



QUARRY FOR MARBLE

SCOPING REPORT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)



***FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRY STUDY FOR
MARBLE AT CLAIM NO: 68907, 68908, 68909, AND
68910, OTJIMBINGWE, ERONGO REGION,
NAMIBIA***

PROJECT DETAILS

TITLE: SCOPING REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRY STUDY FOR MARBLE AT CLAIM NO: 68907,68908, 68909, AND 68910, OTJIMBINGWE, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

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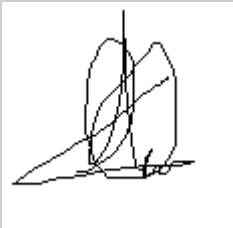
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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that:

- a. We have the knowledge of and experience in conducting assessments, including knowledge of the Acts, regulations, and guidelines that are relevant to the proposed quarry project.
- b. We have performed the work relating to the application objectively, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the proponent.



Mr. J.J Sirunda
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

REPORT/DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM**PROJECT NAME: QUARRY FOR MARBLE DIMENSION STONES QUARRY****Document Title:** SCOPING REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRY STUDY FOR MARBLE AT CLAIM No: **68907,68908, 68909, and 68910** ERONGO REGION, OTJIMBINGWE DISTRICT, NAMIBIA**Document status:** **Draft/Interim/Final: FINAL** **Issue Date:**
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Commissioner
SADC	Southern African Democratic Country
RSA	Republic of South Africa
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ML	Mining License
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
SM	Site Manager
ENC	Environmental Coordinator
SF	Site Foreman
PS	Project Staff
PP	Project Proponent
EIA-C	Environmental Impact Assessment Consultant
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
EAs	Environmental Assessments

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) (SCOPING) REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mrs. Susan Wiese (the proponent) the Managing Director of Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire is a Namibian national that have various quarry projects in Namibia. The Proponent is seeking to further partake in dimension stone quarry opportunities and propose to undertake quarry activities on mining claims **68907,68908, 68909, and 68910** located in the Otjimbingwe District, Erongo Region. The mining claims are linked to the national road network by B2, connecting D1953 the road from Otjimbingwe to Usakos and Karibib. Otjimbingwe is the major settlement found nearby the claim areas at 27Km northwest.

The proposed project is part of the listed activities in the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, therefore, an environmental clearance certificate is required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an environmental impact assessment has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007. This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan shall be submitted as part of the application for the Environmental Clearance (ECC).

The proposed quarry project will involve drilling, aerial or remote sensing, and mineral sampling. Furthermore, non-invasive ground penetrating radar is planned to be undertaken in the initial stages on the sites, potentially followed by a drilling program. If mineralization is identified, further quarry methods shall be applied; if not identified; the mining claims shall be rehabilitated and returned to the government. The area where the mining claims are located is classified as Zone two (2) areas of medium sensitivity, which is a zone permitted for prospecting and mining activities. The mining claims site is in an area that received less than 100mm of rainfall annually and has unique vegetation and wildlife species including reptiles and avifauna, many of which are endemic to the Namib Desert. The Claims fall within the Namib Desert Biome and Central Desert vegetation type, which tends to have grassland occupying the gravel plains. The cover of grass is very sparse but nevertheless dominates the little vegetation that grows on the gravel plains. Most grasses are annuals and coverage are sparse. The plants diversity of the areas is low (less than 50 species). The mining claims site has a great diversity of grasses and shrubs,

however still sparse, with no visible outcrops for lichen. The Claims are covered with soil with limited geological features and are mainly composed of plains.

In view of the above, the environmental impact assessment (EIA) was undertaken by HJGeo-Enviro Consulting and Trading Cc. Through the scoping process, a review of the site and surrounding environment was completed by undertaking a desktop review and site visitations. The assessment is comprehensive and sufficient to identify impacts, and it is concluded that the likely effects were not deemed significant and therefore no further assessment is required. On this basis, it is of the opinion of HJGeo-Enviro Consulting and Trading Cc that an environmental clearance certificate could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to by the proponent.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

The proponent Mrs. Susan Wiese of Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire is proposing to carry out a quarry for Marble in the Otjimbingwe district Area, Erongo Region (Figure 1) on the following registered mining claims numbers: **68907, 68908, 68909, and 68910.**

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and EIA Regulations (2012) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for any “Mining and Prospecting Activities”. HJGeo-Enviro Consulting and Trading Cc was appointed to conduct an EIA and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project. **Johannes J. Sirunda** is the Environmental Assessment Practitioner that conducted the EIA. His CV is attached as Appendix A. The above-mentioned mining claims are in Neu Schwaben Farm 2.

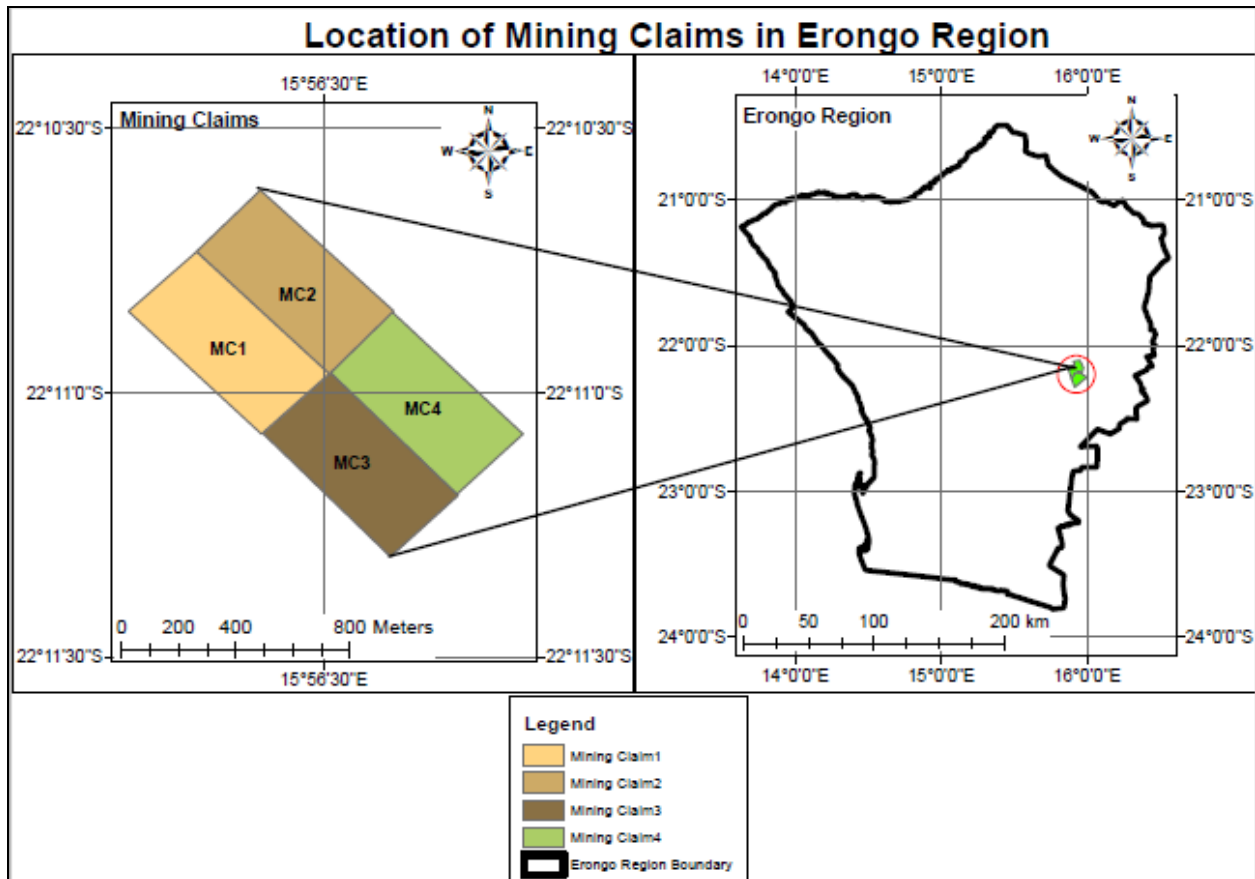


Figure 1: Mining Claims in the Erongo Region

1.2. The objectives of the Environmental Assessment Process

The study will involve investigation and assessment of the likely short and long-term positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed quarry and possible testing of a quarry with the following main objectives:

- To prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment report including details of the proposed quarry and possible test a quarry mining;
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) based on the outcomes of this study report to support the environmental management of the proposed quarry and possible test quarry mining;

1.3. Terms of Reference

Terms of reference” means a document that forms part of a scoping report and sets out how an assessment must be carried out. The term of reference for the proposed project

was set out based on the requirement by the Environmental Management Act (2007) and Regulation (2012). The steps which were followed are described as follows:

- a) a description of all tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if needed;
- b) an indication of the stages at which the Environmental Commissioner is to be consulted;
- c) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives; and
- d) The nature and extent of the public consultation processes to be conducted during the assessment process.

2. Background to Marble quarry

2.1. What is dimension stone?

Dimension stone in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1, Groups of Minerals, Elements and Rock (Section 1), Part 2 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (Act No. 33, 1992), Dimension Stone Group include all rock material occurring naturally in, on or under the earth which is capable of being cut, shaped, or used in blocks, slabs, sheets, and tiles for the construction or cladding of buildings, paving, monuments, and memorials. Quarry or prospecting means any operations carried on in connection with prospecting, including any accessing, extraction, or incidental winning of any mineral or group of minerals for the purposes of mineralogical examination, assaying, test work or marketability surveys. While quarry area or prospecting area means the area of land to which an exclusive prospecting license relates or prospecting area.

Dimension stone is one of the oldest and most durable building materials. The Egyptian pyramids were built from quarried stone in about 2800 B.C., and the Babylonians used to cut stone in 600 B.C. to build the renowned Hanging Gardens, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Greeks and Romans also used cut and finished stone widely as construction, decorative, and statuary material.

The principal rock types used for dimension stone are granite, limestone, marble, sandstone, Marble, and slate. Of these, Marble, granite, limestone, and marble are the three main materials for construction, decorative, and statuary. Physical properties, such as durability, strength, and the ability of the stone to hold a surface finish, are important in the industry. To the customer, the esthetic properties such as color, texture, and pattern, and surface finish are very important.

Besides meeting the desired physical and esthetic properties, the rock must be relatively free of fractures so that it can be split or cut from a quarry face in large multi-tone blocks and transported to the processing plant. Prospecting for, and mining, and production of dimension stone are more sophisticated and require more care than the same processes or the methods used for natural stone aggregate or sand and gravel.

Dimension stone quarry involves seven phases but completion of each phase prior to test quarrying does not guarantee a successful quarry, but it provides sufficient information to make an informed decision as to whether to proceed to the next stage taking the risks of a negative outcome into account. Below are the seven phases that will be applicable to this project:

- Desktop Study
- Field evaluation
- Detailed mapping
- Drilling
- Geophysical methods
- Bulk Sampling
- Test Quarrying

Desktop Study: the first phase of any dimension stone quarry should comprise a desktop study. This phase involves the investigation of available geological maps and reports, with focus placed on desired rock types (i.e., Marble). For example, when looking for Marble, it would be suitable to target lithologies, while if a multi-colored patterned material is sought, regional metamorphic provinces should be examined for potential outcrops of suitable stone.

Detailed Mapping: this phase involves field evaluation to indicate a potentially economically viable resource, and detailed geological mapping of the deposit should be conducted. Mapping traverses should be planned, and if necessary, cleaned by mechanical means, compressed air, or pressurized water jets. After cleaning and washing, the traverses should be measured and mapped in detail on a scale of between 1:100 and 1:250 according to the size of the deposit. During detailed mapping, special attention should be paid to the composition, color, and structure of the stone, as well as the fracturing. Important portions of the traverses should also be photographed. A geological map should be constructed as a record of field results and to give a basis for further evaluations of the physical extent and morphology of the prospecting area.

Geophysical methods: While the previous steps or phases give an indication of the deposit from a surface point of view, a thorough three-dimensional assessment is a prerequisite prior to taking the risk of bulk sampling and test quarrying, which entail significantly higher expense and are far more environmentally disruptive than the previous stages of quarry for dimension stone. Indeed, Luodes et al concluded that for a successful evaluation study, the discontinuous and varied nature of geological features in three dimensions must be clearly understood. Geophysical methodologies are important in the more detailed research stages as a complement to the in-situ fracturing surveys and are significantly cheaper than core drilling.

Drilling: if the outcome of field evaluation and geophysical investigations (if conducted) is positive, the next step should be to drill the formation to demarcate the ore deposit as well as to provide information on the vertical extent of the formation and possible defects with depth, which has implications on the recovery. Generally, diamond core drilling is preferable, as the core can be evaluated not only for color consistency but also for defects such as joints, veins, and banding which may influence the recovery of marketable blocks. Percussion drilling is cheaper than diamond core drilling but has the limitation that chips of stone are produced which are only indicative of color consistency.

Bulk Sampling: should the results of drilling prove positive; the next phase is to conduct bulk sampling to remove several blocks to test market acceptance. The number of blocks required will depend on the marketing strategy and whether the prospector has access to a factory that can cut slabs of the material. In general, most non-vertically integrated companies will need to remove around twenty blocks for distribution into the market, while a vertically integrated company may get away with as few as two blocks, as it is able to distribute slabs into the world market to evaluate response to the material. Many operators confuse the stage of bulk sampling with the stage of test quarrying. It should be emphasized that the aim of bulk sampling is to get sufficient representative sample blocks of the stone to test the market reaction to the material and that it is not necessary to open a full-blown quarry for this purpose.

Test Quarrying: In the case of successful market feedback to bulk samples, or in the case of an established material, the final phase of prospecting is test quarrying. The aim

of test quarrying is to fully evaluate the recovery of saleable blocks within the formation to determine whether full-scale mining is economically viable, as well as to evaluate the implications of extraction methods on the economics of quarrying. Test quarrying is required, as other methods described above can only give an indication of the range of possible recovery, and the actual recovery possible can only be established by actual mining of the formation and recording the resultant production and costs. It also allows for the adjustment of extraction methods to determine the most feasible method to be employed.

2.2. What is Marble dimension

Marble is defined commercially as any crystalline rock composed predominantly of calcite, dolomite, or serpentine that can take a polish. Calcareous materials account for approximately 57%, siliceous materials for around 38% (of which granites account for probably over 95%), and slates for around 5% of total world production of around 93 million tons in 2007 (Ashmole and Motloun, 2008).

2.3. Concluding remark on this section

In this section, information was provided to explain different steps or phases that are involved in demission stone quarry and explaining what Marble as a dimension stone is. The following section provides information on what the applicant proposes for this project.

3. Project description

3.1. The rationale for the proposed project

The mining claims **68907, 68908, 68909, and 68910** are situated in a highly prospective area for dimension stones (marble) associated with local Damara metamorphic rocks. The proposed quarry and mining activities will have good socioeconomic benefits including value addition to the potential marble resources in the area. The dimension stone industry in Namibia has been in existence for many years; however, its potential has not yet been fully developed. The prospecting company should utilize this opportunity to take advantage of this development. The demand for dimension stone is increasing in Namibia, SADC, and the rest of the world.

