ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT:

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF DIMENSION STONE AND NUCLEAR FUEL ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.6776

ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION – NAMIBIA

ECC APPLICATION NO.: APP No. 2808

MARCH 2024

COMPILED BY

SS CONSULTANTS

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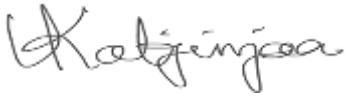
Signature	 ……

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
BID	Background Information Document
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
M	Meters
NDP5	National Development Plan
GG & GN	Government Gazette & Government Notice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
RAB	Rotary Air Blast (drilling)
RC	Reverse Circulation (drilling)

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.
Competent Authority	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	The 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.
Evaluation	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements 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 & Tourism.
Public	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. 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	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 I&APs) 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.
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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SS Consultants CC (herein referred to as the Consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Moses Sasamba (herein referred to as *the Proponent*) to apply for and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities for dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals (commodity addition) on EPL No.6776 (EPL-6776 or *the EPL*). The EPL is located about 20km southeast of Arandis Town in the Erongo Region. The EPL covers 7,005.24 Hectares (Ha) of land and can be accessed from the B2 tarred (Arandis-Swakopmund) and then connects to D1991 dirt road. EPL-6776 falls mainly within the Dorob National Park, which is considered a protected area.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007, the proposed exploration activities fall under the listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC. An application for an environmental clearance will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for evaluation and approval. Once the ECC is issued, the Proponent is expected to submit it to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) for approval of commodity addition prior to commencing with the proposed exploration activities.

The proposed project will entail exploration activities on EPL-6776 which will include different methods (techniques) such as field geological mapping, ground electromagnetic and geophysical surveys, drilling and soil sampling in selected targeted areas. If required, some vegetation may need to be cleared to allow access tracks and working areas to be created and for the installation of project equipment and development of exploration drill holes. The duration of exploration activities is anticipated to be conducted over the license tenure which is valid for a three (3)-year period, once an ECC has been issued for the EPL. The duration of each exploration programme shall be refined when detailed geological information are available through a desktop study report. Once the exploration is successful and feasible, exploration operations can potentially transcend into mining a separate detailed Environmental Impact Assessment is to be undertaken.

It should be noted that Namibia's leading economic sector is mining, that accounts for roughly 10 percent of Namibia's Gross Domestic Product every year. The mining sector has been the backbone of the economy since time-immemorial in view of having a positive impact on the

economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others. Mining is an important source of government fiscal receipt and source of foreign exchange. Total job creation in the sector has been volatile due to fluctuation in commodity prices and technological advancement. Therefore, this project will bring about employment and development within the area in a sense of creating job opportunities, educational skills and infrastructure development within the surrounding community.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), the Environmental Assessment Scoping study is aimed at determining the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed activities by doing a risk assessment. The findings in the EIA report and EMP will enable the Environmental Commissioner to make informed judgements regarding the exploration activities from an environmental perspective. The identification of potential included impacts that may occur during the planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. To identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed project is well understood so that the impacts associated with the project can be assessed and the mitigations as detailed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - are implemented and monitored by the Proponent. The potential impacts identified on the environment during exploration activities were related to dust, noise, health and safety, land use, waste management, impacts on soil and surface, ecological impacts, groundwater and surface water quality, heritage and socio-economic aspects.

After thorough investigation, it was determined that the proposed exploration activities will be localized (restricted within the EPL boundaries), thus, the potential impacts of EPL-6776 would have minor significance, provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. These mitigation measures are outlined in the EMP, encompassing specific actions and procedures to responsibly manage and minimize potential impacts throughout the project's duration.

Based on the conclusions of this ESA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be considered and issued for the planned exploration activities. In

implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- Obtaining all additional permits and licenses that may be required before commencing with the respective project activities,
- Effectively implement and monitor the specified management and mitigation measures outlined in the EMP and ensure that they are diligently executed and adhered to, and
- Evaluate new and unforeseen potential effects that may arise during project implementation and ensure that they are addressed timely.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Mr. Moses Sasamba (herein referred to as the *Proponent*) was awarded an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 6776 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on the 30th of March 2021 with the rights to prospect and explore for dimension stone. Recently, the Proponent submitted his intention to amend the EPL certificate to include nuclear fuel minerals as per Figure 1-1 below.

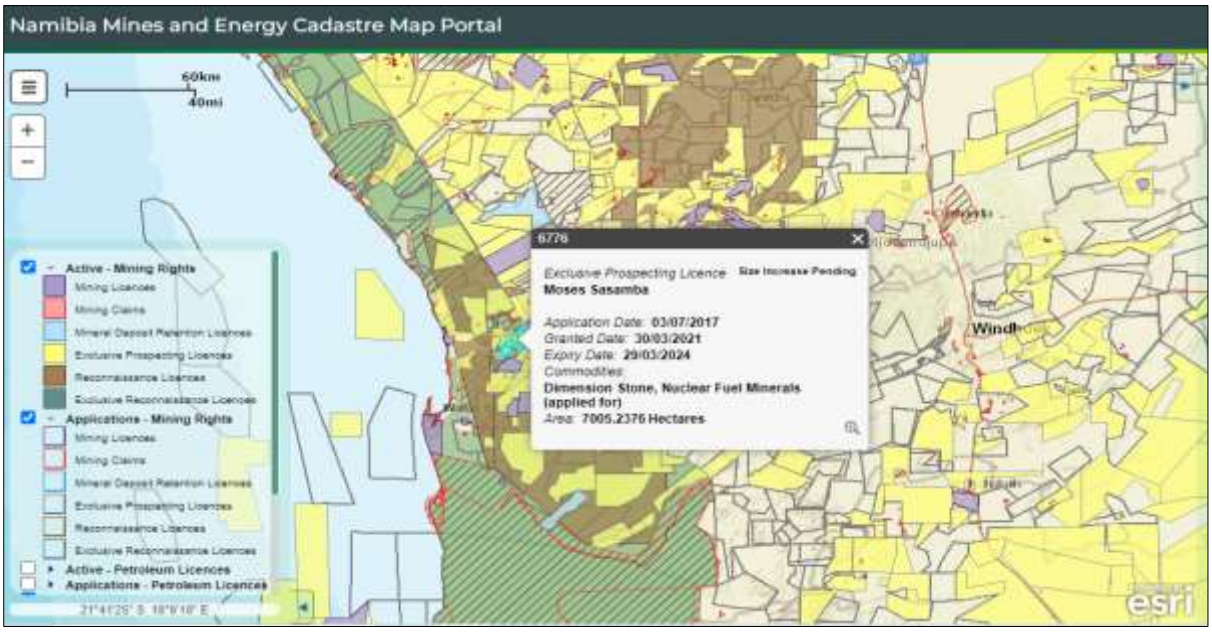

Figure 1-1: Namibia Mines and Energy Cadastre Map Portal with EPL-6776 (source: https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/)

Upon approval of the EPL certificate, the Proponent proposes to undertake exploration for dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals on the EPL. To consider commodity addition to the EPL and before commencing with the exploration activities, the Proponent is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and submit to the MME for consideration of EPL certificate amendment (to include nuclear fuel minerals). The application for an ECC is however, subjected to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This process ensures that the potential environmental impacts resulting from the projects' activities are thoroughly assessed, and suitable measures are identified to mitigate them effectively during exploration.

1.2 Locality

The license (EPL-6776) is located about 20km southeast of Arandis Town in the Erongo Region as shown on the locality map in Figure 1-2. The EPL covers 7,005.24 Hectares of land and can be accessed from the B2 tarred road (from Arandis to Swakopmund) and then connects to the D1991 dirt road. EPL-6776 falls mainly within the Dorob National Park, which is considered a protected area.

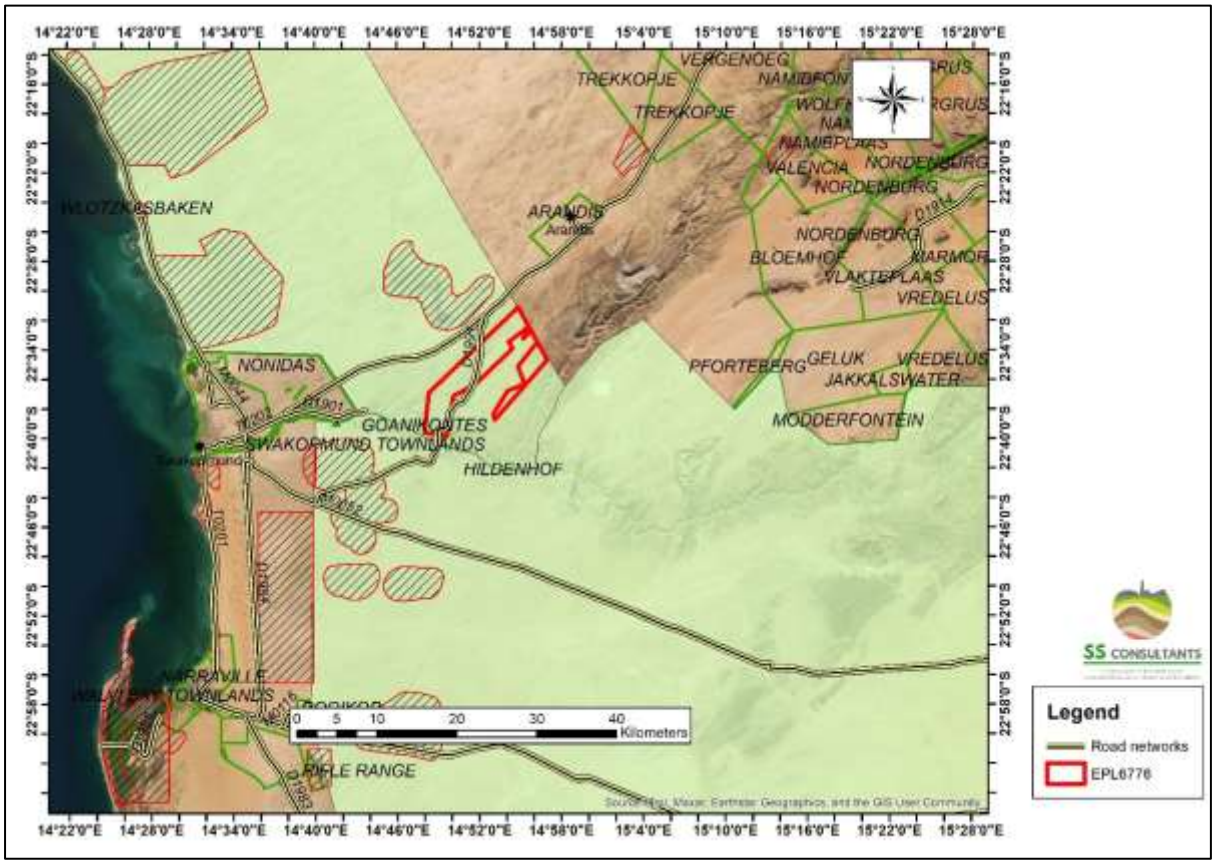

Figure 1-2: Locality map indicating the road networks and EPL 6776 boundary.

The corner coordinates of the EPL are provided in Table 1-1, while the EPL locality details are provided in Table 1-2.

Table 1-1: Corner coordinated for EPL-6776

Geographic Coordinates		
	Latitude	Longitude
1	22° 39' 53.82''	14° 49' 38.15''
2	22° 39' 39.71''	14° 47' 58.47''
3	22° 36' 57.72''	14° 48' 18.97''
4	22° 31' 10.63''	14° 54' 48.52''
5	22° 34' 44.12''	14° 56' 56.65''
6	22° 38' 48.68''	14° 53' 06.35''
7	22° 38' 23.77''	14° 53' 00.60''
8	22° 36' 50.55''	14° 54' 04.34''
9	22° 36' 24.16''	14° 55' 17.88''
10	22° 35' 11.79''	14° 54' 49.83''
11	22° 33' 31.92''	14° 56' 13.29''
12	22° 32' 46.97''	14° 55' 45.99''
13	22° 33' 17.69''	14° 55' 11.26''
14	22° 32' 30.58''	14° 55' 36.43''
15	22° 33' 30.91''	14° 54' 09.07''
16	22° 33' 58.35''	14° 54' 25.32''
17	22° 36' 25.03''	14° 51' 39.49''
18	22° 37' 11.81''	14° 50' 05.34''

Geographic Coordinates		
	Latitude	Longitude
19	22° 39' 16.88''	14° 49' 43.61''

Table 1-2: Summary of EPL-6776 location details

Location	Approximately 20 km southeast of Arandis
Area size	7,005.2376Ha.
Constituency	Arandis
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Arandis

1.3 Need and Desirability of the Project

Mining and the extractive industry are essential to the production of goods, services and infrastructure that improves the quality of daily human lives. The government of Namibia has long recognised the need to enhance the country's economy and continues to strive for economic welfare through amongst others Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP 5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). It is further reported that in Namibia, mining has been the backbone of the economy since time-immemorial in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others (Mubita & Nambinga, 2021).

