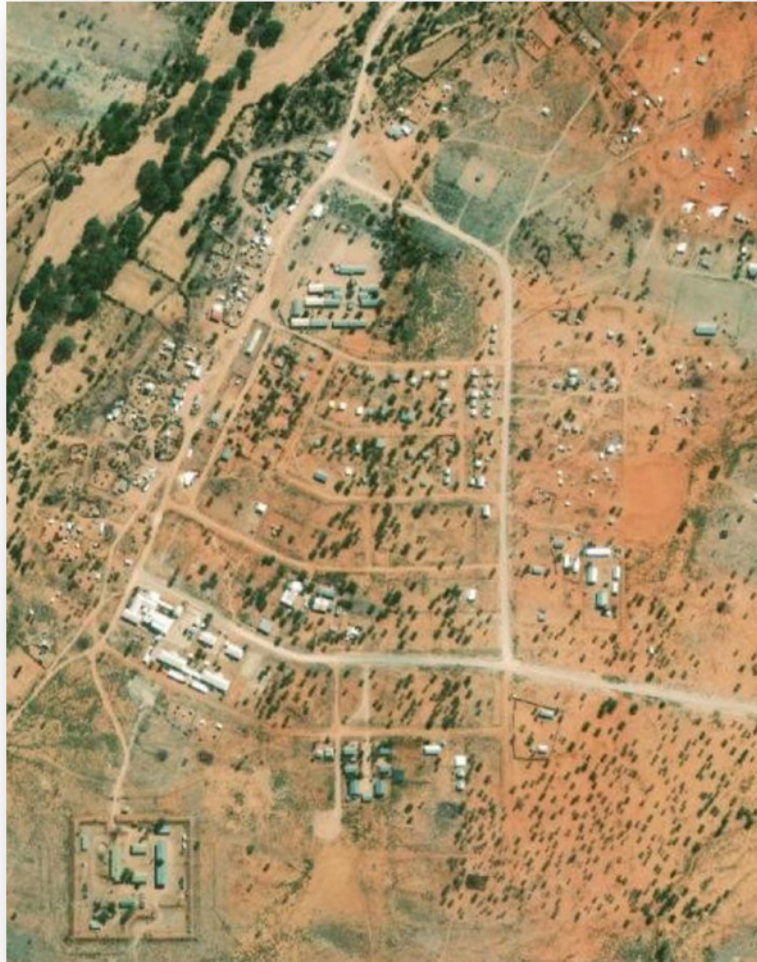


APP-003030
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A FUEL RETAIL
FACILITY IN OKANGWATI, KUNENE REGION
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT




Assessed by:

Assessed for:



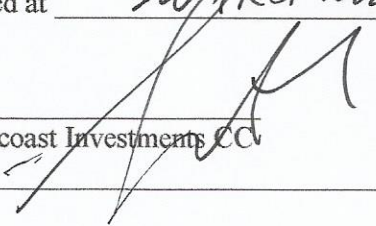
Westcoast
Investments CC

October 2021

Project:	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN OKANGWATI, KUNENE REGION: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT	
Report: Version/Date:	Final October 2021	
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Cite this document as:	Bosman Q, Faul A, Short S; 2021 October; Construction and Operations of a Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region: Environmental Assessment Scoping Report	
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Report Approval	 <small>Westcoast Investments Okangwati Fuel Retail EIA</small> André Faul Conservation Ecologist	

I _____ acting as Westcoast Investments CC hereby confirm that the project description contained in this report is a true reflection of the information which the Proponent provided to Geo Pollution Technologies. All material information in the possession of the proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision or the objectivity of this assessment is fairly represented in this report and the report is hereby approved.

Signed at SWAKOPMUND on the 20 day of OCTOBER 2021.


 Westcoast Investments CC

CC/2018/05654

Business Registration/ID Number

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Westcoast Investments CC requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd to undertake an environmental assessment for the construction and operations of a **new** fuel retail facility along the C13 Main Road on erf 357, Okangwati, in the Kunene Region. The Okangwati Service Station will form part of the Shell franchise, and will include a fuel retail facility, a food court and shop, and ablution facilities. Construction activities will include the installation of underground storage tanks, all reticulation, forecourt area with pump islands and buildings. Operations of the fuel retail facility will include filling of the underground storage tanks from road transport tankers, dispensing of fuel to customers, tank dips and fuel volume reconciliation, as well as general operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with a fuel retail facility and associated infrastructure.

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

The proposed facility is surrounded mainly by open properties of varying use which falls under the jurisdiction of the Kunene Regional Council. Due to the nature and location of the facility, limited impacts are expected on the surrounding environment, see summary impacts table below. It is however recommended that environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure regulatory compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary. The construction of a new fuel retail facility will play a positive role in contributing to a reliable supply of fuel to mainly the tourism sector, the transport industry and the surrounding community.

The major concerns related to the construction and operations of the fuel retail facility are that of potential groundwater, surface water and soil contamination and the possibility of fire. This will however be limited by adherence to relevant South African National Standards and Material Safety Data Sheet instructions. Furthermore, noise levels should meet the minimum requirements of the World Health Organisation. By appointing local contractors and employees and by implementing educational programs the positive socio-economic impacts can be maximised while mitigating any negative impacts.

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

Impact Summary Class Values

Impact Category	Impact Type	Construction		Operations	
<i>Positive Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>		5		5	
<i>Negative Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>			-5		-5
EO	Skills, Technology and Development	2		2	
EO	Revenue Generation and Employment	2		2	
SC	Demographic Profile and Community Health		-1		-2
EO	Fuel Supply				2
SC	Traffic		-1		-1
SC	Health, Safety and Security		-2		-2
PC	Fire		-3		-3
PC	Air Quality		-1		-1
PC	Noise		-2		-1
PC	Waste Production		-2		-2
BE	Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact		-1		-1
PC	Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination		-2		-3
SC	Visual Impact		-1		-1
PC	Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure		-2		-2
	Cumulative Impact		2		2

BE = Biological/Ecological EO = Economical/Operational PC = Physical/Chemical SC = Sociological/Cultural

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BE	Biological/Ecological
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EO	Economic/Operational
ES	Environmental Classification
GPT	Geo Pollution Technologies
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
mamsl	Meters Above Mean Sea Level
m/s	Metre per second
mbs	Metres below surface
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
mm/a	Millimetres per annum
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PC	Physical/Chemical
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Parts per million
SANS	South African National Standards
SC	Sociological/Cultural
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Westcoast Investments CC to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed construction and operations of a fuel retail facility on erf 357, Okangwati, in the Kunene Region (Figure 1-1). The establishment will also host a food court, retail shop and a car wash, and will form part of the Shell franchise. Establishment of the fuel retail facility will involve:

- ◆ Site clearing, preparation and earthworks;
- ◆ Civil works required for new infrastructure;
- ◆ Construction of infrastructure for the fuel retail facility including forecourt and canopy, underground tanks, pumps, reticulation, buildings, parking bays and driveways;
- ◆ Installation of associated electrical, water and sewerage utilities;
- ◆ Installation of spill control infrastructure.

Operations of the fuel retail facility will include:

- ◆ Filling of the storage tanks with fuel from road transport tankers;
- ◆ Dispensing of fuel to customers;
- ◆ Tank dips and fuel volume reconciliation;
- ◆ General operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with the fuel retail facility.

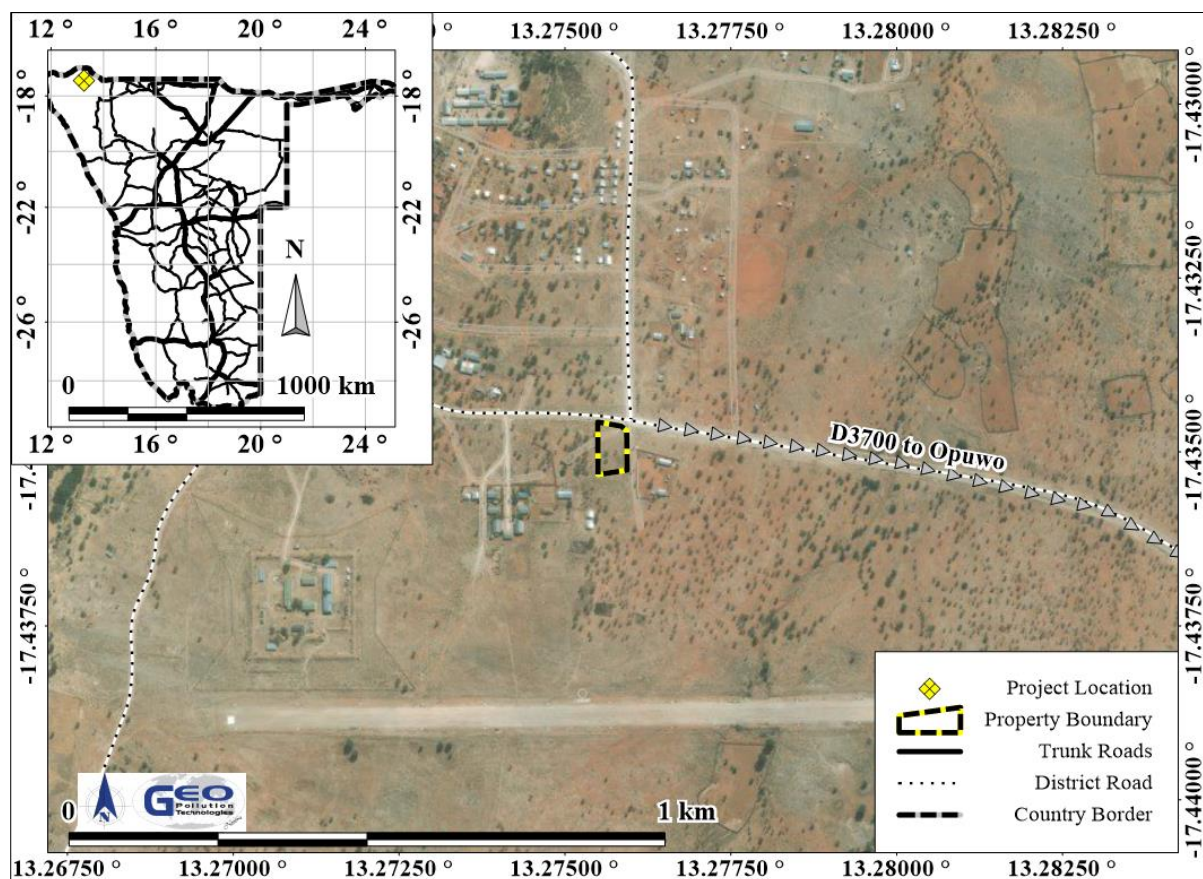


Figure 1-1. Project location

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

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

Project Justification – The Okangwati settlement has no fuel retail facility. Residents have to travel to Opuwo (100 km away), or rely on other community members to bring them fuel. The C43 (D3700) Road, going through Okangwati, is an important tourist route in Namibia since it leads to the Epupa Water Falls approximately 100 km north of Okangwati. The Epupa Falls in the Kunene River, is one of the major tourism destinations in Namibia. The nearest fuel station thereto is in Opuwo, approximately 100 km away. The proposed fuel station will not only provide residents of Okangwati with a fuel source, but also to tourist frequenting the area. The planned fuel retail facility will therefore contribute towards a reliable supply in the region for both tourism and the local community.

Benefits of the fuel retail facility include:

- ◆ Reliable supply of fuel to the tourism sector and local communities, businesses and farms,
- ◆ Employment and skills training,
- ◆ Increase in economic resilience in the area through diversification of business activities and opportunities.

2 SCOPE

The aims and objectives of this report are to:

1. Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from the construction, operational and possible decommissioning activities of the fuel retail facility,
2. Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels,
3. Comply with the requirements of EMA,
4. Provide sufficient information to the relevant competent authority and MEFT to make an informed decision regarding the construction, operations and possible decommissioning of the facility.

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

3 METHODOLOGY

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

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from primary information, existing secondary information as well as from a reconnaissance site visit.
2. As part of the scoping process to determine potential environmental impacts, interested and affected parties (IAPs) were consulted about their views, comments and opinions all of which are presented in this report.

4 FACILITY OPERATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

It is anticipated that the construction of the fuel retail facility will commence once an environmental clearance certificate has been issued by the MEFT and the various additional permits and licences, (such as per the Ministry of Mines and Energy), have been issued by the various regulatory bodies.

4.1 PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed fuel retail facility will be situated along the C43 / D3700 main road, the main access route to Okangwati, which is frequented by tourists and the transport industry. Access to the site will be on the eastern side of the erf along the unnamed street south of the C43 / D3700. The proposed location is within the townlands of Okangwati and has been previously disturbed by anthropogenic activities.

The facility will consist of a forecourt area with an overhead canopy and four pump islands (Figure 4-1). The pump islands will host two pumps each, with hoses on both sides, which will thus allow for four vehicles to be filled simultaneously per island. Three vented, composite, underground storage tanks (UST) of 46 m³ each will be installed, of which one will be used to store unleaded petrol (ULP 95) and two for the storage of diesel (50 ppm). The tank pits will be lined with high-density polyethylene liners and have inspection holes as per industry standards. All surfaces for refuelling will be surfaced with concrete spill control slabs connected to an oil water separator with drains. The oil water separator overflow will be connected to the municipal sewer.

Safety systems will include emergency shutoff systems, channelling of storm water in order to prevent its contamination with hydrocarbons, and firefighting equipment. Fire extinguishers and emergency stops will be placed throughout the facility and within easy reach of attendants. Additional infrastructure on site will include a retail shop, a food court, ablution facilities, staff locker room with a shower and a car wash.

The proposed design of the fuel retail facility can be seen Figure 4-1, minor changes may however be made during finalisation of the design. The facility will conform to the typical designs of fuel retail facilities in Namibia. It will adhere to all Namibian legislation and to relevant South African National Standards (SANS), ensuring safety and environmental protection.