Namibia's internal market for dimension stone is small, being limited mainly to tombstone manufacture with the occasional building cladding/flooring application. Regionally, Namibia exported (10,830 t) and (41,456 t) of its 2004 marble and granite production respectively to SADC countries, mainly South Africa. The annual production of marble and granite has shown a rapid increase in tonnage since 2003. There has been an increase in the variety of dimension stone now available, which is mainly due to the upswing in dimension stone quarry in Namibia, with 28 quarry licenses, 19 Mining Licenses (2004) for dimension stone granted and several applications pending. The proposed project development will have great positive benefits at local (Otjimbingwe, Karibib, Usakos, and Walvis Bay areas), regional (Erongo Region), and national (Namibia) levels and these benefits include the following:

- i. Provide direct and many more indirect contracts and employment opportunities, to local Namibians especially the Erongo Region where the quarry site is located. About 19+ people will be employed by the proponent
- ii. Other direct and indirect socioeconomic benefits in terms of increased in local communities purchasing power and support to local businesses and services providers including the local authorities of Otjimbingwe area.
- iii. Additional socioeconomic benefits will also be realized at regional and national levels in terms of capital investments, license fees, royalty taxes payable to the government, export earnings, foreign direct investments, and various taxes payable to the Government.

- iv. Support to the increase in local minerals resources values addition and beneficiation opportunities through the operations of the Otjimbingwe, Usakos, Karibib and Walvis Bay stone processing plants.
- v. Support to local skills transfer and training of local Namibians in dimension stones mining and processing techniques and technological know-how
- vi. Socioeconomic benefits including upgrading and maintenance of the local road and water infrastructures in the local areas for the greater benefits of the local community.

For this reason, the applicant is proposing to carry out an quarry or prospecting study to quarry for Marble for several weeks which will be done in various stages. The geological mapping will be done in months; and 3 to 6 months of quarry period is envisioned.

3.2. Proposed locality

The proposed quarry will take place on mining claims situated about 30Km southwest of Karibib and 27Km northwest of Otjimbingwe area along the D1953 route. The mining claims are in Neu Schwaben Farm 2 falling within the following coordinates (Table 1):

Table 1: Mining claims coordinates in Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo Region

Spatial Reference	Part Name	Order	Latitude	Longitude
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	1	-22.18650	15.94581
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	2	-22.18273	15.94178
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	3	-22.18080	15.94377
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	4	-22.18461	15.94789
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	1	-22.18461	15.93970
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	2	-22.18080	15.93557
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	3	-22.17891	15.93766
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	4	-22.18273	15.94178
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	1	-22.18650	15.94581
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	2	-22.18843	15.94377
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	3	-22.18461	15.93970
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	4	-22.18273	15.94178
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	1	-22.18080	15.94377
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	2	-22.18273	15.94178
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	3	-22.17891	15.93766
GCS Bessel 1841	Part 1	4	-22.17698	15.93965

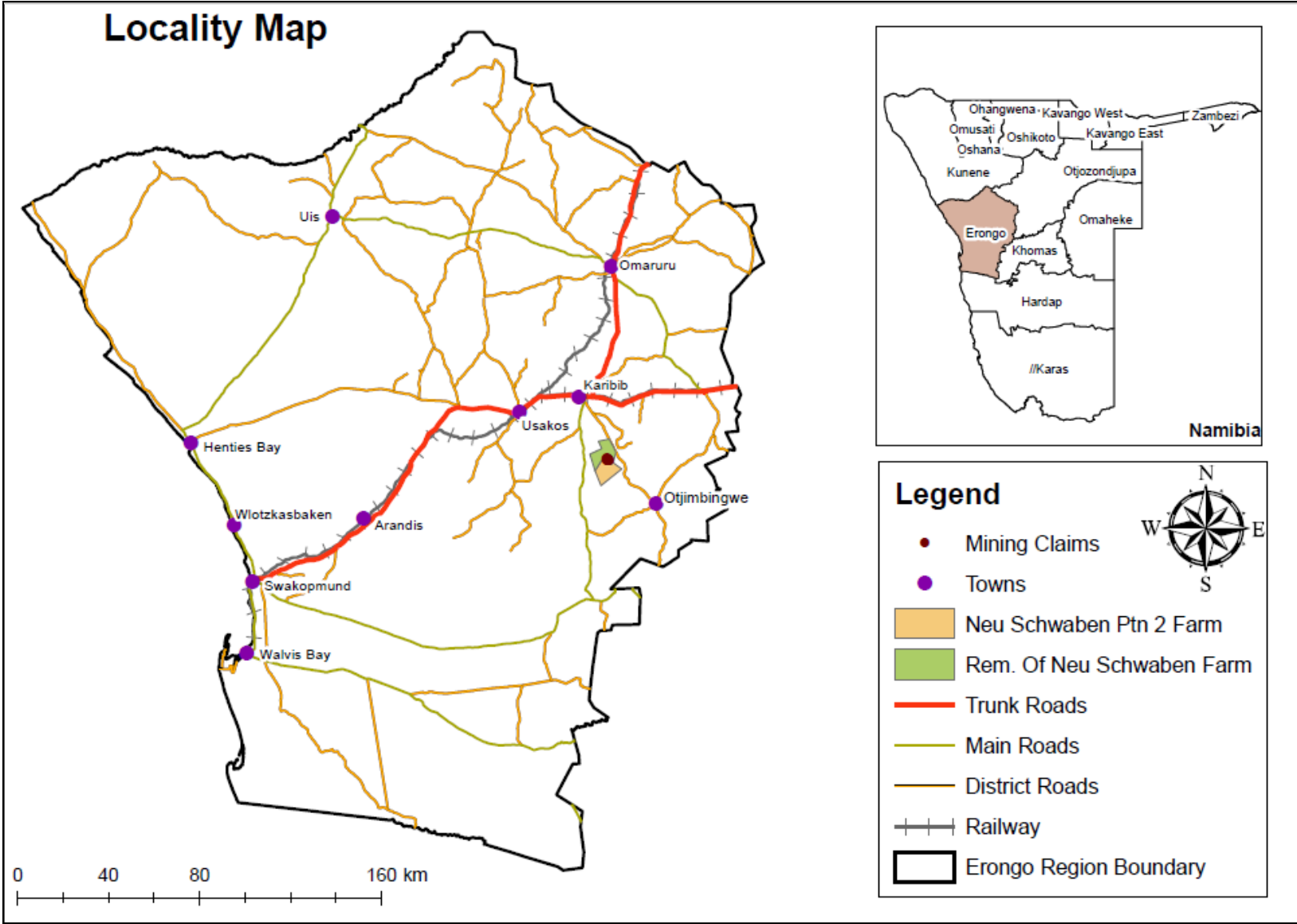


Figure 2: Locality of the four mining claims in the Neu Schwaben Farm 2

3.3. The available regional and local infrastructure and services to the project area

The mining claims **68907,68908, 68909, and 68910**.are linked to the national road network by B2, connecting D1953the road from Otjimbingwe to Karibib (Figure 3). Usakos is the major settlement found nearby the claim areas. To access the claim, an existing gravel road will be used. The nearest port for transporting the Marble slab to South African markets will be through Walvis Bay. Below find the summarized table depicting the available infrastructure and services to the project area or mining claim area numbers **68907,68908, 68909, and 68910**:

Table 2: Infrastructure and services nearby the project area

Location	The Mining Claim area located 31.1 km from Usakos
Main Town / Settlement	The main town close to the claim area is Usakos
Road Linkages	B2 connecting to D1953
Rail Linkages	None
Estimated Distances	Claim to Usakos 41.1km
	Claim to Karibib 30km
	Claim to Arandis 100km
	Claim to WalvisBay 180km
Nearest Port Facility	The nearest Port Facility is at WalvisBay
Water Availability	During the quarry phases, water will be transport to the site to fill up a 500L tank.
Electricity Availability	There are no power infrastructures nearby the quarry site. Generators will be used on-site for the power supply.

3.4. Infrastructure and quarry equipment required for the project

The quarry period will last for a period of six (6) Months using the quarry methods outlined above. During the quarry process, compressed air-powered Jack Hummers will be used to drill 5mm diameter holes to a depth of 200cm. To create weak points for bulk sampling, the holes will be drilled in a rectangle pattern. The collected bulk samples will ship to The Republic of South Africa (RSA) and Italia for geotechnical and construction material tests. Besides drilling which induced shallow cracks into the Marble, and no blasting will be conducted.

3.4.1. Quarry equipment's

The lists of machines/equipment that will be used in the quarry process are given in **table 3** below.

Table 3: List of machines/equipment and quantity to be used in quarry

Item	Quantity
Compressor	2
Jack Hummer	2
Perforator	1
Diamond Wire Saw	1
Generator	1
Front End Loader	1
Water Tank	1
Diesel Tank	1

3.4.2. Infrastructure requirements

a. Waste disposal infrastructure

Bins will be provided, and all litter will be disposed of at the nearest municipal dumping site (I.e., Proposed Otjimbingwe). Industrial waste will be mainly wire, cable, drill bits, these items will be collected and removed from the site. No unused machine's part will remain on-site Chemical Toilets (Mobi Loo) will be erected on-site for the use of the workers.

b. The proposed access road to the quarry area

The existing roads D1953 connecting to B2 will be used for transportation of types of equipment to and from the site and the bulk samples collected for testing. To get to the site a small existing stretch of road will be used to access the claim and the road is about +- 1 km long (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Existing road to the quarry site for marble

3.5. Project Alternatives

The proponent believes that it has searched for the best technical, environmental, and economic solution for the proposed prospecting for a quarry project. The prospecting location is dependent on the local tectonostratigraphic and the potential regional economic geology. Therefore, finding an alternative location for the planned quarry activities is not possible. In other words, the target mineralization is area specific, which means quarry targets are primarily determined by the geology (host rocks) and the tectonic environment of the site (ore forming mechanism). An alternative to the proposed quarrying activities would be to allocate the land usage to other income generating activities such as farming and tourism activities. Although the above-mentioned activities (farming and tourism) may generate revenue for the government and provide employment to a few individuals, they may not have a significant impact on the surrounding community in comparison to the proposed marble quarrying project. The tenement has sufficient surface area that, should an economic good dimensions stone deposit be defined there is adequate area for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal, heap leach pads if required and processing facilities.

3.6. Decommissioning plan

The economic situation or unconvincing quarry results may force the Proponent to eventually cease with the quarry program. However, during the operational phase and before decommissioning, the Proponent will need to put site rehabilitation measures in place. Where necessary, stockpiling of topsoil for rehabilitation at a later stage will be undertaken. Necessary landscaping of quarry areas will be undertaken upon completion of each phase of quarry

3.7. Concluding remark on this section

In this section, the information on the rationale for the project, project location, regional infrastructure, needed infrastructure and decommissioning of the project. Human waste from the chemical toilets (Mobi loo) will be dumped at Otjimbingwe Municipality Sewerage System.

4. Legal and regulatory framework review

The national regulations governing prospecting and mining for dimension stone activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) is the most important legal instrument governing the mining and prospecting industry in Namibia.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance license, prospecting license, and mining of minerals and dimension stone or rocks. The Act details reporting requirements for monitoring of activities and compliance with environmental performance, such as disposal methods and rehabilitation. The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act as well as the associated regulations such as the Health and Safety Regulations. Several explicit references to the environment and its protection are contained in the Minerals Act, which provides for environmental impact assessments, rehabilitation of prospecting and mining areas and minimizing or preventing pollution.

4.1. Mineral Act of 1992 and the types of license it regulates

Below is an outline of the Mineral Act, linking the type of license it regulates, project activities at every license stage, and the environmental requirements are (**Table 3**).

Table 4: Types of license regulated by the Mineral Act of 1992, activities, and environmental requirements

Types of license	Activities	Environmental Requirements
Exclusive Reconnaissance License (ERL)	1. Project Identification, 2. Reconnaissance	None Complete Environmental Questionnaire

Types of license	Activities	Environmental Requirements
<p>Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)</p>	<p>Quarry based on the following steps: Desktop study, Detailed Mapping, Geophysical methods, Drilling and Bulk Sampling, Test a quarrying</p>	<p>Scoping Report, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</p>
<p>Mining License</p>	<p>Preconstruction and Construction, Operation and, Ongoing Monitoring, Decommissioning, Closure, Restoration, and Aftercare</p>	<p>Full Environmental Assessment, covering Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the development of and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) covering the complete project lifecycle including preconstruction, construction operation, and ongoing, decommissioning and aftercare. Aspects of the Environmental Management Plan are usually incorporated into an Environmental Management Systems</p>

4.2. Legal instrument relevant to this project

There are various legal instruments that advocate for the effects of prospecting or quarry on the environment and prospecting in general. Table 4 shows the summaries of the legislation that are relevant to this project:

Table 5: Legal instruments relevant to this project

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Marble quarry	Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act of 1992	The Minerals Act of 1990 governs minerals prospecting and mining. The Act provides for the reconnaissance license, prospecting license, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia.	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Management Act of 2007 and EIA regulation of 2012	Provides a list of activities that require an environmental assessment, including Mining and Quarrying. Activities such as quarry or prospecting for minerals or dimension stones, mining for minerals or dimension stones. The Act also provides procedures for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to voice and register their opinions and concern about a project.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Water Supply and Effluent Discharge	Water Resources Management Act of 2004	<p>This Act provides provisions for the control, conservation, and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes.</p> <p>The Act states that a license or permit is required to abstract and use water and discharge effluent.</p> <p>In accordance with the Act, and due to the nature of the project, abstraction and use permits won't be required for this project as an on-site water tank (500L) will be used. The capacity of the onsite tank is less than the 20000 m3 benchmark for the water work permit.</p> <p>Effluent (i.e., Human Waste) from the mobile toilet will be discharged at the Karibib Municipality sewerage system. No effluent will be discharged in a watercourse. Wastewater from dust suppression will be minimal and the water is expected to evaporate faster than it infiltrates. Therefore, no effluent discharge permits will be required for this project</p>	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
Hazardous Substance such as used oil which (e.g., diesel)	Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974	<p>The Act provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature of the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance; and to provide for matters connected therewith"</p>	Ministry of Health and Social Services

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Fauna and flora	The Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance of 1975,	<p>During the Mine 's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment and Tourism. For this project, due to its areal extent and location outside a protected area, a permit will not be required.</p>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	<p>The Act provides provisions for any certificate holder or another person in control of activities related to any petroleum product is obliged to report any major petroleum product spill (defined as a spill of more than 200ℓ per spill) to the Minister. Such a person is also obliged to take all steps as may be necessary in accordance with good petroleum industry practices to clean up the spill. Should this obligation not be met, the Minister is empowered to take steps to clean up the spill and to recover the costs thereof from the person. Used oil from this project will be disposed of at the Walvis Bay Municipality Hazardous Waste Site. Permission will be required from the facility owner prior to the dumping of the used oil.</p>	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Employees	The Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)	<p>The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labor law for all employees;</p>	Ministry of Labour and social welfare

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
		to entrench fundamental labor rights and protections; to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment; to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of employees	
Archaeological sites	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Youth	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed quarry project will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during its construction, mining operations or closure that such find is reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage.	National Service, Sport, and Culture
Desertification	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification 1992	The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability	United Nation Convention
Biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992	This convention advocates for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	United Nation Convention

4.3. Regulatory authorities and permitting

The environmental regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed quarry project including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 5. Table 5 below shows an extract from the

legal instruments of the regulating authorities with respect to the relevant permits/licenses required for the proposed quarry study.

