ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Exploration Activities for Base & Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Stones on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8616 in Khomas Region.

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BID	Background Information Document
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
°C	Degree Celsius
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 Licence
ESAR	Environmental Scoping Assessment Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
km	Kilometre
Km2	Kilometre Square
l	Litre
MAWRD	Ministry of agriculture, Water and Rural Development
MEFT	Ministry Of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MC	Mining Claim
ML	Mining Licence
mm	Millimetre

MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NAMPOWER	Namibia Power Corporation
NAMWATER	Namibia Water Corporation
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Participatory Process
ToR	Terms of Reference

Glossary

Definitions given below are for explanatory purposes only.

Activity	The physical work that a Proponent intends to construct, operate, change, decommission, or an activity that a Proponent proposes to carry out.
Alternative	A choice limited to one of two or more possibilities, as of things, proposals, or courses of action, the selection of which precludes any other possibility.
Assessment	The process of identifying, predicting, and evaluating the significant effects of activities on the environment; and the risks and consequences of activities and their alternatives and options for mitigation with a view to minimise the effects/impacts of activities on the environment.
Competent Authority	A body or person authorized under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Contaminated Water	Water polluted by the Contractor's activities, e.g. concrete water, and runoff from plant/personnel wash areas.
Cumulative Impacts	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act – refers to "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of examining the environmental effects of a development as prescribed by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) for activities listed as List of Activities which may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner.

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.
Independent Environmental Control Officer	A qualified professional independent from the Proponent and Contractor who oversees the construction phase and ensure that all environmental specifications and EMP requirements are met during the phase. Will also be responsible for the monitoring, revising, and verifying of compliance with the EMP by the Contractor.
Interested & Affected Parties (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have influence over any aspect of the activity.
Listed Activity	An activity listed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (2012) and the List of Activities which may not be carried out without an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Project Outline

Epic Environmental Consultancy has been appointed by Ms Regina Johanna Bezuidenhout to act on her behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the projected minerals exploration project on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8616 in Khomas region. The proponent is dedicated in investing in the commodity market. The proponent, wishes to conduct exploration activities for Base & Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Stones on EPL 8616. EPL 8616 measures 6910.7912 hectares (ha) in extent. The proposed activities will be undertaken within the EPL boundary.

This projected project falls under listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA). Prior to commencing of this proposed project, approval is required for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to be issued by the competent authority to the proponent, in terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012.

This Environmental Scoping Assessment report outlines environmental, social and economic likely impacts that the proposed exploration activities might have on all stakeholders involved. The identification of likely impacts that may occur through the planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the anticipated project. Evaluation of impacts include direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts.
It is vital to understand the nature of the anticipated project, to ensure that the impacts related with the project can be evaluated; and that mitigation measures are applied and observed by the Proponent at all times.

Below are the summarized possible impacts on the environment during the exploration project that were identified:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

A desktop study (literature review) of existing data was conducted in the study area to ensure the existence of the potential targets is viable. Traditional ways of trenches and shallow pitting will be used; reverse circulation drilling will be used for deeper targets. All holes that will be drilled will be covered completely. Likely negative impacts might include: noise pollution from drilling and heavy equipment/machines will be suppressed, air pollution from dust emission of drilling activities will be suppressed as well and the risk of ground water contamination from grease, lubricants, etc. will be monitored as recommended in the Environmental Management Plan for this proposed project to ensure that environmental measures and compliance is adhered to all the time for the duration of the project. Likely positive impacts of the proposed exploration activities will include: employment creation, skills and knowledge transfer.

Engagement with residents/community shall be undertaken by the proponent at all times to detect any concerns or issues; and to ensure that suitable mitigation and management measures are further established.

MME issues EPLs to different individuals/bodies for the exploration of minerals within the country for socio-economic development purposes.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This document serves to provide a detailed summary of the proposed project and the approach in which Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) became involved in the anticipated environmental assessment process; including a description of the exploration associated impacts (both negative and positive) that the anticipated project might have on the environment and the community at large; and possible mitigation measures for each identified impact.

1.3 Need and Desirability

Mining activities in Namibia is one of the major provider of the country's revenue (GDP); and one of the main economic sectors in the country. There are inadequate social benefits during exploration project activities associated with the project.

The below are the likely profits of the anticipated exploration project activities:

- Payment of yearly license charges to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Direct and in-direct socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made.
- Temporary opportunities for businesses/contractors/individuals that are involved in mineral explorations.
- Provision of temporary/fixed-term contractual employment opportunities.

1.4 Terms of Reference

Data/information was collected by making use of literature review, project site visit and the information provided by the proponent.

The possible environmental and social impacts were identified, and mitigation measures and recommendations are provided for in the attached Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The aims of this Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) report is to take note of the below:

- Identification of likely positive and negative environmental impacts.
- Assessment of the nature and extent of likely environmental impacts.
- Categorize a variety of management and controlling actions to mitigate the likely impacts to minimal or zero.
- Ensure that related stakeholders concerning the anticipated project are consulted and their views/suggestions are taken into consideration.
- Ensure that adequate information is provided to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as well as the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to make well and better informed decision regarding the planned project.

1.5 Assumptions and Limitations

- Certain information provided in this report is centred on literature review (research) of available documents and maps which the relevant institutions or private institutions are in possession of.
- It is anticipated that all permits or licence requirements, other than the ECC, associated with the anticipated project will be addressed as separate analyses and are not included in this Environmental Assessment process;
- It is projected that all the information provided by the Proponent and relevant authorities consulted, is true and that those above-mentioned have disclosed all accurate necessary information available;
- It is expected that there will be no changes to the project or the affected environment concerning this scoping report and implementation of the project that could greatly influence results, recommendations with respect to mitigation and managing and control;
- The assessment is focused on the key environmental, social and biophysical and legislative framework.

2. APPOINTED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The owner of EPL 8616 Ms. Regina Johanna Bezuidenhout (the proponent), appointed Epic Environmental Consultancy CC an independent environmental consultancy, to carry out an environmental assessment of the likely biophysical and socio-economic environmental impacts that could likely arise from the anticipated exploration project activity. The outcome of the Environmental Scoping Assessment is aimed at providing the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's (MEFT) Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) with enough information to make well informed decision on the permitting of an ECC for the proposed project.

3. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

According to the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its EIA Regulations of 2012, alternatives considered should be scrutinized to ensure that the project progression and decision-making process, likely environmental impacts, expenses, and practical viability have been considered leading to the greatest preference being acknowledged.

- Access Roads – Existing road networks will be used during the project, should any new access be created, it will be done with the permission of landowners and the relevant competent authorities.
- Minerals Occurrence Location: Several minerals economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some have already been explored by several companies over the years. There are no alternative locations considered for explorations.
- Equipments: The equipment choices considered by the proponent are considered adequate for the project. The proponent may opt to employ other improved equipment in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.
- Water supply: During the exploration project water will be brought to site from the nearest town/village. The alternative is to use existing boreholes or do a hydro search to drill a new borehole with permission from land owners and competent authorities.
- Power supply: Power will be sourced from a diesel generator; another alternative will be to use solar panels.

3.1 The No-go Alternative

If the proposed project does not take place, the residents will lose out on opportunities, which may possibly benefit the community. This proposed project can meaningfully contribute to the economy of our country as well; and basically enhance socio-economic benefits in the concerned region as well.

3.1.1 Proposed Exploration Procedures/Techniques

Exploration of the commodities will include determining the historical mineral occurrences; which will take into consideration surveys, drilling, trenching and sampling. A complete planning of trenching measurements and gravel

processing will be done by the proponent to have a better choice of investment requirements.