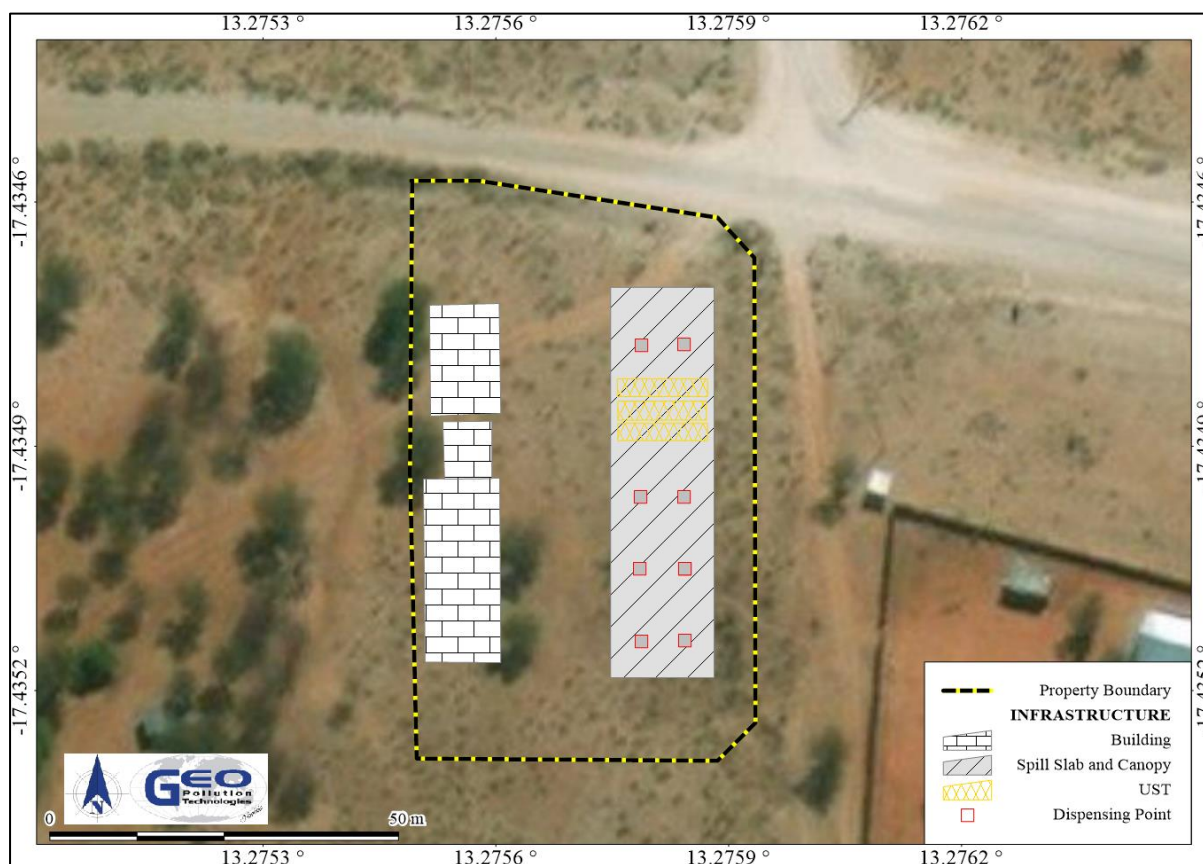


Figure 4-1. Preliminary site layout

4.2 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Unleaded petrol and 50 ppm diesel will be received from tanker trucks and stored in the underground storage tanks. Fuel will be dispensed to customers via the dispensers on the pump islands by pump attendants as required. Regular tank dips and reconciliation of fuel volumes will be performed to detect any possible leaks. The oil water separator will be inspected regularly and cleaned when needed. Any contaminated products will be disposed of at a registered waste oil recycler or approved hazardous waste disposal facility.

Additional operations of the facility includes the daily activities associated with the shop, food court and carwash as well as general care and maintenance of the property. Any domestic waste produced will be stored in an enclosed, temporary waste storage area. From here it will be removed regularly and transported to, and disposed at, an approved municipal waste disposal facility. The facility will provide employment to around 20 people.

5 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED FACILITY

Since the facility must adhere to SANS standards or better no alternatives in design parameters adhering to SANS is proposed. From an environmental perspective the environmental assessment did not find any reason why the facility may not be established at this site, on condition that it complies with SANS standards or better as prescribed by Namibian legislation and gets approval from the relevant authorities on the design of the facility and its entrance / exit locations.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programmes and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an environmental assessment, as per the Namibian legislation. The legislation and standards provided in Table 6-1 to Table 6-3 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the facility.

Table 6-1. Namibian law applicable to the fuel retail facility

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promote the welfare of people ◆ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection ◆ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Defines the environment ◆ Promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources ◆ Provide a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act ◆ List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate ◆ Provide Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Petroleum Products and Energy Act Act No. 13 of 1990, Government Notice No. 45 of 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Regulates petroleum industry ◆ Makes provision for impact assessment ◆ Petroleum Products Regulations (Government Notice No. 155 of 2000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prescribes South African National Standards (SANS) or equivalents for construction, operation and decommissioning of petroleum facilities (refer to Government Notice No. 21 of 2002)

Law	Key Aspects
The Water Act Act No. 54 of 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remains in force until the new Water Resources Management Act comes into force ◆ Defines the interests of the state in protecting water resources ◆ Controls water abstraction and the disposal of effluent ◆ Numerous amendments
Water Resources Management Act Act No. 11 of 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources ◆ Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability ◆ Not in force yet
Forest Act (Act 12 of 2001, Government Notice No. 248 of 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Makes provision for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires ◆ Provides the licencing and permit conditions for the removal of woody and other vegetation as well as the disturbance and removal of soil from forested areas.
Forest Regulations: Forest Act, 2001 Government Notice No. 170 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Declares protected trees or plants ◆ Issuing of permits to remove protected tree and plant species.
Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils ◆ Regulates discharges into sewers
Public Health Act Act No. 36 of 1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides for the protection of health of all people
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters ◆ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.
Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees ◆ Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997)
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Governs the control of noxious or offensive gases ◆ Prohibits scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area ◆ Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process
Hazardous Substances Ordinance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export ◆ Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings

Law	Key Aspects
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Not in force yet ◆ Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste ◆ Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications

Table 6-2. Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia and the development

Agreement	Key Aspects
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Recognizes the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.
1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aims to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects from modification of the Ozone Layer are considered. ◆ Adopted to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Convention recognises that developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Under article 14 of The Convention, EIAs must be conducted for projects that may negatively affect biological diversity.

Table 6-3. Standards or Codes of Practise

Standard or Code	Key Aspects
South African National Standards (SANS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Petroleum Products and Energy Act prescribes SANS standards for the construction, operations and demolition of petroleum facilities. ◆ SANS 10089-3:2010 is specifically aimed at storage and distribution of petroleum products at fuel retail facilities and consumer installations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide requirements for spill control infrastructure

The fuel retail facility is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Section 9 of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:

Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage

- ◆ 9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.”
- ◆ 9.2 “Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to 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.”
- ◆ 9.4 “The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic metres at any one location.”
- ◆ 9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.”

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

7.1 LOCALITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The fuel retail facility is planned on erf 357, Okangwati Extension 1, in the Kunene Region (-17.434833° S, 13.275775° E) (Figure 1-1). The spelling of the town's name varies considerably, as can be seen in the various signs and names of institutions and businesses making use of for example Okanwati, but was officially gazetted as Okangwati when the town was declared a settlement in 2002 (Government Notice no. 177 of 2002).

Access to the site is planned from the eastern side of erf 357 along the unnamed street south of the C43 / D3700 road. The project location is undeveloped with no infrastructure on site. Surrounding properties are sparsely developed or undeveloped and no neighbouring houses or other forms of infrastructure are present directly adjacent to the erven. A Directorate of Forestry office is present 40 m southwest of the site, a church 150 m north-east of the site, and a military airstrip and related military base, 400 m south of the site. The site falls under the authority of the Kunene Regional Council.

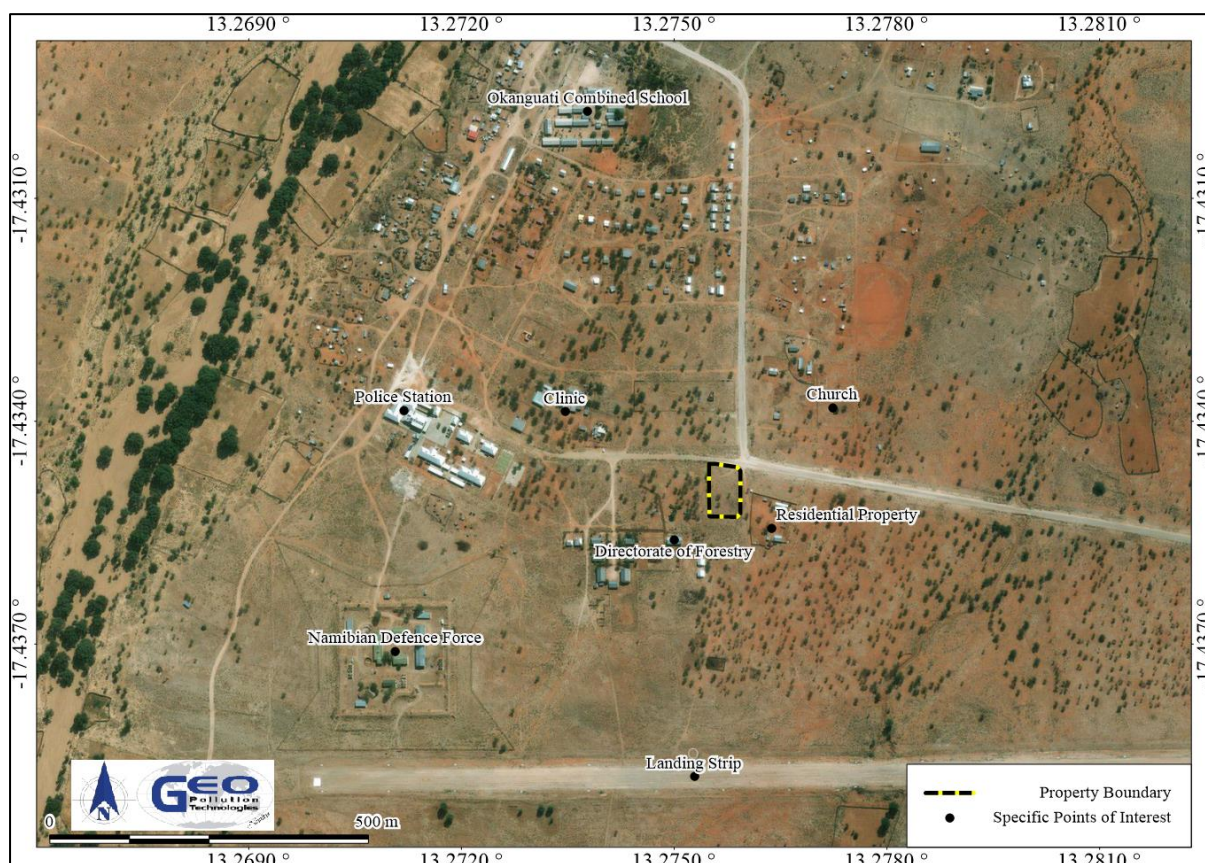


Figure 7-1. Points of interest in relation to the project area



Photo 7-1. Project location

Implications and Impacts

Erf 357 is currently zoned for business use. It is situated in an area with mixed land use. Being relatively low impact establishments, fuel retail facilities are common within mixed land use areas.

7.2 CLIMATE

The project area is situated in the semi-arid Kaokoland. The climate for the area is dominated by frequent droughts, sparse seasonal rainfall and high temperatures in the summer. Rainfall in this region is very sparse and occur mostly between November and March, peaking mostly in January, whilst April to October have little or no rainfall (Figure 7-2). The rainfall has a high variability of duration and intensity, causing variable recharge in the area. There is a high net evaporation caused by the low variable rainfall and high temperatures. The mean maximum temperature is 34 °C and occurs in the month of October. The mean minimum temperature is 11 °C and is in the month of July (Meteoblue, 2021). See Table 7-1 for summary of climate data.

The aridity of the region causes water resources to be a scarce commodity that has to be conserved and protected from pollution. Groundwater is an important source of water in Namibia.

Table 7-1. Summary of climate data for the area (Atlas of Namibia)

Average annual rainfall (mm/a)	150 – 200
Variation in annual rainfall (%)	60-70
Average annual evaporation (mm/a)	2,800 – 3,000
Water deficit (mm/a)	1,701 – 1,900
Average annual temperatures (°C)	21 – 22

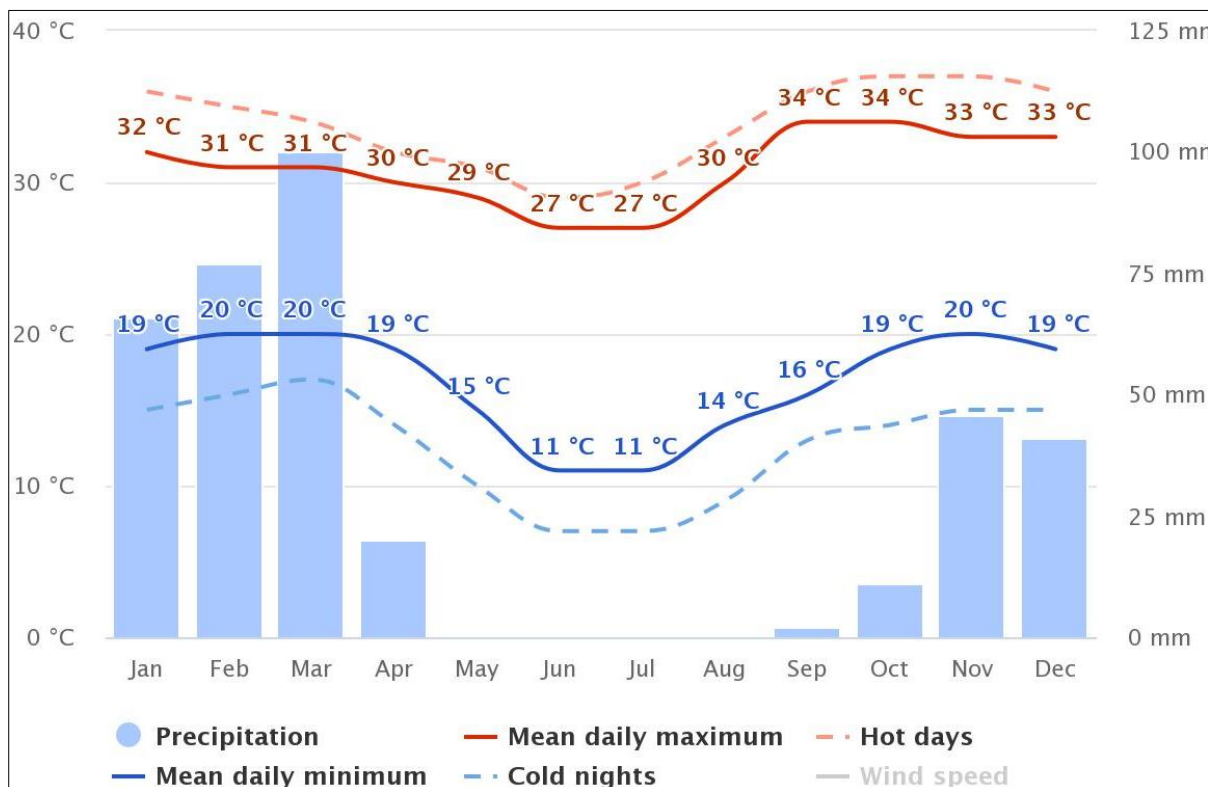


Figure 7-2. Summary of climate data for the area (Meteoblue, 2021)

Implications and Impacts

Water is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia and the extreme variability in seasonal rainfall makes water an extremely vulnerable resource. Rainfall events are typically thunderstorms with heavy rainfall that can occur in short periods of time (cloud bursts). The fuel retail facility must meet all prescribed SANS requirements and therefore should not pose any environmental threat due to Namibia's climatic conditions. Water resources would thus be safe under typical conditions and expected extremes.

