



African Meat Supplies

Construction and Operation of an Aboveground Fuel Storage Tank on Industrial Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands, Oshakati, Oshana Region.

Scoping EIA Report

Prepared for:
African Meat Supplies

APP-003915



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Scoping EIA Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the wake of higher fuel prices, African Meat Supplies (AMS), a leading meat processing company based at Oshakati, has resolved to install an aboveground fuel storage tank on its business premises, located on Erf 2397, Extension 5. The tank has a storage capacity of 23 000 litres and its installation is an activity which requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In this regard Ekwao Consulting (Ekwao) has been appointed by AMS to handle its ECC authorisation process.

Erf 2397 is in the industrial section of the town and zoned as such. The land measures about 40 000 m² in extent and the activities conducted by AMS are in conformity with the zoning. The tank will store fuel for the exclusive use of the company's fleet of trucks and an onsite standby diesel powered generator. The installation has a small footprint of about 30 m² while the operation has a low impact on the environment.

Adequate mitigation measures have been provided in the EMP and it is recommended for such measures to be implemented. The overall responsibility with respect to the tank specifications, (overfill protection, leak detection, fuel level gauge, spill kits, etc.), installation and training of personnel for the operation to is vested with the supplier of the tank (Puma Namibia).

The EMP should be used as an on-site reference document and kept in the office. There is no provision made in the EMP for the decommissioning of the fuel tank. This is because the validity of an ECC is normally three years while the business of AMS is well managed and destined to go on for many years into the future.

It is recommended that an ECC be granted to African Meat Supplies for the installation and operation of an aboveground fuel tank.

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ANNEXURE A : ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

LIST OF ACRONMYS

Acronym	Expansion
AMS	African Meat Supplies
BAT	Best Available Technology
BID	Background Information Document
COVID-19	'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.'
EC	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ha	hectare
HPP	The Harambee Prosperity Plan
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
m ²	square meters (10 000 m ² = 1 ha)
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NSI	Namibia Standards Institute
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Participation Process
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SHE	Safety, Health & Environment
VCF	Veterinary Codon Fence

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Expansion
Activity	In terms of the Environmental Management Act, an activity means a physical work that a proponent proposes to construct, operate, modify, decommission or abandon or an activity that a proponent proposes to undertake.
Anthropogenic Impact:	Anthropogenic Impact: Human impacts on the environment which include changes to the biophysical environments, ecosystems, biodiversity and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by human activities including global warming and environmental degradation.
Assessment:	An assessment means the process of identifying, predicting and evaluating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significant effects of activities on the environment; • the risks and consequences of activities and their alternatives and options for mitigation with a view to minimise the effects of activities on the environment and to maximise the benefits and to promote compliance with the principles set out in section 3 of EMA;
Environmental Commissioner	Means the Environmental Commissioner appointed in terms of section 16 of the Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007.
Listed activity	In terms of EMA, a listed activity means an activity listed in terms of section 27(1) or 29 of the EMA for which an Environmental Clearance Certificate is mandatory.
Environmental Clearance Certificate	Means an Environmental Clearance Certificate issued in terms of section 34 or 37 of the Environmental Management Act, authorising a listed activity to be undertaken.
Biodiversity:	The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial marine and other aquatic ecosystem and ecological complexes which they are part of
Authorisation	Means an approval, licence, permit or other authorisation by a competent authority in respect of a listed activity.
Biological diversity	Means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including amongst others, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems;
Competent Authority	A competent authority” means - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an organ of state which is responsible, under any law, for granting or refusing an authorisation; or • the competent authority identified in terms of section 30 of the Environmental Management Act ;
Environment	The ‘environment’ is defined in EMA ‘ as the complex of nature and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural environment that is the land, water and air, all organic and inorganic material and all living organisms, and • The human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.
Environmental Impact:	Environmental impact is any change to the environment whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially, resulting from an organization activities, products or services
Environmental Management Plan (EMP):	A working document on environmental and socioeconomic mitigation measures which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all phases of a proposed development.
Hydrocarbon	Any class of organic chemical compounds composed only of the elements of carbon (C) and hydrogen (H) which are the principal constituents of petroleum and natural gas. The carbon atoms join together to form the framework of the compound, and the hydrogen atoms attach to them in many different configurations. They serve as fuels and lubricants as well as raw materials for the production of plastics, fibres, rubbers, solvents, explosives, and industrial chemicals.
Sensitive Area	A sensitive area or environment is described as an area or environment where a unique ecosystem, habitat for plant and animal life, wetlands or conservation activity exists or where there is high potential for ecotourism
Sustainable Development	In the context of EMA, sustainable development means human use of a natural resource, whether renewable or non-renewable, or the environment in such a manner that it may equitably yield the greatest benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

Africa Meat Supplies (henceforth, AMS), is a leading private company in the meat economic sector, unlocking commercial opportunities in the entire value chain of the red meat sector, north of the veterinary cordon fence (VCF). Headquartered at Oshakati, AMS is involved in the sourcing of livestock, slaughtering, processing, value addition and downstream distribution of meat products through its own managed modern shops situated in the towns of Outapi, Eenhana, Omuthiya, Ondangwa and Omuthiya.

AMS would like to install an aboveground fuel storage tank on its premises, in order to procure fuel in bulk and has appointed Ekwao Consulting (Ekwao) to handle the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) authorisation process.

1.2 Legal Requirements

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007) in short EMA, the installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank is a listed activity, which may not be undertaken without an ECC having been granted by the Environmental Commissioner (EC) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The specific activity contemplated by AMS is listed under section 9.5 of the EIA Regulations Government Gazette No. 4878, dated 7 February 2012 as an activity which may not be undertaken without an ECC having been granted.

1.3 Location of the Study Area

The installation will be done on the premises of the company, being Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands in the municipality of Oshakati. The company premises are located in the industrial section of the town and the zoning is industrial and therefore compatible with the activities conducted by AMS (**Figures 1 & 2**).

The meat processing facility is on land measuring about 40 000 m² (4 ha) and therefore adequate to meet the requirements of the business. Access is provided via a tarred street road.

1.4 Project Description

The project entails the installation of 1 x 23 000 litres of aboveground diesel storage tank for use by the company's fleet of trucks and a standby diesel powered generator at the meat processing facility. The site is currently a brownfield site, given its location in the industrial area of Oshakati, one of the fastest growing towns in the country.

1.5 Scope of the EIA

A Background Information Document (BID) on the project envisaged by AMS was prepared by Ekwao and submitted to the office of the EC which allocated the application, this reference number **APP- 003915**.

Given the volume of the fuel storage tank, the EC has requested the scope of the EIA to cover, amongst others, the following aspects:

- An Environmental Assessment (EA) scoping study.
- An Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- And a Public consultation process.



Figure 1: Project Site – Bird View

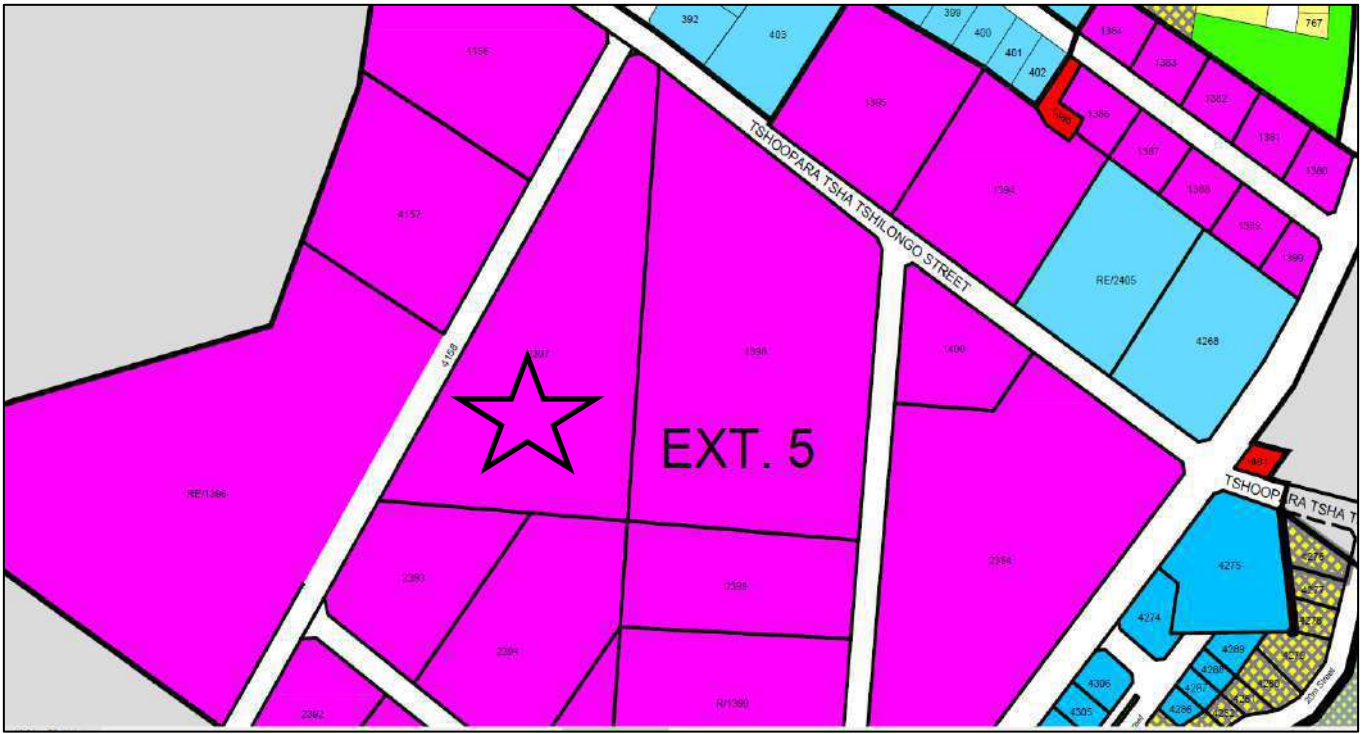


Figure 2: Site Location - Layout



Figure 3: Entrance to Shop



Figure 4: Building Materials at the Site



Figure 5: Project Footprint – Looking West



Figure 6: Project Footprint - Looking SE



Figure 7: View Looking SW

2. EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1 Access to the Site

The site is in extension 5 of Oshakati Townlands a formalised area specifically allocated and zoned for industrial activities (**Figures 1 & 2**). Access is provided from Tshoopora Tsha Thsilongo Street which is a tarred road (**Fig. 2**).