- Geological Mapping: This includes a desktop evaluation of geographical area maps and observations. The review of geological maps of the area and onsite ground observations and an update of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area (where possible).

- Lithology Geochemical Surveys: Rock samples will be collected and taken for analysis to be carried out by analytical chemistry laboratories to ensure if there is adequate/satisfactory quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Trenches and/or pits may be dug depending on the commodity. To make sure satisfactory risks mitigation, all diggings will be opened and closed straightaway after finding the required samples; and/or the sites will be fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed with the owner of land's permission and relevant authority.

- Geophysical surveys: This includes data collection of the substrata, the need for an aero-geophysical contractor might be needed by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the target area and are carried out to establish the mineralisation. Ground geophysical surveys may be carried out, where required using vehicle-mounted sensors or may be hand-held by staff members.

- Detailed Drilling (Invasive Method): Should any of the samples taken for analytical chemistry laboratories be found positive, holes will be drilled accordingly and more drill samples will be further collected/taken for investigation. Reverse circulation drilling may be considered for deeper targets, this method uses a pneumatic hammer which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. This method produces an uncontaminated big size sample comprised of rock chips. Whilst the Diamond drilling may be considered for better geological control and for carrying out processing trials.

Soil sampling usually comprises of small pits (±20cm X 20cm X 30cm) being excavated, where 1kg samples can be extracted and filtered to collect 50g of material.

When the drilling will yield positive results, the test quarrying is only a component of exploration activities, to be done at a very small-scale level on directed sites of the EPL, to support the Proponent to get adequate and dependable exploration data. Areas that will be found to contain good value rocks in profitable capacities will then be demarcated and a submission will be launched with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) for permitting of a valid mining license, of which a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be carried out for mining purposes. Consequently, it should be noted that this Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) procedure and its succeeding reporting will only cover exploration activities.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Locality

Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8616 is situated in Windhoek rural, Khomas Region. GPS coordinates (22°42'38" S & 17°47'37" E). The EPL can be accessed using the B6 road from the capital city (Windhoek) leading to Gobabis town; and turning right on the C23 road or Main road (M51).

The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8616 covers farm Omdraai No. 533 and Farm Middelplaas No. 117. In the licence area, there is already existing gravel roads and tracks that links to M51, C23 and the B6 road.

Refer to locality map below (Figure 1) for the representation of the location of the proposed project for the exploration activities for Base & Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Stones on EPL 8616 in Khomas Region.

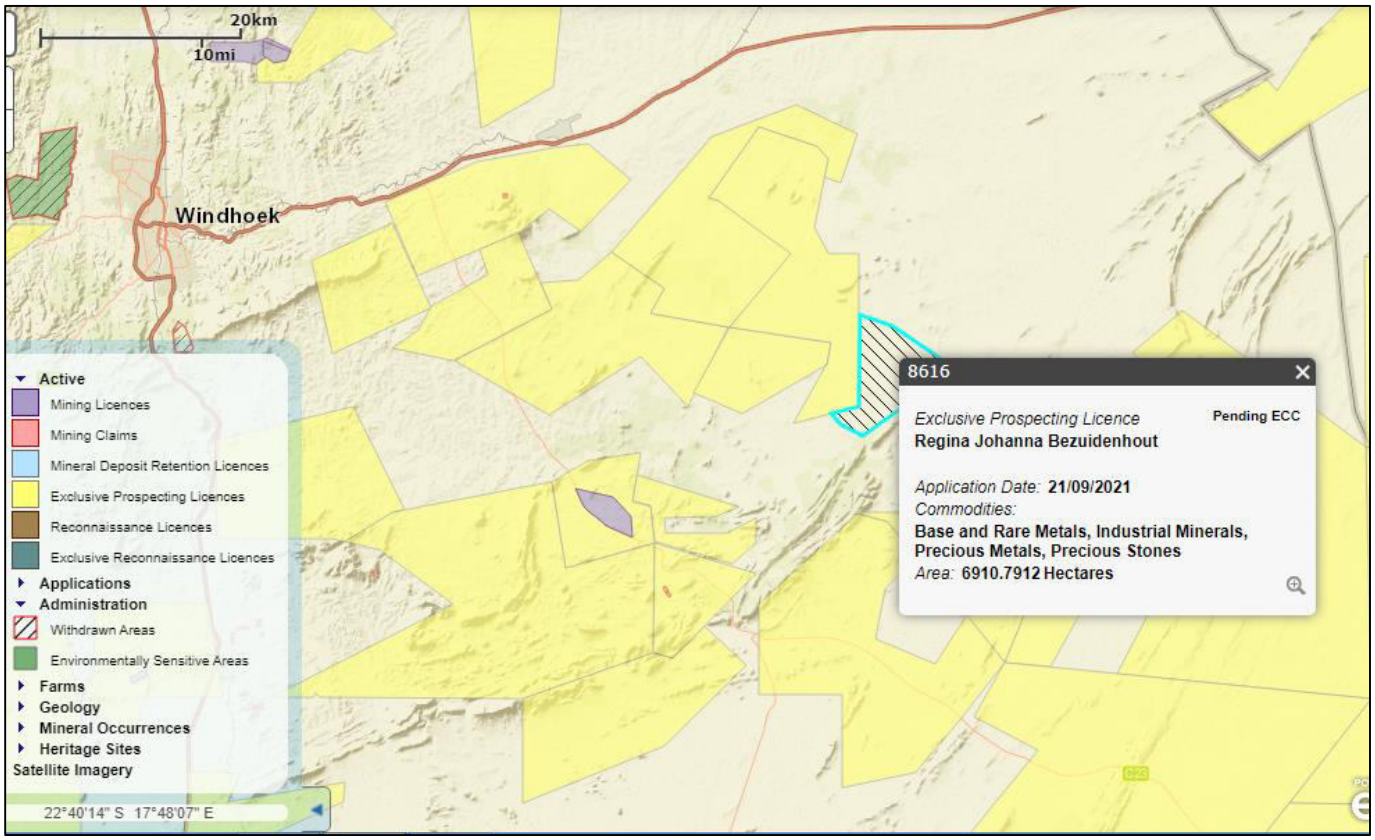

Figure 1: Shows the location of EPL 8616 in Windhoek Rural, Khomas Region (source: MME_Namibia's Mining Cadastre Map Portal).

