

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE REZONING OF PORTION S OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE NO. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION FROM 'AGRICULTURE' TO 'GENERAL BUSINESS'

2023

App - 231208002554

Project Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE REZONING OF PORTION S OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE NO. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION FROM 'AGRICULTURE' TO 'GENERAL BUSINESS'
The Proponent:	Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation PO Box 97401 Maerua Mall WINDHOEK
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Release Date:	December 2023
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region from 'Agriculture' to 'General Business'. The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by commercial, residential and farming activities. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

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

Impact on environment	Nature of impact
More efficient and intensive use of land.	Positive for the area and Namibia in general.
Creation of employment and transfer of	Positive as employment will be created
skills.	during construction and operation.
The creation of dust.	Negative during construction and use as
	some of the roads will be gravel roads.
There will be an impact on traffic.	Negative during construction and once operational as the site will result in the increase in traffic on the main roads in the area.
The creation of noise.	Negative during construction but low and on par with the noise levels associated with the general operational activities.
Possible impact on cultural/heritage aspects.	No items of archeologic value or graves were observed during the site visit which means the impact will be low. If any items or graves are found during construction, the impact will be high and irreversible.
Impact on fauna and flora.	Animals, reptiles, and birds will be

	disturbed during the clearing of the land. Vegetation will also be removed to construct the roads. Permits must be obtained to remove protected tree species.
There might be a possible visual impact.	Medium to high as land will be cleared for the construction.
Impact on groundwater, surface water and soil.	The impact will be negative in case of spilling of hazardous materials during construction and operation.
Impact on health and safety.	Low if mitigated during construction and operations.

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE				
Aspect	Impact Type	Significance of impacts Unmitigated	Significance of impacts Mitigated	
Ecology Impacts	-	M	L	
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L	
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L	
Waste Generation	-	M	L	
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	M	L	
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L	
Safety and Security	-	M	L	

The impact evaluation criterion of the proposed project:

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (DEAT 2006):			
Criteria	Rating (Severity)		
Impact Type	+	Positive	
	0	No Impact	
	-	Negative	
Significance of	L	Low (Little or no impact)	
impacts	М	Medium (Manageable impacts)	
	Н	High (Adverse impact)	

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the vegetation, birds and other animals, the natural drainage systems, ground and surface water, waste production, noise and dust during construction and operation, the danger of residents and visitors being injured during construction, the transmission of diseases from people or to people involved in construction and operations, the loss of land during the

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

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring farms, portions or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

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

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

- 1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan.
- 3. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region from 'Agriculture' to 'General Business' and for the following "listed activities":

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN Central Area of Namibia

EC Environmental Clearance

ECO Environment Control Officer

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP Environmental Management Plan

I&APs Interested and Affected Parties

MEFT Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

SQM Square Meters

1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region from 'Agriculture' to 'General Business'.

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

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

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

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to rezone the Portion, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance is required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.

- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).

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

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. The Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

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

3. NEED, DESIRABILITY AND MOTIVATION

<u>Need:</u> The Proponent is also involved in Closwa Biltong, which is well known in the manufacturing and distribution of dried meat products. The completion of the new trunk/main road linking Windhoek with the Coast and Northern Namibia created new opportunities for businesses. The Proponent identified the opportunity for the creation of a tourism market along this road to provide convenience and products to tourists. It is the intension to create this market which will include a Closwa Outlet and tourism accommodation facilities. The completion of the road will reroute people currently traveling through the Town of Okahandja around the town which will have an impact on the existing Closwa Outlet located in the Town. Adding a new branch on Portion S will replace some of the lost business due to less traffic going through the Town.

<u>Desirability:</u> The site is large enough, highly visible and has good and safe access to accommodate the proposed tourism market.

It is thus believed that there is a need for the proposed project and that the selected site is desirable for the project. The site is desirable for the proposed operations, the activities will have a limited impact on the bio-physical environment, enough water is available for construction and proper accesses can be provided to the proposed operations.

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

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

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system will be constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

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

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

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were constructed will remain and may be visually unpleasing to surroundings.

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

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in

the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

4.1.SITE INFORMATION

4.1.1.LOCALITY

Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region is 4,7243 hectares in extent and zoned 'agriculture'. The Portion is located in the Okahandja Municipal Area, directly southwest of the intersection of the newly completed Main Road B1 and District Road D1972, which link Okahandja with the Gross Barmen Resort, approximately 6 km southwest of Okahandja. It is the intension of the Proponent to use the Portion for a 'tourism market' to include an additional outlet for Closwa Biltong and a tourism accommodation facility (bed and breakfast / self-catering). Various meat related products (biltong, dried sausage and fresh meat) will be sold on the site. Only finished products will be sold and no manufacturing will take place on the site. It is estimated that 30 people will be employed in the operations of the business. To be able to use the site as intended, it must be rezoned from 'agriculture' to 'general business'. The locality of the site is shown on the plans below:

