

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9162, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for Uranium minerals within the rocks units that are found within the vicinity of the area. Impala Environmental Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project.

1.2 Location

The mineral license is located 25 km north of Swakopmund. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 14.622885 and -22.349027

1.3 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mining and mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

1.4 Project Alternatives

An alternative to the proposed mineral exploration activity would be to allocate the land-usage to other income generating activities tourism activities. The proposed project will strictly employ locals from nearby towns and settlements.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9162, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for Uranium Minerals within the rocks units that are found within the vicinity of the area. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

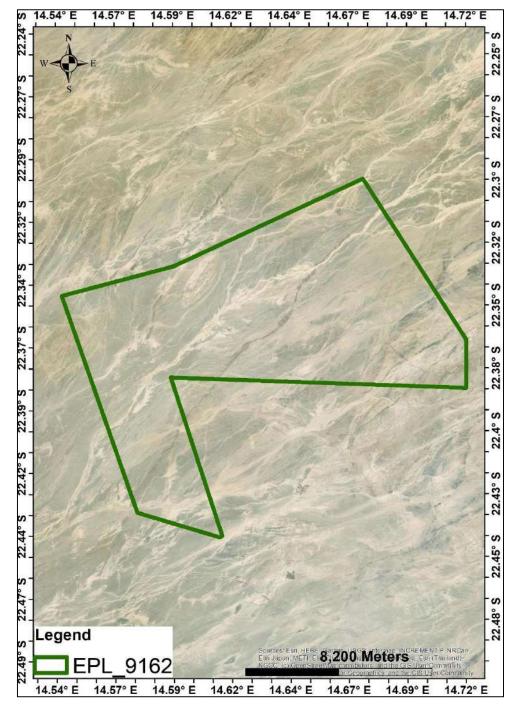


Figure 1 A satellite imagery showing the orientation of the mineral exploration licence.



Figure 2 shows the surrounding farms of the project area. The licence falls within a traditional authority area.

1.1.1 Mineral Licence Tenure

The exclusive prospecting number is 14/2/1/4/2/9162. The mineral licence is issued to PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC.

The size of the mineral licence is **12,485.53 Hectares**. It is granted for Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals and Nuclear Fuel Minerals commodities.

1.1.2 Environmental Consultant

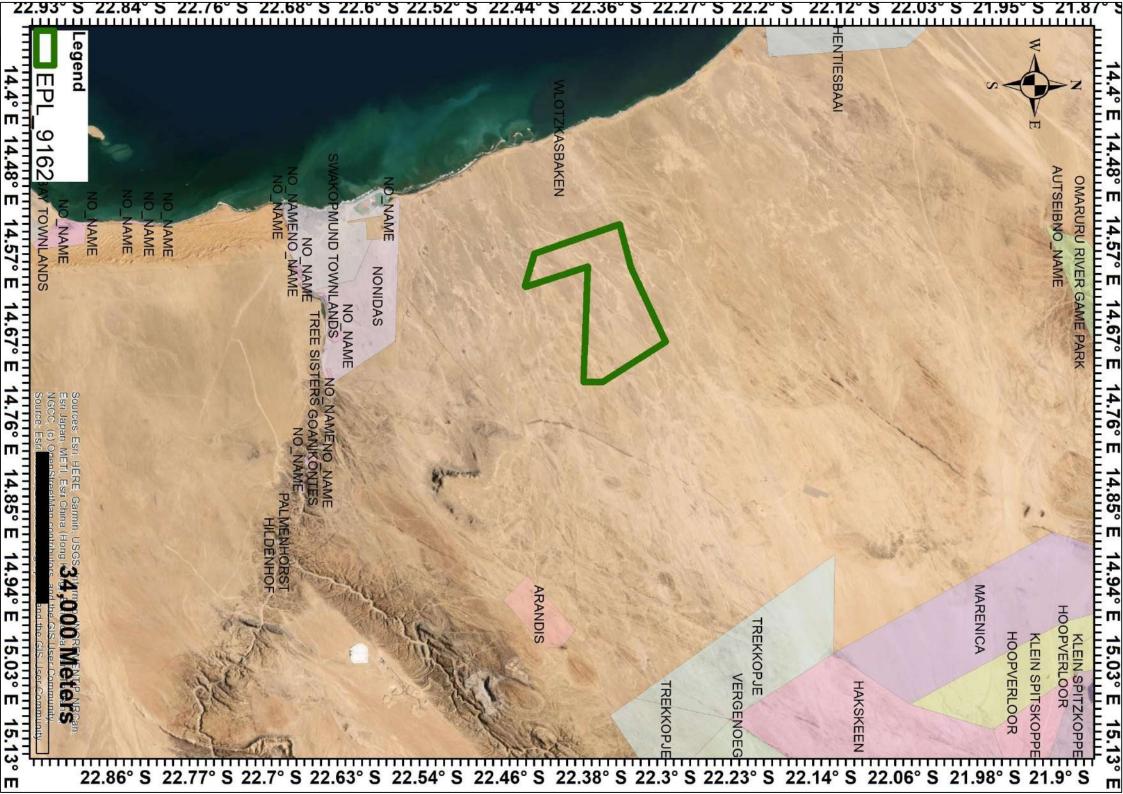
Impala Environmental Consulting cc was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Impala does not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity, application or appeal, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project. The public participation process and report writing was overseen by Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya as the EAP. CV's of various role players are annexed to the appendix section of this report.