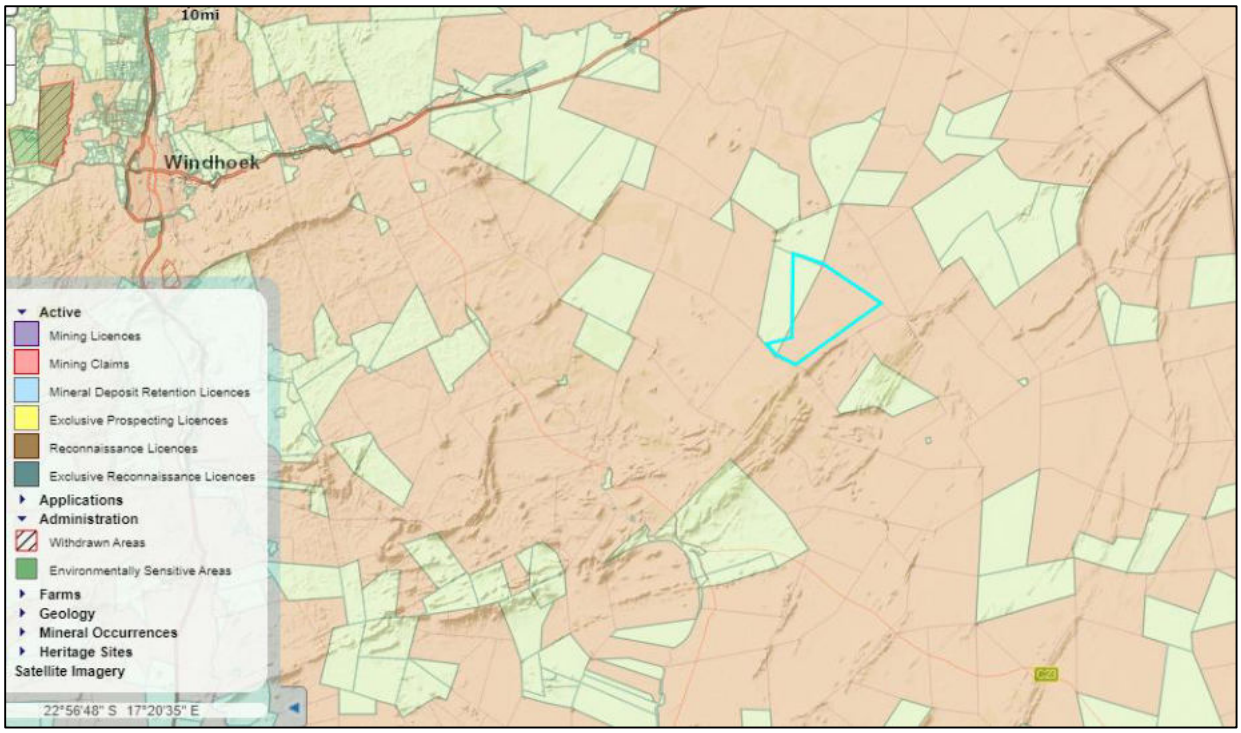

Figure 2: Shows the location of EPL 8616 and the surrounding farms.

5. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Environmental Requirement

Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007)

The Environmental Management Act (also referred to as the EMA), requires that for every activity which is listed under the EIA regulations, an Environmental Clearance Certificate must be obtained. The aim of the EIA is to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed activity.

According to the EMA, an EIA is a process of identifying, predicting, interpreting and communicating potential impacts to interested and affected parties (I&APs).

The following segments are pertinent to the proposed exploration works according to the EMA and it's EIA Regulations:

• *''3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).*

• *3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.*

• *3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.''*

Other related national regulations, policies, Acts and legislations are outlined on the next page.

5.2 Applicable Related National Legislations

Table 1: Related National Legislations

Legislation	**Applicability**	**Legislation Objective(s)**
The Namibian Constitution	To maintain the ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity by conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	"The state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies that are aimed at…maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and the biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both for present and future".
Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007	Legal requirement to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	The Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 promotes the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and provides for the process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the

		environment; and provides for incidental matters. The Act ensures that potential impacts are considered, a comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is carried out, all interested and affected parties are given a chance to comment/object on the project. The Act as well provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN notice No. 30 of 2012)	Provides guidelines for Environmental Assessments.	Provides procedures for Environmental Assessments.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No.33 of 1992 As amended Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Amendment Act 8 of 2008	Governs all mining activities in the country.	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Safeguards the public is protected from noise, dust and air pollution.	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.
Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013	Guarantees that the water systems are not polluted and that pollution control mechanisms are in place.	An Act to provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.
Environmental Policy Framework (1995)	Provides guidelines for EIA.	The Policy ensures that all developmental projects are subjected to environmental assessments so that all potential impacts are taken into consideration and incorporated into the planning and development stages.

Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	Regulates labour in general, remuneration, etc in the country.	The Labour Act regulates labour in general and protects the safety, health and welfare of employees. The regulation of 1997 relating to the safety and health of employees at work, sets out the duties of employers, welfare and facilities at the work place.
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	Promotes soil conservation.	The Act promotes the conservation of soil and the prevention of soil erosion.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	Provides protection and conservation of places and objects that has national heritage significance; and the registration of such places or objects.	The Act makes provision for the protection of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places And objects. Section 46 of the Act, further prohibits the removal, damage, alteration, excavation of national sites or remains; and Section 48, sets out the procedure for application and granting permits for exploration

		activities such as trenching, drilling, etc.
Hazardous substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	Controls the handling of hazardous substances such as fuel, fire, etc.	The Ordinance controls the handling of hazardous substances such as manufacturing, imports and exports to ensure human and environmental safety.

5.3 International Treaties and Protocols

According to Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution which provides for the enabling mechanism to ensure that all international treaties and protocols are ratified and include the below:

- World Heritage Convention, 1972.
- Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- The Paris Agreement, 2016.
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) on Mining and Energy.
- Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992.
- Basel Convention on the control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, 1989.
- Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998.

5.4 Permits

Permits associated with the anticipated exploration project activity are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Related permits to the planned project

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	Mineral rights ownership and prospecting authorization	3 years
Environmental Clearance Certificate	No listed activities are to be conducted without an approved ECC	3 years
Forestry Permits	Regulates the forest species to be cleared.	Temporary/permit dependent
Water abstraction	Regulates groundwater abstraction	2-5 years
Notice of intention to drill	Submitted prior to drilling Permit	Dependent
Fuel Installation Certificate	Regulates the amount of fuel product in control	3 months (temporary)/ permanent

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

PART 1: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING (Project commencement and registering with the Competent Authority).

- Includes meeting with the client, conversing about anticipated timeframes, logistics and project explanations.
- Involves literature review (desktop site Baseline analysis) and compilation of a Background Information Document (BID).
- Project registering with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) on the EIA online portal.
- Once the project is registered, the Environmental Commissioner recommends whether a complete Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Scoping Assessment is mandatory for the anticipated project.

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (INCLUDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- A comprehensive desktop baseline study and literature review in the study area is carried out by means of remote sensing to recognize and define possible sites which are probable to be impacted by the proposed project prior to site visit.
- The Environmental Consultants undertakes site visit to form a foundation for the assessment and define the sensitivity of the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment and the socio-economic benefits of the proposed project.
- Data or Information found throughout the site visit supplements the literature review and is used by the Environmental Consultant to:
  * Define the tangible possible risks related to the proposed project,
  * Make available useful mitigation measures to reduce the risks; and
  * Create commendations for additional revisions where needed.
- Likely participants (local governments, constituency offices, farmers etc.) are acknowledged and they are made aware of the proposed project. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) details is collected for upcoming communication associated to the proposed project.
- The Background Information Document (BID) normally prepared during part/phase 1 is shared with recognized and registered I&Aps during this

period. The BID summarizes proposed project information such as the project description of activities, project motivation, likely impacts, and EA process that will be followed.

- Comments, inputs, issues or concerns raised up by I&APs during the progression are noted for consideration in the Environmental Assessment report and development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

PART 3: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSSESSMENT REPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

- This is the data analysis phase suitable methods are used to yield proper project outcomes; merging of the results in the method of a report that will be made available to the client for appraisal and remarks. The EMP is drafted to mitigate and manage the identified impacts in the ESA report.

7. IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

Below are the likely impacts associated with the anticipated exploration project on EPL 8616 that were identified and assessed; and will be discussed further in the Environmental Management Plan in more detail:

7.1 Likely Positive Impacts

- Socio-economic development (through employment creation);
- Skills and knowledge transfer;
- infrastructure interrelated development benefits;
- Better support for local businesses in the area (through the purchasing of equipment spare parts, greases, food, etc.);
- Better local economic development and economic growth.