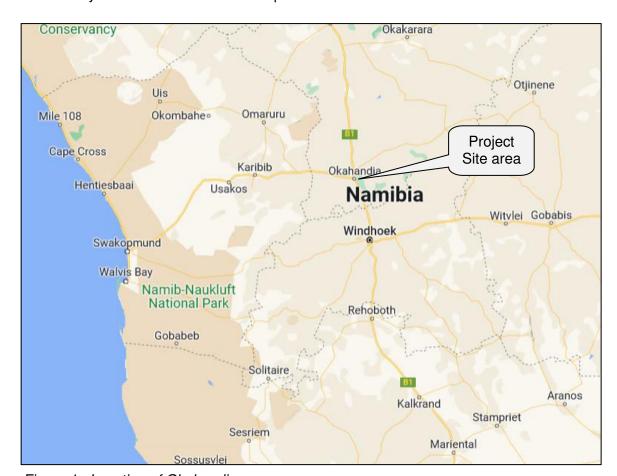


Figure 1: Location of Okahandja

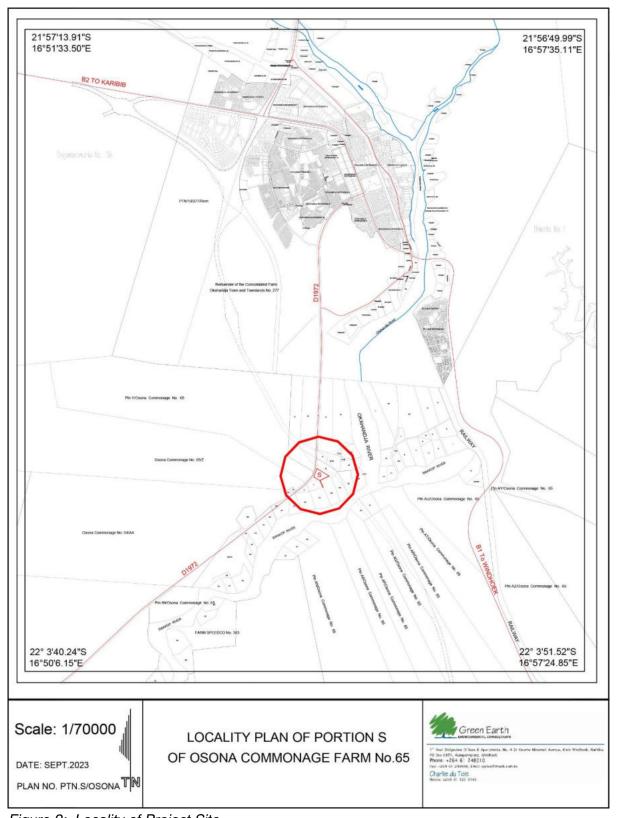


Figure 2: Locality of Project Site

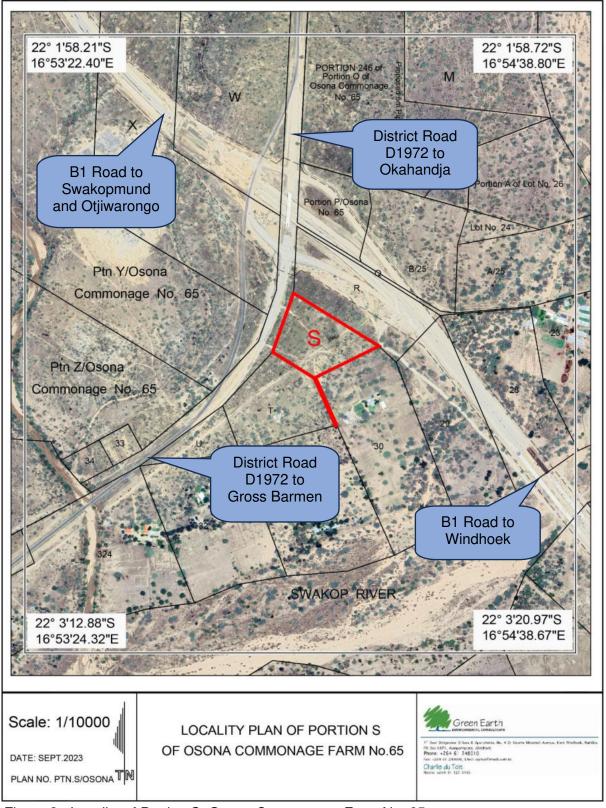


Figure 3: Locality of Portion S, Osona Commonage Farm No. 65



Figure 4: Project Site Photo

To be able to accommodate the proposed activities of Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation, the Portion must be rezoned to 'general business' as per the stipulations of the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Impact Assessment for the rezoning of land from 'agricultural use' to 'general business use' is a 'Listed Activity' for which an Environmental Clearance is required. The Proponent appointed WSTRPC (Willie Schutz Town and Regional Planning Consultant) to attend to the town planning procedures to rezone the portion. An application will be submitted by WSTRPC to the Okahandja Town Council and Urban and Regional Planning Board to rezone the portion. The Urban and Regional Planning Board will only support the rezoning of the portion once an Environmental Clearance for the proposed rezoning is obtained.

5. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Although the Portion is located within the Town Planning Scheme Boundary of Okahandja, the area is not yet fully serviced by municipal bulk services. Currently it has an electrical connection from NamPower and a water connection from NamWater. The proposed facility will require the following services:

5.1.ACCESS

Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja take access from an existing road which links the site with Trunk Road B1. This is a gravel road which is maintained by the Owner. Roads Authority already approved the entrance to the site. The proposed access road to the project site is shown on the *Map* below:



Figure 5: Trunk Road (1)

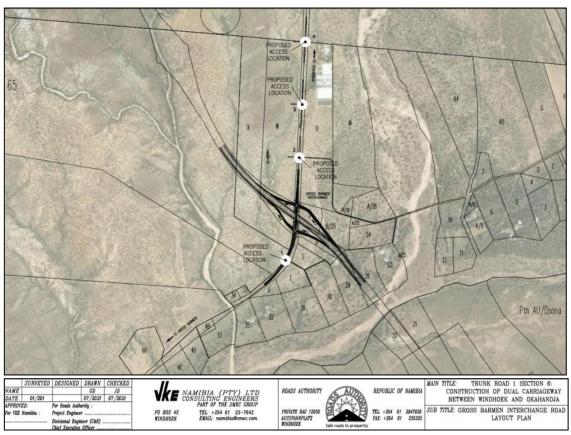


Figure 6: Trunk Road (2)



Figure 7: Access Gravel Road



ROADS AUTHORITY PRIVATE BAG 12030 AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

Our Ref: 14/19/2/87

Your Ref: N1004/004

Enquiries: Frans Nghifikua
Telephone: +264 61 284 7339
E-mail: nghifikuaf@ra.org.na

18 July 2023

The Technical Director
SMEC Namibia Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 45
WINDHOEK
Namibia

Attention: Mr. Jerobiam Dongwi (Jerobiam.DONGWI@smec.com)

Dear Sir.

APPLICATION FOR AN ACCESS FROM PORTION S OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE NO. 65 TO MAIN ROAD (MR) 87 - OKAHANDJA DISTRICT

- 1. Reference is made the application from Savanna Biltong dated 10 May 2021, as well as your letter dated 21 December 2022, and our subsequent engagements regarding the subject matter.
- 2. In our meeting of 16 June 2023, Mr. Herman Fourie confirmed a tourist market is to be developed on Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, and no longer a truck port or fuel station as initially planned and stated in your letter.
- 3. Our office undertook a visit to the site on 16 June 2023 after the meeting, and we hereby confirm that the location of the proposed access at approximately stake value 420 on MR 87 (about 320 metres from the edge of the bridge deck at Gross Barmen Interchange), and as indicated in the attached layout drawings (Annexures A & B respectively) will provide a safe access from the eastern and western portions of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65 to MR 87.
- 4. Please confirm if there are any cost implications of the related to the detailed design of the access before you proceed with the design.
- 5. All designs related to this new access shall be submitted to our office for approval before construction thereof may commence.

Established in terms of the Roads Authority Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999)

Board of Directors: Ms L. Brandt (Chairperson), Mr P. Muluti (Deputy Chairperson), Ms H. Amupolo, Mr T. Hamata, Mr G. Kadhikwa, Mr P. Greeff, Ms G. Tshoopara

We trust that the above meets your expectations

Yours Sincerely,

18 July 2023

PRIVATE BAG 12030
AUSSPANNPLATZ NAMIBIA
TEL: +264-51-284 7065

Oshoveli Hiveluah

Divisional Manager: Network Planning

Copy To:

- Mr. Herman Fourie (Savanna Biltong)
- Mr. Gunther Stubenrauch (Stubenrauch Planning Consultants)
- Ms. Fiina Nkandi (Divisional Manager: Network Development, Roads Authority)

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5.2.WATER SUPPLY/ REQUIREMENTS

There are no boreholes on the site, the site will obtain water from a NamWater connection.

5.3. ELECTRICITY

Electricity will be obtained from NamPower and it is the intension to supplement this electricity with roof mounted solar panels.

5.4.SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Only household sewer will be generated on site from the ablution facilities for the staff and clients. This sewer will be connected to French drains and to a septic tank system to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Okahandja Municipal regulations.

5.5.STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

The natural flow of storm water and drainage must be minimally disturbed, and the natural flow accommodated where possible. Provision must be made for the accommodation of surface water/stormwater management as it may endanger infrastructure.

5.6. SOLID WASTE

The solid waste generated on the site will be separated into recyclable waste and collected by professional waste recyclers for reworking into useable products. The non-recyclable waste will be transported to the Okahandja landfill site.

5.7. FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

6. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

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

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) public participation

The public was invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices was placed in the Namibian and New Era Newspapers on two consecutive weeks inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. A notice was also displayed on the Okahandja Municipal Notice Board and on the site. The final date for receiving comments was 30 November 2023. See attached copies of the notices.

d) Scoping

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

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

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

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation) and the town planner (WSTRPC) is accurate. No alternative portions/sites for the proposed project were examined. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

"The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory." This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

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

In considering these environmental rights, Copper Sand Investment Close Corporation (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a "zero-harm" policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

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

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

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

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

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

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

Precautionary Principle

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

The Polluter Pays Principle

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

Public Participation and Access to Information

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

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The proposed activity will fit in with the surrounding activities and not have a negative impact on the prevailing environment. It will be ensured that all protected trees and plant species will be retained where possible.