Mining is an important source of government fiscal receipt and source of foreign exchange (Walser, 2000). It is further mentioned that historically, precious stone (diamond) mining has been the leading sub-sector of Namibia's mining industry. However, in recent years we have seen an exponential growth in the past year for the mineral deposits exploration and other mineral groups i.e. nuclear fuel (uranium), dimension stone (granites, marbles and dolerite),

industrial minerals (lithium, cement), base, rare earth elements (copper, zinc, lead, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tin), and precious metals (gold, silver).

Granted that mining activities bring negative effects during exploration, the following benefits from the proposed exploration activities are expected:

- Provision of contractual employment opportunities;
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made. Direct capital investment into Erongo Region;
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research and innovation at large.
- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

1.4 Scope of Work

This scoping study was carried out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30). The Act defines environmental assessment as the process of identifying, predicting and evaluating the effects of proposed activities on the environment. An environmental assessment should include information about the risks and consequences of activities, possible alternatives, and steps which can be taken to lower any negative impacts on the environment.

To determine the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed activities by doing a risk assessment, relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of secondary data from desktop work and fieldwork. The EIA report and EMP will enable stakeholders and relevant Ministries to make informed judgements regarding the exploration activities from an environmental perspective.

After applying for the ECC with MEFT: DEAF, the first stage in the EIA process is to submit a scoping report. This report provides the following chapters in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: A summary of the contents covered by the report

Description	Section of the Report
The project need and or desirability the proposed project	Chapter 1
The relevant laws and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
The project description - Overview of the different exploration methods to be undertaken	Chapter 3
Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) whereby interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project	Chapter 5
Geological understanding of the project area	Chapter 6
Description of the Biophysical and Social Environment	Chapter 7
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment and mitigation measures	Chapter 8
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 9
Reference List (Data Sources)	Chapter 10

The next chapter will focus on the administrative and legal framework of MEFT and associated authorities with project activities falling under exploration. Under this chapter, there is also a brief description of the legislation, policy or guidelines and their relevance to the proposed project activities.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

This chapter focuses on reviewing the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that should be considered and applied for the proposed development. This review serves to inform the Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the competent authority at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) about the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be fulfilled to undertake the exploration activities.

2.1 Applicable Laws and Legislations

The list of all applicable Namibian and international legislations during the EIA process are presented as below in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1: List of applicable legislations, policies and guidelines

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	The purpose of this Act is to give effect to Article 95 (l) and 91 (c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general management principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. The Act necessitate that project with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). It details principles which must guide all environmental assessments.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. However, the Namibian Constitution as the supreme law, under article No.95 provides for matters relating to the environment. This article state that the Republic of Namibia shall- “Actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at; maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
	provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."	
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is not yet gazetted; hence, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Interdict the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)).	The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	The Act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aims to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the state a preferred right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; To provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the state, for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a lands tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The Proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to.
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act caters for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	Before removing any protected plant species within the proposed exploration site, the Proponent must secure a permit from the nearest MEFT's Directorate Forestry office

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment." The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The Erongo Regional Council (Arandis Constituency) is the responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	Ministry of Labour (MOL) aim to ensure harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia-Exploration	Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.	The Proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration, or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Section 48 off sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Heritage sites or remains are defined in Part 1, Definitions 1, as “any remains of human habitation or occupation that are 50 or more years old found on or beneath the surface”.	The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during its operations. All protected heritage resources (e.g., human remains, paintings etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be removed and/or relocated.

Table 2-2: List of applicable international legislations to which Namibia is a signatory.

LEGISATIONS	PROVISIONS
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1997	The agreement was designed to stop the production and import of ozone depleting substances and reduce their concentration in the atmosphere. Its objectives are to promote cooperation on the adverse effects of human activities on the ozone layer, including projects that require environmental assessments.
The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992	Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, titled Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts, establishes that: 1. Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall: (a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures; (b) Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programs and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992	Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states that: ‘‘Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

2.2 Key Regulators/ Competent Authorities

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed exploration including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining, and transfers of mineral licence

2.3 Required Permits

There are a variety of permits or licenses that will be required and should be obtained by the Proponent prior to conducting certain project activities on the EPL. There are presented in Table 2-4.

It is important to note that these permits and licenses will need to be renewed and or amended as stipulated therein.

Table 2-4: Applicable permits to the proposed project

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY	REGULATING AUTHORITY
Environmental Clearance Certificate	Regulates prospecting and exploration activities from the environmental management perspective	Three years and should be renewed as long as the project is continuing.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (Environmental Commissioner)
Exclusive Prospecting License	Mineral rights ownership and authorization	Three years	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME): Directorate of Mines (Mining Commissioner)
Notification of Intention to drill (groundwater)	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR): Department of Water Affairs
Water Abstraction	Regulates ground water abstraction	2-5 years	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Law Administration Policy Division)
Wastewater (effluent) handling and discharge	Regulates the handling and disposal of wastewater in the environment	2 years or as stipulated	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Environment Division)
Fuel Storage onsite (Consumer installation certificate)	Regulates the storage of fuel onsite in the volume of 600litres or more.		MME: Directorate of Petroleum Affairs (Petroleum Commissioner)

3 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Prior to mobilizing to site and undertaking any groundwork for the proposed activities on EPL-6776, the Proponent is required to follow through measures that ensure environmental protection. Since the EPL falls within the Dorob National Park, the Proponent will be required to sign land use agreements with the affected land custodian (MEFT: Wildlife and National Parks Directorate).

Where the EPL overlies a private farm or part of a farm, the Proponent will be required to sign land access and use agreements with the affected landowner (farmer) according to Section 52 (1) (a) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992.

3.1 Dimension Stone Exploration Methods

3.1.1 Desktop Study (Non-Invasive)

The Proponent intends to adopt a systematic prospecting approach starting with desktop study, field evaluation and mapping, then drilling in selected areas where activities may then proceed to mining where outcomes are positive. The proposed activities are summarized as follows:

- Desktop study: the exploration program will commence with a review of geological maps and historical drilling and/ or quarrying data for the area, if any.
- Field Evaluation: the field evaluation is to be carried out by a qualified geologist, aimed at locating suitable host rock outcrops in the field from where the:
    - general soundness (intactness)
    - appearance (patterns and colour)
    - joint and vein spacing can be evaluated.

Small samples (about 30cm^3 in dimension) will be removed for cutting and polishing to provide insights on whether the stone can be polished to an acceptable finish, as well as to give an indication of the hardness of the stone from a sawing and finishing point of view. Where field evaluation indicates a potentially economical viable deposit, detailed geological mapping will be conducted by means of mapping transversely across exposed/ cleaned segments of the rock unit. Where cleaning of the rock unit is required to aid geological

mapping, air compressors will be used to expose the rock. The mapping is aimed at delineating major geological structures such as fault and shear zones (zones of weakness), the extent of veins, as well as further delineation of fracture/ discontinuity frequencies.

Collectively, field evaluation and detailed geological mapping will result in the production of a refined and detailed geological map for the targeted sites.

3.1.2 Detailed exploration (Invasive Technique)

The refined geological map would then assist in target generation for subsequent detailed exploration such as drilling.

This will entail a vertical and inclined core drilling with a down-the hole (DTH) drill rig in selected areas to provide information on the:

- Vertical extent of the host formation,
- Colour and texture,
- Joint spacing or,
- Possible defects at depth.

It is anticipated that drilling activities will require a small (6m wide) tracked access roads to gain access to the actual drilling sites for the air compressor and water truck.

3.2 Nuclear Fuel Minerals Exploration Methods

The exploration includes a desktop review of existing data and past research studies. This is in respect of the focus area to ensure the presence of the prospective target minerals. The proposed activities will involve detailed exploration for dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals on EPL-6776. This will entail both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey, surface sampling, etc. whereas invasive exploration methods include more destructive methods of exploration such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first to define the need for more invasive activities. If the results from the non-invasive activities turn

out to be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken.

The proposed activities will be done in three phases as discussed below. The first phase will focus on the initial desktop exploration activities, followed by phase two which will look at the initial reconnaissance field-based exploration activities, and the final stage of exploration will be on detailed field-based activities.

3.2.1 Phase 1: Initial Desktop study and prospecting activities

The description of the proposed initial desktop and prospecting activities to be implemented by the Proponent as assessed herein. The list of activities is as follows:

- Engagement with landowners for accessibility to the license area,
- Investigate the infrastructure in support of the project and socioeconomic environment
- Interpretation of satellite and topographic images to generate target area for field reconnaissance work,
- Purchase, process and interpretation of existing Government high aerial hyperspectral, resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data.
- Interpretation of all data and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance local 1:5000 field- based activities.
- This stage is solely on desktop studies and no invasive work will be conducted at this stage of the proposed exploration activities. This phase will last between six (6) to twelve (12) months.

3.2.2 Phase 2: Initial Field-Based Activities

During exploration the license holder will have to apply the different methods of exploration as provided in the previous sub-section. Most invasive methods like trenching, pitting, sampling and drilling will only be employed depending on the positivity of phase 2 outcomes.

Phase 2 will execute the following based on the assessment in the EIA Report:

- Detailed geological mapping aimed at identifying the overlaying rock units within the license area, targets based on the results of the first phase of exploration analysis undertaken. The geological mapping is to be conducted at a scale of 1:5000.
- Geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible drill targets based on the analytical results of the collected samples. Sampling is to be conducted at a spacing of 100m*500m.
- Laboratory analysis of all the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for further infill sampling.

This phase will take up to two years, and will give insightful information based on the results as to whether there is mineral potential within the area or not, and whether to continue with phase three (3) and the last phase of exploration or not. By the end of this phase, if the Proponent desires to continue with the project, they may launch a renewal application for the ECC and once renewed, they may proceed to conduct exploration on the license area.

3.2.3 Phase 3: Detailed Field-Based Activities

Prior to phase three-exploration work, a temporary camp will be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprints during the exploration phase but may be expanded for the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources.

The following is detailed outline of the proposed detailed local field-based exploration activities to be implemented as assessed herein if economic and viable targets are delineated within the EPL area:

- Access preparation and related logistics to support activities.
- Further infill geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectively of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities.
- Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and trenching/pitting (subject to the positive outcomes of the previous points).

Scope and scale of the possible field work is likely to be extensive over a specific delineated locality order to assess the economic viable of the target/s. In addition, the type of drilling

method (RAB, RC, or Diamond drilling) to be employed will be based on the results of the detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling. This drilling method does not usually require a lot of site preparation. It often only requires truck-mounted rigs and one or two support vehicles to transport the drill rods and air compressor (NSW Mining, 2013).

3.3 Exploration utilities

3.3.1 Infrastructure and Services

The required infrastructure services are water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation needed for this project are vital and were considered during this EA. It should be noted that phase 1 and 2 will use very limited infrastructures and services, and this means only phase 3 (exploration drilling) will require most of these services on a daily basis.

3.3.2 Water

Exploration activities usually needs a supply of water. Water will be required for diamond-core drilling, domestic use and for dust suppression. Water will be sourced (bought) from the nearest municipality water facility, upon reaching an agreement. The desert area has very little to no groundwater potential to supply such a project, thus, it is inappropriate to use water from the local aquifers (borehole) to supply the project. For this reason, the best option will be to cart water with the truck to the exploration site and the camp areas.

3.3.3 Power

With an increase on the usage of the renewable energy resources (solar), the power supply required for drilling will be supplied by a diesel-powered generator or/and electric drives.

On the other hand, various machinery and equipment required for drilling have their own power supplies and or generators attached. Fuel (diesel) will be stored in a small mobile bowser where needed. The drill rigs will be refuelled either with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

In the long run, particularly during exploration drilling, renewable resources such as solar energy may be considered to ensure that no reduce of carbon emission is released into the

atmosphere. This is also done to reduce soil and possible groundwater contamination from high volumes of hydrocarbons (fuels) used.

3.3.4 Road Access

The EPL can be accessed from the B2 tarred road (Arandis-Swakopmund) and then connect to the D1991 dirt road. All the access routes to the exploration sites (or target areas) have not yet been determined, however, the shortest route is usually the preferred option. Furthermore, in most instances, these access routes will create new tracks across the area, which might cause additional impacts to the environment such as dust, general disturbance to biodiversity and visual impacts. The creation of new tracks will need to be approved and consented by the MEFT: Wildlife & National Parks Directorate.

3.3.5 Contractors' Accommodation

Since, camping is not allowed in the National Parks, it is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps in the nearest towns throughout the exploration activities. Residents of the towns will not require accommodation, as they will be commuting from their homes. Although the personnel will not be accommodated in the park, they will be required to adhere to the rules and regulations of operating in the Parks as provided by the MEFT: Wildlife and National Parks and provisions in the EMP. Temporary toilet facilities (portable toilets) will be placed at the camp, and temporary waste storage containers will be availed onsite to ensure the exploration site is clean and tidy.

