

Bluestate investments (Pty Ltd

MEFT APPLICATION REFERENCE No:
APP-002658

Final Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report to Support
the Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)
for the Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting in the
Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019,
KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

July 2021

P. O Box 26826
6 Amasoniet Street
WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PROPONENT, LISTED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED INFORMATION SUMMARY

TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRING ECC

Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019
for ECC for Exploration /Prospecting

MEFT APPLICATION REFERENCE No:

APP-002658

NAME OF THE PROPONENT

Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT AND CONTACT PERSON

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PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting activities in the Exclusive
Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019, Karibib District, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION

Karibib District, Erongo Region, North-Central Namibia
(Latitude: -21.959167, Longitude: 16.281944)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

Dr. Sindila Mwiya

PhD, PG Cert, MPhil, BEng (Hons), Pr Eng

Summary Profile and Qualification of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / International Consultant Projects Director – Dr Sindila Mwiya

Dr Sindila Mwiya has more than eighteen (18) years of practical field-based technical industry experience in Environmental Assessment (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS), Energy (Renewable and Non-renewable energy sources), onshore and offshore resources (minerals, oil, gas and water) exploration / prospecting, operation and utilisation, covering general and specialist technical exploration and recovery support, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) permitting for Geophysical Surveys such as 2D, 3D and 4D Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetic Surveys for mining and petroleum (oil and gas) operations support, through to engineering planning, layout, designing, logistical support, recovery, production / operations, compliance monitoring, rehabilitation, closure and aftercare projects lifecycles. The great array of highly technical specialist knowledge and field-based practical experiences of Dr Sindila Mwiya has now been extended to supporting the development of Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes, towns, and cities.

Through his companies, Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC and Foresight Group Namibia (FGN) (Pty) Ltd which he founded, he has undertaken more than 200 projects for Local (Namibian), Continental (Africa) and International (Global) based clients. He has worked and continue to work for Global, Continental and Namibian based reputable resources (petroleum and mining / minerals) and energy companies such as EMGS (UK/ Norway), CGG (UK/ France/Namibia), BW Offshore (Norway/Singapore /Namibia), Shell Namibia B. V. Limited (Namibia/ the Netherlands), Tullow Oil (UK/Namibia), Debmarine (DBMN) (Namibia), Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd (ReconAfrica) (UK/Canada/Namibia), Osino Resource Corporation (Canada/Germany/Namibia), Desert Lion Energy Corporation (Canada/ Australia/ Namibia), Petrobras Oil and Gas (Brazil) / BP (UK)/ Namibia, REPSOL (Spain/ Namibia), ACREP (Namibia/Angola), Preview Energy Resources (UK), HRT Africa (Brazil / USA/ Namibia), Chariot Oil and Gas Exploration (UK/ Namibia), NABIRM (USA/ Namibia), Serica Energy (UK/ Namibia), Eco (Atlantic) Oil and Gas (Canada / USA/ Namibia), ION GeoVentures (USA), PGS UK Exploration (UK), TGS-Nopec (UK), Maurel & Prom (France/ Namibia), GeoPartners (UK), PetroSA Equatorial Guinea (South Africa / Equatorial Guinea/ Namibia), Preview Energy Resources (Namibia / UK), Sintezneftegaz Namibia Ltd (Russia/ Namibia), INA Namibia (INA INDUSTRIJA NAFTE d.d) (Croatia/ Namibia), Namibia Underwater Technologies (NUTAM) (South Africa/Namibia), InnoSun Holdings (Pty) Ltd and all its subsidiary renewable energy companies and projects in Namibia (Namibia / France), HopSol (Namibia/Switzerland), Momentous Solar One (Pty) Ltd (Namibia / Canada), OLC Northern Sun Energy (Pty) Ltd (Namibia) and more than 100 local companies. Dr Sindila Mwiya is highly qualified with extensive practical field-based experience in petroleum, mining, renewable energy (Solar, Wind, Biomass, Geothermal and Hydropower), Non-Renewable energy (Coal, Petroleum, and Natural Gas), applied environmental assessment, management, and monitoring (Scoping, EIA, EMP, EMP, EMS) and overall industry specific HSE, cleaner production programmes, Geoenvironmental, geological and geotechnical engineering specialist fields.

Dr Sindila Mwiya has undertaken and continue to undertake and manage high value projects on behalf of global and local resources and energy companies. Currently, (2020-2023) Dr Sindila Mwiya is responsible for permitting planning through to operational and completion compliance monitoring, HSE and engineering technical support for multiple major upstream onshore and offshore petroleum, minerals and mining projects, Solar and Wind Energy Projects, manufacturing and environmentally sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developments in different parts of the World including Namibia. Currently, Dr Sindila Mwiya is developing a 16 Ha commercial and residential Mwale Mwiya Park in the Town of Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region, Namibia as one of first advanced Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient development in Namibia. He continue to worked as an International Resources Consultant, national Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developer, Engineering / Technical Consultant (RBS / FGN), Project Manager, Programme Advisor for the Department of Natural and Applied Sciences, Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and has worked as a Lecturer, University of Namibia (UNAM), External Examiner/ Moderator, NUST, National (Namibia) Technical Advisor (Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism / DANIDA – Cleaner Production Component) and Chief Geologist for Engineering and Environment Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy and a Field-Based Geotechnician (Specialised in Magnetics, Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetics Exploration and Survey Methods) under the Federal Institute for Geoscience and Natural Resources (BGR) German Mineral Exploration Promotion Project to Namibia, Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy.

He has supervised and continue to support a number of MScs and PhDs research programmes and has been a reviewer on international, national and regional researches, plans, programmes and projects with the objective to ensure substantial local skills development, pivotal to the national socioeconomic development through the promotion of sustainable natural resources coexistence, management, development, recovery, utilisation and for development policies, plans, programmes and projects financed by governments, private investors and donor organisations. Since 2006 until 2017, he has provided extensive technical support to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through GIZ in the preparation and amendments of the Namibian Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), new Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations, preparation of the updated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as well as the preparation of the new SEA and EIA Guidelines and Procedures all aimed at promoting effective environmental assessment and management practices in Namibia.

Among his academic achievements, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a holder of a PhD (Engineering Geology/Geotechnical / Geoenvironmental / Environmental Engineering and Artificial Intelligence) – Research Thesis: Development of a Knowledge-Based System Methodology (KBSM) for the Design of Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Arid and Semiarid Environments, MPhil/PG Cert and BEng (Hons) (Engineering Geology and Geotechnics) qualifications from the University of Portsmouth, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, United Kingdom. During the 2004 Namibia National Science Awards, organised by the Namibian Ministry of Education, and held in Windhoek, Dr Sindila Mwiya was awarded the Geologist of the Year for 2004, in the professional category. Furthermore, as part of his professional career recognition, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a life member of the Geological Society of Namibia, Consulting member of the Hydrogeological Society of Namibia and a Professional Engineer registered with the Engineering Council of Namibia.

Windhoek, Namibia March 2021

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the “**Proponent**”) holds mineral rights under the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019 with respect to base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals minerals groups. The EPL 8019 was granted on the 11/11/2020 and will expire on the 10/11/2023.