THE OKAHANDJA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

To ensure that development is being driven and guided in Okahandja, the Municipality of Okahandja has endorsed the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme No. 5, approved in terms of section 26(1) of the Town Planning Ordinance of 1954.

The area to which this Scheme applies, is the area as indicated on the scheme maps. The general purpose of the Scheme is the co-ordinated and harmonious development of the area of Okahandja including where necessary the redevelopment of any part thereof which has already been subdivided and build upon, in such a way as will most effectively tend to promote health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy and conservation of the existing character of the town, in the process of such development.

Table 1: General Business Zones

	ZONE	MAP REFEREN CE	PRIMARY USE (Purposes for which land may be used)	CONSENT USE (Purposes for which land may be used with consent from Council and subject to Clause 7)
H	General Business	Dark Blue Fill	Business Buildings; Block of Flats; Townhouses; Residential Buildings; Accommodation Establishment; Hotel: Hotel Pension; Bed and Breakfast; Guesthouse; Backpackers Hotel; Driving School; Bottle Store.	Service Station: Service Industries; Drycleaners and Launderettes; Place of Amusement; Place of Assembly; Place of worship; Parking Garages; Institutional Building; Funeral Parlours and Chapels; Gambling House; Warehouses and Car Wash; Drive-in Cafe.

R	Hospitality	Blue cross hatch	Hotel; Guest Farm; Lodge, Resort; Permanent Tented Camps and Tented Lodges; Dwelling Unit; Camping and Caravan Park; Rest Camp; Holiday Accommodation Restaurant; Self- Catering Accommodation Establishment.	Tourist facility	
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M	Agriculture	Light Green fill	Agricultural Building; Dwelling Unit	Tourist Facility; Farm Stall; Guest Farm; Lodge; Resort; Permanent Tented Camps and Tented Lodges; Agricultural Industry; Camping and Caravan Park, Aquaculture; Service Industry; Agriculture Industry; Resident
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The Proponent appointed Willie Schutz Town and Regional Planning Consultant to attend to the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja. The Town Planner already applied for the rezoning to Okahandja Municipality. The proposed rezoning and use of the site will be considered by Okahandja Town Council against the stipulations of the Town Planning Scheme. The approval of the rezoning is subject to obtaining an Environmental Clearance for the proposed activity. Okahandja Town Council will be informed once the ECC has been obtained.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

Given that the site is within the Okahandja Municipal Boundaries and that the developmental intentions of the client and intended use is in line with the stipulations of the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme, there is no reason to anticipate detrimental effects to the surroundings of Okahandja in the support of this application by Council. The proposed operations are also subject to an Environmental Clearance which will only be given if there are limited effects on the surrounding area and that it can be mitigated.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 2: Laws. Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:							
Electricity Act							
(No. 4 of 2007)	Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides	•					
(1101 1 01 2001)	for the establishment of the	the Electricity 7 ict.					
	Electricity Control Board and						
	provide for its powers and						
	functions; to provide for the						
	requirements and conditions for						
	obtaining licenses for the provision						
	of electricity; to provide for the						
	powers and obligations of licenses;						
	and to provide for incidental						
	matters: the necessary permits and						
	licenses will be obtained.						
Pollution	The Pollution Control and Waste	The Proponent must adhere to					
Control and	Management Bill is currently in	the Pollution Control and					
Waste	preparation and is therefore	Waste Management Bill.					
Management	included as a guideline only. Of	Ğ					
Bill (guideline	reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7						
only)	and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that						
	no person shall discharge or cause						
	to be discharged, any pollutant to						
	the air from a process except						
	under and in accordance with the						
provisions of an air pollution							
	license issued under section 23.						
	Part 2 also further provides for						
	procedures to be followed in						
	license application, fees to be paid						
	and required terms of conditions						
	for air pollution licenses. Part 7						
	states that any person who sells,						
	stores, transports or uses any						
	hazardous substances or products						
	containing hazardous substances						
	shall notify the competent						
	authority, in accordance with sub-						
	section (2), of the presence and						
	quantity of those substances. The						
	competent authority for the						

Makan	purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.	
Water	The Water Resources	The Act must be consulted.
Resources	Management Act (No. 11 of 2013)	Fresh water abstraction and
Management	stipulates conditions that ensure	waste-water discharge permits
Act	effluent that is produced to be of a	should be obtained when
	certain standard. There should	required.
	also be controls on the disposal of	
	sewage, the purification of effluent,	
	measures should be taken to	
	ensure the prevention of surface	
	and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in	
	a sustainable manner.	
Solid and	Provides for management and	The Proponent must abide to
Hazardous	handling of industrial, business and	the solid waste management
Waste	domestic waste.	provisions.
Management		
Regulations:		
Local		
Authorities		
1992		
Hazardous	The Ordinance applies to the	The Proponent must abide to
Substances	manufacture, sale, use, disposal	the Ordinance's provisions.
Ordinance	and dumping of hazardous	
(No. 14 of	substances, as well as their import	
1974)	and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social	
	Welfare. Its primary purpose is to	
	prevent hazardous substances	
	from causing injury, ill-health or the	
	death of human beings.	
Atmospheric	Part 2 of the Ordinance governs	The proponent should adhere
Pollution	the control of noxious or offensive	to the stipulations of the
Prevention	gases. The Ordinance prohibits	Atmospheric Pollution
Ordinance of	anyone from carrying on a	Prevention Ordinance.
Namibia (No.	scheduled process without a	
11 of 1976)	registration certificate in a	
	controlled area. The registration	

	certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	
Nature	The Nature Conservation	The proposed project
Conservation	Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers	implementation is not located
Ordinance	game parks and nature reserves,	in a demarcated conservation
Ordinarioc	the hunting and protection of wild	area, national park or unique
	animals, problem animals, fish and	environments.
	•	environments.
	Ministry of Environment, Forestry	
	and Tourism (MEFT) administer it	
	and provides for the establishment	
-	of the Nature Conservation Board.	
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)	No removal of protected tree
	specifies that there be a general	species or removal of mature
	protection of the receiving and	trees should happen. The
	surrounding environment. The	Ministry of Environment,
	protection of natural vegetation is	Forestry and Tourism should
	of great importance, the Forestry	be consulted when required.
	Act especially stipulates that no	
	living tree, bush, shrub or	
	indigenous plants within 100m from	
	any river, stream or watercourse,	
	may be removed without the	
	necessary license.	
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007)	The proponent and contractor
	contains regulations relating to the	should adhere to the Labour
	Health, Safety and Welfare of	Act.
	employees at work. These	
	regulations are prescribed for	
	among others safety relating to	
	hazardous substances, exposure	
	limits and physical hazards.	
	Regulations relating to the Health	
	and Safety of Employees at Work	
	are promulgated in terms of the	
	Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156,	
	GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	
Communal	Communal land is land that	Consent should be obtained
Land Rights	belongs to the State and is held in	from Traditional Authorities,
	trust for the benefit of the	Communal Boards, Chiefs,
	traditional communities living in	Kings, Queens etc. if required.
		<u> </u>

	those areas. Communal land	
	cannot be bought or sold, but one	
	can be given a customary land	
	right or right of leasehold to a part	
	of communal land in accordance	
	with the provisions of the	
	Communal Land Reform Act	
	(No. 5 of 2002) and Communal	
	Land Reform Amendment Act	
	(No. 13 of 2013). The Communal	
	Land Reform Act provide for the	
	allocation of rights in respect of	
	communal land to establish	
	Communal Land Boards to provide	
	for the powers of Chiefs and	
	Traditional Authorities and boards	
	in relation to communal land and to	
	make provision for incidental	
	matters. Consent and access to	
	land for the proposed project	
	should be requested from the	
	relevant traditional authority	
	through the Regional Council and	
	Regional Communal Land Boards.	
Traditional	The Traditional Authorities Act	Traditional Authorities should
Authorities	(No. 17 of 1995) provide for the	be consulted when required.
Act (No. 17 of	establishment of traditional	be consulted when required.
1995)	authorities, the designation and	
1993)	recognition of traditional leaders; to	
	define their functions, duties and	
	·	
	powers; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	
Public and	The Public and Environmental	The proposant and contractor
Environmental		The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public
Health Act	Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public	and Environmental Health Act.
nealth Act		and Environmental Health Act.
	health in Namibia. The objects of	
	this Act are to: (a) promote public	
	health and wellbeing; (b) prevent	
	injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c) protect individuals and	
	communities from public health	
	risks; (d) encourage community	
	participation in order to create a	
	healthy environment; and (e)	
	provide for early detection of	
	diagona and mublic beattle viales	
Coronavirus	diseases and public health risks. The current global Coronavirus	The proponent, contractor and

(Covid-19)	(Covid-19) pandemic and the	workforce should adhere to
Pandemic	associated State of Emergency and health restrictions globally may result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite set-up, traveling of personal/workers and building of the infrastructure. The proponent, contractor and subcontractors should adhere to all the international, regional and local Covid-19 health restrictions and protocols.	the restrictions and regulations.
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.	The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.
National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979	No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia: (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or (e) any other archaeological or	The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance are identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.

	palaeontological finds, material or	
	object; except under the authority	
	of and in accordance with a permit	
Public Health	issued under this section. Under this act, in section 119: "No	The proponent will ensure that
Act (No. 36 of 1919)	person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP. Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow requirements and specifications in relation to
		water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation	The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating	Only the area required for the operations should be cleared
Act (No. 76 of	and prevention of soil erosion;	from vegetation to ensure the
1969)	Promote the conservation,	minimum impact on the soil
	protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and	through clearance for construction.
	soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;	Construction.
Air Quality Act	• • •	The proponent and contractor
(N0. 39 of	2004) intends to provide for	should adhere to the Air
2004)	national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring,	Quality Act.
	management and control by all	
	spheres of government; for specific	
	air quality measures; and for	
Vision 2030	matters incidental thereto. Namibia's overall development	The proposed project is an
and National	ambitions are articulated in the	important element in
Development	Nation's Vision 2030. At the	employment creation.
Plans	operational level, five-yearly	
	national development plans (NDP's) are prepared in extensive	
	consultations led by the National	
	Planning Commission in the Office	
	of the President. Currently the Government has so far launched a	
	Government has so lar launched a	

4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased	
income equality; and employment creation.	