Table 6: The regulatory authority and permitting

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
Quarry and small-scale mining program	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Field Work to follow on the issue of Environmental Clearance
EIA Clearance for Quarry	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	To be applied upon completion of this EIA and EMP Report for Quarry
EIA Clearance for Mining	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Mines and Energy	To apply if Economic Resources are Discovered and Project Advances to Feasibility and if the Feasibility Proves Positive
Construction, alteration of Waterworks with the capacity to hold more than 20,000L. The abstraction of water other than that provided by Nam Water. Discharge of effluents or construction of effluent facility or disposal site	Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (No. 284 of 2004).	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	To Apply when Required
Removal, disturbances or destruction of bird eggs	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	To Apply when Required
Removal, destruction of indigenous trees, bushes or plants within 100 yards of stream or watercourse	Forestry Act, 12 of 2001	Ministry of Water Affairs and Forestry (MWAFF)	
Discarding or disposing of used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
Construction of waste Disposal sites.	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	
License to Purchase, store and use of Explosive	Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to	Ministry of Safety and Security in	
Magazines for Blasting	April 1978),	consultation with Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	

4.4. Concluding remark on this section

In this section information on the relevant legislation to the project, the types of licenses required, and the permits were presented. The regulatory authorities relevant to the project were also mentioned in this section.

5. Receiving environment

5.1. General description of the project

The proposed quarry project for mining claims number: **68907,68908, 68909, and 68910**.involves undertaking a quarry study and small-scale surface mining for dimension stone in particular Marble. The overall aim of the project is to evaluate the possible development of a viable quarry for Marble. The activities that will be undertaken will start with preliminary studies, detailed assessments, construction, operation closure, rehabilitation, and aftercare. The mineral groups that are targeted in these claims are dimension stones in particular Marble.

Dimension Stone: In accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1, Groups of Minerals, Elements and Rock (Section 1), Part 2 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (Act No. 33, 1992), Dimension Stone Group include all rock material occurring naturally in, on or under the earth which is capable of being cut, shaped, or used in blocks, slabs, sheets, and tiles for the construction or cladding of buildings, paving, monuments, and memorials.

Quarry phases for the dimension stone described in section two will be followed. The following are the quarry phases:

- a) Desktop Study
- b) Field evaluation
- c) Detailed mapping
- d) Drilling
- e) Geophysical methods
- f) Bulk Sampling
- g) Test Quarrying

5.2. Social-economic environment

5.2.1. Erongo region socio-economic perspectives

In 1991 the Erongo Region had a population of 55 470. A decade later, this number had increased to an estimated 107 663, resulting in a growth rate of almost 94% during the period 1991 to 2001 (NPC, 2001). The Erongo region comprises seven constituencies,

namely Karibib, Daures, Omaruru, Karibib, Brandberg, Walvis Bay Rural, Walvis Bay Urban, and Swakopmund. The proposed project will take place in Karibib District.

The Erongo Region is one of the most affluent regions in Namibia, with the second-highest per capita income at N\$16 819 per annum. This income mainly comes from the tourism, fishing, and mining economic sectors. Compared to other regions in Namibia, this region has the second highest level of development and the second lowest rate of human poverty, yet it still has a high unemployment rate at 34 % as of 2001. The private sector employs approximately 68% of the employed population, while 16% are employed by the government and the remaining 16% are unaccounted for (ERC, 2007). The fishing and mining industries are the main employers, while the main economic drivers are the mineral sector, fishing, tourism, the Walvis Bay Corridor Group, and Namport.

The economic activities in the Erongo Region revolve around its natural resources both renewable such as fish, as well as non-renewable resources which include minerals. Over the past few years, Namibia has experienced an unprecedented interest in its uranium deposits. This resulted from a sharp increase in demand and the resultant increase in the price of uranium oxide. Several predominantly international mining companies commenced with the quarry and development of new mines, mostly in the Erongo Region.

According to the Uranium Rush SEA, the mining industry throughout Namibia accounts for approximately 20% of the GDP, while in 2009, 4% of the GDP was accounted for by the uranium industry (SAEIA, 2011). In this region, industrial infrastructure is provided by a railway connection that is also used by the mines to transport ore to Walvis Bay from where it is shipped for export. Consequently, an increase in mining activities has also contributed to the increase in container shipments through the Port of Walvis Bay (SAEIA, 2011).

The Erongo Region is also connected by the national road network to the rest of the country via Otjimbingwe, Okahandja, Windhoek, Omaruru, and Otjiwarongo and forms part of the Trans Kalahari Highway. Thus, the transport networks within the Erongo Region play a key role in the facilitation of trade via Walvis Bay, supporting it as a hub for commercial trade.

The fishing industry is another key economic activity and forms the base of industrial activity in the region (SAEIA, 2011). The commercial fishing industry contributed 5 % to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005 according to a study undertaken by Investment House Namibia (2011).

The study area is situated in the Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo Region. There is a high level of unemployment in the area with a high crime rate and other social pathologies such as sexually transmitted diseases and substance abuse. Most of the people live in Otjimbingwe Area and have access to electricity and piped water. Based on the latest census results (Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), 2012). Otjimbingwe Area has a total population of approximately 8000 inhabitants. Economic activities taking place in the Usakos and the surroundings comprise of mining (large and small scale) and farming activities. Navachab Gold Mine is the largest mine in the area and employs approximately 480 people. There is an existing marble cutting and polishing facility but has since stopped operations.

With regard to employment, about 5 to 10 people will be recruited for this project during the quarry period and more during the quarrying phase. It is anticipated that the project will not have any negative impact on the people within its vicinity. Instead, the project poses a significant positive impact on the people within its vicinity for employment creation, support of local retailers, export taxes, and VAT payment to the Government.

5.3. Archaeology and heritage sites

No archaeological and heritage sites are known to be located within the proposed quarry site of the mining claims. The quarry site is located away from the archaeological sites. The mitigations measure for the protection of archeological sites is addressed in section 7 of this document and the EMP. The project management should, however, be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological findings.

5.4. Water resources

5.4.1. General hydrology of the study area

The project site is situated in the North East of Otjimbingwe Area within the lower Swakop Catchment with typical lower catchment characteristics (narrow width, relatively deep soil cover, flat slope, low altitude, low runoff velocity, and a characteristic depositional sediment transport), about 27 Km north east of the ephemeral Swakop River channel. (Figure 5).

The Swakop River a major river in western central Namibia. Its river source is in the Khomas Highland. From there it flows westwards through the town of Okahandja, the historic mission station at Gross Barmen, and the settlement of Otjimbingwe. It then crosses the Namib desert and reaches the Atlantic Ocean at Swakopmund. The Swakop is an ephemeral river; its run-off is roughly 40 million cubic meters per annum. The Swakop River, along with its main tributary Khan, is one of the largest temporary water-bearing rivers in the dry western part of Namibia. It is 460 km long and has a 30,100 km² large catchment area (including its tributaries).

The local surface drainage trends northwest, while the regional trend of surface water flow is essentially southwest. The average annual rainfall of the area is between 50 and 150 mm, therefore the area has a very limited potential for surface runoff. Although the potential is limited for surface runoff, during heavy reason seasons an area of this nature could generate runoff for a short period, which could reach the nearby active stream of the Swakop and Khan River. However, the low runoff potential, flat overall slope, and typical depositional sediment transport character of lower catchments tend to moderate the area's vulnerability to erosion. The mining claims are located within the Erongo underground water basin (Figure 6). In view of the above, care should be taken by the proponent to ensure that, potential surface water pollution contributing factors such as oil spill and other waste are managed on-site properly as outlined in the EMP.

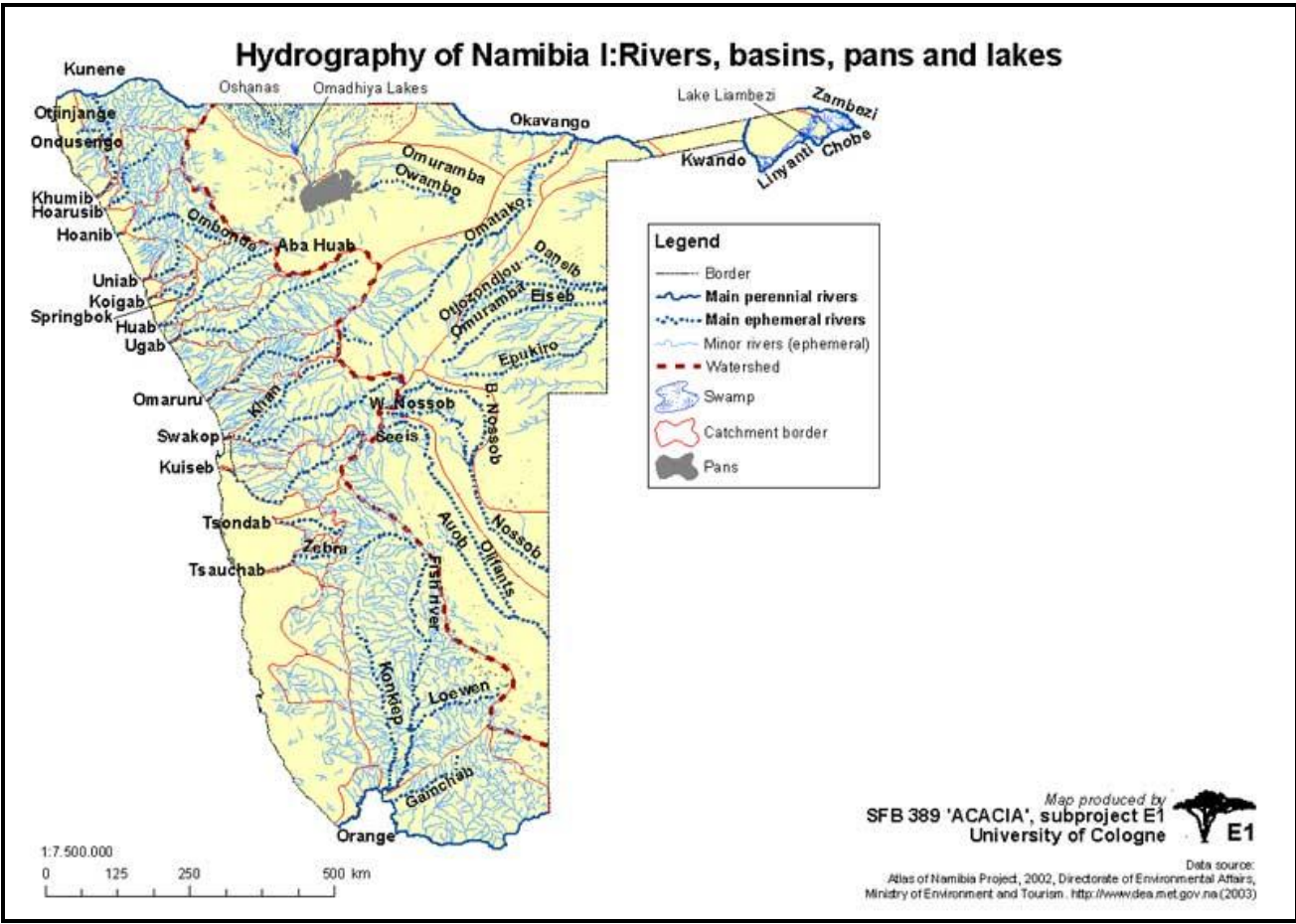


Figure 5: Hydrography of Namibia

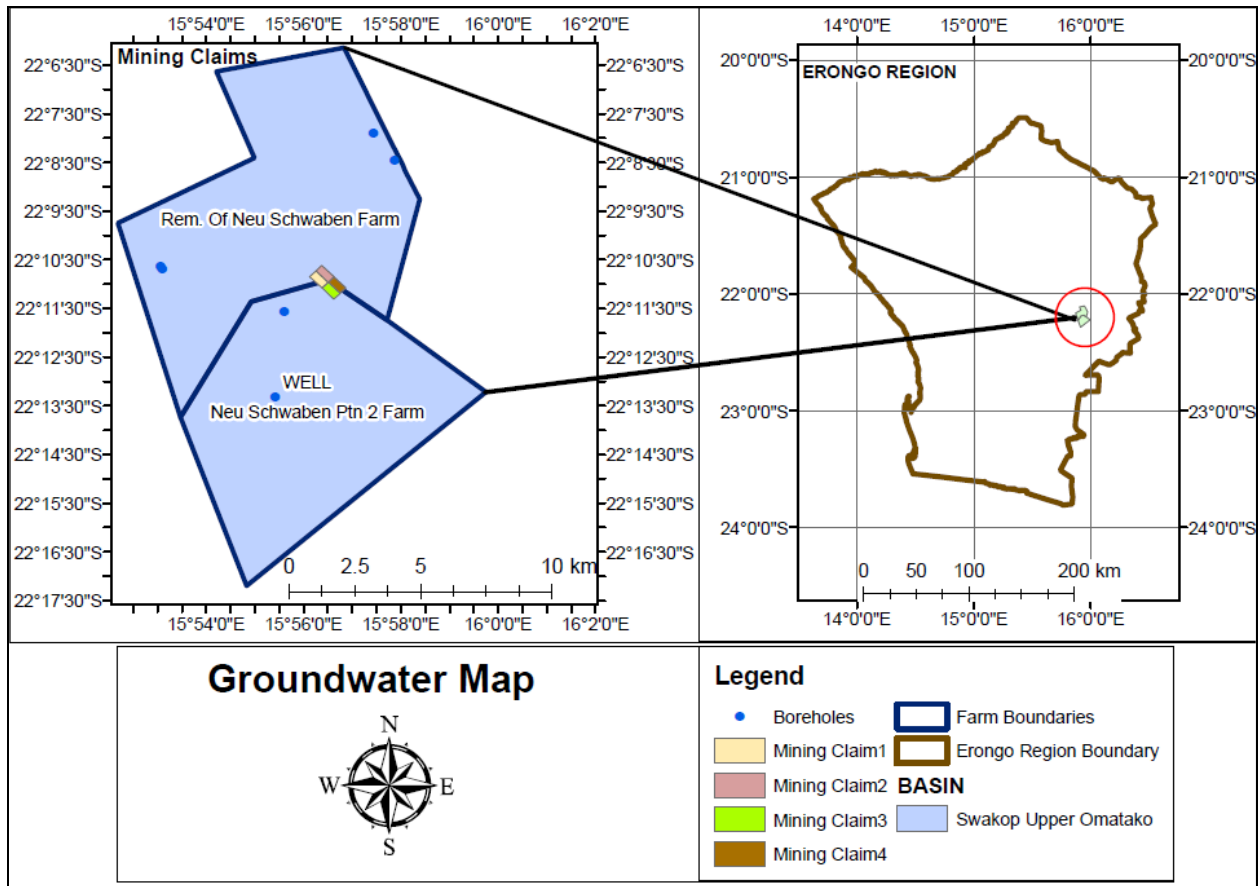


Figure 6: Ground water basin in the project area

5.4.2. Geology of the area

It is well known that the Otjimbingwe and Karibib formations which is part of the Erongo region in Namibia lies within the Damara Belt which is an ENE-trending belt that was formed during the Damara Orogen (Figure 7). The belt is a divergent orogen that formed during high-angle convergence between the Congo and Kalahari Craton (Miller, 1983). The belt is made up of fault – and shear zone bounded zones of varying structural style, ranging from north to south as a fold-thrust belt displaying complex fold interference, a granite dominated inner-zone with elongate, WNW-trending basement cored domes and Damara Sequence basins and in the south a transposed schist belt and another marginal fold-thrust zone with basement cored fold nappes (Gray et al., 2006). Figure 6 below shows the geology of the project area.