The EPL 8019 covers a total area of 12527.8202Ha over the portions of the following commercial farmlands: Wilhelmstal, Fahlwater, Kamelbalm, Okondura North, Waldheim, Kaumbo, Kansimba, Otjonzondu and Otjua (Fig. 1.2). The general local topography comprises central topographic high mountain areas trending in the northeast-southwest / east-west directions with topographic lower areas on either side.

The Proponent intends to conduct exploration / prospecting activities starting with desktop studies and aerial surveys, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities over key site-specific localities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling and sampling for laboratory tests.

The proposed minerals exploration activities are listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been prepared by Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC to support the application for ECC. Public consultation process was undertaken during the months of May to July 2021. In line with the provisions of the regulations, the public notices were published in the Confidante Newspaper dated 20th- 26th May 2021, Windhoek Observer Newspaper dated 4th June 2021 and New Era Newspaper date 29th June 2021. A stakeholder register was opened on the 20th May 2021.

The closing date for registration and submission of written objections, comments, inputs to the environmental assessment process was initially Friday, 11th June 2021 and was extended to 9th July 2021. During the public / stakeholder consultation period from the 20th May to 9th July 2021, three (3) stakeholder registrations and inputs were received. The comments and inputs provided by the stakeholders have been incorporated in this EIA report.

Based on the findings of the EIA study, the impacts that the proposed exploration activities and associated infrastructure such as access and temporary lay-off sites will have on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will depend on the extent of the proposed activities over the development area, management of the area and how the mitigations as detailed in this EMP report are eventually implemented by the Proponent.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of low magnitude, temporally duration, localised extent, and low probability of occurrence.

Avoiding sensitive habitats such as Ephemeral River channels, rock heads and mountainous terrains as well as track discipline (including not killing/poaching of fauna and unnecessarily cutting down of trees) must be adhered to and/or always enforced. Mitigation measures shall be implemented as detailed in this EMP report and includes the following:

1. Project planning and implementation.
2. Implementation of the EMP.
3. Public and stakeholders relations.
4. Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts.

5. Environmental awareness briefing and training.
6. Erection of supporting exploration infrastructure.
7. Use of existing access roads, tracks and general vehicle movements.
8. Mitigation measures for preventing flora destruction.
9. Mitigation measures for preventing faunal destruction.
10. Mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to the temporary lay and exploration sites.
11. Mitigation measures for surface and groundwater protection as well as general water usage.
12. Mitigation measures to minimise negative socioeconomic impacts.
13. Mitigation measures to minimise health and safety impacts.
14. Mitigation measures to minimise visual impacts.
15. Mitigation measures to minimise vibration, noise, and air quality.
16. Mitigation measures for waste (solid and liquid) management.
17. Rehabilitation plan, and.
18. Environmental data collection.

Based on the findings of the EIA and this EMP Report, it is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent shall always adopt the precautionary principles, measures, or approaches to the environmental management processes for the proposed exploration activities in the EPL 8019.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the **Proponent**) hold mineral rights under the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019. The following is the summary of the EPL 8019 (Annex 1):

- ❖ **Type of License:** Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8019.
- ❖ **EPL Holder:** Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd.
- ❖ **Granted Date:** 11/11/2020.
- ❖ **Expiry Date:** 10/11/2023.
- ❖ **Commodities:** base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals and.
- ❖ **Size of the EPL:** 12527.8202 Ha.

The Proponent intends to undertake exploration activities covering desktop studies, followed by site-specific activities using techniques such as geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, drilling and bulk sampling.

1.2 Regulatory Requirements

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations, 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The Proponent is required to have undertaken Environmental Assessment comprising the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for the proposed minerals prospecting activities to support the application for ECC.

In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultants led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in the preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports to support the application for ECC.

1.3 Location, Land Use, Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Location and Land Use

The EPL 8019 is located in the Karibib Constituency of the Erongo Region. The EPL 8019 covers a total area of 12527.8202Ha over the portions of the following commercial farmlands: Wilhelmstal, Fahlwater, Kamelbalm, Okondura North, Waldheim, Kaumbo, Kansimba, Otjozondou and Otjua (Fig. 1.2). The general local topography comprises central topographic high mountain areas trending in the northeast-southwest / east-west directions with topographic lower areas on either side.

The landscape is dendritic in nature cultivated by several minor and major ephemeral river networks such as the Omusema, Umbujosara, Onjosa, Kaikop, Sney and Ouputs flowing into to the Swakop Ephemeral River. The Swakop Ephemeral River does not cut through the EPL area and is situated to the south of the license.

The EPL area is dominated by private commercial farmland (Fig. 1.3). The land use of the area is agriculture including cattle, game, small stock, and other associated business activities.

Game farming linked to tourism and trophy hunting is common on private commercial farmland within the surrounding areas. Bush thickening or encroachment is viewed as an economic problem in the general area.

1.3.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services

The EPL 8019 is situated south of the settlement of Wilhelmstal on the B2 Road between Okahandja and Karibib (Fig. 1.2). Karibib and Okahandja are the two (2) nearest towns to the EPL and are situated about 50 km to the west and 62 km to the east of the EPL area respectively.

Access to the license area is through the B2 road from Okahandja to Karibib with the D1967 Road from the B2 cutting the east section of the EPL area (Figs. 1.2 -1.3). Within the minerals license area, several private minor gravel farm roads and tracks already exist and are linked to the B2 and D1967 (Figs. 1.2 -1.3). The general EPL area has limited mobile services along the B2 Road and limited electricity infrastructure.

The proposed exploration programme will not require major water and energy supply services. Exploration water supply especially for drilling will be obtained from the local boreholes or supplied by a tanker as may be required. Electricity supply will be provided by generators and solar as may be required for exploration purposes.



Figure 1.1: Regional location of the EPL No 8019 Area.