Skilled personnel from outside towns will be accommodated in local established accommodation facilities. If skilled personnel prefer camping in town or at the nearest farm (not in the park), permission to do so will need to be obtained from the landowner.

3.3.6 Transportation

Transportation will range from trucks to 4 by 4 pickups for daily exploration activities and mini buses (for personnel transport). The trucks will be used to transport the exploration services, materials and goods. To avoid major road damages, water trucking will be done once or twice a month. In cases where the project progresses to phase 3, there will be drilling machines within the project area.

3.3.7 Domestic and hazardous waste

The domestic wastes are to be disposed of appropriately in designated waste bins onsite that will be regularly emptied at the nearest approved solid waste facility, likely in Arandis or Swakopmund twice or once a week.

On the other hand, hazardous waste generated will be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted. The nearest hazardous management facility in the area would be Walvis Bay.

3.3.8 Resources and Working Team

To fully define the resources being explored, various geological consultants and contractors will be appointed during different exploration phases. Aforementioned, various exploration methods will be involved and each method produces results that determine the next exploration phase. Therefore, a geophysics expert will potentially be contracted during exploration to conduct geophysical surveys whether it is on the ground or air. In addition, drilling will be executed by an appointed drilling contractor, and it is expected that they will have their own workforce (drilling crew). Furthermore, temporary employment will potentially be available for graduate geologists (2 positions) and geotechnical technicians (2 positions) for the purpose of geological mapping and geochemical surveys. The nearest populated town is Arandis from which unskilled labour can be sourced. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration activities.

3.3.9 Site Access

Access to EPL-6776 can be accessed via B2 tarred roads from Arandis to Swakopmund, and then through D1991 gravel road that diverted from B2 road about 10km from the Arandis turn. There is one farm located with the EPL boundaries, and a number of farms located close to the EPL area as such there are existing gravel roads which can allow access to the EPL Figure 1-2. Access agreements would need to be negotiated and entered into between the Proponent and the affected farm owner as well as land use permit obtained from MEFT's Wildlife & National Parks.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

By definition, alternatives are “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity” (Environmental Management Act (2007) of Namibia and its regulations (2012)). This chapter will mainly point out the different ways in which the project can be undertaken, as well as identify the alternatives that, in a practical way, can be employed while ensuring minimal damage to the environment.

There have been diverse alternatives that are identified for proposed exploration activities. The most common and pivotal alternatives considered are the no-go option, location, services infrastructure, and exploration drilling methods. These alternatives are discussed as follows.

4.1 No-Go Option

The “No-Go” alternative refers to the option of discontinuing with the project. This implies that no activities will take place on the EPL area, and none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. Moreover, exploration work will not be done on the EPL and the potential mineral ores present within the EPL will remain unidentified and with further exploration findings unmined. With the No-Go option, the key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Loss of in-depth geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.
- Loss of potential income to the local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees, and various tax structures.
- Loss of foreign direct investment;
- Loss of potential employment opportunity is curtailed; hence, there will be no local, regional and national economic contribution from the project.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members would be not realized.

Therefore, this alternative was not considered for the project considering the above losses. In the case where parts of the project site are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, one or severally sections of the site may be identified sensitive, thus, can be excluded from the exploration.

4.2 Project Location

The EPL area is located in the coastal parts of Namibia, in the Erongo region. It is sandwiched between three towns namely Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay which are in a radius of approximately 40-50 kilometres. These towns form up the coastal towns and Walvis Bay has access to the port, whereas Swakopmund is a holiday destination and Arandis is an industrial and mining town of central and western Namibia with a population of about 4,000 people. Several minerals of economic potential deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The Proponent intends to explore / prospect for all the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology.

Since the license lies near the mining towns, access to infrastructure electricity, communication and water supply will relatively be accessible. This is because the license is in proximity with advanced projects (EPLs and mining licenses) like Swakop Uranium, Rossing Uranium, Khan mine and Bannerman Mining Resource that borders EPL No-6776 on the north-east and south-western part as shown in Figure 4-1.

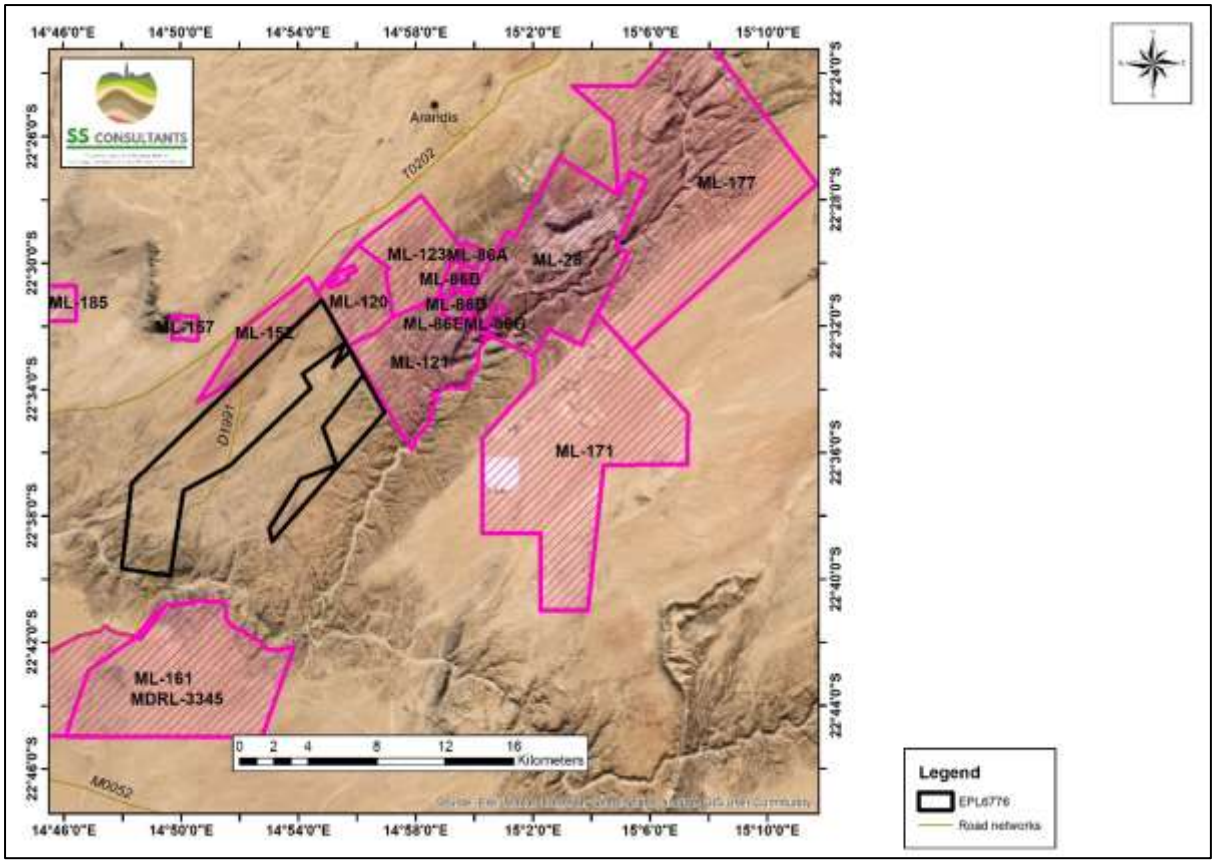

Figure 4-1: The location of EPL-6776 in relation to existing Uranium mines and mineral licenses.

Noteworthy, the location of the EPL is mainly identified by the potential mineral ores in an area; geology specific. Due to the site determination resulting from mineral ores to be explored, which is area-specific and primarily determined by the site geology, no alternative location is considered viable.

4.3 Services Infrastructure

In terms of the services that may be required for the proposed exploration works, their alternatives are presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
Water	Hauling water from other sources out of the project area. The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not cause any further depletion on the local aquifer water table.	Water to be obtained from boreholes located on the farms or communal areas – with farmer permission. Although this is an alternative, the farmers have expressed major reduction on the aquifer water table (lowered water levels) in the previous years, and hence the project will source its water from outside, preferably purchasing from the nearest willing local authorities.
Power (electricity) for drilling	Solar sources will be used to power the project. This is not only because it will reduce carbon emission but also because it will mitigate soil and groundwater pollution that could have otherwise developed from using a diesel generator at all times.	Electric drives and generators will alternatively be used in cases when there is no enough sunlight to enable solar power usage.
Power for cooking	Gas stoves will be used for cooking during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (for

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
	will not use any firewood from the area which would increase deforestation.	instance when the gas unexpectedly gets finished). However, there will be no onsite camping. Therefore, personnel will continue to use the source of power used in their houses before the project. For out-of-town project skilled personnel, they will be accommodated in already established and furnished accommodation facilities. Therefore, they will not need firewood or own cooking sources.
Workers' accommodation	A temporary campsite will be developed away from the park because camping is not allowed in National Parks.	Local personnel from the towns will not require accommodation as they will commute from their homes. Skilled personnel form outside towns will be accommodated in local established accommodation facilities. If skilled personnel prefer camping in town or at the nearest farm (not in the park), permission will need to be obtained from landowner.
WASTE MANAGEMENT		

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. This would be best suited at the contractors' camp.
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can cause road damages.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill which is Arandis is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Waste generated is to be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.	In cases of emergencies, organic chemicals will be used.

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objective

One of the major components of the EIA process is public consultation. It can be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process regarding the exploration (Chikova and Chilunjika, 2021). This is because, in the extractive industry, the engagement provides an opportunity for all the I&APs to comment on and raise any concerns they may have regarding the project.

Regarding public engagement, the principles set out in subsection (2) of as the EMA and its 2012 EIA regulations is that; (i) community involvement in natural resources management and the sharing of benefits arising from the use of the resources, must be promoted and facilitated and (ii) the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interest, needs and values of interested and affected parties. Thus, the proposed exploration activity intends to recognize the public as to accumulate information that aids the process of identifying possible ways of impacts monitoring and mitigations measures.

5.2 Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

The approach taken for public participation is guided by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MEFT as per the regulation. Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

a) Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

   I&APs are the people who are affected in one way or another by the project development, directly and indirectly. SS Consultants CC identified specific I&APs, who were considered interested in and/or affected by the proposed exploration activities. In addition, notices regarding the project were placed in widely circulated national newspapers for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs.

b) A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (Appendix H) and shared to the identified and registered interested and affected (I&APs) on the 14th February 2024.

c) Newspaper adverts were placed in local newspapers; the Namib Times and the Confidente dated (16th and 23rd February 2024) and (16th to 22nd of February 2024) respectively, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and to register their concerns as well. The newspaper adverts are included in Appendix C.

d) The camp manager at Goanikontes Camp was informed about the proposed exploration activity on the 14th of February 2024;

   The environmental practitioner informed one of the managers at Goanikontes camp and rest about the significance of the environmental impact assessment. The exploration activities that are likely to happen in the area provided an ECC is granted were discussed, including the impacts they will have on the area.

   The manager raised concerns that since tourists within the area went for camping and hiking activities in the area, personal belongings might be lost should there be individuals coming from the campsite (exploration site).

e) A site notice was fixed at Arandis shopping centre. The image in Figure 5-1 below is an indication of the location and the proposed project activities.

Figure 5-1: Images of the site notice at Arandis shopping centre

The next chapter of the environmental scoping report discusses the naturally occurring geological features of the project area and the surrounding areas. Under this chapter, the description of the land surfaces in the EPL is given.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Local geology surrounding EPL-6776

The local geology underlying EPL-6776 comprises of several lithostratigraphic units belonging to the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex, the Damara Super Group and associated Intrusive rocks and by the much younger quaternary sediments (Smith, 1965). The Abbabis Metamorphic Complex rocks dominate and occur throughout the license area.

6.1.1 Abbabis Metamorphic Complex

The Abbabis Metamorphic Complex rocks outcrop throughout the license and form the oldest rocks within the EPL area (Figure 6-1). These rocks outcrop in cores of some domal and anticlinal structures between the Khan River and the main road to Swakopmund, northeast of EPL 6776 forming basement inliers within the Damara Group meta-sediments. They consist of variably deformed ortho and paragneisses, metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks with minor amphibolites. However, the lithostratigraphic sequence of the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex rocks is not well defined in this area and as a result differentiating the complex rocks from the similar, varying migmatised rocks of the overlying Damara sequence is very difficult. Detailed mapping is required to map out the exact boundaries and contact relationships of the basement complex rocks in the area.

6.1.2 The Damara Super-Group

The Damara Super-group succeeds the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex rocks, unconformably and in this area the group is represented by four stratigraphic units i.e., the Etusis and Khan Formations of the Nosib Group, and the Rossing Formation of the Swakop Group and the associated alaskitic granites (Table 6-1). The Nosib Group marks the base of the Damara Super Group and is subdivided into the lower Etusis and upper Khan Formation that generally have an inter-fingering relationship (Smith, 1965; Henry, 1992). Both the Etusis and Khan Formation are extensive into EPL 6776. The Etusis Formation occurs as a small unit on the southern part of EPL 6776 and comprises of medium to coarse grained meta-arkoses and micaceous/ feldspathic quartzite and paragneisses.