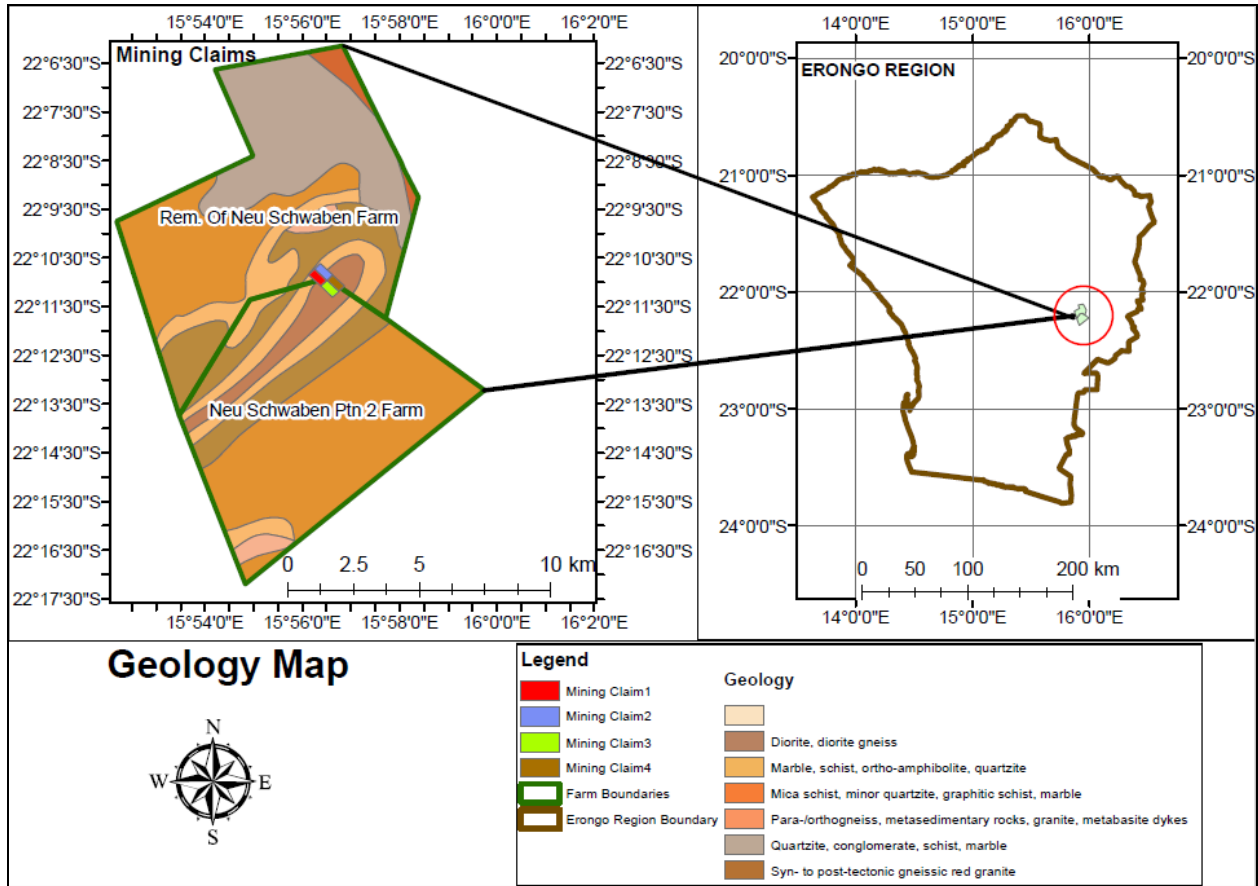


Figure 7: Geology of the study area

The mining claims are within the the Karibib Marble formation which belong to the Swakop Group (739-650 Ma) which was formed during the Damara Orogen (Figure 7). The Swakop Group was deposited when limestone and dolomite were precipitated in the submerged deeper parts of the volcano-related graben. The basement on which the Swakop Group rocks rest is made up of rocks of the Abbabis metamorphic Complex (De Kock, 2001). The Swakop facies are generally known to be deeper water turbidites within the ocean basins and they form part of the major geologic components of the Damara Orogen (Gray et. al., 2006). The Abbabis metamorphic Complex is a granitic gneiss basement found within the central zone. It is largely composed of quartzofeldspathic gneiss with minor amphiboles, schist, marble, and calc-silicates (Kinnaird & Nex, 2007). The marbles within the Mining Claims belong to the Karibib Formation which is found within the Khomas Subgroup of the Swakop Group. The formation extends from the Northern Zone (NZ) to the southern Central Zone (sCZ) of Namibia and despite a broad similarity across this region it does however show

considerable facies changes between each of the NZ, nCZ and sCZ (Miller, 2008). In terms of its composition, the Karibib formation consists chiefly of a thick succession of dolomite marble with very subordinate intercalations of biotite-quartz schist. The development of this formation varies considerably from place to place. It is therefore difficult to establish a complete and correct stratigraphic section for this unit (Porada & Hill, 1974).

Table 7: The stratigraphy of the Swakop Group (Damara Sequence) based on Miller 2008

GROUP	FORMATION	MEMBER	LITHOLOGY	COMMENT	
SWAKOP GROUP	Damint Suite		Granite	Target Resource	
	Kuiseb		<i>Schist & minor amphibolite</i>	Widespread	
	Karibib	Arises River		<i>Calc-silicate rock, calc marble</i>	
		Otjongeama		<i>Main marble member</i>	
	Karibib	Obserwasser		<i>Schist & phyletic schist, metagreywacke</i>	
		Okawayo		<i>Discontinuous marble, biotite schist, calc-silicate rocks</i>	
		Spes Bona		<i>Calc-silicate rock, metagreywacke, schist, Marble</i>	

(Source: Muller, 2008)

The stratigraphic position of the Karibib marbles as seen in Table 6 above indicates that they belong to the Karibib Formation of the Swakop Group. The above subdivision indicates that in an area of normal stratigraphic development this formation would be underlain by the Chuos diamictite and overlain by schist of the Khomas Subgroup. On the northern part of the Mining Licence 194 along the boundary on farms ketelbank 66 and Granite 67 there are rocks from the Karibib formation. The upper part of the Mining Licence 19 has abundant surficial deposits and minor rocks. In the central parts of the Mining Licence 194 within the farm ketelbank there are Namibian to Cambrian

pegmatites which are surrounded by abundant surficial deposits and minor rocks from the Karibib Formation. Further, there is also some Diorite which covers most of the area. From a geochemistry point of view, the dominant rock type on the project site mainly consists of potassium/sodium aluminum silicate (Na-K (AlSi₃O₈) with minor calcium and manganese oxides. Whereas schist which is the host rock to the Marbles intrusion generally comprise of quartz (SiO₄), mica (K(Mg, Fe)₃ Al₂Si₃O₁₀(OH, F – biotite, KAl₃Si₃O₁₀(OH)₂ - muscovite), Cordierite ((Mg, Fe)₂Al₃(AlSi₅O₁₈), sillimanite and Fe_Ti oxides.

Weathered Marbles and schists, particularly in wet acid environments (PH<7) release parts of their mineral elements into soil or water in varying amounts and can be a source of soil or/and water contamination. In the presence of potential contaminant pathways like fractures, the land disturbance that might enhance the weather-ability of the intact rock should be restricted to the minimum disturbance required to meet the envisioned project objectives. Although wet and slightly acidic environments might not exist at the project site, weathering is a natural process that takes place in all rocks upon exposure to atmospheric conditions. To avoid the enhancement of weathering/soil erosion, all measures which will be outlined in the EMP should strictly be adhered to, these will include but are not limited to the use of neutral water, minimum disturbance of rocks and soil, and avoiding wastewater runoff.

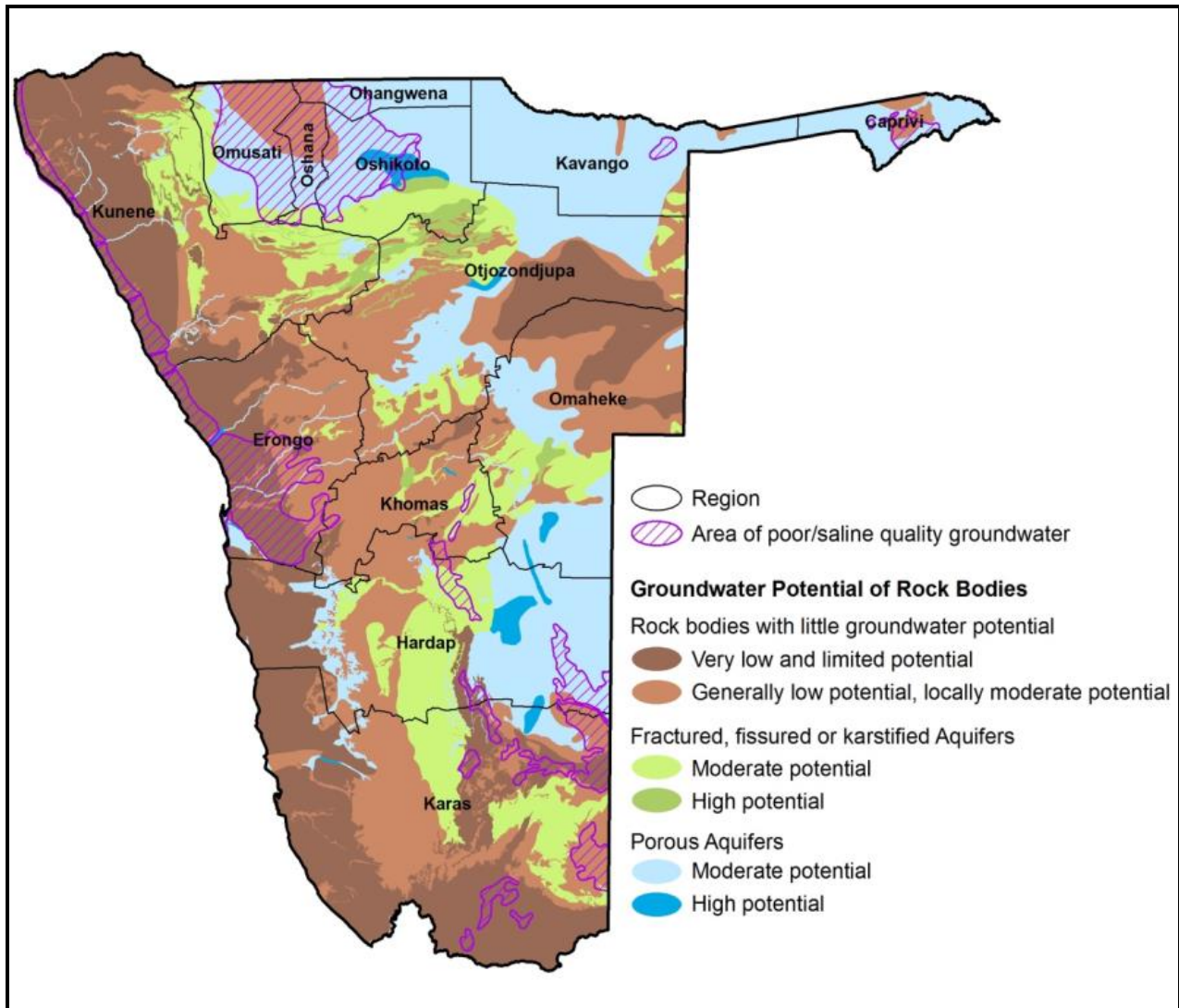


Figure 8 Ground water potential of the study area

5.4.3. General hydrogeology

The hydrogeological unity within which the project site is located is indicated by the hydrogeological map of Namibia (DWA, 20034) as an area of very limited groundwater potential (Figure 8). However, riverbed (alluvial) deposits, local fractures, and granite contacts can contain significant amounts of groundwater for local/domestic use. Groundwater occurrence is therefore related to north-trending east fractures in the formation, contacts of intrusive linear rock masses (dikes and granite), and alluvial riverbeds, particularly where the latter attains thicknesses of more than 60 m. Information from boreholes situated nearby the mining claims area reveals shallow groundwater levels of between 60 to 100 m below ground. Outside the alluvial aquifer of

the Swakop Riverbed the mining area is not worth considering as an aquifer (Figure 9). The alluvial Swakop River is located about 27Km from the project area. The other productive aquifer is the Omaruru Delta (OMDEL) which is approximately 150 km west of the out boundary of the project area. Furthermore, a combination of both the terrain slope, fracture orientation, and the groundwater flow direction directs any liquid fluid (wastewater) from the site into the southwest direction. Considering the size of the project area, flow direction, nature of the envisioned Marble quarrying quarry exercise, the distance to alluvial Swakop River and OMDEL as well as the nature of OMDEL overburden, it can be said with a relatively high level of confidence that alluvial aquifer of the Swakop River and the OMDEL aquifer won't be threatened by the quarry activities of the site under review.

