APP-002802

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INDUSTRIAL CARGO ON ERVEN 5194 AND 5195 IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA OF WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT

Assessed by:

Assessed for:

February 2024

Project:	**STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INDUSTRIAL CARGO ON ERVEN 5194 AND 5195 IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA OF WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT**	
Report: **Version/Date:**	Final February 2024	
Prepared for: **(Proponent)**	Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd PO Box 2916 Walvis Bay	
Lead Consultant	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd PO Box 11073 Windhoek Namibia	TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 FAX.: (+264) 88626368
Main Project Team:	**André Faul** (B.Sc. Zoology/Biochemistry); (B.Sc. (Hons) Zoology); (M.Sc. Conservation Ecology); (Ph.D. Medical Bioscience) **Quzette Bosman** (BA. Geography/Sociology); (BA Environmental Management) **Johann Strauss** (BA Geography/Psychology/Environmental Management)	
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Report Approval	 **André Faul** Conservation Ecologist	

I WB Werner Beukes acting as the Proponent's representative (Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd), hereby approve this report and confirm that the project description contained in herein is a true reflection of the information which the Proponent has provided to Geo Pollution Technologies. All material information in the possession of the Proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision or the objectivity of this assessment is fairly represented in this report.

Signed at _____ on the 12 day of February 2024.

Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd

Company Registration

SUMMARY

Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd to conduct an environmental scoping assessment for the proposed operations on erven 5194 and 5195, corner of Cargo and Inventory Street, in the light industrial area of Walvis Bay. The Proponent intends to construct two warehouses for logistics operations on the erven which will include storage, handling and transport of various types of industrial cargo, imported through the Port of Walvis Bay, for clients. The facility will be used to receive and temporarily store manganese dioxide, iron oxides and soda ash. For purposes of this assessment, reference will be made to these products as "industrial cargo", which can thus include any one or combination of the products.

The study is conducted to determine all environmental, safety, health and socio-economic impacts associated with the development and operations of the facility. Relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of secondary data and a reconnaissance site visit. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and are addressed in this report.

Due to the nature of proposed construction and operations, some impacts can be expected on the surrounding environment. Such impacts are of both a positive and negative nature. It is thus recommended that environmental performance related to enhancement of positive impacts, and prevention and mitigation of negative impacts, be monitored regularly, to ensure regulatory compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

The proposed operations of the facility will play an important role in the import of industrial cargo for various mines and industries within southern Africa. This will result in significant economic benefits for Walvis Bay and Namibia as a whole. Various permits and levies related to the transport of industrial cargo are paid. The trucking industry support various service centres as well as purchase tyres and fuel. Truck drivers support local businesses for food and goods. The facility itself creates jobs and increase the spending power of the local workforce. The Port of Walvis Bay is supported and stevedores contracted for the loading of vessels. Additional investments and business opportunities in the town may result from the operations of the Proponent.

The major concerns related to the construction and operations of the proposed facility are that of health related impacts as a result of industrial cargo dust, increased traffic and noise, the possibility of fire, as well as visual impacts as a result of dust staining the environment and structures. These will however be limited by preventative and mitigation measures and adherence to international best practise standards and guidelines as applicable to the facility. By storing and handling all products in enclosed warehouses, the potential dust impacts will be prevented. Dust suppression systems can also be installed should it be required. Furthermore, all loads into and out of the warehouses must be sufficiently covered, if not in containers or bulk bags. Noise should meet the requirements of the health and safety regulations of the labour act and/or World Health Organisation standards for community noise. By appointing local contractors and employees and implementing educational programs, the positive socio-economic impacts can be maximised while mitigating any negative impacts.

The environmental management plan (EMP) included in Section 10 of this document should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases (planning, construction, operations and decommissioning) of the facility. All monitoring and records kept should be included in a report to ensure compliance with the EMP. Parties responsible for transgression of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. A health, safety, environment and quality policy or similar should be used in conjunction with the EMP. Operators and responsible personnel must be taught the contents of these documents. Municipal or national regulations and guidelines must be adhered to and monitored regularly as outlined in the EMP.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
GPT	Geo Pollution Technologies
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IBL	Internal Boundary Layer
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
m/s	Meter per second
MABL	Marine Atmospheric Boundary Layer
mbs	Meters below surface
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
mm/a	Millimetres per annum
mm/a	Millimetres per annum
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBL	Planetary Boundary Layer
PEL	Permissible Exposure Level
PM	Particle matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Parts per million
REL	Recommended Exposure Level
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAH	South Atlantic High
SANS	South African National Standards
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
TIBL	Thermal Internal Boundary Layer
TWA	Time weighted averages
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives - A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.

Assessment - The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making.

Competent Authority - means a body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.

Construction - means the building, erection or modification of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such facility, structure or infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts - in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Environment - As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values".

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Environmental Management System (EMS) - An Environment Management System, or EMS, is a comprehensive approach to managing environmental issues, integrating environment-oriented thinking into every aspect of business management. An EMS ensures environmental considerations are a priority, along with other concerns such as costs, product quality, investments, PR productivity and strategic planning. An EMS generally makes a positive impact on a company's bottom line. It increases efficiency and focuses on customer needs and marketplace conditions, improving both the company's financial and environmental performance. By using an EMS to convert environmental problems into commercial opportunities, companies usually become more competitive.

Evaluation – means the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.

Hazard - Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.

Interested and Affected Party (IAP) - any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate - The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent (Applicant) - Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an

activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism.

Public - Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Scoping Process - process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.

Significant Effect/Impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

Stakeholder Engagement - The process of engagement between stakeholders (the Proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".

Stakeholders - A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the Proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (IAPs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

Sustainable Development - "Development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and aspirations" – the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). "Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems" – the definition given in a publication called "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature (1991).

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit Transport (Pty) Ltd (referred to as the Proponent or Wesbank Transport) to prepare an environmental scoping assessment (EIA) and environmental management plan (EMP) for their proposed industrial cargo storage and handling operations on erven 5194 and 5195, corner of Cargo and Inventory Street, in the light industrial area of Walvis Bay (Figure 1-1). The Proponent's proposed operations includes the construction of two warehouses for the storage, handling and transport of manganese dioxide, iron oxide and soda ash. For purposes of this assessment, these goods are referred to as industrial cargo which can thus include any one or a combination of the mentioned products. The industrial cargo will be imported via the Port of Walvis Bay and will be temporarily stored on erven 5194 and 5195 by the Proponent.

General project components considered for the EIA will comprise of construction (inclusive of upgrades and maintenance), operations and potential decommissioning. Typical operational activities will include receipt of break bulk cargo, storage of cargo within a warehouse, temporary stand-over of trucks loaded with break bulk cargo, and general operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with the infrastructure on the erf (administrative tasks, site security and cleaning of the premises).

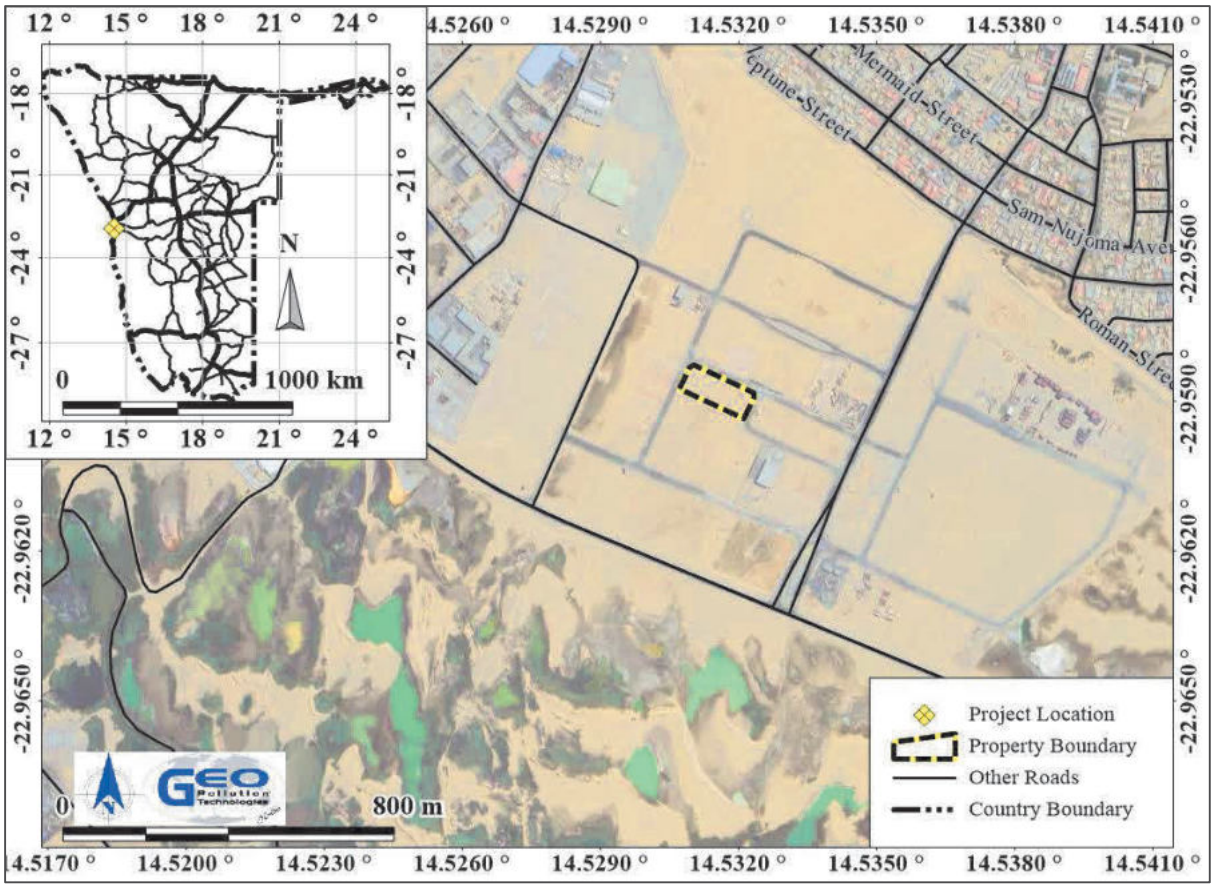

Figure 1-1 Project location

A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impact of the construction, operational and possible decommissioning phases associated with the project on the environment. The environment being defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".

The environmental assessment was conducted to apply for an environmental clearance certificate in compliance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) (EMA).

Project Justification – The Port of Walvis Bay has established itself as one of the most reliable and efficient ports of call in southern Africa. It is thus in a favourable position to serve not only Namibia, but also landlocked countries like Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Recent years have seen tremendous growth in the demand for port services for the export and import of, among others industrial cargo, mainly associated with the mining industry. Wesbank Transport has for many years been involved in the logistics of industrial cargo transport, storage and handling. By constructing two warehouses on the undeveloped properties the Proponent can significantly increase their capacity to store and handle cargo and thus contribute to the local and regional mining industries, and the Walvis Bay Corridor Group's aims of developing and promoting Namibia as the leading trade route for the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This will be achieved through established corridor routes connecting the Port of Walvis Bay with the Namibian interior and its neighbours and beyond. The main benefits of the project include:

- Direct capital investment and contribution to National treasury trough construction activities.
- Revenue generation for Walvis Bay and Namibia as a whole;
- Reliable import of industrial cargo into Namibia and SADC countries for mainly the mining sector;
- Employment, education and skills transfer;
- Diversification of economic activity;
- Potential inducement of additional investments and business opportunities.

2 SCOPE

The scope of the environmental assessment is to:

1. Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activities.
2. Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
3. Comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007).
4. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and related authorities to make an informed decision regarding the proposed construction activities, operations and possible future decommissioning of the facility.

3 METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used to investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the operations of the facility:

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from existing secondary information as well as from primary information obtained during a reconnaissance site visit.
2. As part of the scoping process to determine potential environmental impacts, interested and affected parties (IAPs) were consulted about their views, comments and opinions and these are put forward in this report.
3. Based on gathered information and public and stakeholder consultation, an assessment of potential impacts was conducted and a management plan prepared.

4 FACILITY OPERATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Proponent's proposed operations on erven 5194 and 5195 are focussed on storage and handling of break bulk industrial cargo. The following sections provide details on existing infrastructure and future planned operations on the site.

4.1 PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

The main, proposed infrastructure components of the erven are indicated on Figure 4-1 and include two warehouses with a combined area 2608,5 m^2. The warehouses will include ablutions and rest rooms. The erven will have a perimeter wall and two security gates and access control.

Photo 4-1 Proposed construction site

Photo 4-2 Utilities installed on site

Figure 4-1 Site layout

4.2 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The facility will function as a receipt, storage and handling facility for import of industrial cargo. The following is a short description of the proposed operations.

4.2.1 Handling and Storage

The soda ash, manganese dioxide and iron oxides will be received in bulk bags. The truck carrying the bulk bags will enter the warehouse on erf 5194 from Inventory Street. Inside the warehouse the bags will be offloaded and moved to its storage area with forklifts. It is possible that bulk bags can also be received inside containers, which are stored on behalf of the customer, and then delivered to the customer upon customer request. Trucks will also be loaded inside the warehouse with forklifts when the cargo is ready to be sent to clients. Trucks will exit the warehouse onto Vendor Street.

Should a bulk bag tear during handling, uncontaminated product is rebagged while contaminated products are disposed of at the hazardous waste disposal facility of the Municipality of Walvis Bay.

The Proponent's operations is assessed in terms of Safety & Quality Assessment for Sustainability (SQAS), a globally-recognised assessment system that evaluates the safety, environmental, security, health quality and corporate social responsibility, of logistics service providers and chemical distributors.

4.2.2 Maintenance and Upgrades

Throughout operations, regular inspections and maintenance of the infrastructure on site will be performed. This may include regular cleaning and painting of structures. Some infrastructure may be replaced or upgraded when required. During such maintenance and upgrade activities some waste may be produced that will require disposal.

4.2.3 General

The proposed workforce will include one supervisor, one forklift operator, two general workers and a one security guard. Normal operations is weekdays from 07:00 to 17:00, but may be extended when needed.

Utilities such as water, sewers and electricity will be installed to be used for the proposed warehouse operations. Disposal of domestic waste will be performed at the waste disposal site of the Municipality of Walvis Bay. Third party contractors may be used to safely dispose of hazardous waste or contaminated products where such wastes are present on site. This includes torn bulk bags or bulk bags that have reached the end of their useable life during the operations.

