469,000
469,000
609,000
Buildings zone
Road 15m wide
682,000
Buildings zone
ADMIN BLOCK
CHANGE ROOM
HOSTEL
Road 15m wide
Road 15m wide
Greenery 5m wide
822,000
PROCESSING PLANT
PORTION
1:1000


SECURITY
OFFICE
CHANGE ROOM
ADMIN BLOCK
WAREHOUSE
STORE
HOSTEL
Scale:
1:100

Annexure B: Proof of Agreement of lease incorporating an option to purchase

AGREEMENT OF LEASE INCORPORATING AN OPTION TO PURCHASE

MADE AND ENTERED INTO BY AND BETWEEN:

ESAU SOMAEB
ID Number: 610727 1002 1
P O BOX 75 Khorixas, Namibia
Email: N/A
TELEPHONE NO.: +264 81 257 7067
(The registered owner acting in person, hereinafter called the Lessor/Seller)

and

SRIMEX METALS & MINERALS PTY LTD
A registered Namibian Company No.: 2022/0027
Duly Represented by: JANGA REDDY BODDAM
Passport Number: P704 9594
P O BOX: 20660, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: srimex.jangareddy@gmail.com
CELL NO.: +264 81 412 1274
(hereinafter called the Lessee/Purchaser)

1. **PROPERTY DETAILS**

The Lessor lets and the Lessee hereby hires the property described as:

CERTAIN:	PORTION 1 OF FARM VOLUNTEER
FARM NUMBER:	106
SITUATE:	OUTJO DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION REGISTRATION DIVISION "A"
MEASURING:	2380.5214 Hectares
HELD:	By Deed of Transfer No. **T 7703/2022**
TYPE OF RENTAL:	**Agricultural/Commercial Land**

(Hereafter called the Property)

2. **DURATION OF THE LEASE and PURCHASE PRICE AND PAYMENT**

2.1. This lease shall commence on **1 December 2023** and terminate on **31 May 2024** upon the effluxion period of the lease agreement, thereafter the Lessee shall purchase the Property in the sum of N$ 6,332,186.92 (**Six Million Three Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand One Hundred and Eight-Six Namibian Dollars and Ninety-Two Cents)** from the Lessor. Payable as follows: -

2.2. A deposit: N$ 604 473.82 (**Six Hundred and Four Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Three Namibia Dollars, comma Eighty-Two Cents**), to be aid into the following account:

Annexure C: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:
(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Midma Investment cc

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:
PLACE: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas
DATE: 8th September 2023
TIME: 10h00
CONTACT: +264 815955643
EMAIL: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

PROPONENT: SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:
PLACE: Khorixas, Kunene Region
DATE: 23rd September 2023
TIME: 10h00
CONTACT: +264 815955643
EMAIL: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Uis within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

PROPONENT: Mr. Tomas Alfeus

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:
PLACE: Community meeting place, Tsomsob Village
DATE: 9th September 2023
TIME: 10h00.
CONTACT: +264 815955643
EMAIL: environclim@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE OPERATION OF FARMS NAMIB PLAAS93 AND NAMIB FONTEIN91, AS GUEST FARMS, ARANDI DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Title of Activities: Operation of Portion 1 of farm Namib Plaas 93 and Portion 1 of farm Namibfontein 91 as Guest Farms.

Location: Arandis District, Erongo region

Proponents: *Namibplaas Farming cc*: farm Namib Plaas93

Living Adventure Tours cc: farm Namib Fontein91

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com **The last day to submit inputs is on 22 September 2023.**

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

cube media servers
Web design and hosting, without the fuss.

...DON'T BE THAT BUSINESS WITHOUT A VOICE

ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE ADVERTISE

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that **Environmental Impact Assessements** (EIAs) and **Public Participation Processes** (PPPs) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations to allow for mineral exploration activities on four (4) **Exclusive Propecting Licences** (EPLs) located as indicated below.

On completion of the aforesaid EIAs and PPPs, four formal applications will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner (EC) in the Ministry of Environment, Foretsry and Tourism (MEFT) for consideration to grant an **Environmental Clearance Certificate** (ECC) for each EPL so as to allow the commencement of exloration activities.

Proponent	Transcend Mining (Pty) Ltd
Listed Activity	Mineral Prospecting and Exploration
EPLs & Locations	EPL7583 - covers partilly Otjozondujupa & Omahake Regions EPL7584 - covers partially Otjozondjupa & Omaheke Regions EPL7752 - Otjozondjupa Region EPL8013 - Otjozondupa Region
Mineral Groups Targetted	Base and Rare Metals, Dimensions Stones, Industrial Minerals, Non-nuclear Fuel Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Metals
Intereted and Affected Parties (IAPs)	All AIPs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, inputs, objections and or concerns with respect to the envisaged activities. A Background Information Document (BID) on each EPL is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 28 August 2023 to 30 September 2023
EIA Consultant:	Ekwao Consulting Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 418 3125 Email: ekwao@iway.na (Joel Shafashike)

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessement** (ESIA) and **Public Consultation Process** (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below:

On completion of the aforesaid ESIA and PCP, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an **Environmental Clearance Certificate** (ECC) allowing the commencement of the listed activity.