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which guide and governs development will be followed and complied with in the planning, implementation and operations of the activity.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below.

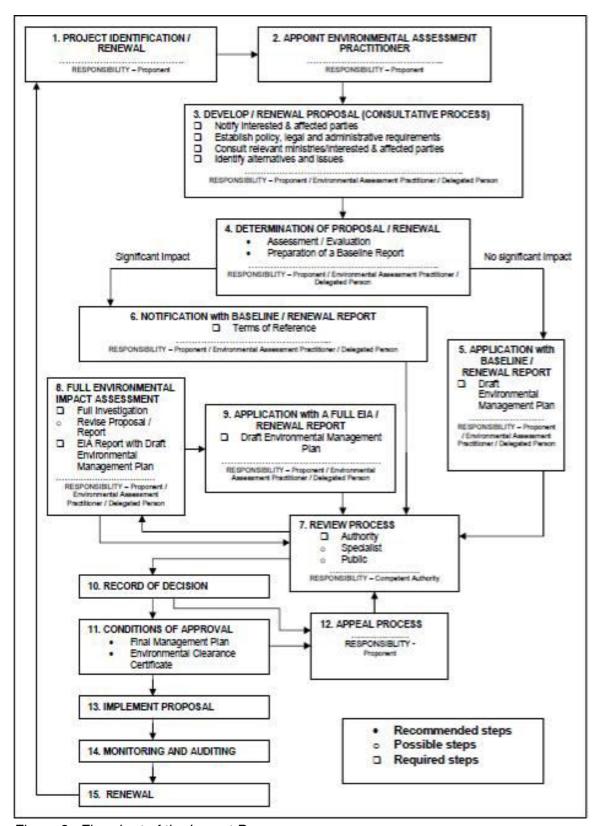


Figure 8: Flowchart of the Impact Process

9. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

9.1.BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja forms part of the Tree and Shrub Savannah Biome (specifically the Highland Savannah). The project site is showing evidence of some human interference namely informal tracks are present and vegetation was cleared on some areas of the site and a few gravel roads are present on the site.

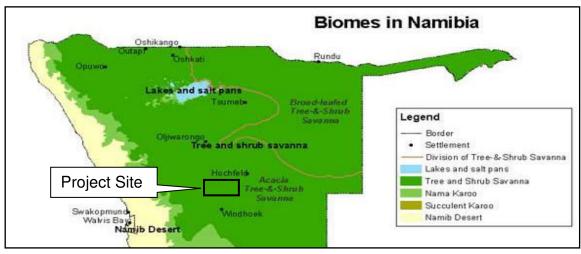


Figure 9: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)



Figure 10: Photos of trees on Project Site

Only the necessary plants/vegetation will be removed for the construction phase. The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low.

9.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. The surface geology of the area also consists of formations of Damara granite intrusions. See *Map* below:

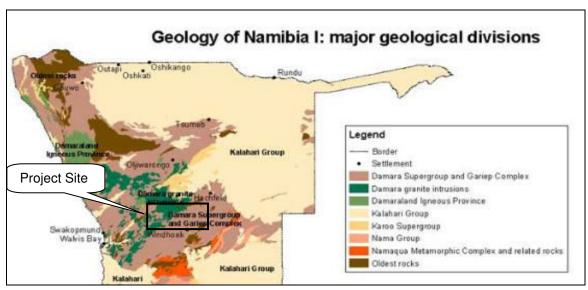


Figure 11: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

The Khomas Trough was formed during sedimentation of the Late Proterozoic Damara Sequence. The basin that was filled by a thick sequence, now preserved as metagreywackes and pelites of the Kuiseb Formation, which were subsequently multiply deformed and thrusted during the Damaran Orogeny. Minor lithologies included are graphite schists, calc-silicates and scapolite schists (*Grunert*, 2003).

The project site is generally even with some higher areas at places. Natural slopes are seen near natural drainage courses on the project site. The soil is suitable for development however the soil is also erodible and should not be cleared unnecessarily from vegetation if not required for the placement of buildings or roads. Unnecessary clearing of soil will lead to erosion (*Grunert, 2003*).

9.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The majority of land uses around the project site are characterized by residential, commercial and farming activities; therefore, the development will not have a negative impact on the social environment.

The proposed development will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment. Positive impacts associated with the project will be in the form of additional job opportunities during construction as well as in operation. The community

will also benefit from skills and technology transfer. The spending power of locals is likely to increase because of employment during the construction and operational phase.