Conglomerate, mica schist, calc-silicate-bearing quartzite and marble occur locally (Smith, 1965; Downing, 1982; Lehtonen et al., 1993).). The quartzites and meta-arkoses are typically well-bedded, with heavy mineral laminae and isolated pebbles present in places. Well preserved planar and trough cross-stratification locally is defined by heavy mineral layers or lag grits (Smith, 1965; Downing, 1982). The Khan Formation outcrops mostly on the central western part of the EPL and is mostly dominated by calc-silicate rocks with layers of meta-conglomerates that resemble mixtites of the overlying Chuos Formation (Table 6-1).

The top of the Khan Formation is characterised by interbedded amphibolite and mica schists. Furthermore, the Khan Formation calc-silicates are intruded by pegmatite bodies. These pegmatites are associated with base and rare metal mineralization that are observed at the non-operational Khan Mine south of Arandis and northeast of EPL 6776.

The Swakop Group overlies the Nosib Group and is subdivided into the Ugab, Usakos and Navachab Subgroups. Of these subgroups, only the Rossing Formation of the Ugab Subgroup extends into EPL 6776. The Rossing Formation is composed of impure dolomitic marble, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, conglomerate and biotite-cordierite schist.

6.1.3 Damara Intrusive Rocks

One major Ordovician intrusive unit is distinguished within the license area i.e. the uraniferous Rossing Alaskite granite that intrudes into the Khan Formation but, on a local scale invades the Abbabis Complex rocks and the Chuos Formation. The Damaran age intrusive rocks were emplaced prior to, concurrent with or subsequent to the successive deformation events. The Alaskitic granites contain irregular patches and form a variety of vein-like or anastomosing style of intrusions. The granites are known for hosting uranium mineralization and are restricted to areas of high metamorphic grades within the southern Swakop Zone in and around dome structures. They are white to light-grey, fine- to coarse-grained rocks mainly comprised of quartz, plagioclase and K-feldspar, with accessory amounts of biotite.

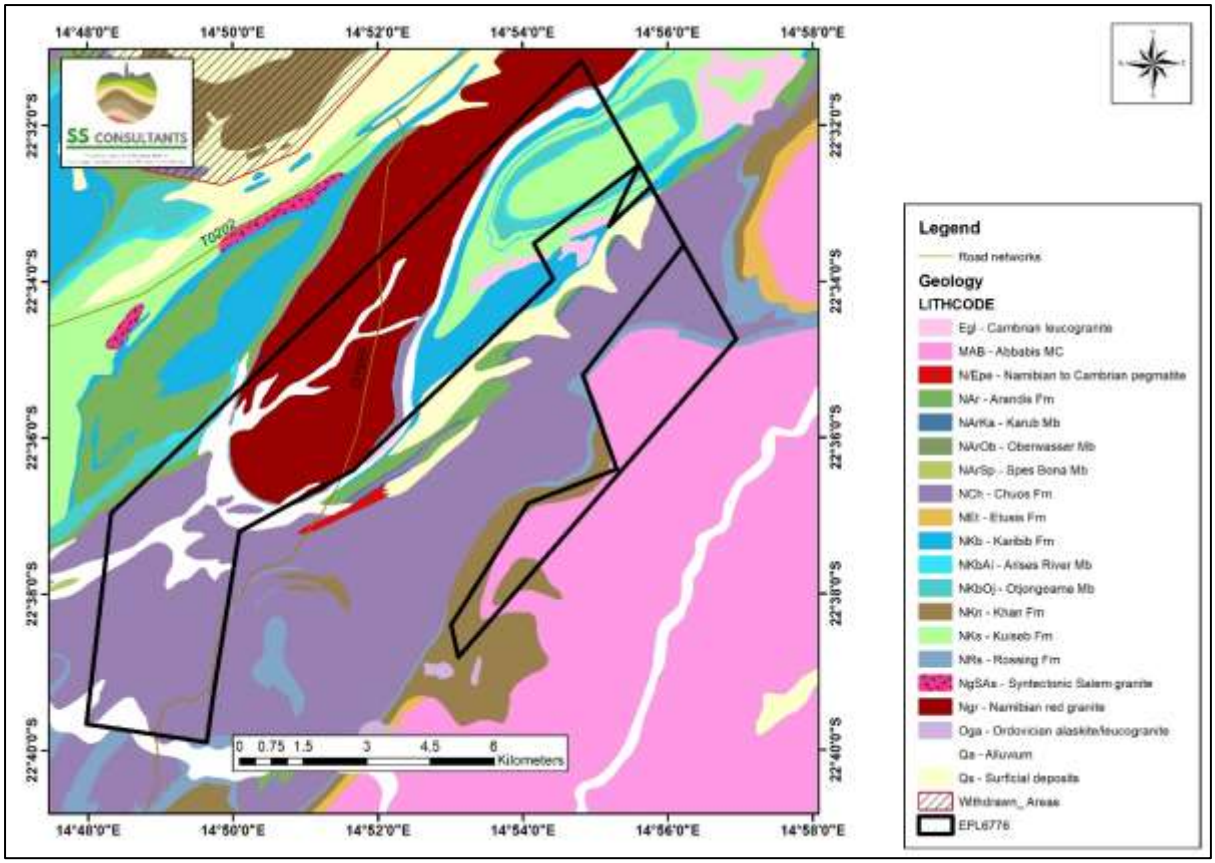

Figure 6-1: Local geology map around EPL-6776.

Table 6-1: Generalized stratigraphy of the Arandis area after Nash (1971), Nex (1997) and Badenhorst (1992).

Sequence	Group	Subgroup	Formation	Description
Damara	Swakop	Khomas	Kuiseb	schist, minor quartzite (Cu, Ag, Au)
			Karibib	marble, calc-silicate, schist (Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag)
			Arandis	Thin discontinuous carbonate, calc-silicate, schist
			Chuos	diamictite, pelitic schist, biotite gneiss, pebble gneiss

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="5"></td><td rowspan="4"></td><td colspan="3">Discordance</td><td rowspan="4">Uraniferous granite sheets</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ugab</td><td>Rossing</td><td>minor marble, calc-silicate, quartzite, biotite schist, gneiss</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Discordance</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Nosib</td><td>Khan</td><td>amphibole-pyroxene gneiss, schist (Cu, Ag, Au</td></tr>
<tr><td>Etusis</td><td colspan="2">quartzite, psammitic gneiss</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Unconformity</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Abbabis Metamorphic Complex</td><td>red granite gneiss, metasediments, amphibolite (minor Au, Cu, U)</td></tr>
</table>

The marble and schist rock outcrops (Figure 6-2) noted in the project area are part of the Damara Sequence, and are intruded by a mafic complex of Damaran age and by syn- to post tectonic granites. The metasediments are uncomfortably overlain by un-deformed interbedded sedimentary rocks and lavas of Karoo age and are cut by numerous Karoo dolerite dykes. The remainder of the formation in the area is represented by dark brown, quartz-biotite-chlorite schists with interbedded marble and calc-silicate bands (<10 cm thick) containing radiating aggregates of action like and dark red grossularite garnet (Miller, 2008). Part of the area is covered by the dune sand.

Figure 6-2: The general rock formation observed within EPL-6776 during the field visit.

6.2 Landscape and Topography

In the Erongo Region, the land rises steadily from sea level to about 1,000 meters across the breadth of the Namib. The Erongo Region also hosts Namibia's highest mountain, Brandberg (2,579m), lies in the far northern part (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2012). Furthermore, although mountainous, the EPL area is occasionally covered by dune sand. On the other hand, the western part of the EPL is bounded by the Swakop River. The topographic view of some parts of the EPL are shown in Figure 6-3.

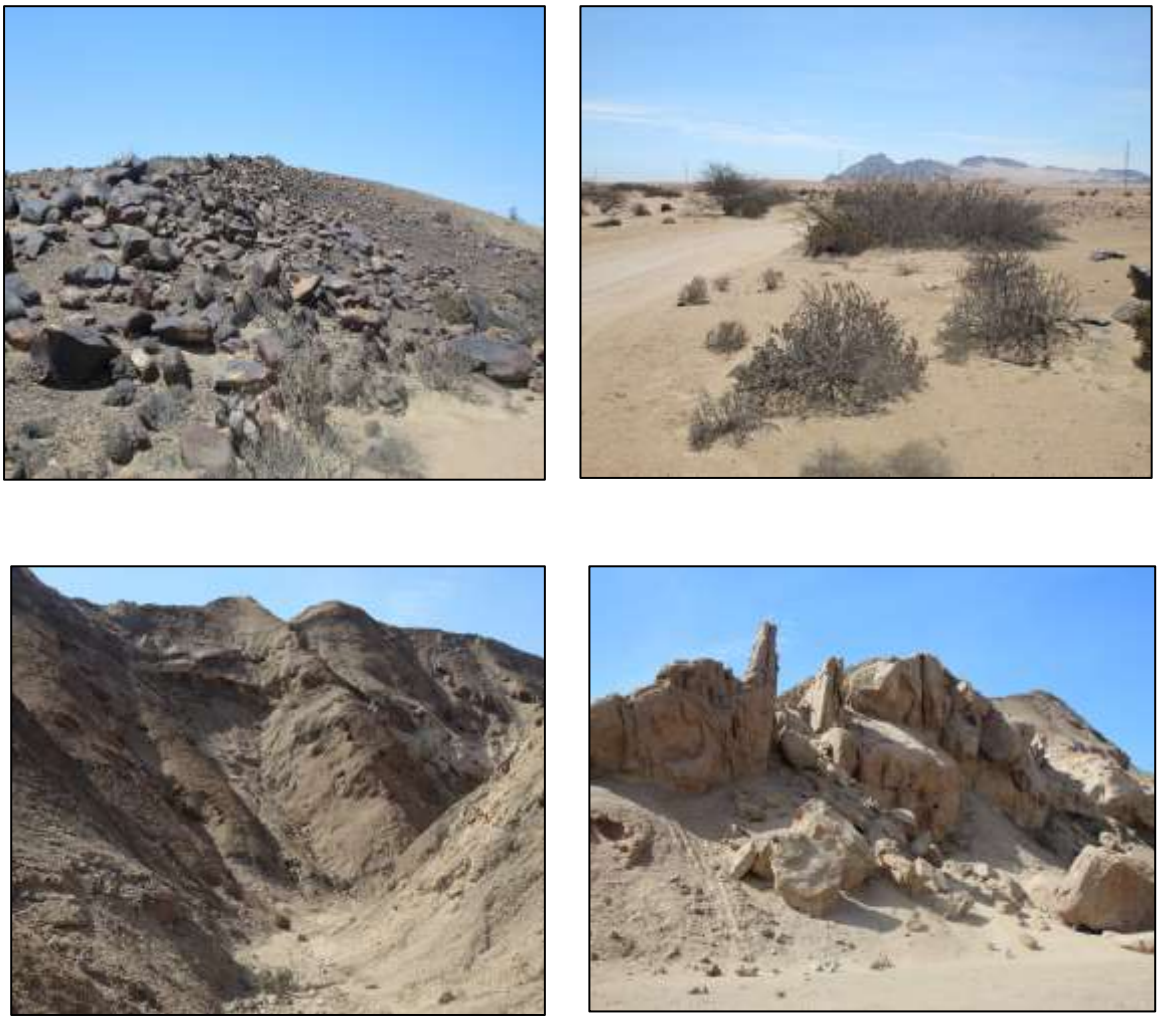

Figure 6-3: Images showing EPL-6776 landscape and topography.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

The proposed exploration activities will be undertaken in an environment with specific conditions. The environment will be affected in one way or another. It is therefore vital that prior to the project development, there is a thorough understanding of the pre-project conditions. It is equally important to form a baseline understanding of the area and make sound conclusions on certain issues that may arise during or after the projects; operations. The environmental and social baseline for the project area is presented under the subchapters below.

7.1 Biophysical Environment

7.1.1 Climate

The climate of the Erongo Region is known to be semi-arid. Annual temperatures range between less than 16-20 °C with the maximum temperatures ranging between less than 20-28 °C and the minimum temperatures between 8-12 °C (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Within the coastal belt temperatures are usually above 10 °C due to the coastal winds. Rainfall is recorded to fall mostly in the summer months of January, February and March with the average annual rainfall recorded to be between 100 mm to 150 mm for the subject area (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

7.1.2 Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater

The Namib plain is incised by a few main ephemeral rivers that run seawards from wetter parts of their catchments further inland. The four main rivers in the Erongo Region include the Swakop, Omaruru, Kuiseb and Ugab rivers (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2012). The alluvial aquifers within the region play an important role in water supply for the region. Some alluvial water in the Swakop and Khan is abstracted for prospecting and mining in the area. It should, however, be shed to light that none of these water attribute passed through the EPL except the Swakop River which bounded the EPL on the western side, next to the Farm Palmenhorst.