2.2 Water Supply

Water is available and supplied from the water network system installed and maintained by the Oshakati Town Council. The project does not require the use of water.

2.3 Electricity Supply

Electricity is available on the site and supplied from Premier Electricity – the electricity distributor in the town of Oshakati. Minimal electricity is required by the project – primarily to power the fuel dispensing device (pump). In addition, AMS has installed solar panels on the rooftops of its building in order to supplement the expensive electricity sourced from the grid (**Figures 6 & 7**).

2.4 Sewage System

The site is connected to the sewer system of the local authority. The project has no bearing to the sewer (**Fig. 9**).

2.5 Site Drainage

The landscape is relatively flat but has a minor slope to the west where a large floodplain (oshana) that passes through the town of Oshakati lies as seen in **Figures 1, 8 & 10**. The natural drainage from the site is therefore in towards this oshana.

2.6 Waste Handling

During the construction and operational phases, waste (solid and liquid) has to be taken care of, as provided for in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared for the development. Suitable waste skips have to be provided and waste disposed of, at an offsite landfill.



Figure 8: Water Pond to the NW



Figure 9: Manhole



Figure 10: Vegetation around Dry Ponds

3. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

AMS uses about 30 000 litres of fuel per month for its fleet of trucks and a standby diesel powered generator. Buying this amount of fuel from local retail service stations at the current pump price of about N\$23.00 in Oshakati has become a major input cost for the business of the company, squeezing the operational margins and constraining its competitiveness in the market and ultimately its profitable and sustainability going forward.

4. ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

When conducting an EIA, it is a requirement of EMA that reasonable and feasible alternatives should be considered and assessed with the objective to achieve the same end result as that offered by the preferred project alternative. For this specific project, three scenarios were considered:

- Existing Site Scenario,
- Alternative Site Scenario, and
- The 'No Go' Alternative/Scenario.

4.1 Existing Site Scenario

The existing site is owned by AMS for over fifteen years and has been developed to meet the specific requirements of the business. It is zoned for industrial applications which is the core business of AMS. The standby generator is on the same premises and the trucks are parked and kept on the same land when not on the road.

The existing site is also big enough to accommodate future expansions of the company. The existing site scenario is therefore the best option for the project.

4.2 Alternative Site Scenario

It is common knowledge that, land both communal and commercial is a scarce commodity in the country. For AMS to look for an alternative site for the construction and operation of 1 x 23 000 litres of aboveground fuel storage tank is not only a cumbersome process but there is no guarantee that any such site will be successfully secured.

AMS has already made huge capital investments on the land as depicted in **Figures 1 & 3**. The option of an alternative site is thus not a feasible proposition at this stage. In fact, no alternative site was assessed because there is no alternative site.

4.3 The 'No Go' Alternative

The 'No Go' alternative in respect to the proposed development implies that the status quo is maintained. From an extreme environmental perspective, this option is perhaps the most suitable alternative, because it ensures non-interference with the existing conditions.

However, since the proposed development does not result in unacceptable environmental impacts, the 'No Go' alternative is not a desirable alternative and therefore not supported.

5. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

5.1 National Laws and Policies

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment are required to have an EIA conducted according to the Namibian legislation. The following legislations are applicable to the proposed developed:

Table 1: Legislative Framework

Legislation	Main Aspects
Environmental Management Act (Act. No. 7 of 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It defines what the environment is and encourages sustainable management of the environment when natural resources are being exploited/extracted for the benefit of the residents/citizens. b) It also provides for a process of assessment and control of activities that are likely to pose significant effects on the receiving environment.
Environmental Management Regulations (Gazetted on 12 February 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Heralded the implementation of the Environmental Management Act almost five years after the Act was approved by the legislature. b) Presents a list of activities that require an ECC prior to commencement. c) Regulates and provides guidelines on how EIAs must be conducted.
Local Authority Act (Act No. 23 of 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act defines the powers, duties and functions as well as terms of office of local authority councils. b) Provides services such as water, electricity, sewage, waste removal, etc. to residents within a local area. c) Regulates effluent discharge into the sewer system. d) Issues Certificate of Fitness to all types businesses including factories operated within the town boundaries.
The Petroleum Products & Energy Act (Act No.13 of 1990 as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act makes provision for the procurement, handling, storage and distribution of petroleum products. b) Empowers the line Minister to increase/decrease pump fuel prices in the country as well as for the imposition of levies on energy sources. c) Also provides for the issuing of various permits including Consumer Installation Certificate
Road Fund Administration Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regulates traffic and use of public roads including aspects related to road safety, vehicle licensing, roadworthiness, Mass Distance Charges, abnormal loads. b) Also administers and handles the fuel levy rebates to bulk users such as mining companies, farmers, etc.
Public and Environmental Health Act (Act No. 1 of 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act provides for a legal framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system and for matters incidental thereto. b) It deals and provides guidelines on noise generation and control thereof within an urban environment. c) Also deals with waste management, handling or collection, waste disposal, waste recycling, sanitation, etc.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides for the control of hazardous substances with potential to cause harm, injuries and even death. b) Also provides for the manufacture, handling, storage, sale, use, disposal, etc. of hazardous substances.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides control of noxious or offensive gases and matters incidental thereto. b) Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.
Water Resource Management Act (2004)	<p>The following permits are required in terms of the Water Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o water abstraction permits; o domestic effluent discharge permits (site offices, construction camp); industrial effluent discharge permits; o water use for dust suppression; and water reticulation permits (pipelines). <p>Will be superseded by Water Resources Management Act 2013 once the regulations are implemented in the future.</p>
The Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The act makes provision for combating and prevention of soil erosion and promotes the conservation, protection and movement of soil, vegetation, sources and resources.

	b) Fuel storage and handling is more often associated with spillages which could end up contaminating the soil.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	a) No archaeological/heritage site or cultural remains may be removed, damaged, altered or excavated. b) Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits, such as the permit required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. c) Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council
Atomic Energy and radiation Protection Act (Act No. 5 of 2005)	a) The Hazardous Substance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974 was repealed and amended by the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act. b) The Act provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising or flammable nature. c) Whilst the environmental aspects are not really explicitly stated, the Act provides guidelines with respect to importing, handling and storage, etc. of hazardous substances.

5.2 Town Council Regulations

These are some of the regulations applicable to the Oshakati Town Council

Table 2: Oshakati Town Council By-laws

Regulation/Policy	Main Aspects
Solid Waste Management Policy	Aims to streamline waste management operations and guarantee an integrated approach towards all waste management activities within the city.
Environmental Policy of Oshakati Town Council	Regulates and integrates spatial planning decision-making, environmental planning and environmental impact management
Building Regulations as Amended	Regulates all building construction activities from submission of building plans, approvals and monitoring of construction.
Township Planning Scheme	Allows management of all property and related public sector functions across the city including the protection of groundwater and the environment.

6. THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

With respect to the receiving environment, the environmental impacts which the proposed development is likely to pose have been evaluated as described in this section. The study information was gathered through a number of sources such as:

- visual investigation of the site,
- discussions with the proponent,
- taking of photographs, and
- observation of the current environmental status of the immediate surrounds.

Only those elements of the environment that have a direct bearing on the impact assessment process of the proposed development are discussed. The severity of the potential impacts is largely determined by the state of the receiving environment.

6.1 Land Use and Surroundings

AMS is located in the heavy industrial section of the town of Oshakati, on Erf 2397 in extension 5 of Oshakati Townlands and surrounded by properties on which industrial activities are being carried out. Most of the erven to the west of AMS are still undeveloped but are fully serviced.

Potential Impacts

The installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397 is a relatively low impact development with a footprint of about 30 m² and therefore not expected to have any potential impacts on the land use and or any implications whatsoever on the business operations conducted on neighbouring properties and the general surroundings.

6.2 Climatic Conditions – Rainfall & Flooding

On average, Oshakati receives between 300 mm and 550 mm of rainfall between the months of October and April each year, with the highest precipitation occurring in January. Over the last twenty years, Oshakati had received torrential rains on at least three occasions (rainy seasons: 2008-2009, 2011-2012 & 2019-2020) which resulted in massive flooding of residential and business properties causing huge financial losses running into millions of Namibia Dollars.

Potential Impacts

Erf 2397 is on relatively high ground and therefore less likely to be impacted by flooding. However, heavy rainfall has the potential to wash hydrocarbons from the premises into the natural drainage system and ultimately into the adjacent oshana and water ponds.

6.3 Site Topography and Drainage

The project site has a relatively flat topography with a gentle slope towards the SW and NW where one of the three Cuvelai drainage systems (oshanas) that converge around Oshakati, occurs. The direction of natural drainage from all businesses in extension 5 is towards the oshanas. Ponds of water were observed in some sections of the oshana around extension 5 (**Figures: 1, 8 & 10**)

Potential Impacts

The proposed tank installation will not have any major impacts on the topography or on the natural drainage – but poor handling of any fuel spills or major leaks could result in hydrocarbons being washed away into the natural drainage system and ultimately into the oshana and adjacent ponds.

6.4 Water (Surface and Underground Water)

Several ponds holding water were observed to the SW and NW of Erf 2397. These ponds (**Figures 1, 8 & 10**) are believed to be quite deep and can hold water for a considerable amount of time, sometimes up to the end of September when evaporation rate reaches the peak.

From the boreholes sunk in the area, the groundwater table is relatively shallow at depths of between 10 and 80 m. However, the water quality was found to be poor and therefore not fit for human consumption. A profile of the water boreholes has shown the predominant rock formation encountered in the Oshana's multi-layer aquifer as consisting of sand, calcrete and sandstone.

Potential Impacts

A high risk to groundwater should be expected due to the higher permeability nature of sand, calcrete and sandstone covering the subsurface geology of the groundwater aquifer. Any chemicals and waste stored on site, have the potential to pollute the groundwater in the event of a major fuel spill occurring from the aboveground tank.

6.5 Waste Management

Waste skips for solid waste generated at the site are collected by the Oshakati Town Council. Recyclable and hazardous waste (used oil, filters, spills, etc.) is collected by a private contractor.

Potential Impacts

Any significant fuel spill from the installation should be handled in described in the EMP section of the EIA. It should be noted that any fuel spill of 200 litres and above is a reportable incident. MME must be notified of such spill and the action taken.

6.6 Dust Impacts

The access road to the factory of AMS is a tarred road, but the section of the road running along the west border of the premises where the shop is located, is a gravel road. Traffic in the form of light and heavy duty vehicles is using this section of the road and kicking up some dust (**Fig.7**). During the installation some dust is expected to be generated during the excavation of foundations, etc. but the construction footprint is very small (less than 30 m²). During the operation, the area around the tank will be neatly paved and therefore minimal dust will be expected.