1.1.3 Proponent of the Proposed Project

The Exclusive Prospecting Licence belongs to PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC.

Licence Holder	Postal Address	Email Address	Contact
PLOSCHAD			
INVESTMENTS			
CC			





1.2 Project Location

The mineral license is located 25 km north of Swakopmund. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 14.622885 and -22.349027.

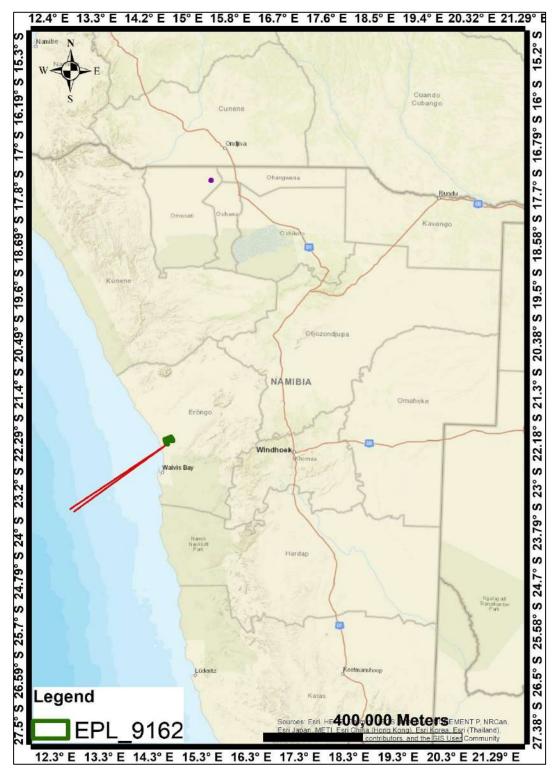


Figure 3 Locality map of the exclusive prospecting licence area



1.3 Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Electricity

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The power requirements for the proposed project will be minimal as power will only be required for the following activities:

- Emergency lighting.
- Powering small machinery during the mineral exploration process.
- Power supply for temporary office block or container if necessary.

1.3.2 Water Supply

The water requirements for the project are minimal. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning. The water used for drilling will be recycled.

1.3.3 Refuse and Waste Removal

The proponent will negotiate directly will all suppliers of consumables such as grease, oil etc. to remove these materials for disposal once they have been used and need to be discarded. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage will be disposed of in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the proponent's activities, domestic or otherwise, from the property. The Miner will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the mineral exploration operations.

1.3.4 IT Systems and Communication

If drilling commences, provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the drill rig operators and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

1.3.5 Security and Fencing

No provision has been made for fencing although strict access to and from the exploration site will be facilitated by personnel.



1.3.6 Buildings

At this stage, no exploration camp will be set up and so provision will be made for prefabricated containers.

1.3.7 Roads

Access to the mineral exploration sites is limited as there are currently no convenient roads, except for 4x4 tracks.