5 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY

The Proponent is the owner of the property and plans to construct two warehouses on site, thus no site alternatives were considered. All cargo will be stored inside the warehouses, this is the best method to prevent generation of dust, and no storage of product outside the warehouses. No alternatives to the storage method and location are thus considered. The Proponent can investigate and install photovoltaic panels as an alternative power source which will aid in alleviating pressure on the electricity supply network. Such possibility will add to the benefits of the project, should it be realised. The practice of reduce, re-use, recycle should be adopted as an alternative to simply disposing of all waste at a landfill. The no-go option will negate all benefits, risks and possible impacts of the proposed project, should it be considered.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programmes and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an environmental assessment, as per the Namibian legislation. The legislation and standards provided Table 6-1 to Table 6-4 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the facility.

Table 6-1 Namibian law applicable to the facility and related operations

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	♦ Promotes the welfare of people ♦ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection ♦ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	♦ Defines the environment ♦ Promotes sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources ♦ Provides a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	♦ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act ♦ List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate ♦ Provides Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	♦ Defines the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils ♦ Regulates discharges into sewers
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	♦ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters ♦ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation
Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	♦ Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees ♦ Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997)
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	♦ Governs the control of noxious or offensive gases ♦ Prohibits scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area ♦ Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process
Hazardous Substances Ordinance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	♦ Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export ♦ Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings

Law	Key Aspects
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)	♦ Not in force yet ♦ Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste ♦ Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications
Road Traffic and Transport Act Act No. 52 of 1999 Government Notice No. 282 of 1999	♦ Provides for the control of traffic on public roads and the regulations pertaining to road transport
Road Traffic and Transport Regulations Government Notice No 53 of 2001	♦ Prohibits the transport of goods which are not safely contained within the body of the vehicle; or securely fastened to that vehicle, and which are not properly protected from being dislodged or spilled from that vehicle

Table 6-2 Municipal by-laws, guidelines and regulations

Municipal By-laws, Guidelines or Regulations	Key Aspects
Integrated Urban Spatial Development Framework for Walvis Bay	♦ Overall vision to transform Walvis Bay to being the primary industrial city in Namibia ♦ Aims to ensure that appropriate levels of environmental management is enforced for all developments in Walvis Bay
Integrated Environmental Policy of Walvis Bay (Agenda 21 Project)	♦ Indicates the directions that the Municipality of Walvis Bay will move towards in the forthcoming years to fulfil its responsibilities to manage the environment of Walvis Bay together with the town's residents and institutions ♦ Strong focus on conservation and protection of environment
Municipal By-law 19 and 20 on Effluents Entering Sewers	♦ Regulates the discharge of effluent into sewers and prohibits the introduction of certain wastes or products including steam into the sewers system.
Town Planning Scheme No. 35	♦ Manages and regulates development related to land use ♦ Proposes and identifies areas for specific future land use

Table 6-3 Relevant multilateral environmental agreements

Agreement	Key Aspects
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972	♦ Recognizes the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment
1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	♦ Aims to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects from modification of the Ozone Layer are considered ♦ Adopted to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	♦ The Convention recognises that developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention

Table 6-4 Standards or codes of practise

Standard or Code of practise	Key Aspects
International Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Version 10 of 2010)	♦ For handling and storage of dangerous cargo

No listed activities as per the Environmental Management Act is triggered for the handling and storage of the industrial cargo. The only Namibian legislation pertaining to this type of cargo is the Namibian Labour Act's regulations that provides time weighted average exposure limits for dust producing materials. The Road Traffic and Transport Act Regulations regulate transport in general. This pertains mainly to axel loads and covering of all loads to prevent fly-off.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section lists pertinent environmental characteristics of the study area and provides a statement on the potential environmental impacts on each.

7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The facility is located on erf 5194 and 5195, corner of Cargo and Inventory Street, within the light industrial area of Walvis Bay (22.958781°S, 14.531521°E). The erf is zoned for light industrial use with the primary use including "warehouse" and "storage premises". The properties are neighboured to the north, east and south by light industrial properties which are mainly undeveloped (Figure 7-1).

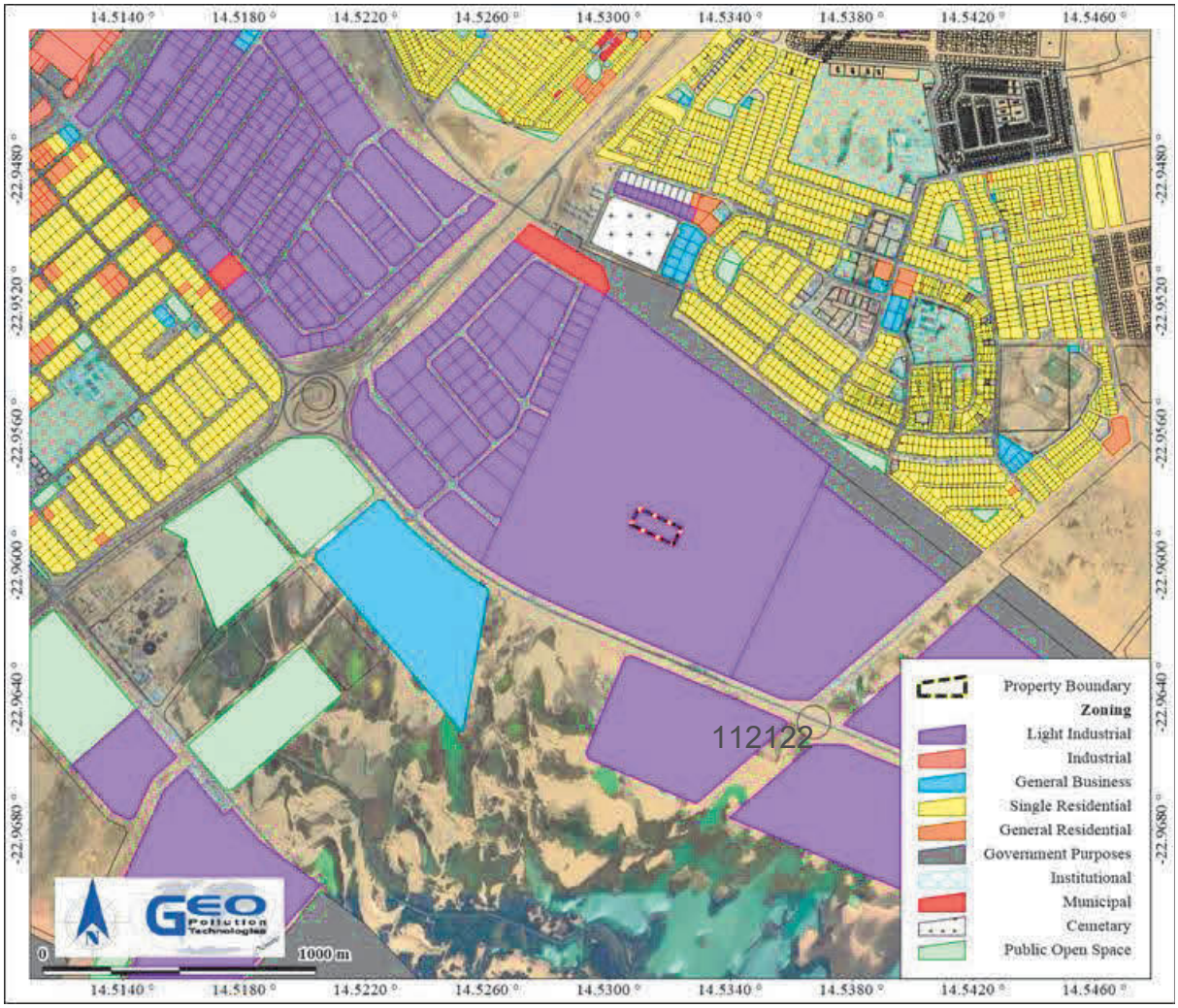

Figure 7-1 Land use

Photo 7-1 **Neighbour to the north of the site**

Photo 7-2 **Surrounding properties are mainly undeveloped**

Implications and Impacts

The site itself is situated in an area intended for light industrial use. Activities surrounding the site are of similar nature. The majority of the storage and handling activities will take place within warehouses to ensure impacts on neighbours are minimised. Operations may increase traffic within the area.

7.2 CLIMATE

Namibia's climate is dominated by dry conditions for most of the year and particularly so in the west. The location of Namibia with respect to the Intertropical Convergence Zone, Subtropical High Pressure Zone and Temperate Zone is what determines the climate, with the Subtropical High Pressure Zone being the major contributor to the dry conditions (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002; Bryant, 2010), see Figure 7-2.

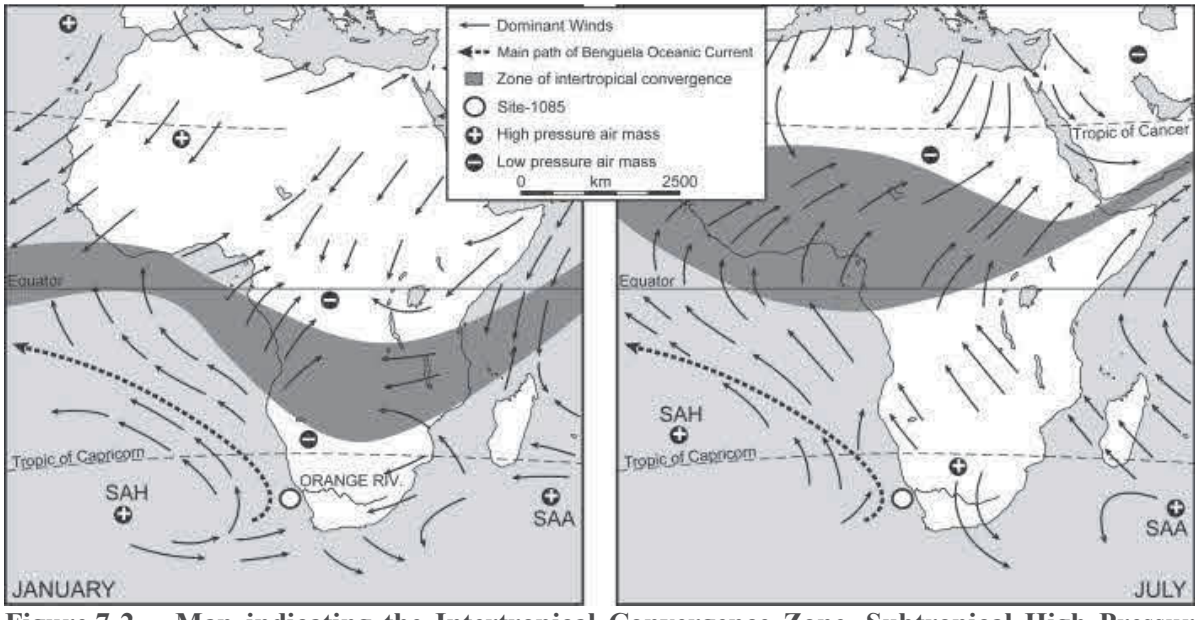

Figure 7-2 **Map indicating the Intertropical Convergence Zone, Subtropical High Pressure Zone (SAH+), Benguela Current and Temperate Zone south of Tropic of Capricorn (not indicated) (from: http://www.meteoweb.eu)**

Precipitation over Namibia is mainly controlled by the South Atlantic High (SAH), a high pressure cell (anticyclone) situated west of Namibia in the Subtropical High Pressure Zone. The SAH shifts during the year and is at higher latitudes in winter and lower latitudes in summer. In

winter, as a result of being situated more north, the high pressure cell pushes any moisture originating from the Intertropical Convergence Zone northwards, preventing rain over Namibia. In summer, because the high pressure cell moves further south, and has less of an effect on the Intertropical Convergence Zone, moist air reaches Namibia, resulting in summer rains.

Studies indicate the presence of a thermal inversion layer at Walvis Bay. Originally this was thought to be at approximately 500 mamsl (Taljaard and Schumann 1940), but recent studies indicate it as low as 200 mamsl (Patricola and Chang, 2017; Corbett, 2018). A marine atmospheric boundary layer (MBL) exists offshore of the coastline that thins from more than 500 mamsl to 200 mamsl as it nears the coast (Figure 7-3). The MBL is a layer of cool, well-mixed, stable air that is capped by a thermal inversion (Patricola and Chang, 2016; Corbett 2018). This thermal layer or inversion layer will prevent the escape of pollutants such as smoke higher into the atmosphere. The MBL however contribute to high velocity wind speeds by funnelling the winds created by the SAH, resulting in what is referred to as the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet (Figure 7-3). Since the MBL overlap partially with the coastal plain, the wind generated by the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet also reaches inland, but diminishes relatively quickly further inland.

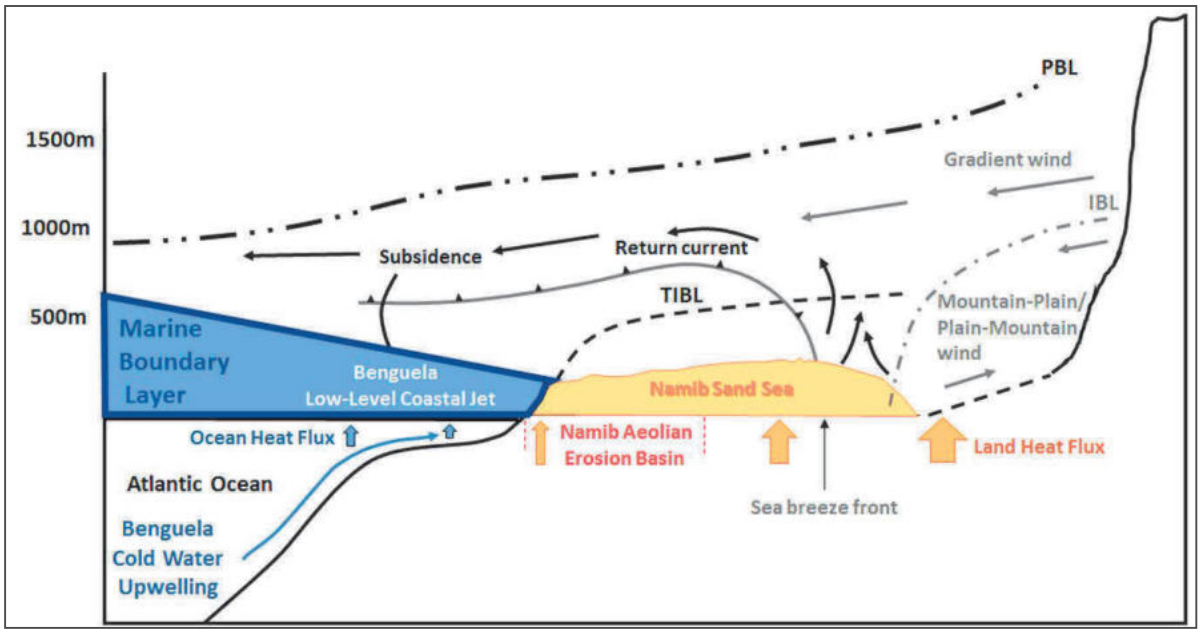

Figure 7-3 Marine atmospheric boundary layer (from: Corbett, 2018)

On a more localised scale, the climatic conditions on the central Namibian coast, and inland thereof (coastal plains), are strongly influenced by the cold Benguela Current, the SAH and the relatively flat coastal plains that are separated from the central highlands by a steep escarpment.