Potential Impacts

The installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397 will not lead to increased dust generation.

6.7 Air Quality

Meat processing is accomplished through a number of activities some of which are considered to be sources of air pollution. At AMS, boilers are used extensively and exhausting gases such as sulphur oxides, nitrite oxides, hydrocarbons and particulate matters (**Fig. 6**).

During the installation, some activity will generate gaseous emissions (trucks delivering building materials, concrete mixers, etc.), but, the impact is considered very low and less consequential.

Generally, the impact on the air quality should be viewed against the background that the development is in an industrial section of the town where such emissions are expected from traffic movements and related activities taking place in the area.

Potential Impacts

The installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397 will not contribute any pollutants to the ambient air quality.

6.8 Noise Impacts

The site is located in an industrial section of the town where occupational noise during the operational hours is permitted. Noise pollution exists due to heavy trucks accessing the industrial site for delivery or collection of goods. During the construction, the general noise level around the site is not expected to increase, and it will be confined to working hours only.

Potential Impacts

The installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397 is not associated with any generation of noise pollution above the threshold allowed.

6.9 Visual Impacts

Some structures on Erf 2397 have been designed and constructed in a manner that makes such buildings to appear as an extension of the natural landscape itself, rather than as structures imposed on the existing beautiful landscape. A sense of place has been maintained throughout enhanced by the use local building materials, i.e. thatched structures that blended in well with the landscape giving the premises a pleasing muted natural colour.

Potential Impacts

The aboveground fuel tank is expected to blend in well with the existing structures and infrastructure on the property and surrounds without compromising the general visual character of the premises and the surrounds.

6.10 Archaeological & Cultural Heritages

There are no records or any reports of any archaeological resources within extension 5, the industrial section of Oshakati. No graves, structures, site or sphere of heritage of cultural significance is known in the close proximity of the site.

Potential Impacts

No archaeological or heritage items are known to occur in the area hence no impact is expected from the development.

6.11 Biodiversity

The site is in an urban environment and its habitat has been completely altered and no longer functioning as a normal pristine ecosystem. AMS is operating on a site which has been cleared of vegetation and fenced in. However, from time to time, livestock (cattle, goats and donkeys) is still encountered grazing around within the town boundary of Oshakati and drinking water from the ponds about 150 m away.

Potential Impacts

The envisaged development will have no impact on the prevailing biodiversity.

6.12 The Socio-Economic Environment

Unemployment is a serious problem in Namibia particularly amongst the youth. There are limited economic opportunities in many parts of the country, with high number of young people migrating from the rural areas to urban centers in search of employment and better living conditions.

At present, AMS has in excess of hundred employees on its payroll. The installation of a fuel storage tank on its premises will not result in additional employment opportunities but will cushion the business' operational costs against escalating fuel prices and hence ensuring that the business remains competitive, profitable, sustainable and in so doing to retain and support its current workforce.

7. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Listed below are the potential impacts that have been identified during the scoping exercise conducted by Ekwaio. Mitigation measures have been proposed for the construction and operational phases only. At this stage, no provision has been made for decommissioning, because AMS has been in operation for over twenty years and has made huge investments in the business and is expected to remain operational for many years into the future.

Table 3: Potential Environmental Impacts

Environmental Aspect	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Infrastructure & Other		
o Internal routes, sewer lines & water pipelines, etc.	✓	
o Soil Disturbances		
o Storage of building materials		
Water Resources		
o Surface water	✓	
o Groundwater	✓	✓
Air Quality		
o Dust impacts	✓	
o Gasoline Odour	✓	✓
Waste		
o Solid	✓	
o Hazardous (Oil Spills)	✓	✓
Biodiversity		

7.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The potential impact in the preceding table have been assessed using the criteria listed in **Table 4**, below.

Table 4: Assessment Methodology

Assessment of Criteria	Description
Nature of the Impact	Describes the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes aspects such as 'what will be the affected and how will it be affected.
Extent of the Impact	Describes the geographical extent of the impact - where Site Specific implies is within the confines of Erf 2397, Local implies impact affects the immediate surrounds (radius of say 20 km) and Regional where impacts extends beyond a radius of 20 km.
Duration of the Impact	Where Short Term implies that the impact will last during the construction period only (12 months), Medium Term implies an impact with a duration lasting between 2 to 3 years, Long Term from 3 to 10 years and Permanent where impact lasts beyond 10 years and is often not reversible.
Intensity of Impact	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous, and is described as None (No Impact), Low (where the natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected), Medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeable modified manner) or High (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and or exceed legal standard/requirements).
Probability of Impact Occurring	The likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is described as Uncertain or Improbable (low likelihood of occurring), Probable (a distinct possibility of occurring), Highly Probable (most likely) and Definite (impact will occur irrespective mitigation measures)
Impact Significance	Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if impact has no influence on the decision, Medium if impact has an influence on the environment which requires modification of the project design, High where impact has a 'No-Go' implication on the decision regardless of any mitigation measures proposed.

7.2 ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

7.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE PREMISES

(these are items such as : internal access route, sewer lines and water pipelines)

Trucks delivering building materials (bricks, paving, aggregate, sand, etc.) to the construction area which is on the premises can cause damage to internal routes and properties if not carefully guided and directed.

It is imperative that any existing sewer lines and water pipelines that are laid underground on the premises be identified so as to avoid such infrastructure being damaged during the excavation of foundation work for the aboveground fuel storage tank.

The extent of the impact is site specific and of short duration, but if damage is caused to existing infrastructure on the premises there could be cost complications.

7.2.2 SOIL DISTURBANCES

Excavation of foundations will disturb and loosen the soil structures. Excavated dry materials could escape into the atmosphere as dust particles impacting the ambient air quality. In the event that excavated materials are exposed to rainwater such materials could wash away becoming sediments or silt creating an unpleasant site. Measures have to be taken to limit the extent of excavated materials. The cumulative impact is considered local, definite, low intensity and low impact.

The floor area around the completed tank is expected to have a paved surface to avoid water and any fuel spill infiltrating into the ground. Surface water from the paved areas is likely to contain amounts of oils and greases. Care must be taken that water used for cleaning around the area where spills are anticipated, is directed to pass through a properly constructed oil interceptors. This will reduce surface runoff from impacting on the natural environment around the premises.

Lack of a proper site surface drainage will result in water clogging up and accumulating making movements of traffic and people cumbersome. The potential impact associated with surface runoff can be effectively mitigated.

7.2.3 STORAGE FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

Storage areas for construction materials (bricks, sand, aggregates, cement, steel goods, brick-force, etc.) can be hazardous, unsightly and can cause environmental pollution if not carefully planned, correctly sited and well managed. Lack of proper management of storage areas could also lead to theft of building materials, windblown papers and plastics and leaking of harmful products creating a negative impact on the surrounding natural ecosystems. The impact is site specific but windblown plastics could go beyond the site premises.

7.2.4 WATER RESOURCES

7.2.4.1 Surface Water

The nearest surface water is in a pond which is about 150 m away from the premises. The construction phase does not involve any handling of hazardous substances in large quantities and therefore potential contamination of surface water during the construction period is minimal.

7.2.4.2 Groundwater

Fuel is hazardous product and throughout the operational phase of the aboveground tank, fuel will be stored and handled on a continuous basis. Poor management of the tank and lack of training of personnel involved in the handling of fuel could lead to incidences of spills, especially

during the time of filling up and refueling of trucks. Spilled hydrocarbons during the operational phase could pollute the site drainage system, watercourses around the premises, surface water and ultimately the groundwater if the quantity is substantial.

The impact is considered site specific but could be widespread beyond the site with severe consequences if underground water gets contaminated.

7.2.5 AIR QUALITY

7.2.5.1 Dust Pollution

During the construction phase some dust is likely to be generated from handling building sand, aggregate, cement and dry excavated soil materials. The scope of the work is however minor and the duration very short – not exceeding two weeks. No dust is expected during the construction phase since the bulk of the surface area around the tank will be interlocked.

7.2.5.2 Gasoline Odour

Poor handling of diesel, use of defective equipment, broken pipes, etc. could lead to gasoline odour being released into the atmosphere during the time when the tank is being filled up, refueling of vehicles from the tank, piping of diesel to the standby generator, etc. Odour could be worse when a big spill occurs. This impact is only expected during the operational phase but the extent is site specific but could extend beyond site when a huge fuel leak or spill.

7.2.6 WASTE GENERATION

7.2.6.1 Solid waste

During the construction phase solid waste in the form of building rubbles (broken bricks, wires, nails, spoiled concrete, etc.), cement bags, will be expected. Impact is site specific and of short duration and can be effectively mitigated. No solid waste is expected during operational phase.

7.2.6.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste in the form of contaminated soils, paint, thinners, sealants, fuel & oil, etc. should be anticipated during the construction phase, from construction equipment, etc.) The nature of impact is negative, site specific but could extend beyond site premises depending on volumes involved.

Fuel spill during handling (offloading and dispersing of fuel) is the main hazardous substance often associated with aboveground tanks operations, especially where management measures are relaxed and could have long lasting environmental impacts if the spill enters surface water systems or groundwater table.

7.2.7 FIRE RISK AND CONTROL

Petroleum products or hydrocarbons, are by their very nature highly flammable and the danger of fire breaking out is ever present. Therefore, adequate measures must be put in place to prevent and to control possible fire explosions during the construction and commissioning phases of the tank.

The nature of impact is NEGATIVE and the significance rating is MEDIUM with mitigation.

7.2.8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safety is of paramount importance in the execution of any project activity, but extra caution has to be exercised when fuel is the product handled. During the construction and operational phases of the aboveground tank, access to the project site must be secured and restricted so as to ensure that the health and safety of employees, members of the general public who may visit the premises are protected and safeguarded at all times. Neglect to apply applicable industry safety standards could lead to incidents and accidents which are undesirable and often associated with costly consequences.

Furthermore, exhaust emissions from fuel combustion is another safety hazard. Depending on the efficiency of the refinery process, combustion of diesel would produce Carbon Monoxide (CO), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and Lead (Pb) in thousands of compounds both in gas and particulate phases. VOCs are hazardous to human health and long exposure could lead to cancer (EHC, 2003).

NOx cause irritation of respiratory track and may exacerbate asthma and may damage blood vessels. Extended exposure to Lead (Pb), could lead to several physiological disorders in man with the most sensitive parts being kidney, blood and the nervous system. The emissions may also contaminate the environment including soil and water.