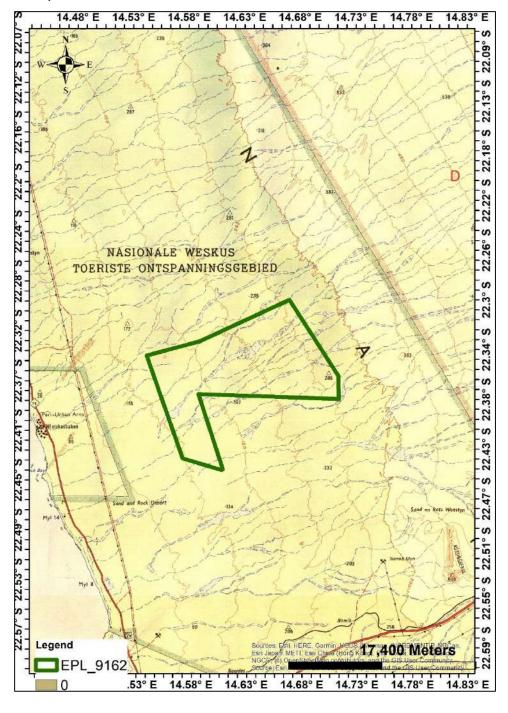


Figure 4 Topographic map showing the existing road network within the licence area.



1.3.8 Mobile Equipment

The proponent's vehicle fleet will be optimised during the next project phase. Provision will be made 4x4 vehicles and a drill rig.

1.3.9 Fuel Distribution, storage and supply

During the drilling phase, diesel will be delivered to the by road transport and offloaded into the vehicles by offloading pumps.

1.3.10 Storage of Lubrication and consumables

During the drilling phase, consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous.

1.3.11 Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and, as well as in the mobile containers where possible.

1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

1.5 Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 25 km north of Swakopmund. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities. The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be most important during the EIA and eliminates those that are of little concern. The



scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before commencing with mineral exploration activities on the proposed mineral exploration sites.
- To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA study.
- To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

- Inform the public about the proposed mineral exploration activities.
- Identify the main stakeholders, their comments and concerns.
- Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

1.6 Terms of Reference

The approach and methodology taken was guided by the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent:

- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project.
- Identify existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity.
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development and assess the significance of the identified impacts.
- Compile a Scoping Report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identifying specialist investigations, if required.



- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- Submit the final scoping report to the competent authority and the Environmental Commissioner.



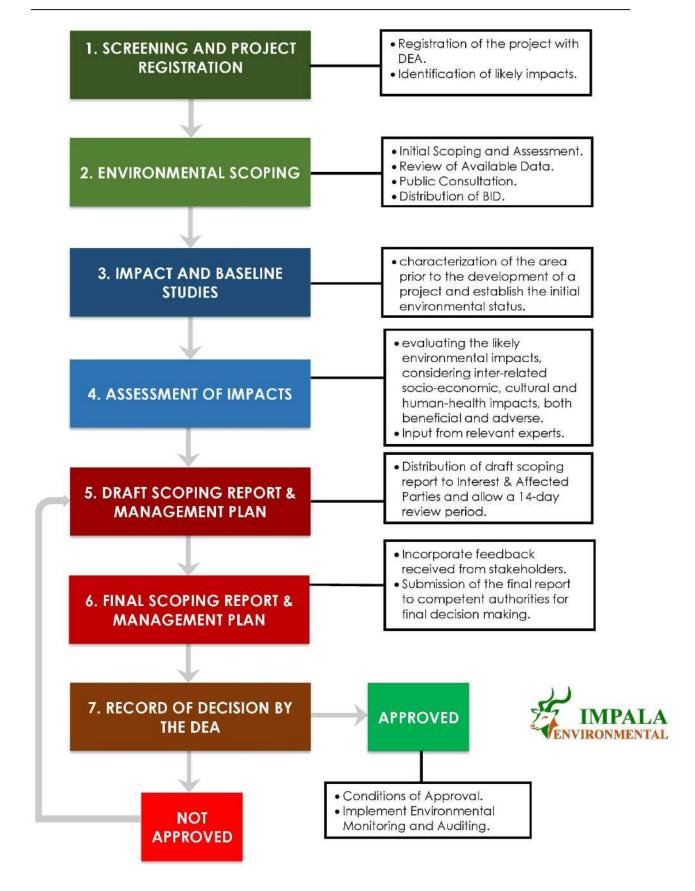


Figure 5 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.



1.6.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised below.