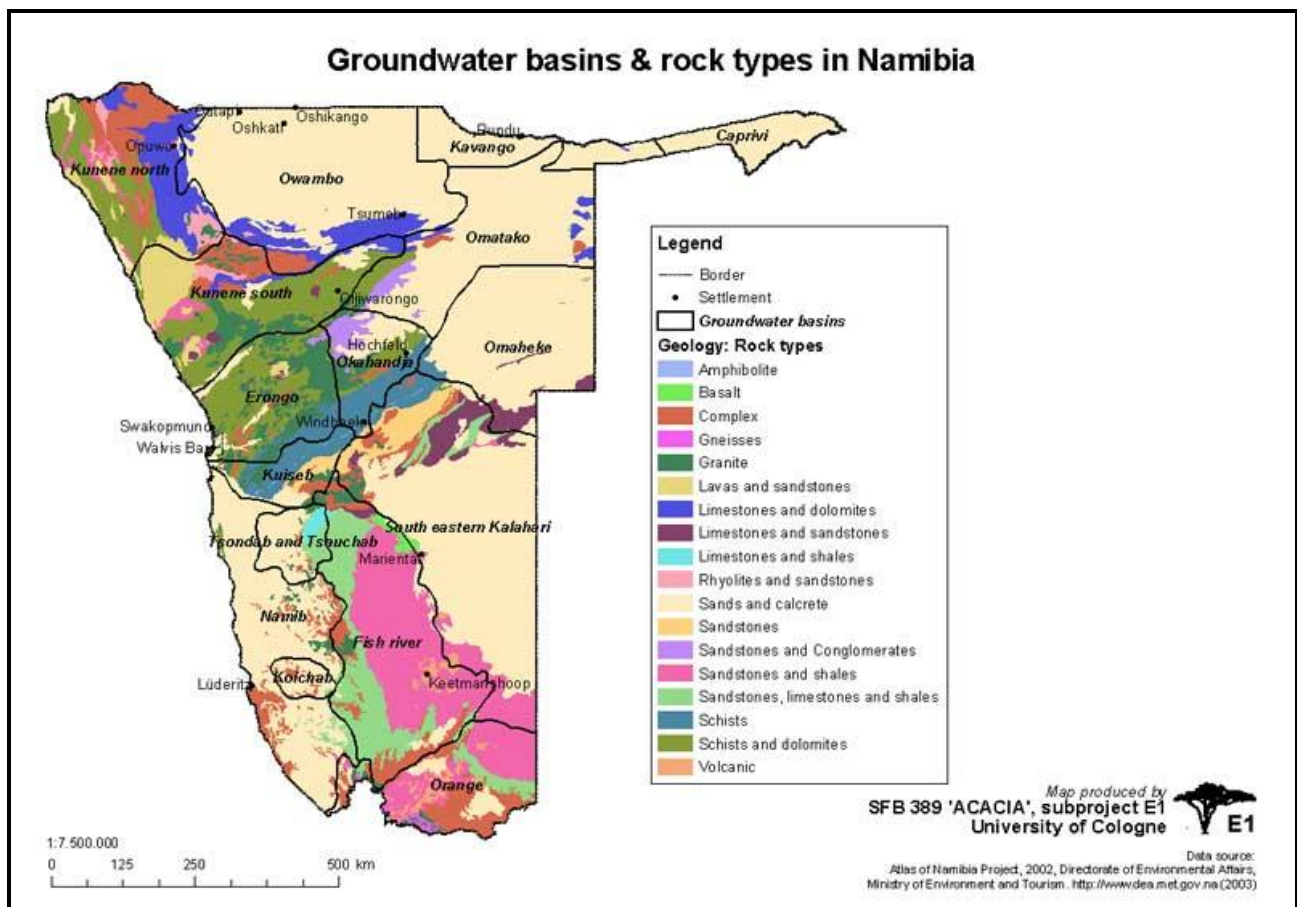


Figure 9: Groundwater basins & rock types in Namibia

5.5. Biodiversity (fauna and flora)

The site is situated in the Namib Karoo and Western Highlands Savanah Biomes, characterized by less than 1% of both trees and grass cover (Figure 10), the trees which

are mainly shrubs rarely attain 2 m in height (Figure 10 and 11). The dominant vegetation consists of lichens, psilicoulon salicorniodes and salsola species. In areas of the Namib where more conspicuous lichens do not dominate, a biological soil crust can most easily be seen underneath stones and rocks that harbour fensteralgen (green diatoms) and blue-green algae (cyanobacteria, appear black in their dry state) (Rumrich et al. 1989, 1992; Büdel & Wessels 1991; Belnap & Lange 2001). These organisms find a home under translucent quartz and Marble stones, and they can also grow as a near-surface ring around opaque or large stones (Warren-Rhodes et al. 2007). The plant resources of the area are of limited value and on a scale range of none, poor, low, moderate, good to excellent; they are classified in the None Value category (Mendelson, 2002). Regardless of their low value, due diligence to minimize vegetation disturbance will be exercised during the quarry process.

Species number for mammals in the project area is about 61 to 71 species and the area are ranked number 5 in terms of species sensitivity. The area has 75 species of biodiversity compare to Zambezi Region at 120 and the Namib Desert at 9 species. Bird's endemism is ranked number 5 with endemic species of 8 to 10.

5.5.1. Flora

Rainfall in the Erongo Region is usually both low and extremely variable which means that years of abundant rain are often followed by extremely dry conditions (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Vegetation is generally sparse, with few trees and a thin variety of grass. Plant cover varies in relation to rainfall and so the eastern parts of Erongo have more grass and trees than the Western, coastal areas (Christian, 2005). The surrounding area is characterized by high botanical diversity. Based on the literature review, all the vegetation that is found within the vicinity of the area are of "medium" to "high" sensitivity against external conditions. The growing season is very short due to the semi-arid climate. Grass is dependable on rainfall, which in-turn causes livestock and other animals to suffer during periods of minimal rainfall (Burke, 2003). The quarrying area, which is semi-arid, contains diverse vegetation species which include several species endemic to Namibia (Figure 10 and 11).

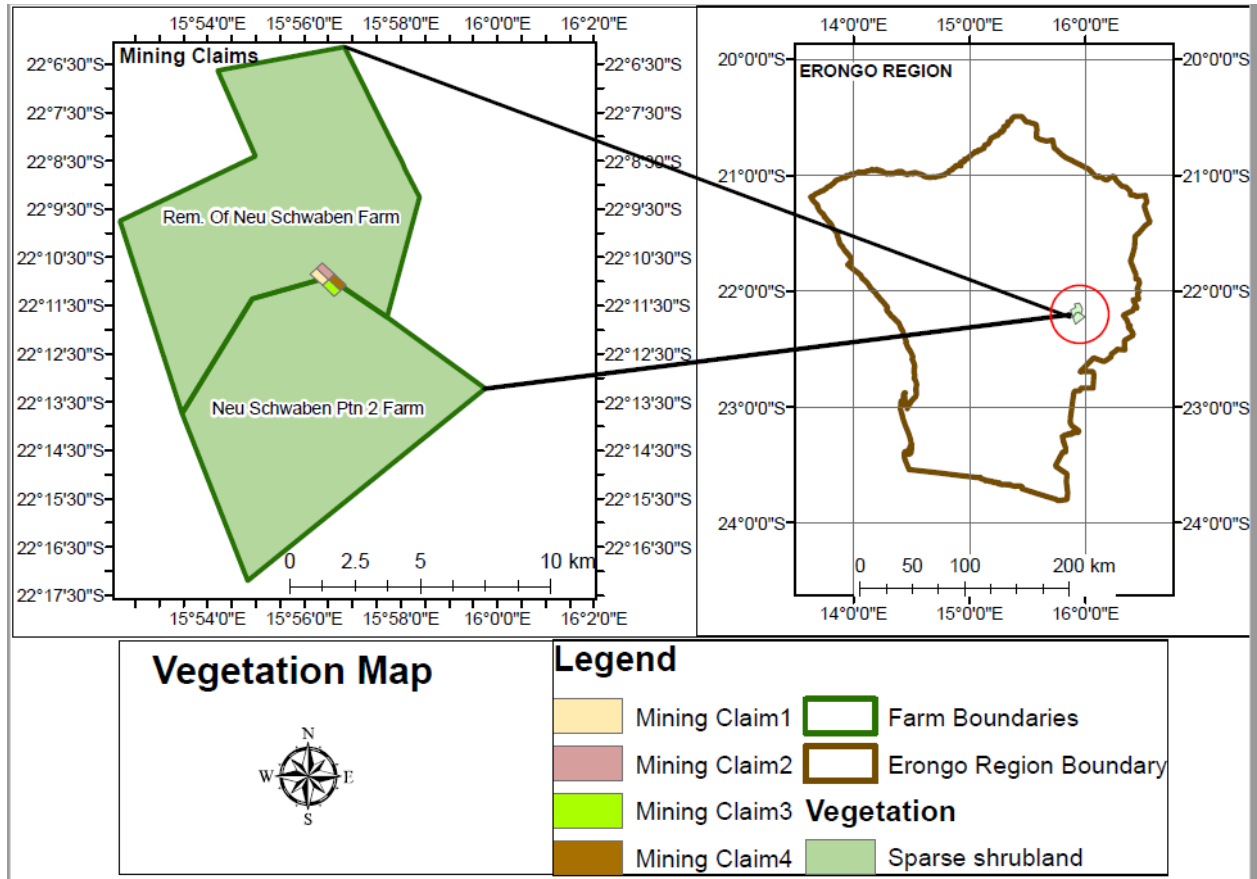


Figure 10: Vegetation of Erongo and the mining claims

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the quarrying site is sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing trees and shrubs, as these are very important to the ambiance and visual appeal of the quarrying site. A vegetation expert will be consulted throughout the lifecycle of the quarrying program.

5.5.2. Fauna

The purpose of the Fauna literature review is to identify all potential amphibians, reptiles, and mammals expected on the project area and the surrounding farms in the vicinity of the quarrying area. The proposed quarrying area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the study area. Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions, and elephants are very rare in this area. There are no species that are exclusively endemic to the quarrying area. Based on the literature review, the development of a quarrying project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area. According to the literature review, there are generally 14

types of amphibian species that occur in the project area. Some of the commonly observed species in the project area include: *Breviceps adspersus* (bushveld rain frog), *Bufo dombensis* (Dombe dwarf toad), *Bufo poweri* (Mottled toad), etc. There are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. Some of the common sited mammals in the project area include: *Acinonyx jubatus* (Cheetah), *Antidorcas marsupialis* (Springbok), *Atelerix frontalis angolae*, (Southern African Hedgehog), *Canis mesomelas* (Black-backed Jackal), *Caracal caracal* (Caracal), *Crocuta crocuta* (Spotted Hyena) etc. Considering the relative size of the quarrying area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the quarrying activities of the proponent. The literature review also showed that there are approximately 60 reptile species that are expected to occur in the site area. According to the Namibia Conservation Ordinance of 1975, there are four reptile species protected, namely: *Psammobates Oculiferus* (Kalahari Tent Tortoise), *Python Natalis* (Southern African Python), *Geochelone Pardalis* (Leopard Tortoise), *Varanus Albigularis* (Veld Leguaan).



Figure 11: Types of vegetation and vegetation cover at Project Site

5.6. Climate

The climate of the project area is generally arid with an average annual rainfall varies from 200 -250 mm/a. In the absence of site-specific metrological information, a general description of the climate of the Erongo region is presented. The Erongo Region is in the central-western part of Namibia. Landmark features of its boundaries include the Atlantic Ocean in the west, the Swakop and the Ugab River in the north, and the Kuiseb River as part of the southern border. Much of the region is occupied by the Namib Desert which stretches parallel to the coast for the length of the country, to about 120-150 km inland. The climate of the Erongo Region is characterized by aridity. Prominent features of the climate include very low rainfall, averaging about 300 mm in the north-eastern parts and less than 15 mm at the coast with great variability annually, the coastal fog that brings moisture in frequent but small amounts, which moderates the heat and moisture extremes on the western side, wind regime which includes prominent southerly and south-westerly winds during the summer, and north-easterly winds in the winter.

It is generally known that the increase of the rainfall in Namibia is from south to north and from west to east: precipitation figures, therefore, increase from the coast towards the highlands. Precipitation range 200-450mm per annual from the east (Geyh and Ploethmer, 1995). The upper catchment receives more rainfall than the lower catchment leading to the coast. The climate of the study area is characterized by aridity. Prominent features of the climate include Very low rainfall, averaging about 50 mm in the north-eastern parts and less than 15 mm at the coast (Figure 12). Very hot temperatures can occur in the inland areas during the day, cooling at night is due to outgoing solar radiation under typically clear skies. Very high rates of evaporation which has significant implications for water balance management.

Most rain in the Namib falls in late summer, between October and April (Etuhole, n.d). The decreasing frequency of high rainfall events in the past decade may be a reflection of climate change or may be a short-term fluctuation. The important point is that variability of rainfall is very high, and all mine and infrastructure designs need to take this into account. Seasonality is not strongly developed in the Namib and the average temperature and humidity do not differ markedly in the year. The average summer temperature in the middle zone of the Namib is 23.1°C, and in winter is 19.2 °C (Lancaster et. al., 1984).

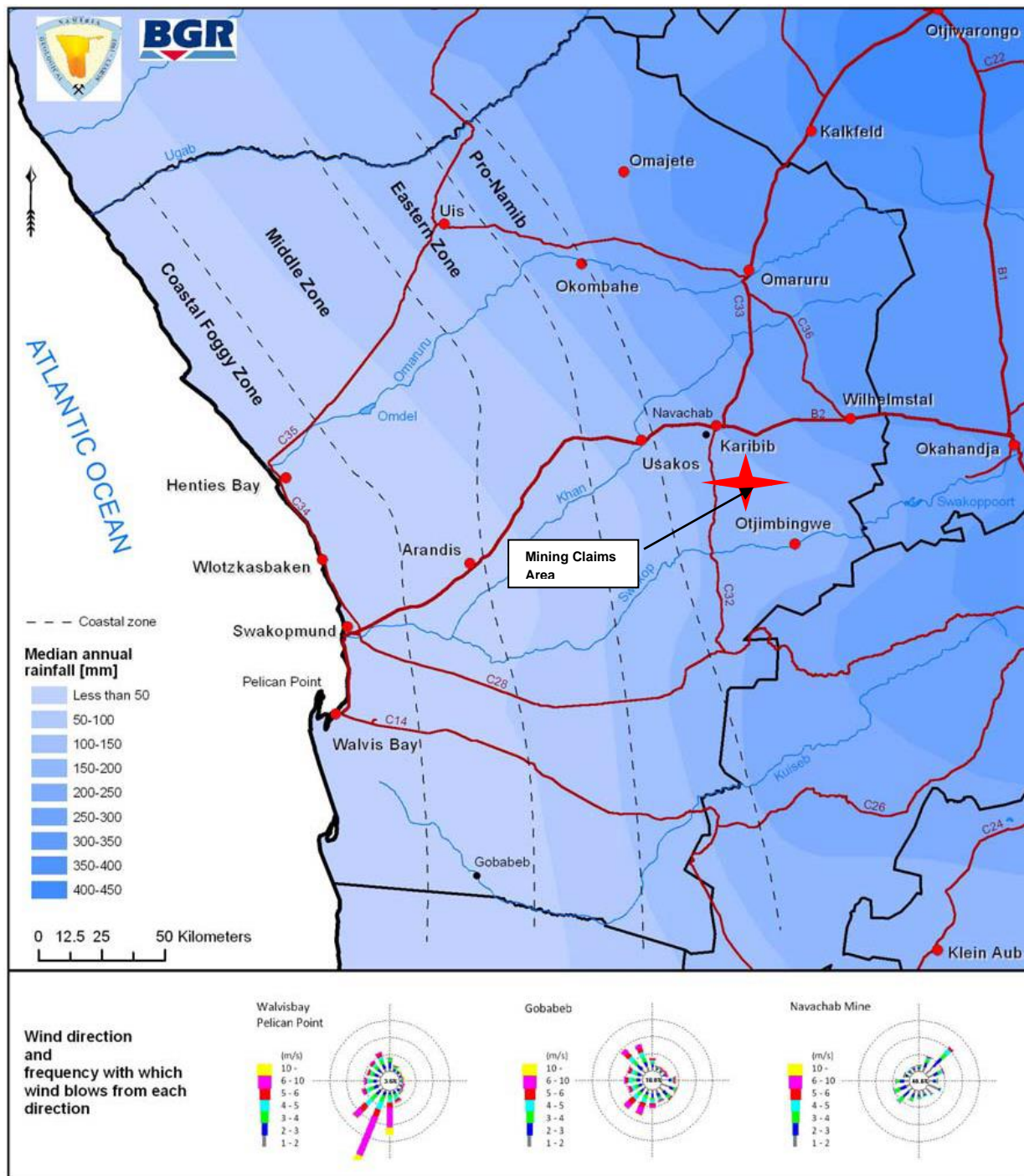


Figure 12: Rainfall of the study area

5.7. Potential impact identified

5.7.1. Positive impacts

- Employment creation
- Support to local retailers' shops
- Export taxes and VAT payment
- Provision of infrastructure i.e., roads
- increase the demands of goods and services in remote and impoverished towns

5.7.2. Negatives impacts

- Liquid waste: oil spillage and wastewater
- Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste
- Land and soil disturbance: on-site and the proposed 1km stretch road
- Biodiversity: fauna and flora
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water resources

5.8. Concluding remark on this section

In this section, the affected environment was described. The social and the biophysical environmental information were provided, and the potential positive and negative impacts of the project were identified.