7.2 Likely Negative Impacts

- Surface and groundwater pollution/contamination: There is no surface water in the area as it receives rainfall occasionally, and communities rely on groundwater. Consequently, to avoid putting pressure on this scarce resource, the project will source water offsite and transport it in water tankers.
- Impact on Air quality, Dust and Emissions: The likely cause of air pollution would be dust and fumes produced by project vehicles and/or trucks, diesel power-driven machinery; and dust from drilling.
- Waste generation
- Soil disturbance: Likely causes of soil contamination comprise petrochemical spills/leaks from vehicles, water trucks, drill rig, fuel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted fuel tank for fuel storage.
- Biodiversity loss and habitat destruction: likely cause of the minimal clearing of plants/vegetation will be to make way for access roads (where required) and possibly put up temporary staff accommodation onsite during field exploration for the exploration team.
- Alien Invasive Species (AIS): Plants that are introduced accidentally or deliberately into a natural environment (exploration/study area) where they are not usually found; and this may or might negatively have serious consequences on the new environment. They represent a threat on the native plant
- Safety and Health
- Visual and Sense of Place: Exploration project activities generally leave marks on the local landscape when rehabilitation is not done properly, this

normally depend on the site features, methods used during exploration and the depending on the site characteristics, exploration method and power/intensity of the activities.

- Noise Disturbance: Noice from drilling and/or heavy machinery/ equipments.

7.3 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are well-defined as *"those that result from the consecutive, incremental, and/or collective effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to in this document as growths add-on to other existing, intended, and/or reasonably estimated future ones"*.

From this scoping assessment conducted, the below cumulative impacts are outlined below:

- Decreased visual impact and sense of place;
- Increased loss of vegetation and habitant;
- Increased benefits to the farm owners and local contractors; and
- Employment opportunities, skills and knowledge transfer.

7.4 Infrastructure and Services

No water will be sourced or abstracted from the local boreholes unless with permission from the Farm owners or relevant authority/ministry, as all the water required for the proposed project will be carried in and stored in tanks/containers onsite. Water will be used cautiously and (re-used where possible).

No firewood will be collected onsite or from neighbouring farms without farm or land owner's permission. No connection will be made to the national power network. Solar will be used. Waste containers will be provided on-site to ensure safe disposal of waste generated on-site. All waste generated will be disposed of at the local dumpsite/landfill. Sewerage will be disposed in a way that does not pollute the environment. Provision of a two-way radion will be made available to ensure the exploration team communicate efficiently at all times.

Personnel may be required to stay at the exploration site in campsites or in existing housing rented from the property owner if possible. All workers will be provided

with adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The high-risk operational/functioning sites will be demarcated.

8. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

8.1 Physical Environment: Climate

8.1.1 Rainfall

The month with the highest number of rainy days is February (15.9 days). The month with the minimum rainy days is August (0 days).

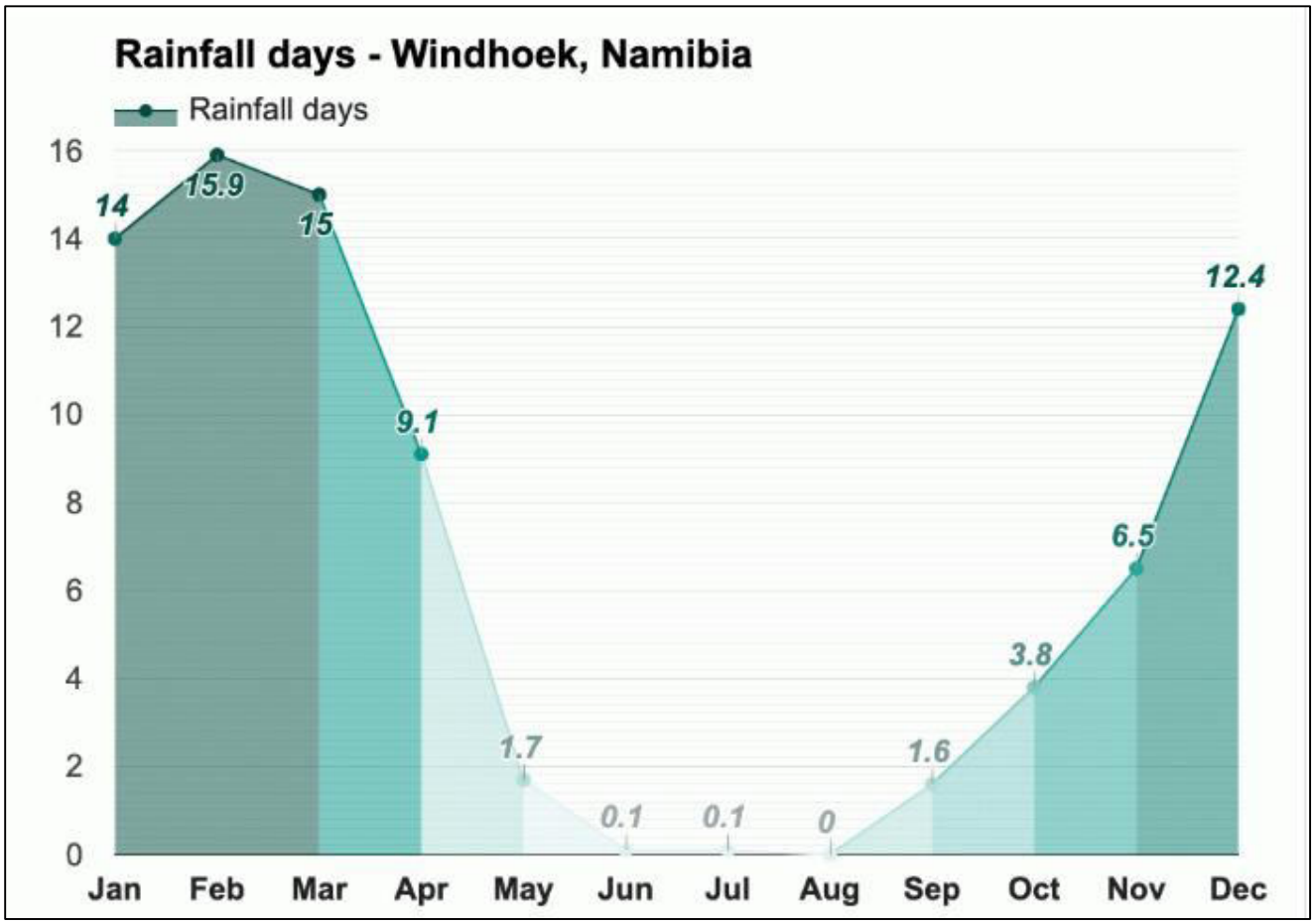

Figure 3: Shows Average Rainfall in Windhoek and Surrounding areas (weather-atlas, 2022).

8.1.2 Wind Speed

The windiest month that has the highest average wind speed in the study area is October at 12.6km/h. The quietest month with the lowest average wind speed is March at 9.3km/h.