1.6.1.1 Project Initiation and Screening

The project registered on the online ECC portal (eia.met.gov.na) in order to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

1.6.1.2 Initial Scoping Public Participation Process

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&Aps) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarised below:

 I&AP identification: A preliminary I&AP database was compiled using the farmer's contact details that were obtained from the Ministry of Lands and contact details of other interested and affected parties that were provided by the proponent. Additional I&AP's were added to the database based on



responses to the advertisements and notification letters, as well as attendees to the various meetings.

- Notification letter and Background Information Document (BID): A
 notification letter and Background Information Document was distributed for
 review and comment for a period of 3-4 weeks after commencement of the
 project.
- Advertisements and site notice: Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, public meetings and the I&AP registration / comment period were placed in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the boundaries of farm fences and on the notice boards of the Regional Council.

Over and above the issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were collated and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.

1.6.1.3 Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)

The DSR was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR was distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

1.6.1.4 Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) summarises the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA.

The FSR complies with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR was submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.



1.6.2 List of Specialist Studies Undertaken

Section 9(a) of the Environmental Regulations of 2012 requires a disclosure of all the tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if necessary.

The mineral exploration project has not commenced yet. This means that the proponent has not conducted any surface exploration activities (i.e. geophysical survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling) to find anomalies and determine suitable targets which can be tested with drilling. As such, no field specific specialist studies were commissioned by the proponent as no specific target area has been delineated yet. Although specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the exploration activities at this stage, a heritage impact assessment study was undertaken for this project. Specialist studies conducted in the area, in previous years, have been reviewed as part of the scoping and assessment process of this project.

After the proponent successfully drills a delineated target, undertakes a feasibility study and confidently decides to proceed with mining, a full environmental impact assessment will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies on groundwater, air-quality, fauna, flora, archaeology and avifauna.

1.7 Need and Desirability

1.7.1 Need of the Exploration Project

Mineral exploration companies play an important role in the development of a country's mineral resources. When minerals are mined, the company selling the product must pay a royalty to the government). The royalties are set by the government at a level that will encourage others to risk their capital in finding and developing these minerals, rather than the government risking taxpayer's money. This way the country can share in benefit of mineral resources without risking funds required for key everyday services to the community.

Namibia has a long tradition of mining. In 2018, mining contributed 14% of GDP and expanded 28%. In 2019, the mining industry contributed over 300 million dollars to government revenue. The whole industry contributed around 2.2 billion dollars to the national economy in the same period. However, a drop in diamond and uranium



production caused a contraction of 11,1%. Lower mineral commodity prices led to the declining expenditure on exploration. In 2019, the mining industry paid over 300 million dollars in wages and salaries and provided 16 324 direct jobs with 9 027 permanent employees. Temporary jobs figured out 800, while 6 515 were contractor jobs.

The exploration project may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). During the exploration phase, the project will provide employment to at least 15 people from the surrounding towns and settlements. If the exploration project leads to the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit, this may subsequently lead to the development of a mine within the area. A mine can significantly contribute to social-economic development around the surrounding community.

1.7.2 Alternatives

During the application of the exploration licence, no alternative sites were considered. The proposed exploration site has shown the potential to host an orogenic gold deposit.

1.7.2.1 Exploration Method Alternatives

Geochemical sampling and geological mapping methods will be used during the initial exploration period until a target is delineated. Thereafter, reverse circulation and diamond drilling methods will be employed to test the depth and extent of the mineralised rock units. If more modern, effective, and environmentally friendly exploration methods than the preferred ones are developed, such methods will be assessed and or considered.

1.7.2.2 No-Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean that the current land activities such as farming and important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna.

No-go alternative will result in the non-exploration of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment. However, the no-go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts.



2 Summary of applicable legislation

All mineral rights, related to mineral exploration activities in Namibia, are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The acts that affect the implementation, operation and management of mineral exploration activities in Namibia are shown below.

2.1 Environmental Management Act of 2007

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. The act further states that any clearance certificate issued before the commencement of the act (6 February 2012) remains in force for one year. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

2.2 The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act of 1992

Line Ministry: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining and transfers of mineral licences.

2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act provides for the management, protection, development, usage and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water resources and to provide for incidental matters.