7.1.3 Fauna and Flora

The area of interest falls within the Namib Desert Biome (Mendelsohn, Javis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). All endemic plant species found within the area are considered to be drought tolerant, drought resistant or succulent. Short lived annuals, which occur after local rainfalls and floods, provide a vital source of food for game grazing within the Namib plains. During the site visit to the area was sparsely vegetated and dominated by Acacia thornveld trees at some places. Other trees; tamarix, prosopis, euclea and salvadora are sparsely disseminated within the area. Though there was no fauna spotted in the vicinity during the site visit, there was presence of bird feathers as well as wildlife tracks which might have been from springboks.

In addition, the Goanikontes Oasis camp and rest located within the EPL area hosted a variety of flora from the gardens and walk-throughs including eucalyptus and palm trees. A few ponies (*Equus ferus caballus)* are also found within the camp.

Figure 7- 1*:* Images showing some of the succulent desert adapted plants found on EPL-6776.

7.2 Social Environment

The closest town to the EPL area, which is Arandis has a low population and only has two schools (one primary and a secondary school). There is one private doctor facility as a well as a public health clinic however a shopping centre is available and hosts. Most people within the town are mine workers, with a few civil servants. However, the farmers within and around the EPL depends on their farms for wages. They mostly use their land for communal farming. There are also opportunities for tourism within the area.

7.2.1 Social Demographics

According to Namibia Statistics Agency (2017), the population of the Erongo Region sum up to 182,402 people, with that of Arandis being 10,200. The gender distribution of Erongo region for male and female is 51. % and 49 % respectively.

7.2.2 Economy

Wages and salaries are the main source of income in Erongo region and this is true for Arandis, while other income sources include farming, business, etc. Erongo Region is a home to most of the country's uranium mines as well as other commodities including gold, marble, granite, sea salt and gem stones. As such, it should be noted that most of the residents of Arandis are mine workers. For the farmers in the vicinity of the EPL, farming is their main source of income. The most common produced crops for sale including vegetables from their gardens. Moreover, there is a campsite, Goanikontes Oasis, which mostly accommodates tourists visiting the coastal towns and surrounding coastal areas with tourist attraction places or sites.

7.2.3 Land Use

The Erongo Region's whole eastern part and certain western parts are characterized by livestock farming on commercial farms, and in the communal. The main economic activities in the central and coastal area are light industry, farming, fishing, mining and tourism (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011). This is also true for the farmers

within the EPL area. Aforementioned, the farmers use a large portion of land for communal farming.

7.2.4 Man-made Structures

The EPL is in closeness with areas where there are ongoing developments as such, in the case where the proposed activities commence, the Proponent should equally consider the significant man-made structures close or within the EPL as part of the baseline study. The pictures in Figure 7-2 below shows the Lithop Substation and Figure 7-3 shows man-made 'developments' within EPL 6776 abstraction, blasted quarry?

Figure 7- 2: Lithop Substation, NamPower.

Figure 7- 3: Images showing some of the man-made developments within EPL 6776.

7.2.5 Archaeological and Heritage Resources

An archaeological impact assessment was carried out for the Proponent focusing on the proposed exploration activities on EPL-6776 near Arandis District in the Erongo Region. The assessment therefore reviewed the archaeological records, historical documents from the previous studies surrounding the area, interview with locals and a field survey as a basis of inference to conclude that damage or disturb sites or materials protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is unlikely to occur. However, due to the possibility that buried archaeological remains could become known in the course of construction work the client is advised to adopt the Chance Finds Procedure. The Proponent has conducted an Archaeological Heritage Assessment on the EPL area and thus has applied for a consent letter from the Nation Heritage Council – please refer to Appendix G.

8 IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

8.1 Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most permanent environmental impacts by listing and addressing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts. To provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that would be expected from the various activities that constitute the proposed mineral exploration on EPL-6776.

In addition to the environmental impacts, the proposed activities are also usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts during exploration. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the exploration activities are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

- Identification of potential mineable mineral resource.
- Creation of jobs to the locals (primary, secondary and tertiary employment).
- Benefits of potential Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) where possible, by the Proponent and his partners while operating in the area.
- Boosting of the local economic growth and regional economic development.

Negative impacts:

- Land degradation and biodiversity loss.
- Generation of dust
- Water resources use
- Soil and water resources pollution
- Waste generation
- Occupational and community health and safety risks

- Vehicular Traffic use and safety
- Noise and Vibrations
- Disturbance to archaeological and heritage resources
- Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism
- Social Nuisance: job seeking and differing norms, culture and values
- Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of exploration works.

The identified impacts were evaluated in terms of probability (likelihood of occurrence), scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale). Certain biophysical and social features will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities. As presented in Table 8-1, Table 8-2, Table 8-3, Table 8-4 and Table 8-5. Each rating scale is assigned a numerical value to facilitate a scientific approach to determining environmental significance. This methodology ensures consistency and that potential impacts are addressed in a consistent manner, allowing a wide range of impacts to be compared.

It is assumed that determining the significance of a potential impact is a good predictor of the risk associated with that impact. Each potential impact will be subjected to the following process:

a) Provision of a brief explanation of the impact.
b) Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact and
c) Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute to the project's achievement of environmentally sustainable operational conditions for various biophysical and social Environment.

The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

8.1.1 Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. Table 8-1 shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 8-1: Extent or spatial impact rating

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Impact is localised within the site boundary: Site only	Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	Impact extend National or over international boundaries

8.1.2 Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. Table 8-2 shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 8-2: Duration impact rating

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	Impact is quickly reversible, short term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years)	Impact is long-term	Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

8.1.3 Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. Table 8-3 shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 8-3: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)

Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, extinction of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.

8.1.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability refers to the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. Table 8-4 below shows the criteria for impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 8-4: Probability of occurrence impact rating

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	Possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

8.1.5 Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact “without mitigation” is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this chapter, for this

assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions was measured.

Once the above factors (in the Tables above) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

Significance (SP) = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (Table 8-5).

Table 8-5: Significance rating scale

SIGNIFICANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE POINTS	COLOUR CODE
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	<30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	>-30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	>-60	H

Mitigation measures are recommended for an impact with a high significance rating to reduce the impact to a low or medium significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. Monitoring for a period of time is recommended to confirm the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control to maintain a low or medium significance rating.

The impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities is given in following subchapters.

8.2 Description of Positive Impacts

The following key positive impacts are anticipated from the propose project activities:

- Temporary employment: there will be a creation of job opportunities to some locals from sampling throughout to drilling. This will include casual labourers, technical assistants, cleaners, etc.
- Land access use fees to the affected farmer and land custodian for socio-economic development: Payment of land use fees to the farmer in accordance with the Mining Act and possibly to MEFT would generate an income for the farm and government during exploration duration, respectively.
- Empowerment of local businesses: Procurement of local goods and services (such as site clearing, cleaning, etc.) by local business will promote local entrepreneurship empowerment and local economic development (income generation).
- Benefits of potential Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) where possible, by the Proponent and his partners while operating in the area to fund existing or new projects that can be sponsored through the exploration project.

8.3 Description and Assessment of Adverse (Negative) Impacts

This section focuses on the description and assessment of potential adverse (negative) impacts noted during the ESA (including inputs from the public consultations) to be stemming from exploration activities. The potential impacts are described and assessed include impacts on wildlife (biodiversity), dust (air quality issue), soil and groundwater pollution, waste, social, archaeological resources, noise, visual and health and safety. The management and mitigation of impacts have also been provided under each impact as well as in the EMP.

8.3.1 Impact Assessment of Biodiversity Loss

The EPL falls within an ecologically sensitive area of the Dorob National Park. Therefore, the National Policy on Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas (2018) is highly recommended.

Although there was no wildlife spotted within the EPL area during the filed assessment, the farmers in the surrounding have noted the roaming of wild animals at times and in the wider Dorob National Park. The impact on the wildlife may occur beyond the site boundary by the wildlife roaming in that area, as they would not be able to roam freely due to the exploration activities taking place. The potential impact can occur if activities such as trenching and drilling activities are not carefully conducted, this would result in land degradation. The degradation would lead to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna onsite. However, exploration activities will be limited to specific target areas only within the EPL.

The presence and movement of the exploration personnel and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb wildlife present near the EPL area. There is also a potential of illegal hunting (poaching) of local wildlife by project related workers. This could lead to loss or number reduction of specific faunal species which also impacts tourism in the community.

In terms of site vegetation (flora), these would be impacted through clearing to create exploration access roads, setting up project equipment and infrastructures, and actual exploration activities such as sampling, drilling, and trenching. Drilling activities may potentially impact vegetation through the fallout dust settling on the leaves of the plants, hindering, or preventing photosynthesis. The clearing of vegetation, where deem necessary will be limited to the specific route and minimal, therefore, the impact will be localized, site-specific, therefore manageable.

Whilst the mining industry plays a vital role in the growth and development of Namibia, it must be noted that protected areas are essential for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Therefore, prospecting activities within biodiversity priority areas must be guided by frameworks that ensure prohibition on related impacts. The EPL and its associated planned activities lies within the vicinity of active mining licenses belonging to Namibia Nuclear Corporation, Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia, Rossing Uranium Mine, and Swakop Uranium Mine that all fall within the boundaries of the Dorob National Park. Thus, the impacts stemming from EPL-6776 will be cumulative to the environment, particularly the wildlife (animals and plants). The existing exploration and mining activities can be considered sustainable under the conditions that mitigation measures and action plans are effectively implemented during operational phases.

A few areas of the site may need to be cleared in preparation for the proposed exploration activities. This may have an impact on the existing biodiversity in the area such as destruction of faunal habitats and floral communities in an already sensitive environment. The creation of tracks to access specific areas of the EPL may have an additional impact on the area's biodiversity. To ensure minimal disturbance in the area, care should be taken during the necessary removal of vegetation for site preparation. The anticipated impact on biodiversity at the project site is not expected to be of such magnitude and/or significance that it will have irreversible effects on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia as a whole. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on biodiversity loss

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M: -6	M / H: 4	M: -48
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M/L – 2	L – 16

Mitigations and recommendations to biodiversity loss

- Vegetation should only be cleared when absolutely necessary, and the number of protected, endemic, and near-endemic species removed should be documented.
- Identify protected areas and ensure no harmful exposure to the biodiversity.
- Trees with trunk diameters of 150 mm or greater should be surveyed, marked with paint (that is easily visible), and protected.
- Trees and plants protected by the Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 may not be removed unless accompanied by a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry.
- Poaching of wildlife is strictly prohibited and is punishable by law.
- Avoid off-road driving as it leads to the destruction of site vegetation. Therefore, rather stick to provided and approved access tracks.
- Working hours should be limited to during the day, thus enabling the wildlife to roam freely at night.
- No snaring, hunting, or capturing of wildlife shall be permitted.
- There should be a no-theft policy in place for the duration of the exploration activities to be strictly adhered to by exploration workers.

8.3.2 Impact Assessment of Soil, Surface and Groundwater

Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil, surface, and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil, surface and groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations to soil, surface and groundwater impacts

- Employees must be trained on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to manage soil contamination.
- Employees must be trained in spill management.
- All contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons) which might potentially be carried in run-off should be contained on-site in the appropriate manner (e.g. temporary storage in designated containers, installation of oil-water separators etc.) and disposed of as hazardous waste, so that they do not contaminate soil or groundwater.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and groundwater.

- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.

8.3.3 Impact Assessment of Physical land (soil) disturbance resulting in erosion

The excavations and land clearing to enable siting of project structures and equipment will potentially result in soil disturbance which will leave the site soils exposed to erosion. This impact would be probable at site areas with no to little vegetation cover to the soils in place. Exploration activities may also result in erosion from the removal of vegetation which could impact water run-off and loss of topsoil, especially for the desert soils that are prone to erosion and tracks may take up to 100 years to disappear. The movement of heavy vehicles and equipment may lead to compaction of the soils during exploration. This will, however, be a short-term and localized impact.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-8.

Table 8-8: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil erosion

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations to erosion

- Where possible, avoid the unnecessary destruction of habitat (e.g. large trees or bushes) and/or degradation of the environment, including the sensitive drainage lines and other vegetated areas.
- Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation is removed.

- Avoid drainage lines when planning for access routes/tracks.

8.3.4 Impact Assessment of Waste

Improper handling and poor management of waste such as solid, wastewater and possibly hazardous onsite during exploration may result in land pollution on the EPL or around the site. If solid waste such as papers and plastics are not properly stored or just thrown into the environment (littering), these may be consumed by animals in the area which could be detrimental to their health. The poor handling, storage and disposal of fuels and oils may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "low" in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-9.

Table 8-9: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on waste

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M / L: -4	M / H: 4	M: -40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	L- 2	M/L - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendations to waste management

- Waste generated on site is to be collected and disposed of daily at the nearest licenced solid waste management facility such as Arandis Town Council site.
- Separate waste bins for domestic and hazardous waste should be available on site.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.

8.3.5 Impact Assessment of occupational and community Health and Safety

Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to people operating onsite and surrounding areas. Project personnel (workers) involved in the exploration activities may be exposed to health and safety risks. These are in terms of accidental injury involving heavy machinery or vehicles accidents. The careless storage and handling of heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel may result in harm or injury to the personnel, residents and animals. Another potential risks to both people and animals within the EPL are unfenced exploration

trenches or trenches that are not backfilled after completing the sampling works. Unsecured exploration trenches and even uncapped holes could pose a risk of people or animals falling into the open trenches leading to injuries.

The use of heavy equipment, especially during drilling and the presence of hydrocarbons (fuel residue) on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks. This could pose a safety risk to the project personnel and locals too.

Furthermore, the influx of people into the project area may also lead to sexual relations between these out-of-area workers and the locals. This would lead to the spreading of sexual transmitted diseases (i.e., HIV/AIDS) when engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on occupational and community health and safety

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M - 3	L - 18

Mitigations and recommendations to occupational and community health and safety

- Exploration workers should be provided with awareness training about the risks associated with hydrocarbon handling and storage.
- During the works conducted, workers should be properly equipped with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, safety glasses etc.
- Regular health and safety training should be carried out to remind workers of the risks and the need to be vigilant.

- Loads should be securely fastened on vehicles or places they are stored.
- Site areas that pose as a risk to people and animals should be temporary fenced off until the hazard is removed.
- Exploration holes and trenches should be capped, backfilled and secured until they can be completely backfilled and rehabilitated upon completion of exploration sampling.

8.3.6 Impact Assessment of Dust

Dust generation may occur during exploration activities emanating from site access roads when transporting exploration equipment and supply to and from site as well as actual excavations and drilling. This may compromise the air quality in the area.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-11.

Table 8-11: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on dust generation

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 36
Post-mitigation	L / M - 2	L / M - 2	L - 2	L / M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendations to dust generation

- Dust abatement techniques should be implemented e.g. spraying of water as needed to supress dust. However, caution should be taken during times of low water availability then waterless dust suppression means should be considered.
- Exploration workers should be provided with and wear dust masks during exploration works if needed.
- Vehicles should be driven at a speed less than 40km/hour to reduce the generation of excess dust in the area.

8.3.7 Impact Assessment of Noise

Exploration equipment, heavy vehicles (trucks) and machinery may produce high levels of noise during operations. Similarly, the use of aircrafts for remote sensing techniques during exploration over large areas may disrupt animals and human activity due to excessive noise. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-12.

Table 8-12: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on noise

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 36
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 16

Mitigations and recommendations to noise

- Exploration activities should only be undertaken between 07h30 and 17h00 only and not in the night or morning hours before 07h30.
- Avoid flying aircrafts directly over human settlements.
- Consult with the relevant stakeholders when would be the best suited time to fly prior to commencing with the flights.
- Noise levels should adhere to the South African National Standards (SANS) regulations 10103.

8.3.8 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

The proposed exploration activities may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources.

The excavation on the EPLs may result in inadvertent destruction of subsurface heritage resources such as artefacts and unknown graves. The EPL lies in an area of inferred archaeological sensitivity, with a high likelihood that it will contain archaeological sites.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-13.

Table 8-13: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	H – 5	M - 50
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 16

Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

- An archaeological expert must be appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological survey once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically-assisted exploration, and prior to the commencement of any such activities.
- All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be discovered during activities on site.
- The project should adopt an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure (Appendix K) to cater for unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains in the course of exploration.
- The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should advise with regards to the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential resource.

8.3.9 Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism

The exploration works are associated with visual impacts due to land scars owing to dimension stone exploration activities, resulting in the impact on tourism. Visual impact from unrehabilitated explored areas on the EPL may pose as an eyesore to travellers (including tourists) using the B2 road and local access roads such as D1991.

Mining related activities such as exploration, particularly dimension stone leave scars on the local landscape. If the explored sites are close to or along roads or frequented areas, these scars in many cases contrasts the surrounding landscape and thus may potentially become a visual nuisance, especially in tourist-prone areas such as the EPL site area. The project is located close to the B2 road that is used by local travelers, coastal holiday makers, and tourists too. The sight of the explored and unrehabilitated sites in the areas may be an eyesore.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-14.

Table 8-14: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on visual aesthetics and tourism

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M - 3	L - 18

Mitigations and recommendations to visual impact

- The EPL portions or areas close to the roads (B2 and D1991) should be progressively rehabilitated during exploration over the shortest timescale possible to ensure that there are no prolonged visible and excessive land disturbances.
- All access roads leading to the EPL should have speed limits of no more than 30km/h to minimise the amount of dust generated by the vehicles. This in turn will also minimise any potential air quality concerns in the vicinity of the project, which importantly includes the B2 highway.
- Utilize stockpiled topsoil to partially back fill explored sites, thus, minimizing visual impacts.
- Consider a phased exploration and direct placement of overburden (topsoil and waste rocks) and other site-derived materials to allow progressive restoration around the margins of the explored site areas.

8.3.10 Impact Assessment of Social Environment

The proposed activity may provide employment opportunities for local people within proximity of the exploration site. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the communities and the Proponent. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-15.

Table 8-15: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on social environment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	L - 2	M - 3	L - 15
Post-mitigation	L - 2	M- 3	M- 6	M/H - 4	M - 44

Mitigations and recommendations to the social environment

- Should any job opportunities result, it should be made available to the local people in the area.

8.4 Decommissioning Phase

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned, the main potential impacts are groundwater pollution and loss of jobs to the people employed by the activities.

8.4.1 Impact on Groundwater

Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the exploration area be rehabilitated groundwater pollution may occur if contaminated soils are utilized during rehabilitation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-16.

Table 8-16: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48

Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/ML- 2	M- 6	M/L - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations on groundwater impacts

- Rehabilitation of the site to acceptable standards should be commenced once exploration works cease.
- Landowners should be consulted to indicate acceptance of the rehabilitation.
- Ensure that the integrity of all aquifers remains consistent with the existing natural and operational conditions

8.4.2 Impact on Employment

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned those employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-17.

Table 8-17: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on employment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/HL/M - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	L/M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations on loss of employment

- The Proponent should inform the employees, of its intentions to end the exploration activities, and the expected date well in advance.
- The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in other related sectors if possible.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities on the EPL area, to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders were consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The central potential biophysical impact related to the pre-operational, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed project activities have been identified and assessed. The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude.

In an effort to uphold environmental management principles, appropriate mitigation measures (where required and possible) were recommended. The deduction from the scoping study is that, the proposed exploration for the commodities (dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals) holds the potential to contribute to Namibia's economy through the creation of employment, transformation of existing technology and uplifting of living standards in general.

9.2 Recommendation

Based on the information provided in this environmental assessment report, SS Consultant CC is confident the identified risks associated with the proposed development can be reduced to acceptable levels and ensure minimal damage to the environment, should the measures recommended in the EMP be implemented and monitored effectively.

It is therefore recommended that the Proponent is awarded an Environmental Clearance Certificate, grounded on the following conditions:

- That the EMP be implemented by the Proponent and all appointed consultants;
- The Proponent is to consult with the affected farm owner and MEFT's Wildlife & National Parks Directorate prior to commencement of the exploration activities;

- That once a target area has been identified, all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.
- In cases where baseline information, guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER OR SUPPORT DOCUMENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY

APPENDIX C: PROOF OF CONSULTATION (MINUTES, NEWSPAPER ADVERTS)

NOTICE

Swakopmund Craft Distillery t/a Stillhouse Atlantic herewith intends to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for **"Special Consent"**, to operate a **craft distillery** (With a maximum capacity of 300 litres per month) **on Erf 322 (30 Tobias Hainyeko Street), Swakopmund Proper** as provided for in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. Details of which are obtainable from the General Manager: Engineering & Planning Services.

Any person having any objection against such application should lodge such objection/s in writing and within 14 days of the last publication to the applicant and the Swakopmund Municipality, during normal business hours.

Closing date for objections or comments is: **15 March 2024.**

Contact Person: S. le Roux (distillery owner), Tel +264 (0)81 252 8876, E-mail: info@stillhouseatlantic.com or

Mr. J. Heita (Manager: Town Planning) Tel: +264 (64) 4104403.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of 90 Agricultural Plots and associated Infrastructure

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for the following activities.

Proposed Activities: The establishment of 90 Agricultural Plots and associated infrastructure

Project location: Remainder of Portion 6 of Swakopmund Townland No 41, Swakopmund, Erongo Region

Proponent: Municipality of Swakopmund

Description: The Municipality of Swakopmund has demarcated an area within its townlands for urban agricultural activities, primarily horticulture production and poultry farming. The demarcated area will be divided into 90 plots or small allotments to be leased to interested local farmers. The proposed activities will trigger certain activities listed under Schedule 1 of the Environmental Management Act 07 of 2007 as activities that cannot be undertaken without an EIA being undertaken.

All I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), attend the public meeting, and submit input to eia@greengain.com.na or jkonda@gmail.com **The last day to submit input is 08 March 2024.**

Green Gain Consultants **For more information contact: +264 81 142 2927**

NOTICE

CONSENT USES, ERECTION OF BUILDING AND USE OF LAND IN TERMS OF SWAKOPMUND ZONING SCHEME REGULATIONS

Notice is hereby given in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme Regulations that the Town Council considers the following consent uses, erection of buildings and use of land, details of which are obtainable from the General Manager: Engineering and Planning Services.

Van Greunen Construction cc herewith intends to apply to the Municipality of Swakopmund for a special consent to operate a Resident occupation: Administrative Offic on the premises of erf 47 No. 36 Sandpiper Street, Vogelstrand.

Any person having any objections against such application should lodge such objection/s in writing and within 14 days of the last publication to the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant, during normal business hours.

Closing date for objections or comments is **8 March 2024.**

Contact person: Alette van Greunen, Cell: 081 739 6049
Email: accounts@vg.com.na

Mr. J. Heita (Manager: Town Planning)
Tel: +264 (64)-4104403

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 6776)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for dimension stone and the amended nuclear fuel.

Proponent: Mr. Moses Sasamba

Project Location: EPL 6776 is located 12 km southwest of Arandis in the Erongo Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the date yet to be advertised. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 29 February 2024 to:

Ms. Uaanso Katjinjaa
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 477 9623 | 081 240 9124
Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

NOTICES NOTICES NOTICES

TENDER

Swakopmund Municipality
Procurement Management Unit

OPEN NATIONAL BID INVITATION

PROCUREMENT NO	:	**G/ONB/SM-003/2024**
DESCRIPTION	:	Supply and Delivery of Refuse Collector Compactor Truck to the Swakopmund Municipality
SCOPE	:	Supply and delivery of One Ivory Single Cab Refuse Collector Compactor Truck to the Swakopmund Municipality
PREREQUISITES	:	The bidders must be in possession of a dealership certificate
CLOSING DATE	:	Monday, **08 April 2024** at 11:00
DOCUMENTS	:	Available at the Cashiers at the Swakopmund Municipal Building, c/o Rakotoka Street & Daniel Kamho Avenue, Swakopmund
LEVY	:	N$ 300.00 (Non-refundable, VAT Incl.)
ENQUIRIES	:	Mrs Lylda Mutenda (Manager Health) Municipality of Swakopmund
TEL	:	+264 – 64 – 410 4501

The bids (**One Original bid document and One Electronic scan of the full bid document on a USB**) must be in sealed envelopes and clearly marked on the front **G/ONB/SM-003/2024- Supply and Delivery of Refuse Collector Compactor Truck to the Swakopmund Municipality** and addressed to the **Head of the Procurement Management Unit.** Bidder's name & address must be clearly marked on the back of the sealed envelopes. Bids must be placed in the **RED** bid box on the **Ground Floor of the Swakopmund Municipal Offices**, c/o Rakotoka Street & Daniel Kamho Avenue, Swakopmund or **posted** to the **Head of the Procurement Management Unit, P.O. Box 53, Swakopmund.**

Notice No: 18/2024

Mr. A. Benjamin
Chief Executive Officer

TENDER

First date of publication: 31 January 2024

DBMNE0468 PROVISION OF CUSTOMS CLEARING SERVICES

DESCRIPTION:

Debmarine Namibia is looking for an experienced service provider to provide customs clearing services.

SCOPE OF WORK:

The scope of the tender without limitation includes the provision of custom clearing services to Debmarine Namibia in accordance with the requirements of the tender documentation.

CLOSING DATE:: 1 March 2024 at 12h00

Registered businesses interested in providing such services are requested to obtain a tender document with reference number DBMNE0468 PROVISION OF CUSTOMS CLEARING SERVICES

REQUEST FOR ELECTRONIC TENDER DOCUMENT:
Email Address: Tenders@debmarine.com
Subject line: DBMNE0468 PROVISION OF CUSTOMS CLEARING SERVICES

ENQUIRIES:
The Procurement Officer
Tel: +264 61 297 8460
Email: Tenders@debmarine.com

DISCLAIMER:
Debmarine Namibia shall not be responsible for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a response to this tender and furthermore reserves the right not to extend this tender into any future tenders, negotiations and or engagements.