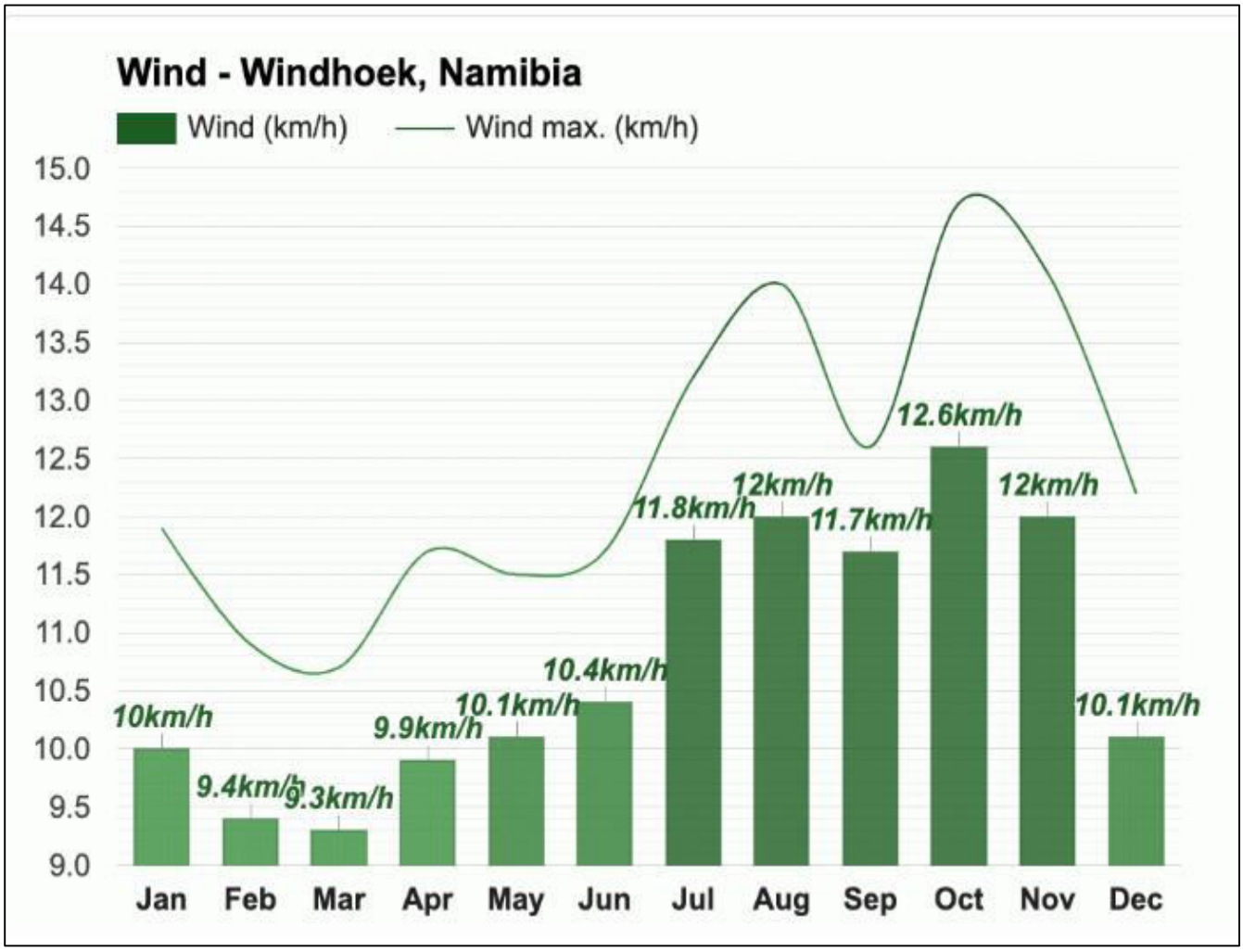

Figure 4: Shows Average Wind Speed in the study area (weather-atlas, 2022).

8.1.3 Temperature

The month that has the highest average low temperature is January at 18.9°C. The coldest month that has the lowest average low temperature is June-July at 6°C.

The warmest months that has the highest average high temperatures are October and November at 29.5°C). The month that has the lowest average high temperature is July at 19.8°C.

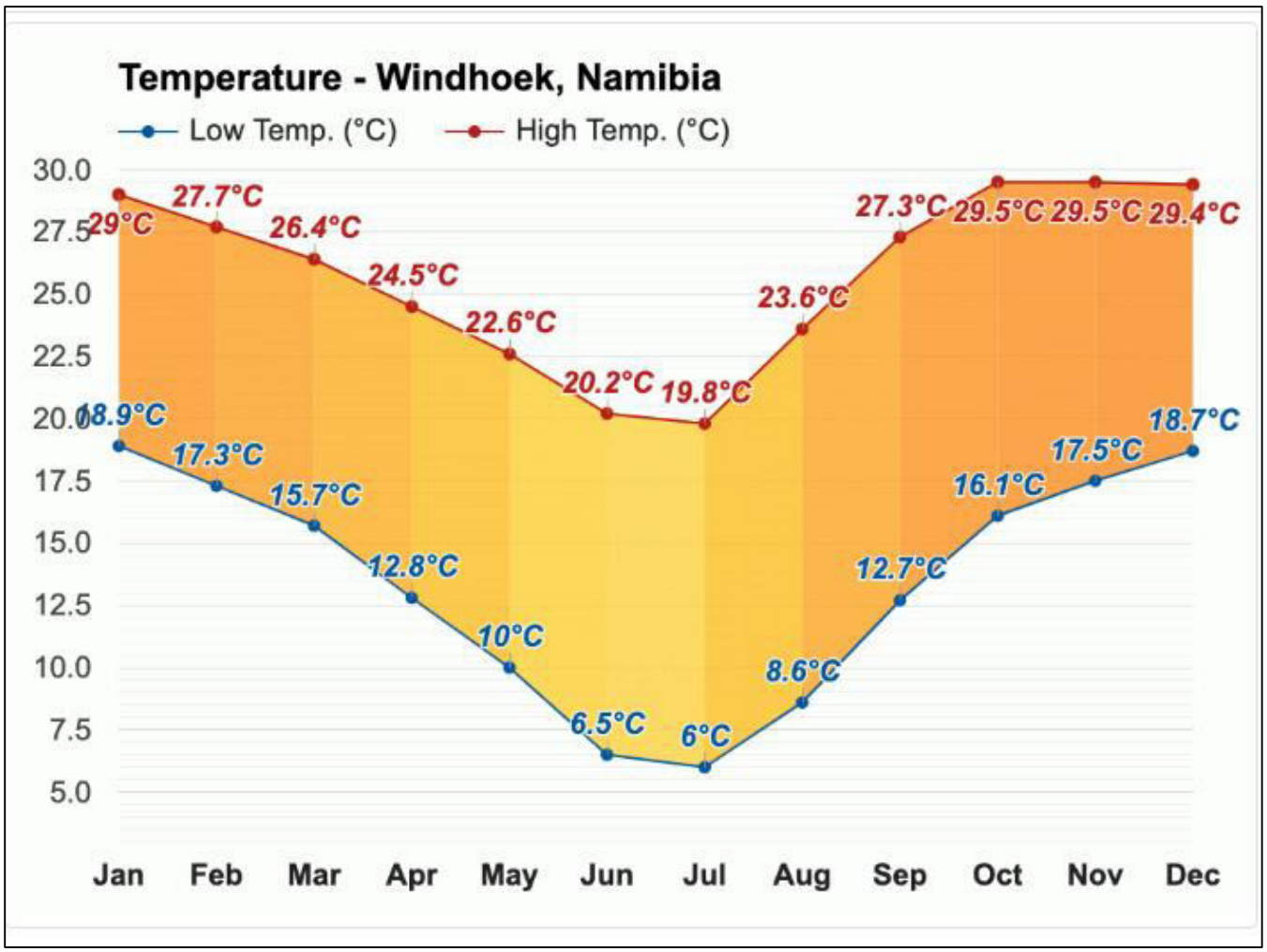

Figure 5: Average Minimum and Maximum Temperature in and surrounding the study area (weather-atlas, 2022).

8.1.4 Pressure

The month that has the highest atmospheric pressure is July at 1021.3mbar. The month that has the lowest atmospheric pressure is January 1010.7mbar.

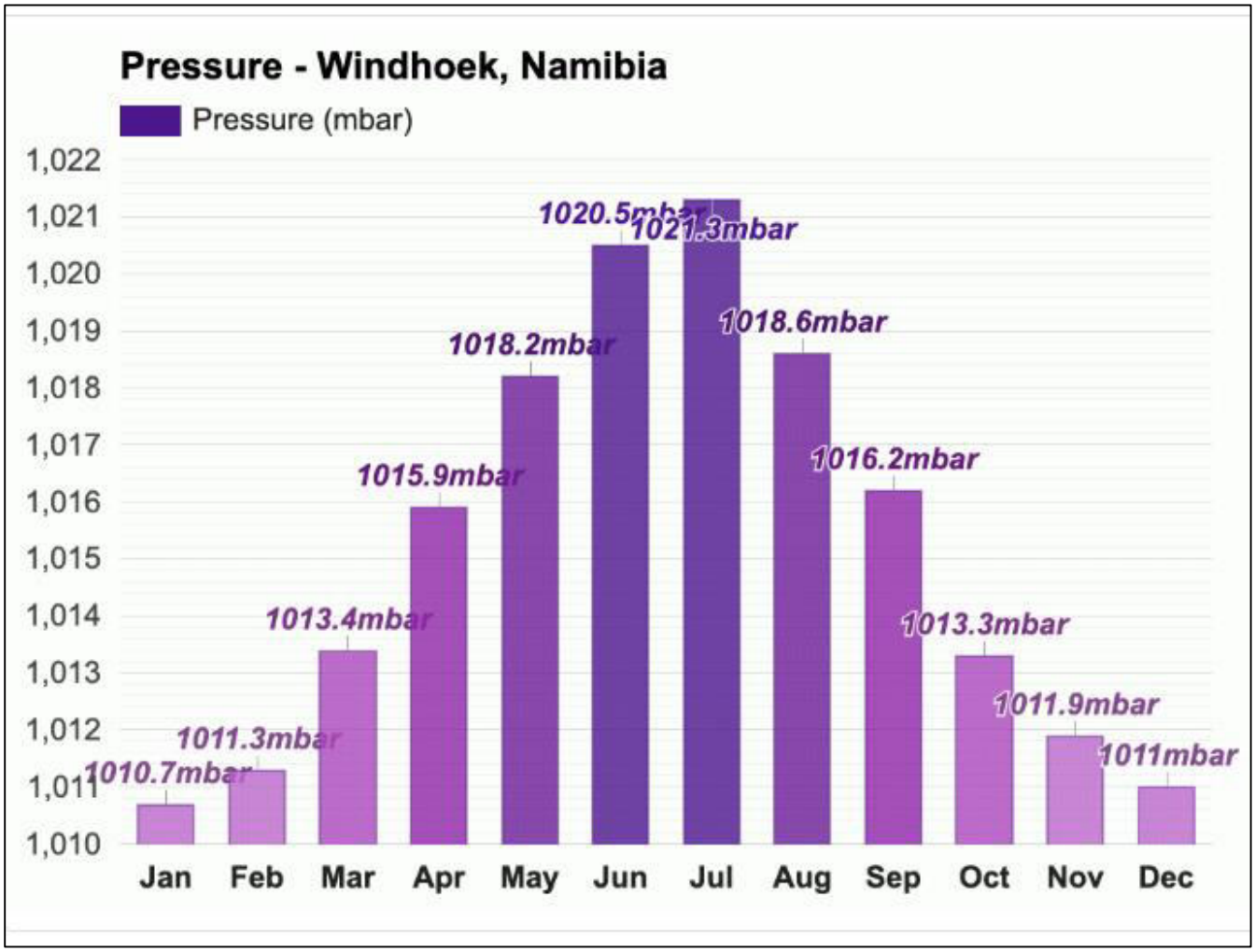

Figure 6: Shows Average Pressure

8.1.5 Humidity

The month that has the highest relative humidity is March at 51%, and the months with the lowest relative humidity are September and October (19%).

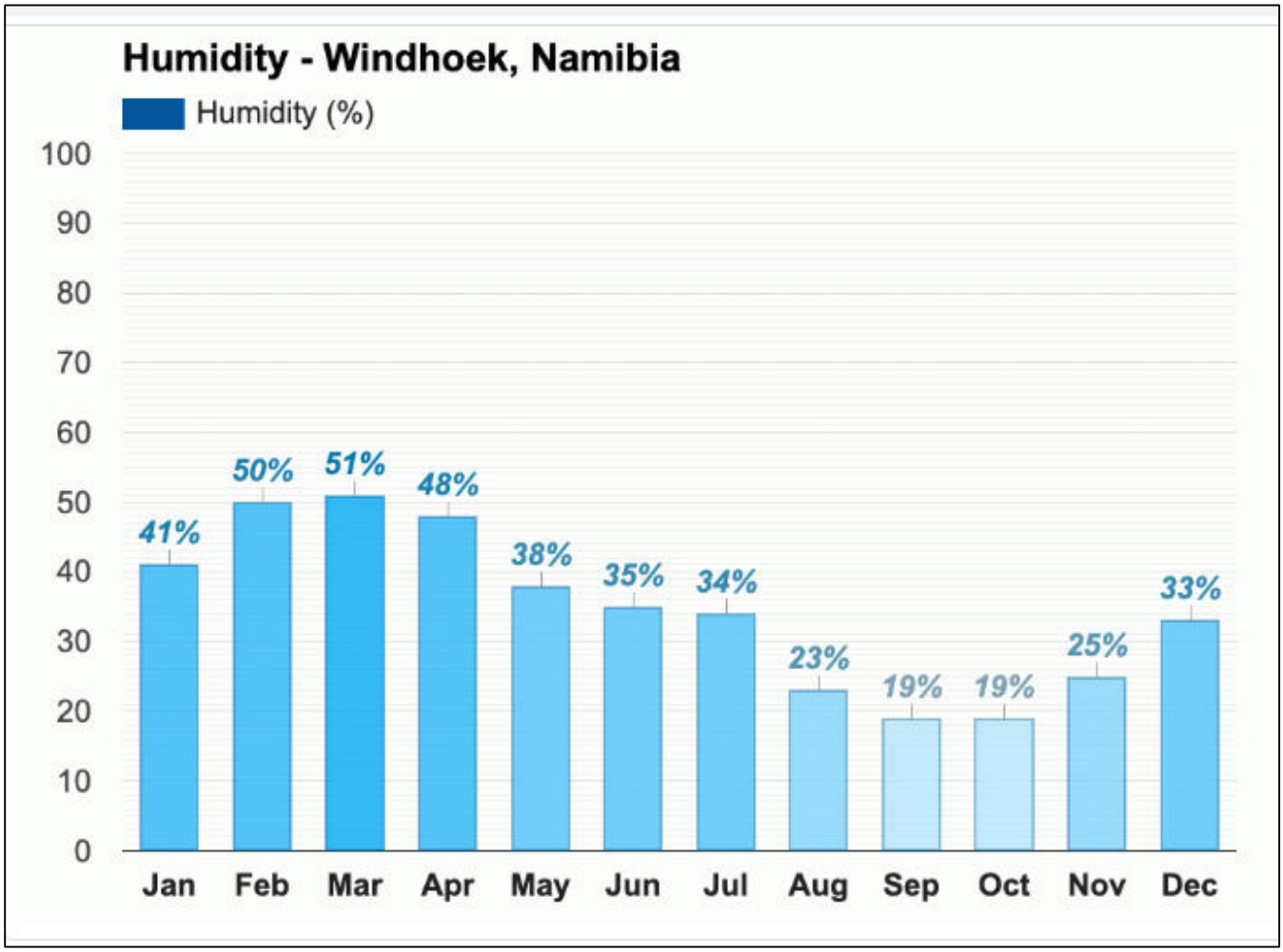

Figure 7: Average Humidity in and surrounding the study area.

8.1.6 Archaeology

There are no known heritage sites or sites of archaeological importance in the study and surrounding area.

8.1.7 Geology, Hydrology and hydrogeology

According to`the abstract by Christelis and Struckmeier (2011), the study area falls within the Hochfeld-Dordabis-Gobabis ground water area that stretches to the Eastern border of the country.

The geological structure is complex, Mokolian intrusive is one of the oldest rocks observed in the surrounding areas of the study. Damara sequence dominates the area, comprising of mostly of Khomas rocks, Kuiseb formation quartz-biotile schists, amphibolite and amphibolite schists. Most part of the EPL is mountainous, drained in the direction of the ephemeral Seeis, White Nossob and Black Nossob rivers. The Nossib group consists of the sedimentary rocks filling synclines sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates and subordinate schists.

The Eastern part of Windhoek has both alluvial and fractured acquifers which are found along the riverbeds of Seeis River.

8.1.8 Land Use in the Study and Surrounding Area

Most common land use in the study and surrounding area is livestock farming.

8.2 Biophysical Environment

The wider area including the study area falls within the Highland Savannah (Giess, 1971), or semi-arid Highland Shrubland with vegetation structure categorized as shrubs and low trees (Mendelsohn et al, 2009).

8.2.1 Flora Diversity

The total plant diversity of all species in the overall area of Windhoek is considered to be high, estimated to be around 400 to 499 species and plant endemism is also considered high. More than 35 endemic species are estimated to occur in the overall Windhoek area (Cunningham, 2010). Terrestrial species diversity in the Windhoek area is regarded as "average to high". With overall terrestrial species considered "high" (Mendelsohn et al, 2009).

The greatest significant shrub/tree species in the general Windhoek area include: Commiphora dinteri, Cyphostemma bainesii, Cyphostemma currorii and Heteromorpha papillosa. The most expected significant grass species in the area is the endemic setaria finite which is related to ephemeral drainage lines (Cunningham, 2010).

Figure 3: Shows the Geology, Topography and Vegetation in the study area.

Figure 4: EPL 8616

8.2.2 Fauna Diversity

According to Mendelsohn (2002), species from the broad area are projected that at least 80 species of reptile, 9 amphibian, 71 mammal and 199 bird species occur, of which a large quantity are endemics species in the area. Endemics species include at least 31% of the reptiles, 22% of the amphibians, 14% of the mammals and 4.6% of all the birds known (64% of the Namibian endemics).

Mammal species range around 46-60,bird species range between 171-200, reptiles range between 61-70, frogs 8-11 and insects 16-17 (Mendelsohn, 2002).

8.2.3 Dominant Soil

The most dominant soli in the Khomas region is the lithic leptosol soil. Lithic leptosol soil is a very shallow soil over hard rock or a deeper soil that is particularly gravelly and/or stony. Leptosols can be found on hard rocks or where erosion has kept pace with soil formation or removed the top of the soil.

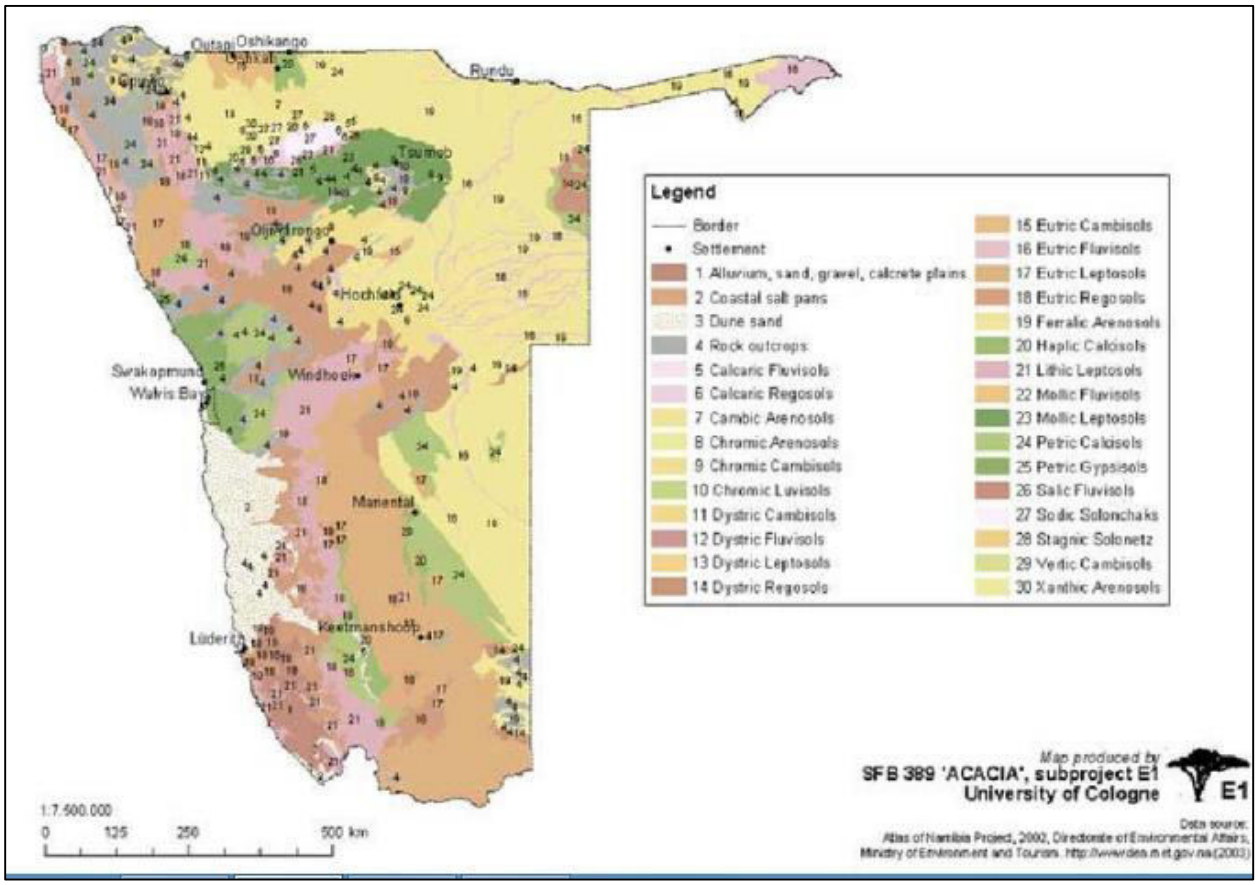

Figure 5: Major soils in Namibia (Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Major-soil-types-of-Namibia-The-northern-part-of-the-country-is-dominated-by-fluvisols_fig1_284283213)

8.3 Socio-Economic Environment

According to the Namibian 2011 Population and Housing Census, the Khomas region population was estimated to be around 342, 141 people (16.2%) of the national total population (NSA, 2013).

The Khomas region had an estimated number of 119.217 households and the average number of persons per household was 3.5 in 2016 (NSA, 2016). The most common languages spoken in the Khomas region include Oshiwambo (47%), Afrikaans (16%), Otjiherero (13%) and Damara/Nama (10%). The literacy level in the Khomas region from age 15+ remained at 97% (NSA, 2011).

The region is subdivided into political constituencies: Tobias Hainyeko, Windhoek West, Windhoek East, Samora Machel, Katutura East, Katutura West, Soweto, Windhoek Rural, Khomasdal North and Moses /Garoeb.

Table 3: Windhoek rural constituency selected census indicators (2011)

Indicator	**Windhoek Rural Constituency**
Population size	
Males	12, 087
Females	10, 167
Total	22, 254
Age composition percentage (%)	
<15 years	31
15-59 years	62
>60 years	8
Number of households:	6, 330
Average size per household	3,3
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	119
Literacy rate (15+ years) in percentage (%)	88
Education (15+ years) % : Left school	74
Presently in school	10
Never attended school	14

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

As specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (paragraphs 7 and 21), public participation/involvement/consultation is a requirement and an essential element in the environmental assessment.

Engaging with interested and affected parties (IAPs) in the anticipated exploration project on EPL 8616 allowed all parties involved to be better informed offering all stakeholders the opportunity to share their concerns, comments and/or suggestions.

The public consultation procedure was guided by the below process:

Stakeholders Identification: Main stakeholders were identified and recorded as Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs).

Authority Consultation: Considerations of the proposed activities with the relevant authorities was followed.

Newspaper adverts: 4 x newspaper adverts to inform the public about the proposed project whereby interested and affected parties were to register as IAPs was published. Adverts appeared in two (2) newspapers for two (2) consecutive weeks.

BID and Public Notices: Circulation of the Background Information Document to recorded IAPs and posters on notice boards was done.

Public Participation Meetings: IAPs and neighbouring community were invited to a consultation meeting; to record and integrate their comments, concerns and/or suggestions/recommendations/objections, but not even a single call or email was received from the public. Thus, the meeting didn't take place.

Comments and Response Report: The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2012) recommends the duration to provide comments after notification by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner of the EA procedure as 14 working days and was adhered to.

NB: No comments/Issues/views/suggestions/recommendations/objections was received from the public.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

Auction

Livestock

agra Auctions

BXB ELITE AUCTION - DIGITAL AND ON-SITE

TUESDAY, 08 NOVEMBER 2022

AGRA / BANK WINDHOEK RING - WINDHOEK 18:00

OFFER:
25 Bulls
28 Females

BREEDERS:
Aurora Braunvieh
Dorka Braunvieh
Endelela Chianina
Colorado Bonsmaras
Etobra Brahman
Boserf Brahman
JLB Brahman

ENQUIRIES:
Paul Klein
081128 6731
AGRA WINDHOEK
061290 9226

AGRA-Auctions

Environmental Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8616 KHOMAS REGION.

This notice serves to inform potential interested and affected parties that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 as follows:
Project: Proposed Exploration of Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Stones.
Location: Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8616 is situated approximately 65km outside Windhoek.
Public Participation Meeting information will be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments/ suggestions in writing to the below email address by requesting the Background Information Document no later than 25 November 2022.
Email address:
nkenviro.consultancy@gmail.com
Cell: 081 209 7875

residential, businesses, accommodation and remainders as streets. The proposed will trigger activities listed under the Envir Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), that may not be Environmental Clearance Certificate be I&APs are hereby invited to register, re Information Document (BID), and subr **info@greengain.com.na** or **jkondja@ day to submit inputs is on 25 Novem**

The need for a public meeting will be consultation and communicated to a

For more information:
Mr. Joseph Kondja Amushila
Cell: +264 811422927 or 0813380114

Council's Special Consent Notice template:

Take notice that Eudeli Private School, the legal owners of Portion 146 of the Farm Gobabis Townlands No. 114, would like to apply to the Municipality of Gobabis in terms of Clause 7 of the Gobabis Town Planning Scheme for **Council's Special Consent to operate a Place of Instruction.**
Portion 145 of the Farm Gobabis Townlands No. 114 is zoned as "Special" in terms of the Gobabis Town Planning Scheme. Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Gobabis Municipal Council and with the applicant in writing before 18 November 2022.

Applicant:
Eudeli Private School
P. O. Box 57 Gobabis
0810377888
Mrs. Desiree Mitatide

Classifieds

Advanced Environmental Agency

ENVIRONMETAL IMPACT ASSESMENT FOR MINE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL no :8777 IN ERONGO REGION UIS.

Advanced environmental agency cc consultant herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulation 21 of the Environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the mine exploration activity.

PROPONENT: TESS ENGENEERING CC
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: MINE EXPLORATION
LOCATION: UIS(ERONGO REGION)

Interested and Affected parties (I & AP) are invited to register with advanced environmental agency consultants for comments on the Proposed mine explorations on Epl NO: 8777 activity within 14 days of the advertisement starting from the 11/4/2022.

Registration can be done by requesting of the Background information document provided in the email below. Any persons having any objection to the email below by: **4.NOVEMBER 2022 TO 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

Email: info.advanceenviroment@gmail.com
Cell: 081-4801644

EPIC Environmental Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8616 KHOMAS REGION.

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Boserf Brahman
JLB Brahman
ENQUIRIES:
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MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY

10. REHABILITATION AND DECOMMISSIONING

It will be the accountability of the proponent to conduct the decommissioning implementation which will be as per the Proponent's Decommissioning & Rehabilitation Plan.

A complete decommissioning execution should be carried out by the proponent, which should include the following:

- Demolishing and removal of all temporary and permanent structures;
- Disturbed areas to be prepared accordingly;
- Provide for a safe and steady landform well-matched with the envisioned final use;
- Retrieval of topsoil; any building rubble should be disposed of at local dumpsite/landfill and rehabilitation monitoring should be done.

As for rehabilitation, the below should be followed:

- Proponent must ensure to keep the disturbed areas to a minimum;
- Plants should not be removed only where required;
- Careful exploration should be implemented to ensure that the entire site is not cleared and affected; the topsoil should be filled back as soon as possible where the soil was removed.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Exploration projects have moderately nominal negative impacts to low or zero significance. Active implementation of the EMP by the Proponent or the Proponent's Representative will lessen the significance of probable negative impacts that cannot be avoided totally.

The positive importance in this proposed project, is in the social impact that will be recognized due to likely direct and indirect temporary jobs linked with the project activity; and the possibility of the proposed project contributing to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

Should a mineral resource be found, which requires a Mining Licence (ML) during the projected project, the Proponent will have to obtain the required licence from the Ministry of Mines and Energy; and an EIA will have to be conducted.

Consequently, Epic Environmental Consultancy CC recommends that the anticipated mineral exploration project activity receive an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) provided that: the Environmental Management Plan is followed or complied with at all times; and ensure that all required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities are acquired or renewed as required; that the Proponent and all project workers or contractors to fulfil the legal requirements leading the proposed project and its related activities; site areas where exploration activities have stopped to be rehabilitated to the pre-exploration state; and that Environmental Compliance monitoring reports to be compiled and submitted to MEFT.

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