The anticlockwise circulation of the high pressure SAH and the action of the earth's Coriolis force results in strong southerly (longshore) winds blowing northwards up the coastline of Namibia (Bryant, 2010; Corbett, 2018). This longshore wind is responsible for upwelling of the cold, deep waters of the Benguela Current. As a result of the temperature difference between the cold surface water of the Benguela Current and the warm coastal plains, the southerly wind is diverted to a south south-westerly to south-westerly wind along the coast. At Walvis Bay the temperature gradient that forms over the warmer darker sands south of the Kuiseb River, compared with the cooler, lighter coloured gravel plain to the north of the river, leads to the formation of cyclonic circulation (localised low-pressure systems) centred over the dune area, due to warm air that rises over the dune area. This, together with topographical changes and land-use, causes a local deflection of wind flow over the Walvis Bay area, from south to southwest in Walvis Bay (Figure 7-4), to more southwest to westerly further inland, as well as reduced wind speeds. The more low speed, westerly winds are for example experienced at the Walvis Bay Airport (Rooikop).

The winds are strongest in early to mid-summer (September to January) when the SAH is at its strongest and most persistent, and the temperature difference between the sea and the desert plains are at its greatest. Wind speeds then occasionally exceed 32 km/hr and usually peaks late morning to early afternoon. In winter, the SAH loses strength and the southerly to south-westerly winds are at their weakest. Winter winds do not have enough strength to reach far inland. Autumn to winter conditions do however promote the formation of east wind conditions (berg winds) that can reach speeds of more than 50 km/hr and transport a lot of sand. East winds occur when the inland plateau is cold with a localised high pressure cell, while a low pressure system is present at the coast. The high pressure cell forces air off the escarpment and as the air descents, it warms adiabatically as well as create a low pressure system due to the vertical expansion of the air column. The warm air flows toward the coastal low and as it passes over the Namib plains, it heats up even further. The wind manifests itself as very strong, warm and dry wind during the mornings to early afternoon, but dissipate in the late afternoon.

Throughout the year the prevailing night time regional wind is a weak easterly wind. This results when the mainland cools to below the temperature of the coastal water. This results in a coastal low versus an onshore high pressure system with first no wind in the early evening, when temperatures between water and land is similar, and then weak easterly winds as the temperature difference increase. Wind within the MBL remains dominated by the Benguela Low-Level Coastal Jet, causing a localised southerly wind over Walvis Bay, see Figure 7-4.

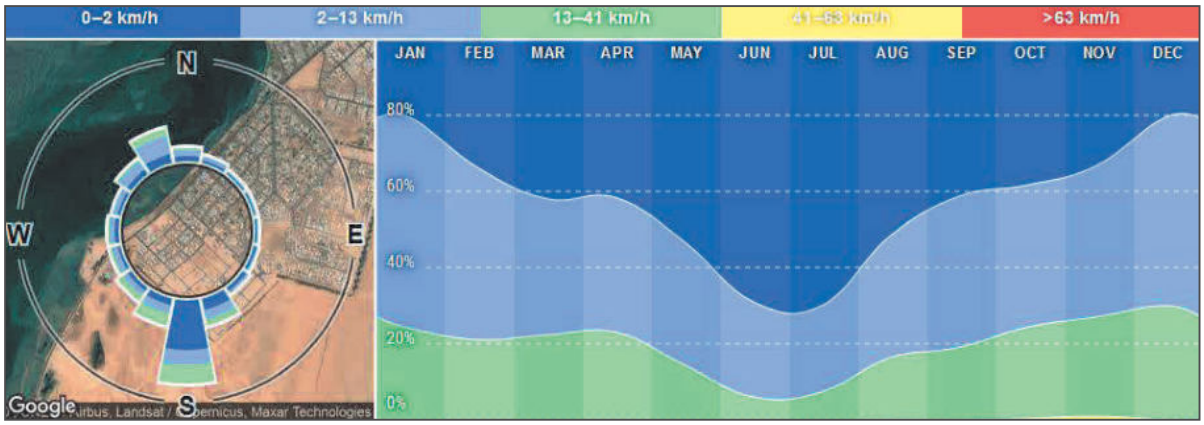

Figure 7-4 Wind direction and strength at the Walvis Bay Lagoon as measured between 2013 and 2020 (from: www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/walvis_bay_airport)

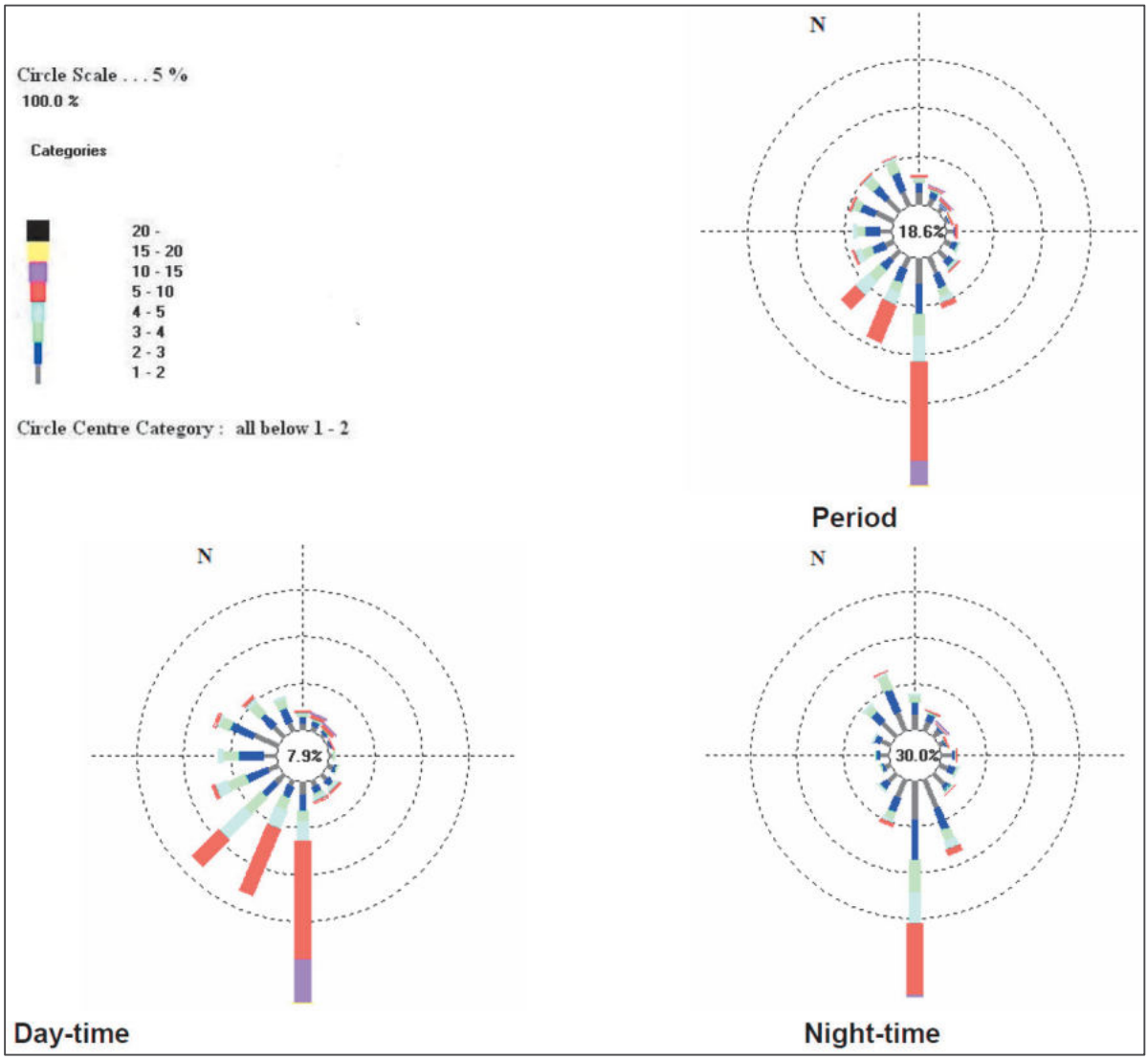

Figure 7-5 Period, daytime and night-time wind roses for Walvis Bay town for the period 2006 (Petzer, G. & von Gruenewaldt, R., 2008)

Temperature at Walvis Bay is strongly regulated by the cold Benguela current. As a result, there is typically limited variation between diurnal and seasonal temperatures. Average annual temperatures are approximately 18 °C to 19 °C with the maximum temperature seldom above 30 °C and minimums rarely below 5 °C (Figure 7-6). The only real temperature extremes are experienced during east wind conditions in the autumn to early winter months when temperatures can reach the upper thirties or even low forties. This results in these months having an average maximum temperature ranging from 30 °C to 35 °C. As one moves inland from Walvis Bay, daytime temperatures increases rather quickly while night time temperatures can get significantly colder in the desert environment.

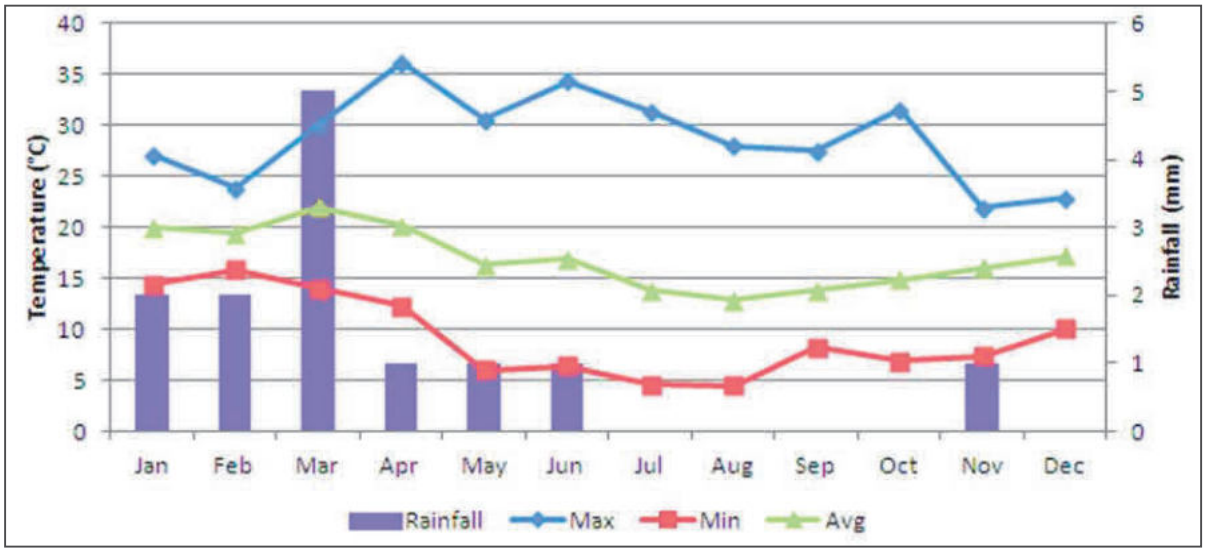

Figure 7-6 Temperature and rainfall at Walvis Bay (from: uMoya-NILU, 2020)

As explained above, the SAH severely limits the amount of rainfall over Namibia and especially at the coast and over the Namib Desert. As such, the average annual rainfall in Walvis Bay is below 50 mm (Figure 7-6), with 100% variation in annual rainfall. Infrequent, heavy rainfall does occur and typically results in rather chaotic conditions as Walvis Bay, and other coastal towns, has not been developed to cater for large volumes of storm water. Fog plays a very significant role as source of water for many plants and animals along Namibia's coast and the Namib Desert. Walvis Bay has up to 900 hours of fog per year and it results from the cold Benguela water cooling the humid air above it to such a temperature that the water vapour condenses to form fog and low level clouds (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Implications and Impacts

The strong westerly to south-westerly winds in Walvis Bay will carry any dust on site for great distances. Dust plumes may have potential health impacts (humans and animals) as well as cause damage to infrastructure and create a negative visual impact. Prevailing winds are away from any residential areas.

Heavy rainfall does not occur frequently but in such an event, dust and other potential pollutants such as spilled hydrocarbons, may be washed off site and enter the environment. Infrastructure damage can also occur.

Strong winds on site can cause damage to infrastructure not constructed or anchored to withstand them.

7.3 CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENT

Walvis Bay is located in a very corrosive environment, which may be attributed to the frequent salt-laden fog, periodic winds and abundance of aggressive salts (dominantly NaCl and sulphates) in the soil. The periodic release of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) from the ocean is expected to contribute to corrosion. See Figure 7-7 for corrosion comparison data with other centres.

The combination of high moisture and salt content of the surface soil can lead to rapid deterioration of subsurface metal (e.g. pipelines) and concrete structures. Chemical weathering of concrete structures due to the abundant salts in the soil is a concern.