Debmarine Namibia shall not accept submissions rendered after the closing date and time.

DEBMARINE NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14,26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **Mr. Naemi Fortune**
2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: **Sunset Night Club CC**
3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: **148, 6th Street, Walvis Bay.**
4. Nature and details of application: **Application for extension of hours from 02:00 am to 04:00 am**
5. Clerk of the court with whom the application will be lodged: **Clerk of the Magistrate's Court, Walvis Bay.**
6. Date on which the application will be lodged: **16 February 2024**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **8 May 2024**

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

Municipality of Swakopmund

INVITATION FOR BUSINESS PROPOSALS TO LEASE AND MANAGE THE NORTHERN BEACH RECREATIONAL FACILITY

Description: Business proposals are hereby invited from local young entrepreneurs who are running registered businesses, to lease a business kiosk and manage Northern Beach Recreational facility

Closing Date: **28 FEBRUARY 2024 @ 11h00**

Documents: Available at the: Economic Development Services Department Municipal Head Office, Room E1-28 c/o Rakotoka Street & Daniel Kamho Avenue Swakopmund

Levy: Free of Charge

Enquiries: Mrs SN Kathena/ Ms. M. Kadhila
Tel: +264-64-410 4809/ 4607
Fax: 0886519135

Proposals in sealed envelopes clearly marked "BUSINESS PROPOSALS TO LEASE AND MANAGE THE NORTHERN BEACH RECREATIONAL FACILITY" and addressed to the General Manager: Economic Development Services Department must be placed in the Quotation box on the Ground floor, Municipal Head Office, c/o Rakotoka Street and Daniel Kamho Avenue, Swakopmund or be posted to the General Manager, Community Development Services Department, P. O. Box 53, Swakopmund.

NOTICE NO: 17 / 2024

A BENJAMIN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 6776)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for dimension stone and the amended nuclear fuel.

Proponent: Mr. Moses Sasamba

Project Location: EPL 6776 is located 12 km southwest of Arandis in the Erongo Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the date yet to be advertised. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 29 February 2024 to:

Ms. Usanac Katjinjaa
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 477 9623 | 081 240 9124
Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

NOTICES & VACANCIES

NOTICES & VACANCIES

NOTICE

Nawa-Nam herewith intends to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for **"Resident Occupation Special Consent"**, to operate an **"administrative Office"** on the premises of Erf 710, Vineta Extension 1 (74 Seeadler Street) as provided for in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme details of which are obtainable from the General Manager: Engineering and Planning Services.

Any person having any objections against such application should lodge such objection/s in writing and within 14 days of the last publication to the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant, during normal business hours.

Closing date for objections or comments is: **8 March 2024.**

Contact person: Mr A Hartman, Cell: 081 250 5966
Email: adam@nawa-nam.com or

Mr. J. Heita (Manager: Town Planning) Tel: +264 (64) 4104403.

Career Opportunity: Chief Operation Officer - Namibia

Africa Global Logistics Namibia (Proprietary) Limited invites applications for the position of Chief Operations Officer. Based in Walvis Bay, Namibia, this role offers a distinct opportunity for a seasoned Operations Manager to lead and enhance operational excellence in national air, sea, road, and warehouse operations. We seek a highly skilled and experienced professional to join our dynamic team and contribute to the continued success of our prominent position in the logistics sector.

Key Responsibilities:

- Assume responsibility for the full financial scope of the business.
- Possess in-depth knowledge of logistics and supply chain operations.
- Demonstrate understanding of local and international regulations governing transportation and logistics in Africa.
- Ensure rigorous compliance with customs, trade, and safety regulations.
- Prove adept at identifying and mitigating operational risks in the transportation sector, including security, political instability, and infrastructure challenges.
- Develop and execute strategic plans to elevate operational efficiency and achieve organizational goals.
- Align operational strategies with overall business objectives.
- Leverage technology to enhance operational processes and customer satisfaction.
- Collaborate effectively with departments such as sales, finance, and customer service to ensure a seamless end-to-end supply chain.
- Demonstrate commitment to continuous improvement and implementation of best practices.
- Adaptability to changing market conditions, technological advancements, and regulatory environments.
- Lead business development initiatives.
- Oversee and optimize air, sea, road, and warehouse operations.
- Effectively manage service delivery, teams, resources, and transport.
- Handle freight forwarding, commercial, and customs-related matters.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Minimum 'O' Level Education or equivalent.
- Minimum 15 years of experience, with at least 10 years in a Multinational Freight Forwarding industry.
- Minimum 5 years in a management role, with project experience in Sub Saharan Africa.
- Strong financial management skills to optimize budgets, control costs, and improve profitability.
- Experience in financial forecasting and analysis.
- Strong interpersonal skills to build and maintain relationships with internal and external stakeholders.
- Breakbulk experience in a Profit & Loss managerial role.
- In-depth knowledge of route analyses, business development, scheduling, and planning in Sub Saharan Africa.
- International working experience required.
- Strong knowledge and related qualifications in Import/Export and Inco terms.
- Fluency in English.
- Proficiency in MS Software systems used in Freight Forwarding.
- Proficiency in Pegasus and related finance applications.

How to Apply: Interested candidates meeting the requirements are invited to submit their CV, a cover letter showcasing in-depth experience, and certified qualifications to: recruitment@seventy7consulting.com with the reference code 77Rec 198 in the subject line no later than 23 February 2023.

Note: Only shortlisted candidates meeting all requirements will be contacted for further assessment. Africa Global Logistics Namibia is an equal opportunity employer committed to diversity and inclusion in the workplace in compliance with the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998.

WELWITSCHIA HOSPITAL

VACANCY

Welwitschia Hospital provides the best medical care in the region.

Our aim is to ensure that the Walvis Bay community receives the most advanced, internationally accredited evidence-based medical service in a warm and genuinely caring environment. We are committed to building a team of passionate medical professionals who share our values and wish to deliver care beyond the expected. As an Equal Opportunity Employer in Namibia, Welwitschia Hospital invites suitable qualified candidates to apply for the below vacancy:

VACANT POSITION

CASE MANAGER & BILLER

HOW TO APPLY

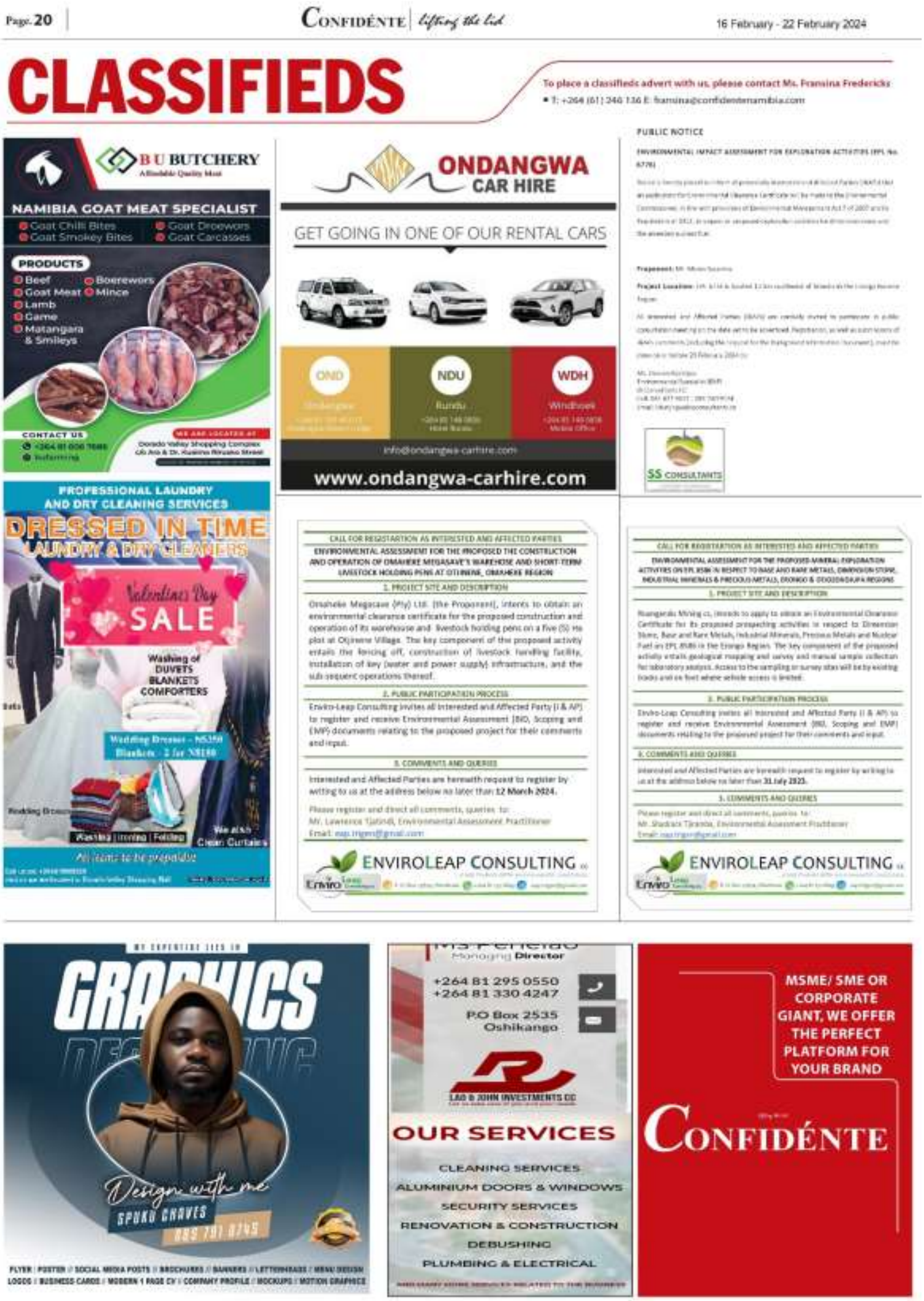
For more information on the job specifications of the vacancies, please visit:

Welwitschia Hospital website at https://welwitschiahospital.com/careers/staff-vacancies/ or the NIEIS Portal at http://nieis.namibiaatwork.gov.na

Interested applicants can apply by submitting their applications via e-mail to talent@welwitschiahospital.com or the NIEIS Portal.

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted and must be willing to submit themselves to interview and selection procedures.

CLOSING DATE: 23 FEBRUARY 2024



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CLASSIFIEDS

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 6776)

Proponent: Mr. Moses Sasamba

Project Location: EPL 6776

SS CONSULTANTS

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF OMAHEKE MEGASAVE'S WAREHOSE AND SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK HOLDING PENS AT OTJINENE, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Omaheke Megasave (Pty) Ltd. (the Proponent), intents to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of its warehouse and livestock holding pens on a five (5) Ha plot at Otjinene Village. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of livestock handling facility, installation of key (water and power supply) infrastructure, and the sub sequent operations thereof.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **12 March 2024.**

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email:

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

4. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **31 July 2023.**

5. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

APPENDIX D: CONFIRMATION OF SCREENING NOTICE RECEIVED

Thursday, March 14, 2024 at 10:22:39 Central Africa Time

Subject: New application for an Environmental Clearance Certifcate
Date: Tuesday, 27 February 2024 at 2:09:36 PM Central Africa Time
From: Ministry of Environment and Tourism
To: SS Consultants
Attachments: namibia.png

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2024-02-27

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

Thank you for applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Your application has been registered with application number **240227002885**

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Building
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek I Tel: +264 61 284 2111 I DEA: +264 61 284 2701

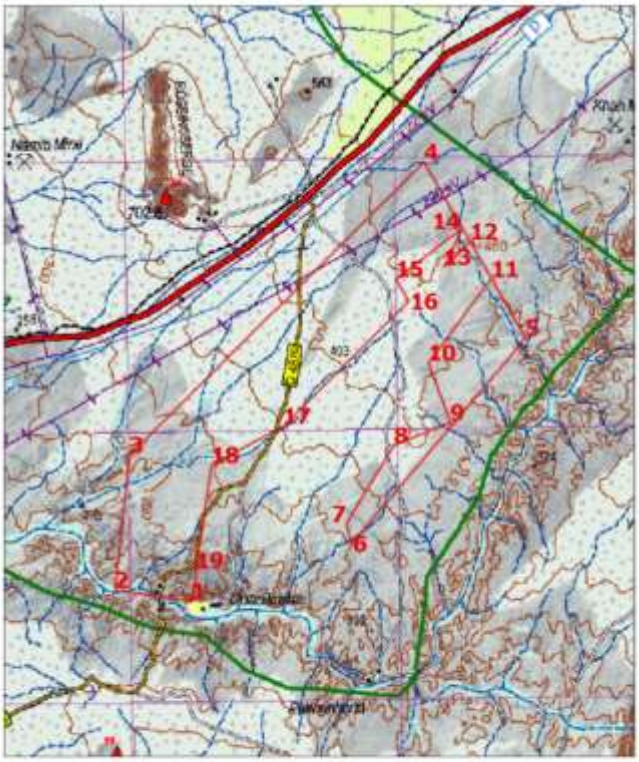
Please do not reply directly to this email. it was sent from an unattended mailbox.
Correspondences can be done on the portal or please use
eia@met.gov.na