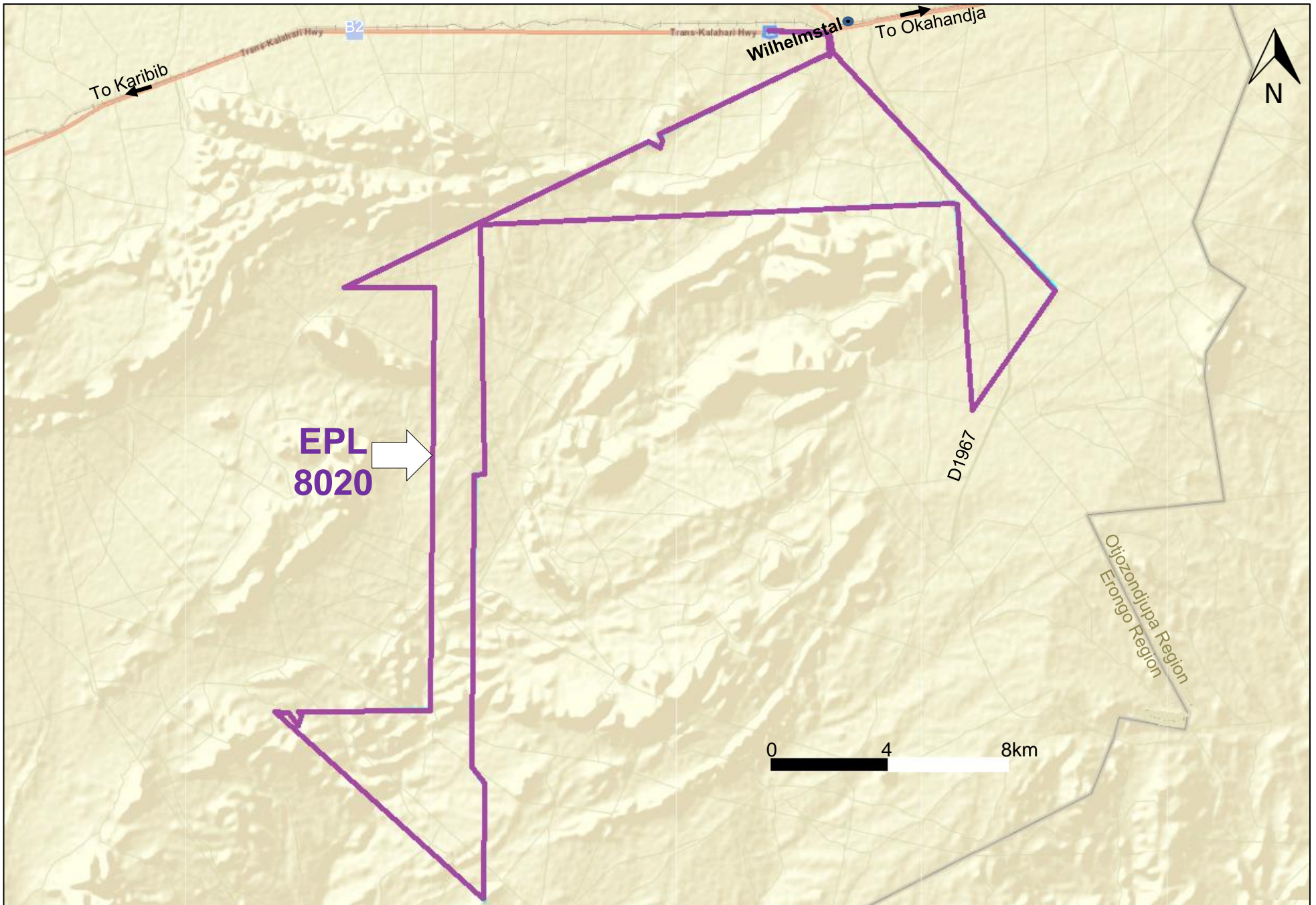


Figure 1.2: Regional location of the EPL 8019 Area (Source: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia>).



Figure 1.3: Commercial farmland covered by the EPL 8019 and existing access (Source: Namibia 1:1000000 Registration Divisions Extract).

2. THE EMP

2.1 Summary of the EMP Objectives

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides a detailed plan of action required in the implementation of the mitigation measures for minimising and maximising the identified negative and positive impacts respectively. The EMP gives commitments including financial and human resources provisions for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities during and after the exploration. Regular assessments and evaluation of the environmental liabilities during the exploration will need to be undertaken and will ensure adequate provision of the necessary resources towards good environmental management at various stages of the project development.

2.2 Implementation of the EMP

2.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Management of the environmental elements that may be affected by the different activities of the proposed exploration is an important element of the proposed exploration activities. The EMP also identifies the activity groups / environmental elements, the aspects / targets, the indicators, the schedule for implementation and who should be responsible for the management to prevent major impacts that the different exploration activities may have on the receiving environment (physical and biological environments).

2.2.2 Proponent's Representative (PR) / Project Manager (PM)

The Proponent is to appoint a **Proponent's Representative (PR) / Project Manager (PM)** with the following responsibilities with respect to the EMP implementation:

- ❖ Act as the site project manager and implementing agent.
- ❖ Ensure that the Proponent's responsibilities are executed in compliance with the relevant legislation.
- ❖ Ensure that all the necessary environmental authorizations and permits have been obtained.
- ❖ Assist the exploration contractor/s in finding environmentally responsible solutions to challenges that may arise.
- ❖ Should the PR be of the opinion that a serious threat to, or impact on the environment may be caused by the exploration activities, he/she may stop work. The Proponent must be informed of the reasons for the stoppage as soon as possible.
- ❖ The PR has the authority to issue fines for transgressions of basic conduct rules and/or contravention of the EMP.
- ❖ Should the Contractor or his/her employees fail to show adequate consideration for the environmental aspects related to the EMP, the PR can have person(s) and/or equipment removed from the site or work suspended until the matter is remedied.
- ❖ Maintain open and direct lines of communication between the landowners and Proponent, as well as any other identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regards to environmental matters, and.
- ❖ Attend regular site meetings and inspections as may be required for the proposed exploration programme.

2.2.3 Project Health, Safety and Environment (Project HSE)

The Proponent is to appoint a Project Health, Safety and Environment (Project HSE) with the following responsibilities with respect to the EMP implementation:

- ❖ Assist the PR in ensuring that the necessary environmental authorizations and permits have been obtained.
- ❖ Assist the PR and Contractor in finding environmentally responsible solutions to challenges that may arise.
- ❖ Conduct environmental monitoring as per EMP requirements.
- ❖ Carry out regular site inspections (on average once per week) of all exploration areas with regards to compliance with the EMP, report any non-compliance(s) to the PR as soon as possible.
- ❖ Organize for an independent internal audit on the implementation of and compliance to the EMP to be carried out half way through each field-based exploration activity and the audit reports shall to be submitted to the PR.
- ❖ Continuously review the EMP and recommend additions and/or changes to the EMP document.
- ❖ Monitor the Contractor's environmental awareness training for all new personnel coming onto site.
- ❖ Keep records of all activities related to environmental control and monitoring. the latter to include a photographic record of the exploration activities, rehabilitation process, and a register of all major incidents, and.
- ❖ Attend regular site meetings.

2.2.4 Contractors and Subcontractors

The responsibilities of the **Contractors and Subcontractors** that may be appointed by the Proponent to undertake certain field-based activities of the proposed exploration programme include:

- ❖ Comply with the relevant legislation and the EMP provision.
- ❖ Preparation and submission to the Proponent through the Project HSE of the following Management Plans:
 - Environmental Awareness Training and Inductions.
 - Emergency Preparedness and Response.
 - Waste Management, and.
 - Health and Safety.
- ❖ Ensure adequate environmental awareness training for senior site personnel.
- ❖ Environmental awareness presentations (inductions) to be given to all site personnel prior to work commencement. the Project HSE is to provide the course content and the following topics, at least but not limited to, should be covered:
 - The importance of complying with the EMP provisions.

- Roles and Responsibilities, including emergency preparedness.
 - Basic Rules of Conduct (Do's and Don'ts).
 - EMP: aspects, impacts and mitigation.
 - Fines for Failure to Adhere to the EMP, and.
 - Health and Safety Requirements.
- ❖ Record keeping of all environmental awareness training and induction presentations, and.
 - ❖ Attend regular site meetings and environmental inspections.

3. SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Hierarchy of Mitigation Measures Implementation

A hierarchy for mitigating significant adverse effects has been adopted in order of preference and outlined as follows:

- (i) Enhancement, e.g. provision of new habitats.
- (ii) Avoidance, e.g. sensitive design to avoid effects on ecological receptors.
- (iii) Reduction, e.g. limitation of effects on receptors through design changes, and.
- (iv) Compensation, e.g. community benefits.

3.3 Mitigation Measures Implementation

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides a detailed plan of action required in the implementation of the mitigation measures for minimising and maximising the identified negative and positive impacts respectively.

The EMP also provides the management actions with roles and responsibilities requirements for implementation of environmental management strategies by the Proponent through the Contractors and Subcontractors who will be undertaking the exploration activities.

The EMP gives commitments including financial and human resources provisions for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities during and after the implementation of the proposed exploration programme.

Based on the findings of the EIA, key mitigation measures as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.18 have been prepared to be implemented by the Proponent with respect to the proposed exploration programme activities and in particular for the field-based exploration activities. The following is the summary of the key areas of the migration measures provided in Tables 3.1-3.18:

1. Project planning and implementation.
2. Implementation of the EMP.
3. Public and stakeholders relations.
4. Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts.
5. Environmental awareness briefing and training.
6. Erection of supporting exploration infrastructure.
7. Use of existing access roads, tracks and general vehicle movements.
8. Mitigation measures for preventing flora destruction.
9. Mitigation measures for preventing faunal destruction.
10. Mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to the temporary lay and exploration sites.
11. Mitigation measures for surface and groundwater protection as well as general water usage.
12. Mitigation measures to minimise negative socioeconomic impacts.

13. Mitigation measures to minimise health and safety impacts.
14. Mitigation measures to minimise visual impacts.
15. Mitigation measures to minimise vibration, noise, and air quality.
16. Mitigation measures for waste (solid and liquid) management.
17. Rehabilitation plan, and.
18. Environmental data collection.

Table 3.1: Project planning and implementation.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Establish a strong environmental awareness protocol from project implementation to final closure in order to ensure the least possible impact to the environment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resources (Human and Financial) are provided for the Environmental Awareness and Training, Regular Safety, Health and Environment meetings and for internal and external Environmental Monitoring Costs as well as for any rehabilitation costs that may arise. 2. Appointment of a senior and experienced persons as Proponent's Representative (PR), Project Manager (PM) and Project HSE to assume responsibility for environmental issues. 3. All individuals including sub-contractors who work on, or visit, the sites are aware of the contents of the Environmental Policy and the EMP. 4. The EMP and Environmental Policy will be included in Tender Documents. 5. Field visit will take place during which main access tracks will be discussed in cooperation with the land owner/s 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. 2. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. 3. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. 4. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.2: Implementation of the EMP.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define roles and responsibilities in terms of the EMP. To make all personnel, contractors and subcontractors aware of these roles and responsibilities to ensure compliance with the EMP provisions. 2. Implement environmental management that is preventative and proactive. 3. Establish the resources, skills, etc. required for effective environmental management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Senior staff and senior contractors are aware of, and practice the EMP requirements. These persons shall be expected to know and understand the objectives of the EMP and will, by example, encourage suitable environmentally friendly behaviour to be adopted during the exploration 2. Recognition will be given to appropriate environmentally acceptable behaviour. 3. Inappropriate behaviour will be corrected. An explanation to why the behaviour is unacceptable must be given, and, if necessary, the person will be disciplined. e.g. fees set out for non-compliance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.3: Public and stakeholders relations.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
Maintain sound relationships with the Other land users/ land owner/s and another stakeholders / public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No littering or any other activity prohibited Permission to utilise water as well as all applicable permits are obtained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent's Representative (PR) Project Manager (PM) Project HSE Contractor Subcontractors

Table 3.4: Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid exacerbating the influx of unemployed people to the area. Develop a standardised recruitment method for sub-contractor and field workers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stipulate a preference for local contractors in its tender policy. Preference to local contractors should still be based on competitive business principles and salaries and payment to local service providers should still be competitive. Develop a database of local businesses that qualify as potential service providers and invite them to the tender process. Scrutinise tender proposals to ensure that minimum wages were included in the costing. Stipulate that local residents should be employed for temporary unskilled/skilled and where possible in permanent unskilled/skilled positions as they would reinvest in the local economy. Must ensure that potential employees are from the area, they need submit proof of having lived in the area for a minimum of 5 years. Must ensure that contractors adhere to Namibian Affirmative Action, Labour and Social Security, Health and Safety laws. This could be accomplished with a contractual requirement stipulating that monthly proof should be submitted indicating payment of minimum wages to workers, against their ID numbers, payment of social security and submission of affirmative action data. Encouraged to cater for the needs of employees to increase the spending of wages locally. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent's Representative (PR) Project Manager (PM) Project HSE Contractor Subcontractors

Table 3.5: Environmental awareness briefing and training.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
Implement environmental awareness briefing / training for individuals who visit, or work, on site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every senior/supervisory member of the team shall familiarise themselves with the contents of the EMP. They shall understand their roles and responsibilities with regard to personnel and project compliance with the EMP. Subject to agreement of the parties, the Environmental Coordinator will hold an Environmental Awareness Briefing meeting, which shall be attended by all contractors before the start of the mineral exploration activities. Briefings on the EMP and Environmental Policy shall discuss the potential dangers to the environment of the following activities: public relations, littering, off-road driving, waste management, poaching and plant theft etc. The need to preserve soil, conserve water and implement water saving measures shall be presented. Individuals can be questioned on the Environmental Philosophy and EMP and can recall contents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent's Representative (PR) Project Manager (PM) Project HSE Contractor Subcontractors

Table 3.6: Erection of supporting exploration infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Get Environmental Clearance before implementation Establishment of the supporting exploration infrastructure done on an area with the least disturbance to the environment and within the non-sensitive areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Documented Environmental Clearance from MEFT. All on site exploration infrastructure (e.g. water tanks, sewage tanks, waste disposal) are not situated on environmental sensitive area and have disturbed as less as possible. No littering. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent's Representative (PR) Project Manager (PM) Project HSE Contractor Subcontractors