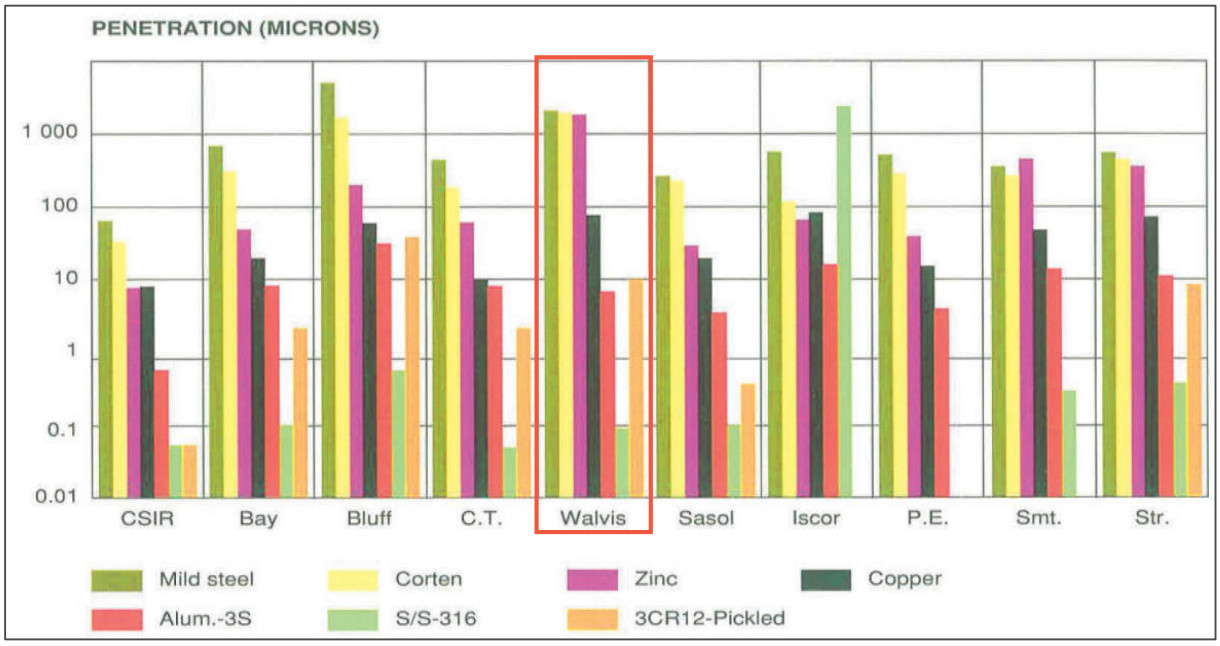

Figure 7-7 Twenty year corrosion exposure results in southern African towns (Callaghan 1991)

Implications and Impacts

Corrosion levels may be high and must be kept in mind when planning the construction and maintenance of the facility and related infrastructure. Goods will not remain on site for prolonged periods of time or in the open, thereby reducing their risk to corrode on site.

7.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Walvis Bay is located in the Central Western Plain of Namibia. The Kuiseb River forms the southern boundary of this landscape group, with the Namib Dune Field being present south of the Kuiseb River. A bay is formed by a peninsula commonly known as Pelican Point. On the southern part of the bay is a lagoon which used to be the mouth of the Kuiseb River. Dune migration however forced the flow of the Kuiseb River to the north. This flow was stopped through the construction of a flood control wall to prevent flooding of the town of Walvis Bay, thus forcing the flood waters to move through the dune area to the lagoon. The Kuiseb River now rarely reaches the lagoon.

The topography on site and surroundings have been levelled in order to support development. Surface flow is thus highly influenced by anthropogenic activity. See Figure 7-8 for the surface drainage of the area. In general, drainage in the Walvis Bay area is poorly developed due to the lack of rainfall <50 mm/annum received. A dune field is present southeast of Walvis Bay and also further to the northeast. These dunes generally migrate in a northerly direction. Further inland is the gravel plains of the central areas of the Namib Naukluft Park. Surface water around Walvis Bay is limited to the marine salt pans, lagoon and ocean as well as a man-made wetland formed as a result of the sewage treatment works. The latter situated less than on kilometre southwest of the light industrial area.

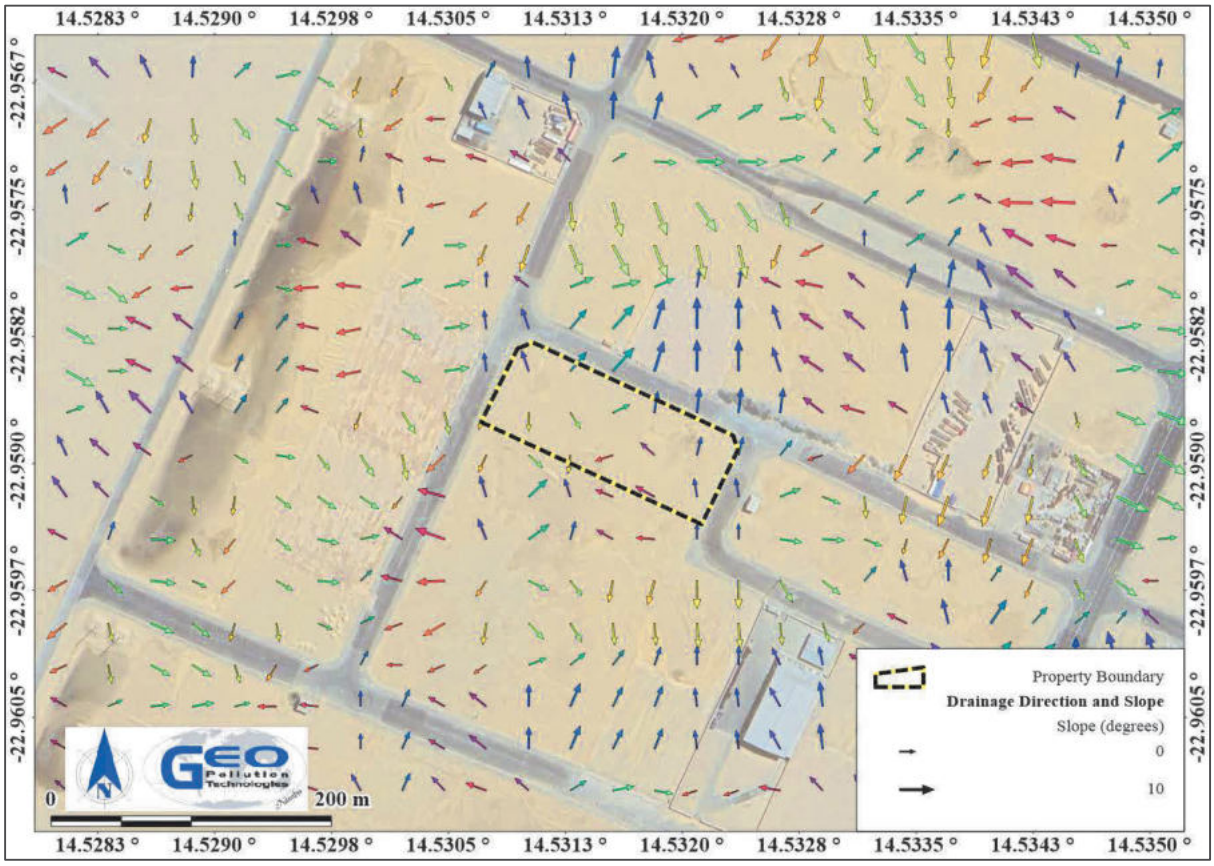

Figure 7-8 Surface drainage direction and slope

Implications and Impacts

Any pollutants that are not contained and are transported via surface water flow may be transported out of the site to the surrounding environment. Therefore, the storage of hazardous substances, if any, must be strictly controlled according to industry best practise requirements.

7.5 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Walvis Bay is located in the Central Western Plain of Namibia. The Kuiseb River forms the southern boundary of this landscape group, with the Namib Dune Field being present south of the Kuiseb River. Northerly dune migration is forcing the Kuiseb River in a northerly direction, with Kuiseb River paleochannels being present as far south as Sandwich Harbour.

Following the breakup of West-Gondwana during the early Cretaceous (130 – 135 Ma ago), continental uplift took place, enhancing erosional cutback and the formation of the Namibian Escarpment. A narrow pediplain formed, mainly over Damara Age rocks. The South Central started filling in over the pediplain, with marine conditions established around 80 Ma ago. Towards the end of the Cretaceous (70 – 65 Ma ago) a relative level surface was created, on which later deposition of sediments took place. Marine deposition took place in the parts covered by the newly formed South Central Ocean, while terrestrial deposits took place on land. Further continental uplift moved the shoreline to its present position.

Northwards migration of sand covered parts of the exposed marine deposits, with Kuiseb floods also depositing material over the marine sediments. Depth to bedrock in Walvis Bay is expected to be deeper than 40 m below surface. Based on previous work conducted in the area, it is expected that the sediments under the project area would consist of medium to coarse grain sand with thin lenses of more clayey material and layers of shell material.

Groundwater in the area is expected less than 2 m below surface and most probably related to seawater intrusion. Shallow freshwater lenses might be present. The origin of these freshwater

lenses would mostly be freshwater leakages from the water supply reticulation as well as from the semi purified ponds present near the effluent treatment works.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater is not utilised in the area. Pollution of the groundwater is however still prohibited. Adherence to Namibian law or better in relation to correct handling and storage of hazardous substances, if any, and spill control structures installed and maintained where hazardous substances are stored and handled will successfully prevent pollution of groundwater, surface water or soil. Shallow groundwater may lead to rapid lateral spreading of contaminants. This may further have potential impact on underground utilities and may cause impacts on neighbouring properties.

7.6 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Public water supply to Walvis Bay and the surrounding developments is provided by NamWater from the NamWater Kuiseb Water Supply Scheme.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater is saline and not used as potable water source. No potential contamination impact on water supply is thus expected. Water usage by the facility will be mainly for domestic use an possibly for dust suppression, but is not expected to have a negative impact on public water supply.

7.7 FAUNA AND FLORA

The site is located within a light industrial area which has previously been cleared of all vegetation. Of note nearby (4.6 km southwest) is the Walvis Bay Lagoon, the salt works and the southern part of the bay west of the lagoon, which are the key components of the 12,600 ha Ramsar site (Wetland of International Importance). It is important both as an over-wintering area for Palaearctic migrant wader species as well as for African species such as Greater and Lesser Flamingos, Great White Pelican and Chestnut-Banded Plovers.

The manmade wetland at the sewage treatment works, situated about 900 m southwest of the Proponent's property, is regarded as sensitive wetland. Although a manmade fresh water source, they are an attraction for pelicans and flamingos. These wetlands also support 53% of the duck and geese population in the area. The wetland is formed by the constant inflow of semi-purified water and supports extensive stands of reeds. There is also a flight path for birds between the sewerage ponds, the lagoon and the offshore bird breeding platform (Ghwano Island) 8.69 km north of the site. The light industrial area is directly in the flight path between the manmade wetland and Ghwano Island.

Implications and Impacts

The facility is located within an already disturbed light industrial area. Thus no immediate threat to biodiversity in the area is expected, however, uncontrolled pollution may and can cause damage to any biodiversity surrounding the site. Bright lighting may also negatively affects birds flying at night, like flamingos, and may cause disorientation and collisions.

7.8 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

At local level Walvis Bay has an urban population size of 62,096 (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014) although the current estimate is around 90,000 to 100,000. Walvis Bay is the principal port of Namibia, and is an import/export facility for processed fish, mining products and beef. The area is linked to Namibia's air, rail and road network, making its port well situated to service Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Southern Angola and South Africa. The fishing industry is the major employer of low skilled workers on a permanent and seasonal basis. The total employment of this sector is estimated at 2% of the total Namibian workforce.

Table 7-1 Demographic characteristics of Walvis Bay, the Erongo Region and Nationally (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011)

	Walvis Bay	Erongo Region	Namibia
Population (Males)	30,500*	79,823	1,021,912
Population (Females)	29,000*	70,986	1,091,165
Population (Total)	62,096	150,809	2,113,077
Unemployment (15+ years)	30%	22.6%	33.8%
Literacy (15+ years)	99%	96.7%	87.7%
Education at secondary level (15+ years)	86%	71.8%	51.2%
Households considered poor	Not available	5.1%	19.5%

Implications and Impacts

The facility will provide some employment to people from the area. Some skills development and training will benefit employees during the operational phase. Operations may have further stimulate economic growth of the area and region which may result in more job opportunities.

7.9 HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

There are no church, mosques or related buildings in close proximity to the site. However there is an old cemetery neighbouring the site on the eastern side. No other structures, sites or spheres of heritage of cultural significance were determined to be in close proximity to the site.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation with the public forms an integral component of an environmental assessment investigation and enables interested and affected parties (IAPs) e.g. neighbouring landowners, local authorities, environmental groups, civic associations and communities, to comment on the potential environmental impacts associated with projects and to identify additional issues which they feel should be addressed in the environmental assessment.

Public participation notices were advertised twice for two weeks in the national papers: Republikein and Namibian Sun on 13 and 20 December 2023. A site notice was placed at erven 5194 and 5195. Interested and affected parties were identified and notified of the project. Notification letters were hand delivered to available neighbours as well as the Municipality of Walvis Bay. See Appendix A for proof of the public participation processes. No entity registered as IAP for the project who requested to receive the EIA and EMP for review once complete. No concerns regarding the project were raised during the public consultation phase.

9 MAJOR IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

During the scoping exercise a number of potential environmental impacts have been identified. The following section provides a brief description of the most important of these impacts.

9.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Operations of the Proponent sustain and provide employment opportunities to residents of Walvis Bay. Continued employment of individuals increases their economic stability which in turn increases their economic resilience. Revenue is generated by the operations and contributions made to the local, regional and national economy. The provision of industrial cargo support various mines and other industries, not only in Namibia, but also in other southern African countries. The operations thus indirectly supports livelihoods and economies at a much wider scale.

9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

During the storage and handling of industrial cargo at the site, as well as during transportation thereof, contamination of the environment may occur if product containment fails. No products

are stored uncontained and windblown dust will mainly result where containment fails (e.g. bags tear) and product build-up occur. For major spills, or as a result of long term contamination by windblown dust, the environment can negatively be impacted. Staining of soil and infrastructure can also occur. The risk of this impact occurring is mainly associated with aspects such as bulk bag failure, bulk bag damage during handling (e.g. by the forklift) or trucks overturning. These risks could however be mitigated and prevented by strict adherence to all international best practise standards or guidelines.

9.3 NOISE IMPACTS

Elevated noise levels exist due to heavy vehicles accessing the site to deliver and collect product, as well as the use of forklifts, frontend loaders, reach stackers and related machinery that may make use of audible warning sounds. The facility is situated in a light industrial area which, within reasonable limits, allows for noisy activities.