APPENDIX E: PRELIMINARY SITE MAP

Official Area: 7005.2376 Ha

Coordinate system: GCS Bessel 1841

Order	Latitude	Longitude
Part 1		
1	22° 39' 53.82" S	14° 49' 38.15" E
2	22° 39' 39.71" S	14° 47' 58.47" E
3	22° 36' 57.72" S	14° 48' 18.97" E
4	22° 31' 10.63" S	14° 54' 48.52" E
5	22° 34' 44.12" S	14° 56' 56.65" E
6	22° 38' 48.68" S	14° 53' 06.35" E
7	22° 38' 23.77" S	14° 53' 00.60" E
8	22° 36' 50.55" S	14° 54' 04.34" E
9	22° 36' 24.16" S	14° 55' 17.88" E
10	22° 35' 11.79" S	14° 54' 49.83" E
11	22° 33' 31.92" S	14° 56' 13.29" E
12	22° 32' 46.97" S	14° 55' 45.99" E
13	22° 33' 17.69" S	14° 55' 11.26" E
14	22° 32' 30.58" S	14° 55' 36.43" E
15	22° 33' 30.91" S	14° 54' 09.07" E
16	22° 33' 58.35" S	14° 54' 25.32" E
17	22° 36' 25.03" S	14° 51' 39.49" E
18	22° 37' 11.81" S	14° 50' 05.34" E
19	22° 39' 16.88" S	14° 49' 43.61" E



APPENDIX F: CV OF THE RESPONSIBLE EAP_UAANAO KATJINJAA

CURRICULUM VITAE

UAANAO KATJINJAA

Email: ukatjinjaa@gmail.com Mobile: +264 081 4779623 Address: P.O Box 60497, Windhoek

Personal Statement

Committed individual willing to learn from more experienced personnel. Comfortable working in large scale environments and possesses comprehensive understanding of venture management principles. Capable to actively participate in business case study analysis and research projects; skills gained in team and group work at college.

Academic Background

Candidate for MSc. Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (2024)

(International University of Management**)**

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Ecosystem Management and Conservation
- Research Methodology
- Environmental Legislations
- Mini Dissertation: *An Assessment of the Factors Affecting Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in the Renewable Energy Sector in Windhoek, Namibia*

Bachelor of Business Administration- Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (2018)

(University Of Botswana**)**

- Strategic Management
- Management Consulting
- Business Plan Development
- Research Report: *An Assessment of Trends in Entrepreneurial Behavior of the Youth in Gaborone, Botswana*

Competencies

- Good Verbal and Written Communication Skills
- Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)
- Report Preparation
- Data Collection and Analysis

Experience

Junior Environmental Specialist SS- Consultants CC-2024

- Compilation and review of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report
- Compilation of Environmental Clearance Certificate application
- Conduct public consultation and engagements with stakeholders
- Environmental Audit Compliance on various projects

Administration and Accounts Clerk- Chemspec Botswana- 2018-2019

- Receive and process invoices, expense forms
- Request for payments and handle KYC documents
- Handle daily banking reconciliation
- Attending emails and customers' enquiries

Activities and other

- Participant in Tertiary Training Education Students Dialogue and Training on the Three Rio Conventions; Network and Learning Workshop (UNDP,2022).
- Business incubation and implementation through a small enterprise project; Creation of a mobile application (AccomoMe) with a database that links landlords to suitable tenants. (Global Business Labs, 2018).
- Article on Women Empowerment through Beauty Pageants (The Ngamitimes Newspaper, 2017).
- Documentary on Pursuit of Happiness (Media Studies, University of Botswana, 2016).

References

Mr. Sioni Iikela	**Ms. Jacqueline Hehir**	**Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha**
Faculty Dean	Director	Managing Member
Int. University of Management	Chemspec Botswana	SS Consultants CC
+264 81 225 7526	jackie@chemspec.co.bw	+264 81 240 9124

APPENDIX G: ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDIX H: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

SS CONSULTANTS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED DIMENSION STONE AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EPL 6776 LOCATED IN ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of Background Information Document also known as the BID, is to provide basic detailed information about the proposed listed activities and is to be shared with all registered potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) before public consultation as part of the EIA process. Furthermore, the BID aims to outline the EIA process and methods of public consultations approaches to be followed.

Hence, BID aim to provide:

- An overview of the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL 6776 for dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals**;
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the process as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

I&APs comments and concerns are quiet vital to the success of the EIA process and potential public members are encourage to register and participate.

Please register / complete registration form and submit to SS Consultants CC on or before the **26th February 2024**.

Attention: Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
Address: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email:
Cell: +264812409124

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the Consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Mr. Moses Sasamba** (here after referred to as the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment process and obtain an environmental clearance certificate from the Environmental Commissioner on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL 6776**.

The proposed exploration activities fall in the listed activities under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 – activities which may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate. Hence the proponent is expected to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner prior to the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed development is therefore related to the specific listed activities as outline by relevant sections in EMA Regulations of 2012:

- *Construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992 (Section 3.1);*
- *Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not (Section 3.2);*
- *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities (Section 3.3);*
- *Abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes (Section 8.1).*
- *Manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Section 9.1).*
- *Any process or activity which requires ..... (Section 9.2).*

1. Project Description

The Exclusive Prospecting License (**EPL) 6776** was applied for on the 3rd of July 2017 by **Mr. Moses Sasamba** and granted on the 30th of March 2021 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, with an expiry date of the 29th of March 2024. To execute any exploration activities within EPL 6776, it is a requirement under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2017) and its 2012 EIA Regulations that the proponent obtains an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The ECC will enable the license owner to conduct exploration activities for dimension stone and nuclear fuel group of minerals. The project area is covered by a single EPL license, which has the potential for conversion into a mining license (s) provided that economically viable mineral deposits are discovered, and all required licensing conditions are met. The proposed exploration activities will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil and rock sampling whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. During the process, non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The project area is situated within well-developed infrastructure such as access to water, power line, national roads, and telephonic network. Thus, the applicant will make use of the available water and electrical infrastructure in the area. Utilization of these infrastructure will depend on the agreement reached with other landowners and or community members and all the necessary permits and requirements will be obtained from the relevant authorities. Throughout the exploration process, various geological consultants and contractors will be engaged at different stages. Additionally, a geophysics expert may be contracted to conduct geophysical surveys. These surveys will be conducted where necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within the EPL area. Drilling operations will be carried out by a registered drilling contractor, and they are expected to provide their own drilling crew. Moreover, the exploration activities on EPL 6776 have the potential to establish and operate a mineral exploration program, leading to direct permanent employment opportunities and indirect job creation in supporting services. By virtue, these activities also hold the promise of discovering economically valuable ore deposits, which, through mineral extraction, can contribute to employment, wealth generation, and economic development in the country. The attractive wages offered by the new project are expected to benefit the local workforce, thereby boosting economic growth in. The Arandis Constituency and surrounding towns, constituencies and the country at large. The nearest populated towns are Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay from which unskilled labour can be sourced from. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration program.

2. Project Location

EPL 6776 is located south of Arandis town in Erongo Region and can be accessed using the Kalahari-Trans highway (B2). The project area covers an area of 7005.2376 hectares.

See the map below:

Figure 1: Locality map corner coordinates for EPL 6776.

The main land use of the area within the EPL is predominated stateland which is governed by fthe Ministry of Environmrnt, Forestry and Tourism. Additionally, there is a small farm named Namibprag farm no No 139. Therefore, it is critical that the farmer be consulted prior to the commencement of exploration activities specifically for the purpose of obtaining access consents.

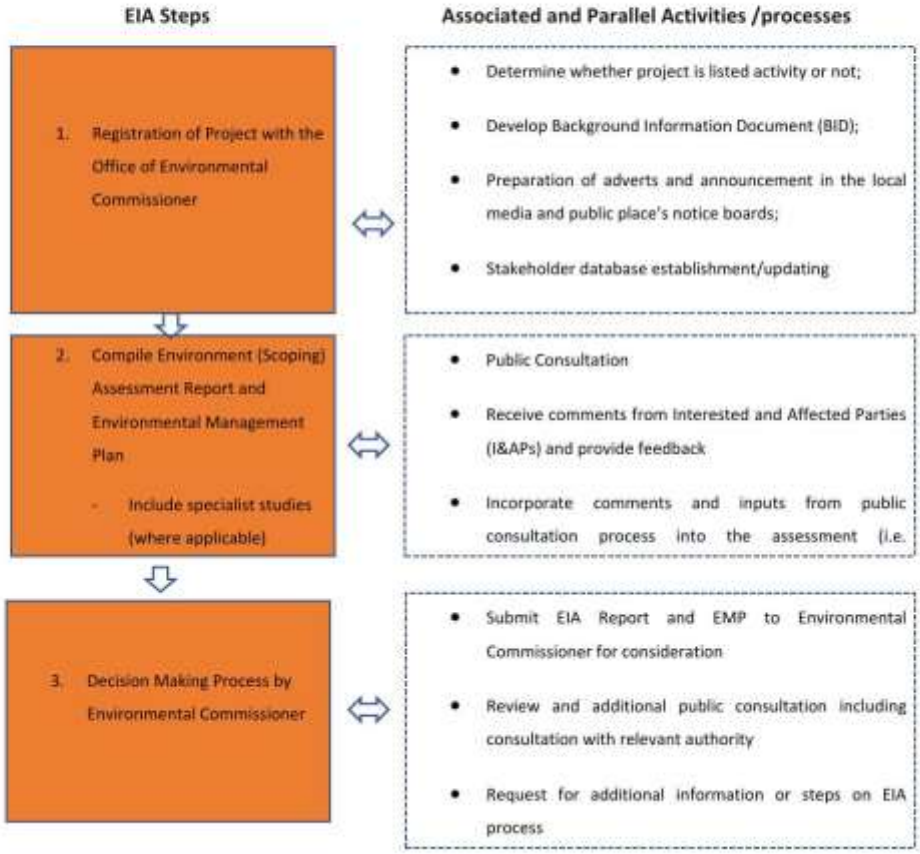
3. Legal Requirements

Apart from the Environmental Management Act, the project will also be guided and comply to the following national regulatory requirements:

- Water Act 54 of 1956 (including Water Resource Management Act 11 of 2013 – not yet in force)
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004
- Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992
- Forest Act 12 of 2001
- Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 (including relevant amendments)
- Labour Act 11 of 2007
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (including relevant amendments)

4. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outlined in the EMA Regulations of February 2012. An outline of the EIA steps and the associated and parallel processes is given below:



N.B: Once the Environmental Commissioner makes a decision on the application whether in favour of the proponent or not, the Environmental Management Act as guided by its Regulations also provide for the process of Appeal. Therefore I&APs if not satisfied with the decision made, will still have an opportunity to raise their concern on the decision.

5. Potential Impacts

Below are the potential impacts that have been identified from the proposed exploration activities on the license area:

- **Temporary job creation** this is the hiring of workers non-skilled to skilled workers from the area to be involved during the clearing of the fauna and flora in order to access target sites, and to also assist during pitting and trenching as well as drilling and associated exploration works.

- **Impact on vegetation and fauna:** some vegetation may need to be removed to create access roads, pitting and trenching, geophysical lines as well as drilling sites. This may also lead to habitat destruction for some fauna.
- **Traffic safety:** very slow drilling rigs and associated vehicles may compromise traffic safety in the area.
- **Environmental degradation** through different types of waste generated on the site.
- **Soil and water contamination** from chemicals and other substances used in drilling fluids.
- **Noise and dust** generated by pitting and trenching as well as drilling vehicles and activities.
- **Health and safety risks** which may result to workers operating on site.

6. **Public consultation**

Public participation is an essential part of any Environmental Assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the project.

Registered I&APs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the Environmental Assessment process, they will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the EIA reports and documents and will also receive feedback on how comments have been considered, and will be informed of the outcome of the assessment. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and competent authority by means of the Project Comments and Responses Register (CRR).

Notices for the public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspapers as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). The date and venue for the local public consultation meeting will be communicated.

If you categorize yourself as an I&AP who wishes to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process, you are hereby invited to register using the form on Page 6. You may also communicate with SS Consultants via e-mail, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Further information:

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SS CONSULTANTS

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR DIMENSION STONE AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS ON ON EPL 6776 LOCATED IN ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

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Title (Mr/Ms/Dr/Prof)		**Name**/Initials	
Surname			
Interested Parties or		**Affected Parties?**	
Physical Address and or Postal Address			
Tel No:		**Cell No:**	
Email Address:			
Comments/Issues/Concerns (Please if the space is not enough, use additional separate sheet)			