6. Public consultation process

6.1. Legal and policy requirement

6.1.1. Environmental management act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012)

Public consultation is a crucial part of the EIA process. This provides an opportunity for stakeholders or interested members of the public to find out more about what is being proposed, and to raise any issues or concerns. The Environmental Management Act 2007 and its EIA regulations of 2012 are the key documents governing environmental impact assessment in Namibia.

One of the key objectives of the Act is to prevent and mitigate the significant effects of activities on the environment by:

“Ensuring that there are opportunities for timeous participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and ensuring that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities.”

The key principle of the Environmental Management Act 2007 advocates for public participation. The principles state that *“the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account, the interest, needs, and values of interested and affected parties”*.

Section 21 of the EIA Regulations outlines the procedure on public participation process as follows:

“(2). The person conducting a public consultation process must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public consultation by:

- a) Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of the site where the activity to which the application relates or is to be undertaken.
- b) Giving written notice to:
 - i. The owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site.
 - ii. The local authority council, regional council, and traditional authority, as the case may be, in which the site or alternative site is situated.

iii. Any other organ of the state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity;
and

c) Advertising the application once a week for two consecutive weeks in at least two newspapers circulated widely in Namibia.

(3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub regulation (2) must -

a) Give details of the application which is subjected to public consultation; and

b) State:

i. That the application is to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of these regulations.

ii. The nature and location of the activity to which the application relates.

iii. Where further information on the application or activity can be obtained: and

c) The way and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public consultation process must ensure that a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and b) consultation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested, and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.

28. For the purpose of the Act and these regulations a notice is given to a person or a person is informed of a decision if a document to that effect is:

(a) Delivered personally to that person.

(b) Sent by registered post to the person's last known address.

(c) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at the person's last known address; or

(d) In the case of a business-

(i) Delivered to the public officer of the business.

(ii) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at its registered address.

(iii) Sent by registered post addressed to the business or its public officer at their last known addresses; or

(iv) Transmitted by means of a facsimile transmission to the person concerned at the registered office of the business.”

6.2. Consultation approach

The following activities were undertaken to facilitate stakeholder and community participation during this EIA process:

- The I&AP list was compiled by using GIS information on farm owners' names and addresses along the proposed route. The farmers' telephone numbers were searched in the telephone directory and with the assistance of Telecom's Directory Information service. General stakeholders such as regional and local councils, relevant ministries, NGO's, and institutions were incorporated from other databases.
- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled, which was distributed via the Internet, NamPost and by Fax. The BID also served as an invitation to I&APs to register their concerns about the project.
- The BID invitation was followed up with telephone calls to all commercial farm owners.
- Advertisements to invite interested and affected parties to register their concerns and attend public meetings were placed in the **Windhoek Observer** and **New Era** newspaper for two consecutive weeks (Appendix B).

6.3. The interested and affected parties (I & AP's)

The I&APs for this project were identified using information from the existing HJGeo-Enviro Consulting and Trading Cc stakeholder database. Notices were placed in various newspapers inviting the public to register as interested and affected parties. Organizations were also selected whom the consultant considered to be interested in or affected by this project. An I&APs can be defined as '(a) any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

6.4. The outcome of the public consultation meeting

Only one email was received requesting the BID document of the proposed project.

6.5. Concluding remark on this section

In this section, issues on the public participation process such as steps or methods that were followed, the process, the outcome of the public participation process, and key issues identified were presented. Moreover, the legality patterning to public participation was also presented.

7. Impact assessment

7.1. The methodology used or adopted for the impact assessment

The assessment process that was developed by **HJGeo-Enviro Consulting and Trading Cc** was formulated based on the collection and interpretation of the available literature pertaining to the dimension stone quarry. The process included the review of previous EIA's and EMP's done in the surrounding areas and those about dimension stone in Namibia. Other relevant documents were identified and collected including:

- Environmental regulations covering environment, water, energy, health, and safety as well as all the related policies and guidelines.
- Mining regulations and all the related introductory information obtained from the Office of the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- Topographic maps, information and data sets about the location and characteristics of mining claim numbers 69059-69060.
- Information and data sets about the environmental regulation, biodiversity and natural environment around the mining claim numbers 69059-69060 obtained from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.
- Information and data sets about the regional and local geology, geological maps, and all the related data sets, published materials and open file documents have all been located in the Directorate of the Geological Survey in the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Table 8: Definition of criteria for assessing the significant impact

Criteria	Description
Nature	Reviews the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes "what will be affected and how?"

Criteria	Description
Extent	Indicates whether the impact will be site-specific; local (limited to within 15 Km of the area); regional (limited to ~100 Km of the area); national (limited to the coastline of Namibia); or international (extending beyond Namibia's borders).
Duration	Reviews the lifetime of the impact, as being short (days, <1 month), medium (months, <1 year), long (years, <10 years), or permanent (generations, or >10 years).
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether it exceeds set standards and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements).
Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
Degree of Confidence in Predictions	Is based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.

The application of the above criteria to determine the significance of potential impacts uses a balanced combination of nature, extent, duration, and intensity/magnitude, modified by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follows as shown in table 9:

Table 9: Definitions of various significant rating

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	CRITERIA
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/ magnitude, if at a local scale/ extent and of temporary duration/time.
Medium	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	CRITERIA
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the event of a negative impact the activity(i.e.) causing it, should not be permitted (i.e., there could be a 'no-go' implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.

7.2. Identification of key issues

Potentially significant impact identified from the baseline conditions, legal requirement, and public participation process was screened to obtain issues that require further investigation or assessment and those that don't require further investigation. The process shown in the flow chart below was used for the screening of potential issues. Table 10, shows the screening of the identified impact using the flow chart.

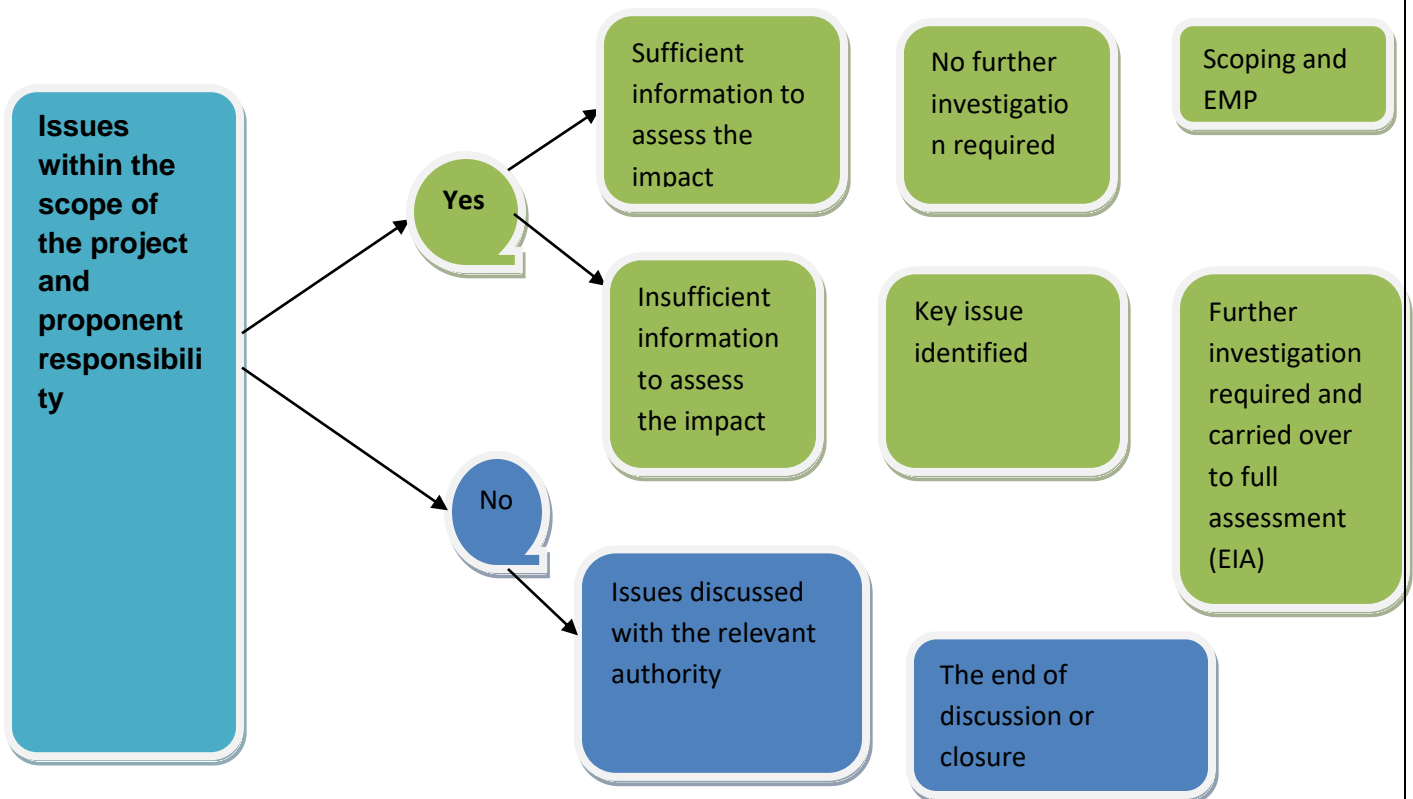


Table 10: Potential significant impact screening process

Issues/Impact	Proponent Responsibility	Sufficient Info Yes/No	Mitigation Available	Full assessment required	Issues covered in:
Employment creation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Support to local retailers shops	No	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Export taxes and VAT payment	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Liquid waste: used oil and wastewater	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Land and soil disturbance: on-site and the proposed 8km stretch road	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Impact on Biodiversity: fauna and flora	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP

7.3. Social-economic implications

7.3.1. Background to the problem

Unemployment is not only a responsibility of the Government, but it is also incumbent on citizens to create jobs for fellow Namibians. The proponent would like to carry out an exploratory study that would recruit 10 to 15 Namibians and more during the quarry phases if the quarry study is successful.

7.3.2. The potential effect of the project

During the six-month quarry study, 10 to 15 employees will be recruited by the proponent. Upon completion of the study, a decision will be made as to whether a quarry should be started or not. If the quarry study findings are positive more local Namibians within the vicinity of the project will be employed. To ensure positive economic impacts, support local retailers will be recommended. Furthermore, export taxes and VAT payments will also impact positively on the National Economy.

7.3.3. Significance

By implementing the quarry study, the socioeconomic significance of the project can be summarized as follows:

Table 11: The expected significance of the project on social-economic implications

Criteria	Social economics implications
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>low</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.3.4. Mitigation and enhancement measures

- The proponent will ensure that locals will be employed in all casual labor and the process of employment will be gender sensitive.
- While not every local is ensured to be employed, the proponent will conduct pre-consultation with the locals to ensure that the elements of equity, transparency are included or put into account when hiring and recruiting

7.3.5. Monitoring

- It is recommended that the proponent should employ workers to be obtained from the potentially affected communities Otjimbingwe Area. The proponent in consultation with the Otjimbingwe Councilors, will then be responsible to supervise the employment process when implementing this 'local's first' recommendation.

7.4. Liquid waste: used oil or oil spillage and wastewater

7.4.1. Background to the problem

There are various waste disposal methods used worldwide in the mining industry. Management of used oil at a large scale is reported to be a challenge as more significant maintenance is required to minimize the losses of the oil into the environment (Richards, 2009). Used oil once it spills, it causes a detrimental effect on both living and none living things because its chemical constituents are poisonous. The oil coats and clings to every rock and grain of sand. Sometimes if the oil washes into coastal marshes, mangrove forests or other wetlands, fibrous plants and grasses absorb the oil, which can damage the plants and make the whole area unsuitable as a wildlife habitat.

Water is used mainly for cooling for large or small mining activities. The wastewater that is generated is in most cases recycled. But the management of this wastewater sometimes poses a challenge as it requires effective maintenance of facilities holding the wastewater. Incident of wastewater pollution has been reported worldwide, caused by to lack of wastewater management program.

7.4.2. The potential effect from liquid waste

The spill of oil or used oil is associated with detrimental environmental effects. Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc. from quarry drilling can contaminate groundwater

in the sense that drilling could penetrate the groundwater table, and drill fluid could potentially enter the aquifer, therefore, causing pollution. There will be no storage of oils and fuel on-site, however, there is a risk of spillage of hydrocarbons from vehicles and drilling machines which may result in environmental contamination. Used oil that will be generated on-site for this project during the quarry process will be minimal. But, regardless of the quantity, management measures will be put in place to make sure that no incident of oil spill takes place.

Wastewater that will be generated during the quarry process will be minimal about less than 25 liter a day. Therefore, it is assumed that most of this water will evaporate faster than it will infiltrate. The likelihood of surface and groundwater contamination happening will be unlikely if mitigation measures proposed in the EMP are implemented

7.4.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarized as follows:

Table 12: The expected significance of the project on liquid waste

Criteria	Liquid waste:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>long</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium for used oil and low for wastewater</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low for both</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.4.4. Mitigation measures

- Storage of oils and fuel on-site shall not be allowed.
- Implement a maintenance program to ensure all vehicles, machinery and equipment remain in proper working condition and maintenance should be conducted in designated areas only, preferably off-site.
- Waste oils and fuels from drip trays on stationery vehicles and machinery should be disposed of as hazardous waste at a licensed facility by a specialist hazardous waste handler.

7.4.5. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct regular inspection of vehicles and machinery to ensure that there are no oil leakages
- Weekly Inspection by ENC to ensure that operating machinery and vehicles are regularly maintained

7.5. Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste

7.5.1. Background to the problem

Solid waste management is a national problem worldwide, and sometimes this problem extends beyond the mining industry scale. In the mining industry or quarry industry, different types of solid waste are generated and some of these wastes contain toxic substances that can affect living and non-living things. Therefore, proper handling and management of these wastes are critical for the protection of the environment.

7.5.2. Potential effects from solid wastes

Solid waste that will be generated from this project if not managed will influence the environment. The effect will mainly be at the project site. Human waste that will be generated during the quarry process, if not managed will influence the environment although on a small scale.