9.4 HEALTH IMPACTS

Products handled and stored on site may have health impacts if inhaled or if dermal contact occurs. Such products may become problematic if containment fails or if dust accumulates on surface over time. Ultimately, there will be a number of factors that will determine the exposure. These include:

- Workers vs. neighbours/passers-by: Workers within the warehouse may potentially be exposed to dust more frequently. Neighbours and passers-by will only be exposed to dust should dust containment not be sufficient, or if accidental product loss occur outside the warehouse (e.g. torn bag during lifting with forklift).
- The volume and particle size of the wind dispersible dust present in the product.
- The concentration of actual hazardous/dangerous material in the dust.
- The strength and direction of the wind.

Table 9-1 provides an overview of the key characteristics of the different cargo types handled on site. It should be noted that the table is not meant to be an exhaustive list of all the potential hazards, incompatibilities, etc., but only to act as a rough guide. Some major hazards or incompatibilities are however highlighted. For all products, their respective MSDS documentation should at minimum be adhered to. Although the Health and Safety Regulations of the Namibia Labour Act provides exposure limits, based on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limits (PEL), for some of the chemicals/elements, they are likely outdated and above accepted or recommended international levels. Therefore the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limits (REL) are instead provided.

In addition to possible cargo dust impacts, exhaust gases of trucks may also deteriorate air quality in town. Exhaust gases typically contain nitrogen (67%), carbon dioxide (12%), water (11%), oxygen (9%) and pollutant emissions (1%) that include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and particulate matter (Resitoglu and Altinisik 2015). While carbon dioxide contributes to the greenhouse effect and climate change, it is the 1% pollutant emissions that are typically a health concern. Due to the frequent winds of Walvis Bay, these gases and particulate matter are expected to disperse quickly, but may accumulate during periods of no or very calm winds.

9.5 TRAFFIC IMPACTS

The site is located within the light industrial area of Walvis Bay. During existing operations cargo is transported to and from the warehouse with trucks. Proposed future operations are expected to result in increased traffic along Inventory and Cargo Street currently traffic is low due to undeveloped properties. Impacts relate to increased accidents, damaged road surfaces and pavements, congestion, and obstruction of entrances and exits of nearby properties. The transport of goods throughout the country leads to additional traffic impacts in the town, the region and nationally.

9.6 FIRE

No flammable substances are stored on site. However, although manganese dioxide and iron oxides are not flammable per se, significant concentrations of very fine airborne dust can ignite. The likelihood of this occurring is low. By adhering to municipal and MSDS requirement and ensuring sufficient firefighting and preventative measures are in place, these impacts can be prevented.

Table 9-1 Cargo to be stored and handled on erven 5194 and 5195

Cargo Type	Health Impacts	Environmental Hazard	Incompatibility	Flammability	Exposure Limits*
Import					
Soda ash (sodium carbonate)	Irritant and toxic if ingested or in contact with the skin.	Not considered very toxic, but should not enter aquatic habitats.	Water, metals such as aluminium, magnesium, etc., acids, etc.	Not flammable	No OSHA PEL or NIOSH REL Some countries list 10 mg/m^3
Manganese dioxide	Irritant Very fine manganese dioxide dispersed in air can have effects on the lungs and central nervous system if inhaled at concentrations of more than 15 mg/m^3 (TWA).	Not considered very toxic, but should not enter aquatic habitats.	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, water/moisture	Flammable and explosive if significant quantities of fine dust is airborne.	OSHA PEL 5 mg/m^3 Namibian limit: 5 mg/m^3 (as dust) NIOSH REL 1 mg/m^3 (over 10 hours)
Iron Oxides	Irritant if ingested.	Toxic in aquatic environments	Oxidisers	Flammable and explosive if significant quantities of fine dust is airborne.	NIOSH REL 5 mg/m^3 (over 10 hours).

*For industrial cargo, the NIOSH REL for the elemental form of the metal are provided as no REL (or other exposure limits) for the compounds are available. All values are time weighted averages (TWA) which is exposure over an eight hour period, except where stated otherwise. Where no NIOSH REL is available, the Namibian limit or OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), or those for other countries, for respirable particulates (dust) are provided.

10 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that are expected from the operational, construction (also upgrades, maintenance, etc. – see glossary for "construction") and potential decommissioning activities of the facility. An EMP based on these identified impacts are also incorporated into this section. For each impact an Environmental Classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 10-1). Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow: Environmental Classification = A1 x A2 x (B1 + B2 + B3).

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 10-2. The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 10-1 Assessment criteria

Criteria	Score
Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect	
Importance to national/international interest	4
Important to regional/national interest	3
Important to areas immediately outside the local condition	2
Important only to the local condition	1
No importance	0
Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit / disbenefit of an impact or condition	
Major positive benefit	3
Significant improvement in status quo	2
Improvement in status quo	1
No change in status quo	0
Negative change in status quo	-1
Significant negative disbenefit or change	-2
Major disbenefit or change	-3
Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2
Irreversible	3
Cumulative (B3) – reflects whether the effect will be a single direct impact or will include cumulative impacts over time, or synergistic effect with other conditions. It is a means of judging the sustainability of the condition – not to be confused with the permanence criterion.	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2
Strong Cumulative Character	3

Table 10-2 Environmental classification (Pastakia 1998)

Environmental Classification	Class Value	Description of Class
72 to 108	5	Extremely positive impact
36 to 71	4	Significantly positive impact
19 to 35	3	Moderately positive impact
10 to 18	2	Less positive impact
1 to 9	1	Reduced positive impact
0	-0	No alteration
-1 to -9	-1	Reduced negative impact
-10 to -18	-2	Less negative impact
-19 to -35	-3	Moderately negative impact
-36 to -71	-4	Significantly negative impact
-72 to -108	-5	Extremely Negative Impact

10.1 Risk Assessment and Environmental Management Plan

The EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of the facility are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The environmental management measures are provided in the tables and descriptions below. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the operation of the facility. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facility should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- to include all components of construction activities (upgrades, maintenance, etc.) and operations of the facility;
- to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- to monitor and audit the performance of operational personnel in applying such controls; and
- to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible operational personnel.

Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the operations, construction and decommissioning phases. The majority of these impacts can be mitigated or prevented. The impacts, risk rating of impacts as well as prevention and mitigation measures are listed below.

As depicted in the tables below, impacts related to the operational phase are expected to mostly be of low to medium significance and can mostly be mitigated to have a low significance. The extent of impacts are mostly site specific to local and are not of a permanent nature. Due to the nature of the surrounding areas, cumulative impacts are possible and include noise pollution and traffic impacts.

10.1.1 Planning

During the phases of planning for construction, operations and decommissioning of the facility, it is the responsibility of Proponent to ensure they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements. The Proponent must also ensure that all required management measures are in place prior to and during all phases, to ensure potential impacts and risks are minimised. The following actions are recommended for the planning phase and should continue during various other phases of the project:

- Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction (maintenance) and operations of the facility are in place and valid.

- Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- Make provisions to have a community liaison officer on site who will handle complaints and community input, and through whom, where reasonable, monitoring data can be requested. Communicate the contact details of the community liaison officer to interested and affected parties when the project is initiated.
- Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:
    - Risk management / mitigation / EMP/ Emergency Response Plan and HSE Manuals;
    - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents;
    - Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
    - Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- Establish and / or maintain a reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- Prepare and submit environmental monitoring reports as per the conditions of the environmental clearance certificate.
- Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EIA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

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10.1.2 Skills, Technology and Development

During various phases of construction and operations, training will be provided to a portion of the workforce. Skills are transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks. The technology required for the development of the facility is often new to the local industry, aiding in operational efficiency. Development of people and technology are key to economic development.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Technological development and transfer of skills	2	1	2	3	1	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Technological development and transfer of skills	3	1	3	2	2	21	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Economic development	3	1	3	2	2	21	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: To see an increase in skills of local Namibians, as well as development and technology advancements in associated industries.

Actions

Enhancement:

- If the skills exist locally, contractors must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally. Deviations from this practise must be justified.
- Skills development and improvement programs to be made available as identified during performance assessments.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of training provided.
- Ensure that all training is certified or managerial reference provided (proof provided to the employees) inclusive of training attendance, completion and implementation.
- Bi-annual summary report based on records kept.

10.1.3 Revenue Generation

The project will change the way revenue is generated and paid to the national treasury. An increase of skilled and professional labour will result from the operations of the project and related wages and salaries will be paid. Employment at the warehouse will be sourced locally as far as practically possible while transport companies / drivers may be contracted from other regions in order to transport cargo from Walvis Bay. Revenue will be generated through the provision of port and related services such as stevedore operations.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contribution to local economy	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Contribution to local and national economy	3	2	3	2	2	42	4	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Increase in revenue generated	3	1	3	2	2	21	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: Contribution to the local and national economy. Contribution to national treasury.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The Proponent must employ local Namibians and source Namibian contractors, goods and services as far as is practically possible. Deviations from this practise must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.

10.1.4 Employment

An increase of skilled and professional labour will result from the operations of the project. Employment will be sourced locally as far as practically possible.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Employment and contribution to local economy	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Employment contribution to local economy; project revenue generation	3	1	3	2	2	21	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Decrease in unemployment, increase in revenue generated	3	2	3	2	2	42	4	Definite

Desired Outcome: Provision of employment to local Namibians.

Actions

Mitigation:

- The Proponent must employ local Namibians where possible. If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.

10.1.5 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The project is reliant on labour during the construction and operational phases. Local construction teams in Walvis Bay will be used for all construction, general maintenance and upgrade activities. The scale of the construction portion of the project is limited and it is not expected to create a change in the demographic profile of the local community. Community health may be exposed to factors such as communicable disease like HIV/AIDS and alcoholism/drug abuse, associated with the trucking industry (transport of goods to and from Walvis Bay) and increased spending power of the labour force. Trucks delivering products to the warehouse will not stay for extended periods of time at the site, however, may reside over-night in Walvis Bay. Foreign persons in the area may increase the cumulative risk of communicable disease (such as HIV/ AIDS) in Walvis Bay.

Positive impacts will related to employees and contractors' increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Social ills related to unemployment and cross country transport	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations and Construction	Increased economic resilience and improved livelihoods	2	2	3	2	2	28	3	Probable
Indirect Impacts	The spread of diseases	3	-1	3	2	2	-21	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements, prevent the spread of communicable disease and prevent / discourage socially deviant behaviour.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Employ local people from the area where possible, deviations from this practise should be justified appropriately.
- Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to, sanitation requirements for workers on site.
- Appointment of reputable contractors.

Mitigation:

- Educational programmes for employees (especially truck drivers) on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Facility inspection sheet for all areas which may present environmental health risks, kept on file.
- Bi-annual summary report based on educational programmes and training conducted.
- Bi-annual report and review of employee demographics.

10.1.6 Health, Safety and Security

Activities associated with the construction an operational phases are reliant on human labour and therefore exposes them to health and safety risks. Activities such as the operation of machinery, unsafe stacking, falling from heights and handling of hazardous chemicals (inhalation of dust and potential health effects chemicals), poses risks to employees. If not contained, windblown industrial cargo dust may further pose health risk to nearby receptors.

Security risks are related to unauthorized entry, theft and sabotage. Security risks are increased as a result of high value commodities.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable
Daily Operations	Physical injuries, exposure to dust and criminal activities	2	-3	3	2	2	-42	-4	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

Actions

Prevention:

- All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act, or better, should be followed.
- Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- Provide all employees with required and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) including dust masks and protective clothing for workers in close proximity to, or working with, the dust producing cargo. Accidental inhalation, ingestion, dermal or eye contact with dust must be prevented at all times.
- Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operations of equipment / handling of industrial cargo.
- Equipment on site must be stored in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. locked away to prevent theft).
- Appoint reputable contractors for transporting of cargo who prioritise the safety and well-being of the truck drivers and the community.
- Security procedures and proper security measures must be in place to protect workers and clients.
- Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry.

Mitigation:

- Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- Implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules, MSDS's and signage requirements (PPE, flammable etc.).
- Implement emergency response procedures in case of incidents.
- Dust suppression when required.
- Emergency wash stations in case of accidental exposure to chemicals or dust.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Industry standards, clients' EMPs and protocols, etc.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

10.1.7 Traffic

The operations of the client increases the volume of trucks on the national road networks. The warehouse is within an area zoned for light industrial use and operations will result in an increase in traffic along Inventory and Cargo Street. Heavy motor vehicles turning in these roads may result in an increased, cumulative impact on the road surface of the area. Trucks may block neighbouring business' entrances and increase the likelihood of accidents and incidents.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Delivery of equipment and building supplies	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Increase traffic, road wear and tear and accidents	2	-2	3	2	2	-14	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: Minimum impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Trucks delivering or collecting goods should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic in surrounding areas and the town.
- Trucks associated with the facility should not be allowed to park or overnight in Inventory or Cargo Street, and may only overnight at areas designated for this purpose.
- Adhere to The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001 and all other applicable legislation related to road transport and maximum axle loads.
- If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.
- The placement of signs to warn and direct traffic will mitigate traffic impacts.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001.
- Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken.

10.1.8 Air Quality Related Impacts

Reduced air quality as a result of exhaust gases (greenhouse gases) of trucks visiting the property. This may have localised health impacts, but are expected to disperse relatively quickly due to the prevailing south-westerly winds in Walvis Bay. It will however still contribute to greenhouse gas emissions that in turn contribute to climate change. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions from trucks, it is the project in its entirety that should be considered. It is thus the responsibility of all stakeholders to implement strategies and measures to curb the release of greenhouse gases.

Air quality as a result of windblown dust can cause health effects, especially through chronic inhalation of such dust, in the nearby communities. The risk is related to the toxic/irritant nature respirable fractions (PM10) and thoracic fraction (PM2.5) of dust when cargo is not contained.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Exposure to dust and its subsequent inhalation and/or ingestion and inhalation of exhaust gases. Damage to buildings as a result of exhaust gases resulting in acid deposition, ozone and soot build-up.	2	-3	3	2	2	-42	-4	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent health impacts and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Actions

Prevention:

- All cargo must be suitably contained and secured to prevent product loss and dust.
- Forklift operators to be suitably trained.