2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish,



and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation board. The basic set of regulations under the ordinance is contained in GN 240/1976 (OG 3556). The topics covered in the regulations include tariffs (game parks), regulations relating to game parks, swimming baths, use of boats in game parks, inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing. In addition, the ordinance also regulates game dealers, game skins, protected plants, birds kept in cages, trophy hunting of hunt-able game, hunting at night, export of game and game meat, sea birds, private game parks, nature reserves, regulations of wildlife associations and registers for coyote getters.

2.5 National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The act regulates the importation and usage of petroleum products. The act reads as "To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price thereof; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard; in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof".

2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry



The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows "To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and control and management of forest trees; to repeal the preservation of Bees and Honey proclamation 1923, preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 and the Forest Act, 1968; and to deal with incidental matters".

The constitution defines the function of the Ombudsman and commits the government to sustainable utilization of Namibia's natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duties to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and the destruction of ecosystem and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia. Article 95 states that "the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting; inter-alia policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future".

2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, with the exception of East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for the purposes of section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.

2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the



environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling.

2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

The act caters for water rehabilitation of prospecting and mineral exploration areas, environmental impact assessments and for minimising or preventing pollution.

2.11 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

provide a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.12 Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.



3 Description of Proposed Mineral exploration Project

3.1 Introduction

Uranium named after the planet Uranus, uranium is a silvery-gray, radioactive metal. The fact that uranium is radioactive was not discovered for 107 years after uranium was discovered. It is chemically active, reacting with air, water and acids but not bases. Uranium is the second most common actinide metal and is found in many minerals. It is used in nuclear fuels and nuclear weapons. It also is a source for creating other actinides, especially plutonium and neptunium. Uranium is also used in the production of high energy X-rays. Uranium compounds are used in photographic toner and as a yellow tint in special glass. The military uses uranium in very dense bullets that can penetrate tank armor. The most stable isotope of uranium has a half-life of 4,460,000,000 years. Uranium is dangerous owing to its radioactivity.

Uranium and thorium are the only naturally occurring actinides sufficiently common that they can be mined. Uranium is obtained from the minerals autunite, carnotite, monazite, samarskite, and uraninite or pitchblende (uranium dioxide). Other common uranium-bearing minerals include betafite and torbernite. It is mined in Canada, Australia, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa and the USA.

3.2 Techniques for Mineral Exploration

3.2.1 Target Generation

Target generation involves certain stages, such as mapping, geochemical survey and remote sensing. Mapping includes development of the geological, topographical (base), geochemical, and structural maps. Geological map focuses on identifying and mapping outcrops, describing mineralization and alteration zones, and making geological cross sections. In other words, it relies on the identification of rocks and minerals and the understanding of the environment in which they form. It aims to find what rock types occur at or close to the surface and how these rock types are related to each other, e.g., by defining their boundaries, ages, and structure. Topographical map, which is a base map, depicts the topographical features (contour, hill, stream, etc.). Geochemical map includes surface sample locations and results, including analyses of rock, silt, and soil samples. Geophysical map depicts the geology and results obtained from geophysical survey. Structural map shows the orientation data



(strike, dip, type, etc.) of bedding planes, faults, folds, joints and other structural features. They are all gathered to be used for the interpretation in copper mineral exploration (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.1.1 Geochemical Survey

Geochemical survey is a kind of sampling method in mineral exploration and results in 'Assay' after laboratory works. Exploration geochemistry has evolved from its early origins using the chemistry of the environment surrounding a deposit in order to locate it. In mineral exploration studies, geochemical methods involve the geochemical analysis of geological materials, including rock, soil, and stream sediment or silt sediment. In addition to these surface samples, any materials obtained from drilling can be analyzed for the evaluation. This survey provides physical results to be worked on for the further interpretation and is used for identifying geochemical anomalies, which are used for geochemical mapping (Mentes, 2012). During the first phase, the type of sampling methods that will be applied are bulk sampling.