Activity	The upgrading of tourist roads to low-volume seals roads in Etosha East National Park (from Okaukuejo to King Nehale entrance gate including the Halali de-tours and via Namutoni Resort. Total length of roads to be upgraded is 214 km.
Proponent	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Toruism
Consultant	Tulipamwe Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd
Intereted and Affected Parties (IAPs)	AIPs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, objections and or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration. No public meetings will be held.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 28 August 2023 to 22 September 2023
EIA Consultant:	Ekwao Consulting Cell: 081 127 3027 Fax: 088 645 026 Email: ekwao@iway.na (Joel Shafashike)

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Midma Investment cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas
Date: 8th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Uis within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Tomas Alfeus

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community meeting place, Tsomsob Village
Date: 9th September 2023
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
NOTICE

INTENTION TO ALIENATE PORTION X OF REMINDER OF THE FARM HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS NO.133 MEASURING 8.7 HECTARES IN EXTENT TO MESSRS HENK BURGER VIDE PRIVATE TREATY NEGOTIATION

By virtue of Council Resolution CO10/28/06/2023/06th/2023 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(t) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate Portion X of the Remainder of the Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No.133 measuring in extent 8.7Hectares at a selling price of N$ 435 000.00 (Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Namibian dollars) only, by way of private treaty negotiation to Messrs Henk Burger for the development of a recreational site.

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

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

Enquiries: Ms. Bianca B. Hamutenya on 064 502027, E-mail: Property.Officer@hbaymun.com.na

The Chief Executive Officer
P O Box 61
Henties Bay

England squad to face Ukraine and Scotland includes Jordan Henderson and Harry Maguire

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 05 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: ORIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Khorixas, Kunene Region
Date: 23rd September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Midma Investment cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas
Date: 8th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Uis within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Tomas Alfeus

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community meeting place, Tsomsob Village
Date: 9th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

England manager Gareth Southgate has included Jordan Henderson and Harry Maguire in his squad for September's games against Ukraine and Scotland.

Midfielder Henderson, 33, has been picked after leaving Liverpool to join Saudi Arabian side Al-Ettifaq in July.

Centre-back Maguire makes the squad despite not having played for Manchester United so far this season.

England play Ukraine in a Euro 2024 qualifier on 9 September in Poland, and Scotland in a friendly on 12 September.

The game against Scotland at Hampden Park is to mark the 150th anniversary of that fixture.

Arsenal striker Eddie Nketiah and Chelsea centre-back Levi Colwill get their first call-ups to the England squad, while midfielder Kalvin Phillips is also included, even though he has yet to play for Manchester City this season.

Chelsea forward Raheem Sterling is again absent, having been left out of England's last two squads.

Tyrone Mings, Luke Shaw and John Stones are out injured, while fellow defenders Ben Chilwell and Fikayo Tomori are recalled.

Liverpool right-back Trent Alexander-Arnold has been listed in midfield, having played there for the wins against North Macedonia and Malta in June.

Short presentational grey line

England squad

Goalkeepers: Sam Johnstone (Crystal Palace), Jordan Pickford (Everton), Aaron Ramsdale (Arsenal)

Defenders: Ben Chilwell (Chelsea), Levi Colwill (Chelsea), Lewis Dunk (Brighton & Hove Albion), Marc Guehi (Crystal Palace), Harry Maguire (Manchester United), Fikayo Tomori (AC Milan), Kieran Trippier (Newcastle United), Kyle Walker (Manchester City)

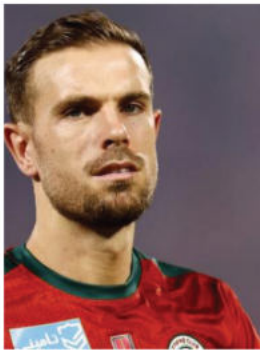
Midfielders: Trent Alexander-Arnold (Liverpool), Jude Bellingham (Real Madrid), Conor Gallagher (Chelsea), Jordan Henderson (Al-Ettifaq), Kalvin Phillips (Manchester City), Declan Rice (Arsenal)

Forwards: Eberechi Eze (Crystal Palace), Phil Foden (Manchester City), Jack Grealish (Manchester City), Harry Kane (Bayern Munich), James Maddison (Tottenham), Eddie Nketiah (Arsenal), Marcus Rashford (Manchester United), Bukayo Saka (Arsenal), Callum Wilson (Newcastle United)

'Raheem isn't particularly happy about it'

Sterling is one of England's most experienced players, having been capped 82 times, but he has not played for the national side since the World Cup quarter-finals in December.

He missed England's Euro 2024 qualifiers in March with injury and was left out of the summer's international matches by mutual decision to allow his body to recover.



He has started in Chelsea's first three Premier League matches, scoring twice and registering an assist in Friday's 3-0 win over Luton.

Southgate said he did not think any of his attacking players deserved to be left out in place of Sterling.

"Sterling was not available for the last two and of course that's given other people the opportunity to play well and to establish themselves in the group," Southgate said.