7.2.9 COVID-19 CONTROL AND PREVENTION

It is imperative to remember that SARS CoV-2, the virus that causes the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is still present and measures which have been put in place to combat the spread and infections should be adhered to during the construction and operation of the facility. Management of all business enterprises are called upon to provide a safe and corona-free environment to their employees and members of the public visiting their premises.

Table 5 Assessment of Impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	NATURE OF IMPACT	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
		UNMITIGATED	MITIGATED
Construction Induced Impacts			
Infrastructure and Related Aspects			
• Impact on access road (internal route)	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Damage to sewer lines	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Damage to groundwater pipelines during excavation	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Land and Soil Disturbances	Negative	Medium	Low
• Storage of building materials	Negative	Medium	Low
Water Resources			
• Impact on Surface water	Negative	Medium	Low
• Potential Impact on Groundwater	Negative	Medium	Low
Air Quality			
• Dust Pollution	Negative	Low	Low
• Vehicular noxious emissions	Negative	Medium	Low
Waste Impacts			
• Solid Waste	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Hazardous Waste	Negative	Low	Very Low
Impact from Fire Risk	Negative	Medium	Very Low
Health & Safety	Negative	Low	Very Low
Potential Operational Induced Impacts			
Water Resources			
• Impact on Surface water	Negative	Medium	Low
• Potential Impact on Groundwater	Negative	Medium	Low
Air Quality			
• Dust Pollution	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Vehicular noxious emissions	Negative	Low	Very Low

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	NATURE OF IMPACT	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
		UNMITIGATED	MITIGATED
Waste Impacts			
• Solid Waste	Negative	Low	Very Low
• Hazardous Waste	Negative	Low	Very Low
Impact from Fire Risk	Negative	Low	Very Low
Health & Safety	Negative	Low	Very Low

Table 6: Waste Generation & Management

Nature of Waste	Volume	Disposal & Mitigation Measures
Construction Phase		
Excavated soil	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure topsoil is stockpiled aside for future rehabilitation. Use excavated soil for levelling & landscaping.
Solid waste: Building rubble, cement bags, broken bricks, etc.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider for re-use. Offer for sale to waste papers and scarp dealers. Separate waste and place in designated bins.
Hazardous waste: thinners, sealants, fuel & oil from construction equipment, etc.)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not dispose hazardous waste on site. Any spill must be scooped out with soil and stored in a leak-proof container until disposed of in a responsible manner. Only trained personnel may handle hazardous products. Store hazardous products in a secure place.
Building rubble (bricks, spoiled concrete, mortar, etc.)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sort rubble for possible re-use and re-cycling. Do not dispose building rubble in watercourses. Do not leave rubble lying around for longer periods so that they become breeding habitats for rodents, snakes, etc. Do not mix rubble with hazardous waste.
Operational Phase		
Solid waste : papers, bottles, cans, plastics, etc.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage littering by employees, guests and patrons. Display prominently 'no waste signs' Keep premises tidy and clean at all times
Liquid waste (stormwater, water from vehicle wash bays, etc.)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure suitable stormwater drainage is constructed. Water from vehicle wash bays should run through oil interceptors. Under no circumstances may contaminated water be allowed to enter natural waterstreams around the project site. Monitor quality of effluent discharged frequently
Hazardous waste (spilled oil, fuel, contaminated soil, etc.)	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply leak-free waste skips for storage of fuel waste. Any fuel waste on paved floor surface must be properly cleaned up, using suitable spill absorbents. Any fuel waste on soil must be cleaned up by scooping out the contaminated soil. Store fuel soaked soil in a secure leak-proof container for disposal at an approved offsite landfill location. Ensure a standard procedure is developed and applied for fuel waste handling at the site. Ensure personnel is properly trained on how to handle waste fuel. Under no circumstances may waste fuel or fuel soaked soil be disposed of in water streams around the site.
Emission from vehicles	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emitted directly into the air. Ensure vehicles are switched off at the facility when not being used or when being refuelled. Dissuade long idling of trucks especially in the morning hours.

8. CONCLUSION

The aboveground fuel storage tank with a capacity of 1 x 23 000 will be installed on privately owned business premises for the exclusive use of the company's trucks and a standby diesel powered generator and therefore not accessible to the general public. The project has a low impact to the environment and is confined to a footprint of about 30 m².

By its nature, fuel is a hazardous product, toxic and highly flammable and, leaks or major spills can cause serious environmental impacts to any surface water and groundwater. However, if the mitigation measures as provided in the EMP are implemented, the aboveground fuel storage tank can be installed and operated for many years with zero impact to the natural environment.

9. RECOMMENDATION

African Meat Supplies should take all the necessary measures recommended in the EMP for the installation and operation of the above ground fuel storage tank.

It is recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be granted to AMS.

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APPENDIX A

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Installation and Operation of an Aboveground Fuel Storage Tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands

APP-003915



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1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Introduction

African Meat Supplies (AMS), an Oshakati based meat processing company would like to install and to operate an aboveground fuel storage tank on its industrial premises, being Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townland. The capacity of the tank will be 1 x 23 000 litres.

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared by Ekwaio Consulting (Ekwaio) to mitigate the environmental impacts associated with the said installation and subsequent operation of the fuel tank. Mitigation measures are based on the findings of the scoping environmental assessment and should be read in the context of what is written in that report.

1.2 The EMP

It is the aim of this EMP to provide clearly defined actions that should be implemented during the two phases (installation and operation) of the aboveground fuel storage tank. The EMP is a dynamic document which is flexible and responsive to new and changing circumstances, hence, it should be updated as and when required. Any substantive changes to the EMP will require authorization and endorsement of MEFT.

Furthermore, the EMP is binding on the promoter, AMS, as well to any third parties who may be hired to carry out the construction and any renovation as well as any general maintenance to the tank in the future.

1.3 Legal Obligation

The acceptance of the EMP by MEFT will confer a legal obligation on the applicant to comply with the specifications and provisions of the EMP. Should the applicant fail to comply with such terms and provisions, it is deemed as a contravention of the Environmental Management Act and as such is criminally prosecutable. This EMP includes all relevant documentation contained therein or referred to within it, along with any amendments, appendices or annexure to this document.

1.4 Core EMP Objectives

These are:

- To comply with all applicable legislations, laws, policies and applicable standards for the protection of the environment.
- To ensure that all employees are trained and acquainted with the provisions of the EMP and on the correct use of the apparatus at the tank.
- To promote and encourage a high standard of housekeeping and good environmental practices.
- To have all roles and responsibilities clearly defined with respect to the fuel supplier (Puma Namibia) and any other third party who may be hired to work on the tank on the management of environment.
- To minimise disturbance of the natural environment by developing effective handling of waste (both solid and hazardous) around the tank.
- To enhance the protection of the natural environment by striving to prevent all forms of pollution.

- To avoid contamination of water drainage pathways on the premises as well as surface and groundwater sources by implementing an effective spill management plan.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The scale and scope of the project does not justify the appointment of an in-house Environmental Control Officer. In this regard, the following parties will play the roles, function and responsibilities as indicated in **Table 1**, below:

TABLE 1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Party	Responsibilities
AMS – Factory Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall implementation of the EMP. • Day-to-day management of the fuel tank. • Training of supervisor or pump attendant, etc. • Record keeping and reporting. • Adequate light around the tank. • Limiting access to fuel tank by a well trained staff member. • Liaising with stakeholders, i.e. MME, MEFT, Town Council, etc.
Fuel Supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of the fuel tank with overfill and leak detection mechanism. • Fuel level gauge installation and maintenance • Technical maintenance of the fuel tank. • Regular inspections and ongoing maintenance of fuel dispersing equipment. • Provision of spill kit. • Fuel delivery and dispersing into the tank. • Compliance with statutory requirement and industry standards

3. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The management measures proposed for the aboveground fuel storage tank have been divided into two segments – Construction and Operational.

3.1 Management Measures - Construction

Measures have been provided with respect to the following:

- Onsite Infrastructure
- Soil Disturbances
- Storage of Building Materials
- Air Pollution
- Waste

3.1.1 EMP - ONSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

The fuel tank is constructed on land which is developed with several buildings, structures, parking lots and internal routes. It is therefore important that onsite support infrastructure such as water pipelines, sewer lines and water drainage systems are identified and activities sited away from such infrastructure.

TABLE 2 : EMP FOR ONSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to infrastructure • Blocking of access routes
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site the fuel tank away from sensitive structures on the premises such as thatched buildings or natural water drainage areas. • Ensure the tank is sited away from sewer lines and any constructed water pipelines on the premises such that such lines are not damaged during excavations of foundation. • Trucks delivering building materials must be guarded to the construction and to be driven on existing internal routes on the premises.
Timing	Prior to commencing with construction activities
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.1.2 EMP - SOIL DISTURBANCES

Construction work will involve digging of foundations, levelling and compaction of certain areas. This, unfortunately, will involve some disturbances of the soil profile and surface terrain. However, the flat slope of the land implies that minimal levelling will be needed and thus reduced soil disturbances.

TABLE 3 : EMP FOR SOIL DISTURBANCES

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust from stockpiled excavated material • Soil erosion
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation activities must be limited to construction areas that are properly set out, demarcated and marked with clear visible paint. • Foundations should be excavated to the required depth and excavated materials neatly stockpiled away. • The time that stripped areas are left open and exposed should be minimized wherever possible. Care should be taken to ensure that lead times are not excessive. • Wind screening should be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site. • If construction work is done during the rainy season, storm water control should be exercised to avoid flooding of the work place.
Timing	At the start of the construction period
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.1.3 EMP - STORAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Storage areas for building materials (bricks, sand, aggregates, cement, brick-force, etc.) could be unsightly and untidy with the potential to cause environmental pollution if not managed carefully. A suitable area should be identified and demarcated for storage purposes.

Provide a storage area that is adequate to store all required building materials for the project in close proximity to the building site.

TABLE 4: EMP – STORAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyesore • Dust emission • Theft • Leakages of hazardous products
Management Measures	<p><u>General Provisions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevailing wind directions and site topography must be taken into account when selecting a storage area for building materials. • The storage area must be secured so as to minimise the risk of theft and crime. • Construction materials should not be stored in such a way that they obstruct natural water pathways or established internal routes on the premises. • Access to storage area particularly pricy materials must be restricted to authorized personnel only. <p><u>Hazardous Substances & Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous substances (diesel for concrete mixers, bitumen, solvent based paints, lubricants and LPG) must be secured and signposted. • Hazardous storage areas must be bunded with an impermeable liner to avoid soil contamination. • Staff dealing with hazardous materials/substances must be properly trained and provided with suitable PPE.
Timing	Prior to commencing with construction & throughout the construction period
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.1.4 EMP - AIR POLLUTION

Dust is more often generated at construction sites when dry products such as cement, sand, building stones, etc. are handled. When such products are handled during windy conditions, dust could be blown away becoming a nuisance to clients at the shop and in the vicinity, however, the scope of the construction is very small with a footprint of about 30 m².

The site is in an industrial area in which heavy industries are located and as such the ambient air quality is impacted emissions from such activities and heavy traffic movements in the area.

TABLE 5: EMP – DUST POLLUTION

Potential Impacts	Exhaust emission – concrete mixers, delivery trucks, etc Dust from construction activities, etc.
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery trucks should offload immediately and not be allowed to stand idling. • Speed limit inside the premises must be adhered to. • Equipment & machinery (concrete mixer, etc) must be maintained and well serviced to avoid excessive release of smoke. • If excavated soil is not used immediately, it should be dampened periodically to avoid dust emission.
Timing	Throughout the construction period
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.1.5 EMP – WASTE HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

Waste will consist of both solid and hazardous waste.

3.1.5.1 Solid Waste

At a construction site typical solid waste will mostly consist of building rubbles in the form of broken pieces of bricks, unused spoiled concrete, scraped brick force, mortar, scrap metals, nails, cement bags, etc. It is important the site is kept tidy and litter-free at all times.

TABLE 6: EMP – SOLID WASTE

Potential Impacts	Unightly site Eyesore Odour Health issues Waste entering watercourses
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Littering on site by construction workers is forbidden and the site shall be cleared of litter at the end of each working day. • Unused concrete must not be dumped on site. • No washing of construction vehicles is allowed on site. • Cement bags must be placed in suitable waste bins. • Separate may not be mixed. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping.
Timing	Ongoing throughout the construction period
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.1.5.2 Hazardous Substances

Hazardous waste that is often encountered at a construction site will vary depending of the scope and scale of the project. In this specific case hazardous substance would likely include lead, paint, thinners, sealants, fuel & oil from construction equipment, etc. Extreme caution should be exercised when handling hazardous substances and applicable safety standards should be used.

TABLE 7: EMP – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakage of toxic products • Health hazard • Contamination of surface and groundwater • Health hazard
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store hazardous products in leak-proof containers and disposed of at an approved offsite landfill site. • Under no circumstances should hazardous waste be burned or buried on site. • Any spill must be scooped out with soil and stored in a leak-proof container until disposed of in a responsible manner. • Only trained personnel may handle hazardous products. • Store hazardous products in a secure place with access limited to authorised trained personnel only.
Timing	Throughout the construction period
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager in consultation with the appointed contractor

3.2 Management Measures - Operation

The operational period is deemed to start after the construction has been cleared of all building rubbles, the fuel tank installed, personnel trained and the first load of fuel delivered, all dispersion devices tested and certified. The necessary maintenance work that may be required from time to time is also included in this period.

The Management Measures recommended for this phase are with respect to environmental impacts associated with the following:

- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Hazardous waste
- Health, Safety and Security
- Covid-19 Protocols

3.2.1 EMP – SURFACE WATER

It is generally known that the town of Oshakati is surrounded by two major 'Cuvelai Drainage Systems locally known as oshanas and therefore prone to periodic flooding with the flood of 2008-2009 the heaviest in recent times. However, a large portion of the industrial area (extension 5) is on land which is slightly elevated which applies to Erf 2397 and therefore less prone to flooding.

About two earth ponds which appear to hold rainwater for an extended period of time were observed situated about 120 m NW and SW of the site. Surface water from the site would naturally drain towards these waterbodies. While the chance of contamination of such surface water is remote – a major oil spill could cause severe environmental challenges.

It is expected that some spillage and leaks would occur from the tank during refueling of trucks, delivery of fuel to the tank or from pipes conveying fuel to the standby diesel generator. Continuous spillage and or leaks which go on unattended for a long time could result in soil contamination which could ultimately impact surface water.

TABLE 8 : EMP – SURFACE WATER

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health hazard • Contamination of surface water through leakage or spill • Health hazard
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an emergence response plan on how to deal with a major fuel spill. • Any fuel spill around the tank area should be cleaned by scooping out the entire contaminated soil. • Any contaminated soil so cleaned must be kept in a leak-proof container and disposed of at a designated Town Council site. • Proper environmental awareness and remedial training must be offered to key personnel. • Drip trays or concrete floor should be used when trucks leaking oil are being refuelled. • The tank should be bunded all round to contain any spill which may occur. • Ensure that all stormwater drains or water channels are kept clean of litter and items that could be of obstruction. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping.
Timing	Throughout the operational and maintenance phase.
Responsible Party	AMS – Factory Manager or as delegated.

3.2.2 EMP – CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

The groundwater table is reportedly shallow and the nature of the sand and calcrete lying between the surface and water table is not impervious. There is therefore a distinct possibility that a spill involving huge volume of fuel could leach through to the water table contaminating groundwater. This could have severe environmental impacts of a wide scale. Care must therefore be taken that this does not happen.

TABLE 9 : EMP – GROUNDWATER

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaking of hazardous product • Contamination of underground through leakage or spill • Health hazard
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that regular inspection of all tank vital points and piping is carried out and the results recorded. • Industry standards i.e. SANS should be adhered to when installing the fuel tank and the floor surface area must be of impervious materials. • Suitable equipment and devices to deal with any form of fuel spill must be available at the tank site and personnel well trained on the use of such equipment. • Any spill that occurs must be immediately cleared up and such contaminant placed in leak-proof containers until disposed at an approved site. • Regular maintenance of key items on the tank must be done in order to prevent any leaks from occurring. • Proper records of the fuel in the tank must be kept and reconciled against daily or weekly fuel dispersal. • Any fuel spill of above 200 litres is regarded as a safety hazard and must be reported to MME. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping.
Timing	Throughout the operational and maintenance phase.
Responsible Party	PUMA Namibia

3.2.3 EMP - AIR POLLUTION

Dust will be generated by vehicles using the gravel road adjacent the site which could blow in the direction of the tank. Some dust could also be generated during the maintenance activities at the tank. However such dust is not expected to be severe.

The major air pollution in the area is from industrial activities taking place and gaseous emissions from traffic. Normally hydrocarbon vapour is released into the atmosphere during delivery and dispersing of fuel products when fuel in a liquid form displaces the gaseous mixture in the tank. From the storage tank hydrocarbon vapour is released in the air through vent pipes on the tank.

TABLE 10: EMP FOR AIR POLLUTION

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health hazard • Odour • Nuisance
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trucks being refuelled must be switched off to minimise gaseous emissions. • Signage should be provided to warn drivers to switch off engine. • If dust from the adjacent gravel road becomes unbearable, use water to dampen the section of the road along the property. • All vents and procedure to be followed must be in compliance with applicable SANS standards • Place vent pipes on the tank in such a way so as to prevent hydrocarbon vapour becoming a nuisance to patrons visiting the shop and neighbouring properties. Use of vapour recovery equipment and technique should be made in order to prevent air pollution and fuel loss in the process. • Any complainant received from a stakeholder on hydrocarbon vapour or fuel odour or smell must be registered, investigated and corrective action taken.
Timing	Conduct monitoring quarterly
Responsible Party	Puma Namibia

3.2.4 EMP - HEALTH AND SAFETY

Fire and explosion risks exist due to the storage, handling and transportation of fuel which is potentially dangerous to humans and properties. Unlike filling stations which are visited by thousands of patrons causing all kinds of safety problems from theft, crimes, informal trading and increased vagrants, there are no potential safety issues associated with this operation.

Occupational exposure is normally related to inhalation of hydrocarbon vapour or when one comes into physical contact with fuel.

TABLE 11 : EMP - HEALTH & SAFETY

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire hazard • Explosion hazard • Health hazard
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is general safety and security at the tank maintained by a dedicated tank attendant. • There must be adequate lighting all around the tank area. • Tank must be locked at all times and keys kept in the office. • All persons using the tank (attendant & truck drivers) must be well trained, acquainted with the EMP, safety and health aspects of fuel. • Firefighting equipment must be available at all times, in a functional state and serviced regularly. • Adequate signage must be provided around the fuel tank – ‘No Smoking’, ‘Danger’, No Fire, etc. • Fuel is highly flammable and use of cell phone during fuel dispensing is forbidden. • Overfill and spillage during the refuelling should be prevented by the installation of automatic cut off devices. • Suitable PPEs should be provided to personnel handling fuel. • A First Aid Kit, which is adequately stocked must be available in close proximity to the tank and tank attendant must be well trained in the use of the First Aid Kit. • Any spill of fuel or oil of above 200 litres must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
Timing	Conduct inspections and monitoring quarterly
Responsible Party	Puma Namibia

3.2.5 EMP - WASTE GENERATION

Little waste should be generated at the tank but there is a likelihood that most drivers would probably prefer to do their normal daily pre-start checks at the facility when refueling. This, inevitably, will result in waste being dumped around the tank site. Contaminated soil at the facility will also be expected from trucks that are leaking, etc.

TABLE 12: EMP – Waste Generation

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance • Eyesore – unsightly • Health hazard
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All solid waste papers, plastics, empty bags, cans, etc. around the tank site must be picked up on a daily basis and placed in correct waste bins on the premises. • Hazardous waste that is non-biodegradable must be collected and stored in leak-proof containers and disposed at an approved landfill. • Any contaminated soil must be scooped out and stored in a suitable leak-proof container until disposed of at an approved site. • Under no circumstances may waste be buried and burned on site. • Littering on site is forbidden. •
Timing	Conduct inspections and monitoring quarterly
Responsible Party	Puma Namibia

3.2.6 COVID-19 PROTOCOLS

Government has passed protocols to mitigate the spread and infection of the deadly SARS CoV-2, the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). It is incumbent upon each one to observe and respect the guidelines that are still enforce against the transmission of COVID-19. AMS as an employer of note is also expected to extend such measures to the new facility.

TABLE 13 : EMP – COVID-19 PROTOCOLS

Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social hardships • economic hardships (think of lockdowns) • quarantine and isolation when affected • Sickness – hospitalization - death
Management Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Covid-19 protocols that are enforce and as announced by the authority from time to time. • Wash your hands regularly with soap and water or clean with an alcohol-based hand rub. • Wear a facemask when visiting crowded public places such as shops, etc. • Cover your mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing. • Practice social distance by avoiding unnecessary travels and staying away from large groups of people such as sport, churches, weddings and funerals. • Refrain from smoking, drinking of alcohol and all other activities that weaken the lungs and your immune system. • If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention by visiting a public health facility closest to you. • Heed the call of the authority and get vaccinated as it helps to reduce the impact when exposed to the virus.
Timing	Ongoing throughout the pandemic
Responsible Party	AMS - Factory Manager

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The management measures recommended in this EMP are for an aboveground fuel storage tank to be installed and operated by the applicant on its industrial premises located in extension 5 of the town of Oshakati. The tank has a storage capacity of 1 x 23 000 litres and will have a footprint of approximately 30 m².

The installation, maintenance and safety aspects of the fuel tank will be the sole responsibility of PUMA Namibia who are the exclusive supplier of bulk fuel to the applicant. The mitigation measures provided in this EMP are deemed appropriate and adequate for the scope and scale of the listed activity. If the recommended measures are properly implemented, it is predicted that the activity will be executed without causing any impacts to the environment.

There has been no provision made in the EMP for the decommissioning of the fuel tank, because the applicant has been in business for over twenty years and is enjoying a substantial market share and therefore destined to even grow the business bigger.

It is recommended that the applicant be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its development.

APPENDIX B

Public Participation Process

Installation and Operation of an Aboveground Fuel Storage Tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands

APP-003915

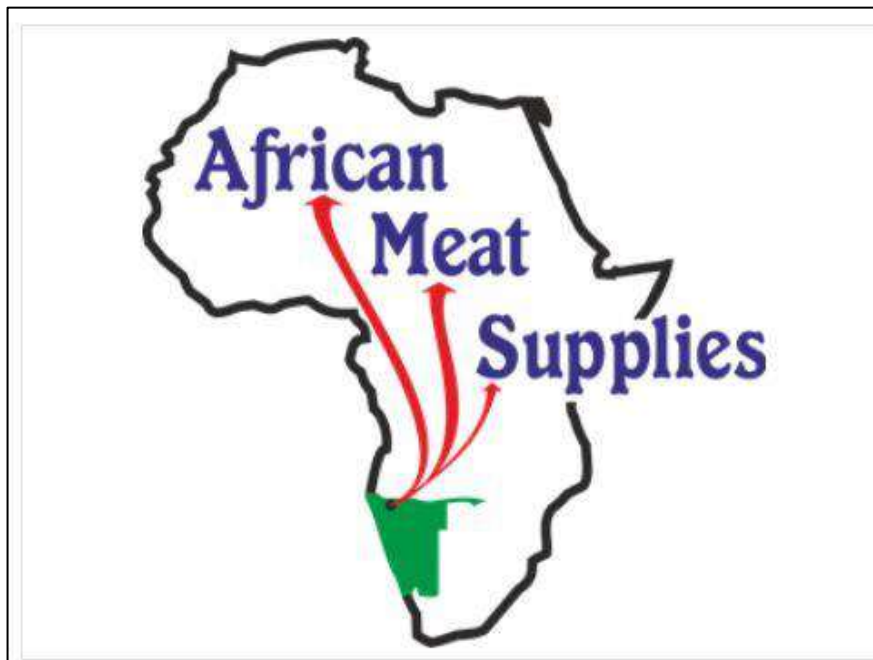


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ANNEXURES – Newspaper Adverts

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

1. INTRODUCTION

Public Participation Process (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process as outlined in section 27(1) (h) of the Environmental Management Act and section 32 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations. One of the objectives of the Scoping assessment for this development was to identify stakeholders so as to involve such stakeholders in the EIA process.

Generally, PPP is a platform which affords an opportunity to stakeholders, who are classified as Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to the proposed development. During the PPP, such stakeholders are given an opportunity to express their views, comments and/or to voice any concerns which they might have with regard to the proposed development. In broader terms, the objectives of PPP are, amongst others:

- To increase awareness and public confidence and in so doing to maximize benefits and minimize risks.
- To ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making and therefore less conflict, since decisions are deemed to have been made through consensus.
- To secure approval from stakeholders which gives some form of assurance and a sense of partnership with the proposed development and prevents unnecessary disputes and costs associated with litigations.

2. PROJECT SITE

The aboveground fuel storage tank will be erected and operated on Erf 2397 Ext 5, Oshakati Townlands. The premises are owned by the applicant and zoned for industrial activities and therefore in line with the activities of the business (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1: Project Location

3. PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT

The EIA was announced in the local newspapers on the dates as shown in the **Table 1**, below. The EIA notices describing the proposed project, its location, the proponent and the EIA Consultant were also affixed on the premises of the site earmarked for the development (**Fig. 2**)

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, and the project being located on a private commercial farm setting, halfway between the towns of Okahandja and Otjiwarongo, (Fig. 1) a decision was made to waive the standard procedure of holding 'An Information Sharing Session' with members of the public at the project site. However, all stakeholders were invited to submit their comments and or concerns via all forms of communication models (emails, faxes, letters, social media, etc.).

The project was advised as follows:

Table 1: EIA Adverts

Date	Publication	Distribution	Language	Publication Rate
17-23 June 2022	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Fridays
24-30 June 2022	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Fridays
16 June 2022	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
23 June 2022	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri

4. NOTICES FOR THE EIA

In addition to the announcement of the development in the local newspapers, distribution of BIDs to identified IAPs (Oshana Regional Council and at main branch of company), EIA Notices were also prepared and placed on the property as seen in **Figure 1**.

5. STATUTORY STAKEHOLDERS

One of the objectives of the PPP is to identify all possible stakeholders to the EIA. Listed in **Table 2** below, are the names of public officials representing Organs of State who have a direct bearing to the listed activity being assessed.

Table 2: Statutory Stakeholders

Names	Organization	Role	Remarks
Mr T Mufeti	MEFT	Environmental Commissioner	
Dr C !Garus-Oas	MEFT	Dep Environmental Commissioner	
Ms S Angula	MEFT	Dep Director, DEA	
Mr D Nchindo	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	BID
Mr H Mbura	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	BID
Ms M Shino	MME	Petroleum Commissioner	
Mr T Iyambo	MME	Chief Petroleum Inspector	
Ms Joleen Morris	MME	Fuel Related Licencing	

Names	Organization	Role	Remarks
Hon E Irimari	ORC	Governor	
Mrs T Hamutumwa	ORC	Chief Regional Officer	
Mrs T Mbangula	ORC	Director – Planning	BID

6. COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Not one single stakeholder or IAPs registered for the project and therefore no comments, complains or issues were received with respect to the installation and operation of an aboveground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati.



Figure 2: EIA Advert Notice




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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT


Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** for the **Installation and Operation** of an above ground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands, Oshana Region, is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007). The tank will have a storage capacity of 23 000 litres. On completion of the EIA an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry.

Promoter : 
Box 2434, Oshakati

EIA Consultant: **Ekwao Consulting**
Enquiries: Joel Shafashike

Closing Date: Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity to the EIA Consultant by **30 June 2022**

A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry



Namib-Enviro consultant herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulation 21 of the Environmental impact assessment (EIA) for mining exploration activities on EPL NO: 7666 in otjonzondjupa region located in okaputa farm no:334.

PROPONENT: AHAVA MINING CC.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: MINING EXPLORATION ON EPL NO: 7666

LOCATION OF THE AREA: OTJONZONDJUPA REGION (IN KAPUTA FARM NO: 334)

Interested and Affected parties (I & AP) are invited to register with Namib-Enviro consultants for the proposed mining activities within 14 days of the advertisement.

Registration can be done by requesting of the Background information document provided in the email below. Any persons having any objection to the email below by: 22 June 2022

Email: namibenviro@gmail.com
Cell: 081-4801644

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the Grootfontein Municipality, to apply to the the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 82 OF THE FARM GROOTFONTEIN TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO.754 INTO BLOCKS 1 TO 17 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEME AND THE FURTHER SUBDIVISION OF THE 17 BLOCKS INTO A TOTAL OF 1433 ERVEN
- SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 83 OF THE FARM GROOTFONTEIN TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO.754 INTO BLOCKS 1 TO 13 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEME AND THE FURTHER SUBDIVISION OF THE 13 BLOCKS INTO A TOTAL OF 1007 ERVEN.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN IN TERMS OF SECTION 11(9) OF THE FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE ACT NO. 4 OF 2012, THAT THE GROOTFONTEIN MUNICIPALITY INTENDS TO ESTABLISH FLEXIBLE LAND TENURE SCHEMES ON PORTIONS 82 ND 83 OF THE FARM GROOTFONTEIN TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO.754.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF GROOTFONTEIN FURTHER INVITES ANY PERSON TO PROVIDE COMMENTS AND INFORMATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAID SCHEME FOR CONSIDERATION. KINDLY NOTE THAT THE LAYOUT PLANS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC VIEWING AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF GROOTFONTEIN.

ANY COMMENTS AND INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED SCHEMES SHOULD BE MOTIVATED IN WRITING ACCOMPANIED WITH CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON GIVING THE COMMENTS AND INFORMATION. THIS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

The Chief Executive Officer
Grootfontein Municipality
P.O.Box 23,
Grootfontein, NAMIBIA

Please further take note that -


(a) for more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Kamau Town Planning and Development Office (4 Wagner Street - Windhoek), or the Department of Town Planning of the Grootfontein Municipality and at the Urban and Regional Planning Board Offices (Government Park - Windhoek).

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Grootfontein Municipality, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **29 June 2022**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Enquiries: Mr I Lungameni
ilungameni@grootfonteinmun.na
Tel: +264 (67) 243 101 | Fax: +264 (67) 242 130 | Cell: +264 (81) 2390356 |
Web: www.grootfonteinmun.com.na
www.grootfonteinmun.com.na

No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west
[c: +264 81 480 9503]
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek [c: +264 61251975] | f: +264 61 304219 |
yeti@kamau-tpds.com w: www.kamau-architects.com



PORTION 82

PORTION 83

PROPOSED ZONING PLAN FOR THE FLS BLOCKS ON PORTION 82, GROOTFONTEIN

PROPOSED ZONING PLAN FOR THE FLS BLOCKS ON PORTION 83, GROOTFONTEIN

LEGEND:
Residential 1
Residential 2
Business 1
Institutional
Public Open Space
Remainder/Ptn. 34

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the Tsumeb Municipality, to apply to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- DISESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP ON PORTION 34 OF THE REMAINDER OF TSUMEB TOWNLANDS NO.737 KNOWN AS TSUMEB EXTENSION 11
- CANCELLATION OF GENERAL PLAN NO.B211 OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TSUMEB EXTENSION NO.11
- ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP ON PORTION 34 OF THE REMAINDER OF TSUMEB TOWNLANDS NO.737 TO KNOWN AS TSUMEB EXTENSION 11
- SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 34 OF THE REMAINDER OF TSUMEB TOWNLANDS NO.737 INTO 178 ERVEN AND THE REMAINDER (STREET).

Notice is further given to all interested and affected parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Act (No7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the establishment of Extension 11, Tsumeb:

PROJECT NAME: Tsumeb Extension 11
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT: Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist

Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment of the said development.

Due to the current status quo of COVID-19, the public meeting will be **restricted to 50 participants** for comments and engagements, however, the public at large is welcome to engage telephonically or email.

MEETING DATE: 25 JUNE 2022
VENUE: BENJAMIN HAUSEN COMMUNITY HALL
TIME: 11H00

All I & APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions via telephone and email. The I & APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising detailed information for the intended establishment. Should you wish to register, kindly contact Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist.

Portion 34 is surrounded by residential suburbs that comprise of various land uses such as Hospitality services, office activities and social activities such as the Muteka Park. The Tsumeb Airport is as well in close proximity to the proposed establishment.

Please further take note that -

(a) for more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Kamau Town Planning and Development Office (4 Wagner Street - Windhoek), or the Department of Town Planning of the Tsumeb Municipality and at the Urban and Regional Planning Board Offices (Government Park - Windhoek).

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Tsumeb Municipality, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **29 June 2022**.

LOCATION OF PORTION 34 OF THE REMAINDER OF TSUMEB TOWNLANDS NO.737




FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

KAMAU town planning & development specialist

No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west [c: +264 81 729 0146]
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek [c: +264 61251975] | f: +264 61 304219
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Namib-Enviro consultant herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulation 21 of the Environmental impact assessment (EIA) for mining exploration activities on EPL NO: 7666 in otjonzondjupa region located in okaputa farm no:334.

PROPONENT: AHAVA MINING CC.
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: MINING EXPLORATION ON EPL NO: 7666
LOCATION OF THE AREA: OTJONZONDJUPA REGION (IN KAPUTA FARM NO: 334)

Interested and Affected parties (I & AP) are invited to register with Namib-Enviro consultants for the proposed mining activities within 14 days of the advertisement. Registration can be done by requesting of the Background information document provided in the email below. Any persons having any objection to the email below by: 22 june 2022

Email: namibenviro@gmail.com
Cell: 081-4801644

4350 Lommel Street, **Ongwediva**
Cell: 081 127 3027 & Email: ekwao@iway.na

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** for the **Installation and Operation** of an above ground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands, Oshana Region, is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007). The tank will have a storage capacity of 23 000 litres. On completion of the EIA an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry.

Promoter :	 Box 2434, Oshakati
EIA Consultant:	Ekwao Consulting Enquiries: Joel Shafashike
Closing Date:	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity to the EIA Consultant by 30 June 2022 A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry

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Notices

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LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application
in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998,
particulars of which appear below,
will be made to the Regional Liquor
Licensing Committee, Region:
KHOMAS

- Name and postal address of applicant.
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ERF NO. 3425 KATUTURA, UNIT 7, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, CENTRAL SHOPPING CENTRE, WINDHOEK
- Nature and details of application:
BAR & GAMBLING LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **29 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
10 AUGUST 2022

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRIALISATION AND
TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A
COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE
LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application
in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998,
particulars of which appear below,
will be made to the Regional Liquor
Licensing Committee, Region:
OTJONDJUPA

- Name and postal address of applicant, **MARCO SMITH PO BOX 55088, WINDHOEK**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
EQUILIBRIUM TRADING CC, OTAVI MARK
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
PORTION 7 OF THE FARM KLEIN OTAVI 799
- Nature and details of application:
SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE WITH FOR GROCERY MARKET
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OTAVI MAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **11-29 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
10 AUGUST 2022

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

REZONING OF ERF 1672, NO. 5 NEWTON STREET, WINDHOEK

DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owners of Erf 1672, Windhoek, in terms of the stipulations of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

- Rezoning Erf 1672, No. 5 Newton Street, Windhoek from 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'office' with a bulk of 0.75
- Consent in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme to allow for an additional floor area, in terms of the Council's Policy, which shall be devoted solely to residential use in the form of dwelling units.
- Consent to use Erf 1672, Newton Street, Windhoek in accordance with the new zoning while the rezoning is formally being completed.

Erf 1672, Newton Street, Windhoek is located in Newton Street, southeast of the City Centre. It is currently zoned 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² and is 1235m² in extent. There is an existing dwelling house with outbuildings on the erf. The Erf is used for residential purposes. It is the intention to use the erf for office and residential purposes. To be able to use the erf for 'office' and residential purposes it must be rezoned to 'office' with a bulk of 0.75 and Councils' consent is required to for additional floor area to be used for residential purposes in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Town Planning Scheme.

The owner is involved in tourism activities (Ondili Lodges) and is also the owner of the adjacent Erf Re/190, Windhoek which is located directly adjacent to Erf 1672, Windhoek. The owners intend to operate their corporate offices for Ondili Lodges and Activities from the erf and include residential uses. If approved an office building with a total floor area of 926m² and residential units with a total floor area of 463m² may be constructed. All the necessary parking will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the City Council.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **7 July 2022**).

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ, WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com



REZONING OF ERF Re/98, C/O BERG AND KOCH STREETS, KLEIN WINDHOEK

DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owner of the Remainder of Erf 98, Klein Windhoek, Sablevest Investments (Proprietary) Limited, in terms of the stipulations of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

- Rezoning of Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek from 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'office' with a bulk of 0.4;
- Consent in terms of Table B of the Town Planning Scheme to use Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek for a restaurant and coffee shop;
- Consent in terms of Table B of the Town Planning Scheme to use Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek for a 'business building' to include various specialized food and beverage delis
- Approval to exclude the floor area of the heritage building on Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek from the bulk calculation in terms of Council's Policy on the Conservation of Heritage Buildings and under the definition of 'total floor area'
- Consent in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Town Planning Scheme and Council policy to allow for additional floor area which shall be devoted solely to residential use (free residential bulk) and
- Consent to use the erf in accordance with the new zoning while the rezoning is being finalized since the erf is located in the newly created 'office policy area'.

Erf Re/98, located on the corner of Berg and Koch Streets in Klein Windhoek, is 1986m² in extent and zoned 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m². There is currently one main dwelling house and two outbuildings on the erf. The buildings are currently not being used. The existing dwelling house has a heritage value with a C51 heritage grading, which is a grading of a building worth preserving. Access to the erf is from both Berg and Koch Streets. It is the owners' intention to develop a small complex on the erf including offices, a restaurant and coffee shop, specialized food, and beverage delis, as well as some residential apartments. The idea is to create an eatery hub combined with offices and housing where people can live, work, and enjoy food and drink. The new zoning and proposed bulk of 0.4 will allow for buildings not exceeding 794m². If approved, additional floor area of 397m² may be used for residential units. To accommodate the proposed activities, Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek needs to be rezoned to 'office' and various consents under the provision of Table B and Section 23 (1) of the Town Planning Scheme and Council Policies need to be obtained. The erf falls within the demarcated office Policy Area for Klein Windhoek. Sufficient parking will be provided on site and in accordance with the requirements of the City.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the

grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **7 July 2022**).

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871,
AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK - Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com



NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE (Electrical Wiring)

I, **PETRUS N. HAMUTENYA** of company **PIONEERS POWER INSTALLATION CC** of (address) **unit 4 ADOLFINA PARK, PIONIERSPARK** hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the **CITY OF WINDHOEK** for a Contractor's License in terms of paragraph 57 Part 6 of the Electricity Supply Regulations.

Any person having just and valid objection to the issue of such license is called upon to lodge such objection, in writing on or before **5 JULY 2022** (a date at least seven days from the date of the last publication of this notice) with the Strategic Executive: Electricity, P O Box 5011, Windhoek

Signed: Applicant
15/6/2022

Ekwao Consulting 4350 Lommel Street, Ongwediva
Cell: 081 127 3027 & Email: ekwao@iway.na

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** for the **Installation and Operation** of an above ground fuel storage tank on Erf 2397, Extension 5, Oshakati Townlands, Oshana Region, is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007). The tank will have a storage capacity of 23 000 litres. On completion of the EIA an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry.

Promoter :



P.O. Box 2434, Oshakati

EIA Consultant:
Ekwao Consulting
Enquiries: Joel Shafashike

Closing Date:
Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity to the EIA Consultant by **30 June 2022**.

A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry.

PUBLIC NOTICE INVITATION TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE TO APPLY FOR THE LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNDU EXTENSION 38

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners and Environmental Consultants)** on behalf of the Rundu Town Council (the proponent), the registered owner of Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 has applied to the Rundu Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board and the Environmental Commissioner for the following:

- Layout Approval and Township Establishment on Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 (comprising of 258 erven and Remainder) to be known as Rundu Extension 38;**
- Reservation of the Remainder of Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 as "Street";**
- Inclusion of the proposed Rundu Extension 38 in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Rundu;**
- Environmental Clearance Certificate for the intended township establishment, creation of street and installation of bulk services.**

In terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** gives public notification of the above application as submitted to the Rundu Town Council. The proposed Rundu Extension 38 is to be located directly south of the T1001 (B10) Road leading to Nkurenkuru. The aim of the township establishment on Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 is to provide additional residential erven to help cater to the increasing demand for residential properties in the town of Rundu.