7.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The greater area of Okangwati is dominated by long northwest to north trending valleys with high relief and large scale geological folding. The valley floors have lower relief and drain to a north-western direction into the Namib terrain. The relief north of the site is lower closer to the Ombuka River. The project area is located within the catchment of the Ombuka River, an ephemeral river. The Ombuka River drains in a northerly direction as part of the Kunene Basin. The project area itself is relatively flat and slopes slightly towards the north. A map showing surface drainage directions can be seen in Figure 7-3.

Implications and Impacts

There are no topographical features which may impact, or be impacted by, the proposed operations. Any pollutants that are not contained and are transported via surface water flow, will flow out of the site via storm water drainage lines and potentially pollute the natural environment. Cumulative effects may be considered for the downslope areas.

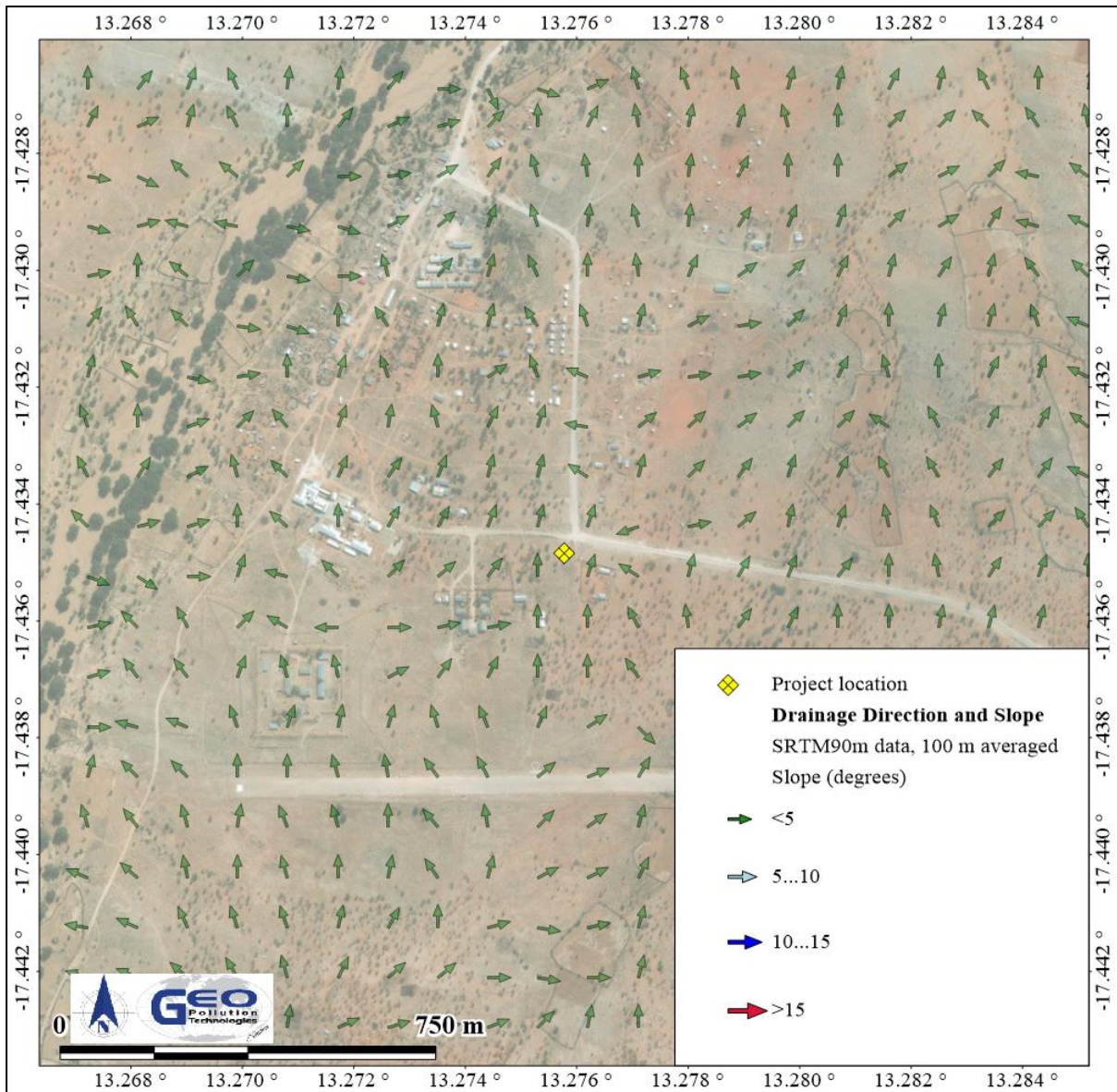


Figure 7-3. Drainage direction and slope

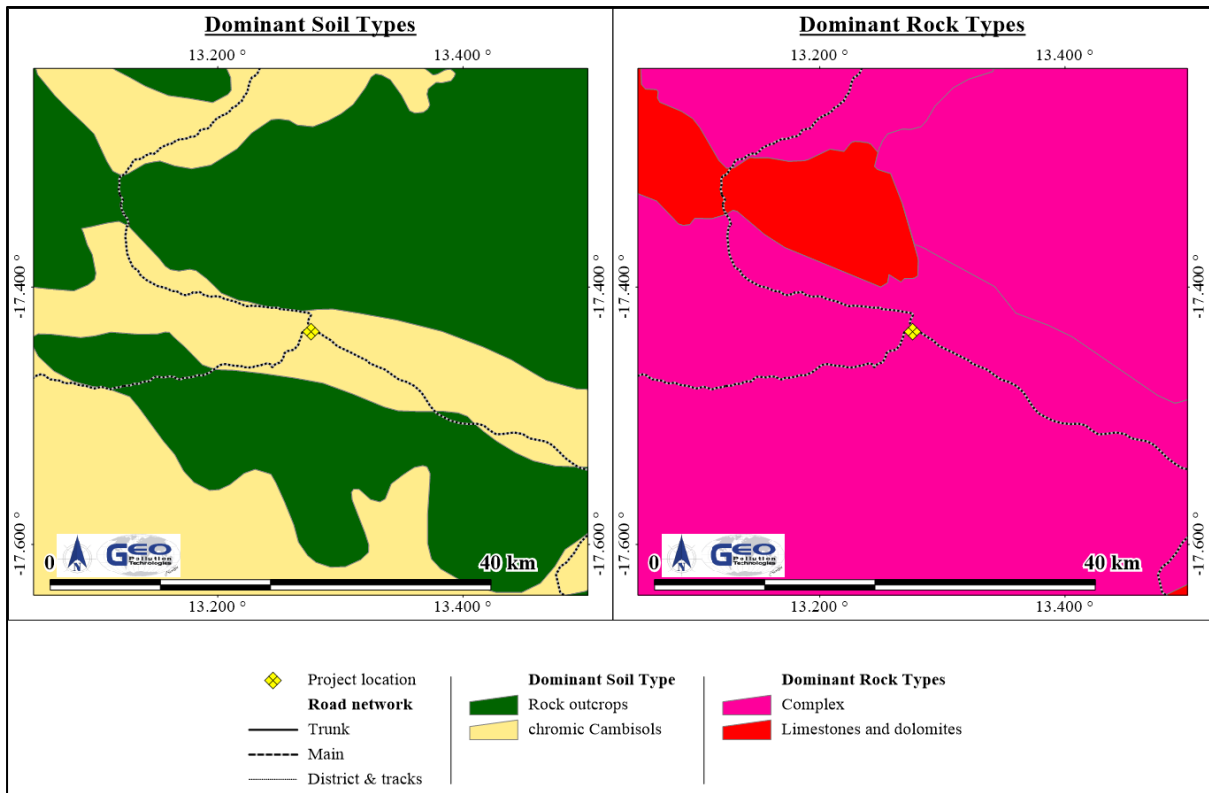


Figure 7-4. Dominant soil and rock types in the area

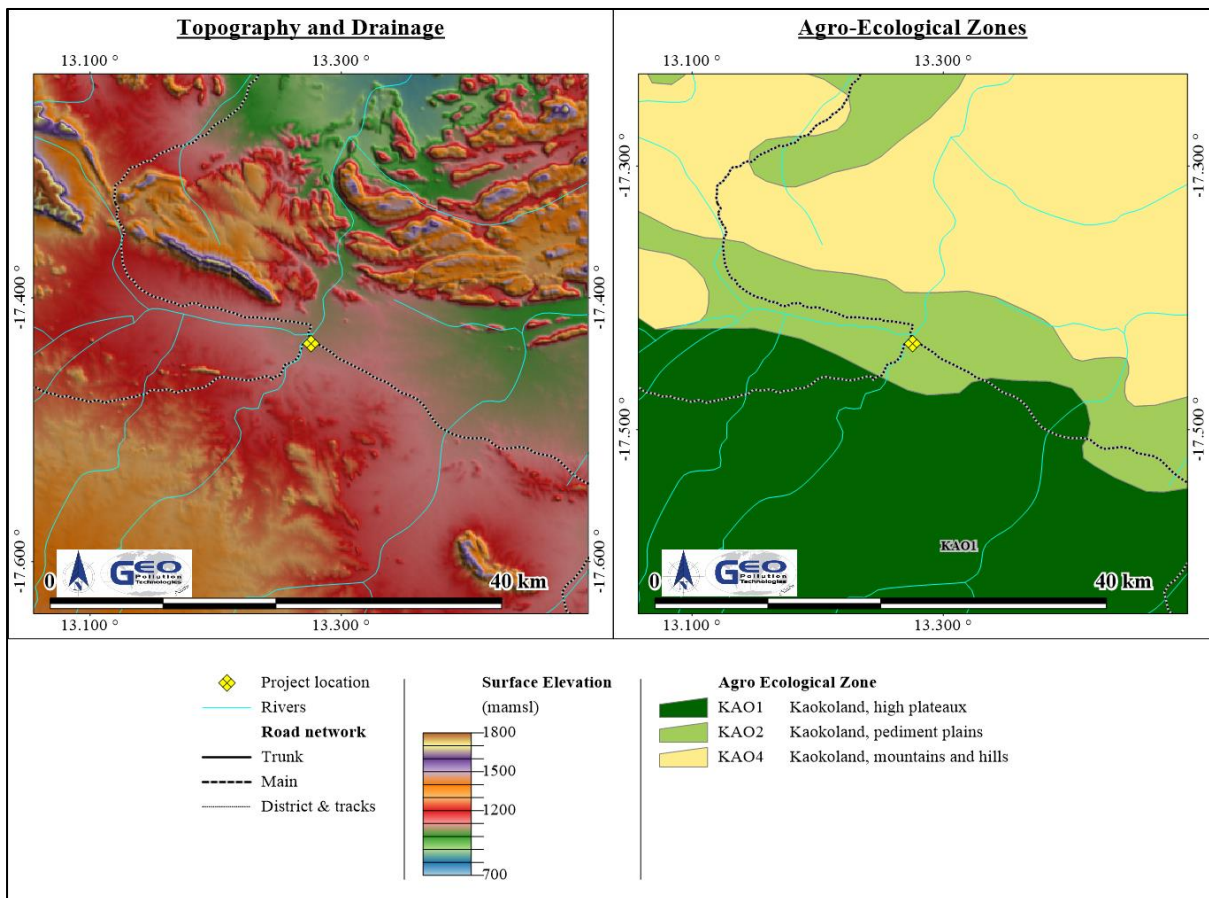


Figure 7-5. Topography, drainage and agro-ecological zones

7.4 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The geology of the project area consist of rocks and deposits from the Quaternary-, Tertiary-, Permo-Carniferous- and Namibian Age. The Quaternary and Tertiary Age geology comprise of Kalahari Group deposits, which is sand, calcrete and gravel. These deposits originate mainly from fluvial deposition with some reworking through aeolian processes. The Karoo Supergroup rocks of the Permo-Carniferous overlie discordantly on Namibian-Age Damara Sequence rocks. The Karoo Supergroup consist locally of the Dwyka Formation, which typically form horizontal layering of tillite, boulder shale and sandstone. Locally the Damara Sequence consists of the Nosib Group and Otavi Group. The Abenab - and Tsumeb Sub Groups make up the Otavi Group rocks. Although a thin layer of surficial deposits may occur, rocks from the Abenab Subgroup makes up the subsurface geology of the project area. This Subgroup commonly comprises of dolomite, limestone, shale and quartzite.