It's a difficult call and Raheem is not particularly happy about it, but I understand that because he's an important player for us.

"I'm convinced he's going to have an excellent season with Chelsea."

'It is for Henderson to decide when he speaks'

Henderson has 77 England caps, spoke to Southgate about his future England prospects before completing his move to the Saudi Pro League.Henderson has been criticised by some LGBTQ+ campaigners over the transfer, as same-sex sexual activity is illegal in Saudi Arabia. The player has publicly supported the LGBTQ+ community in the past.

"It's for Jordan to decide when he is going to speak and how he speaks," Southgate told BBC Radio 5 live.

"I'd be pretty certain that his views on life haven't changed at all.

"I think he realises that by making the decision he has made it's going to bring a certain level of scrutiny and criticism."

Southgate said he was "a bit lost" on how to answer questions about a potential negative fan reaction to Henderson following his move.

"You walk in to try and talk about a squad announcement based on football decisions and increasingly we are navigating such complex political aspects that I'm not really trained to do," he added.

"There are lots of different ownership models of clubs in England, there are lots of players playing in countries where there are different religious beliefs.

"I don't really know why a player would receive an adverse reaction because of where he plays football."

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and reminder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Khorixas, Kunene Region
Date: 23rd September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and reminder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and reminder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Midma Investment cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas
Date: 8th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

nvironclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application ill be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental mpact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

ROJECT NAMES:

nvironmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, maruru district, Erongo Region.

ROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Uis ithin the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

ROJECT DESCRIPTION:
he project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and are metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

ROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

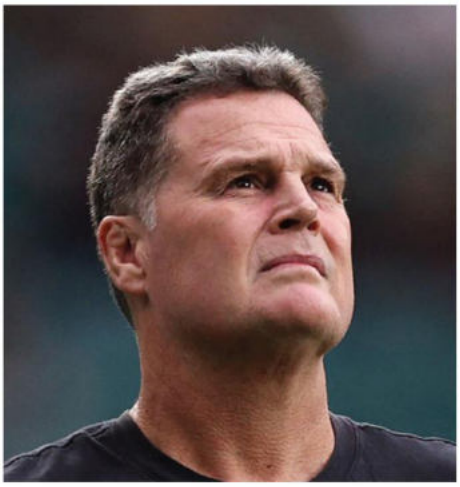
roponent: Mr. Tomas Alfeus

nvironmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

EGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns r questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

public participation meeting will be held as follows:
lace: Community meeting place, Tsomsob Village
ate: 9th September 2023
ime: 10h00.
ontact: +264 815955643
mail: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services



South Africa's Director of Rugby Rassie Erasmus feels the Springboks are well placed to retain their World Cup title. Photo: Adrian Dennis/AFP

Springboks have better balance and depth than in 'bonus' 2019 triumph, says Rassie Erasmus

NICK SAID

If winning a Rugby World Cup is a squad effort then the Springboks are better placed than most to retain their title with strength in depth across the park and much of the experience gained in lifting the trophy four years ago retained.

South Africa's director of rugby Rassie Erasmus previously revealed that the squad selected for their 2019 World Cup triumph was really with this year's tournament in France in mind and their victory was a "bonus".

"When we were appointed as coaches (in 2018), we started thinking about 2023. 2019 was a bonus, but 2023 was always our big plan. We were looking at our squad age and when the guys were going to mature," Erasmus told "Inside the Boks", a South African Rugby Union documentary series.

While they have lost some players to injury along the way – flyhalf Handre Pollard and centre Lukhanyo Am the most notable – they have depth in all positions far beyond what they enjoyed in Japan four years ago.

The team selected for their Pool B opener against Scotland in Marseille on Sunday, with their now standard 'Bomb Squad' 6-2 split between forwards and backs on the bench, sees no drop-off in quality between starters and replacements, potentially giving head coach Jacques Nienaber the '80-minute game' he craves.

"I definitely think we have more depth than we had in 2019," Nienaber told reporters. "We have nine players participating in their third Rugby World Cup and a whole lot in their second."

For many teams the bench split would be a huge risk and expose their backline in the case of injuries but Nienaber said he has forwards who can fill a role among the backs if necessary.

"That's why we went for a 6-2 split on the bench – we have players who have that ability to play there if they have to, but that would be delving into tactical stuff (that I don't want to give away). If that should happen, we will adapt."

Nienaber has certain fundamentals he believes are important against top test nations and the Springboks have been evolving their depth to deliver on those from the first minute to the last.

"Rugby is always going to stay the same," he said. "You have to get possession to score points and for that you will need proper set-pieces, then you will need momentum when you attack.

"Then when you defend you must contain them.

There's the kicking game in between. If you're not getting momentum, you're not getting quick ball, you exchange it for territory, kick the ball away and put pressure on them."

WANT TO ADVERTISE?
CALL: 0817234373 EMAIL: sales@observer.com.na | marketing@observer.com.na

Annexure D: Proof of notices for public participation placed at the site and OK Supermarket noticeboard at Khorixas

Annexure E: Proof of no member of the public turn up for a public participation meeting

Annexure F: **Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner**

Annexure G: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)