Table 3.7: Use of existing access roads, tracks and general vehicle movements.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Plan a road/track network that considers the environmental sensitivity of the area and a long-term tourism potential, and which is constructed in a technically and environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>2. Stick to the recommended track and sensitivity management zones.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid unnecessary affecting areas viewed as important habitat – i.e. Ephemeral River and its network of tributaries of ephemeral rivers. rocky outcrops. clumps of protected tree species. 2. Make use of existing tracks/roads as much as possible throughout the area. 3. Do not drive randomly throughout the area (could cause mortalities to vertebrate fauna and unique flora. accidental fires. erosion related problems, etc.). 4. Avoid off-road driving at night as this increase in mortalities of nocturnal species. 5. Implement and maintain off-road track discipline with maximum speed limits (e.g.30km/h) as this would result in fewer faunal mortalities and limit dust pollution. 6. Use of "3-point-turns" rather than "U-turns". 7. Where tracks have to be made to potential exploration sites off the main routes, the routes should be selected causing minimal damage to the environment – e.g. use the same tracks. cross drainage lines at right angles. avoid placing tracks within drainage lines. avoid collateral damage (i.e. select routes that do not require the unnecessary removal of trees/shrubs, especially protected species). 8. Leave vehicles on tracks and walk to point of interest, when possible. 9. Rehabilitate all new tracks created. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.8: Mitigation measures for preventing flora and ecosystem destruction and promotion of conservation.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Prevent flora and ecosystem destruction and promote conservation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit the development and avoid rocky outcrops throughout the entire area. 2. Avoid development and associated infrastructure in sensitive areas – e.g. Ephemeral River, in/close to drainage lines, cliffs, boulder and rocky outcrops in the area, etc. This would minimise the negative effect on the local environment especially unique features serving as habitat to various species. 3. Avoid placing access routes (roads and tracks) through sensitive areas – e.g. over rocky outcrops/ridges and along drainage lines. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area. 4. Avoid driving randomly through the area (i.e. “track discipline”), but rather stick to permanently placed roads/tracks – especially during the detailed field-based exploration phase. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area. 5. Stick to speed limits of maximum 30km/h as this would result in less dust pollution which could affect certain flora – e.g. lichen species. Speed humps could also be used to ensure the speed limit. 6. Remove unique and sensitive flora (e.g. all Aloe sp.) before commencing with the development activities and relocate to a less sensitive/disturbed site if possible. 7. Prevent and discourage the collecting of firewood as dead wood has an important ecological role – especially during the development phase(s). Such collecting of firewood, especially for economic reasons, often leads to abuses – e.g. chopping down of live and/or protected tree species such as Acacia erioloba which is a good quality wood. 8. Attempt to avoid the removal of bigger trees during the development phase(s) – especially with the development of access routes – as these serve as habitat for a myriad of fauna. 9. Prevent and discourage fires – especially during the development phase(s) – as this could easily cause runaway veld fires causing problems (e.g. loss of grazing and domestic stock mortalities, etc.) for the neighbouring farmers. 10. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas – i.e. initial development access route “scars” and associated tracks as well as temporary accommodation sites. Preferably workers should be transported in/out to the EPL area on a daily basis to avoid excess damage to the local environment (e.g. fires, wood collection, poaching, etc.). Such rehabilitation would not only confirm the company’s environmental integrity, but also show true local commitment to the environment. 11. Implement erosion control. The area(s) towards and adjacent the drainage line(s) are easily eroded and further development may exacerbate this problem. Avoid undertaking any exploration activities including supporting activities within 20m of the main drainage line(s) to minimise erosion problems as well as preserving the riparian associated fauna. 12. Conduct a thorough investigation on the flora associated with the proposed exploration site(s). 13. Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien plant species (e.g. Tecoma stans, Pennisetum setaceum, etc.) for ornamental purposes as part of the landscaping should mining activities eventually commence. Alien species often “escape” and become invasive causing further ecological damage. 14. A thorough investigation of water use and ground water extraction should take place before actual mining activities commence as this would affect the local flora, especially the ephemeral riparian vegetation, not only locally, but downstream as well. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent’s Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.9: Mitigation measures for preventing faunal and ecosystem destruction and promotion of conservation.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Prevent faunal and ecosystem destruction and promote conservation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit the development and avoid rocky outcrops throughout the entire area. 2. Avoid development & associated infrastructure in sensitive areas – e.g. in/close to drainage lines, cliffs, boulder and rocky outcrops in the area, etc. This would minimise the negative effect on the local environment especially unique features serving as habitat to various species. 3. Avoid placing access routes (roads & tracks) through sensitive areas – e.g. over rocky outcrops/ridges and along drainage lines. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area. 4. Avoid driving randomly through the area (i.e. “track discipline”), but rather stick to permanently placed roads/tracks – especially during the detailed field-based exploration phase. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area. 5. Stick to speed limits of maximum 30km/h as this would result in fewer faunal road mortalities. Speed humps could also be used to ensure the speed limit. 6. Remove (e.g. capture) unique fauna and sensitive fauna before commencing with the development activities and relocate to a less sensitive/disturbed site if possible. 7. Prevent and discourage the setting of snares (poaching), illegal collecting of veld foods (e.g. tortoises, etc.), indiscriminate killing of perceived dangerous species (e.g. snakes, etc.) and collecting of wood as this would diminish and negatively affect the local fauna – especially during the development phase(s). 8. Attempt to avoid the removal of bigger trees during the development phase(s) – especially with the development of access routes – as these serve as habitat for a myriad of fauna. 9. Prevent and discourage fires – especially during the development phase(s) – as this could easily cause runaway veld fires affecting the local fauna, but also causing problems (e.g. loss of grazing & domestic stock mortalities, etc.) for the neighbouring farmers. 10. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas – i.e. initial development access route “scars” and associated tracks as well as temporary accommodation sites. Preferably workers should be transported in/out to the EPL area on a daily basis to avoid excess damage to the local environment (e.g. fires, wood collection, poaching, etc.). Such rehabilitation would not only confirm the company’s environmental integrity, but also show true local commitment to the environment. 11. Implement erosion control. The area(s) towards & adjacent the drainage line(s) are easily eroded and further development may exacerbate this problem. Avoid undertaking exploration activities including supporting activities within 20m of the main drainage line(s) to minimise erosion problems as well as preserving the riparian associated fauna. 12. Conduct a thorough investigation on the fauna associated with the proposed exploration site(s). 13. Prevent the number of domestic pets – e.g. cats & dogs – accompanying the workers during the field-based exploration activities as cats decimate the local fauna and interbreed & transmit diseases to the indigenous African Wildcat found in the area. Dogs often cause problems when bonding on hunting expeditions thus negatively affecting the local fauna. The indiscriminate and wanton killing of the local fauna by such pets should be avoided at all costs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent’s Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.10: Mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to the exploration temporary lay and exploration sites.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of conservation through preservation of flora, fauna and ecosystem around the temporary lay and exploration sites</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select temporary lay over sites with care – i.e. avoid important habitats. 2. Use portable toilets to avoid faecal pollution around temporary lay and exploration sites. 3. Initiate a suitable and appropriate refuse removal policy as littering could result in certain animals becoming accustomed to humans and associated activity and result in typical problem animal scenarios – e.g. baboon, black-backed jackal, etc.. 4. Prevent the killing of species viewed as dangerous – e.g. various snakes – when on site. 5. Prevent the setting of snares for ungulates (i.e. poaching) or collection of veld foods (e.g. tortoises) and unique plants (e.g. various Aloe and Lithop) or any form of illegal hunting activities. 6. Avoid introducing dogs and cats as pets to the EPL area as these can cause significant mortalities to local fauna (cats) and even stock losses (dogs). 7. Remove and relocate slow moving vertebrate fauna (e.g. tortoises, chameleon, snakes, etc.) to suitable habitat elsewhere on property. 8. Avoid the removal and/or damaging of protected flora potentially occurring in the general area – e.g. various Aloe, Commiphora and Lithop species. 9. Remove all invasive alien species on site, especially <i>Prosopis</i> sp., which is already becoming a major ecological problem along various water courses throughout Central Namibia. This would not only indicate environmental commitment, but actively contribute to a better landscape. 10. Inform contractors/workers regarding the above-mentioned issues prior to exploration activities and monitor for compliance thereof throughout. 11. Rehabilitate all areas disturbed by the exploration activities – i.e. temporary lay and exploration sites, etc.. 12. Implement a policy of replacing 2 tree species (preferably the same species) for every 1 protected tree species having to be removed (if necessary). 13. Although fires are not expected to be a major issue in the general area due to the overall lack of grass cover, some years it may be necessary to consider fire prevention. Ensure that adequate firefighting equipment (e.g. fire beaters, extinguishers, etc.) is available on sites, and. 14. Employ an independent environmental auditor to ensure compliance, especially of the rehabilitation of all the affected areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.11: Mitigation measures for surface and groundwater protection as well as general water usage.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Effective management / protection of surface and groundwater resources and general water resources usage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Always use as little water as possible. Reduce, reuse and re-cycle water where possible. 2. All leaking pipes / taps must be repaired immediately they are noticed. 3. Never leave taps running. Close taps after you have finished using them. 4. Never allow any hazardous substance to soak into the soil. 5. Immediately tell your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you spill, or notice any hazardous substance being spilled during the field-based exploration activities or around the temporary lay site. 6. Report to your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you notice any container, which may hold a hazardous substance, overflow, leak or drip. 7. Immediately report to your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you notice overflowing problems or unhygienic conditions at the ablution facilities. 8. No washing of vehicles, equipment and machinery, containers and other surfaces. 9. Limit the operation to a specific site and avoid sensitive areas and in particular the Ephemeral River Channel. This would sacrifice the actual area for other adjacent Ephemeral River areas and thus minimise any likely negative effect on water resources. 10. Disposal of wastewater into any public stream is prohibited. 11. The Proponent must obtain permission of the land owners before utilising any water resources or any associated infrastructure. 12. If there is a need to drilling a water borehole to support the exploration programme the Proponent must obtain permission form the land owner and Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In an event of discovery of economic minerals resources, the sources of water supply for the mining related operations will be supplied by NamWater. 13. If there are any further (larger scale) exploration/drilling activities and/or mining activities to follow from the initial planned drill holes, groundwater monitoring must be implemented to include water level monitoring and also water sampling on a bi-annual basis. In order to have greater transparency on the water monitoring activities, the affected landowners / farmers must be given full access to the results of the water monitoring analyses. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.12: Mitigation measures to minimise negative socioeconomic impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Effective management of socioeconomic benefits of the proposed project activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The employment of local residents and local companies should be a priority. To ensure that potential employees are from the area, they need submit proof of having lived in the area for a minimum of 5 years. 2. Providing information such as the number and types of jobs available, availability of accommodation facilities and rental costs and living expenses, could make potential job seekers wary of moving to the area. 3. Addressing unrealistic expectations about large numbers of jobs would be created. 4. Exploration temporary lay site if required should be established in close consultation with the land owners. 5. When employees contracts are terminated or not renewed, contractors should transport the employees out of the area to their hometowns within two days of their contracts coming to an end. 6. Tender documents could stipulate that contractors have HIV/Aids workplace policies and programmes in place and proof of implementation should be submitted with invoicing. 7. Develop strategies in coordination with local health officers and NGO's to protect the local communities, especially young girls. 8. Contract companies could submit a code of conduct, stipulating disciplinary actions where employees are guilty of criminal activities in and around the vicinity of the EPL. Disciplinary actions should be in accordance with Namibian legislation. 9. Contract companies could implement a no-tolerance policy regarding the use of alcohol and workers should submit to a breathalyser test upon reporting for duty daily. 10. Request that the Roads Authority erect warning signs of heavy exploration vehicles on affected public roads. 11. Ensure that drivers adhere to speed limits and that speed limits are strictly enforced. 12. Ensure that vehicles are road worthy and drivers are qualified. 13. Train drivers in potential safety issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.13: Mitigation measures to minimise health and safety impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of health and safe working environment in line with national Labour Laws</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical hazards: Follow national and international regulatory and guidelines provisions, use of correct Personal Proactive Clothing at all times, training programme, as well as the implementation of a fall protection program in accordance with the Labour Act. 2. Some of the public access management measures that may be considered in an event of vandalism occurring are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration equipment must be in good working condition and services accordingly. • Control access to the exploration site through using gates on the access road(s) if required. • The entire site, must be fenced off. the type of fencing to be used would, however, be dependent on the impact on the visual resources and/or cost. and. • Notice or information boards relating to public safety hazards and emergency contact details to be put up at the gate(s) to the exploration area. 3. There is a comprehensive First Aid Kit on site and that suitable anti-histamine for bee stings / snake bites should be available. 4. Rubber gloves are used in case of an accident to reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. 5. All individuals have received instructions concerning the dangers of dehydration or hyperthermia. Encourage all to drink plenty of clean water not directly from the surface water bodies. 6. No person under the influence of alcohol or drugs is allowed to work on site. 7. The Exploration Manager ensures compliance with the requirements of the relevant Namibian Labour, Mining and Health and Safety Regulations. 8. Dangerous or protected / sensitive areas are clearly marked and access to these areas is controlled or restricted. 9. Due care must be taken when driving any vehicles on any roads particularly the gravel roads. ALL Drivers must drive with their headlights switched on when travelling on the gravel roads (day and night). 10. Persons driving a vehicle must be in possession of a valid driver's license 11. Awareness on HIV/AIDS among workers is raised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.14: Mitigation measures to minimise visual impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Preserve the landscape character in the development of supporting infrastructure and choice of visual screening</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the landscape character and the visual impacts of the exploration area including temporary lay site from all relevant viewing angles, particularly from public roads. 2. Use vegetation screening where applicable. Do not cut down vegetation unnecessary around the site and use it for site screening. 3. Avoid the use of very high fencing. 4. Minimise access roads and no off-road that could result in land scarring is allowed. 5. Minimise the presence of secondary structures: remove inoperative support structures. 6. Remove all infrastructure and reclaim, or rehabilitate the project site after exploration activities are completed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.15: Mitigation measures to minimise vibration, noise and air quality.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promote of effective management of vehicle movement, drilling and blasting operations and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in mitigating air quality and vibrations impacts in line with national laws</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit vehicle movements and adhere to the speed of 60 km/h. 2. Vehicles and all equipment must be properly serviced to minimise noise pollution. 3. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to minimise Occupational Health Safety impacts dues to noise pollution around the site. 4. National or international acoustic design standards must be followed. 5. Drilling and blasting operations can major sources of vibration, noise and dust and where required the following mitigation measure shall be implemented. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling and blasting operations shall only be done by a qualified person who must at all times adhere to the required blasting protocol. • Prior warning shall be given to all persons, neighbour and visitors before the blasting takes place. • Careful planning and timing of the blast program to minimise the size of the charge. • Where practicable, use of explosive products with lower detonation velocities, but noting that this would require more explosives to achieve the same blast result. • Use of detonating caps with built-in time delays, as this effectively reduces each detonation into a series of small explosions. • Use of a procedure ("decking the charge") which subdivides the charge in one blast hole into a series of smaller explosions, with drill patterns restricted to a minimum separation from any other loaded hole. • Over-drilling the holes to ensure fracturing of the rock. • Staggering the detonation for each blast hole in order to spread the explosive's total overpressure over time. • Matching, to the extent possible, the energy needed in the "work effort" of the borehole to the rock mass to minimise excess energy vented into the receiving environment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.16: Mitigation measures for waste (solid and liquid) management.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of effective waste (solid and liquid) management through the adoption of sound and hierarchical approach to waste management, which would include waste minimisation, re-use, recovery, recycling, treatment, and proper disposal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burial of waste on anywhere within the EPL area is not allowed and all generated solid waste must be disposed at the at an approved municipal waste disposal site. 2. Toilet and ablution facilities must be provided on site and should not be located close to Ephemeral Rivers or visible discontinuities (fractures, joints or faults). 3. Provide site information on the difference between the two main types of waste, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Waste. and • Hazardous Waste. 4. Sealed containers, bins, drums or bags for the different types of wastes must be provided. Never dispose of hazardous waste in the bins or skips intended for general waste. 5. All solid and liquid wastes generated from the proposed project activities shall be reduced, reused, or recycled to the maximum extent practicable. 6. Trash may not be burned or buried, except at approved sites under controlled conditions in accordance with the municipal regulations. 7. Never overfill any waste container, drum, bin or bag. Inform your Contractor or the Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager if the containers, drums, bins or skips are nearly full. 8. Never litter or throwaway any waste on the site, in the field or along any road. No illegal dumping. 9. Littering is prohibited. 10. Chemical toilets or suitable waste water management system shall be provided on temporary lay and exploration sites at all times. 11. Chemical toilets or suitable waste water management system shall be located >100m from watercourses or pans to avoid pollution of primary and secondary aquifers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.17: Rehabilitation plan.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Contributions toward environmental preservation and sustainability through rehabilitation of disturbed areas such as exploration sites and remove all unwanted part of the fixtures and restore the sites to close an approximation of the pristine state as is technically, financially and reasonably possible.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The following rehabilitation actions are practiced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small samples are preferably removed from site to avoid additional scars in the landscape. • Litter from the site has been taken to the appropriate disposal site. • Debris, scrap metal, etc is removed before moving to a new site or closure of the mine. • Water tanks are dismantled and removed if not need for after use. • Tracks on site and the access road are rehabilitated by smoothing the 'middle mannetjie'(middle ridge between the tracks) and raking the surface. 2. The following should be undertaken at all disturbed areas that require further rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if applicable the stockpiled subsoil to be replaced (spread) and/or the site is neatly contoured to establish effective wind supported landscape patterns. • Replace the stored topsoil seed bank layer. • Five (5) years after rehabilitation the sites are not visible from 500 m away. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities. (ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities. (iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling. (iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proponent's Representative (PR) (ii) Project Manager (PM) (iii) Project HSE (iv) Contractor (v) Subcontractors