7.5.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study are summarized as follows:

Table 13: The expected significance of the project on solid waste

Criteria	Solid waste:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low f</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.5.4. Mitigation measures

- Contaminated wastes in the form of soil, litter, and other material must be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site.
- Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it possesses environmental and public health impacts

- Waste disposal sites should be established on-site where paper, plastic, and wire should be kept during the quarry and operation period.
- The collected solid waste should be disposed of at either the Karibib or Usakos Town Council solid waste disposal sites.
- For human waste, during the construction phase, the mobile toilet should be made available on-site for workers, and once these facilities are full, the collected human waste should be disposed of at the Otjimbingwe Area human waste disposal site.
- After completion of quarry activities such as trenching, removed soil layers and rocks must be replaced and leveling must be done so that the original condition is restored.

7.5.5. Monitoring

- Daily site inspection by ENC Site inspection on housekeeping
- Weekly site inspection by ENC to ensure regular collection of waste

7.6. Land or soil disturbance

7.6.1. Background to the problem

The topography of the study area is mountainous with flat surfaces containing Marble outcrops. During the quarry process, land or soil will be disturbed both on-site and along the proposed stretch road of about 1km linking the project site to the B2 road. The soil will be removed from the surface rocks during the drilling to recover the slabs needed for testing.

7.6.2. The potential effect of land or soil disturbance

The removed soil during drilling if not properly managed will affect the growth of vegetation and the development of biodiversity hiding or resting spots.

7.6.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can summarize as follows:

Table 14: The expected significance of the project on soil or land disturbance

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
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Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.6.4. Mitigations and recommendation

The topsoil from 0 to 30cm to be removed and stockpile and to be used during the rehabilitation process. The stockpile will be seeded with seeds of grasses and shrubs to keep organic activity alive, as well as ensure a fertile seed bank in the topsoil when it is finally used. It is recommended that topsoil be removed down to the subsoil, where it is significantly thicker than 0.5m, as topsoil is always a scarce resource, and even if this lower material does not contain seed and is poorer in soil organisms, it has been found to be useful in reclamation. Where topsoil is less than 150mm thick the unconsolidated material beneath should also be removed and treated as topsoil.

7.6.5. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by ENC to ensure that topsoil is removed and stockpiled on site.
- Inspection by ENC on a quarterly basis to monitor moisture content & texture of the soil.

7.7. Impact on biodiversity: fauna and flora

7.7.1. Background to the problem

Biodiversity (i.e., fauna and flora) is likely to be affected by the project during the quarry process. But due to the size of the project and duration, the impact is manageable.

7.7.2. The potential effect of biodiversity impact

The vegetation types that are found in this area are classified in the none value category. In addition to vegetation, various invertebrates also host the area. Regardless of the low value of the existing vegetation on-site and along the road, activities that will be undertaken during the quarry process is likely to influence the vegetation and the invertebrates. Therefore, management measures will be considered to minimize the above impacts.

7.7.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can summarize as follows:

Table 15: The expected significance of the project on Biodiversity: fauna and flora

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.7.4. Mitigations and recommendations

- Protected plant species should not be removed but preserved and the activities should fit into the environment without affecting the protected trees.
- Massive clearing shall not be allowed
- Barriers/barricades confining driving trucks must be erected to avoid stray driving and trampling on the habitat
- Rules pertaining to safeguarding against poaching and collection of plant and plant products must be established and enforced.
- Monitor the condition of the track before, during, and after use.
- Do not needlessly remove vegetation from either side of the roadway.

7.7.5. Monitoring

- Regular inspections and monitoring are encouraged and should be conducted by ENC throughout the Period of trenching and drilling.

7.8. Air quality onsite

7.8.1. Background to the problem

During the quarrying process dust will be generated onsite by earth moving equipment and on the gravel road by trucks and vehicles. On-site, marble blocks will be cut into smaller blocks in order to give them the desired smooth shape. During the cutting process, about 25% of the original Marble mass is lost in the form of dust. In addition, the processing of Marble results in the formation of Marble dust, which is suspended in the air and which could be inhaled by the workers.

7.8.2. The potential effect of impact on air quality

Epidemiological studies indicate that workers exposed to Marble dust stand an increased risk of suffering from asthma symptoms, chronic bronchitis, nasal inflammation, and impairment of lung function (Camici et al., 1978; Angotzi et al., 2005; Leikin et al., 2009). In their study, they found out that, the affected workers were having body problems like headache, backache, and stressed due to under- payment (Dagli et al., 2008). Individuals who were having papilloma have faced a problem at work like noise, dust or fumes and poor maintenance of equipment (Dagli et al., 2008). Moreover, their data also demonstrated that a long period of chronic exposure to dust induced progressive atrophic changes in the alveoli (Gammal et al, 2011). Therefore, there is some potential risk of dimension stone industry on the environment, which requires attention, mitigations, and management to protect the existing human and animal health. It is globally known that the generated dust during mining operations of Marble may affect the human, plant, and animal growth in the surrounding environment (Kirjoitettu, 2014). Exposure between 10 and 15 years is associated with the long-term complication, while the short term complication can cause difficulty in breathing” (Kirjoitettu, 2014). The reaction depends on the particle inhaled, as the lung is too exposed to expel particles beyond 10 micro meters (Haruna, 2014). With the inherent natural mechanism of its defense, the lung is supposed to be able to expel such amount of particles but sizes below one to 10 millimeter (mm) can go down to the terminal end of the lung and the macrophages may not be able to expel that (Haruna, 2014). To avoid respiratory or

other problems caused by exposure to dust, engineering control methods such as those highlighted in the mitigation measures below and the use of tools that minimized the generation of dust should be introduced.

7.8.3. Significance

Table 16: Expected significance of the project on dust generated on site

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>long to permanent</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>high</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>medium</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.8.4. Mitigations and recommendation

- Measures such as the use of wet processes enclosure of dust-producing processes under negative air pressure (slight vacuum compared to the air pressure outside the enclosure),
- Exhausting air containing dust through a collection system before emission to the atmosphere, and exhaust ventilation should be used in the workplace.
- Use of personal protective equipment for proper dust control for respiratory protection and should be used only where dust control methods are not yet effective or are inadequate.
- Direct skin contact should be prevented by gloves, wearing respiratory protection during the cleanup,
- Educational awareness programs for workers should be instituted about the hazard of exposure to marble dust and on the use and maintenance of exhaust ventilation systems, and the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment to avoid the risk of dust and noise.

- All gravel roads in quarry areas should have a speed limit of 60km/h for light vehicles and 30km/h for heavy vehicles to minimize the amount of dust generated by vehicles.
- In addition, where available water allows, roads should be sprayed with water on a regular basis to prevent dust creation.

7.8.4. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by the ENC of the gravel roads and quarry site on possible dust creation that requires attention.
- Daily inspection on-site by the ENC to ensure that all workers are always wearing their protective clothing during the mining process and the dry skin contact with gloves is prevented.

7.9. Archaeological Impact

7.9.1. Background to the problem

Heritage resources may be impacted through unintentional destruction or damage, during quarry activities. Furthermore, there was no information provided about known heritage or sites of cultural values within the project site. Therefore, this impact can be rated medium to low if there are no mitigation measures in place. At the sites, there are no known heritage areas or artifacts deemed to be impacted by the quarry activities. However, there might be unknown archaeological remains within the Mining Claims site hence the Proponent is required to follow the chance find procedures and consult the Heritage Council immediately. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact will be low.

7.8.5. Significance

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Long-term</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.9.2. Mitigations and recommendation

The Proponent should consider having a qualified and experienced archaeologist on standby during the quarry work and sampling phase and as required during the entire operational phase. This action will be to assist in the possibility of uncovering sub-surface graves or other cultural/heritage objects and advise the Proponent accordingly. Identified graves or any archaeological significant objects on the site should not be disturbed but are to be reported to the project Environmental officer or National Heritage Council offices.

If the discovery of unearthed archaeological remains to be uncovered, the following measures (chance find procedure) shall be applied:

- Works to cease, area to be demarcated with appropriate tape by the site supervisor, and the Site Manager to be informed
- Site Manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary
- If work cannot proceed without damage to findings, the Site Manager is to inform the Environmental Manager who will get in touch with an archaeologist for advice
- An archaeological specialist is to evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, for example, record and remove; relocate or leave in situ (depending on the nature and value of the remains) - Inform the police if the remains are human, and
- Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority, if required, and recover and remove the remains to the National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory as appropriate.

7.9.3. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct constant inspections on such sites throughout the quarry duration

7.10. Noise on site

7.10.1. Background to the problem

Noise pollution on-site is most likely to be generated by drilling machines, earthmoving equipment, breaking, crushing, and transport of equipment during the quarry activities. Excessive noise can be a nuisance to people, also potentially causing hearing problems to workers on the site.

7.10.2. Potential effects of noise

Noise generated might affect employees working at the site hence posing a risk of ear damage. The normal levels of 55 decibels recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) might be surpassed during the quarry phase. Noise generated might affect animals and result in some animals changing their habitat. Prolonged noise might cause annoyance to passers-by. Villagers are unlikely to be affected given that the villages are far away from the sites. Drilling machines can produce noise of 95- 100 decibels. However, the impact of noise will remain of low environmental significance if mitigation measures are implemented.

7.10.3. Significance

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Short</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.10.4. Mitigations and recommendation

- Noise from operations vehicles and equipment on site should be reduced to acceptable levels.
- The quarry operational times should be set such that, no quarry activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.
- Quarry hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise generated by quarry equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce noise exposure.
- Installation of proper sound barriers and (or) noise containments, with enclosures and curtains at or near the source equipment.
- Use of rubber-lined or soundproof surfaces on processing equipment (e.g., screens, chutes, transfer points, and buckets).
- Use of rubber-belt transport and conveyors.
- Installation of natural barriers at facility boundaries (e.g., Vegetation curtains or soil berms).
- Optimization of internal-traffic routing, particularly to minimize vehicle-reversing needs (reducing noise from reversing alarms) and to maximize distances to the closest sensitive receptors

7.10.5. Monitoring

- ENC should constantly conduct daily noise monitoring and ensure that employees are complying to measures recommended for reduction of noise impacts.

7.11. Decommissioning phase

7.11.1. Background

Impacts pertaining to the closure of the quarry program have been identified. The impacts are loss of employment by workers at the quarry site and contribution to the national economy (revenue and royalties' payments). Another concern that stems from quarry program closure is the rehabilitation of the sites.

7.11.2. Impact on Employment Opportunities and Economic Contribution

Should the quarry program come to an end, workers that are employed by the quarry company will lose their jobs and source of income. This will also mean that there will be no more revenue and royalties paid to the government. This impact can be rated as of

medium significance and given that the program has defined timeframe, only so much can be done by the Proponent to assist the workers in this regard. Regarding the national revenue and royalties' payment, there will be unfortunately nothing that the Proponent would do to mitigate this. The impact significance of unemployment can be reduced from medium to low, by implementing mitigation measures.

7.11.2.1. Mitigations and recommendation to minimize joblessness

- The Proponent should inform the employees on time, of its intentions to cease the quarry works and the expected date of such closure. This will provide the employees with enough time to search for work elsewhere.
- The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in industrial sectors.

7.11.3. Impact on site

In the context of the proposed project, rehabilitation refers to the process of returning disturbed land and soil to some degree of its pristine state. The scope of the proponent site rehabilitation emphasizes the backfilling of sampling/drilling holes and cover with topsoil in areas that will be disturbed by mining/ quarrying activities. These will be but not limited to the access road, vehicle tracks around the site, removal, and restoration of areas covered by stockpile and rock piles. Furthermore, this section outlines rehabilitation objectives and proposes rehabilitation commitments to which the proponent shall adhere to.

7.11.3.1. Mitigations and recommendation

- A site inspection will be held after the completion of the mining process to determine the nature and scope of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken. The rehabilitation will be done to the satisfaction of both the proponent and MEFT.
- The rehabilitation work should commence soon after the end of the active mining period.
- The access road and all vehicle tracks should be rehabilitated by raking or dragging with tyres or tree branches (other suitable methods) behind a vehicle.
- With regard to both biological productivity and erosion, topsoil is arguably the most important resource in the project area, for that reason, the recovered topsoil and subsoil should be utilized to reconstruct the original soil profile.

- All waste shall be removed, and potential hazards particularly pits closed and left in a safe disposition.
- All rehabilitated areas shall be considered no go areas and the environmental coordinator shall ensure that none of the staff members enters the area after rehabilitation.

7.12. Concluding remark on this section

In this section, the identified impact was screened and assessed. The mitigation measures of the identified impact will be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report.

8. Conclusion and recommendations

8.1. Conclusion

The Mining claim numbers **69059-69060** are in the Karibib district area of the Erongo Region. The implementation of the proposed quarry study by the proponent will be undertaken with provisions of the EIA regulation of 2012. Based on the assessment of both negative and positive impacts undertaken for the proposed quarry study activities, several high positive and negative impacts have been identified. Overall, the positive impacts of the proposed quarry study and possible testing of quarry mining activities outweigh the negative ones at local, regional, national, and global levels.

Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment Study, the proposed quarry activities can be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the EMP. Once the quarry study proves that the project is economically viable, a separate full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed and implemented to support the application of a Quarrying (Mining) License (ML) and then start with the full-scale quarrying (mining) project development covering preconstruction, quarry construction, operation, rehabilitation, closure, and aftercare stages.

8.2. Recommendations

It is hereby recommended that the proponent take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful implementation and completion of the proposed quarry study for the Mining claim number 69059-69060, located in the Karibib Area in the Erongo Region. Recommended actions to be implemented by the proponent as part of the management of the likely impacts through implementation of the EMP are as follows:

- Contract an Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / suitable in-house resources person to lead and further develop, implement, and promote environmental culture through awareness-raising of the workforce, contractors, and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed quarry study and testing of a quarry mining program period.

- Provide all other necessary support, human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned quarry and possible testing of quarry mining activities.
- Develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness program for all the workforce, contractors, and subcontractors.
- Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities.
- Implement internal and external monitoring of the actions and management strategies developed during the mineral quarry and possible mining duration and a final Environmental Monitoring report be prepared by the Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / Suitable in-house resource person and to be submitted to the regulators and to end the proposed mineral quarry.
- Develop and implement a monitoring program that will fit into the overall company 's Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as well as for any future EIA for possible mining projects.

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10. Appendices: List of appendices

- Appendix A: Abridge CV's
- Appendix B: Issue and responses trail
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- Appendix D: Newspaper adverts
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Appendix A: Abridge CV
Appendix B: Newspapers adverts

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Services	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice
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 • Advertisements should be submitted by 12:00 PM on the day of publication.
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 • Advertisements should be submitted by 12:00 PM on the day of publication.

NOTICE
 Take notice that **DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS**, on behalf of the owners, **Jacobus Du Toit** and **Christine Du Toit**, hereby notice the public of the application of the Urban Planning Act, 2019 (Act No. 1 of 2019), to apply to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

- Rezoning of Erf 5487, No. 27 Takaana Street, Windhoek, from "Residential" with a density of 1 dwelling per 600m² to "office with a bulk of 4";
- Consent to issues of Section 22 (1) of the Windhoek Town Planning Ordinance to allow for an additional floor area, in terms of Council's Policy, which shall be directed to residential use in the form of dwelling units.