9.4. CLIMATE

In broad terms, the climate can be described as semi-arid, with summer rainfalls and highest temperatures occurring during October and February. Maximum temperatures recorded in the area vary just under 40 degrees Celsius with an average annual temperature of more than 22 degrees Celsius (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012).

Rainfall in the form of thunderstorms is experienced in the area during the summer months between October and April. It is further characterised by relatively high average mean annual rainfall of 400 - 600mm in comparison to 250mm for the entire country. Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the period between November and March with mean annual gross evaporation of 2600-2800mm (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012).

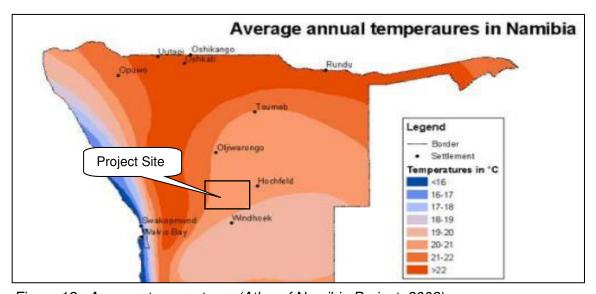


Figure 12: Average temperatures (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

9.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

10. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified:

Table 3: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)				
Impact Type	+	Positive			
	0	No Impact			
	-	Negative			
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)			
	М	Medium (Manageable impacts)			
	н	High (Adverse impact)			

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

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

10.1. IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Some of the impacts that the development has on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be constructed and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

10.1.1. WATER USAGE

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
	,,					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

10.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
	,,					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

10.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services

are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

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

10.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated. It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
	7.					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	М	L

10.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that these are available on site, at all times. Workers

should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

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

Impact evaluation

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

10.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	М	L

10.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	cance
	,					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

10.1.8. GENERATION OF WASTE

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

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	7.					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

10.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

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

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	7.					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

10.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
	7.					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

10.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

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

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

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

10.1.12. **SENSE OF PLACE**

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

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

10.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

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

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	, .					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	М	L

10.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

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

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

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

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

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

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

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

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

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

10.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

10.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

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

Impact Evaluation

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

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.
- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See *Appendix* for EMP.

12. CONCLUSION

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the specific site identified namely Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

In general, the construction and operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an onsite tool during the construction and operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

13. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region from 'Agriculture' to 'General Business' and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources.

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APPENDIX A: NEWSPAPER NOTICES

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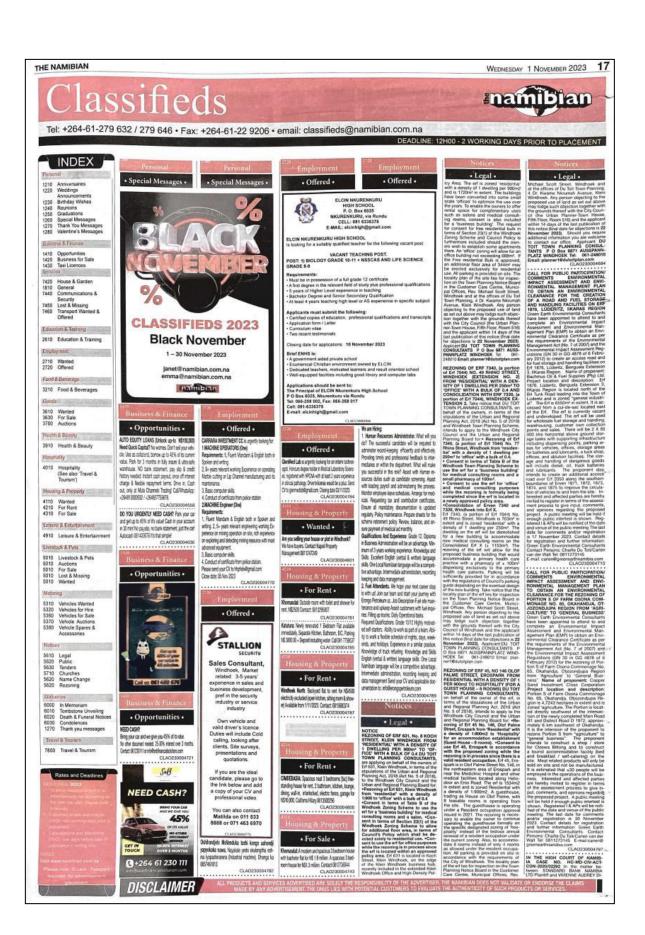
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JOHANNES PAULUS VAN ROOYEN BOX 263, AUSSENKEHR
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates.
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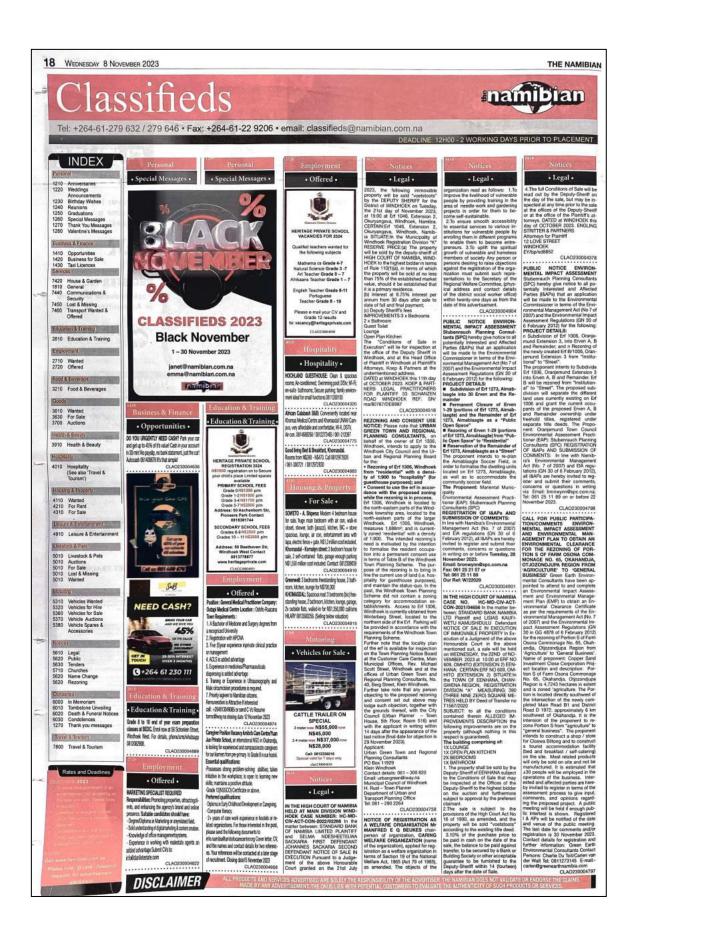