Mitigation:

- Spilled products must be cleaned immediately.
- Dust suppression in the warehouse if ever required.
- All trucks must be service regularly and make use of technology to reduce emissions. This include selective catalytic reduction, diesel particulate filters and diesel oxidation catalysts.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any complaints received regarding dust must be recorded, investigated and the problem rectified.
- Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents and complaints reported. The report should contain dates when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

10.1.10 Fire

Construction and operational activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires if proper maintenance and housekeeping are not conducted. Industrial cargo dust (fines) suspended in the air can become flammable if present in excessive quantities.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Fire and explosion risk	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Improbable
Daily Operations	Fire and explosion risk	2	-2	3	2	2	-28	-3	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Ensure all materials are stored strictly according to MSDS instructions. This include segregation of incompatible products.
- Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance.
- Clean all spills / leaks.
- Ensure sufficient firefighting and fire prevention measure are in place for the specific products being stored and handled in the warehouse. This includes specific fire suppressants compatible with the materials stored.
- Regularly update the firefighting and prevention plan and equipment according to the materials stored on site, keeping in mind the activities on neighbouring properties.
- If ever required, proper dust suppression to be conducted in the warehouse, if necessary, to prevent airborne dust (fines) that can become flammable if present in excessive quantities.

Mitigation:

- A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed for flammable products. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan, and should include specific substances handled at the site. The plan should consider risks posed to and by neighbouring properties.
- Maintain firefighting equipment, implement good housekeeping and conduct personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practises).

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat themselves.
- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested and training given.

10.1.11 Noise

Noise pollution will exist due to heavy motor vehicles accessing the site to load and offload cargo as well as from the stacking and moving of bags and containers and other large equipment. As the site is situated in a light industrial area, noise impacts on surrounding properties will be minimal. Construction (maintenance and upgrade) may generate excessive noise for short periods of time.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive noise generated from construction activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Noise generated from the operational activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- The Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and World Health Organization (WHO) guideline on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999) to prevent hearing impairment for workers on site should be followed during the construction and operational phases.
- Confine noise generating operational activities to daytime hours as far as possible.
- At night, the nuisance created by audible warning signals on trucks and forklifts can be prevented by switching to a flashing light or 'broadband white noise' system.

Mitigation:

- Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.
- Maintain noise generating activities to within the warehouse as far as possible.
- All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and WHO Guidelines.
- Maintain a complaints register.
- Bi-annual report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

10.1.12 Waste production

Various waste streams will result from the operational phase and development of the facility. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hazardous products and contaminated packaging material (e.g. during construction and maintenance). Domestic waste will be generated by the facility and related operations. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment. Contaminated soil and water is considered as a hazardous waste.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive waste production, littering, illegal dumping, contaminated materials	1	-2	2	2	2	-12	-2	Definite
Daily Operations	Excessive waste production, littering, contaminated materials	1	-2	3	2	2	-14	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced, and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions

Prevention:

- Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used / recycled must be kept separate.
- Ensure adequate temporary waste storage facilities are available.
- Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of waste.
- All drains leading directly into sewers must be closed off, and locked where possible, to prevent any unwanted products from entering sewers should an accidental spill occur. Where drains are present to drain wash water, these should only be opened during times of washing.

Mitigation:

- Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste.
- Due to the nature of some hazardous materials, they, or the containers they are packed in, should be disposed of in an appropriate way at an appropriately classified waste disposal facility. See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal methods.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken. All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

10.1.13 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The nature of the operational activities is such that the probability of creating a habitat for flora and fauna to establish is low. No significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted as the site is void of natural fauna and flora. Excessive lighting used at night and especially those that are directed upwards may however blind birds like flamingos that fly at night. This may result in disorientation of birds and collisions with structures. Further impacts will mostly be related to pollution of the environment.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Improbable
Daily Operations	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of and impacts on the ecological environment.

Actions.

Mitigation:

- Report any extraordinary ecological sightings to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.
- Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.
- Avoid scavenging of waste by fauna.
- The establishment of habitats and nesting sites at the facility should be prevented where possible.
- Lights used at night should be kept to a minimum and should be directed downwards to the working surfaces.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- All information of extraordinary ecological sightings to be included in a bi-annual report.

10.1.14 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Cargo that are not contained can contaminate the environment. The entire property will be paved and pollution of soil and groundwater is not expected. Dust that is not contained can reach sensitive receptors, like the nearby manmade wetlands, during times of strong wind. Oil, hydraulic fluid and fuel leaks from vehicles may also present a pollution risk.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Contamination from hazardous material spillages	2	-1	3	2	1	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- Proper containment of cargo to prevent dust blown into the surrounding environment.
- Training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis (e.g. forklift operators).

Mitigation:

- Clean-up action must be taken immediately for all instances where dust is not contained (e.g. spillages and torn bags) or spillages occur (e.g. trucks leaking fuel or oil, or paints and solvents during construction and maintenance)

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, etc.

10.1.15 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility. The site is within an area zoned for light industrial use. The development of the site is in line with the urban character.

Operations will be kept tidy and neat which will promote effectiveness and pollution prevention while being aesthetically pleasing.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	1	3	2	2	7	1	Definite

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.
- All structures and infrastructures constructed on site should be line with the visual character of the landscape as far as practically possible.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A bi-annual report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.

10.1.16 Cumulative Impact

The main cumulative impact associated with the operational phase is traffic frequenting the site. This will have a cumulative impact on traffic flow on surrounding streets.

The noise from the increase of traffic, and other noise generating activities in the area, may increase the noise impacts on nearby receptors. The facility is however situated in a light industrial area and noise is expected within reasonable limits. The cumulative effect of lighting on birds due to various industrial related developments will take place in future, may also increase the risk of collisions and interference with bird flight paths at night.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	The build-up of minor impacts to become more significant	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To minimise all cumulative impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.
- Reviewing biannual and annual reports for any new or re-occurring impacts or problems would aid in identifying cumulative impacts and help in planning if the existing mitigations are insufficient.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Review bi-annual summary reports based on all other impacts to gain an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.

10.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the environmental clearance certificate. Decommissioning was however assessed. Should decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete or partial removal of infrastructure including buildings and underground infrastructure not forming part of post decommissioning use. Any pollution present on the site must be remediated. The impacts associated with this phase include noise and waste production as structures are dismantled. Noise must be kept within Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and WHO standards. Waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility and not dumped in the surrounding areas. Future land use after decommissioning should be assessed prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation initiated if the land would not be used for future purposes. The EMP for the facility will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Proponent could implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) for their operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective EMS would need to include the following elements:

- A stated environmental policy which sets the desired level of environmental performance;
- An environmental legal register;
- An institutional structure which sets out the responsibility, authority, lines of communication and resources needed to implement the EMS;
- Identification of environmental, safety and health training needs;
- An environmental program(s) stipulating environmental objectives and targets to be met, and work instructions and controls to be applied in order to achieve compliance with the environmental policy;
- Periodic (internal and external) audits and reviews of environmental performance and the effectiveness of the EMS; and
- The EMP.

11 CONCLUSION

The proposed operations of the Proponent will see the import of industrial cargo through the port of Walvis Bay. This will have a positive impact on the economy of Walvis Bay and Namibia as a whole. Employment will be created and sustained at the warehouse and in the transport sector. Training and skills transfer will take place. Various business will be supported along the different transport routes and within Walvis Bay. The Port of Walvis Bay and stevedores will render port services. The entire project will contribute to the national treasury through payment of taxes, levies and permitting fees.

Regulations related to the handling and transport of goods as prescribed by Namibian law, or according to international best practice standards where Namibian law is lacking, must be followed during the planning and operations of the project. The necessary permits and approvals must be obtained from the relevant authorities. Dust containment must be adequate to protect both workers and nearby receptors (business and residential areas). All products should be handled and stored according to MSDS requirements, or better, which include storage on impenetrable surfaces and segregation of incompatible products. Noise pollution should at all times meet the prescribed Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and WHO requirements to prevent hearing loss and minimise nuisance. Fire prevention should be adequate, and health and safety regulations should be adhered to in accordance with the regulations pertaining to relevant laws and internationally accepted standards of operation. Any waste produced must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate facility or re-used or recycled

where possible. Hazardous waste, if any are present, must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal site.

The EMP (Section 10) should be used as an on-site reference document for the operations of the facility. Parties responsible for transgressing of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. The Proponent could use an in-house Health, Safety, Security and environment management system in conjunction with the EMP. All operational personnel must be taught the contents of these documents.

Should the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) find that the impacts and related mitigation measures, which have been proposed in this report are acceptable, an environmental clearance certificate may be granted to the Proponent. The environmental clearance certificate issued, based on this document, will render it a legally binding document which should be adhered to. Focus could be placed on Section 10, which includes an EMP for this project. It should be noted that the assessment process's aim is not to stop the activity, or any of its components, but to rather determine its impact and guide sustainable and responsible development as per the spirit of the EMA.

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Appendix A: Proof of Public Consultation

Notified IAPs

Name	Position	Organisation
David Ushona	Manager: Solid Waste and Environmental Management	Municipality of Walvis Bay
Nangula Amutenya	Environmental Coordinator	Municipality of Walvis Bay
Lovisa Hailaula	Environmental Officer	Municipality of Walvis Bay
Ephraim Nambahu	Town Planning Officer	Municipality of Walvis Bay
Deville Dreyer	Environmental Health Practitioner	Municipality of Walvis Bay

IAPs Notified by Hand Delivered Letter

Public Participation Notification: Environmental Assessment

Proposed Operations of Wesbank Transport for the Storage and Handling of Industrial Cargo on Erven 5194 and 5195, Walvis Bay

Name & Surname	Organisation/Address	Tel / Mobile	Email	Signature
Jan Swarts	Sunbeam Logistics			

Privacy Block

Geo Pollution Technologies
Proposed Operations of Wesbank Transport for the Storage and Handling of Industrial Cargo on Erven 5194 and 5194, Walvis Bay

January 2024

Municipal Notification

GEO Pollution Technologies

TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368
CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082
PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA
E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

To: **Manager: Solid Waste and Environmental Management** **09 January 2024**
Municipality of Walvis Bay
Rikumbi Kandanga Road
Walvis Bay

Dear Mr Uushona

Re: **ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INDUSTRIAL CARGO ON ERVEN 5194 AND 5195 IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA OF WALVIS BAY**

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit (Pty) Ltd, to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed storage and handling of industrial cargo on erven 5194 and 5195 in the light industrial area of Walvis Bay (see location map on page 2). The assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

Project: Storage and Handling of Industrial Cargo on erven 5194 and 5195 in the Industrial Area of Walvis Bay

Proponent: Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

The Proponent intends to construct two warehouses on erven 5194 and 5195 which is located on the corner of Cargo and Inventory Streets in Walvis Bay's light industrial area. The proposed facility will be used to receive and temporarily store industrial cargo imported via the Port and destined for various clients within southern Africa. The main cargo which will be handled and stored are bags of soda ash, manganese dioxide and iron oxides. All storage will take place inside the warehouses. All cargo will be imported and supplied as per customer demands. Firefighting equipment and procedures will be in place according to accepted standards. Administrative tasks, site security and cleaning of the premises will continue on a daily basis to ensure the effective and clean operations of the facility. Environmental compliance monitoring and public liaison will continue throughout operations.

Interested and affected parties or neighbours are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. Please register at:

Fax: 088-62-6368 or **E-Mail:** wesbank@thenamib.com.

Should you require any additional information please contact Geo Pollution Technologies at telephone 061-257411.

Sincerely,
Geo Pollution Technologies

André Faul
Environmental Practitioner

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Directors: P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) **(Managing)**

Press Notice: The Namibian Sun 13 and 20 December 2023

NEWS IN SHORT

Ex-traffic boss nabbed for drunken driving

Former Namibian Police traffic chief, Deputy Commissioner Ralph Ludwig, was arrested for drunken driving at Swakopmund last Friday.
Ludwig, who appeared in the Swakopmund Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, clocked 1.05mg/l on the breathalyser test, way above the legal limit of 0.37mg/l. In his alleged drunken state, he apparently hit a pedestrian in Mowen Street in Vineta, but no injuries were reported. The former top cop was granted bail of N$8 000, and his case has been postponed to next year. - STAFF REPORTER

Namibia 'committed to women empowerment'

Namibia reaffirmed its dedication to advancing women's participation in public and political life during an event co-hosted by Togo, Botswana, Djibouti, Rwanda and Senegal to mark the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
Prime Minister Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila highlighted Namibia's progress, citing legislative reforms like the Married Persons Equality Act and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, and pointed out that Namibia extended maternity benefits for civil servants from three to four months, demonstrating a commitment to gender parity.
She emphasised the ruling party's 50/50 zebra-style gender representation policy, showcasing Namibia's dedication to women's inclusion in political decision-making and further highlighted that the country is collaborating with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance to run a programme for women in politics and decision-making.
"Prior to 1996, women in Namibia were considered minors and this meant that they had no autonomy to enter into contracts without power of attorney from their husbands or male relatives. This was reformed by the enactment of the Married Persons Equality Act. This signifies how far the nation has come in terms of the protection of women's rights."
She also told the gathering that the Women, Peace and Security Centre, launched by Namibia, aims to promote global positive change through mediation and inclusive peacemaking.
- JEMIMA BEUKES

• FOCUSED ON LAYING FOUNDATION

LPM to keep leaders for 5 more years

The top six - Bernadus Swartbooi, Henny Seibeb, Dawid Eigub, Aina Kodi, Edward Hiangoro and Eneas Emvula – will remain in their positions for another five years.

JEMIMA BEUKES
WINDHOEK

The Landless People's Movement (LPM) people's assembly last weekend resolved that the current leaders will continue in their positions for the next five years in a bid to 'strengthen' the party during this formation phase. The top six are Bernadus Swartbooi, Henny Seibeb, Dawid Eigub, Aina Kodi, Edward Hiangoro and Eneas Emvula.
In a statement issued yesterday, spokesperson Lifalaza Simataa explained that this decision was taken with the consideration that the leadership has a mammoth task to grow the party in depth and scope.
"Our wings, the youth, women and elders still need to develop further and strengthen these formations of the party. These formations will have to conduct their internal organisational development and would require time and space to do this effectively. With a view to further buttress the founding phase of the party, confidence was expressed in the founding executive, which was also mandated to serve the party for the next five years," he said.

STRONG FOUNDATION: The Landless People's Movement has resolved that its current leaders will continue in their positions for the next five years. PHOTO: CONTRIBUTED

117 elected
The party also held its inaugural convention equivalent to a central committee, and has elected 117 members for the next five years, a step it has marked as a significant milestone adding that it has proven itself as the party o choice.
"We have decided to develop further documents on how we can create a federalist approach that this party has away from the unitary state concept contained in our constitution.
"We regard a federal government as the way towards a more democratic and capable state where all Namibians will truly enjoy the benefits of an inclusive state."
Political analyst Ndumba Kamwanyah commended LPM for the move, and said it is good for the party to commit to building a strong foundation. "They are trying to build themselves. When you bring in new leaders, you bring in new dynamics.
"What I can say is that, when you are building a party or a movement, you have to pay close attention to the process... Positions should not be the ultimate goal for members, but what should be important is to build the party," he said.

Heat-wave conditions to persist

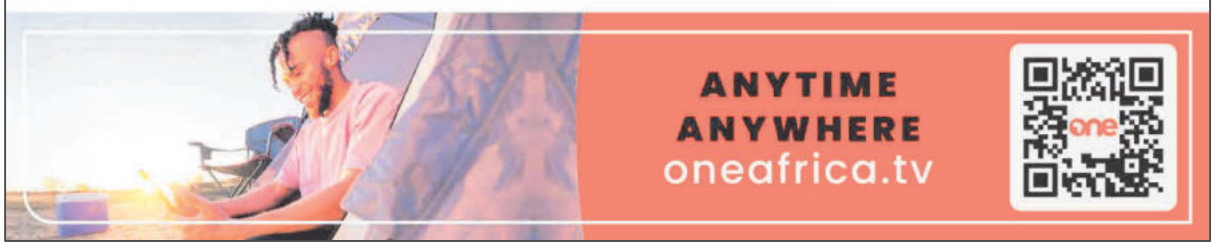
ELLANIE SMIT
WINDHOEK

While the Namibia Meteorological Service has warned that heat-wave conditions are expected over the interior this week and are set to become even more intense next week, cooler air is expected in the //Karas Region tomorrow.
Moderate to heavy rainfall is also expected in Zambezi and Omahake tomorrow.
Meanwhile, the total average of Namibia's dams has dropped to 60.7% compared to last season's 73%.
In the central areas of Namibia, the average dam level is now a low 27.8%, while last season this number stood at 44%.
The Swakoppoort Dam is at 48.7% of its capacity, the Von Bach Dam 15.6% and the Omatako Dam 0.2%.
This three-dam system supplies Windhoek with water, and the total average level of these dams currently stands at 24.9%, compared to last season's 41.3%.
The Friedenhau Dam is 60.2% full and the Goreangab Dam is at 93.2%.
In the south, the average level of dams stands at 68.2%, compared to last season's 83.5%.
The Neckartal Dam, which is Namibia's largest, is at 88.1% of its capacity. Last season, it was 82.1% full.
The level of the Hardap Dam near Mariental has dropped to a mere 21.8%, the Naute Dam is at 48.3% and the Oanob Dam is at 48.9%. The level of the Dreihuk Dam is at 0.2% and the Bondels Dam is empty. In the east of the country, the total average of dam levels is a mere 4.4%, far less than last season's 14.7%.
The Otjivero Main Dam is at 6%, the Tilda Viljoen Dam 19.8% and the Daan Viljoen Dam 3.7%. In other parts of the country, the Olushandja Dam in the Oshana Region is 47.5% full, compared to last season's 10.3%.
Both the Omaruru Delta Dam, located in Erongo, and the Omatjenne Dam in Otjozondjupa are empty, the same as last season.

LOAN-TO-VALUE REGIME UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

OGONE TLHAGE
WINDHOEK

The Bank of Namibia's (BoN) macroprudential oversight committee is keenly observing whether the newly revised loan-to-value (LTV) regime will have an adverse impact on the banking sector.
The regime allows individuals to buy a second home without a deposit.
The central bank in October relaxed the LTV ratios, owing to shifts in Namibia's property market, it said.
The regime was originally introduced in 2017 to help prospective homeowners purchase homes. The LTV represents the amount of money lent to a borrower by a banking institution to purchase a property in relation to the property's price or valuation, and the deposit required from the borrower. "Notwithstanding the recovery witnessed in the domestic economy, as well as the sound and stable financial sector, activity in the housing and construction sectors remains muted. This lacklustre performance has been further exacerbated by the dampened credit extension, particularly for the property market, contributing to the ongoing sluggish growth observed within this sector," the BoN said. The committee has reflected on the existing LTV regulations, which were introduced as a macro-prudential tool to contain speculative behaviour in the housing market, and recommended its further relaxation. It will continue to monitor the revised LTV ratios, and their impact on the property market, the central bank said.
"The committee noted the amendments to the LTV regulation, which came into effect on 31 October, purposed to primarily support economic activity. The committee will continue to monitor the developments within the property market given the relaxed LTV limits and its impact."
When the LTV ratios were relaxed for the first time in 2017, it required prospective homeowners to pay a 20% deposit on a second home, a 30% deposit on a third home, a 40% deposit on a fourth home and a 50% deposit on a fifth home.
At the time, the bank said: "This regulation will give prospective first-time homebuyers a better chance of owning a home as they will be exempted from paying a deposit. This means the commercial bank will extend a home loan to the prospective first-time buyer and they will not be expected to pay a deposit".



NEWS IN SHORT

Teen beats toddler to death

A 14-year-old boy was arrested for allegedly beating a two-year-old boy to death with a stick at Ombudia village in the Ohangwena Region.
The incident happened on Sunday at around 18:00 in the Okongo constituency.
According to a police report, the deceased was left at home with the suspect by his grandmother, who went to visit the neighbours.
It is alleged that the suspect assaulted the toddler with a stick, and the younger boy died on spot.
The deceased was identified as Vilho Shetunyenga Shishiveni.
The suspect has been released into parental care pending the completion of police investigations.
The two boys lived in the same house. Shishiveni's body was transported to Okongo for a post-mortem.
- TUYEIMO HAIDULA

Girl drowns in lake

An 11-year-old girl drowned in a lake at Ontoko village in the Onesi constituency. Omusati police crime investigations coordinator, Deputy Commissioner Moses Simaho, said the incident happened on Sunday at around 13:00.
"It is alleged that the deceased was swimming in Etaka Lake with three other housemates and drowned," he said.
The deceased has been identified as Fransina Mukondeli. Her next of kin have been informed and her body has been transported to the Okahao police mortuary. Police investigations continue. - TUYEIMO HAIDULA

Man rapes, robs woman

Police in the Omusati Region are hot on the heels of a suspect who allegedly raped and robbed a 23-year-old woman in the Etayi constituency's Odimbwa village.
The incident reportedly happened last Thursday at around 20:00 in an open area near Oshimengula location.
Police crime investigations coordinator, Deputy Commissioner Moses Simaho, said while she was on her way home, the woman was grabbed by the suspect and dragged towards the open area, where he raped her.
It is further alleged that the suspect threatened to kill the victim if she did not hand over her cellphone.
The suspect is not known to the victim, Simaho said.
"The suspect has yet to be arrested, but the station is following up on some leads as to who he might be. An arrest is eminent," he added.
- TUYEIMO HAIDULA

• TAKE REGISTRATION TO THE PEOPLE, GROUP URGES

SPYL wants SIM registrations extended

The deactivation of SIM cards is bound to have a dire impact on mobile service providers and the economy, the youth league said.

OGONE TLHAGE
WINDHOEK

MORE TIME: The Swapo Party Youth League has urged government to extend SIM registrations beyond the 31 December deadline. PHOTO: FILE

The Swapo Party Youth League (SPYL) has urged the information ministry to direct the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) to extend the registration period for SIM cards by another 12 months, saying the 31 December deadline is unfavourable.

SPYL made the plea to minister Peya Mushelenga, saying the deactivation of SIM cards is bound to have a dire impact on mobile service providers MTC and TN Mobile.

The youth league said a significant number of residents had yet to register their SIM cards.

"The deactivation of unregistered SIM cards will have a negative impact, not only on the two state-owned mobile telecommunications companies, but also on the economy of the country at large, due the significant reduction in transactions and circulation of money by means of electronic funds transfer (EFT)," it said.

A great number of people were also reliant on cellphone-linked banking services to go about their daily lives.

SIM cards being deactivated would bear negative consequences for the economy, the SPYL said.

"Majority of our people rely on EFT facilities to send and receive money from their loved ones. This circulation is a significant to the enhancement of the country's economy, hence its abrupt shutdown will plunge the economy into an unintended crisis."

Process far from masses

Members of the public also face difficulties getting to and from registration points, SPYL said of the exercise.

"Majority of people are struggling to get to the current identified registration points in order for them to register their SIM cards as required, due to transport constraints and other factors. The mobile telecommunications companies must therefore deploy their services in all 121 constituencies, particularly at constituency offices, to give an opportunity to even those in remote areas to register their SIM cards and eliminate long queues at registration points," the youth group said.

"It is very crucial that an extension period of another 12 months is granted to ensure that every citizen is given a reasonable opportunity to register their SIM cards."

Executive director Dr Audrin Mathe said government would on 29 December decide whether to allow an extension or not, based on the public's reaction.

RANI EMPLOYEES FED UP WITH CONTRACT LABOUR SYSTEM

TUYEIMO HAIDULA
OSHAKATI

The Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters (NEFF) last Friday staged a demonstration at the Rani Group of companies in Oshakati, demanding that the group do away with the contract labour system as workers feel they have no job security.

A petition submitted to the group further accused management of allegedly using abusive language towards workers.

Cornelius Nepela, who handed over the petition, said salaries are low and employees are expected to work seven days a week with no overtime for Sunday shifts.

"Our salaries are not calculated per hour as other companies do. They said our salary is fixed, but if you go on leave, you only receive half of your salary," he said, adding that workers do not have clearly stipulated employment conditions.

Intimidation

Employees faced intimidation when management found out they had joined a union, Nepela said, adding that most workers earn between N$1 200 and N$1 400, making it extremely difficult to afford basic necessities.

"With that salary, one cannot afford to buy a plot. Most of the employees here are women. Take into account that with that salary you should pay rent, school fees for children, transport and other household commodities," the petition read in part.

The workers demanded that their salaries be set to market standards and be calculated on hourly rates. They further demanded that the contract labour system be abolished as they "experience a lot of inhumane treatment under it".

The employees gave the Rani Group management 48 hours to respond to the petition, and were expecting feedback by yesterday. One of the group's managers, Rajesh Vaida, said he will hand over the petition and provide feedback.

By yesterday afternoon, the aggrieved employees had not heard back from the group of companies.

FED UP: NEFF last week staged a demonstration in Oshakati. PHOTOS: CONTRIBUTED

Press Notice: Die Republikein 13 and 20 December 2023

» Opskortingstydperk van drie maande

Sperdatum kom nader vir simkaart-registrasie

Daar was 'n aansienlike toename in registrasies sedert 30 September 2023 – 'n styging vanaf 33% tot 43% teen 30 November.

Augetto Graig

Aktiewe gebruikers het net tot 31 Desember kans om hul simkaarte te registreer voor telekommunikasiedienste verskaffers die gebruik van die ongeregistreerde simkaarte vir drie maande opskort.

Dié drie maande is die Regulerende Owerheid vir Kommunikasie in Namibië (Cran) se laaste kans aan gebruikers om te registreer voor die betrokke simkaarte heeltemal vanaf diensverskaffers se stelsels verwyder sal word, met alle ongeregistreerde nommers wat tot niet sal gaan.

Cran het verlede week in 'n mediavrystelling – uitgereik deur Jairus Kapenda, die bestuurder van kommunikasie en internasionale betrekkinge – die publiek aangemoedig om spoedig te registreer. Hy sê die registrasieveldtog is 'n nasionale inisiatief om misdaadondersoeke te vergemaklik en aanlyn handel te verbeter.

Teen 15 Junie was net 795 991 van die 2,76 miljoen aktiewe simkaarte in Namibië geregistreer, of sowat 29%. Teen 30 September was dit 924 453 uit 2,78 miljoen aktiewe simkaarte (33%) en teen 30 November was 1,04 miljoen simkaarte op die registrasielys, alhoewel net 2,43 miljoen simkaarte toe nog aktief was. Die registrasiekoers was destyds dus 43%.

"Daar was 'n aansienlike toename in simkaart-registrasies sedert 30 September 2023 – 'n styging vanaf 33% tot 43% teen 30 November. Dit toon 'n positiewe tendens in simkaart-registrasies by verskeie

Emilia Nghikembua
CRAN SE UITVOERENDE HOOF

"As kliënte probeer om die diens gedurende die opskortingstydperk te gebruik, sal hulle nie kan nie en bloot 'n waarskuwingsboodskap ontvang."

operateurs, wat op positiewe vordering dui," sê Cran se uitvoerende hoof, Emilia Nghikembua. Sy het uitgebrei oor die opskorting van simkaartdienste en gesê: "As kliënte probeer om die diens gedurende die opskortingstydperk te gebruik, sal hulle nie kan nie en bloot 'n waarskuwingsboodskap ontvang. Gedurende die drie maande kan die diens weer geaktiveer word, en die kliënt kan die selfoonnommer gekoppel aan die simkaart behou, nadat die nodige inligting vir simkaartregistrasie verskaf is. As die opskortingsperiode verval sonder registrasie, sal die verskaffer die diens en die nommer kanselleer. Die kliënt sal dan 'n nuwe simkaart moet koop en registreer, wat sal veroorsaak dat die kliënt die vorige nommer verloor," brei sy uit.

Simkaarte moet voor 31 Desember geregistreer wees, anders kan die selfoonnommer tot niet gaan. FOTO TANJA BAUSE

VEREISTES

Intussen het Telecom Namibia gister aangekondig dat 'n polisieverklaring of bewys van verblyf nie meer nodig is vir dié operateur se registrasieproses nie. Al wat kliënte nou moet saambring, is 'n geldige identiteitsdokument, paspoort, rybewys of 'n stemkaart. Die simkaart en die toestel waarin dit gebruik word, moet ook saamgeneem word. Minderjarige kliënte moet deur 'n ouer vergesel word, met 'n vorm van bewys van ouerskap.

MTC se woordvoerder, Erasmus Nekundi, het verlede week ook aan *Republikein* bevestig dat diegene wat hulle MTC-simkaarte gaan registreer nie meer hul biometriese inligting hoef te verskaf nie. Die telekommunikasiedienste-verskaffer het voorheen kliënte se biometriese inligting vereis as deel van die registrasieproses. Die biometriese data word gebruik as deel van MTC se Verifi-stelsel, wat ten doel het om 'n styging in voorvalle van kubermisdaad en -bedrog te bekamp.