Erf 5487, No. 27 Takaana Street, Windhoek is 1027m² in extent. The Erf is zoned "Residential" with a density of 1 dwelling per 600m² as per the Windhoek Town Planning Ordinance. The erf was previously used for residential purposes and has an existing dwelling unit on it. The owner of the erf wishes to rezone the erf to "office" with a bulk of 4, to develop the erf into an office building of about 400m² with a residential floor of about 200m² with the consent of Council. The owner wishes to obtain a consent to issues of Section 22 (1) of the Windhoek Town Planning Ordinance to allow for an additional floor area, in terms of Council's Policy, which shall be directed to residential use in the form of dwelling units. The owner wishes to rezone the erf to "office" with a bulk of 4, to develop the erf into an office building of about 400m² with a residential floor of about 200m² with the consent of Council. The owner wishes to obtain a consent to issues of Section 22 (1) of the Windhoek Town Planning Ordinance to allow for an additional floor area, in terms of Council's Policy, which shall be directed to residential use in the form of dwelling units.

NOTICE
 Take notice that **HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC**, Town and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner of the property set forth to apply to the **Maricor Municipal Council** for:

- Rezoning of Erf 27, Eppenhof, Extension 1 from "Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Residential" with a density of 1:100; and
- Consent to erect more than one dwelling unit on the erf as per clause 6.

Erf 27 is located in Eppenhof, Extension 1 (Municipality and measure) a 1027m² in extent. It is zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:600 and is currently vacant. The proposed rezoning to "Residential" with a density of 1:100 will enable five (5) more dwellings to be erected on the erf.

Sufficient parking for the proposed residential development will be provided for in accordance with the requirements of the Maricor Town Planning Ordinance Sub-regs.

Further take notice that the plan of the Erf has for inspection on file in planning room located at the Maricor Municipal Council office and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 708 Riebeeck Street, Windhoek, Namibia.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge an objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Maricor Municipal Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

Contact: Harold Breding
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants
 708 Riebeeck Street
 P.O. Box 42189
 Windhoek, Namibia
 Tel: +264 61 2081000
 Email: townplanning@harmonic.com.na

URBAN DYNAMICS
 CONSULTANTS
CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 Notice is hereby given to interested and affected parties that application will be made to the Environmental Commission in terms of Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations (SM No. 26, February 2012) for the following:
 To convert (for tourism purposes) and operate existing facilities, initially constructed for private use for the Iyanga Angling Club located in the Skanga Community, Eppenhof Area, Windhoek Region.

PUBLIC MEETING
 A public meeting will be held for SAAP's on 1 July 2021 at 13:00.
 Venue: Iyanga Angling Club Grounds.
 Proposer: Kibu & Krause CC
 Project Location: -17,94700 S, 24,51 5539 E
 In light of the general Covid-19 epidemic and the Namibian Government's regulations, prohibiting public meetings with more than 50 people we invite interested and affected parties to register for the meeting and indicate meeting attendance via SMS to Heidi Nel at 080 652 7236.

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
 SAAP's are also invited to register to receive a background information document and/or submit their written comments/questions/concerns before 14 July 2023 to Heidi Nel at email: heidi@urban-dynamics.com.na Fax: 061 240 305, or Phone: 061 240 305.

Notice

LEGAL NOTICE
 • TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE **MR. JACOBUS DU TOIT** (deceased), situated at **ERF 5487, NO. 27 TAKAANA STREET, WINDHOEK**, has been transferred to **MR. JACOBUS DU TOIT** (son of the deceased) and **MRS. CHRISTINE DU TOIT** (wife of the deceased) in equal shares. The transfer was effected on **14 JUNE 2021** at the Deeds Office, Windhoek. All interested parties are hereby notified to lodge any objections or claims with the Deeds Office, Windhoek, within **14 DAYS** of the date of this notice. Dated at Windhoek on **14 JUNE 2021**.
 Notary: **MR. G. VAN DER MERWE**, Notary Public, Windhoek.
 Contact: **MR. G. VAN DER MERWE**, Notary Public, Windhoek. Tel: 061 220584. Email: gvdmerwe@notary.com.na

NOTICE
 The attached rezoning plan in terms of the Windhoek Ordinance plan and sufficient parking will be provided for as per the City of Windhoek regulations.
 Further take notice that the rezoning plan of the erf has for inspection on file at the Urban Planning Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rivi, 166 West Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, c/o Kweke & Associates, 708 Riebeeck Street, Windhoek, Namibia.
 Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge an objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planning Town Planner, P.O. Box 42189, Windhoek, Namibia) and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. Please state for objections in 14 July 2021.
 Should you require additional information you are welcome to contact our office.
 Applicant: **DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS**
 P.O. Box 4217
 ALDERMANPLATZ
 WINDHOEK
 Tel: 061 220584
 Email: planning@du-toit.com.na

Ekwa Consulting PUBLIC NOTICE
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
 Kindly take notice that application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) and applicable Regulations with respect to the following:

Activity: Extension and transport of spatial stream required for shade stability and erosion protection on bridges and culverts for the upgrading and rehabilitation of the railway line section between Karibib and Anzob.

Location: Area commonly known as Ruitbarsb, 157 km north-east of Swakop, Erongo Region (SFR, 21.14728 & 18.22378).

Proposed: Tempora Demosa Trading Enterprise CC

Public Meeting: One to One Consultation will be held, but interested and affected Parties (SAAPs) are hereby invited to submit their inputs and concerns in writing to the contact details below.

Opening Date: Friday, 16 July 2021

EIA Consultant: Ekwa Consulting
 4082 Lorbeer Street, Oranjemund
 Cell: 081 438 3728 & Fax: 081 841 028
 Email: ekwa@ekwa.co.na

A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request.

Contact: **Ekwa Consulting**
 081 438 3728 or 081 148 1454

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JGeo-Enviro
PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON BEMBO CLAIM NO. 6897, 6898, 6899, AND 6891, OTJIMBARONGE, ERONGO REGION.
 In accordance with the Environmental Management Act of 7 of 2007 and the 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no. 6898-6990 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.
 The proposed Stone Crushing and Equipment Hire is proposed to install six (6) pieces of crushing plants (Impact Crushers) in the area.
 Consultant: **HUBERBROS Consulting & Trading Co.**
 Members of the public are invited to register as SAAPs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information at the EIA process on and before the 16th of June 2021 at jgeoinfo@gmail.com.
 For more information please contact:
Mr. Joseph Kweke
 Mobile: +264 81 1003277

LEGAL NOTICE
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE **MR. JACOBUS DU TOIT** (deceased), situated at **ERF 5487, NO. 27 TAKAANA STREET, WINDHOEK**, has been transferred to **MR. JACOBUS DU TOIT** (son of the deceased) and **MRS. CHRISTINE DU TOIT** (wife of the deceased) in equal shares. The transfer was effected on **14 JUNE 2021** at the Deeds Office, Windhoek. All interested parties are hereby notified to lodge any objections or claims with the Deeds Office, Windhoek, within **14 DAYS** of the date of this notice. Dated at Windhoek on **14 JUNE 2021**.
 Notary: **MR. G. VAN DER MERWE**, Notary Public, Windhoek.
 Contact: **MR. G. VAN DER MERWE**, Notary Public, Windhoek. Tel: 061 220584. Email: gvdmerwe@notary.com.na

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
 Notice is hereby given to interested and affected Parties (SAAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commission for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2019 No. 20 of February 2019, by the following interested party:

PROJECT DETAILS:
 • Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility on Erf 1132, Orangea Extension No. 5, Herero Region, Namibia.

Project Location: Erf 1132, Orangea Extension No. 5, Herero Region, Orangea Region.
Project Description: Construction and Operation of a Fuel Retail Facility on Erf 1132, Orangea Extension No. 5, Herero Region, Namibia.

Proposed: One Way Investments CC
Environmental Consultant: Ngwenya Planning Consultants

All SAAPs are encouraged to register and make comments on the Background Information Document (BID) containing the detailed information for the proposed activity. An Open City public meeting about the development will be held at:
Venue: Erf 1132, Orangea Extension No. 5
Date and Time: 16 July 2021 at 14:00-17:00
NOT DUE TO COVID-19, THE MEETING IS CONDITIONAL TO GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

Should you wish to register as an SAAP and receive BID, please contact:
Ngwenya Planning Consultants
 Tel: +264 81 20390
 Cell: +264 81 5232 280
 Email: planning@ngwenya.com.na
 Web: www.ngwenya.com.na
DMAR 689 FOR COMMENTS: 16 JULY 2021

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 • Having 60-90 1487, 2615, 06943 40012096
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SPORTS

GOSSIP

Arsenal have moved closer to reaching an agreement for Brighton and England defender Ben White, 23, in a deal that could be worth around £50m. (Athletic)

Liverpool could bid for French superstar Kylian Mbappe as the 23-year-old forward has told Paris St-Germain he wants to leave the club this summer. (Star)

Aston Villa are confident they can fend off interest from Manchester City, Chelsea and Manchester United to keep a hold of England midfielder Jack Grealish, 25. (Athletic)

Grealish's representatives, however, believe they have got the go-ahead for him to leave Villa, which could see him make a £100m move to Manchester City. (Sun)

Dan Smith's side also have no interest in selling Scotland midfielder John McGinn this summer, with Liverpool believed to be considering a bid for the 26-year-old. (Express and Star)

Liverpool are monitoring Portugal and Lille midfielder Renato Sanches as a replacement for Gini Wijnaldum. The 23-year-old helped the French side win the Ligue 1 title last season. (HTFC)

Liverpool have begun talks with HSV Eintracht about a deal for 22-year-old Dutch forward Donyell Malen, who is expected to cost about £3.4m. (Sky Sport Germany, via Express)

Chelsea are the most likely side to land Sevilla defender Jaki Koukic, 22. The Frenchman has been attracting interest from Manchester United, but now it seems the west Londoners are at the front of the queue. (ABC Sevilla, in Spanish)

Brighton, Burnley, West Ham and newly promoted Norwich City have all been linked with Barcelona's 30-year-old Danish forward Martin Braithwaite. (Sport - in Spanish)

French defender William Saliba, 20, is again poised to leave Arsenal on loan and has attracted a number of suitors across Europe, including Nice when he had a spell last season. Newcastle United, Southampton, French clubs Rennes, Marseille, Lille, German side Bayer Leverkusen as well as two unnamed clubs in Italy are also said to be interested. (Footline news - in French)

West Ham have tabled a £17m offer for Fiorentina's 23-year-old defender Nikola Milenkovic, but the bid is a long way short of what the Serie A club want for the Serbia international. (Calcioemercato - in Italian)

Arsenal manager Mikel Arteta has made Rennes midfielder Eduardo Camavinga his primary target this summer. The 18-year-old only has one year left on his current deal, and Arteta is willing to let four players go in order to pay for the Frenchman. (Express)

Burnley are set to make a bid for Werder Bremen's Czech Republic international goalkeeper Jiri Prochaska, 29. (Bild - in German)

Leeds United could make a move for Blackburn Rovers' 22-year-old forward Ben Brereton following his impressive performances for Chile at the Copa America. (Rediff, via Nuff)

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUEL STATION CLOSE TO OMUTHIYA

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of an establishment of a fuel station.

Location: The proposed fuel station is located at Oshifaya village, 3 km north of Omuthiya along the B1 road.

Name of Proponent: New Normal Investments (Pty) Ltd



All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/06/2021. Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. N Amutanya
Email: eia@impala.com, Tel: 0856630596



PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO: 88907, 88908, 88909, AND 88910, OTJIMBINGWE, ERONGO REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 89059-89050 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble), Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo region. Consultant: HGeoEnviro Consulting & Trading Co.

Members of the public are invited to register as ISAP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hgeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawira
Mobile: +264 815687277

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8483

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities on the granted license.

Location: The mineral license is located 25 km north of Uis. Proponent: Back to Back Investments (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 24/06/2021. Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. N Amutanya
Email: eia@impala.com, Tel: 0856630596



Belgium's 'X factor' proves the difference as Kevin de Bruyne shines

Belgium needed their 'X factor' substitutions to save them against Denmark and book their place in the last 16 of Euro 2020 after being "out of the test" for the first time in a while.

They were nowhere near their best against Denmark at Euro 2020 - but Kevin de Bruyne set up one and scored the other, changing the game in a 2-1 win.

The top-ranked side in the world were decisively behind at the break on an emotional evening at 25,000 fans at Parken Stadium paid tribute to Christian Eriksen, who is recovering from a cardiac arrest.

"I was looking for the X factor"

De Bruyne came on at half-time and turned the game around, in his first appearance since suffering a fractured nose and eye socket in May's Champions League final.

He set up the equaliser with a brilliant and unselfish touch to beat two defenders before laying the ball on a placeholder Thomas Hazard.

Manchester City midfielder De Bruyne then fired in an excellent winner after a nice pass from fellow star substitute Eden Hazard, Thorpe's brother.

Real Madrid's Hazard and De Bruyne (nine and eight assists respectively) have now set up more goals in major tournaments since 2014 than any other European players.

"Wow. I was looking for X factor and boy did Belgium deliver that," said ex-England international Karen Carney on BBC Radio 5 Live.

"The big players at the big moments stepped up. That is the difference of world class players. They have the composure and calmness."

"The second half is just a case of bringing on quality in De Bruyne - big players just make such a difference. I can't praise the tactical switch change from Martinez enough. That was the game of the tournament."

Belgium booked their place in the last 16 thanks to the win, despite only having six shots to Denmark's 21.

"He can get to Ronaldo & Messi level"

Ronald Lukaku, who scored twice as Belgium beat Russia 3-0 in their opening game, was involved in the build-up for both goals - and was named UEFA's man of the match.

Former Arsenal midfielder Jack



Whitaker told BBC Radio 5 Live: "All the teams with a chance of winning have in a player like Lukaku. He wants to get better and is still young enough to get to the levels of Ronaldo and Messi."

On BBC One, ex-England captain Alan Shearer said: "Belgium were down and out until they came on at half-time. They completely changed the game."

Former Netherlands and Chelsea striker Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink, talking about De Bruyne's assist, said: "What a player. He is so calm, always in control. I'm not passing that."

The Belgians had trailed to Russia's earlier after just 99 seconds, the second quickest European Championship goal ever.

BBC Radio 5 Live commentator Connor McNamara said: "The greatest credit you can pay Belgium is that they played against a 12th man."

"We were always one step behind"

Several of Belgium's players as well as the manager spoke about how difficult they found the game afterwards.

Defender Jan Vertonghen said: "In the first half we were unrecognisable. We were always one step behind, it seemed. But then De Bruyne, Axel Witsel and Eden Hazard came on which just changed the game. They bring extra quality, we don't have to repeat scenes

that." Boss Martinez said: "It's been a while since we've last been put to the test like this. The first half the players seemed shell shocked but they have the experience to turn a game around."

Inter Milan striker Lukaku said: "We played domestic, me included. We have to be honest about that. We didn't bring the quality that was expected from us

but we also shouldn't be too negative."

De Bruyne spoke about his mutual admiration for his goal.

"I was happy, of course, but I respect people here too much," he said. "I went to the part of the pitch where Eriksen collapsed on Saturday and I stayed calm."

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In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 8807-8810 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble, Gabbro) Area Erongo region. Consultant: HUGWELLEN Consulting & Trading Co.

Members of the public are invited to register as IAP's for comment/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hugwellen@gmail.com

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