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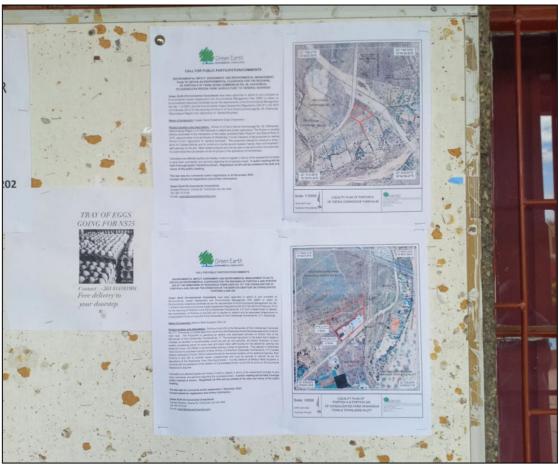
APPENDIX B: NOTICE ON SITE





APPENDIX C: NOTICE AT MUNICIPAL BOARD





APPENDIX D: COMMENTS FROM I&AP's

Comments

Dear Green Earth Consultants

I hereby request to be registered as an I&AP for the EIA:

Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the rezoning of Portion S of Farm Osona Commonage No 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region from 'Agriculture' to 'General Business', as issued in your public notice in The Namibian newspaper on the 1st of November 2023.

Kindly forward me the Background Information Documents (BID) and the site's coordinates if not stated in the BID.

Regards

--

Ndelimona lipinge

EIA Tracking and Monitoring in Namibia (EIA Tracker)

Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society

Cell:+264814138822

https://eia-tracker.org.na

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The EIA Tracker Project keeps track and maps all EIAs countrywide with the aim of enhancing public access to EIA information and promoting transparency within the EIA sector. The information collected is only used for the public to access and the EIA Tracker has no intention and will not use these for financial or any other benefits.



APPENDIX E: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. Position: Environmental Practitioner

Name/Surname: Charl du Toit
 Date of Birth: 29 October 1960

4. Nationality: Namibian

5. Education: Name of Institution University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Degree/Qualification Hons B (B + A) in Business

Administration and Management

Date Obtained 1985-1987

Name of Institution University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Degree/Qualification BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy

and Soil Science)

Date Obtained 1979-1982

Name of Institution Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl,

South Africa

Degree/Qualification Grade 12
Date Obtained 1974-1978

6. Membership of

Professional

Association:

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7.	Languages:		<u>s</u>	peaking	Reading	<u>Writing</u>
		English	G	iood	Good	Good
		Afrikaans	G	iood	Good	Good
8.	Employment	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Employer</u>		Position(s) held
	Record:	2009	Present	Green Ear	th	Environmental
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		2005	2008	Elmarie Du	ı Toit	Manager
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		2003	2005	Pupkewitz		General Manager
				Megabuild		
		1995	2003	Agra Coop	erative	Manager Trade
				Limited		
				Namibia		Chief Agricultural

1989	1995	Development	Consultant
		Corporation	
		Ministry of	Agricultural
1985	1988	Agriculture	Researcher

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.

Charl du Toit

APPENDIX F: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. Position: Environmental Consultant

2. Name/Surname: Carien van der Walt

3. Date of Birth: 6 August 1990

4. Nationality: Namibian

5. Education:

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

6. Membership of Professional Associations:

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

7. Languages:

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

8. Employment Record:

From	То	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental
			Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental
			Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental
			Consultant

9. Detailed Tasks Assigned:

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

Carien van der Walt	

APPENDIX G: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN