



ECC
ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY



ECC-88-338-REP-25-D

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT PLUS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7212 FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS
AND PRECIOUS METALS IN THE KUNENE REGION**

PREPARED FOR VOTORANTIM METALS (PTY) LTD



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TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as Votorantim or the proponent), intends to undertake exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 7212 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals in the Kunene Region.

The proposed project triggers listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012, therefore an environmental clearance certificate is required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. This environmental scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be submitted to the competent authority as part of the application for the environmental clearance certificate.

The proposed exploration activities on EPL 7212 will likely include soil sampling, ground geophysical surveys (audio-magneto telluric, induced polarization and magnetic ground surveys), geological mapping, and exploration drilling on selected target areas to be defined. Some limited bush-clearing in bush encroached areas may be carried out, for the creation of working areas and access tracks where necessary. All sites of activity will be managed according to stringent environmental requirements that Votorantim upholds in its exploration projects. Access agreements will be entered into with all farmers / holders of private ground which may be accessed.

The exploration activities will commence as soon as an environmental clearance certificate has been granted by the Environmental Commissioner and activities are expected to be conducted over a 3-year period, which is the duration of the exploration licence. However, the period of each phase of the exploration programme may vary and will be refined as geological information becomes available.

EPL 7212 is located within the Karstveld vegetation type of the Acacia tree-and-shrub savanna Biome as well as thornbush woodland (Mendelsohn *et al.*, 2002). The vegetation structure in the proposed area can be broadly classified as woodland. The area supports a high terrestrial diversity of animal and plant life, with the plant diversity in the area supporting more than 500 species.

The impacts of exploration activities with respect to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic. There will be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery that will impact the immediate vicinity but will be of short duration. Additionally, there will be associated drilling and machinery noise, which could be a disturbance to immediate neighbours, but this will be of short duration.

Through further investigation, it was determined that the effects from noise are considered to be of minor significance, however with additional mitigation, the significance is reduced to low. The additional mitigation measures include:

- Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1km of their property;
- Activities will be minimized to allocated daylight working hours;
- Continual engagement with residents shall be undertaken by the proponent to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures shall be further agreed; and
- Noise suppression measures shall be applied if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents.

EPL 7212 is located partially in the Owambo Basin (north) and the Kunene South Groundwater Basin (south). The area is underlain by dolomites, which show a high potential of groundwater with an increased potential where fractures and faults occur on a local scale. The aquifer is also reliable, as it is frequently recharged and water quality is generally of a high standard (Mendelsohn *et al.*, 2002). The potential for contamination from the proposed activities is regarded as minimal. Protection of water quality is addressed in the EMP.

This study concluded that a potential environmental risk, which may require further investigation, is related to the cumulative impacts as a result of visual disturbance, nuisance of noise and the loss of sense of place. Receptors are farm owners, neighbours, tourists and visitors. The visual disturbance and loss of the sense of place is considered to be of moderate significance, however with additional mitigation, the significance can be reduced to minor. These additional mitigation measures include:

- Positioning of drill equipment in such a way that it is out of sight from human receptors;
- Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or livestock;
- Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property; and
- Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon.

The overall potential impact of this proposed project is not considered significant as it does not widely exceed recognised levels of acceptable change, does not threaten the integrity of the receptors, and it is not material to the decision-making process. The assessment is considered to be comprehensive and sufficient to identify impacts, and it is concluded that no further assessment is required.

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMT	Audio-Magneto telluric
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
NDP5	Fifth National Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IP	Induced Polarization
I&AP	Interested and affected parties
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NSA	Namibian Statistics Agency
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
RAB	Rotary Air Blast (drilling)
RC	Reverse Circulation (drilling)
TB	Tuberculosis
WHO	World Health Organization

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty) Ltd intends to undertake mineral exploration activities on EPL 7212 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals in Kunene Region (refer to Figure 1).

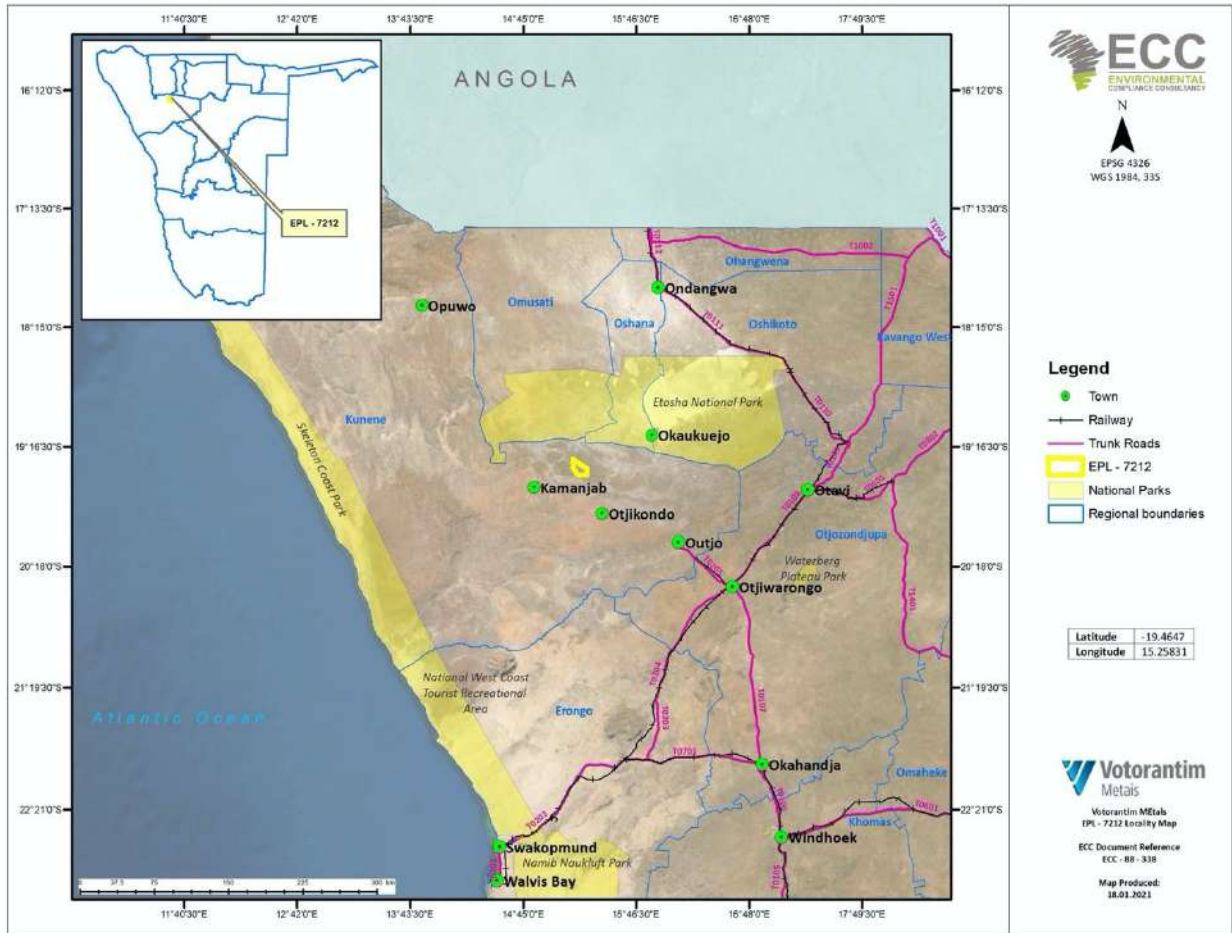


FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF EPL 7212

Figure 2 provides more detail about the location of the EPL in relation to access routes. The proposed project area lies mainly near the C40 road that runs between the Kamanjab and Outjo towns. EPL 7212 is located approximately 25 km north east of the town of Kamanjab and northwest of Outjo. The D2695 road can be used to access the site (Figure 2). The Etosha National Park is located to the north of the EPL.

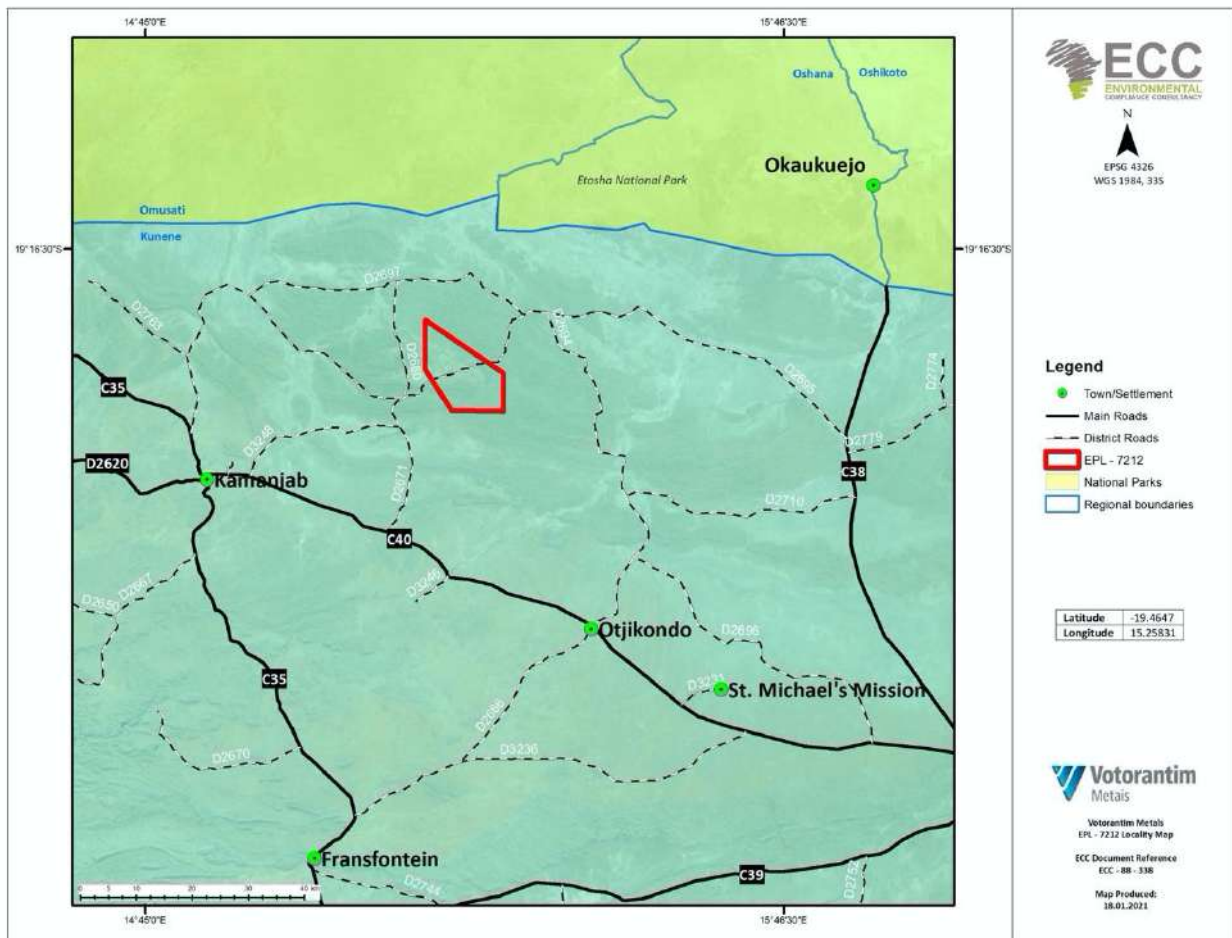


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF EPL 7212 IN RELATION TO ACCESS ROUTES

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been engaged by the proponent, to undertake the ESIA and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and its regulations.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study for the proposed project. This scoping report has been outlined in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, promulgated in 2012 (referred to herein as the EIA Regulations).

An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the relevant competent authorities; the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

ECC has prepared this report. ECC's terms of reference for the assessment is strictly to address potential effects, whether positive or negative and their relative significance, explore alternatives for technical recommendations and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

This report provides information to the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the proposed project. The objectives are to:

- Provide a description of the proposed activity and the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, and the location of the activity on the site;
- Provide a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity;
- Identify the laws and guidelines that have been considered in the assessment and preparation of this report;
- Provide details of the public consultation process;
- Describe the need and desirability of the activity;
- Provide a high level of environmental and social impact assessment on feasible alternatives that were considered; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including cumulative effects.

In addition to the environmental assessment, an EMP (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. An EMP has been developed to provide a management framework for the planning and implementation of exploration activities. The EMP provides exploration standards and arrangements to ensure that the potential environmental and social impacts are mitigated, prevented and/or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and that statutory requirements and other legal obligations are fulfilled.

1.3 THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The details of the proponent are set out in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - PROPONENTS DETAILS

CONTACT	POSTAL ADDRESS	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
VOTORANTIM METALS NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD Mr Eckhart Freyer Mrs. Yvonne Hass	P O Box 97957, Windhoek, Namibia	efreyer@iway.na	+264 81 124 7342

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ECC, a Namibian consultancy (registration number Close Corporation 2013/11401), has prepared this scoping report and impact assessment on behalf of the proponent. ECC operates exclusively in the environmental, social, health and safety fields for clients across southern Africa, in both the public and private sectors. ECC is independent of the proponent and has no vested or financial interest in the proposed project, except for fair remuneration for professional services rendered.

All compliance and regulatory requirements regarding this EIA report should be forwarded by email or posted to the following address:

Environmental Compliance Consultancy

PO BOX 91193
Klein Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
Email: info@eccenvironmental.com

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required to undertake listed activities in terms of the Act and its regulations. Listed activities triggered by the proposed project in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations are as follows:

TABLE 2 - LISTED ACTIVITY RELEVANT TO THE ESIA

LISTED ACTIVITY	SCREENING DETAILS RELEVANT TO THE PPROJECT
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LISTED ACTIVITY	SCREENING DETAILS RELEVANT TO THE PPROJECT
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES (with relevance here only to exploration activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other forms of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other forms of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed project operates under a licence that permits the construction of temporal exploration campsites, drill sites and access roads. o Furthermore, this listed activity infers the provisions of the Act under a different licence category as a basis upon which certain activities qualify for an EIA. The Act defines prospecting and exploration activities under the lawful ownership of an EPL. An EPL excludes any mining activities, but includes activities strictly relating to exploration work. Hence the current project strictly focuses on exploration and not mining. - Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ground exploration activities may include soil and stream sediment geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, geological mapping and drilling within EPL 7212. - Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed project will explore for base and rare metals, and precious metals.
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Due to the exploration activities, groundwater will need to be abstracted, or sourced, particularly for the drilling phase. It is intended that water will be obtained from existing boreholes in the proposed project area, in liaison with landowners. Any additional borehole drilled for the intention of abstracting water for use on site should be permitted by the authorities in the form of an abstraction permit.
FOREST ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that required authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The proposed project may require limited vegetation clearing in bush encroached areas for access tracks and site camps. Specially protected plant species will not be cleared without approval from the competent authority.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substance Ordinance, 1974. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The storage and handling of hydrocarbons (diesel fuel) on site may trigger pollution events if done incorrectly. - Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to

LISTED ACTIVITY	SCREENING DETAILS RELEVANT TO THE PPROJECT
	<p>existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drilling activities may emit dust into the atmosphere.

1.6 TERMINOLOGIES APPLIED IN THIS REPORT

This section provides definitions of key terms to enable the reader to form a technical understanding of the type of work associated with exploration programmes.

- **REMOTE SENSING** techniques in mineral exploration enable explorers to evaluate large areas of the earth remotely without having to undertake ground-based exploration operations. Remote sensing may be used to map the geology and structure that potentially localise the ore deposits, or may be used to identify rocks, which have been hydrothermally altered. Remote sensing involves the use of aircraft and satellite-based equipment to obtain the data to record spectral data from the surface of the earth. Remote sensing includes a number of tools and techniques including geographical information systems, radar and sonar. Typically, satellites or a high-flying aircraft are used in the data collection process. It is a useful tool when searching for minerals and can give an indication of where deposits could be located. Remote sensing aids in narrowing down the field survey area and help to identify target areas that may be considered for mapping.
- **GEOLOGICAL MAPPING** of outcrops is used to describe the primary lithology and morphology of rock bodies as well as age relationships between rock units. Mapping is a crucial part of refining subsurface targets, as it provides structural information and can be used to predict the subsurface geology. This will be conducted concurrently with the geochemical sampling.
- **GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING** (soil and rock sampling) is a non-invasive technique to determine the existence and extent of mineralization and a potential resource. Geochemical data are used to focus on areas of higher mineral potential as the project advances and help to define drill targets. They assist the company to drill more selectively and thereby increase the chances of intersecting mineralised zones during exploration and reduce the overall footprint of exploration and environmental impact in the area. Geochemical surveys will be the first ground exploration method to be undertaken by the proponent in the licence area.
- **SAMPLING** - Selecting a fractional but representative part of the soil or rock for analysis.
- **GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS**, including magnetic and Induced Polarization (IP) techniques, may likely be undertaken, as appropriate, to collect data that give an indication of essential rock properties, particularly at depth. They are also used to map the geological

structures. IP surveys involve sending electrical currents into the ground, measured via electrodes along linear cut-lines up to 3 km long to provide access to electrical cables. Small holes in the ground (0.2m x 0.2m x 0.3m) will be required for IP electrodes every 25 or 50m along a survey line. Copper sulphate solution will be used to improve the conduction of electrodes during the IP survey. The majority of EM techniques are completely non-invasive, and operate by sending electromagnetically induced currents into the ground. EM surveys are conducted along the same linear traverse lines. A variation is the Audio-Magneto Telluric (AMT) technique, in which surveys utilize the same lines and small holes in the ground, but without the application of high voltage electrical currents. These surveys may also be effective in locating water-bearing formations at depths up to 100m.

- **RAB DRILLING** (Rotary Air Blast drilling) is an open-hole technique that injects compressed air down the drill pipe and recovers the drill-chip fragments, on the outside of the drill stem.
- **DIAMOND DRILLING** entails the use of a diamond-studded drill in order to obtain core samples of two cm or more in diameter. Bio-degradable drill additives will be used during diamond core drilling. Soil, rock and drill core samples will be temporarily stored at the site office. Exploration activities are usually undertaken in phases, with periods of no field activity between them, whilst awaiting analytical results, and the integration and interpretation of data to decide on the next phase of exploration.

2 APPROACH TO THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The aim of this assessment is to determine which impacts are likely to be significant (the main focus of the assessment); scope the available data and any gaps which need to be filled; determine the spatial and temporal scope; and identify the assessment methodology.

Scoping of the ESIA was undertaken by the ESIA team. The scope of the assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed project against the receiving environment obtained through a desk-top review, available site-specific literature, monitoring data and site reports.

ECC's terms of reference for the assessment is strictly to address potential effects, whether positive or negative and their relative significance, explore alternatives for technical recommendations and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The ESIA methodology applied here has been developed using the IFC standards and models (IFC, 2012; 2017), in particular Performance Standard 1: *'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts'* which establishes the importance of:

- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects;
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and
- The client's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for an EIA and EMP (GRN, 2008) as well as the international and national best practice documents to our disposal and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process.

This impact assessment is a formal process in which the potential effects of the project on the biophysical, social and economic environments are identified, assessed and reported, so that the significance of potential impacts can be taken into account when considering whether to grant approval, consent or support for the proposed project.

The process followed through the basic assessment is illustrated in Figure 3 and detailed further in the following sections.

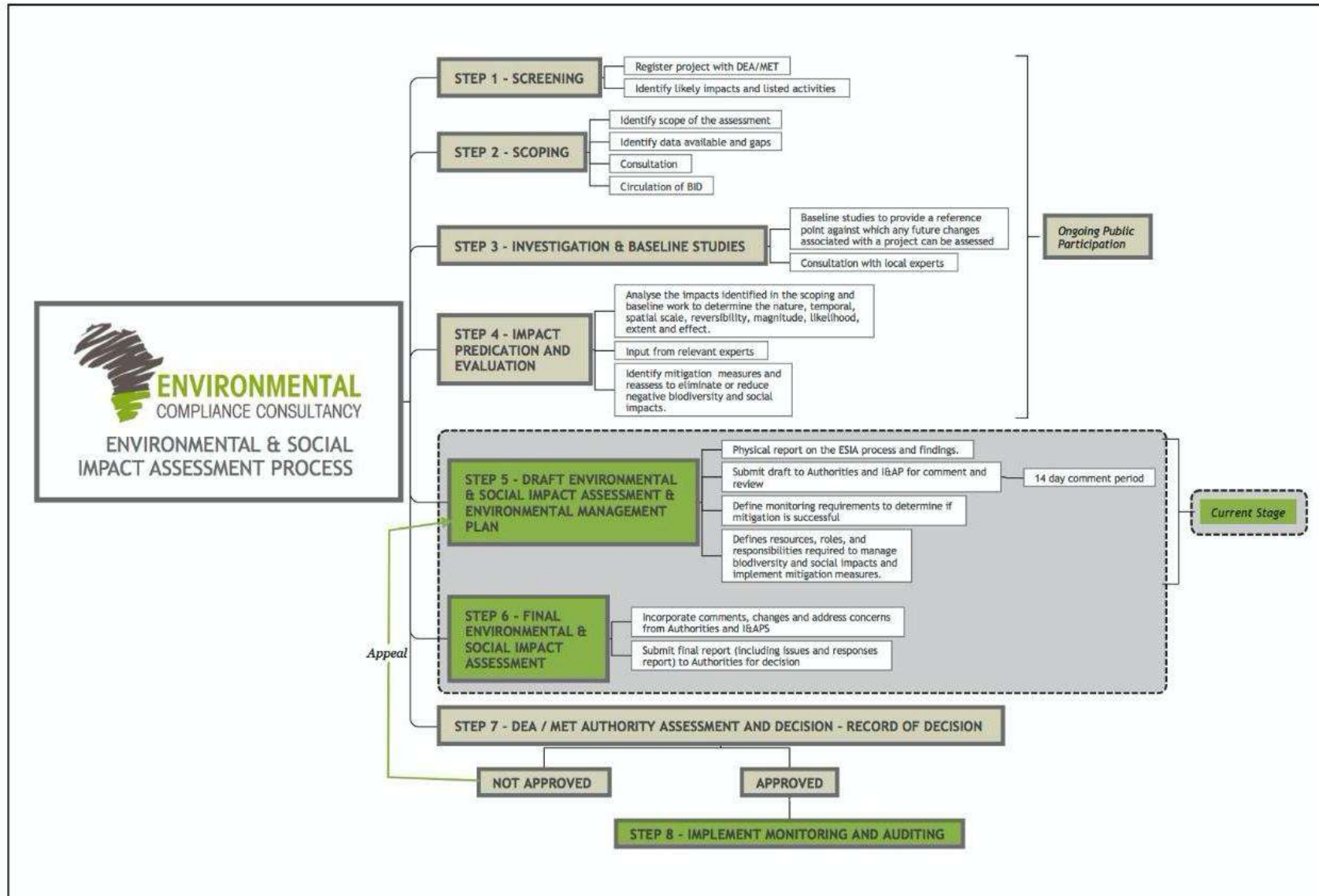


FIGURE 3 - ECC SCOPING PROCESS

2.3 SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The first stages in the ESIA process are to register the project with the DEA / MEFT (completed) and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered as a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations and if significant impacts may arise from the project. The location, scale and duration of project activities will be considered against the receiving environment.

It was concluded that an ESIA (e.g., scoping report and EMP) is required, as the proposed project is considered as a listed activity and there may be potential for significant impacts to occur.

2.4 SCOPING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Where an ESIA is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aims of this stage are to determine which impacts are likely to be significant (the main focus of the assessment); scope the available data and any gaps which need to be filled; determine the spatial and temporal scope; and identify the assessment methodology.

The screening phase of the project is a preliminary analysis to determine ways in which the project may interact with the biophysical, social and economic environment. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phases are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA process. The details and outcome of the screening process are discussed further in sections 6 and 7.

Subsequently, scoping of the ESIA was undertaken by the ESIA team. The scope of the assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed project against the receiving environment obtained through a high-level desktop review. Feedback from consultation with the client and stakeholders also informed this process.

The following environmental and social topics and subtopics were scoped into the assessment:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Limited goods and services procurement within the local economy.
- Limited direct employment opportunities from the local area.

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Dust emissions
- Soil and geology
- Terrestrial ecology
- Terrestrial biodiversity (including fauna and flora)

- Groundwater (potential cumulative impact). Water management suggestions are contained in the EMP, and
- Cultural heritage

2.5 BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies are undertaken as part of the scoping stage, which involves collecting all pertinent information about the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured.

For the proposed project, baseline information was obtained through a desktop study, focussing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed project, verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Section 5.

A robust baseline is required in order to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a project can be assessed, and it allows for suitable mitigation and monitoring actions to be identified.

The existing environment and social baseline for the proposed project were collected through various methods:

- Desk-top studies
- Consultation with stakeholders, and
- Engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). See Appendix C.

2.6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

Impact identification and evaluation involves predicting the possible changes to the environment as a result of the project. The ECC methodology was applied to determine the magnitude of an impact and whether or not the impact was considered significant and thus warrant further investigation. The impact prediction and evaluation methodology used is presented in Section 6 of this report. The findings of the assessment are presented in Section 7.

2.7 ESIA CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are requirements in terms of Section 21 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations for a project that requires an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component in the EIA process, aimed at achieving transparent decision-making, and can provide many benefits.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement process are to:

- Provide information on the project to I&APs: introduce the overall concept and plan;
- Clarify responsibility and regulating authorities;
- Listen to and understand community issues, concerns and questions;
- Explain the process of the EIA and timeframes involved; and
- Establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

2.7.1 INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

EPL 7212 overlaps with several farms (Figure 4). One district road, the D2695 (Figure 2) runs in an east-west direction through the EPL and provide access to the farms that overlap with and border the EPL. All owners of the farms that overlap or border EPL 7212 were identified as I&APs, as well as the relevant authoritative bodies. Other I&APs were identified through invitations such as the newspaper advertisements and site notices.

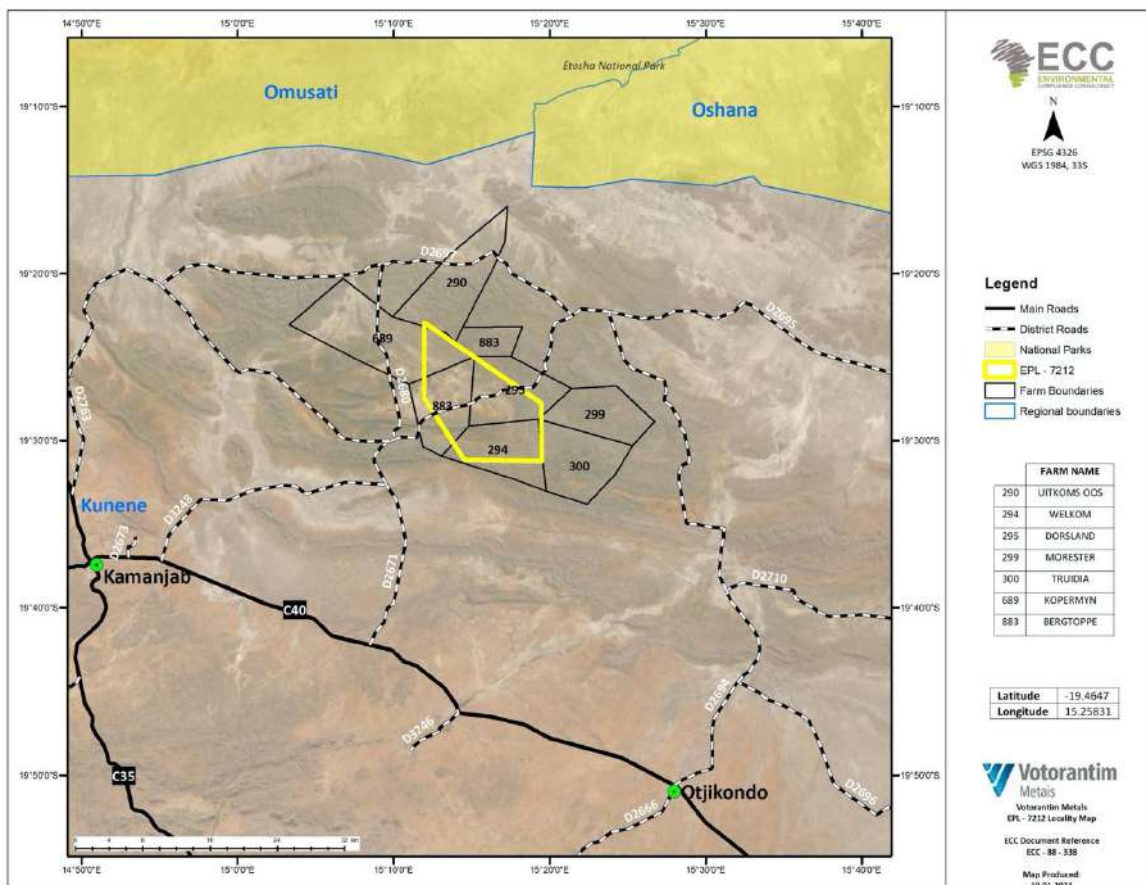


FIGURE 4 - LOCATION OF EPL 7212 RELATIVE TO NEIGHBOURING FARMS

2.7.2 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Non-Technical Summary (NTS) presents a high-level description of the proposed project; sets out the ESIA process and when and how consultation is undertaken; and

provides contact details for further project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The NTS was distributed to registered I&APs and the NTS can be found in Appendix B.

2.7.3 NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices regarding the proposed project and associated activities were circulated in three newspapers namely the 'Republikein, the Namibian Sun, and Allgemeine Zeitung' on the 16th and 23rd February 2021 (see Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public about the project and enabling I&APs to register any comments and interest raised for the project.

2.7.4 SITE NOTICES

A site notice ensures neighbouring properties and stakeholders are made aware of the proposed project. The notice was set up at the boundary of the EPL as illustrated in Appendix C.

2.7.5 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, for the purpose of registering I&APs, no public meeting was held during the public consultation period, as it was not deemed necessary for this project. Moreover, the public has not raised any interests or requests for a meeting to be held.

2.7.6 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

The I&APs were encouraged to provide constructive input during the consultation periods. Matters of concern raised during the initial round of consultation are presented in Appendix C. However, no issues or concerns were raised by the I&APs during the initial consultation period.

The public review period of the scoping report and the EMP was set 30 April -11 May 2021 for a seven-day period. The public was provided an opportunity, to send any comments on the draft reports to be included and addressed, where applicable, in the final documentation. The call for review of the draft documents were also forwarded to the two relevant farmer's associations called the Biermanskool Boervereniging and the Kamanjab farmers association. No material comments on the contents of the scoping report and EMP were received from I&APs. One I&AP alerted the consultant to his logistical issues experienced in accessing the documentation on account of his unreliable reception and network strength.

2.8 DRAFT ESIA AND EMP

This report and EMP for the project's environmental clearance includes an assessment of the biophysical and social environment, which satisfies the requirements of Step 5 (Figure 3).

The ESIA report documents the findings of the assessment process, provides stakeholders with the opportunity to comment and continue consultation and forms part of the environmental clearance application. The EMP provides measures to manage the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project and outlines specific roles and responsibilities to fulfil the plan.

This ESIA report focuses on the significant impacts that may arise from the proposed project as described in Step 4 (Figure 3). These impacts are discussed in Chapter 6.

This ESIA report was open to stakeholders and I&APs for consultation for a period ending on the 11th of May 2021, according to the mandatory requirement of 7 days as set out in the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012. ECC however, does accept any comments raised after the official deadline period provided and will consider such as part of the environmental assessment process. The aim of this stage was to ensure all stakeholders and I&APs have the opportunity to provide final comments on the assessment process and findings and register their concerns.

2.9 FINAL ESIA AND EMP

The final ESIA report and associated appendices will be available to all stakeholders on the ECC website www.eccenvironmental.com. All I&APs are informed via email. The ESIA report and appendices will be formally submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, DEAF as part of the application for an environmental clearance certificate.

2.10 AUTHORITY ASSESSMENT AND DECISION MAKING

The Environmental Commissioner in consultation with other relevant authorities will assess if the findings of the ESIA presented in the ESIA report is acceptable. If deemed acceptable, the Environmental Commissioner will revert to the proponent with a record of decision and any recommendations.

2.11 MONITORING AND AUDITING

In addition to the EMP being implemented by the proponent, a monitoring strategy and audit procedure will be determined by the proponent and competent authority. This will ensure key environmental receptors are monitored over time to establish any significant changes from the baseline environmental conditions caused by project activities.

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 3 provides a list of applicable legislation and the relevance to the project. An environmental clearance is required for any activity listed as per Government Notice No 29 of 2012 of the EMA.

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

TABLE 3 - LEGAL COMPLIANCE

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
<p>Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 clearly defines the country’s position in relation to sustainable development and environmental management. The constitution refers that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the following:</p> <p><i>“Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present, and future ...”</i></p>	<p>The proponent is committed to engage the local community for the proposed project by providing local opportunities, as well as exploring for recourses that could be to the benefit of Namibians.</p>
<p>Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992</p>	<p>Provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, disposal of, and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia.</p> <p>Section 50 (i) requires <i>“an environmental impact assessment indicating the extent of any pollution of the environment before any prospecting operations or mining operations are being carried out and an estimate of any pollution, if any, likely to be caused by such prospecting operations or mining operations”</i></p> <p>Section 50 sets out that in addition to any term and condition contained in a mineral agreement and any term and condition contained in any mineral licence, it shall be a term and condition of any mineral licence that the holder of such mineral licence shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exercise any right granted to him or her in 	<p>The proposed activity is prospecting for minerals; hence it requires an EIA to be carried out as it triggers listed activities in the Environmental Management Act and its regulations. This report presents the findings of the EIA.</p> <p>Work shall not commence until all conditions in the Act are met, which includes an agreement with the landowners and conditions of compensation have been agreed.</p> <p>The project shall be compliant with Section 76. With regards to records, maps, plans and financial statements, information, reports, and returns submitted.</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	<p>terms of the provisions of this Act reasonably and in such manner that the rights and interests of the owner of any land to which such licence relates are not adversely affected, except to the extent to which such owner is compensated.</p> <p>Section 52 sets out that the holder of a mineral licence shall not exercise any rights conferred upon such holder by this Act or under any terms and conditions of such mineral licence</p> <p>(a) In, on or under any private land until such time as such holder.</p> <p>(i) Has entered into an agreement in writing with the owner of such land containing terms and conditions relating to the payment of compensation, or the owner of such land has in writing waived any right to such compensation and has submitted a copy of such agreement or waiver to the Commissioner.</p>	<p>As the proponent will need to access privately owned land the proponent will ensure Sections 50 and 52 are complied with.</p>
<p>Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2012)</p>	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.</p> <p>It sets the principles of environmental management as well as the functions and powers of the Minister. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to project development. The Act states an ESIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application.</p> <p>The MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The Department of Environmental Affairs under the MEFT is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.</p>	<p>This environmental scoping report (and EMP) documents the findings of the environmental assessment undertaken for the proposed project, which will form part of the environmental clearance application.</p> <p>The assessment and report have been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and associated regulations.</p>
<p>Water Act, No. 54 of 1956</p>	<p>Although the Water Resources Management Act, No 11 of 2013 has been billed, but not</p>	<p>The Act stipulates obligations to prevent pollution of water. Should</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	<p>promulgated, it cannot be enacted as the regulations have not been passed – so the Water Act 54 of 1956 is still in effect. This act provides for <i>“the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes; to make provision for the control, in certain respect and for the control of certain activities on or in water in certain areas”</i>.</p> <p>The Department of Water Affairs within the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) is responsible for the administration of the Act.</p> <p>The Minister may issue a permit in terms of the regulations 5 and 9 of the government notice R1278 of 23 July 1971 as promulgated under section 30 (2) of the Water Act no. 54 of 1956, as amended.</p>	<p>wastewater be discharged, a permit is required. The EMP sets out measures to avoid polluting the water environment.</p> <p>Measures to minimise potential groundwater and surface water pollution are contained in the EMP.</p> <p>Abstraction of water from boreholes requires an abstraction permit. Abstraction rates need to be measured and reported to the authorities in accordance with the requirements of this legislation. In addition, annual reporting on the environmental impacts of water abstraction is recommendable. Should the project require drilling and abstraction of water from underground sources, an application should be submitted to the authorities.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971)</p>	<p>Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.</p>	<p>This will be taken into consideration during the intention of the works to be undertaken within EPL 7212 site. Measures in the EMP set out methods to avoid soil erosion.</p>
<p>The Forestry Act, No. 12 of 2001 as amended by the Forest Amendment Act, No. 13 of 2005</p>	<p>Section 22 requires a permit for the cutting, destruction or removal of vegetation that are classified under rare and or protected species; clearing the vegetation on more than 15 hectares on any piece of land or several pieces of land situated in the same locality which has predominantly woody vegetation; or cut or remove more than 500 cubic metres of forest produce from any piece of land in a period of one</p>	<p>The planned project activities will include minimal vegetation clearing to support exploration activities. The necessary permit should be obtained from the MEFT, where the application should satisfy that the cutting and removal of vegetation will not interfere with the conservation of</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	year.	soil, water or forest resources.
<p>National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.</p>	<p>The Act provides provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.</p> <p>Section 55 stipulates that exploration companies must report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a heritage permit needs to be issued</p>	<p>There might be potential for heritage objects to be found on site, therefore the stipulations in the Act have been taken into consideration and are incorporated into the EMP.</p> <p>Section 55 compels exploration companies to report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a permit needs to be issued before the find can be disturbed. In cases where heritage sites are discovered the 'chance find procedure' will be used</p>

3.2 NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME

TABLE 4 - NATIONAL POLICIES

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
Vision 2030	<p>Vision 2030 sets out the nation’s development programmes and strategies to achieve its national objectives. It sets out eight themes to realise the country’s long-term vision.</p> <p>Vision 2030 states that the overall goal is to improve the quality of life of the Namibian people to a level in line with the developed world.</p>	<p>The planned project shall meet the objectives of Vision 2030 and shall contribute to the overall development of the country through continued employment opportunities.</p>
The Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)	<p>NDP5 is the fifth in the series of seven five-year national development plans that outline the objectives and aspiration of Namibia’s long-term vision as expressed in Vision 2030. NDP5 is structured on the pillars of economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance. Under the social transformation pillar is the goal of improved education.</p>	<p>The planned project supports meeting the objectives of NDP5 by creating specialised or skilled opportunities for employment to the nearby community and the Namibian nation.</p>
Minerals Policy	<p>The Minerals Policy was adopted in 2002 and sets guiding principles and direction for the development of the Namibian mining sector while communicating the values of the Namibian people. It sets out to achieve several objectives in line with the sustainable development of Namibia’s natural resources. The policy strives to create an enabling environment for local and foreign investments in the mining sector and seeks to maximise the benefits for the Namibian people from the mining sector while encouraging local participation, amongst others.</p> <p>The objectives of the Minerals Policy are in line with the objectives of the Fifth National Development Plan that include reduction of poverty, employment creation and economic empowerment in Namibia.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Minerals Policy are in line with the objectives of the NDP5, i.e., reduction of poverty, employment creation, and economic empowerment in Namibia. The proposed project conforms to the policy, which has been considered through the EIA process and the production of this report.</p>
Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007	<p>The Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007 (Regulations relating to the Occupational Health & Safety provisions of Employees at Work promulgated in terms of Section 101 of the Labour Act, No. 6 of 1992 - GN156, GG 1617 of 1 August 1997)</p>	<p>The proposed project will comply with stringent health and safety policies, including the compulsory use of specific PPE in designated areas to ensure adequate protection against health and safety risks. Proper storage and</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
		labelling of hazardous substances are required. The project will ensure employees in charge of and working with hazardous substances needs to be aware of the specific hazardous substances in order not to compromise worker and environmental safety.

3.3 PERMITS AND LICENCES

3.3.1 EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE

The EPL7212 was granted on the 06th of November 2020 and expires on the 05th of November 2023. In terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, an EPL may be renewed; however, it may only be extended twice for two-year periods if demonstrable progress is shown. Renewals beyond seven years require special approvals from the Minister MME, 2018.

Such renewals are subject to a reduction in the size of the EPL. When a company applies for renewal of an EPL, the application must be lodged 90 days prior to the expiry date of the EPL or, with good reason, no later than the expiry date (MET & MME, 2018).

If renewal is applied for, the MME must review the renewal application and make any comments and/or recommendations for consideration by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Rights) Committee (MPMRC). Amendments and revisions may be required for the EIA and EMP. Due consideration must be given when renewing the licence to ascertain whether there is justification to renew the licence. Once an EPL expires and a new EPL is issued, even if it is to the previous holder, the full screening process must be followed with a full ESIA process, before operations may commence (MET & MME, 2018).

The permits and license that may be relevant to the proposed projects are outlined in Table 6.

TABLE 5 - PERMITS AND LICENCES REQUIREMENTS

PERMIT AND LICENCES	RELEVANT AUTHORITY	VALIDITY/DURATION
WATER ABSTRACTION PERMITS	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Permit dependent
EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE	Ministry of Mines and Energy - Windhoek	3 years
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DRILL	Ministry of Mines and Energy - Windhoek	To be submitted prior to drilling

3.4 WORLD BANK STANDARDS

The IFC is a member of the World Bank Group and is the largest global development institution focusing on the private sector in developing countries. Its standards have become a global benchmark for environmental and social performance. They form the basis for the Equator Principles (IFC, 2013), a voluntary environmental and social risk-management framework used by 77 financial institutions worldwide. The Equator Principles are a framework and set of guidelines for evaluating social and environmental risks in project finance activities and apply to all new projects with a total capital cost of US\$10 million or more, no matter what industry sectors, without geographic requirement. The Equator Principles are not applicable to this specific project.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Namibia is relatively rich in a variety of minerals, and mining has always been a critical sector of the Namibian economy. The sector contributes significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), through taxation, royalties, fees, and equities as well as export revenues. For this reason, exploration activities are encouraged in Namibia and the vision of the Minerals Policy being to "further attract investment and enable the private sector to take the lead in exploration, mining, mineral beneficiation and marketing" supports the development.

The proposed project is in line with this vision and has the potential to create short term and limited employment and to contribute to the national income. In the event that exploration activities are successful, and a resource with commercially viable mineral concentrations can be defined, the exploration operations can potentially transcend into mining operations which can result in multiple socio-economic benefits to the region and the country at large.

4.2 EXPLORATION

It is the process of sampling / collecting fragments of the earth's layers for testing of each sample's mineral composition, grade, and spatial dispersion to acquire an informed perspective of the target area's ore potential. Deep probing is achieved through ground geophysical surveys and drilling.

4.3 EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

Exploration work will be entirely conducted by dedicated professional geological, geophysical consultants as well as drilling consultants and companies.

The exploration activities will be executed and managed from the Votorantim Exploration Office in Otavi. Field exploration activities, using techniques as discussed below, are anticipated to be carried out over the licence validity period.

Existing tracks shall be used as far as reasonably practical. In the event that new tracks are required they will be developed by hand or by use of a bulldozer, terrain dependent. Vegetation clearing will be limited to clearing for access tracks and site camps, should additional areas be cleared for exploration activities the Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001 and its regulations will be complied with (the relevant forestry permits will be applied for if required). Any established or large trees or specially protected plant species shall not be removed, and access tracks will be routed to avoid these wherever possible and permits will be obtained as necessary. Impacts and effects of the geochemical surveys and drilling programmes are likely to be low.

4.3.1 EXPLORATION SCHEDULE

The schedule of activities that may be undertaken for the project is presented in Table 5.

TABLE 6 - SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE UNDERTAKEN

PHASE	DATE	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Phase 1	Exact commencement date unknown	Planning – Remote sensing studies and planning phases for the prospecting program will require two-six months.
Phase 2	Exact commencement date unknown	Geochemical sampling will be undertaken concurrently with geological mapping for approximately two-six months.
Phase 3:	Exact commencement date unknown	<p>Geophysical surveys will then be carried out over a period of about two (2) months after which the project will advance to reverse circulation or core drilling.</p> <p>Diamond drilling and possible Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling may occur, and the number of holes and aerial extent will be determined by the geochemical and geophysical anomalies obtained. AMT, IP and magnetic ground surveys shall be undertaken to measure chargeability, conductivity and magnetic susceptibility of the rocks.</p> <p>The duration of drilling programs is variable, and usually depends on the information that is gained from drilling. Applications for the environmental clearance certificate, along with all required permits will be submitted during this period should a renewal of the EPL be required.</p>

4.3.2 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

During the exploration phase double and single cab vehicles will be used to transport workers to, from and around the site. Field activities will be organized from the exploration office in Otavi. Contractor's camp infrastructure may include tents and chemical toilets, to be temporarily set up on the site. A drill rig (track-mounted) will be brought to site for core drilling, along with a water truck and supporting equipment (rods truck, water and fuel bowsers, and RC compressor) for use during drilling. Drilling equipment, diesel fuel and consumables shall be brought to the exploration site to support exploration activities as and when needed.

4.3.3 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

Four to eight possible job opportunities are foreseen during the exploration phase and workers will be sourced from the nearest towns such as Kamanjab and Outjo. The workers will be deployed at various stages of exploration including soil sampling, geological mapping, geophysical surveys and drilling operations.

It is envisaged that for most of the exploration programme workers will reside in Kamanjab and be transported to and from the site. The proponent will provide transport. However, during the latter part of the prospecting (drilling) workers may be required to stay at the exploration site in campsites or in existing housing rented from the property owner. The proponent shall provide suitable living facilities during this period.

4.3.4 WATER DEMAND

Water will be required for various uses including human consumption during the planned exploration activities and to support any of the exploration activities such as diamond drilling. The water will most likely be sourced from an existing water source on site, after permission has been obtained from the farm owner, of which they will be compensated for water usage. Limited water will be needed for the first stage of exploration (i.e., soil sampling), 1m³/day water will be required for geophysical surveys in the second stage of exploration and approximately a volume of 30m³ / day of water may be required for diamond drilling in the third stage of exploration.

4.3.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste produced on site will include sewerage and solid waste such as packaging material. Wastewater (e.g., water with drill additives) used during drilling is recycled, contained in a lined sump and allowed to evaporate after use. The drill-sludge is disposed of at the Outjo municipal waste disposal site. In case of provision of the mobile toilets to be used on site, sewerage generated shall be managed by the toilet contractor. Wastewater that is discharged into the environment must comply with wastewater discharge specifications.

4.3.6 SITE REHABILITATION

Once exploration activities are completed the disturbed areas and drill holes shall be rehabilitated to a condition as close to the original state of the site as far as possible. Rehabilitation shall be determined during the exploration programme and shall be agreed with the landowners and authorities as implied by legislation (discussed in Section 3). Before and after photographs will be used to monitor rehabilitation success.

4.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The proposed project has been subject to a process of design evolution, informed by both consultation and an iterative environmental assessment. In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, alternatives considered should be

analysed and presented in the scoping assessment and ESIA report. This requirement ensures that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Exploration activities range from extremely low impact exploration such as remote sensing from satellites to more invasive methods such as extensive close-spaced drilling. The methods used shall be determined, based on the exploration programme, which is further designed once more information and data is obtained. At this stage of the project, the exploration activities are yet to be finalised and therefore a range of options remain.

Once the exploration programme is further defined the following more invasive technique is envisaged at strategic locations as informed by new data:

- Diamond core drilling.

The most suitable options and methods shall be identified to ensure the impacts on the environment and society from these activities are minimised.

4.4.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

Should exploration activities within EPL 7212 not take place, the anticipated environmental impacts from exploration activities would not occur, however, the social and economic benefits associated with project would also not be materialized.

There would not be an opportunity to define resources within the project area, this would be a missed opportunity for geological mapping and data collection that would add to regional knowledge of Namibia's mineral wealth and, if found to be viable for mining, could benefit the Namibian economy.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the existing biophysical environment through the analysis of the baseline data regarding the existing natural and socio-economic environment. Desktop studies on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping stage to get information of the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline where changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured.

5.2 SITE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Kamanjab is located at the intersection of the C40 and the C35 trunk roads. The C40 connects Kamanjab with Outjo to the south east of the EPL and Otavi to the north east. A number of district roads crisscross the Kunene Region, while a network of farm roads and tracks provide access to the EPL from the district roads (Figure 4).

Kamanjab, is a small village that consists of approximately 6012 inhabitants in the Kunene Region, northern Namibia. Kamanjab is governed by a village council and its economy relies on small businesses and many surrounding game/cattle farms, as well as on visitors passing through to the northern and central parts of the country. Located approximately 30km north of Kamanjab, lies the Etosha National Park, a popular wildlife sanctuary and tourism hotspot. Some nearby tourism attractions include the Kamanjab rock engravings (Peet Alberts koppie) site on farm Blydskap 268, the Otjitotongwe Cheetah Guestfarm and the Ongava Private Game Reserve, which will not be affected by exploration activities (Info-Namibia, 2020).

EPL 7212 overlaps with seven commercial farms (Figure 5). The farms have well-kept boundary fences with tracks, which can be used for access and movements during the exploration activities. The EPL lies in a region that receives between 300-350ml annual rainfall, which allows for mainly livestock and to a lesser extent, crop production in the area.

Pro-active communication between the proponent, farmers and neighbouring property owners, need to be maintained when planning to access the EPL and to keep them updated on exploration activities.

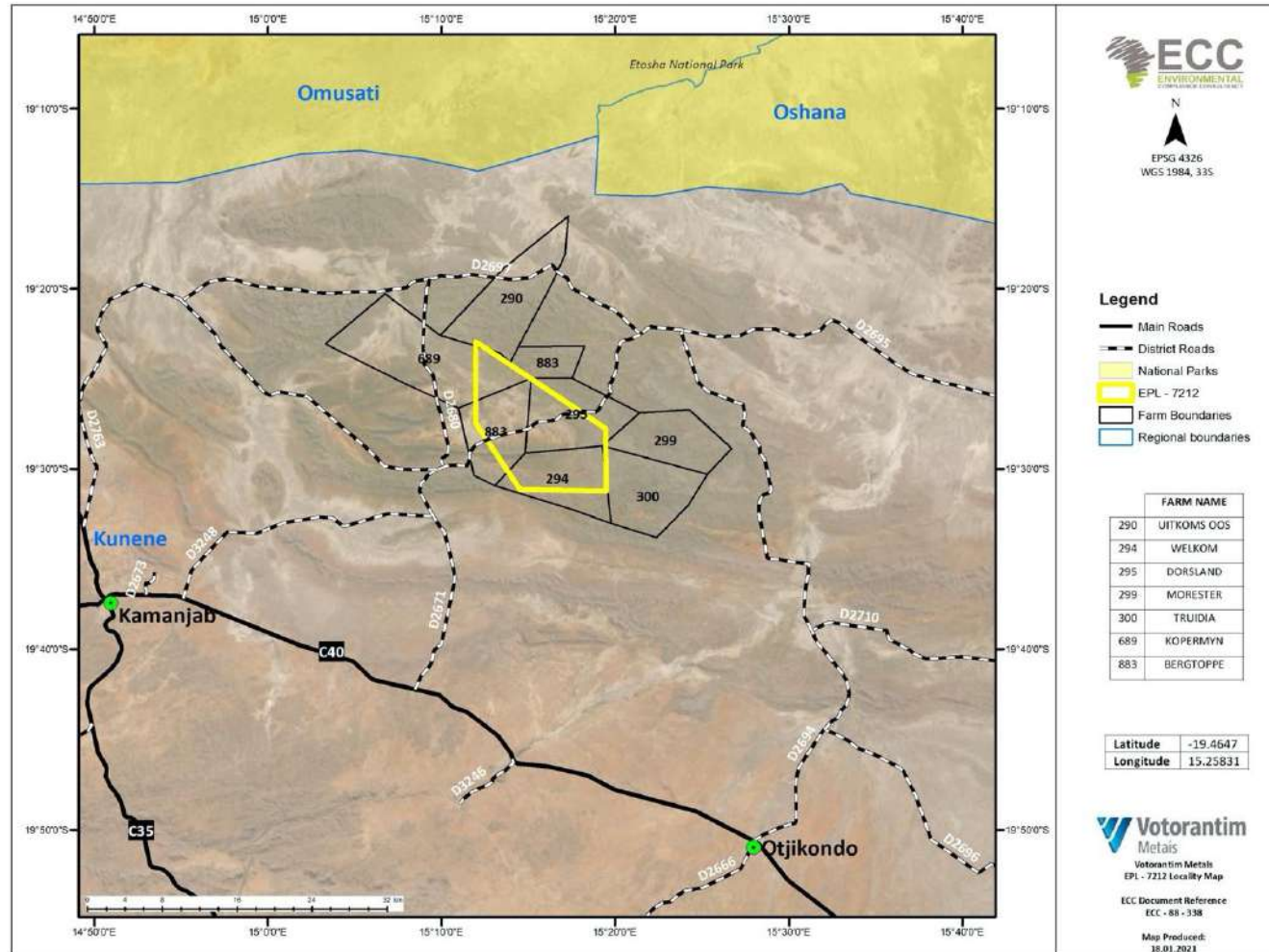


FIGURE 5 - ACCESSIBILITY MAP OF EPL 7212

5.3 CLIMATE

EPL 7212 is located in a part of Namibia which receives between 300 and 350 mm of rain per year, with a variation coefficient of 40-50%. Rainfall events are limited to the summer months, mainly between October and April, in the form of thunderstorms often associated with heavy downpours. Potential evaporation is between 1,960 and 2,100 mm per year, meaning an average water deficit of between 1,700 and 1,900 mm per year. Relative humidity is low, rarely more than 20% in winter but may reach 85% in summer before or after thunderstorm build-up. Maximum temperatures average around 32 - 34°C, mainly recorded during the afternoons between November and January, while minimum temperatures are around 6 - 8°C and are normally recorded during nights in June and July. Deviations from these averages are common, with the highest temperatures reaching 38 - 40°C and the lowest temperatures below 6°C. Occasional frost can occur (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Due to the rhythm of the pressure systems, the wind patterns over the interior remain fairly predictable. Prevailing wind over EPL 7212 is expected to be from the south west, with occasional airflow from the northwest. Wind speed is expected to be low with more than two-thirds of the time lower than 5 m/s. The stronger air movements during the afternoons and evenings are the result of the ground being heated more in some places than others, in combination with the orographic effect of the mountains. During the winter months wind speed is slightly higher (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

Strong easterly winds blow for several days a year in Namibia, mainly in spring. These are known as Berg Winds. They are hot and dry and result in a considerable increase in fire hazard ratings.

Predominant wind direction is from the south west, with an average wind speed of 3.8 mph (meters/hour), and a calm of 29% (Figure 6) (Iowa State University, 2021).



[FYOO] OKAUKUEJO ARPT
Windrose Plot [All Year]
Period of Record: 02 Jul 2011 - 06 Apr 2020

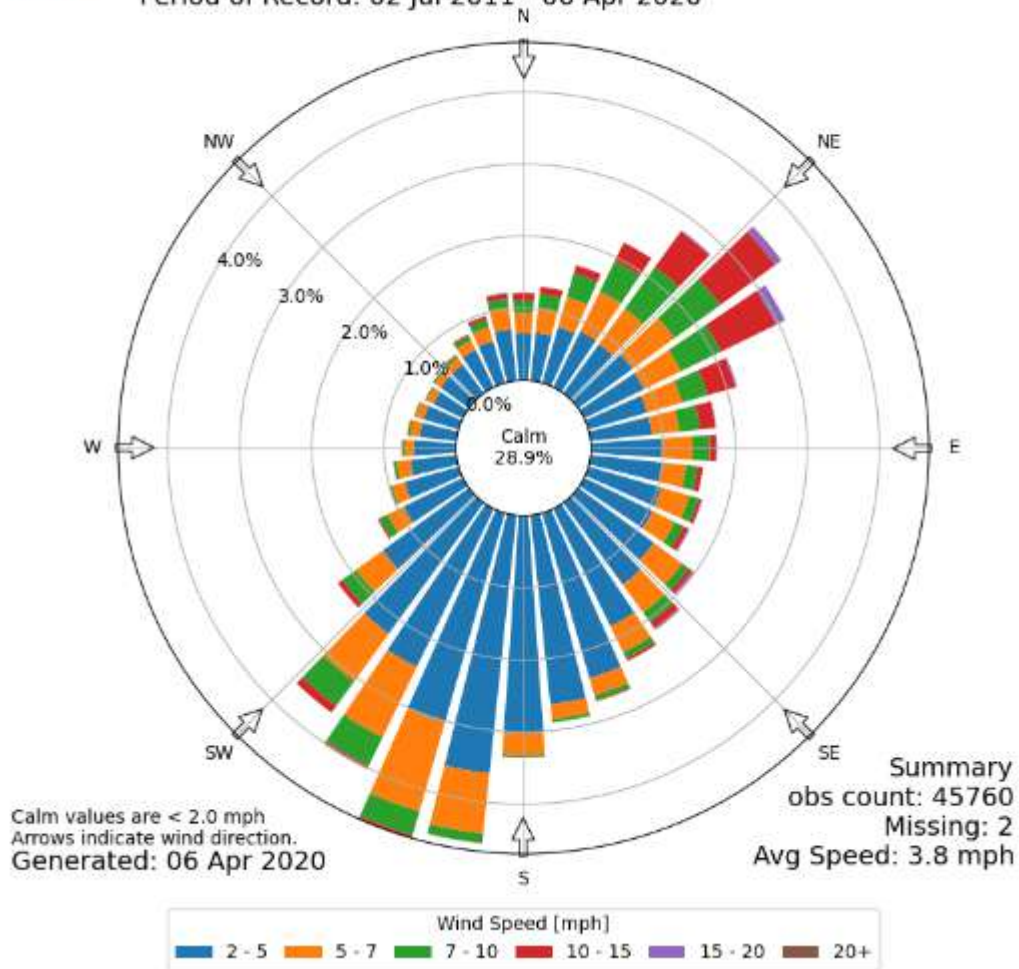


FIGURE 6 - PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION AND WIND SPEED IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT (SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, 2020).

5.4 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The local geology of EPL 7212 mainly comprises units of the Otavi Group, which forms part of the Damara Supergroup (Figure 7). The Damara Supergroup covers the largest part of the northwest quarter of Namibia and is oriented in a predominantly SW-NE direction with an extension into what is known as the Otavi Mountains (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). The EPL also has intrusions of the Epupa, Huab and Abbabis Metamorphic Complexes at a higher elevation within the Khoabendus group and Okapuka formation. It is within these older complexes that base and rare metal deposits may be found.

The dolomites of the Otavi Group crop out in a series of east-west striking ridges that constitutes the Otavi Mountains. The origin of the Otavi Mountains is associated with the ancient sea between the Congo and Kalahari Cratons. Over millions of years a lime and dolomite rock mass of up to 5,000 m thick was formed, which was pressed upwards and folded intensely as the result of a gigantic collision between the two mainlands' approximately 650 million years ago. Later the landscape was subject to a prolonged period of erosion, and only some of its higher parts preserved a mountainous character and can be observed between Kamanjab and Outjo. The erosion affected the water-soluble limestones in particular, creating a karst landscape marked by several synclinal and anticlinal axes, and underlain by carbonate rocks (mainly silicified dolomites). Dissolution is common, creating cavities, caves and sinkholes, but because of the karst environment no surface run-off into rivers is possible.

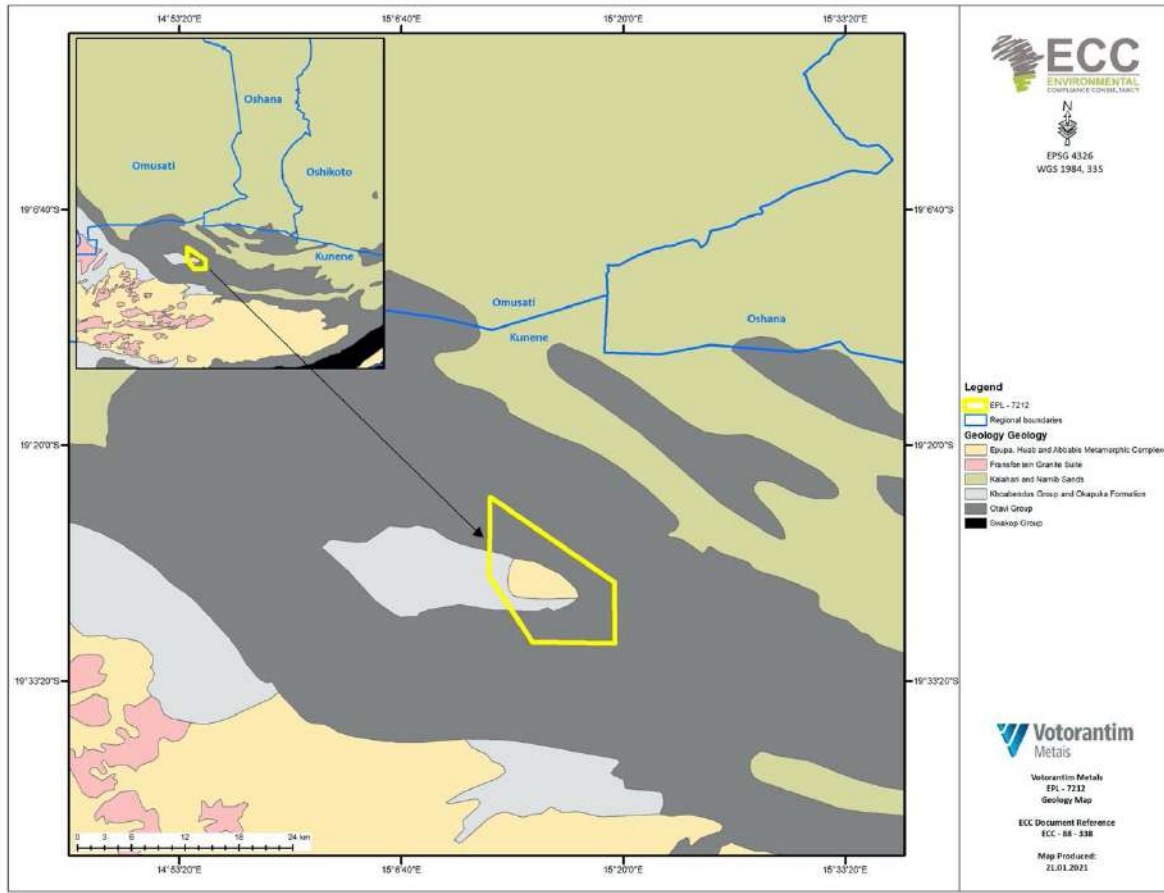


FIGURE 7 - EPL 7212 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

5.5 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL

EPL 7212 is located on an elevation varying between 1,207 and 1,570 m above mean sea level (Figure 9). The landscape is rugged with some sharp topographical contrasts. Generally, there is a rise in elevation from north to south, with the highest readings to the southwest of the EPL.

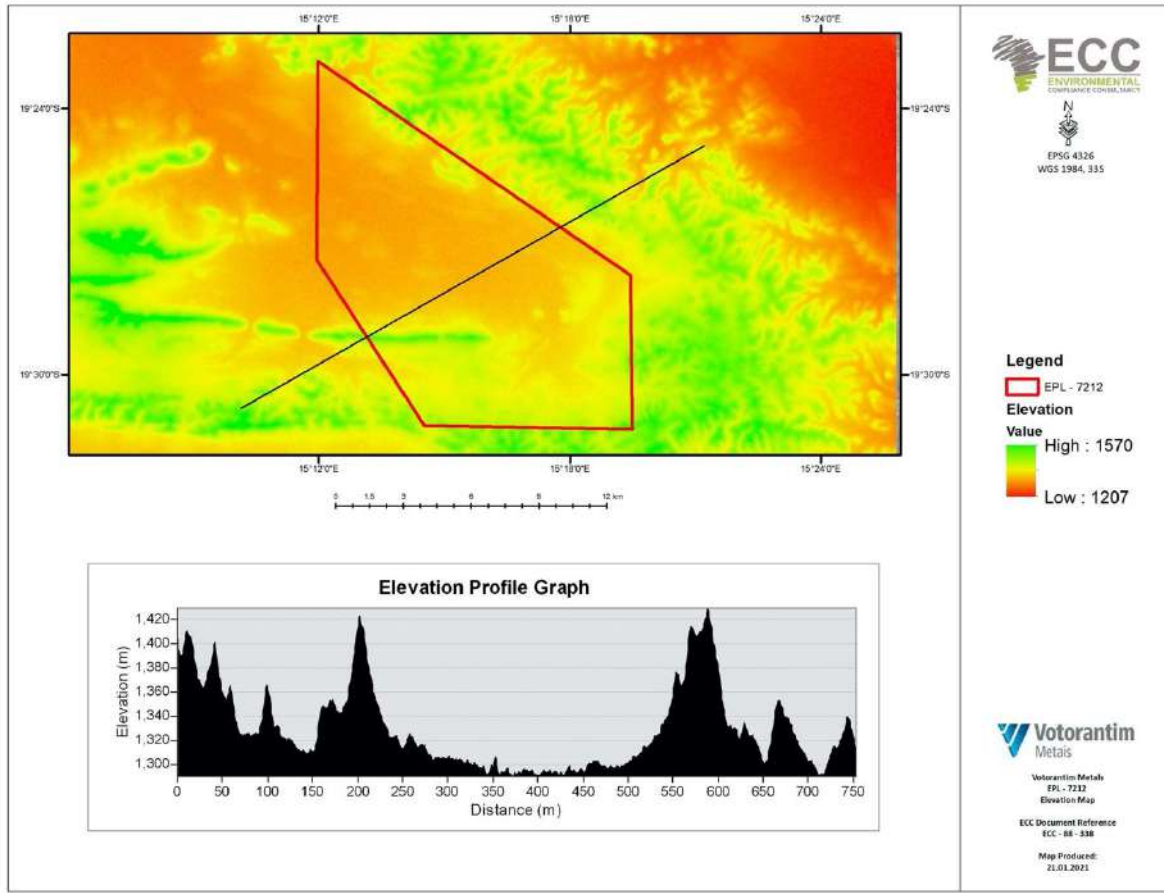


FIGURE 8 - ELEVATION PROFILE ALONG EPL 7212

Topsoil is largely absent where the surface is covered with rocky outcrops throughout the EPL, with leptosols covering the largest part of the flatter central area (Figure 8). Mollic leptosols, typically associated with eroding hilly and undulating landscapes, is the dominant soil type near the mountainous areas, and also the central part of the EPL. These soils are marked by a shallow soil profile (indicating little influence of soil-forming processes) and contain large amounts of gravel. Leptosols are coarse-textured, underlain by solid rock within 30 cm from the surface. The soil is thus poorly developed and thin, lacks appreciable quantities of accumulated clay and organic material and is susceptible to erosion during the rainy season, especially in the beginning of the rainy season when vegetation cover is sparse. As the topsoil is loose and thin, it is also susceptible to wind erosion, especially when the vegetation cover is sparse (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). The sources of dust associated with the proposed exploration activities are land clearing and creation of access road. These activities may have a minor impact on the neighboring farming community.

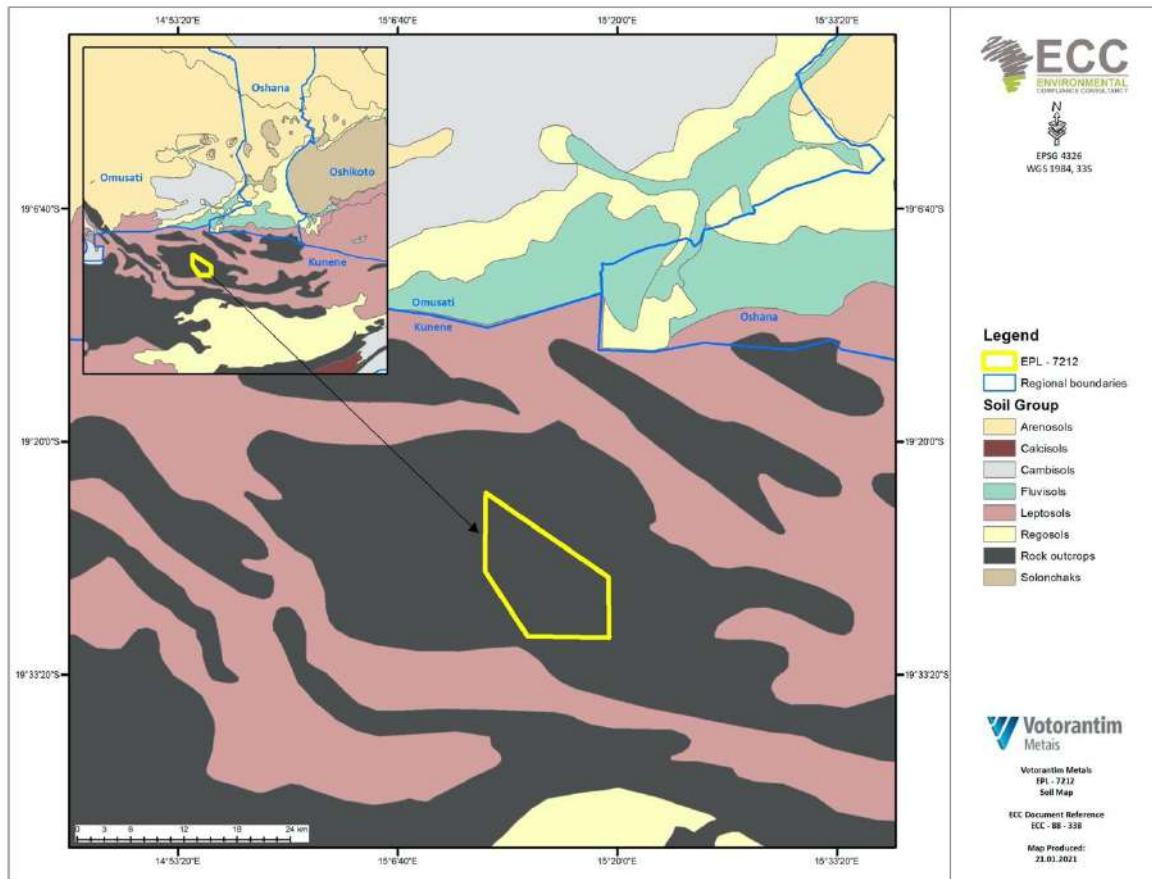


FIGURE 9 - EPL 7212 REGIONAL AND LOCAL SOIL MAP

5.6 HYDROLOGY

The surface hydrology through EPL 7212 follows a relatively dendritic pattern which develops on relatively uniform surface materials and form part of a broader karst landscape, which means that well-defined surface drainage systems are absent, or follow only short distances before surface water penetrates the surface. Although a drainage pattern can be identified, the flow of surface water is more defined by topographical valleys than the presence of streambeds. There are no known natural spring formations on the EPL.

5.6.1 GROUNDWATER

The farms located within and nearby EPL 7212 obtain water from borehole abstraction. There are more than 10 registered boreholes within the EPL 7212 area. It is assumed that water will be obtained from some of these existing boreholes during the exploration activities. Considering the nature and scale of the proposed exploration, drilling is unlikely to impact groundwater. Should the project require the drilling and abstraction of water from an additional borehole, an application must be submitted to the MAWLR.

5.6.2 GROUNDWATER FLOW

Groundwater flow in the area takes place mainly along fractures and contact zones within hard rock formations. Groundwater in the area flows in a south-easterly direction as inferred from historical groundwater data.

EPL 7212 is located entirely on the Owambo Basin (Figure 10). The area is underlain by a moderately productive aquifer with an increased potential where fractures and faults occur on a local scale. The aquifer is also reliable, as it is frequently recharged and water quality is generally of a high standard (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

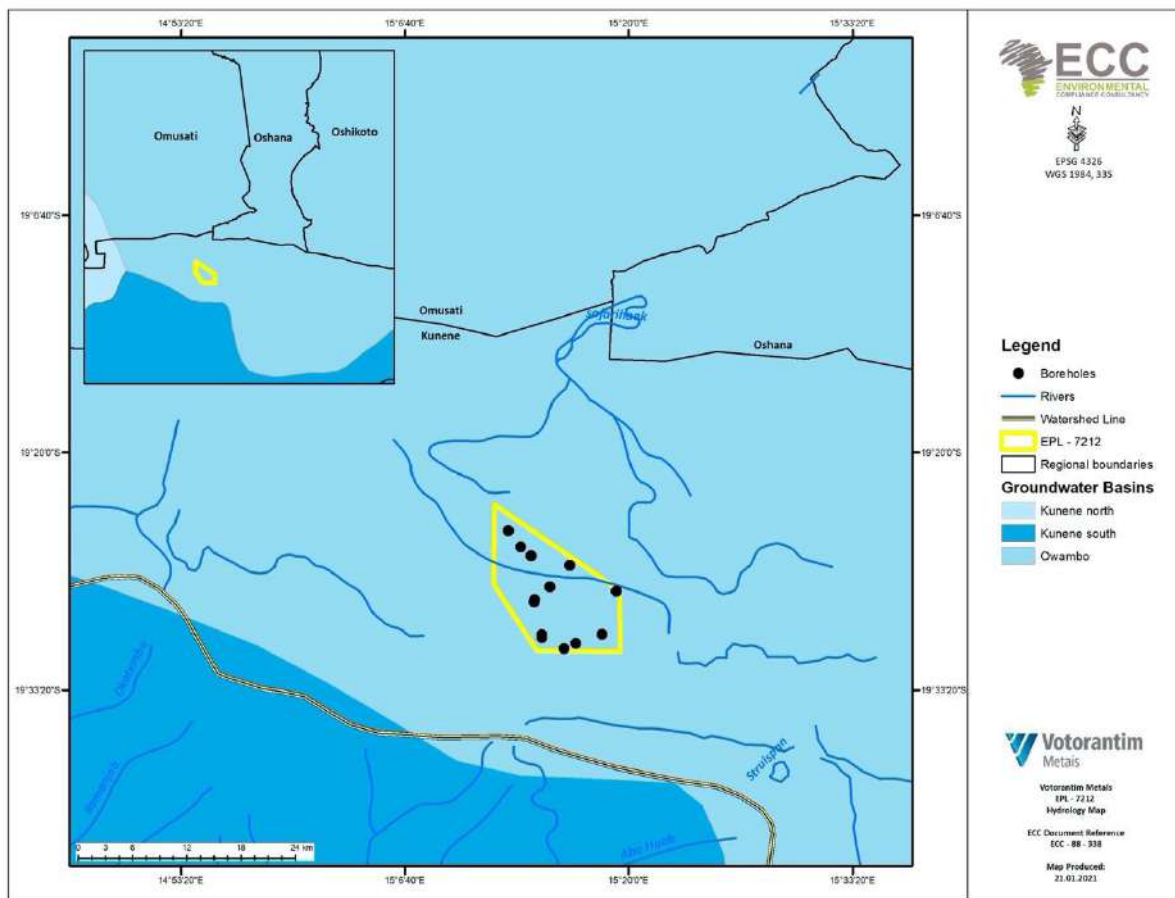


FIGURE 10 - HYDROLOGY MAP OF THE EPL 7212

5.7 BIODIVERSITY

5.7.1 VEGETATION

The EPL falls within the Acacia Tree-and-shrub Savanna Biome (Figure 11). It is broadly classified as a Karstveld type of vegetation which is characterised by sparse shrubland. In some places plant growth become progressively shrubby, especially where the soils are shallower, slopes are steeper and where it is more hilly and rocky (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Thorny Acacia species dominate but a number of species are closely associated with the higher elevations only. Thornbush thickets dominate on the sandy parts and calcrete-rocky parts.

The most important environmental variable affecting the vegetation is rain, but micro-habitat conditions and rangeland management practices determine bush density and grass composition. Grazing resources are made up of a wide variety of grass species, which vary widely in palatability and in their abundance. Large parts of the farmland on and around EPL 7212 are marked by bush encroachment, mainly as a result of long continuous periods of selective grazing by livestock. The encroachment has led to a decreased carrying capacity on many farms and the invader bush is managed in several ways as a result, one of which is the production of charcoal for export.

Plant diversity is estimated to be between 300-399 species (Mendelsohn et al, 2002), although local differentiation as a result of topography and the availability of water is possible. This is an above average occurrence of plant diversity in Namibia, and some endemics, near-endemics and protected species occur. Biophysical baseline information does not accentuate the uniqueness of mountain vegetation and the diversity of plants species may converge on relatively small areas in which there are several habitats and niches offered by micro-climate, elevation and sheltered spaces.

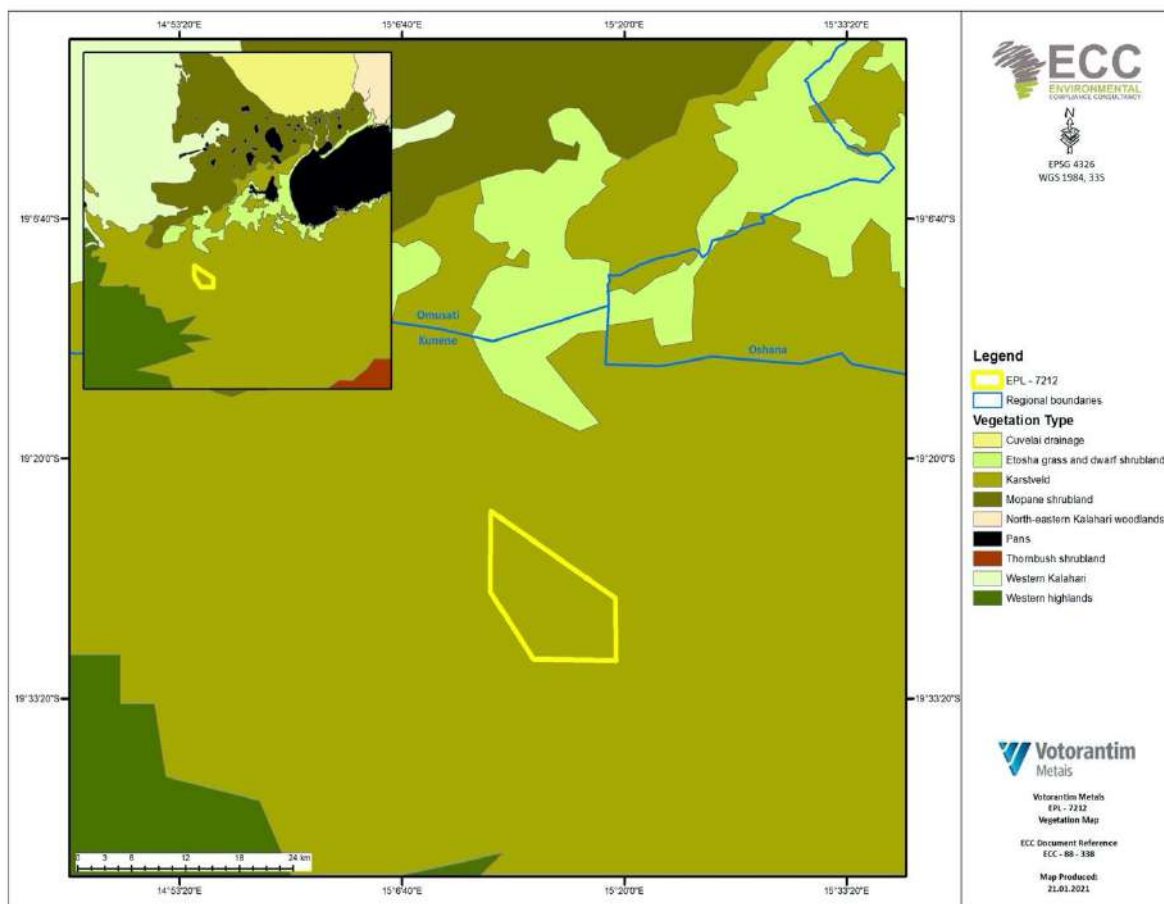


FIGURE 11 - EPL 7212 REGIONAL AND LOCAL VEGETATION MAP

5.7.2 FAUNA SPECIES

Overall terrestrial biodiversity of the EPL area falls within the medium range. The number of mammal species ranges between 76 and 90, the number of bird species is between 201 and 230, with 61 – 80 reptile species, 12 – 15 frog species and 12 – 13 scorpion species that could be expected (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). High bird diversity reflects the presence of a greater range of habitats compared with surrounding areas. On a local scale it is expected that diversity increases with the increase in habitats, which is closely coupled to shelter, food and water availability and migration routes. The micro-climate associated with an increase in elevation plays a prominent role in this regard and is directly related to the increase in terrestrial diversity.

The dominant land use within and on the surroundings of the EPL is extensive livestock farming, in particular large livestock farming and to a lesser degree crop production.

5.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The entire EPL is located within the Kunene Region located in the northern half of the country, bordering the Omusati - northeast, Oshana - northeast, Oshikoto - northeast, Otjozondjupa - east and the Erongo region - south. In the west the region stretches along the Atlantic Ocean coastline.

5.8.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Namibia is one of the least densely populated countries in the world (2.8 people per km²). Vast areas of Namibia are without people, in contrast to some fairly dense concentrations, such as the central-north and along the Kavango River. The Kunene region has the least amount of people per square kilometre and home to the Himba ethnic group.

National population growth rate is estimated at less than 2%, lower than most African countries. Namibia's population is young - although 57% falls in the age group 15 – 59, 37% of the total population is younger than 15 (NSA, 2017). Since 2005 there has been a steady improvement in life expectancy, currently estimated at 65 years. In 2018 it was estimated that 50% of all Namibians are urbanized, in other words living in an urban settlement (retrieved from www.worldpopulationreview.com). The last national census was conducted in 2011 and counted 2.1 million Namibians. An inter-censal demographic survey was conducted in 2016 and estimated the total population at 2.3 million (NSA, 2017).

The population density of the Kunene Region, where the project is located, is low (0.8 persons per km²) when compared to the national average and the current total population of the region was estimated at 97 865 in 2016 (NSA, 2017). In 2011 the population within the Kamanjab area was counted at 8 441 persons. Opuwo is the biggest town in the region, recording 27 272 residents in 2011 growing at an average of 2.7 % per annum.

5.8.2 GOVERNANCE

Namibia is divided into 14 regions, subdivided by 121 constituencies. The Kunene Region is divided into six constituencies. Each region has a regional council, elected during regional elections per constituency. Towns are governed through local authorities, in the form of town or village councils.

Opuwo is the capital and also the largest town of the Kunene Region. Many of the region's head offices are located in the town. Other towns of the region are Outjo, Fransfontein, Khorixas, Sesfontein, and Okanguati.

Relevant to EPL 7212 the two closest towns, Kamanjab and Outjo, are governed through local authorities in the form of a village and a town council respectively.

5.8.3 HEALTH

Since independence in 1990, the health status of Namibia has increased steadily with a remarkable improvement in access to primary health facilities and medical infrastructure. Despite the progress, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 recommended strategic priorities for the health system in Namibia which include improved governance, an improved health information system, emergency preparedness, risk reduction and response, preventative health care and the combating of HIV/AIDS and TB (WHO, 2016).

HIV/AIDS remains a major reason for low life expectancy and is one of the leading causes of death in Namibia. There is a high HIV prevalence among the whole population, but since the peak in 2002 (15,000 new cases of HIV per year, and 10,000 yearly deaths due to AIDS) the epidemic started to stabilise (UNICEF, 2011). Although new infections as well as fatalities halved during the next decade, life expectancy for females returned to pre-independence levels but for males it did not reach pre-independence levels yet. HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death and premature mortality for all ages, killing up to half of all males and females aged 40 - 44 years in 2013 (IHME, 2016).

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading killer of people infected by HIV/AIDS, and Namibia has a high burden – in 2018, 35% of people notified with TB were infected with HIV. The country is included among the top 30 high-burden TB countries in the world, with an estimated incidence rate of 423 per 100,000 people and 60 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2018 (retrieved from www.mhss.gov.na).

There are 28 recorded health facilities in the Kunene Region that provide basic services at a minimum frequency and facility based 24-hour delivery services, with qualified staff. The basic services include outpatient curative care services for sick children and for adult STIs, temporary methods of family planning, antenatal care, child immunisation, and growth monitoring (HFC, 2009).

As of the beginning of 2020 the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), a communicable respiratory disease, has caused illness in humans at a pandemic scale and has resulted in an increasing number of deaths worldwide. The viral outbreak is adversely affecting various socio-economic

activities globally, and with reports of the increasing number of people testing positive, it is anticipated that this may have significant impacts on the operations of various economic sectors in Namibia too. The disease caused many countries to enter a state of emergency and lockdown mode, with dire economic consequences.

5.8.4 EMPLOYMENT

Kunene's labour force participation rate was 67.1%, compared to the average of 71.2% for Namibia. At a constituency level, the labour force participation rate was highest in Kamanjab (77.6%) and lowest in Epupa (60.6%). Skilled agriculture/fishery is the economic sector with the most employees – about 46.5%, while 12% of those employed fell in the service workers occupational group. Wages and salaries represented the income source of 41.0% of households (NSA, 2018). As a whole the region was marked by low education levels, which affected employability and prevented many households to earn a decent income. More than 60% of the population is over 15 years of age and about one-third of the total population can be regarded as part of the labour force.

The unemployment rates in Namibia, particularly among the youth are high. According to the Namibia Labour Survey (2018), the unemployment rate of the Kunene region was 41.6%, while the unemployment rate for people between 15 and 34 years of age was 53% in 2018, slightly higher than the national average of 46.1% (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018).

In 2018, 53.4% of all working Namibians were employed in the private sector and 21.5% by the state. State-owned enterprises employ 7.6% Namibians and private individuals 16.6%. Wages and salaries represented the main income source of 47.4% of households in Namibia. Agriculture (combined with forestry and fishing) is the economic sector with the most employees – 23% of all employed persons in Namibia work in this sector. Agriculture is also the sector that employs the most informal workers in Namibia, calculated at 87.6%. Wages of employees in the agriculture sector are lower than all other sectors except for workers in accommodation and food services and domestic work in private households (NSA, 2019).

Low education levels affect employability and prevent many households to earn a decent income. Of all people employed in Namibia, 63.5% are not higher qualified than junior secondary level (Grade 10 and lower). In total, 11.8% of all people employed had no formal education. In total, 29.1% of all people employed fall in the category "elementary occupation" and 15.2% in the category "skilled agriculture" (NSA, 2019).

Overall, the rate of unemployment is estimated at 33.4% for Namibia, using the broad definition of unemployment. More than 60% of the population is over 15 years of age and about one-third of the total population can be regarded as part of the labour force. The unemployment rate in rural and urban areas is almost the same – 33.4% in urban areas and 33.5% in rural areas. The highest unemployment rates are found amongst persons with education levels lower than junior secondary. The unemployment rate of persons with no formal education is 28.6%, with primary education 34.6% and with junior secondary education 32.7% (NSA, 2019).

5.8.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of the Kunene Region is predominantly agriculture-based. Extensive subsistence livestock farming forms the livelihood of many people and is one of the reasons for the low intensity land use over much of the region, the total low population of (97 865 in 2016) as well as the low population density (about 0.8 persons per km²). Large parts of the region are covered by commercial and communal farms, mainly for cattle ranching. Guest farms and hunting farms are also common. On both commercial and communal land, bush encroachment decreased the carrying capacity of the farms markedly over the last four decades. The invader bush is managed in several ways, one of which is the production of charcoal for export.

Mining plays a pivotal role in the economy of Namibia. Since independence, it has consistently been the biggest contributor to Namibia's economy in terms of revenue and accounts for 25% of the country's income. Mining is one of the main contributors to GDP, and one of the largest economic sectors of Namibia. The main commodities are uranium, gold, diamonds, copper, zinc, lead, salt and dimension stone. Also a major employer, about 1.7% of the formal labour force of Namibia is directly employed by the mining sector.

Employees in mining receive the highest wages by industry (NSA, 2019). The multiplying effect of income from employment in the mining sector is also significant – not only is it estimated that each employed person provides for four other persons, but the mining industry contributes in various ways to the national economy by means of taxes and royalties, a strong service-support base and specialized contractors. Although the region is rich in mineralised rock formations, no tangible large scale extractive operations are present in the region. Small scale extraction, value addition and marketing of crystal rocks for the local tourism market takes place.

Since 2016, Namibia recorded slow economic growth, registering an estimated growth of only 1.1% in 2016. The primary and secondary industries contracted by 2.0 and 7.8% respectively. During 2017 the economy contracted by 1.7, 0.7 and 1.9% in the first, second and third quarters respectively (NSA, 2019). Despite the more positive expectations, the economy retracted to an average growth of not more than 1% annually since 2017.

5.8.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE

In Namibia several mountains are closely coupled to heritage values, and it is possible that this applies to the western ridges of the Otavi Mountain range as well. For many years the mineral deposits of the mountains were known, and copper was mined at Tsumeb over a period of nine decades. It is possible that the mountains were inhabited or visited before the times of recorded history, simply based on the significance of its known mineral deposits. In addition, the Peet Alberts Rock engravings site located southwest of the EPL is evidence of early habitation in this area.

A review of the National Heritage Council database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified on EPL 7212. In cases where heritage sites are discovered the chance find procedure will be used.

A desktop review of national databases and survey records conducted by Dr John Kinahan, for this project revealed that the surrounding landscape is rich in archaeological discoveries to date in the form of Holocene rock art. The nearest recorded Holocene rock art/ engraving site is the Peet Alberts Kopje, which is located more than 25km southwest of the EPL area. Dr Kinahan infers that the same geomorphological structure that houses the rock art at Peet Alberts Kopje may be found within EPL 7212 and therefore the potential exists for similar sites to be located within the EPL. Moreover, evidence of pastoral settlement during the last 1000 years could also occur within the EPL based on evidence of such in the surrounding area, as this area is "...an important route of movement used throughout the precolonial period and reliable water-points on such routes have long histories of occupation within a highly flexible pattern of land-use governed by the availability of water and pasture (Kinahan, 2021)". The potential to discover burial sites should also not be ruled out. See Appendix E: Archaeological desk assessment.

If any historical or heritage sites(s) of importance on or around the project area are encountered during exploration activities these will be reported to the Monument's Council in Windhoek, and the site will be left untouched. The chance-find procedure as documented in the EMP will guide this process.

5.8.7 NOISE AND SENSE OF PLACE

EPL 7212 is located where the predominant land use is extensive subsistence farming with the only signs of human influence is in the form of agricultural infrastructure, i.e., water installations, fences, tracks and buildings. Sensitive receptors associated with the EPL area may include farm owners and farm workers, visitors and tourists and neighbours.

The naturalness of the area can be disrupted by the combined and amplified effects of exploration activities – in the form of noise, dust, movements of heavy machinery, landscape scars and visual obtrusions. This may alter and affect the lifestyle of receptors, although the exploration activities are short-term and reversible.

EPL 7212 lies over seven farms, and it is likely that noise will become a nuisance to farmers / residents of the area. The proponent will continue to communicate with the farm owners, should this be a pertaining issue, and further mitigation measures will be applied.

Additionally, work will be planned in advance and an agreement will be met with the farm owners on the most suitable timing of work and amelioration noise during drilling activities.

6 IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

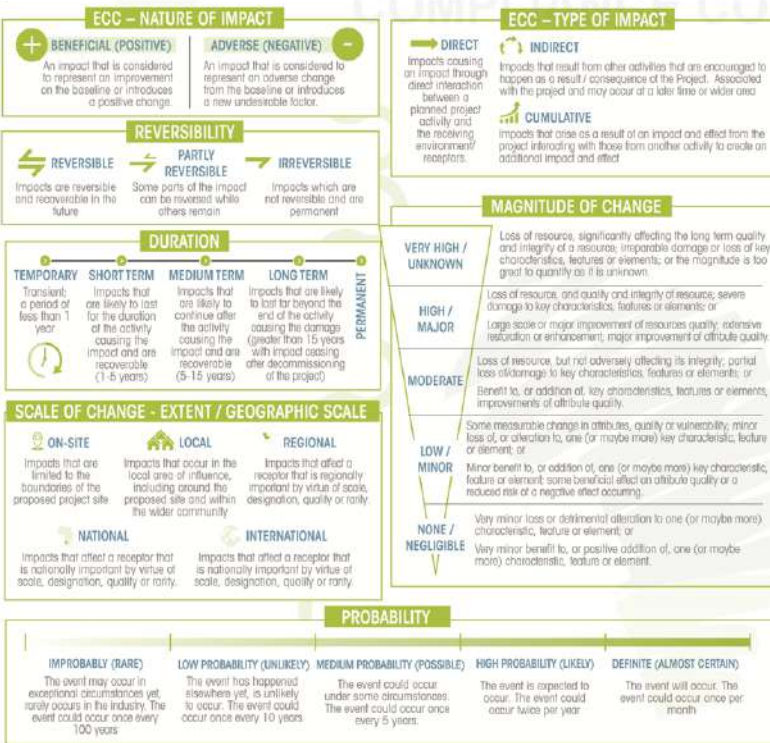
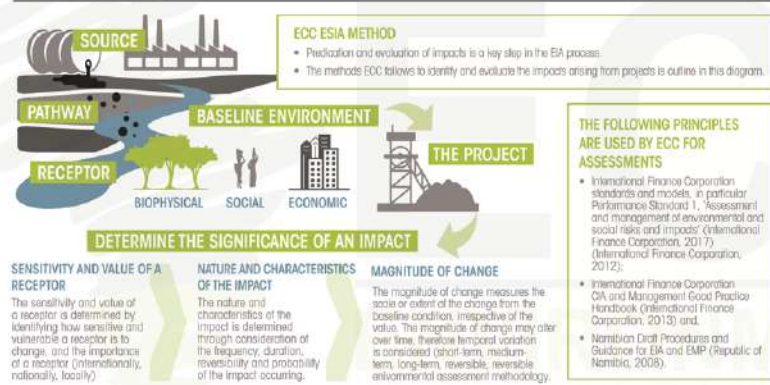
This chapter outlines ECC's method to identify and evaluate impacts arising from the proposed project. The findings of the assessment are presented in Chapter 7.

The evaluation and identification of the environmental and social impacts require the assessment of the project characteristics against the baseline characteristics, ensuring all potentially significant impacts are identified and assessed. The significance of an impact is determined by taking into consideration the combination of the sensitivity and importance or value of environmental and social receptors that may be affected by the proposed project, the nature and characteristics of the impact, and the magnitude of potential change. The magnitude of change (the impact) is the identifiable changes to the existing environment which may be negligible, low, minor, moderate, high, or very high; temporary or short term, long-term or permanent; and either beneficial or adverse.

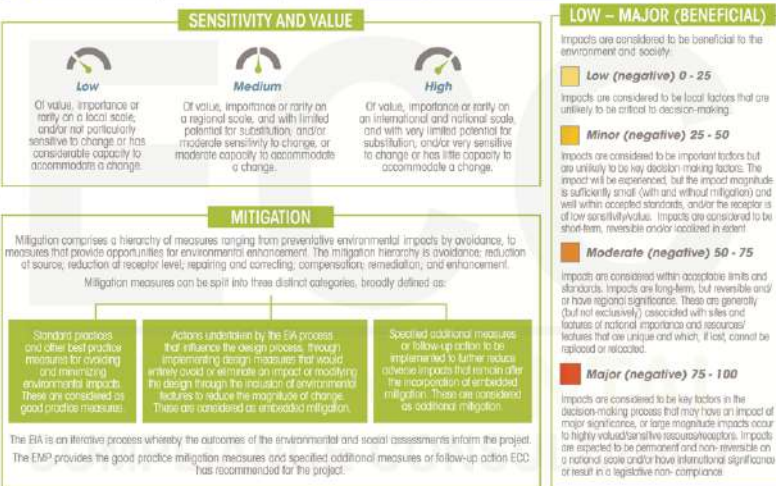
This chapter provides the following:

- Details on the assessment guidance used to assess impacts;
- Lists the limitations, uncertainties and assumptions with regards to the assessment methodology;
- Details how impacts were identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance was derived; and
- Details how mitigation was applied in the assessment and how additional mitigation was identified.

IMPACT PREDICATION AND EVALUATION



		SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT				
		Low	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	
SENSITIVITY	Biophysical	High (3)	Minor (4)	Moderate (6)	Major (9)	Major (12)
	Social	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Minor (4)	Moderate (6)	Major (8)
	Other	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Minor (3)	Moderate (4)



6.2 ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

The principal documents used to inform the assessment method are:

- International Finance Corporation standards and models, in particular Performance Standard 1, ‘Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts’ (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012);
- International Finance Corporation CIA and Management Good Practice Handbook (International Finance Corporation, 2013); and,
- Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008).

6.3 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following limitations and uncertainties associated with the assessment methodology were observed:

- Topic-specific assessment guidance has not been developed in Namibia. A generic assessment methodology was applied to all topics using IFC guidance and professional judgement.

A number of limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged during the ESIA process. In line with ESIA best practice, assumptions have been made based on realistic worst-case scenarios, thereby ensuring that the worst-case potential environmental impacts are identified and assessed. Table 6 contains the assumptions and uncertainties identified during the assessment process.

Where uncertainties exist, a cautious approach has been applied, allowing the worst-case scenario for potential impacts to be identified. Where limitation and uncertainties exist, assumptions have been made and applied during the assessment process. These have been clearly described in the baseline section.

TABLE 7 - LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
Number of access roads and temporary drill campsites	The making of new tracks or access roads will be avoided, and existing tracks and routes will be used as far as possible. While every effort will be made to minimize environmental damage, in some cases it will be necessary to clear some bush to create small roads, which may be required for equipment to reach the site and for temporary campsites. If needed, cut lines have to be created by clearing of vegetation to have access to some parts of the EPL.

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
<p>The program of exploration works is not confirmed</p>	<p>It is assumed that exploration work shall take a couple of months with two-to-three-week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. Activities involve drilling; aerial or remote sensing; geophysical surveys; and mineral sampling. Pitting and trenching are unlikely and generally not favoured. If commercially viable concentrations can be defined by preliminary drilling, a next phase of advanced resource drilling operations is possible.</p>
<p>Number of workers, area they will come from and accommodation</p>	<p>It is planned that approximately four to eight people will be contracted for the proposed project. Most of the employees will stay in Kamanjab; contractors may camp on exploration sites / farms, depending on approval from farm owners.</p>
<p>Structures</p>	<p>No permanent infrastructure development will take place in the greenfield phase of operations which will span the 3-year award period. Depending on results, the proponent will set up temporary field camps required to house field staff for the purpose of sample collection, ground surveys and drilling. The camps will be such that their locations can be fully rehabilitated post completion of the field work.</p>

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter presents the findings of the EIA for the proposed project as per the ESIA process, scope and methodology set out in Chapter 2 and Chapter 6. A range of potential impacts have been identified that may arise as a result of the proposed project. The aim of this ESIA report is to focus on the significant impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed project. This chapter therefore only considers the significant impacts and or those that may have specific interest to the community and stakeholders. A summary of impacts that are considered significant is discussed in this section.

When undertaking the assessment exercise, the design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered to ensure the likely significant effects and any required additional mitigation measures were identified. A summary of the potential impacts and mitigation and or control measures are discussed below.

The following topics were considered during the scoping phase:

- Water (surface - and groundwater);
- Soil;
- Landscape (visual impacts, sense of place);
- Socio-economics (employment, demographics, and land-use);
- Noise;
- Ecology (fauna and flora);
- Air quality (emissions, pollutants and dust); and
- Heritage (including culture, history, archaeology and palaeontology).

Table 7 sets out the findings of the scoping assessment phase. Activities that could be the source of an impact have been listed, followed by receptors that could be affected. The pathway between the source and the receptor has been identified where both are present. Where an activity and or receptor have not been identified, an impact is unlikely, thus no further assessment or justification is provided. Where the activity, receptor and pathway have been identified, a justification has been provided documenting if further assessment is required or not required.

Due to the nature and localised scale of the exploration activities, and the environmental context of the EPL, the potential environmental and social effects are limited and unlikely to be significant. Aspects that prompted uncertainty relate to the potential increase in movements and the presence of people, which may cause the introduction of illegal and covert activities such as poaching, stock theft and the collection of organisms. Similarly, the potential of

accidental veld fires may increase. In both cases the terrestrial ecology and biodiversity of Namibia is the receptor, although local landowners and their neighbours may experience these adversities first hand. The recommended mitigation measures are contained in Table 7.

Cumulative impacts as a result of physical disturbance, the nuisance of noise and dust and the loss of sense of place may be experienced as well; in this case the receptors are the landowners, neighbours, visitors and tourists. Noise may have an effect on some organisms as well, though. Mitigation measures are recommended and contained in Table 7.

All precautions must be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites, in particular when a site with paleontological remains is discovered as a result of the exploration activities. The chance find procedure will be implemented in such a case. With the necessary mitigation measures in place (Table 7), the significance of the impact reduces from moderate to minor.

TABLE 8 - SCOPING ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Site operations such as maintenance activities, loss of containment, accidental fuel / hydraulic fluid leaks and spills, or similar sources.	Groundwater quality	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Moderate Short term Regional Possible	Medium	Minor	Minor (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good housekeeping - Training through toolbox talks and induction - All stationary vehicles and machinery must have drip trays to collect leakages of lubricants and oil - Spill kits and absorption material available during fuel delivery, storage or use - Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be cleaned as soon as possible - Major spills to be reported, also to the authorities - Maintenance and service schedules on equipment is in place 	Low (2)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Store bulk fuel in adequate containment areas (non-porous surface, bunded) - No damaged containers in use - Preventative measures will be in place when service and maintenance activities are done (drip trays, non-porous surfaces, funnels, non-damaged containers) - Refuelling will be done in areas with adequate preventative measures in place 	
Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc. or drilling that penetrate the groundwater	Groundwater quality	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	Adverse Indirect Partly Reversible Minor Short term Local	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure spill kits and preventative measures (e.g. drill pads) are in place at exploration sites - Consider alternative sites when water table is too high 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
table.			Possible				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drill system should be dug to direct any accidental spills into sumps - Extraction volumes of water shall be minimal during exploration and where possible, water from existing water sources shall be used 	
Discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater	Water	Wastewater can contaminate surface and groundwater	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Minor Short term Regional Unlikely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater discharges will be contained - Workers will be made aware about the importance of wastewater management - Good housekeeping - Ensure prompt clean-up of spills 	Low (1)
Inadequate management of solid waste	Water	Waste items and litter can pollute drainage channels	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary On-site	Low	Low	Low (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good housekeeping - Training and awareness through toolbox-talks and induction - Implement a Standard 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
			Unlikely					
Inadequate management of hazardous and hydrocarbon waste	Soil	Pollution of soil	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Operational Procedure (SOP) on waste management, for all kinds of waste possible on-site (e.g., domestic, mineral, hydrocarbons, hazardous) - Avoid hazardous waste on site - Implement a culture of correct waste collection, waste segregation and waste disposal	Low (1)
Vegetation clearing for access routes, drill pads and temporary contractors camp	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss / alteration of terrestrial habitats and loss of species	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Use existing roads for access to avoid new tracks and cut lines - Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the exploration activities - Where necessary, rescue and relocate plants of significance - Promote revegetation of cleared areas upon	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							completion of exploration activities	
Ambient noise as a result of machinery and equipment-use and movement (e.g., drill rigs, generators, vehicles) and movement (also through the use of airborne equipment)	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Residing, slow-moving and nesting organisms can be disturbed	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrict excessive noise to areas of activities only - Restrict excessive noise to daytime hours (7 am to 5 pm weekdays and 7 am until 1 pm on Saturday) - No activities between dusk and dawn - Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned to ensure that noisy equipment is away from receptors - All equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use, - Respect civic aviation regulations about the use of a drone 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Increased movement of vehicles, machinery and equipment	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Residing and nesting organisms such as reptiles can be disturbed, injured or killed	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrict movements to areas of activities only - Use existing tracks and routes only - Identify rare, endangered, threatened and protected species in advance - Route new tracks around protected species and sensitive areas - Restrict movements to daytime hours - Make workers aware and notify them on avoiding some areas - No driving off designated access routes (into the bush) / off-road driving - No animals or birds may be collected, caught, consumed or removed from site 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Increased disturbance of areas with natural vegetation	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Alien species and weeds can be introduced to the area	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All project equipment arriving on site from an area outside of the project or coming from an area of known weed infestations (not present on the project site) should have an internal weed and seed inspection completed prior to equipment being used - Monitor areas of activity for weed and alien species - Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear - Make workers aware about alien species and weeds 	Low (1)
Vegetation clearing	Soil	Increased exposure due to possible vegetation	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
		clearance can cause soil erosion	Short term On-site Possible				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearance is required - Where necessary, plan access routes, drill pads and camps outside of existing drainage lines - Where necessary, install diversions to curb possible erosion - Restore drainage lines when disturbed 	
Drilling and the use of drilling equipment	Soil	Loss of soil quality due to mixing of earth matter, trampling and compaction	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit the possibility of compaction and creating of a hard subsurface - Limit the possibility of trampling - Topsoil should be stockpiled separately, and re-spread during rehabilitation - During drilling oil absorbent matting should be placed under and around the rig 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment must be in a good condition to ensure that accidental oil spills do not occur and contaminate soil - In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site - Limit the possibility to mix mineral waste with topsoil 	
Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Accidental and uncontrolled fire	Destroys grazing and kill living organisms	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Temporary Local Possible	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	Restrict movements of people to areas of activities only Train people and raise awareness about veld fires and firefighting No open fire outside designated areas Ensure proper cooking facilities at fly camps	Minor (3)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<p>No cigarette buds are discarded but contained and disposed of at an appropriate facility</p> <p>Proper fire hazard identification signage to be placed in areas that store flammable material (i.e. hydrocarbons and gas bottles)</p> <p>Control and reduce the potential risk of fire by segregating and safe storage of materials</p> <p>Avoid potential sources of ignition by prohibiting smoking in and around facilities</p> <p>- Firefighting equipment and fire breaks should always be at</p>	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							designated areas and should be maintained regularly	
Community and livestock	Airborne surveying over the EPL, possible low flying	Perceived impact from surveying activities on livestock and humans	Adverse indirect Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to conducting aerial surveying, both directly and indirectly affected parties should be informed in writing of exploration activities at least 2 weeks prior to conducting the aerial surveys. <p>The following information is to be included in the written communication sent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company name, - Survey dates, time and duration, - Purpose of the survey, - Flight altitude, - Survey location, 	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<p>Map of survey area and flight lines, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact details for enquiries. <p>Compliance with all applicable laws and agreements</p> <p>Maintain continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon</p> <p>Ensure appropriate supervision of all activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrict surveying activities to daytime hours (7 am to 5 pm weekdays and 7 am until 1 pm on 	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							Saturday)	
Drilling activities, movement of machinery and vehicles	Heritage	Potential damage to cultural heritage sites	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible High Permanent On-site Possible	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a Chance Find Procedure - Raise awareness about possible heritage finds - Report all finds that could be of heritage importance - In case archaeological remains to be uncovered, cease activities and the site manager has to assess and demarcate the area - Project manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary and inform ECC with GPS position - If needed, further investigation has to be 	Minor (4)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<p>requested for a professional assessment and the necessary protocols of the Chance Find Procedure have to be followed,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Archaeologist will evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, (record and remove; relocate or leave premises, depending on the nature and value of the remains), - Inform the police if the remains are human, - Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority, if required, and recover and remove the remains to the National Museum 	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							or National Forensic Laboratory as directed.	
Drilling activities, resulting into dust emissions Windblown dust from exposed/cleared land during exploration activities	Community	Visual disturbance and loss of Sense of Place	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Temporary Local Likely	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Position drill equipment in such a way that it is out of sight from human receptors - Apply dust suppression where possible - Restrict speed of vehicles (<30km/h) - Specific activities that may generate dust and impact on residents shall be avoided during high wind events - All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use - Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or 	Minor (4)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							livestock – Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property – Maintain good housekeeping – Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon	
Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	Community	Create conflict with farm owners and neighbours about access, leaving gates open, suspicious movements,	Adverse Indirect Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	– Ensure documented permission to enter farms – Farmers should have access to all farm areas at all times – Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
		loss of farming area, etc.					drilling operations within 1 km of their property – Existing water points and feeding area need to be left unaffected – Use existing roads for access, avoid new tracks / cut lines, – Compliance with all applicable laws and agreements – Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and mitigation and management measures agreed upon	
Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	Community	Presence of exploration team can be blamed for stock theft and poaching	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely	Low	Low	Low (1)	– Develop and implement an operations manual or procedures to work on private farms and implement monitoring programmes	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							thereafter – Maintain continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon – Ensure appropriate supervision of all activities – Raise awareness and sensitize employees about contentious issues such as stock theft and poaching – Accidents and incidents need to be reported to project manager and recorded in incident register	
Exploration activities	Community	Triggers job creation, skills development and	Beneficial Direct Reversible Minor	Medium	Low	Low (2)	– Maximize local employment – As far as possible promote local	Low beneficial

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
		opportunities for the local economy	Short term Local Possible				procurement – Enhance development of local skills where possible	

7.1.1 FURTHER CONSIDERATION: NOISE AND VISUAL IMPACTS

Exploration and mining activities have the potential to disrupt the sense of place, a collective term to describe the special and uniqueness of an area, mostly through the amplifying effects of noise, dust, machinery movements, and visual intrusion. Collectively, the activities have a negative impact on the naturalness of the landscape with the result to temporarily alter and affect the lifestyles of receptors (neighbours, farm owners, and tourists). Such disturbances brought about by exploration activities are often short term and reversible. For the duration of the proposed project, communication with the affected parties and key stakeholders shall be maintained. In the event where the drill site is located in proximity to the receptors, measures will be taken to reduce the visual impacts.

Through the application of the ESIA methodology presented in Section 2 the conclusion of the assessment is that with additional mitigation, the significance of effect is expected to be minor. No additional studies are considered necessary to further assess this impact.

TABLE 9 - SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	VALUE & SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
Placement and operations of heavy machinery and drill rigs, equipment and the creation of laydown areas on site	Neighbours / farm owners / tourists	Visual impacts (obscure views, create visual contrast, dust, intrusive objects), movement of heavy machinery, nuisance (noise), loss of naturalness	Adverse Direct Reversible Local / on-site Short term Certain	Medium	Minor	Minor Adverse

The following additional mitigation measures have been identified in addition to those presented in the EMP and shall be communicated to the proponent to ensure environmental effects are minimised as reasonably practicable:

- Interested and affected parties will be communicated to prior to the commencement of the exploration activities
- Reasonable time frames for duty will be placed i.e., no drilling when it is dark
- Site notice of project will be available at the site during the course of the proposed project

- Adequate procedures for drilling activities will be encouraged i.e., no hammering of drill rods with steel hammers
- Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned to ensure that noisy equipment is as far away from human receptors as possible
- Noise suppression measures shall be applied by all drilling staff (i.e., earmuffs are mandatory) and if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents
- Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1km of their property, and
- The proponent shall undertake continual engagement with residents.

The potential impact therefore is not considered significant as it does not widely exceed recognised levels of acceptable change; does not threaten the integrity of the receptors, nor is it material to the decision-making.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP for the proposed project is presented in Appendix A. It provides management options to ensure the impacts of the proposed project are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary.

The management measures should be adhered to during all stages of the exploration activities. All persons involved and partaking in the proposed activities should be made aware of the measures outlined in the EMP to ensure activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

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

9 CONCLUSION

ECC's ESIA methodology was used to undertake the environmental assessment for the proposed exploration activities on EPL 7212, to identify if there is potential for significant effects to occur as a result of the proposed project.

Through the scoping process, the only risk to the environment is related to the cumulative impacts as a result of physical disturbance, nuisance of noise and dust and the loss of sense of place, thereby impacting human receptors in the area. Impacts with respect to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic and drilling activities. There will be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery that will impact the immediate vicinity but will be of short duration. Additionally, there will be associated drilling and machinery noise, which could be a disturbance to immediate neighbours, but this will be of short duration as well. Through further analysis and identification of mitigation and management methods, the assessment concludes that the likely significance of effects on humans from the cumulative impacts of physical disturbance, noise, dust and emissions will be a temporary qualitative reduction in the sense of place and expected to be minor. Prior awareness and communication about the project shall be encouraged.

Due to the increased movements and presence of people, there is a potential that illegal and covert activities such as poaching, stock theft and the collection of organisms can be introduced to the area. Similarly, the potential of accidental veld fires may increase. In both cases the terrestrial ecology and biodiversity of Namibia is the receptor, although local landowners and their neighbours may experience these adversities first-hand. Through this investigation the significance of both impacts is indicated as moderate. In both cases numerous mitigation measures, with proven national success, exist and were also applied to reduce the significance to minor.

Outside the project area, the Peet Alberts Rock Engravings and Paintings site is a proclaimed national monument. More heritage sites of the same kind may exist in the wider landscape associated with the ridges of the Otavi mountain range extending south of the EPL. All precautions will be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites, as a result of the exploration activities. The chance find procedure will be implemented in such a case. With the necessary mitigation in place, the significance reduces from moderate to minor.

All other social and environmental receptors were scoped out as significant effects were unlikely and therefore no further assessment was deemed necessary. Various best practice and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical, as well as ensure the environment is protected and unforeseen effect and environmental disturbances are avoided.

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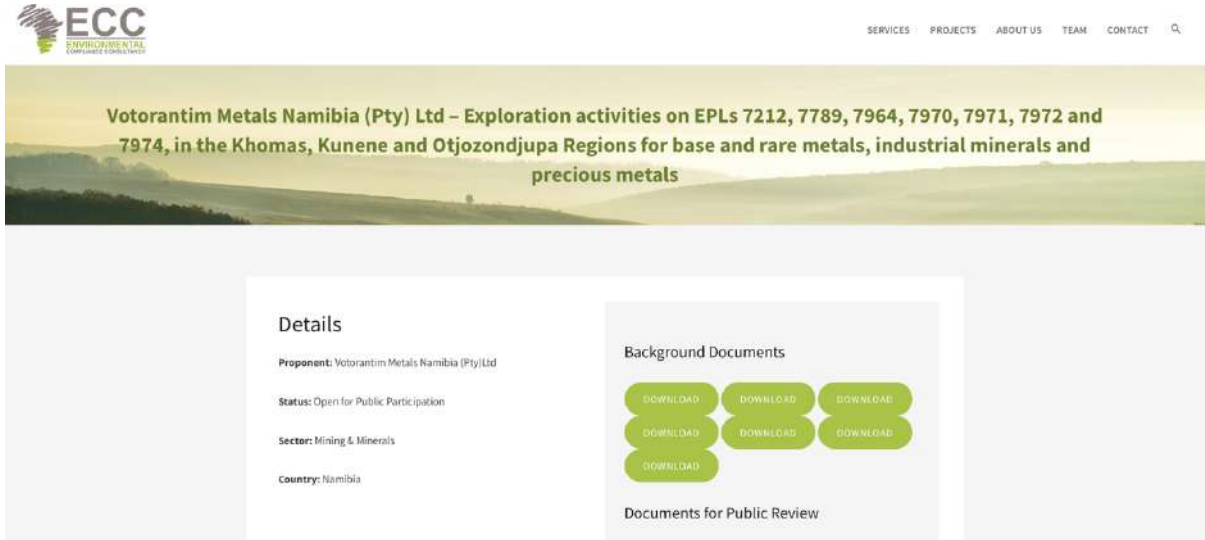
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APPENDIX A- EMP

APPENDIX B - NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Environmental Compliance Consultancy website:

www.eccenvironmental.com



The screenshot shows the ECC website interface. At the top left is the ECC logo. At the top right is a navigation menu with links for SERVICES, PROJECTS, ABOUT US, TEAM, and CONTACT, along with a search icon. The main header features a landscape image with the text: "Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty) Ltd – Exploration activities on EPLs 7212, 7789, 7964, 7970, 7971, 7972 and 7974, in the Khomas, Kunene and Otjozondjupa Regions for base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals". Below this, there are two columns of information. The left column, titled "Details", lists: Proponent: Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty)Ltd, Status: Open for Public Participation, Sector: Mining & Minerals, and Country: Namibia. The right column, titled "Background Documents", contains six green "DOWNLOAD" buttons arranged in two rows of three. Below these buttons is the text "Documents for Public Review".

APPENDIX C- EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The following was advertised in the 'Republikein, Sun, and Allgemeine Zeitung' newspapers on the 16th February 2021.

TUESDAY 16 FEBRUARY 2021

Market Watch

Republikein Sun Allgemeine Zeitung 3

Nigeria creates US\$2.6 bn infrastructure company

Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari's government has approved the creation of a company to fast-track development of critical infrastructure, with around US\$2.6 billion in initial financing. Africa's most populous country slipped into recession in its third quarter for the second time in four years, hit by the coronavirus pandemic and a fall in oil prices, and faces a huge infrastructure deficit. "It is envisaged that, over time, the entity will grow to naira 15 trillion (US\$39.3 billion), in assets and capital," a spokesman for Vice President Yemi Osinbajo said in a statement on Friday.



It is envisaged that, over time, the entity will grow to naira 15 trillion (US\$39.3 billion), in assets and capital

Spokesman for Vice President Yemi Osinbajo

The company, Infra-Co, will be one of the top infrastructure finance entities in Africa and will be wholly dedicated to Nigeria's infrastructure development, the statement said.

Infra-Co will operate as a public-private partnership and will be initially funded by the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority and the Africa Finance Corporation. It will focus on developing public assets and reconstruction as well as new roads, rail, power and other key infrastructure sector projects. The IMF expects Nigeria's economy to contract by at least 3 percent this year, a situation many fears will further deepen the country's infrastructure crisis and worsen an economy already struggling with the impact of the pandemic.

Nigeria's senate last year approved nearly US\$23 billion (18.9 billion euros) in foreign loan requests by Buhari to support a series of large-scale projects, which the government hopes will revamp the country's crumbling infrastructure. Buhari early this week also launched a US\$1.96 billion rail project linking to neighbouring Niger as the country looks to boost its growth.

- Namp/APP



Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari. PHOTO NAMP/APP



Agriculture was contributing between 12 to 15 percent of GDP. It is now reduced to less than 4 percent. PHOTO NAMP/APP

The agriculture sector is at the heart of Namibia's development agenda going forward.

With nine years to go before the expiration of Namibia's grand development plan, Vision 2030, the government is reviewing the plan with a view to replacing it with one that speaks to the realities of the day.

This was announced by National Planning Commission (NPC) director, Obeth Kandjoze, at a recent media conference meant to inform the nation about the government's decision to liquidate the cash-strapped Air Namibia.

At this event, Kandjoze said: "We must actually craft a grand-visioning statement that will replace Vision 2030. We must review NDP 5 to be able to fit into the economy post-Covid-19."

Vision 2030 stipulates that Namibia plans to be a prosperous and industrialised nation, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony, and political sta-



National Planning Commission (NPC) director, Obeth Kandjoze. PHOTO NAMP/APP

bility by 2030. "We have assembled a team of experts led by the National Planning Commission, assisted by the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Namibia.

We have solicited the efforts and advice of Harvard University Growth Lab experts led by Professor Ricardo Hausmann, a very well renowned

professional in the business of helping countries identify pitfalls in their setups from an economic structural point of view," Kandjoze said.

The growth lab works to understand the dynamics of growth and to translate those insights into more effective policymaking in developing countries.

Agriculture

Kandjoze also said Namibia must position itself strategically to benefit from the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA).

The former mines minister added: "We must have a stake in that vision. Going forward the economy is actually put at a display as to 'what is agriculture achieving?'"

"Agriculture was contributing between 12 to 15 percent of GDP. Today agriculture is reduced to less than 4 percent. What are the structural policy changes that should come in to begin to help the sector," he questioned? Additionally, he said agriculture is at the heart of Namibia's development agenda going forward. Other sectors such as mining are also under review.

"The idea is to understand where the impediments are in our economic structural set-up so we can do away with those impediments, review the policies, understand the future of the particular sort of market in agriculture, mining and so forth so that we can position the economy post-Covid-19," he noted.

- Namp

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CLOSING DATE: 28 February 2020



NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPLs 7212, 7218, 7264, 7270, 7271, 7272 AND 7274 KUNENE, OJIKIZONDUPA AND KHOMAS REGIONS, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

<p>Applicant: Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP):</p> <p>Location: Kunene, Ojokizondupa and Khomas regions, Namibia</p>	<p>Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty) Ltd Environmental Compliance Consultancy Kunene, Ojokizondupa and Khomas regions, Namibia</p>
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Proposed Project Overview: The proposed process to carry out exploration activities for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPLs 7212, 7218, 7264, 7270, 7271, 7272 and 7274. The EPLs are located within three regions, the Kunene, Ojokizondupa and Khomas regions. Exploration methods may include geochemical survey (soil and rock sampling), geophysical survey (electromagnetic survey), drilling and drill-core sampling.


EAP Registration: The purpose of the review and registration period is to involve the proposed project and to afford interested and affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to register and comment on the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from **15 February to 01 March 2021**.

I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the project at: <https://www.environmental.com/projects/>

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged as the EPLs process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs relevant documents to review during the assessment process.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC7891/13/006
Members: Mr G Brundelwood ex-Mr J Mackay
PO Box 91380, Etosha Waterbos
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E-mail: info@ecc.com.nam
Physical ID: LIC-88-338-REP-25-A
Website: www.environmental.com



The following was advertised in the 'Republikein, Sun, and Allgemeine Zeitung' newspapers on the 23th February 2021.

❖ More tax revenue, minimised social welfare

SA's economic rebound to trim budget deficits



South Africa has a population of about 58.6 million. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk>

South African President, Cyril Ramaphosa. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk>

There are speculations that the national treasury could raise taxes more aggressively this year.

South Africa's consolidated fiscal deficit is expected to narrow this year because of an economic rebound, although the long-term trend of higher debt remains unchanged due to Covid-19 and pre-existing spending. Reuters poll forecast on Friday.

In a poll taken this week, 2021 economic growth was expected to rebound to 4.5% after an estimated 7.1% contraction last year, possibly bolstering revenue collection and narrowing deficits for the next finan-

cial year to 9.7% of gross domestic product (GDP) for 2020/21 and 7.5% in 2021/22.

As in other countries, Covid-19 spending outbid the South African budget last year. The 2020/21 deficit was estimated at 13.9% of GDP. It is still well within only a month's walk away.

In October, the National Treasury's consolidated budget estimate of a 13.7% deficit of GDP in the year ending March 10 2021, year-on-year, and 8.6% and 7.3% for the following years respectively.

Nobank economists wrote that the 2020/21 budget was expected to be much better than presented in the median-term budget statement in October from the Ministry of Treasury. "Revenue collections have been

below the estimate for the lack of a stronger than expected economic rebound, while expenditure will be slightly lower than estimated, resulting in a narrower budget deficit," wrote Isaac Mathego at Nedbank.

"The budget deficit, however, will be relatively stable in a medium-term as actual expenditure results are unlikely to be reduced over the period."

A similar fall in October suggested South Africa's consolidated fiscal deficit would widen further than projected, three months before an emergency Covid-19 budget, as a third-quarter rebound would not generate enough tax revenues.

Tax S&P economists have noted spending

by the national treasury could raise taxes more aggressively this year in various ways, including a wealth tax or temporary "solidarity" tax to fund things like Covid-19 vaccine procurement, alongside the usual budget to sin and personal taxes.

However, the Treasury recognizes the country's sensitive revenues, including the stamp duty, and has a plan to curbing tax cuts that has continued to cut into corporate tax receipts in recent years, said Jeffrey Schultz of BNP Paribas.

Consumer inflation was expected to average 3.9% this year and 4.3% next year, 0.2% below the midpoint of the Reserve Bank's 3% to 6% central bank target.

As a result, the main tax measures announced will be in the form of the usual alms: CPI surcharges for excise duties and fuel levies, rather than anything that could risk dragging an already fragile and concentrated tax base," Schultz added.

Gross national debt was projected by the government to stabilize at 95.1% of GDP by 2025/26, more or less in line with the poll's median search expense at 93.7% in 2025/26.

Growth was expected slow to 2.3% next calendar year and 1.7% the following year.

Interest rates were expected to remain unchanged at 3.5% this year but the Reserve Bank was expected to raise them to 4.0% next year and to 4.75% in 2022.

•Namp/Rustan

ECC
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

1018 DE WIT STRAD (N.E.P.), DRAKENSBERG, 7600 F.R.D. (Cape Town)
 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 AND 7217
 KULBYL, EXTENDING UP TO AND KILIMBAS, NAMIBIA

Environment: Conditions (Annexes 11, 12, 13, 14) hereby was made to the specific that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2002 will be made as per the following:

Applicant:
 Environmental Assessment (Pty) Ltd
Location:



Votorantim Metals (Pty) Ltd
 Environmental Compliance Consultancy
 1018 De Wit Street, Drakensberg, 7600

Proposed Project Overview: The proposed project involves the construction, installation and commissioning of a transmission system for the transmission of power from the EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 and 7217, extending up to and Kilimbas, Namibia. The proposed project is situated in the area of the Exploratory Activities on EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 and 7217, extending up to and Kilimbas, Namibia. The proposed project is situated in the area of the Exploratory Activities on EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 and 7217, extending up to and Kilimbas, Namibia.

It is noted that the purpose of the project is to transmit power from the EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 and 7217, extending up to and Kilimbas, Namibia. The proposed project is situated in the area of the Exploratory Activities on EPL 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216 and 7217, extending up to and Kilimbas, Namibia.

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Environmental Compliance Consultancy
 Registration Number: EC2012/21107
 Chamber of Trade and Industry: 216/2013/0149
 PO Box 1018, Drakensberg, 7600
 Tel: +27 83 339 1922
 E-mail: info@ecc-za.com
 Web-site: www.ecc-za.com

Votorantim Metals

Paratus welcomes Demshi in subsea cable project



The Paratus landing station will host the Equiano undersea cable system transmission equipment.

STAFF REPORTER

The Cable Landing Station (CLS) houses the mission-critical transmission equipment that will, in layman's terms, convert the seafloor equipment to land-based equipment. A typical undersea cable has repeater stations every 50kms along the route. That requires power for the repeaters. Paratus CLS established along the route of the cable is capable of delivering enough power to

carry the entire cable route, to mitigate other risks where power might fail in a specific region. Approximately 5000 watts, enough to power a typical 8-bedroom house. The Paratus further houses backup power equipment, such as A/B generator feeds. The Paratus landing station will host the Equiano undersea cable system transmission equipment, which includes the Power Feeding Equipment (PFE) as

well as the Submarine Line Termination Equipment (SLTE). The Paratus landing station will also host cables where operations will be able to host the equipment, accessing the Equiano capacity purchased from within the landing station. This will be an open-access network solution, with no restrictions as to who can gain access to the capacity, as long as they are registered, and licensed operators with the regulatory authority (ICRAN).

SITE NOTICE

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7212 KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

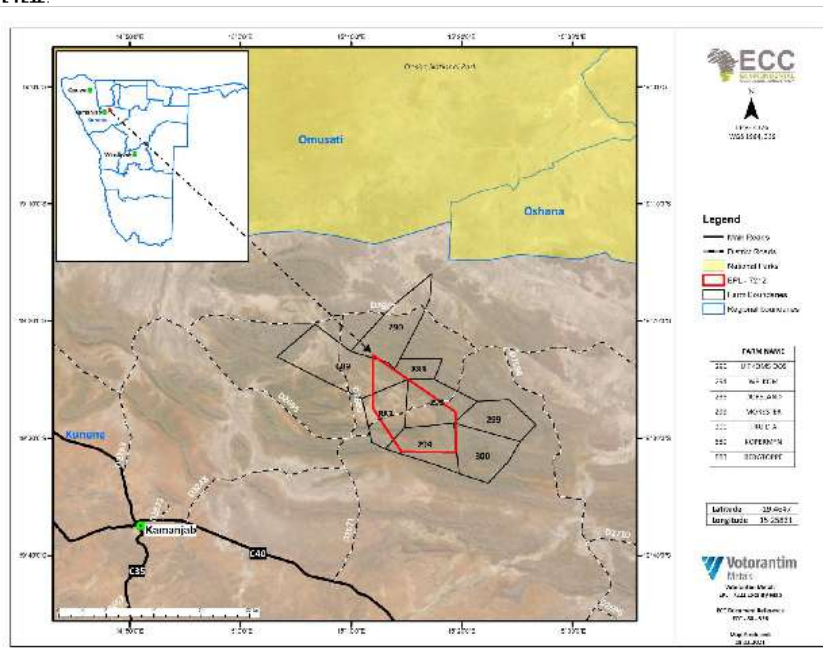
Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Votorantim Metals Namibia (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Project ID: ECC-88-338

Project: Exploration activities on EPL 7212 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals in the Kunene Region, Namibia.

Proposed Project Overview: The proponent proposes to carry out exploration activities for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL 7212. The EPL is located approximately 61km northeast of Kamanjab and can be accessed via the D2671, D2673 and D8248 roads. The EPL is located within the Kunene Region. Exploration methods may include geochemical surveys (soil and rock sampling), geophysical surveys (electromagnetic surveys), drilling and drill-core sampling.

Location of EPL 7212:



Application for environmental clearance certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of the proponent is required to submit an application for environmental clearance to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

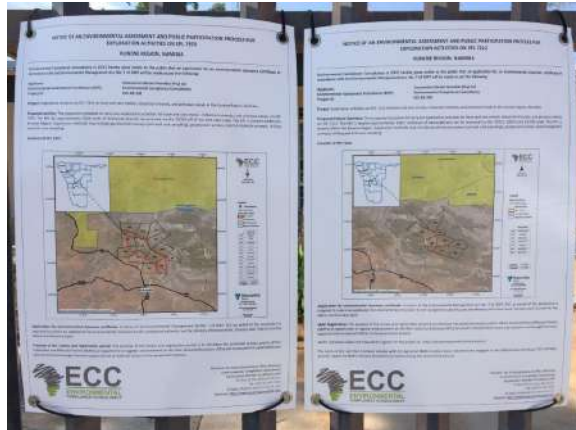
I&AP Registration: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to afford Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to register and comment on the Non-Technical Summary (NTS), to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered further in the assessment process.

I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the project at: <https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged as the ESIA process develops, ECC will also provide registered I&APs relevant documents to review during the assessment process.



Contact: Mr IS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number CC/2013/11404
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com>



APPENDIX D - ECC CVS

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE SPECIALIST DESKTOP STUDY