The general public as well as any interested parties are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meetings during which the draft layout design prepared and potential environmental and social impacts of the new township will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: 30 June 2022
Time: 16h00
Venue: At the project site (Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329)

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council Office and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:
All I&APs are hereby invited to register with the applicant to obtain further information. Further take notice that any person having objections and/or comments to the proposed township establishment as depicted above, may lodge such objection/ comment in writing with the Chief Executive Officer of the Rundu Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) before **7 July 2022** (14 days after the last publication of this notice)

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)
PO Box 11869, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189
Our Ref: Run/057
Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na



NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
Windhoek – Main Division
CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACF-
CON-2022/00791
In the matter between:

BLAAUW'S TRANSPORT (PTY) LTD
EXECUTION CREDITOR
and
APEM MINING SERVICES (PTY) LTD
EXECUTION DEBTOR

In execution of a Judgment against the above Defendant granted by the above Honourable Court on **29 March 2022** the following goods will be sold in Execution by the Deputy Sheriff of Swakopmund, Namibia on **27-29 JUNE 2022** at the following address:
PREMISES OF AUCOR NAMIBIA, NO. 25 HIDIPO HAMUTENYA STREET, SWAKOPMUND, NAMIBIA by online auction **AUCTION STARTS ONLINE 27 JUNE 2022 @ 10H00 AUCTION ENDS 29 JUNE 2022 @ 13H00**

"Voetstoots and Cash" to the highest bidder, viz: -

- 1x Complete Crusher plant (yellow)
- 1x Complete Screen Plant (green)
- Warrior 1400x (ELB)
- 1x Caterpillar Loader
- Vin Nr: CAT0966HHA6G01053
- Eng Nr: RSX04872
- Reg Nr: BVM 029 NC
- 1x Portable Hilight Trailer
- Serial Nr: WUX925668
- 1x Caterpillar Loader 966H (LD02)
- No Registration (Id Nr: CAT0966HVTAL00520)
- 1x Caterpillar Excavator (336D)
- No Registration
- 1x large Generator
- Serial no: 131014310101
- 1x large Generator
- Serial no: 131014310102
- 1x Interlock Trailer
- Vin no: ADV18094AF03H1870 (Back)
- License no: N219415W
- Vin no: ADV18094AF04H1871 (Front)
- License no: N219413W
- 1x Interlinck Trailer
- Vin no: ADV18094AF02H1869 (Back)
- License no: N219125W
- Vin no: ADV18094AF01H1868 (Front)
- License no: N219122W

Dated at **WALVIS BAY** on this **14th** day of **JUNE 2022**

JH OLIVIER
JAN OLIVIER & CO
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF
131 SAM NUJOMA AVENUE
WALVIS BAY
(REF: JHO/pb/B013/1174)

Employment

Offered

MECHANICAL AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERS REQUIRED

- **PREES BREAK.**
- **SHARING MACHINE.POWER PRESS**

- 1) Mechanical and Technical Engineer should have 3 years' experience.
- 2) Expert in recycling plastic should have experience in formulation of deferent recycled plastic and working with related machines.

Send your CV to:
SAHARA TRADING cc
P.O. Box 2124
Oshikango

VACANCY

The Church Council of the Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk Windhoek hereby advertise the post of **REVEREND** of our Congregation.

A suitable candidate must have a Degree in Theology which was obtained from the Afrikaanse Protestantse Akademie in Pretoria. A suitable candidate must further have at least five years of experience as a reverend in a congregation within the church denomination of the Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk. It is advised that a suitable candidate can express himself fluently in the Afrikaans language.

A suitable candidate with Namibian citizenship who is interested to apply for the advertised post can address his application to the Chairman of the Church Council, APK Windhoek.

The application can be sent by land-mail to PO Box 30603 Pionierspark, Windhoek, Namibia, or to windhoek@apk.co.za

Ground Rush Adventures CC

is seeking a qualified Skydiving Instructor.

Minimum Requirements:
Accelerated Free Fall Instructor Rated, Tandem Instructor Rated, Coach Rated and Jump Master Rated and have Parachute Compression Technician Reserve Rigger Rating. Minimum 5,000 jumps and 5 years' experience. Must be USPA & PANAM Qualified and Rated.

E-mail CV to
info@skydive swakopmund.com

FOR Classifieds
061-2080800

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

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Notices

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CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously
- Classifieds smalls and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing
- Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

Notices (VAT Inclusive)

- Legal Notice N\$460.00
- Lost Land Title N\$402.50
- Liquor License N\$402.50
- Name Change N\$402.50
- Birthdays from N\$200.00
- Death Notices from N\$200.00
- Tombsstone Unveiling from N\$200.00
- Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Employment

Vacancy for an Italian speaking Operational Assistant Manager

The ideal candidate should be fluent English, Italian and French speaking, specialized in ecotourism products, filming (with NFC) and conservation programs (with MEFT and NGO's).

His/her duties include: sales, operations supervision, tour guiding, marketing in Italy, management and capacity building skills. Experience of 4 years minimum in tourism and valid driving license and PDP required. Conservation field work is also required.

Please send CV's to charlotte@ecosafaris.com

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **ERWIN NASHIKAKU NASHIKAKU**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **EKWATHO RESTAURANT**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OSHIKOTO**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **TSUMBE MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **10 AUGUST 2022**

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **NATANAEL HAINDONGO, P O BOX 2293, OSHAKATI**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **RIVER DANCE PUB**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **EKO LYANAAMBO, ONDANGWA CONSTITUENCY**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OSHAKATI MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **20-30 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **10 AUGUST 2022**

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **MICHAEL SHITUAL ASINO, P O BOX 9029, OSHELVELO**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **OMUKAGA BAR**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OSHELVELO**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **TSUMBE MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **10 AUGUST 2022**

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

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **SANDRA E KAMBANDA**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **STEVE'S BAR**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **PLOT 425 DRC ORWETOVENI**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OTJIWARONGO MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **28 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **10 AUGUST 2022**

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **RIVER DANCE PUB**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **EKO LYANAAMBO, ONDANGWA CONSTITUENCY**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OSHAKATI MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **20-30 JUNE 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **10 AUGUST 2022**

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REZONING OF ERF 1672, NO. 5 NEWTON STREET, WINDHOEK

DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owners of Erf 1672, Windhoek, in terms of the stipulations of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

- Rezoning Erf 1672, No. 5 Newton Street, Windhoek from 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'office' with a bulk of 0.75
- Consent in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme to allow for an additional floor area, in terms of the Council's Policy, which shall be devoted solely to residential use in the form of dwelling units.
- Consent to use Erf 1672, Newton Street, Windhoek in accordance with the new zoning while the rezoning is formally being completed.

Erf 1672, Newton Street, Windhoek is located in Newton Street, southeast of the City Centre. It is currently zoned 'residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² and is 1235m² in extent. There is an existing dwelling house with outbuildings on the erf. The Erf is used for residential purposes. It is the intention to use the erf for office and residential purposes. To be able to use the erf for 'office' and residential purposes it must be rezoned to 'office' with a bulk of 0.75 and Councils' consent is required to for additional floor area to be used for residential purposes in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Town Planning Scheme.

The owner is involved in tourism activities (Ondili Lodges) and is also the owner of the adjacent Erf Re/190, Windhoek which is located directly adjacent to Erf 1672, Windhoek. The owners intend to operate their corporate offices for Ondili Lodges and Activities from the erf and include residential uses. If approved an office building with a total floor area of 926m² and residential units with a total floor area of 463m² may be constructed. All the necessary parking will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the City Council.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **7 July 2022**).

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ, WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com



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- Approval to exclude the floor area of the heritage building on Erf Re/98, Klein Windhoek from the bulk calculation in terms of Council's Policy on the Conservation of Heritage Buildings and under the definition of 'total floor area'
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Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ, WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com

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DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871,
AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK - Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com



NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE (Electrical Wiring)

I, PETRUS N. HAMUTENYA of company **PIONEERS POWER INSTALLATION CC** of (address) unit 4 **ADOLFINA PARK, PIONERSPARK** hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the **CITY OF WINDHOEK** for a Contractor's License in terms of paragraph 57 Part 6 of the Electricity Supply Regulations.

Any person having just and valid objection to the issue of such license is called upon to lodge such objection, in writing on or before **5 JULY 2022** (a date at least seven days from the date of the last publication of this notice) with the Strategic Executive: Electricity, P O Box 5011, Windhoek

Signed: Applicant
15/6/2022



4350 Lommel Street,
Ongwediva
Cell: 081 127 3027 &
Email: ekwao@iway.na

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Promoter :



P.O. Box 2434,
Oshakati

EIA Consultant:
Ekwao Consulting
Enquiries: Joel Shafashike

Closing Date:

Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity to the EIA Consultant by **30 June 2022**.

A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry.

PUBLIC NOTICE INVITATION TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE TO APPLY FOR THE LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNDU EXTENSION 38

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- Layout Approval and Township Establishment on Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 (comprising of 258 erven and Remainder) to be known as Rundu Extension 38;
- Reservation of the Remainder of Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 as "Street";
- Inclusion of the proposed Rundu Extension 38 in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Rundu;
- Environmental Clearance Certificate for the intended township establishment, creation of street and installation of bulk services.

In terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** gives public notification of the above application as submitted to the Rundu Town Council.

The proposed Rundu Extension 38 is to be located directly south of the T1001 (B10) Road leading to Nkurenkuru. The aim of the township establishment on Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329 is to provide additional residential erven to help cater to the increasing demand for residential properties in the town of Rundu.

The general public as well as any interested parties are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meetings during which the draft layout design prepared and potential environmental and social impacts of the new township will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: 30 June 2022
Time: 16h00
Venue: At the project site (Portion 135 of the Farm Rundu Town and Townlands No. 1329)

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council Office and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register with the applicant to obtain further information. Further take notice that any person having objections and/or comments to the proposed township establishment as depicted above, may lodge such objection/ comment in writing with the Chief Executive Officer of the Ongwediva Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) before **22 July 2022** (14 days after the last publication of this notice)

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)
PO Box 11869, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189
Our Ref: Run/057
Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na



PUBLIC NOTICE INVITATION TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE TO APPLY FOR THE LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF OMATANDO PROPER EXTENSION 8

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners and Environmental Consultants)** on behalf of the Ongwediva Town Council (the proponent), the registered owner of Erf 34 Omatando Proper has applied to the Ongwediva Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board and the Environmental Commissioner for the following:

- Subdivision of Erf 34 Omatando Proper into Erf A, B & Remainder;
- Rezoning of Erf A/34 Omatando Proper from "Institutional" to Undetermined for Township Establishment;
- Rezoning of Erf B/34 from "Institutional" to "Parking";
- Township Establishment and Layout Approval on Erf A/34, Omatando Proper;
- Environmental Clearance Certificate for the intended township establishment, creation of street and installation of bulk services.

In terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** gives public notification of the above application as submitted to the Ongwediva Town Council.

Erf 34 Omatando Proper on which Omatando Extension 8 is to be established is located north-east of Ongwediva surrounded by the existing residential neighbourhoods Omatando Proper, Omatando Extension 5 and Omatando Extension 7.

The general public as well as any interested parties are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meetings during which the draft layout design prepared and potential environmental and social impacts of the new township will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: 8 July 2022
Time: 15h00
Venue: Sam Sheehama's portion of Land Omatando

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Ongwediva Town Council Office and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register with the applicant to obtain further information. Further take notice that any person having objections and/or comments to the proposed township establishment as depicted above, may lodge such objection/ comment in writing with the Chief Executive Officer of the Ongwediva Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) before **22 July 2022** (14 days after the last publication of this notice)

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