- augetto@republikein.com.na

Erge armoede, honger in vlugtelingskamp

Henriette Lamprecht

Nege uit tien huishoudings in die Osire-vlugtelingskamp kan nie in hul lewensbehoeftes voorsien nie, terwyl die helfte van die vlugtelinge nie in staat is om in hul basiese voedselbehoeftes te voorsien nie.

Sonder dringende hulp, sê 'n verslag, staar vlugtelinge in die kamp selfs meer kritieke vlakke van armoede en honger in die gesig.

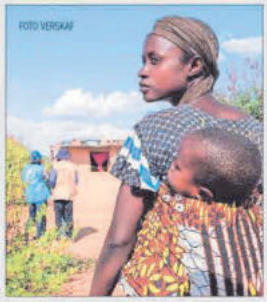
Die verslag oor voedselonsekerheid deur die Verenigde Nasies (VN) se vlugtelingagentskap (UNHCR) en die Wêreldvoedselprogram maan huishoudings bestaande uit vlugtelinge is meer geneig om voedseltekorte as Namibiese inwoners te ervaar. Vroue wat aan die hoof van huishoudings staan, is meer geneig tot voedseltekorte as hul manlike eweknieë, met 82% van huishoudings met vroue aan die stuur wat swak voedselverbruik het teenoor die 74% in die geval van mans. Bydraende faktore sluit in beperkte ekonomiese geleenthede en uitgeputte voedselrantsoene. Maandelikse rantsoene wissel tussen 14 en 21 dae weens ongereelde en vertraagde verspreiding weens begrotingsbesnoeiings wat gereeld voorkom. Die verslag stel ook 'n strategie voor om geteikende voedselhulp aan vlugtelinge te voorsien en lig die behoefte uit om ruimte vir ekonomiese bemagtiging te skep. Laasgenoemde kan gedoen word deur die ontwikkeling van vaardighede en werksgeleenthede binne en buite die kamp.

"Die bevindinge van die verslag is nogal kommerwekkend. Ons bly daartoe verbind om te verseker dat in die basiese behoeftes van vlugtelinge voorsien word, terwyl hul integrasie in die breër nasionale ontwikkelingsplanne ook bevorder word," beklemtoon Monique Ekoko, UNHCR se verteenwoordiger vir die Suid-Afrikaanse veellandige kantoor.

"Ons gesamentlike strategie vir die mobilisering van hulpbronne en voorspraak by die regering het ten doel om noodsaaklike humanitêre hulp te verleen. Dit sluit voedsel en ondersteuning vir lewensbestaan in wat gebaseer is op die gapings wat in die huidige stelsel geïdentifiseer is.

Die verslag verwys ook na die voordele van die oorskakeling na kontantbydraes om vlugtelinge te help om hul eie goedere soos kos en ander noodsaaklikhede aan te koop. Dié benadering hoop om die doeltreffendheid van hulpverlening te verbeter, terwyl die waardigheid en outonomie van die gemeenskap gehandhaaf word. Die inisiatief verteenwoordig 'n beduidende stap vorentoe om die uitdagings te takel wat vlugtelinge in Osire in die gesig staar.

FOTO VERSKAF



- henriette@republikein.com.na

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INDUSTRIAL CARGO ON ERVEN 5194 AND 5195 IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA OF WALVIS BAY

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Wesbank Transport, a Division of FP du Toit (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), to undertake an environmental assessment (EA) for the storage and handling of industrial cargo in the light industrial area of Walvis Bay. The Proponent acquired erven 5194 and 5195 in Walvis Bay with the intension to construct two storage warehouses on the properties. The warehouses will be used to store and handle industrial cargo imported via the port for dispatch to clients as required. Cargo will include bulk bags of soda ash, manganese dioxide and iron oxides. The bags will stay sealed during storage and delivery to clients. Additional and location information pertaining to the erven and proposed operations can be obtained at:

http://www.thenamib.com/projects/projects.html

The environmental assessment will be conducted according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

Interested and affected parties are invited to register with the environmental consultant to be provided with the opportunity to share comments, issues or concerns related to the project, for consideration in the EA. Requests for additional information and comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 10 January 2024.

André Faul
Geo Pollution Technologies
Tel: +264-61-257411
Fax: +264-88626368
E-Mail: wesbank@thenamib.com

» As volwassene oorweeg

Hof sê jeugoortreder nog ver van parool

Kolela was 15 jaar oud toe hy die misdryf gepleeg het en 18 jaar oud toe hy gevonnis is.

› Kristien Kruger

'n Man wat as 15-jarige in 2015 skuldig bevind is aan verkragting en tot 14 jaar tronkstraf gevonnis is, het gefaal in 'n hofaansoek om as jeugoortreder hanteer te word in sy oorweging vir vrylating op parool.

Jonathan Maiba Kolela het in sy aansoek by die hoërhof in Windhoek aangevoer dat hy, as 'n jeugoortreder, geregtig is om vir parool oorweeg te word sodra hy die helfte van die termyn van sy gevangenisstraf uitgedien het.

Die hof het egter beslis dat Kolela – wat 18 jaar oud was toe hy skuldig bevind is – nie meer 'n jeugdige was toe hy sy tronkstraf begin uitdien het nie.

"Op die dag van sy [Kolela] vonnisoplegging en opname by die Namibiese korrektiewe geriewe, was hy ouer as 18 jaar. Hy moet dus minstens twee derdes van sy gevonnisde termyn uitdien voordat hy in aanmerking kan kom vir oorweging om vrygelaat te word op parool," het regter Shafimana Ueitele in sy uitspraak gesê.

Kolela wat in Walvisbaai in aanhouding is, het tydens hofverrigtinge nie 'n prokureur gehad nie en het gekies om homself te verteenwoordig.

"Kolela se argument dat hy as 'n jeugdige oorweeg moet word vir parool, is misplaas. Die wet op korrektiewe dienste van 2012 handel nie oor die status of ouderdom van die beskuldigde persoon nie, maar handel oor mense wat in 'n korrektiewe fasiliteit, die feite is wat oorweeg moet word vir sy vrylating op parool," lui die uitspraak.

Die hof het beslis dat 'n jeugoortreder wat 15 jaar oud was toe hy iemand verkrag het, as 'n volwassene oorweeg sal word vir parool omdat hy op die ouderdom van 18 gevonnis is. FOTO FACEBOOK

GRONDWETLIKE UITDAGING

Kolela het ook in sy aansoek die grondwetlikheid van afdeling 114 van die Wet op Korrektiewe Dienste 9 van 2012 uitgedaag en versoek dat die hof dit as ongrondwetlik moet verklaar. Hy het aangevoer dit skend artikel 8 agt en tien van sy grondwetlike regte.

Dié afdeling bepaal dat oortreders wat tot 'n termyn van gevangenisstraf van minder as 20 jaar gevonnis is, eers in aanmerking kan kom vir vrylating op parool of proeftyd indien hy of sy twee derdes van sy of haar vonnis uitgedien het.

Artikel 8 agt van die grondwet verseker 'n persoon se reg om nie onderworpe te wees aan marteling of aan wrede, onmenslike of vernederende behandeling of straf nie en artikel 10 beskerm 'n persoon se reg tot gelykheid en vryheid van diskriminasie.

Ueitele het in sy uitspraak beslis dat die betrokke afdeling van die wet op korrektiewe dienste nie artikel 8 agt of 10 van die grondwet skend nie en het Kolela se aansoek van die hand gewys.

Die saak was aanhangig gemaak teen onder andere die minister van binnelandse sake, immigrasie, veiligheid en sekuriteit, dr. Albert Kawana, die kommissaris-generaal van korrektiewe dienste, Raphael Hamunyela en die hoof van Walvisbaai se korrektiewe geriewe Frank Winstaan.

-kristien@republikein.com.na

Namcor: Uanguta neem posisie oor

› Hoofredaksie

Een van die Bank van Namibië (BoN) se adjunkpresidente Ebson Uanguta, sal in Januarie as die tussentydse besturende direkteur van die nasionale oliemaatskappy, Namcor, inval. Volgens betroubare inligting het die minister van openbare ondernemings, Ipumbu Shiimi, ná 'n gesprek met Namcor se direksie besluit om Uanguta in die posisie aan te stel. Uanguta het kortliks as goewerneur van die sentrale bank gedien toe Shiimi dié rol in 2020 verlaat en minister van finansies geword het.

Uanguta, wat hoog aangeslaan is in regeringskringe, is ook in 2019 aangestel as die tydelike kommissaris van die Namibiese inkomste-agentskap (NamRa) voor die aanstelling van Sam Shivute as hoof. Ná sy diens by die agentskap het hy hoof van die BoN geword nadat Shiimi by die kabinet aangesluit het en voordat Johannes !Gawaxab aangestel is om die sentrale bank te lei.

Uanguta se aanstelling by Namcor sal vanaf 11 Januarie in werking tree. Hy sal oorneem by Shiwana Ndeunyema wat in dié hoedanigheid waargeneem het, ná die skorsing van die voormalige besturende direkteur, Immanuel Mulunga, in April.

Mulunga se terugkeer van sy skorsing word nou as byna onmoontlik beskou, omdat hy verskeie dissiplinêre klagte asook 'n regsgeding in die gesig staar waarin Namcor 'n terugbetaling van sowat N$53 miljoen eis vir 'n transaksie wat hy na bewering goedgekeur het.

'BEDRIEGLIKE TRANSAKSIES'

In hofstukke wat op 8 Desember by die hoërhof in Windhoek ingedien is, het Namcor 'n saak van bedrieglike transaksies aanhangig gemaak wat beweringe van valse waardasies insluit. Dit is na bewering gebruik om te regverdig dat die maatskappy sowat N$53 miljoen betaal vir 'n bate wat glo aan die ministerie van verdediging en veteranesake behoort het.

Mulunga en 'n aantal van sy voormalige senior bestuurders is hof toe gesleep vir hul beweerde rol in die transaksie.

"Uanguta word nie spesifiek ingebring om die Mulunga-kwessies te hanteer nie, maar hy sal dit onvermydelik moet hanteer. Die direksie het dit goed geag om 'n heeltemal neutrale persoon van buite in te bring," het 'n amptenaar gesê.

"Natuurlik is die Mulunga-aangeleentheid hoofsaaklik 'n direksie-aangeleentheid, maar die waarnemende besturende direkteur kan nie vermy om in sekere hoedanighede betrokke te wees nie."

Uanguta en Shiimi kon nie vir kommentaar bereik word nie.

Ebson Uanguta. FOTO BANK OF NAMIBIA

KLAGTES

In Augustus het Ndeunyema die begeerte uitgespreek om afstand te doen van die waarnemende pligte, maar die direksie – wat vermoedelik beïndruk was deur sy prestasie – het besluit hy moet aanbly.

Vroeër is berig Namcor en Mulunga se prokureurs is in gesprek vir 'n moontlike skeidingspakket vir Mulunga wat moontlik die einde kan wees van die dissiplinêre prosesse wat tans aan die gang is.

Toe hy in April geskors is, is Mulunga beskuldig van die beweerde uitlek van vertroulike inligting aan die media en voorraadverlies by Namcor – vermoedelik in verband met brandstof ter waarde van sowat N$69 miljoen wat aan Validus Energy behoort – wat die nasionale oliemaatskappy na bewering sonder die eienaar se toestemming gebruik het.

Mulunga is ook aangekla vir 'n bevestigende beëdigde verklaring wat hy uitgereik het in 'n saak waarby Namcor se voormalige finansiële hoof, Jennifer Hamukwaya, betrokke was. Sy het die maatskappy hof toe gesleep oor Mulunga se besluit om nie haar kontrak te hernu nie en die direksie beskou Mulunga se beëdigde verklaring as glo in stryd met sy besluit om nie die kontrak te hernu nie.

Alhoewel die Teenkorrupsiekommissie van Namibië (ACC), Mulunga kwytgeskeld het van bewerings dat hy 'n betaling van N$100 miljoen gemagtig het vir 'n olieprojek in Angola - waar Namcor 'n 10%-aandeelhouer is - word Mulunga nou ook hieroor aangekla. Die Namcor-direksie se termyn, wat verleng is nadat dit in Augustus verstryk het, eindig in Januarie.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INDUSTRIAL CARGO ON ERVEN 5194 AND 5195 IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA OF WALVIS BAY

Appendix B: Consultant's Curriculum Vitae

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST **André Faul**

André entered the environmental assessment profession at the beginning of 2013 and since then has worked on more than 200 Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, harbour expansions, irrigation schemes, township establishment and power generation and transmission. André's post graduate studies focussed on zoological and ecological sciences and he holds a M.Sc. in Conservation Ecology and a Ph.D. in Medical Bioscience. His expertise is in ecotoxicological related studies focussing specifically on endocrine disrupting chemicals. His Ph.D. thesis title was The Assessment of Namibian Water Resources for Endocrine Disruptors. Before joining the environmental assessment profession he worked for 12 years in the Environmental Section of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Namibia, first as laboratory technician and then as lecturer in biological and ecological sciences.

CURRICULUM VITAE ANDRÉ FAUL

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	ANDRÉ FAUL
Profession	:	Environmental Scientist
Years' Experience	:	23
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Scientist
Specialisation	:	Environmental Toxicology
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

B.Sc. Zoology/Biochemistry	:	University of Stellenbosch, 1999
B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology	:	University of Stellenbosch, 2000
M.Sc. (Conservation Ecology)	:	University of Stellenbosch, 2005
Ph.D. (Medical Bioscience)	:	University of the Western Cape, 2018

First Aid Class A	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med 2022
Basic Fire Fighting	EMTSS, 2017, OSH-Med 2022

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (Practitioner)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Knowledge and expertise in:

- Water Sampling, Extractions and Analysis
- Biomonitoring and Bioassays
- Biodiversity Assessment
- Toxicology
- Restoration Ecology

EMPLOYMENT:

2013-Date	:	Geo Pollution Technologies – Environmental Scientist
2005-2012	:	Lecturer, University of Namibia
2001-2004	:	Laboratory Technician, University of Namibia

PUBLICATIONS:

Publications:	5
Contract Reports	+200
Research Reports & Manuals:	5
Conference Presentations:	1