Numerous faulting-, thrusting- rifting- folding episodes have complicated the geology in the project area. The main fault orientation strikes roughly toward the northwest and to the east-northeast. Groundwater flow is expected to take place through primary porosity in the surface cover, while it is expected to flow along fractures, faults, dykes/mineralised faults or along contact zones (secondary porosity) and other geological structures present within the underlying formations (hard rock formations). Karstification tends to take place within the rocks of the Otavi Group. Groundwater flow from the site can be expected in a northern to north-western direction. Local flow patterns may vary due to groundwater abstraction

The project location is situated in the Kunene North Groundwater Basin. Localised groundwater flow may take place along preferred flow paths in different directions, but the larger scale groundwater flow is expected to be in a north-western direction (Figure 7-6). The average expected depth of the groundwater is 30 m below surface but can be as shallow as 20 m below surface. The project location falls outside a water control area and therefore a permit is not required for drilling. All groundwater remains the property of the Government of Namibia.

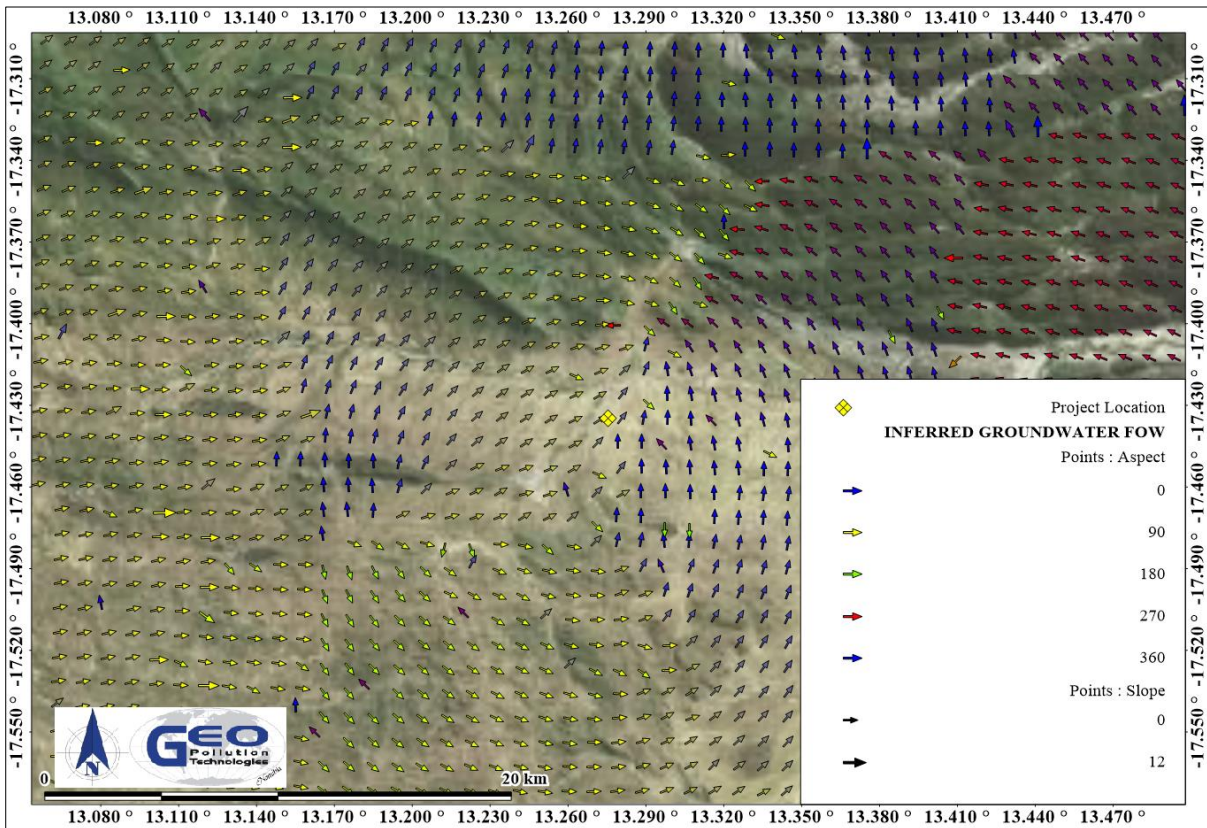


Figure 7-6. Inferred groundwater flow

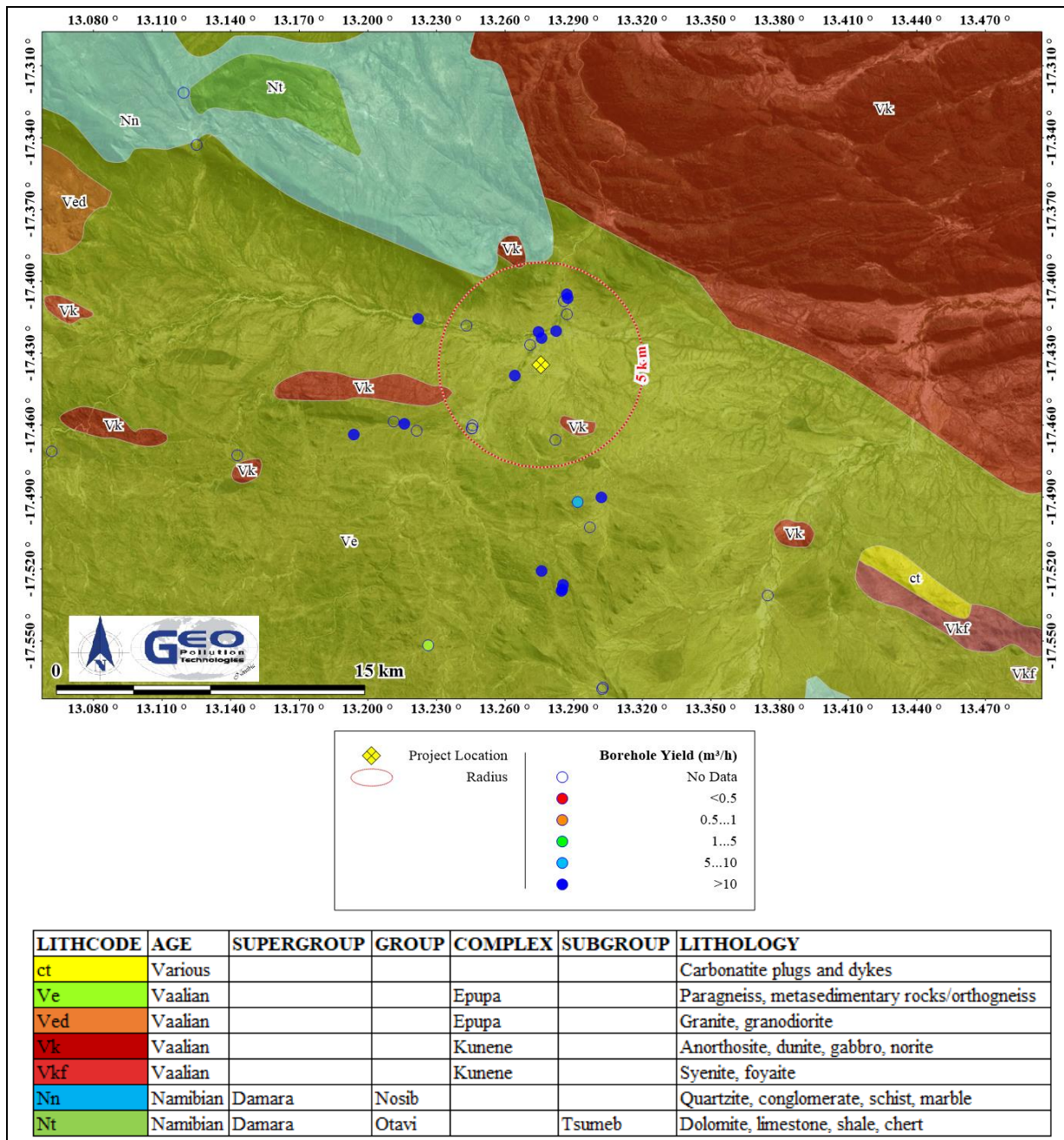


Figure 7-7. Geology map

Implications and Impacts

A risk to groundwater pollution exists due to the geological sensitivity of the area. This is mainly due to the nature of the surficial deposits and karstic geology, which is sensitive to contamination as well as the shallow groundwater. Groundwater remains an important resource and would be at risk if fuel spills are not contained, cleaned and disposed of properly.

7.5 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Groundwater is the only bulk water supply to Okangwati, and is sourced from a combination of production boreholes situated in and around the town. Okangwati has a history of experiencing water supply interruptions and shortages, mainly due to groundwater quality leading to reduction in borehole yields.

Implications and Impacts

Groundwater remains an important resource and would be at risk if fuel spills are not contained, cleaned and disposed of properly. Water usage of the facility, specifically the car wash may impact on the water availability.

7.6 FAUNA AND FLORA

The site lies in the Savanna Biome with a Western Highlands vegetation type. Trees such as *Acacia reficiens*, *Commiphora* species, *Euphorbia guerichiana*, *Colophospermum mopane*, *Maerua schinzii*, *Adenolobus garipensis* and a variety of other trees are characteristic of this vegetation type. Table 7-2 and Table 7-3 present a summary of the general fauna and flora of the broader area. Endemism for the area is high with between 42 and 52 species of birds, reptiles, mammals, frogs, plant and scorpions being endemic.

The proposed area for the fuel retail facility has previously been impacted by anthropogenic activities and no significant vegetation is present on site. No animals of particular significance are expected on site and mostly include birds, small mammals and arthropods. No significant impact on the fauna and flora is thus expected from the construction and future operations of the fuel retail facility.

Table 7-2. General flora data (Atlas of Namibia)

Biome	Savanna
Vegetation type	Western Highlands
Vegetation structure type	Sparse shrubland
Diversity of higher plants	High medium (Diversity rank = 3 [1 to 7 representing highest to lowest diversity])
Number of plant species	300 – 400
Percentage tree cover	2 – 10
Tree height (m)	2 – 5
Percentage shrub cover	11 – 25
Shrub height (m)	0.5 – 2
Percentage dwarf shrub cover	2 – 10
Dwarf shrub height (m)	< 0.5
Percentage grass cover	2 – 10
Grass height (m)	< 0.5
Dominant plant species	<i>Acacia reficiens</i> , <i>Commiphora</i> species, <i>Euphorbia guerichiana</i> , <i>Colophospermum mopane</i> , <i>Maerua schinzii</i> , <i>Adenolobus garipensis</i>
Important Plant Species	Mopane (<i>Colopho ermum mopane</i>)

Table 7-3. General fauna data (Atlas of Namibia)

Mammal Diversity	76 - 90 Species
Rodent Diversity	24 - 27 Species
Bird Diversity	141 - 170 Species
Reptile Diversity	71 - 80 Species
Snake Diversity	25 - 29 Species
Lizard Diversity	> 35 Species
Termite Diversity	10 - 12 Genera
Scorpion Diversity	10 - 11 Species

Implications and Impacts

The fuel retail facility will lie within an already disturbed urban area. Thus, no immediate threat to biodiversity in the area is expected, however, uncontrolled pollution may and can cause damage to any biodiversity surrounding the site.

7.7 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The site is located in Okangwati which falls within the Okanguati Communal Conservancy as registered in 2012. The conservancy is about 1159.12 km² in extent. The site is further located in the Epupa Constituency of the Kunene Region. The Kunene Region has a population of 88,300 and a density of approximately 0.8 people per km². The urban area of Okangwati has a population density of approximately 41 people per km² (National Planning Commission, 2012). Table 7-4 provides demographic information for the Epupa Constituency, the region and nationally.

Table 7-4. Demographic characteristics of Epupa Constituency, the Kunene Region and nationally (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011)

	Epupa Constituency	Kunene Region	Namibia
Population (Males)	8,378	43,603	1,021,912
Population (Females)	9,318	43,253	1,091,165
Population (Total)	17,696	86,856	2,113,077
Unemployment (15+ years)	12%	24%	33.8%
Literacy (15+ years)	29.4%	64.9%	87.7%

Implications and Impacts

The facility will provide employment to people from the area. Some skills development and training also benefit employees during the operational phase.

7.8 CULTURAL, HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

There are no known cultural, heritage or archaeologically significant sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed fuel retail facility. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is located north-east of the site. There are however no known religions or cultural aspects associated with the site.

Implications and Impacts

No implications or expected impacts are expected as the project area has been previously disturbed by anthropogenic activity. Artefacts from early settlements may be present below the surface in undisturbed areas. These may be impacted on by human activity such as excavations.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

Public participation notices were advertised twice in two weeks in the national papers The Namibian and the Republikein on 24 and 31 of August 2021 respectively. A site notice was placed on site and notification letters delivered to neighbours. The Okangwati Settlement Office and Kunene Regional Council were notified by hand delivery of notification letters. The school and business in and around the town also received notification about the project. Over and above this notification, discussions and meetings were held by the proponent with the various community traditional leaders regarding related business. All community members consulted welcomed the proposed development and emails were

already received by the proponent regarding possible employment opportunities. Proof of public participation is attached in Appendix B.

A background information document was loaded onto the MEFT electronic system as well as made available to commenting authorities and IAP. Roads Authority's regional office in Opuwo was also consulted with regard to the project, while the Directory of Forestry in Okangwati also received a notification. Roads authority recommended that the road reserve integrity of the C43 be maintained at all times.



Photo 8-1. Consultation with community members



Photo 8-2. Notification with some of the local businesses



Photo 8-3. Notification of the Okangwati Combined School



Photo 8-4. Site notice erected on site

9 MAJOR IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

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

9.1 HYDROCARBON POLLUTION

This section describes the most pertinent potential pollution impacts that are expected from the facility and its operations. Groundwater and soil pollution from hydrocarbon products are major issues associated with the storage and handling of such products. Both forms of pollution are prohibited in Namibia.

When a release of hydrocarbon products takes place to the soil, the Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (LNAPL) will infiltrate into the soil and start to migrate vertically. LNAPL transport in the subsurface environment occurs in several phases, including bulk liquid, dissolved, and vapour phases. Mechanisms that influence transport include the physicochemical properties of the specific compounds present such as density, vapour pressure, viscosity, and hydrophobicity, as well as the physical and chemical properties of the subsurface environment, including geology and hydrogeology. Hydrocarbon liquids are typically complex mixtures composed of numerous compounds, each with its own individual physicochemical and, therefore, transport properties.