Table 3.18: Environmental data collection.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Collect data that will add value to environmental monitoring and reporting to the regulators</p> <p>2. Collect data that will add to the general scientific and geographic knowledge of the environment in which the exploration process takes place.</p> <p>3. Acknowledged that the required skills and knowledge to collect all the suggested data may not be available within the mine /exploration team, however, as much data as is practical should be collected.</p>	<p>1. Environmental Monitoring Report Compiled and submitted by the Environmental Coordinator to the regulators</p> <p>2. The following types of information should be gathered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna. What tracks or signs of animal activity have been seen? (photographs and GPS recording) What animals, birds etc were identified? Alternatively provide a description and/ or photo if unidentified. • Unusual weather conditions, e.g. records of the prevailing wind direction and the direction from which storm events come. Was there fog or rain, frost overnight or intense heat? Preferably have a thermometer and rain gauge on site. • Vegetation. Record trees, shrubs, grass, etc. that are found in the vicinity along each of the profiles. Some plants do only occur after rainfall and might not have been seen for decades. • Any archaeological, cultural or historical sites that may be found. GPS coordinates, photograph and plot the position on a 1: 50 000 maps. • other including surface water, spring, large scale geological features etc 	<p>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</p> <p>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</p>	<p>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</p> <p>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</p> <p>(iii) Project HSE</p> <p>(iv) Contractor</p> <p>(v) Subcontractors</p>

4. REHABILITATION AND MONITORING COMMITMENTS

4.1 Rehabilitation Process

The following is the summary of key rehabilitation process to be implemented by the proponent:

❖ **Step 1: Backfilling the mining void:**

- Transporting all stockpiled overburden back to the excavated voids.
- Backfilling the trenches, pits and quarries using original excavated and stockpiled materials.
- If applicable, backfill the various layers of overburden in the reverse order in which they were removed, i.e. Last out should be first in as far as possible, and.
- When backfilling, bear in mind that some space must be left for the backfilling of the soil on top of the overburden.

❖ **Step 2: Remove all waste and unwanted materials:**

- Once the drilling slimes ponds have dried sufficiently, scrape out the slimes and transporting back to an exploration excavated voids during the overburden backfilling stage.
- Allow the pollution control dam to evaporate completely, scrape all waste that has collected in the pond and dispose of these and the pond lining at a suitable site.
- Bulldoze the walls of the pollution control pond over and contour.
- Collect remaining domestic waste on site and transport to an approved municipal waste disposal site.
- Clean out the oil traps, collect the waste material in drums and transport to a suitable site for disposal, and.
- Manually remove all weedy species that are present at the site (the entire plant can easily be removed because the plants tend not to root deeply).

❖ **Step 3: Remove all structures:**

- Sell all structures such as houses to the farmer or another private person for using as a tourist camp.
- Disassemble all structures including the washing plant structures and pre-fabricated buildings and transport them to a new exploration /mining test site or storage facility or sell by auction.
- Remove all building materials from the exploration / test mining site and either:
 - Transporting to a new site if it is to be used or stored elsewhere. or
 - Disposing at a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site. or
 - Making them available to the farmer or local persons. or
 - Selling at an auction.
- Remove all machinery from the site and transport to a new site where it is to be used or stored or sell at an Auction.

- Remove all fences that have been constructed and either make the material available to the local persons/farmer, dispose at a suitable site or sell at an Auction.
- Remove the generators from the sites from site and either transport to a new site for storage or sell it to the farmer or an Auction.
- Seal all petrol, diesel, oil and grease containers and remove from the site to a storage facility or make it available to the farmer.
- Collect all scrap metal and dispose at a suitable site or sell at an Auction.
- Break up all concrete slabs and structures on site and transport the fragments to a suitable site for disposal.
- The concrete reservoirs can probably remain intact provided that the farmer wishes to utilize them at some stage - this will need to be negotiated.
- The future of the water pipeline can be negotiated with the farmer or a new owner/lender of the site, because if he chooses to use the pipeline it will not be necessary to remove it and rehabilitate the route, and.
- If the pipeline is to be removed, disassemble and transport the component parts to a storage site or sell at an Auction.

❖ **Step 4: Rehabilitate the excavated voids:**

- Replace the subsoil layer by backfilling the soil on top of the overburden and contour cap the subsoil with a topsoil layer about 10cm deep, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a layer of gravel by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

❖ **Step 5: Rehabilitate site-specific storm-water channel:**

- Remove the Hyson cells or gabions.
- Dispose of the plastic/wire and use the fill material to backfill the storm-water channel.
- Cap with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a gravel layer by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

❖ **Step 6: Rehabilitate all adjacent exploration / test mining sites affected:**

- Compaction of the substrate will result from utilisation of these areas or the pressure of overlying structures.
- Rip the surfaces to a depth of 40 cm to 50 cm using a multi-toothed ripper and tractor.
- Cover with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10 cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a layer of gravel by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

❖ **Step 7: Rehabilitate all unwanted access roads created:**

- Compaction of the road will result from the continuous passage of heavy vehicles so it will be necessary to break up the road surface.
- Rip the road surface to a depth of at least 50 cm using a multi-toothed ripper and tractor.
- Disk the ripped surface to break up the clods.
- Cover with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10 cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a gravel layer by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

4.2 Monitoring of the Environmental Performance

4.2.1 Rehabilitation Evaluation and Performance Monitoring

The following is the summary of key rehabilitation evaluation and performance monitoring to be implemented by the proponent:

- ❖ **Monitoring:** Monitoring program is instituted to ensure that the requirements of the exploration site rehabilitation program are MEFT. Rehabilitation program may be subjected to various natural or man-made forces that can hinder the progress and lead to problems or failure of the rehabilitation program. Regular monitoring will ensure that these factors are identified early so they may be resolved through appropriate recommendations.
- ❖ **Frequency:** All rehabilitated areas should be monitored over a three (3) years period from the onset of the rehabilitation procedures. The frequency of monitoring suggested above is dependent on satisfactory performance. If, however, the requirements are not being MEFT, the frequency of monitoring can be increased. It is suggested that the monitoring be conducted once a year around September when the grasses and forbs are flowering.
- ❖ **Methods:** The rehabilitated areas might be monitored by the sampling randomly located 1m² quadrates. Approximately 10 quadrates per hectare (or a minimum of 3) should be sampled per plant community. The factors that will be examined in each quadrate include:
 - Percentage basal cover.
 - Percentage aerial cover.
 - Species composition and diversity.
 - Vigor and health of plants.
 - Presence of and evidence of fauna, and.
 - Nature of the substrate.
- ❖ **Controls:** To enable a comparison, control plots located within the surrounding undisturbed areas should also be monitored. This will give an indication of the progress of rehabilitated areas versus the natural vegetation and will set the goals, which ultimately should be achieved. By monitoring the natural vegetation annually, it will also be possible to assess the natural changes that are taking place. These findings can then be applied to the rehabilitated areas so as to account for the changes, which may have resulted from natural events. Approximately 5 to 10 quadrates of 1m² should be sampled per community type to set the controls.

- ❖ Maintenance: Maintenance requirements may include seeding (if there is poor germination of the seedbank), fertiliser applications, correcting erosion problems, removing weeds, etc. Maintenance of the rehabilitated areas will be necessary periodically. The need for and extent of maintenance activities will be determined during the regular monitoring of the site, and.
- ❖ Qualified Personnel: The rehabilitation procedures from implementation to monitoring should be overseen by qualified personnel. Any persons involved in the rehabilitation of the mining site should be trained in the techniques involved.

4.2.2 Overall Environmental Performance Monitoring and Reporting

The monitoring of the environmental performances for the proposed exploration project can be divided into two (2) parts and these are:

- (i) Routine / ongoing daily monitoring activities to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required, and.
- (ii) Preparation of annual Environmental Monitoring Report and Environmental Closure covering all activities related to the Environmental Management Plan during exploration / prospecting stages and at closure of the proposed exploration to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required.

The proponent will be required to report regularly (twice in a year or as the case maybe) to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), the environmental performances as part of the ongoing environmental monitoring programme. Environmental monitoring programme is part of the EMP performances assessments and will need to be compiled and submitted as determined by the Environmental Commissioner. The process of undertaking appropriate monitoring as per specific topic (such as fauna and flora) and tracking performances against the objectives and documenting all environmental activities is part of internal and external auditing to be coordinated by the Project HSE Officer.

The second part of the monitoring of the EMP performance will require a report outlining all the activities related to effectiveness of the EMP at the end of the planned mineral exploration to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required. The objective will be to ensure that corrective actions are reviewed and steps are taken to ensure compliance for future EIA and EMP implementation.

The report shall outline the status of the environment and any likely environmental liability after the completion of the proposed project activities. The report shall be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and will represent the final closure and fulfilment of the conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) issued by the Environmental Commissioner and the conditions of the Pro-Forma Environmental Contract signed by the Proponent, Environmental Commissioner and the Mining Commissioner.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (**the Proponent**) intends to undertake exploration activities in the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8019 covering base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals. The exploration activities to be undertaken as assessed in the EIA Report with mitigation measures provided in this EMP Report are as follows:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities (no field-work undertaken).
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities (Subject to the positive results of (i)).
- (iii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities (Subject to the positive results of (i) and (ii) above),
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping, and sampling, trenching, and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling (Subject to the positive results of (i) - (iii) above), and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies (Subject to the positive results of (i) - (iv) above).

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will be of low magnitude, temporally duration, localised extent, and low probability of occurrence. Based on the findings of the EIA report and the mitigation measures provided in this EMP Report, it is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

5.2 Recommendations

The Proponent shall take into consideration the following key recommendations for implementing the proposed exploration programme:

- (i) Mitigation measures must be implemented as detailed in this EMP report.
- (ii) The Proponent shall negotiate Access Agreements with the land owner/s as may be applicable.
- (iii) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national regulations.
- (iv) Before entering any private or protected property/ area such as a private farm, the Proponent must give advance notices and obtain permission to always access the EPL area, and.
- (v) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration boreholes drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to freshwater supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community / land owners/s. The abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling, and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowners must have access to the results of the water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as maybe applicable.

The Proponent must take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful completion of the proposed exploration programme covering the EPL 8019. Recommended actions to be implemented by the Proponent through implementations of the EMP are:

- (i) The Proponent shall adopt the precautionary principles, measures, or approach to environmental management processes.
- (ii) Before detailed site-specific exploration activities such as extensive drilling operations and access routes are selected, the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required, should consider the flora, fauna and archaeological sensitivity of the area and commission a field survey in advance of any site development as may be required based on the assessment undertaken.
- (iii) The Project HSE Officer shall lead, implement, and promote environmental culture through awareness raising of the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed exploration period.
- (iv) The Proponent to provide all the necessary support including human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration activities for the EPL 8019.
- (v) Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as may be required to develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness programme for all the workforce, contractors, and sub-contractors.
- (vi) Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities.
- (vii) Implement monitoring of the actions and management strategies developed during the mineral exploration process. Final Environmental Monitoring report shall be prepared by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as may be required to be submitted to the regulators and to mark the closure of the proposed mineral exploration, and.
- (viii) Develop and implement a monitoring programme that will fit into the overall company's Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as well as for any future EIA for possible mining projects.