If small volumes of spilled LNAPL enter the unsaturated zone (i.e. vadose zone), the LNAPL will flow through the central portion of the unsaturated pores until residual saturation is reached.

A three-phase system consisting of water, LNAPL, and air is formed within the vadose zone. Infiltrating water dissolves the components within the LNAPL (e.g., benzene, xylene, and toluene) and transports them to the water table. These dissolved contaminants form a contaminated plume radiating from the area of the residual product. Many components found in LNAPL are volatile and can partition into soil air and be transported by molecular diffusion to other parts of the aquifer. As these vapours diffuse into adjoining soil areas, they may partition back into the water phase and transfer contamination over wider areas. If the soil surface is relatively impermeable, vapours will not diffuse across the surface boundary and concentrations of contaminants in the soil atmosphere may build up to equilibrium conditions. However, if the surface is not covered with an impermeable material, vapours may diffuse into the atmosphere.

If large volumes of LNAPL are spilled, the LNAPL flows through the pore space to the top of the capillary fringe of the water table. Dissolved components of the LNAPL precede the less soluble components and may change the wetting properties of the water, causing a reduction in the residual water content and a decrease in the height of the capillary fringe.

Since LNAPL are lighter than water, it will float on top of the capillary fringe. As the head formed by the infiltrating LNAPL increases, the water table is depressed and the LNAPL accumulate in the depression. If the source of the spilled LNAPL is removed or contained, LNAPL within the vadose zone continue to flow under the force of gravity until reaching residual saturation. As the LNAPL continue to enter the water table depression, it spread laterally on top of the capillary fringe. The draining of the upper portions of the vadose zone reduces the total head at the interface between the LNAPL and the groundwater, causing the water table to rebound slightly. The rebounding water displaces only a portion of the LNAPL because the LNAPL remain at residual saturation. Groundwater passing through the area of residual saturation dissolves constituents of the residual LNAPL, forming a contaminant plume. Water infiltrating from the surface also can dissolve the residual LNAPL and add to the contaminant load of the aquifer.

Decrease in the water table level from seasonal variations may lead to dropping of the pool of LNAPL. If the water table rises again, part of the LNAPL may be pushed up, but a portion remains at residual saturation below the new water table. Variations in the water table height, therefore, can spread LNAPL over a greater thickness of the aquifer, causing larger volumes of aquifer materials to be contaminated.

Hydrocarbon products do biodegrade in the subsurface, although the effectiveness of this process depends on subsurface conditions. The type of hydrocarbon product plays a further role in the duration of biodegradation, with the longer chain components taking much longer to biodegrade.

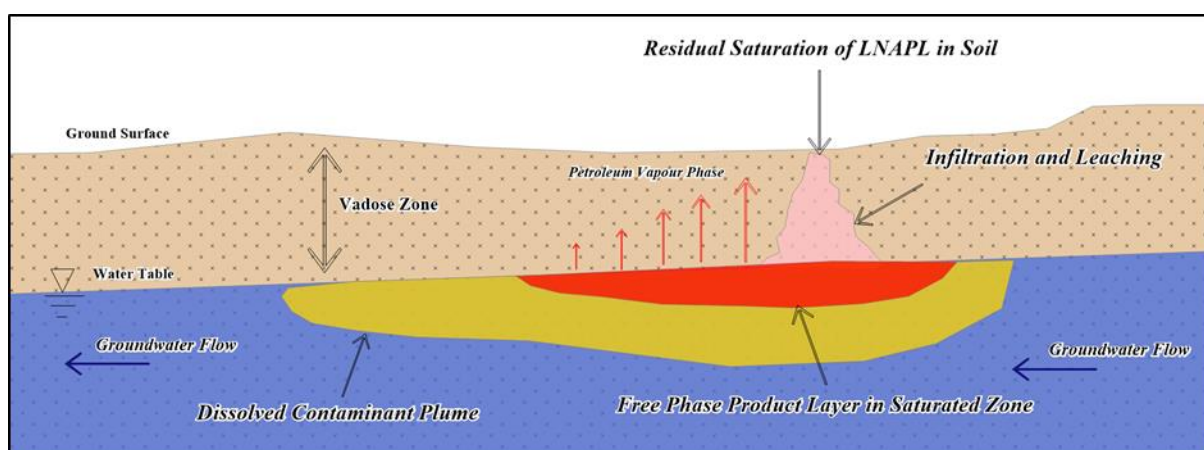


Figure 9-1. Conceptual LNAPL release to the vadose zone

9.2 NOISE IMPACTS

Noise will be a factor during the construction phase of the retail facility due to large trucks and machinery working on site. Some noise will also exist due to heavy and light motor vehicles accessing the site for delivering and collecting fuel during operations.

9.3 TRAFFIC IMPACTS

During construction and operations, some traffic impacts can be experienced in the vicinity of the fuel retail facility, especially where vehicles gain access from and to the facility close to the C43 / D3700 Road. Traffic flow may be impacted by delivery trucks bringing fuel to the site, potentially resulting in incidents such as collisions if proper management measures are not in place. A slight increase in the cumulative use of the existing roads may be expected, especially during the construction phase.

9.4 FIRE

Chemicals and paints used during construction may be flammable. Machinery like welders and grinders can cause sparks that can cause fires. Unleaded petrol is extremely flammable and if fuel is not handled according to Material Safety Data Sheet instructions and SANS requirements, a fire risk exists during the operational phase.

9.5 HEALTH

Construction activities and working at heights have inherent health risks. Hydrocarbons are carcinogenic and dermal contact and inhalation of fumes should be prevented.

9.6 ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY IMPACT

As the proposed location is void of most natural vegetation, impacts will mostly be related to pollution of the environment. Pollution of the environment and groundwater, especially by fuel, can deteriorate the ecosystem structure and function.

9.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Construction and operations of the fuel retail facility will provide additional employment opportunities in the region. The operational phase will create permanent employment opportunities (estimated 20 positions) and some training and skills development will take place. Social ills including spread of disease, alcohol misuse, theft, etc. may result from construction personnel moving into the area or due to the larger workforce if employees are not sourced locally.

10 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that may be expected from the construction, operational, and potential decommissioning activities of the facility. An EMP based on these identified impacts are also incorporated into this section.

For each impact an Environmental Classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 10-1)

Ranking formulas are then calculated as follows:

$$\text{Environmental Classification} = A1 \times A2 \times (B1 + B2 + B3)$$

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 10-2.

The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 10-1. Assessment criteria

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

Table 10-2. Environmental classification (Pastakia 1998)

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

10.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The objectives of the EMP are:

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

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

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

10.1.1 Planning

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

- ◆ Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction activities and operations of the project are in place and remains valid. This includes the petroleum products licence.
- ◆ Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- ◆ Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- ◆ Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:
 - EMP / Risk management / mitigation / Emergency Response Plan and HSE Manuals
 - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents;
 - Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
 - Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- ◆ If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- ◆ Establish and / or maintain a bi-annual reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- ◆ Submit bi-annual reports to the MEFT to allow for environmental clearance certificate renewal after three years. This is a requirement by MEFT.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EIA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

10.1.2 Skills, Technology and Development

During the construction and operations of the facility, training will be provided to a portion of the workforce to be able to construct and operate various features of a fuel retail facility according to the required standards. Skills will be transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks. The technology required for the development of the facility may be new to the regional industry, aiding in operational efficiency. Development of people and technology are key to economic development.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Employment, technological development and transfer of skills	2	1	2	3	1	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Employment, technological development and transfer of skills	2	1	2	3	2	14	2	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Transfer of skills and technological development	2	1	2	3	3	16	2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To see an increase in skills of local Namibians, as well as development and technology advancements in the fuel retail industry.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ If the skills exist locally, contractors must first be sourced from the town, region, and then nationally. Deviations from this practice must be justified.
- ◆ Skills development and improvement programs to be made available as identified during performance assessments.
- ◆ Employees to be informed about parameters and requirements for references upon employment.
- ◆ The proponent must employ local Namibians where possible. Deviations from this practise should be justified appropriately.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

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

10.1.3 Revenue Generation and Employment

Construction of the facility is hinged on employment. Skilled and unskilled labour will be employed for the installation of the tanks and general earth works. Unskilled labour may be sourced locally while it is expected that skilled contractors within Namibia will be used for specialised work. The construction phase will therefore contribute to employment creation in the unskilled labour sector while contributing to sustaining employment of the skilled sector during the construction phase.

The proposed facility is located along a popular tourist route to Epupa Falls and the Okangwati Region. It may therefore be expected that a large percentage of tourists visit the area and region and will be in need of fuel. In addition, growth of the Okangwati population and further development of the town are also expected. The facility will thus ensure a reliable supply of fuel for the growing tourism industry and future development.

The change in land use will lead to changes in the way revenue is generated and paid to the national treasury. An increase of skilled and professional labour will take place due to the operations of the facility.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Employment and contribution to local and national economy	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Definite
Daily Operations	Employment contribution to local economy	2	1	3	3	1	14	2	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Decrease in unemployment, contribution to local economy	3	1	3	3	3	27	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: Contribution to national treasury and provision of employment to local Namibians. Create a competitive environment to enhance service delivery to the area.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ The proponent must employ local Namibians where possible.
- ◆ If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.
- ◆ Deviations from this practice must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.

10.1.4 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The project is reliant on labour during the construction and operational phase. The scale of the project is limited and it is not foreseen that it will create a change in the demographic profile of the local community. Community health may be exposed to factors such as communicable disease like HIV/AIDS as well as alcoholism/drug abuse, associated with possible foreign construction teams and / or clients collecting fuel. An increase in foreign people in the area may potentially increase the risk of criminal and socially/culturally deviant behaviour. However, such trends are considered unlikely. Spills and leaks may present risks to members of the public. The project may further contribute to cumulative demand for services for the region which includes electricity and water supply.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	In-migration and social ills related to unemployment	2	-1	1	1	2	-8	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	In-migration and social ills related to unemployment	2	-1	1	2	2	-10	-2	Probable
Indirect Impacts	The spread of disease	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements and to prevent the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ Employ only local people from the area, deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.
- ◆ Adhere to all local authority by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to, sand and grease traps for the various facilities and sanitation requirements.
- ◆ Facility design to incorporate water and energy saving technologies such as low energy electrical appliances and lighting.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Educational programmes for employees on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- ◆ Appointment of reputable contractors.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

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

10.1.5 Fuel Supply

The construction and operation of the facility will aid in securing fuel supply to the residents, tourists and business in the area. The Namibian government has expressed its intention to upgrade the road between Opuwo and Okangwati to a bitumen surface. The region will thereby become more accessible to many tourists and residents who travel along this route. Secure and continued fuel supply will therefore contribute to the tourism potential and development of the settlement.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	Contribution to economy, contribution to the fuel supply in the area	2	1	3	2	2	14	2	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Secure supply in fuel allowing travel and trade	3	1	3	2	2	21	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: Ensure a secure fuel supply remains available to the area.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Ensure compliance to the petroleum regulations of Namibia.
- ◆ Proper management to ensure constant supply.
- ◆ Record supply problems and take corrective actions.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record supply problems and corrective actions taken and compile a bi-annual summary report.

10.1.6 Traffic

The facility may increase the traffic flow to the site through the provision of construction material (construction phase) and fuel (operational phase). An increase in traffic to the site and from the site may increase the risk of incidents and accidents, especially during delivery of fuel and construction of the facility. Additional traffic may further contribute to road degradation. Discussions with the regional office of the Roads Authority have been initiated in this regard and will continue should the ECC application be approved and the project continue.

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

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

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Erect clear signage regarding access and exit points at the facility.
- ◆ The Proponent needs to continue engaging with the Roads Authority and acquire the required permissions prior to the facility being erected.
- ◆ All proposed construction and operations activities should adhere to the road reserve requirements of the district road.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Tanker trucks delivering fuel should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.
- ◆ The placement of signs to warn and direct traffic will mitigate traffic impacts.
- ◆ Consultation and approval from the town council regarding designs and access to the facility from the main road are required.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

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

10.1.7 Health, Safety and Security

Every activity that will be associated with the construction and operational phase is reliant on human labour and therefore will expose them to health and safety risks. Activities such as the operation of machinery and handling of hazardous chemicals (inhalation and carcinogenic effect of some petroleum products), will pose the main risks to employees. Security risks will be related to unauthorized entry, theft and sabotage.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	3	3	1	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	3	3	2	-16	-2	Probable

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

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- ◆ Equipment that will be locked away on site must be placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).
- ◆ Provide all employees with required and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- ◆ Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operation of equipment / handling of hazardous substances.
- ◆ All health and safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- ◆ Implementation of maintenance register for all equipment and fuel/hazardous substance storage areas.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- ◆ Implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes: colour coding of pipes, operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules, MSDS's and signage requirements (PPE, flammable etc.).
- ◆ Security procedures and proper security measures must be in place to protect workers and clients, especially during cash in transit activities.
- ◆ Reduce the amount of cash kept on site to reduce the risk of robberies.
- ◆ Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry during construction phases.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

10.1.8 Fire

Construction and operational activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires. Fuel, especially unleaded petrol, is highly flammable and therefore presents a fire risk.

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

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

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ Ensure all chemicals are stored according to MSDS and SANS instructions.
- ◆ Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance.
- ◆ Clean all spills / leaks.
- ◆ Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990).
- ◆ Follow SANS standards for operation and maintenance of the facility.
- ◆ All dispensers must be equipped with devices that cut fuel supply during fires.

Mitigation:

- ◆ A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan.
- ◆ Maintain firefighting equipment and promote good housekeeping.
- ◆ Personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

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

10.1.9 Air Quality

During construction, earth works and general construction may increase ambient dust levels. The operational phase will release fuel vapours into the air during refuelling of bulk storage tanks as well as at filling points. Prolonged exposure may have carcinogenic effects.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive dust generated from maintenance and upgrade activities	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Fuel vapours	1	-1	2	2	1	-5	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent health impacts and minimise the dust generated.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Personnel issued with appropriate masks where excessive dust or vapours are present.
- ◆ A complaints register should be kept for any dust related issues and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary e.g. dust suppression.
- ◆ Employees should be coached on the dangers of fuel vapours.
- ◆ Vent pipes must be properly placed as per SANS requirements.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding dust or fuel vapours should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

10.1.10 Noise

Noise pollution may be generated due to heavy and light motor vehicles accessing the site to offload construction material, fuel or refuel. Construction operations are noisy by nature. A fuel retail facility is a 24 hour operation which means that vehicle noise is generated throughout the day and night.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive noise generated from construction activities – nuisance and hearing loss	1	-2	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Noise generated from the operational activities – nuisance	1	-1	2	2	1	-5	-1	Probable

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

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Follow World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999) to prevent hearing impairment.
- ◆ All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.
- ◆ Keep volume of public address systems on a level where neighbours are not impacted on.
- ◆ Manage noise caused by clients – loud music etc.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ WHO Guidelines.
- ◆ Maintain a complaints register.
- ◆ Bi-annual report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

10.1.11 Waste production

Various waste streams will be produced during the construction and operational phase. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hydrocarbon products etc. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment contaminated by hydrocarbon products. Contaminated soil and water is considered as a hazardous waste. Domestic waste will be generated by the facility and related operations. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard.

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

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

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used / recycled must be kept separate.
- ◆ Ensure adequate waste storage facilities are available.
- ◆ Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- ◆ Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of waste storage.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- ◆ The spill catchment traps and oil water separator should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of appropriately. Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter the oil water separator
- ◆ See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- ◆ Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ The oil water separator must be regularly inspected and all hydrocarbons removed once detected. Outflow water must comply with effluent quality standards as per town council requirements.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

10.1.12 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The site is mostly void of naturally occurring vegetation due to previous and current human activities on and around the site. Some vegetation may however require removal. Construction and operations may present a pollution risk to the surrounding environment and biophysical features.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	3	2	2	-7	-1	Definite
Daily Operations	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Improbable

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

Actions.

Prevention:

- ◆ Educate all contracted and permanent employees on the value of biodiversity.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Report any extraordinary animal sightings to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.
- ◆ Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.
- ◆ Avoid scavenging of waste by fauna.
- ◆ The establishment of habitats and nesting sites at the facility should be avoided where possible.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Contractor
- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

10.1.13 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

During construction, heavy machinery may present a contamination risk to the soil, surface and groundwater through breakdowns. Operations will entail the storage and handling of various hydrocarbons (such as fuels and lubricants) which present a contamination risk. Such material may contaminate surface water, soil and groundwater. Contamination may either result from failing storage facilities, or spills and leaks associated with fuel handling. The facility will provide fuel to public vehicles which may further present contamination risks through overfills, spills and leakages. Modern retail facilities are well designed to reduce leakages and spillages from contaminating soil and water.

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Probable

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

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ All construction machines should be maintained to be in a good working condition during operations.
- ◆ Employ drip trays and spill kits during construction when onsite servicing / repairs of equipment is needed.
- ◆ Spill control structures and procedures must be in place according to SANS standards or better and connection of all surfaces where fuel is handled, with an oil water separator.
- ◆ All fuelling should be conducted on surfaces provided for this purpose. E.g. Concrete slabs with regularly maintained seals between slabs.
- ◆ The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- ◆ Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis (Fuel handling, spill detection, spill control).

Mitigation:

- ◆ Any spillage of more than 200 litre must be reported to the relevant authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy).
- ◆ Spill clean-up means must be readily available on site as per the relevant MSDS.
- ◆ Any spill must be cleaned up immediately.
- ◆ The spill catchment traps and oil water separator should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of at a suitably classified hazardous waste disposal facility.
- ◆ Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter the oil water separator e.g. no soap usage on spill control surfaces and the car wash's waste water may not enter the separator.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Inspection holes at the ends of the tanks must as a minimum be inspected every 14 days and measurements must be recorded for future reference. Inspection must include the evaluation of LNAPL on the water surface, if liquid is present.
- ◆ A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions survey results) with post remediation data (e.g. soil/groundwater hydrocarbon concentrations) and a copy of documentation in which spill was reported to Ministry of Mines and Energy.

10.1.14 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility. Bright lights used at night may impact on nearby residents.

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

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility and prevent lighting from being a visual disturbance.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.
- ◆ Lights should be directed downwards and away from residents where possible.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

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

10.1.15 Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure

Impacts related to utilities and infrastructure are more prevalent during the construction phase when excavations are conducted on site. During the operational phase such damage mainly relate to the road surface and access, or an underground spill or explosion which is very unlikely. In addition, there are limited utilities in the vicinity of the erf..

Project Activity / Resource	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction Phase	Disruption of services and damage to infrastructure	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Disruption of services and damage to infrastructure	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Improbable

Desired Outcome: No damage or destruction of utilities and infrastructure.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Appointing qualified and reputable contractors is essential.
- ◆ The contractor must determine exactly where amenities and pipelines are situated before construction commences (utility clearance e.g. ground penetrating radar surveys).
- ◆ Liaison with the suppliers of services is essential.
- ◆ Ongoing consultation with the Roads Authority and regional authorities during project construction and operation.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Emergency procedures for corrective action available on file.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents that occurred and corrective action taken.

10.1.16 Cumulative Impact

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the construction and operational phase include beneficial and detrimental impacts. It is assessed that the project will have a positive contribution to the local economy through job creation and local sales. Contributions to a reliable and accessible fuel supply to residents and tourists in an area far removed from such services are of paramount importance. Noise and additional traffic have a cumulative aspect for this project. There will be a definite increase in both as well as the possible risk to soil and groundwater contamination. However, on a cumulative scale the project is perceived to have a positive net benefit for the community.

Desired Outcome: To enhance the cumulative beneficial impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

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

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Bi-annual reports will provide an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.

10.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

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

10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

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

11 CONCLUSION

The fuel retail facility will have a positive impact on the tourism sector operational in the vicinity and the town as a whole, see Table 11-1. In addition to reliable and convenient fuel supply, the fuel retail facility will contribute locally to skills transfer and training which in turn develops the local workforce during operations of the facility.

Negative impacts can successfully be mitigated. SANS standards relating to the petroleum industry and prescribed by Namibian law must be followed during all operations of the fuel retail facility. Noise pollution should at all times meet the prescribed WHO requirements to prevent hearing loss and not to cause a nuisance. Fire prevention should be adequate, and health and safety regulations should be adhered to in accordance with the regulations pertaining to relevant laws and internationally accepted standards of operation. Any waste produced must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate facility or re-used or recycled where possible. Hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal site.

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

Table 11-1. Impact Summary Class Values

Impact Category	Impact Type	Construction		Operations	
	<i>Positive Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>	5		5	
	<i>Negative Rating Scale: Maximum Value</i>		-5		-5
EO	Skills, Technology and Development	2		2	
EO	Revenue Generation and Employment	2		2	
SC	Demographic Profile and Community Health		-1		-2
EO	Fuel Supply				2
SC	Traffic		-1		-1
SC	Health, Safety and Security		-2		-2
PC	Fire		-3		-3
PC	Air Quality		-1		-1
PC	Noise		-2		-1
PC	Waste Production		-2		-2
BE	Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact		-1		-1
PC	Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination		-2		-3
SC	Visual Impact		-1		-1
PC	Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure		-2		-2
	Cumulative Impact		2		2

BE = Biological/Ecological EO = Economical/Operational PC = Physical/Chemical SC = Sociological/Cultural

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Appendix A: Approvals



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Tell: +264 81 215 3691

Dear Mr. Smith

SUBJECT: CORRECTION OF THE ERF NUMBER ALLOCATED

The above subject matter has reference.

The Kunene Regional Council is mandated by Section 32 (1) paragraph (a) of the Regional Council Act (Act No. 22 of 1992) as amended to establish, administer, control and manage Settlement Areas as their Local Authorities. One of the mandate of Settlement Areas is to provide basic services and housing to the residents.

In light of the above background, this communicate serves to inform you that your application to construct a filling station service at Okanguati Settlement Area has been approved as per Council Resolution: KRC/003rd ORC/30/07/2020/ (8.3.3). The Council allocated to you Erf No. 357 with a square meters of 3567.

Kunene Regional Council hereby apologies for the wrong Erf No. 367 that was communicated to you earlier. The Kunene Regional Council equally hereby revoke the letter dated 01 September 2020 that was communicated to Mr. Smith Wouter Hermanus with immediate effect. Please considered this communicate as the correct one for the construction of a filling station as outlined in your proposal. Please note that this approval is granted on the condition that you develop the allocated erf within the period of two years from the date of this letter, if failed to develop the erf, the Council will revoke the allocation.

Thank you in anticipation of the speedy development of the allocated land

Yours faithfully


Emilia Alweendo
Acting Chief Regional Officer



Appendix B: Proof of Public Consultation

Notified and Registered IAPs

Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
Mbaetaire	Kavari		Okunguati Settlement Office
Naipopiuua R	Kakori		Okunguati Constituency Office
Rikondjerua	Tjinandi		Okunguati Constituency Office
Vatiraike	Tjirambi	Con. - Chairperson	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Hembinda	Tjihunaike	Headman	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Tjihenu T	Tjiposa	Headman	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Suse	Thom	Headman	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Tjiumbua	Uaripuije	Headman	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Tjipuiko	Uasirika	Headman	Okangwati Conservancy / Community Conservancy - Epupa Constituency
Jackie	Rutz	Chief Engineering Technician	Roads Authority Maintenance - Opuwo Region
Markus	Haiyambo	Planning Division	Kunene Regional Council
Rosa	Saimi	Private	Okangwati
Muveri	Utenga	Private	Okangwati
Laina	Hekandjo	Good Road Market	Okangwati
Kakuka	Kakuvi	Private	Okangwati
Tjana	Tirambi	Private	Okangwati
Museveni	Mukazapi	Private	Okangwati
Ana	Frans	Private	Okangwati
Diina	Bernado	Private	Okangwati
H	Mukoka	Okiti Market	Okangwati
Laina	Hekandjo	Good Road Market	Okangwati
		Alfons Take Away	Okangwati
Martha	Immanuel	Private	Okangwati
Andonia	Nghilifavali	Arsenal Mine Bar	Okangwati
Theresia	Amunyela	Wezt Zide Bar	Okangwati
Lanja	Negonga	Oshikongeni Bar	Okangwati

Comments and Responses

IAP	Date	Comment	Response
Laina Hekandjo	Wednesday, 08 September 2021 10:16	Good morning Mrs Quzette I am Laina from good roads market would like to apply for job in the upcoming service station in okongwati. I am experience in sales market , cooking and baking, have a certificate in mine health and safety. Wish to hear from you soon	Thank you very much for your email. It is well received. We have to finish the administrative processes and get the approval from Ministry of Mines and Energy. Once all is approved the service station will be built, we estimate that it will only be in the middle of next year. Just to confirm that we have your number as 0813328016. However, I have given your details to the man who will build the service station and also told him that I have met you personally. Recruitment will however always also be discussed with the tribal authority when the time comes. Let's hope for the best. Stay smiling!

• TOURISM SECTOR 'DEVASTATED BY IMPACTS OF COVID-19'

NWR proceeds with salary cuts

The company's managing director asked all stakeholders to support the measures implemented to ensure its survival and longevity.

ELLANIE SMIT
WINDHOEK

Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) says it has implemented salary cuts for its more than 600 employees.

The company on 9 July announced that it will reduce the basic salary and working hours for all its employees for a period not exceed-

ing three months, starting this month. NWR spokesperson Mufaro Nesongano said the need to cut salaries was a last resort after the company had exhausted all other cost-cutting measures over the past 16 months. "Being one of the first state-owned enterprises to undertake this route, there was a misunderstanding created within the media that this was



DIFFICULT DECISIONS: NWR managing director Dr Matthias Ngwangwama. PHOTO: CONTRIBUTED

an illegal decision being taken by the company." However, Nesonga-

no said it is important to note that the Labour Act makes provision for

an organisation to enact a salary cut and reduce employee working hours accordingly for a period not longer than three months.

"NWR is probably the first public sector institution to take such a measure. This in itself is not surprising because the tourism sector was devastated by the impacts of Covid-19. Some other organisations were not so lucky and had to close down due to the pandemic," managing director Dr Matthias Ngwangwama said. He added that implement-

ing the salary cut was one of the most difficult decisions he has had to make since assuming this role.

"It is not something I took pleasure in doing, but in the current circumstances, the options were limited," he said.

Support us

"Contrary to what some stakeholders indicated, reducing remuneration and hours is not unlawful, but regulated in the Labour Act. Stakeholders should familiarise themselves with and try to understand the provisions of the Act rather than make harmful

statements that, in the end, may harm the reputation of the company," he said.

Ngwangwama requested that all company stakeholders support the measures management is trying to implement to ensure the company's survival and longevity.

Nesongano added that NWR is pleased to observe that some of those who were initially critical of the company's stance to enact a salary cut have come to understand its move, which is geared towards securing the livelihoods of its staff members.

Two arrested with N\$1.5m worth of cannabis

ELLANIE SMIT
WINDHOEK

A 54-year-old Namibian and a 27-year-old South African were arrested with 62 vacuumed bags of cannabis weighing 30 690 grams in the Warmbad District near the Narus Farm on Friday. The cannabis has a total value of more than N\$1.53 million.

It is alleged the Namibian man aided and harboured the South African suspect, who did not have valid doc-

uments. The South African apparently crossed the Orange River illegally from Beenbreek into Namibia to Narus Farm.

In a separate incident, an 81-year-old woman died after she was assaulted by her 33-year-old daughter-in-law in Rehoboth.

According to the police, Elizabeth Maria died in hospital after a confrontation with her daughter-in-law during which she was assaulted on Friday morning.



Meanwhile, a 16-year-old girl was allegedly raped by a 29-year-old man at Rundu on Saturday.

It is alleged that the incident occurred at the Ndama location and, according to the police, the man has been arrested.

Road accidents

At least seven road fatalities were reported during the long weekend on Namibia's roads.

At Mondesa, the body of an unidentified man was found lying in the road after he was hit by a vehicle while trying to cross the road on Saturday. The police have requested that anyone who might have seen the incident to report to the police.

In another incident, a 32-year-old woman died in an accident on the Sesfontein-Opuwo gravel road at the Okatumba village on Saturday, while six others were seriously injured.

It is alleged that the un-

licensed driver lost control of the vehicle and it overturned. The deceased has been identified as Uaaketundu Liisa Kavetu. According to the police, the driver has been arrested.

A 46-year-old man died after he was hit by a cyclist on the Karibib-Okahandja road next to Shell service station on Saturday. He has been identified as Christof Moava.

In a separate incident on Friday, a 59-year-old man died in an accident on the C14 gravel road between Solitaire and Maltahöhe.

Lukas Swartbooi, who was the driver of the vehicle, died on the spot while two

passengers were seriously injured in the accident.

It is alleged that Swartbooi lost control of the vehicle they were travelling in.

Furthermore, two women and a baby died in an accident on Friday approximately 10 km from Usakos towards Karibib.

The deceased have been identified as 19-year-old Recotha Precious Tsuses, 21-year-old Stacey Tsuses and two-year-old Make do Mootseng, who succumbed at a hospital in Windhoek.

It is alleged that three other people sustained serious injuries in the accident when the vehicles they were travelling in collided.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN OKANGWATI

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All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 06 September 2021.

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SUSPENDED WALVIS BAY MUNICIPAL BOSSES REINSTATED



Augustino Victor.

LEADREA MOUERS
WALVIS BAY

Four Walvis Bay municipal officials who were suspended are set to return to work. They were suspended pending an investigation into money that allegedly went missing from the Massive Urban Land Servicing Project.



Muronga Haingura

General manager of community and economic development Augustino Victor, manager for property and housing Jack Manale and property clerk Constance Summers received letters informing them to report for duty on 1 September.

The suspension of Muronga Haingura, who had been serving as CEO since 2011, has also been



Jack Manale. PHOTOS: CONTRIBUTED/FACEBOOK/WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY

lifted, although he may not return as his contract - which ends in November - was not renewed by the council.

Mayor Trevino Forbes confirmed the reinstatement of the suspended officials and said the audit report would be made available next week.

ACC raid

The officials were suspended after the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) raided their of-

fices and seized computers and cellphones on 9 December 2020. This was done to allow the investigation to continue unhindered.

The ACC investigated allegations of corruption in relation to unaccounted funds - to the tune of N\$24 million - believed to belong to the mass housing project.

According to Knowledge Iping, former Walvis Bay Urban constituency councillor who first drew attention to the matter, N\$230 million was paid by the Walvis Bay municipality to contractors who built houses for applicants with whom the municipality had signed deeds of sale.

However, N\$24 million worth of plots were registered in homeowners' names, but the money apparently never reached the municipality's bank accounts and, as a result, did not reflect on the audited financial statements presented to the regional council. Since September 2020, there has been no plausible answer as to where this money is.

leadrea@republikein.com.na

Man verkrag glo negejarige meisie

'n Een-en-dertigjarige man het Saterdag omstreeks 06:00 in die Onamishu-nedersetting in Omuthiya na bewering 'n negejarige meisie verkrag, luidens die Namibiese polisie se misdaadverslag. Die verdagte en slagoffer was glo alleen by die huis toe hy haar in haar slaapkamer verkrag het.

• Me. Mamsie Kasetura (42) se liggaam is die naweek in 'n

klein rivierbedding naby die Nau-Aib-asgatie op Okahandja gevind. Sy het op haar maag gelê en het brandwonde oor haar hele lyf gehad. Na beweging het sy haar dogter gebel voordat sy Okahandja toe gegaan het en vir haar gesê sy het baie probleme.

• Die liggaam van die 33-jarige me. Josephine Harases is Saterdag omstreeks 06:35 in die informele nedersetting op

Khorixas gevind. Haar kêrel het na bewering haar liggaam buite die huis gevind. Die oorledene en haar kêrel het glo die vorige aand tuisgebroude tradisionele drank gedrink en dronk by die huis aangekom. Die polisie het haar liggaam op die toneel ondersoek en kneusplekke op haar voorkop opgemerk. Hulle vermoed sy het geval.

• Volgens die polisie het vier

mense die naweek selfdood gepleeg deur hulself op te hang. 'n Man (47) het homself in die Ontoko-nedersetting in die Omusatistreek met draad opgehang en in die Okaluwa-nedersetting op Okatope het 'n 29-jarige man selfdood gepleeg.

In Mariental se Ombili-informele nedersetting het 'n 31-jarige vrou haarself in haar sinkhuis opgehang en 'n 27-jarige vrou het haarself in die Onengali-nedersetting in Ohangwena aan 'n boom opgehang.

➤ **Sluit hoëwaarde-bronmarkte** uit

Regulasie breek reisigers

Die toerismebedryf kan miljoene in gekanselleerde gesprekke weens die uידige vereiste vir langstandbesoekers verloor.

Henriette Lamprecht

Die openbare gesondheidsregulasies vir die aankoms in Namibië moet a die oorspronklike bewoording erander word wat sê die uitslae an Covid-19-toetse mag nie uer wees as 72 uur vanaf die tyd wat die besoeker die eerste keer aan boord van 'n vliegtuig gegaan het nie. Dit is in lyn met die Lugvervoervereniging (IATA) se standaardbewoording van eerste keer aan boord gaan". Dit vorm deel van 'n dringende versoek deur onder meer die Oer- en Safarivereniging (TASA) n die Gasvryheidsvereniging van Namibië (HAN) aan die ministerie van die omgewing, bosbou n toerisme in 'n poging om die akkelende toerismebedryf in die land weer op dreef te kry.

Volgens die versoekskrif sal die erandering in die huidige regulasies dit geografies vir besoekers an hoëwaarde-bronmarkte oor erskeie tydsone (Hongkong, ingapoer, China, Noord-Ameria) moontlik maak om Namibië bereik. Lande wat baie gewild is onder oëmerk-toeriste en in veral



FOTO ARGIEF

Suid-Afrika, Kenia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelle, Zambië en Zimbabwe, sal direk uit die kanselleries en verlore besprekings voordeel trek wat die bewoording van Namibië se regulasies beperk.

KANSELLASIES

Sou die huidige bewoording in plek bly, sal dit tot 'n 60% kansellering van besprekings lei wat deur langafstandreisigers gehou word. "Dit kan 30 tot 40 besighede oraloor Namibië in beide landelike en stedelike gebiede raak," lui die versoekskrif.

Oor 'n jaar kan dit lei tot die verlies van N\$20 miljoen in besprekings. Bereken oor 40 besighede is dit 'n direkte verlies van tot N\$800 miljoen, met 3 000 inwoners wat die kans staan om

hul werk te verloor.

Volgens die versoekskrif sal die terugkeer na die oorspronklike bewoording van 72 ure tot die tyd wat die besoeker die eerste keer aan boord gaan, Namibië se regulasies in ooreenstemming bring met Suid-Afrika, Zimbabwe, Zambië, Kenia en baie ander lande s'n.

"Die verandering sal help om besighede oop te hou, Namibiese werksgeleenthede te red en help om te verseker die toerismebedryf, Namibië se derde grootste bedryf voor die Covid-19-pandemie, oorleef."

Die versoekskrif verwys na die afkondiging van 'n noodtoestand in die land in Maart verlede jaar wat lugverkeer van spesifieke lande opgehef het, terwyl nog beperkings gevolg het.

Teen 31 Maart was dit volgens die versoekskrif die begin van die einde vir die meerderheid van internasionale reise na Namibië vir die res van die jaar, 'n situasie wat homself vanjaar herhaal het. "Namibië se huidige bewoording in reisregulasies vir besoekers knel egter langafstandreise en skep so 'reuseverliese' in die plaaslike toerismebedryf, die land se ekonomie en kos duisende Namibiërs hul werk."

Volgens die huidige regulasies mag besoekers die land net binnekome as hulle 'n negatiewe PCR-toets kan wys wat nie ouer as 72 uur is vanaf die datum wat die weefselmonster geneem is nie en wat deur 'n gesertifiseerde laboratorium in die betrokke land uitgereik is.

- henriette@republiein.com.na

Strzelecki-egpaar se aanklagers vandag terug in die hoër hof

Kristien Kruger

Die mans wat daarvoor beskuldig word dat hulle in 2017 'n bejaarde egpaar, mnr. Siegfried (81) en me. Rosvietha Strzelecki (79), in hul huis op Swakopmund aangeval n Rosvietha vermoor het, se verhoor sal vandag in die Windhoekse hoër hof hervat. Rosvietha is tydens die huisbraak erwurg en is op die toneel dood. Siegfried het die aanval oorleef, maar is 'n paar dae ná die aanval aan 'n beroerte oorlede.



Die twee mans wat 'n bejaarde egpaar in 2017 in hul huis op Swakopmund vermoor het, se verhoor hervat vandag in die Windhoekse hoër hof.

FOTO ARGIEF

Die moordbeskuldigdes, mnr. Simon Jerobeam (26) en Fabian Lazarus (28), het aan die begin van hul verhoor onskuldig gepleet.

Die derde beskuldigde, mnr. Daniel Stefanus (26), het in Februarie 2019 uit polisieaanhouding ontsnap en is nog nie weer vasgetrek nie.

Die saak was geskeduleer om gister te hervat, maar is tot vandag uitgestel aangesien Jerobeam se regshulpvertegenwoordiger siek is en eers vandag in die hof kan verskyn.

- kristien@republiein.com.na

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» **Fisieke en** kognitiewe skade kan onomkeerbaar wees

Wanvoeding: Talle kinders té kort, té maer

Namibië is hoog op die lys van kinders wat swak fisieke groei het, en tweede in ADC met kinders wat maer is.

Elvira Hattingh

Naas Botswana is Namibië die land in Suider-Afrika met die meeste kinders wat te laer vir hul lengte is. Sowaal 7,1% van Namibiese kinders is te maer, terwyl die syfer op 7,3% in Botswana staan. Malawi het in dié opsig die beste syfer van 0,6%. Volgens 'n verslag oor die toestand van oedsele-, voedingsveiligheid en -kwasbaarheid in Suider-Afrika deur die Suider-Afrikaanse ontwikkelingsgemeenskap (SADC) se kwesbaarheidsassessering en -ontwikkelingsprogram (RVAA), is Namibië ook hoog op die lys van kinders wat gebrekkige groei toon. Die verslag is vroeër van eersmaand uitgereik. Tot 22,7% van Namibiese kinders is te kort vir hul ouderdom, terwyl die syfer op 21,4% in Suid-Afrika, 28,99% in Botswana en 14% in Mauritius is. In Mosambiek se syfer is so oogs 42,3%. Dit is alles toe te skryf aan voedseltekorte of 'n gebrek aan voedselsekuriteit oorheen reeds wydverpreid in Suider-Afrika oorgekom het, veral in die suidelike dele van die kontinent. Dit is alreeds 'n groot probleem in die suidelike dele van die kontinent, veral in die suidelike dele van die kontinent, veral in die suidelike dele van die kontinent.

Dit kom neer op altesaam sowat 47,6 miljoen mense in tien lidlande, wat ook 34,3% méér as die vyfjaargemiddeld is – aldus die verslag. **TEIKEN** Volgens die verslag sal SADC nie die wêreldwye teiken behaal om teen 2030 'n 50% vermindering te hê in die aantal kinders wat gebrekkige groei toon nie – met die uitsondering van Zimbabwe, wat goed op dreef is. "Tot 19 miljoen kinders in die SADC-streek toon gebrekkige groei, terwyl een uit elke drie kinders reeds te kort vir hul ouderdom is," lui die verslag. Verder word gesê SADC huise sowat 'n derde van al die kinders in Afrika wat te kort vir hul ouderdom is. Die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie (WHO) meen elkeen van die 16 lidlande moet hoog of baie hoog op 'n maatstaf vir gebrekkige groei onder kinders. "Die koste van wanvoeding in Afrika is gelyk daaraan om jaarliks tussen 8% tot 11% van die bruto binnelandse produk (BBP) te verloor, terwyl belegging in voeding 'n gemiddelde opbrengs van US\$16 bied vir elke US\$1 wat betaal word," lui die verslag. **VOEDINGSTEKORTE** In SADC is die voorkoms van ystertekorte in vroue van voortplantingsouderdom tussen 22% en 51%. Die syfer is 20% en hoër in alle lidlande, wat daartoe bydra dat generasie ná generasie aan

wanvoeding ly. "n Syfer bó 20% is 'n openbare gesondheidsgevaar, volgens die WHO. Graangebaseerde diëte word meestal oraloor die streek geëet, wat diversiteit in voedselname verminder en ook die kans op tekorte in mikrovoedingstowwe kan lei. "Terselfdertyd is vetsug 'n groeiende probleem onder jong volwassenes en kinders. "Dit is nie langer net 'n probleem vir ryk mense nie, maar kom nou onder armer mense voor wat groter toegang tot 'goedkoop kaloriese' in die vorm van vetterige kos of kos met baie suiker het. "Alhoewel die voorkoms van vetsug steeds as laag in Namibië, Angola en Tanzanië beskou word, is die syfers besig om vinnig onder kinders in dié drie lande te styg." Botswana, die Comoreilande, Mauritius, Seychelle en Suid-Afrika val onder die groep lande met 'n medium voorkoms van vetsug.

in Suider-Afrika versleg. Vroeë resultate van navorsing wat in die Ooste en Suider-Afrika gedoen is, dui daarop dat Afrikaners veral tussen 2019 en 2020 hul diëte verander het na goedkoper, minder voedingsryke kos, terwyl daar ook meer ongesonde kosse geëet word en kinders 'n kleiner verskeidenheid tot hul beskikking het. Gebrekkige groei veroorsaak onomkeerbare fisieke en kognitiewe skade, wat eenduidig die ontwikkelingspotensiaal van 'n bevolking raak. Suider-Afrika is wêreldwijd die gebied wat ekonomies die ergste onder die Covid-19-pandemie deurgeloopt het met 'n ekonomiese inkrimping van 7% in 2020. "Die pandemie sal alle vooruitgang uitwis wat gemaak is in terme van die vermindering van armoede die afgelope twee dekades." Namibië is boaan die lys met 51,8% van kinders wat geen vrugte of groente in hul daaglikse diëte kry nie, gevolg deur Comore-eilande op 51,5% en Lesotho op 50%.

WANVOEDING Volgens die verslag het Covid-19 veral die situasie vir voedselsekuriteit



REC WEN. MET JOÛ VIDEO

PRYSE TER WAARDE VAN N\$30 000+

AFDELING 1 Ons land, ons natuur

AFDELING 2 Ek was daar

AFDELING 3 Mens, hul diere en dinge

DANKIE AAN ONS BORGERS: GUNIWANA, DSTV, HOME CORP, W.B.

WhatsApp jou video na **0811 7000 10** met jou naam en volledige besonderhede oor die inhoud. **Maksimum lengte 1 minuut.**

Sluitingsdatum: 15 November 2021

Bepalings en voorwaardes geld.

For the sake of the animal in distress, **PLEASE CALL DO NOT FACEBOOK**

ADD YOUR LOCAL SPCA TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO YOUR CONTACT LIST!

SPCA WO

SPCA@thenamib.com
Tel: 061 238 004
Call 081 524 8030 (24HRGEMD)

142 Fishers Meadow Avenue, Windhoek, Namibia
www.spcaonline.com.na

GEO Pollution Technologies

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• APPLICATION TO BE HEARD ON 13 SEPTEMBER

Full bench of judges for missing ballots

Judge President Petrus Damaseb, Deputy Judge President Hosea Angula and Judge Esi Schimming-Chase will hear the application by the All People's Party.

KENYA KAMBOWE
WINDHU

A full bench of judges will hear the Electoral Court case involving the disappearance of spoilt ballots cast in last November's Ndonga Linena Constituency election.

The bench will be comprised of Judge President Petrus Damaseb, Deputy Judge President Hosea Angula and Judge Esi Schimming-Chase.

The All People's Party (APP) approached the Electoral Court to compel the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) to explain the disappearance of 53 rejected ballots.

The application will be heard on 13 September.

Discrepancy

The APP made the discrepancy last month after it was granted a court order by the Electoral Court compelling the



MISSING BALLOTS: A photo taken during last year's regional and local authority elections. PHOTO: KENYA KAMBOWE

ECN to give the party access to the election material.

The APP said in its court application that when ECN officials opened the boxes containing the rejected ballots for the Ndonga Linena Constituency on 12 July, there were only four spoilt ballots.

The forms on the boxes for the 11 polling stations stated that there were 57 spoilt ballots. The ECN would not oppose the application, chief electoral officer Theo Mujoro told Namibian Sun recently.

Close call

The APP took the ECN to court earlier this year because it believed it should

have been awarded 40 of the 57 spoilt ballots.

This after the party learnt through its agent that some voters did not mark the appropriate box on the ballot, but marked on the face of the APP candidate Djamini Daniel, who was announced as the runner up to Swapo's candidate Michael Kampota, who won by a mere 12 votes. The APP wants the election results for Ndonga Linena Constituency declared null and void, including the swearing in of Kampota as the constituency councillor. API also wants a recount of the ballots cast on 25 November 2020.

kenya@namibiansun.com

SEEING OPPORTUNITY IN MISFORTUNE

ELLANIE SMIT
WINDHOEK

One of the employees who last year chose to take the voluntary separation package offered by Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) has made her entrepreneurial dreams come true.

Out of NWR's total staff complement of 844 in the 2019/2020 financial year, 130 employees took up the offer to voluntarily separate from the organisation by 31 December 2020.

This formed part of the various cost-cutting measures that NWR

embarked on over the last year and a half, says NWR spokesperson Mufaro Nesongano.

One of the employees that took the voluntary separation package was Rosalia Mwachangange Kudumo, who started as an intern at the organisation and was permanently employed as a financial assistant in 2014.

At the end of last year, she took up the offer to voluntarily separate from NWR after seeing the possibility of finally realising her entrepreneurial journey, says Nesongano.

Early start

"I have always been in-

spired to be an entrepreneur. Capital, experience and other requirements were always the missing pieces of pursuing my dreams.

"After seven years of work experience, I became more prepared. I did this by saving money, doing research on the business I was to embark on, and towards the end of 2020, somewhere around September, we were informed that the company was offering us the opportunity to separate from it voluntarily.

"I saw this as an opportunity to help me, as I could use my pension fund, savings, and volun-

tary separation package to finance my business. That was the sign for me to separate, and I can surely say that it came at the perfect time," said Kudumo.

Originally from Onengali village, she worked at her parents' shop after school hours and that was where her entrepreneurial journey began.

Her practical knowledge was further aided when she came to Windhoek in 2008 to study towards a Bachelor of Finance and Accounting Degree at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (Nust), the former Polytechnic of Namibia.

Positive outlook

"In my view, some of the benefits of taking the voluntary separation package are that it helped me with my immediate financial needs.

"Equally, it allowed me enough time to do the actual work that I always wanted to do, while at the same time, I was able to offer jobs to some unemployed youths," says Kudumo, who now has four permanent employees and two casual workers at her business, which she took over from her parents.

Dr Matthias Ngwangwama, NWR managing director, says it is fulfilling to hear such positive stories.

"What might have been seen as something negative has turned out very positive for her.

"What is even more pleasing to hear is that a former NWR employee has been able to offer employment to formerly unemployed youth using the voluntary separation package that the company offered.

"I am thus very proud of her journey and wish her all the best for the future," Ngwangwama said.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN OKANGWATI

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by West Coast Investments CC to undertake an environmental assessment for the construction and operations of a fuel retail facility on erf 357 in Okangwati, Kunene Region. The environmental assessment will be according to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and its regulations as published in 2012.

The proposed facility will have three underground storage tanks for diesel and unleaded petrol. General operations will involve the receipt of fuel from road tankers and supplying of fuel to customers via dispensers in the forecourt area. This will be the first and only fuel retail facility in the area. More information is available at:

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

All interested and affected parties are invited to register with the environmental consultant. By registering you are provided with the opportunity to share any comments, issues or concerns related to the facility, for consideration in the environmental assessment. Additional information can be requested from Geo Pollution Technologies.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to Geo Pollution Technologies by 06 September 2021.

André Paul
Geo Pollution Technologies
Telephone: +264-61-257411
Fax: +264-88626368
E-Mail: wcfuel@thenamib.com



Spring heralded by severe cold front

ELLANIE SMIT
WINDHOEK

With spring just around the corner, another cold front with freezing temperatures is expected this weekend.

The extreme southern parts of the country may even get snow.

The cold front is expected to move over Southern Africa in the next few days, with snowfall possible in South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini and Namibia, Snow Report South Africa reported.

According to LandWater, Storm Manulua has now moved through South America and is already intensifying.

"Manulua lands Thursday in South Africa, with an extended impact across several days, several cold steps, with a possibility of a chilled cold front within the same system."

Land Water however also stresses that weather models could change in the coming days and therefore more time should be given for the "picture to settle".

Farmers warned

According to the Namibia Meteorological Service, cold Arctic air is expected in the western and southern parts of Namibia on Thursday, becoming very cold in the South on Friday and Saturday.

It warned that crop and small-stock farmers should take the necessary precautions.

Very cold temperatures below freezing are expected to last until Sunday.

In Windhoek, minimum temperatures will on Friday plummet from 3 degrees Celsius to -4 on Saturday and -2 degrees on Sunday.

Gobabis can expect -3 degrees on Saturday and -4 degrees on Sunday.

At Keetmanshoop, temperatures are expected to drop to 1 degree on Friday, reaching -4 degrees on Friday and -1 degree on Sunday.

Okahandja will also drop below freezing point on Saturday.



BRRR: A cold front with freezing temperatures is expected this weekend. PHOTO: REEN IN NAMIBIA

FOCUS

MEDICAL FOCUS

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Site Notice and proof of Notification



Public Participation Notification: Environmental Assessment Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region

Name & Surname	Organisation/Address	Tel / Mobile	Email	Signature
Mbactaine Pravin	Okangwati Settlement		Privacy Block	
Ndipopua Rauna Kateri	Okangwati consisting office			
Rosa Saimi	Okangwati community			Rosa
Justina Nathangamba	MEFI - DDF			Justina Nathangamba
RIKONISTEBA IINDIMASI	OKANGWATI C-5			RIKONISTEBA IINDIMASI
MUGERI MEROG	Okangwati			

September 2021

Geo Pollution Technologies
Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region

Proof of Notification: Okangwati Settlement Office

TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368

CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082

PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA

E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com

To: Interested and Affected Parties 6 September 2021

Re: Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region

Dear Sir/Madam

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No 30 of 2012), notice is hereby given to all potential interested and/or affected parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for an environmental clearance certificate for the following project:

Project: Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region.

Proponent: West Coast Investments CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd

West Coast Investments CC (the Proponent) intends to construct and operate a fuel retail facility on erf 357 in Okangwati, Kunene Region (Figure 1). This will be the first and only fuel retail facility in the area, with the nearest alternative fuel retail outlets being in Opuwo, some 100 kilometres to the south. The facility will operate under a retail licence from the Ministry of Mines and Energy and will supply unleaded petrol and diesel to residents of Okangwati, the surrounding community, tourists and the transport industry. The proposed facility will supply the fuel from underground storage tanks via dispensers on a forecourt area.

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by the proponent to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed facility. As part of the assessment we consult with interested and affected parties (IAPs). All IAPs are invited to register with the environmental consultant to receive further documentation and communication regarding the project. By registering, IAPs will be provided with an opportunity to provide input that will be considered in the drafting of the environmental assessment report and its associated management plan.

Please register as an IAP and provide comments by **17 September 2021**.

To register, please contact:

Email: wcifuel@thenamib.com

Fax: 088-62-6368

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

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Geo Pollution Technologies

Quzette Bosman

Environmental Assessment Practitioner



Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

Page 1 of 2

Proof of Delivery: Notification Roads Authority

TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 ♦ FAX.: (+264) 88626368

CELL.: (+264-81) 1220082

PO BOX 11073 ♦ WINDHOEK ♦ NAMIBIA

E-MAIL: gpt@thenamib.com**To:** Interested and Affected Parties**6 September 2021****Re:** Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region

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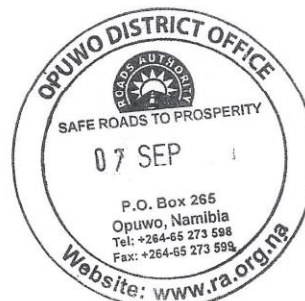
Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Geo Pollution Technologies

Quzette Bosman

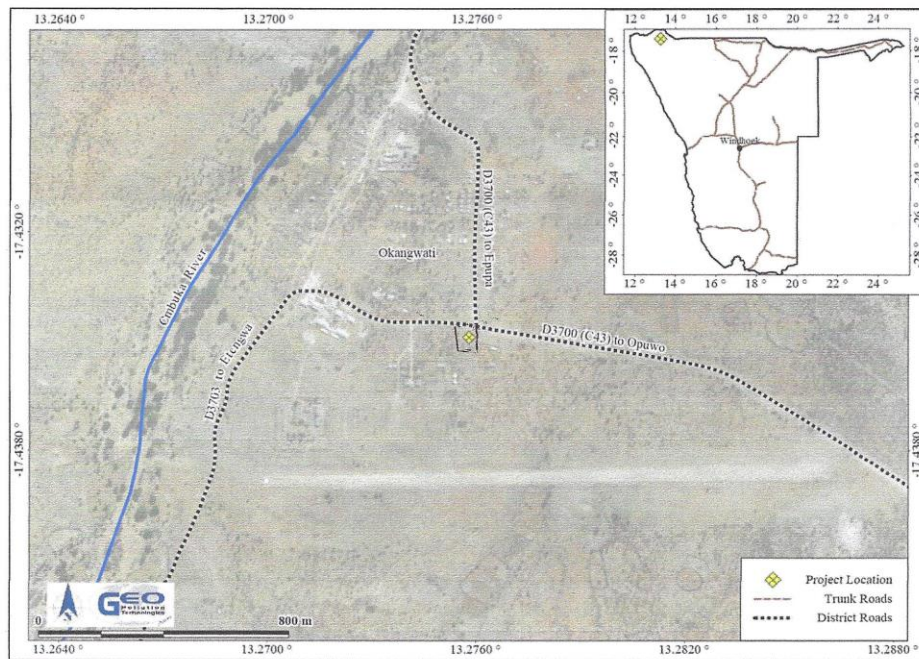
Environmental Assessment Practitioner



Page 1 of 2

Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)



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Proof of Notification: Kunene Regional Council

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

To: Interested and Affected Parties 6 September 2021

Re: Environmental Scoping Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for a Fuel Retail Facility in Okangwati, Kunene Region

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Geo Pollution Technologies

Quzette Bosman
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner



Page 1 of 2

Directors:

P. Botha (B.Sc. Hons. Hydrogeology) (Managing)

Appendix C: Consultants' Curriculum Vitae

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST**André Faul**

André entered the environmental assessment profession at the beginning of 2013 and since then has worked on more than 150 Environmental Impact Assessments including assessments of the petroleum industry, harbour expansions, irrigation schemes, township establishment and power generation and transmission. André's post graduate studies focussed on zoological and ecological sciences and he holds a M.Sc. in Conservation Ecology and a Ph.D. in Medical Bioscience. His expertise is in ecotoxicological related studies focussing specifically on endocrine disrupting chemicals. His Ph.D. thesis title was The Assessment of Namibian Water Resources for Endocrine Disruptors. Before joining the environmental assessment profession he worked for 12 years in the Environmental Section of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Namibia, first as laboratory technician and then as lecturer in biological and ecological sciences.

CURRICULUM VITAE ANDRÉ FAUL

Name of Firm	:	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.
Name of Staff	:	ANDRÉ FAUL
Profession	:	Environmental Scientist
Years' Experience	:	19
Nationality	:	Namibian
Position	:	Environmental Scientist
Specialisation	:	Environmental Toxicology
Languages	:	Afrikaans – speaking, reading, writing – excellent English – speaking, reading, writing – excellent

**EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:**

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

First Aid Class A	EMTSS, 2017
Basic Fire Fighting	EMTSS, 2017

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY AFFILIATION:

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (Environmental Practitioner)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Knowledge and expertise in:

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

EMPLOYMENT:

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

PUBLICATIONS:

Publications:	5
Contract Reports	+150
Research Reports & Manuals:	5
Conference Presentations:	1