3.2.1.2 Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing is the collection of information about an object or area without being in physical contact with it. Data gathering systems used in remote sensing are photographs obtained from manned space flights or airborne cameras, and electronic scanner or sensors such as multispectral scanners in satellites or airplanes and TV cameras, all of which record data digitally. Aerial photography and satellites allow people to work with modern techniques. Aerial photography is used to sense the amount (quantity) of mineral in a particular area. The mineral exploration team collects information such as tracks, roads, fences, and habitation, as well as maps of outcrops, regolith, and vegetation cover across a region. Landsat image (satellite imagery) is used both for the visible light spectrum over mineral exploration (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.2 Target Drilling

Target drilling is the process whereby rigs or some operated tools are used to make boreholes to intercept a rock unit. It can be done by contractors with more experienced operators. This method is used to obtain very detailed information about rock types, mineral content, and rock fabric, and the relationships between rock layers close to



the surface and those at depth. Then, subsurface geology in an area is evaluated after the results are obtained. That indicates if the potentially economic resources are present or not.

3.2.3 Resource Evaluation

It is an evaluation of tonnage (volume) and grade (concentration or weight percent) of the ore body. The volume is determined by using drill data to outline the deposit in the subsurface, and by using geometric models to calculate the volume. The grade is the average concentration determined from numerous assays of drill samples. The purpose of the resource evaluation is to understand the possibility to expand the known size of the deposit and mineralization. This step should give an information or idea about proceeding of mineral exploration activities. Resources at this work are determined during exploration and do not provide certain results of grade and tonnage. In order to get an exact size, quality of the commercial mineral, 'reserve definition', which is next step of mineral exploration studies, is used (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.4 Resource Definition

Reserve definition is important to transform a mineral resource into an economic asset, which is an ore reserve and find the answer if it is valuable or not. 'Reserve' is more intensive, technical, and well characterized term with its exact quality and size relative to 'Resource'. Also, reserve estimation may be changed over time because of the assessments during and after the mining. The main purpose of this stage is the making decision on the techniques just before extraction as a result of the results. It includes technical, economic evaluation, geotechnical assessment, and engineering studies of the rocks surrounding the deposit to determine the potential parameters of proposed open pit or underground mining methods. At the end of this process, a feasibility study is published, and the deposit is supposed to either be uneconomic or economic.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The proponent intends to employ about 5-15 personnel, including 3 management staff for the first phase of the project. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Swakopmund. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.



4 Description of the Current Environment

4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity.

Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and Hardap in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Kunene Region occupies the northwest corner of Namibia. The Skeleton Coast Park forms its entire western boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. The Kunene River with its Epupa Falls forms an international boundary with Angola to the north. Nationally, Kunene is bordered by Omusati Region and the western boundary of Etosha National Park. In the south it forms the southern boundary of most of Etosha National Park and borders Erongo and Erongo regions. The region is home to the Skeleton Coast Park and many conservancies. Erongo is one of the central regions in Namibia with a size of 105,185 square kilometers, with vegetation ranging from open savanna around Uis, to lush vegetation and massive bright red sandstone cliffs.

There is generally an absence of fences in most parts of the Erongo Region. This makes livestock farming easier which means that both wild and domestic animals can move widely in many places, migrating from areas of poor grazing to other places with more abundant pastures.

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the proposed area, January and February are the warmest months with an average temperature of 19°c at noon. September is the coldest month with an average temperature of 14°c at night. Swakopmund, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.



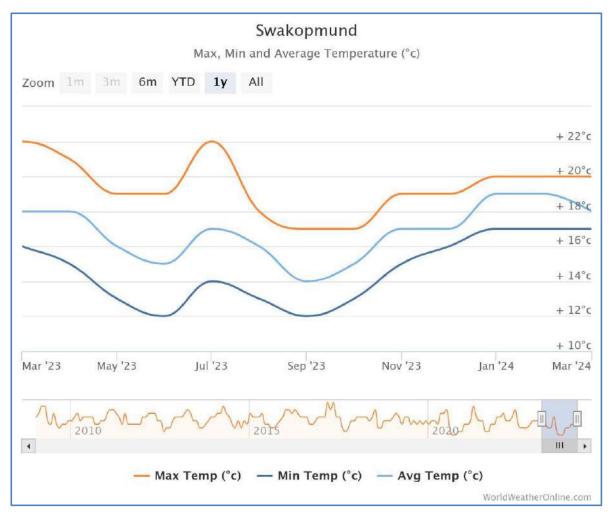


Figure 6 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Swakopmund, from www.worldweatheronline.com
In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees centigrade. Overall, winters are mild
in temperature, with coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the proposed tourism development area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in January which may reach 2.75 mm with average rainfall days. In March months, rain-fall may reach about 2.59 mm with average rainfall days. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.



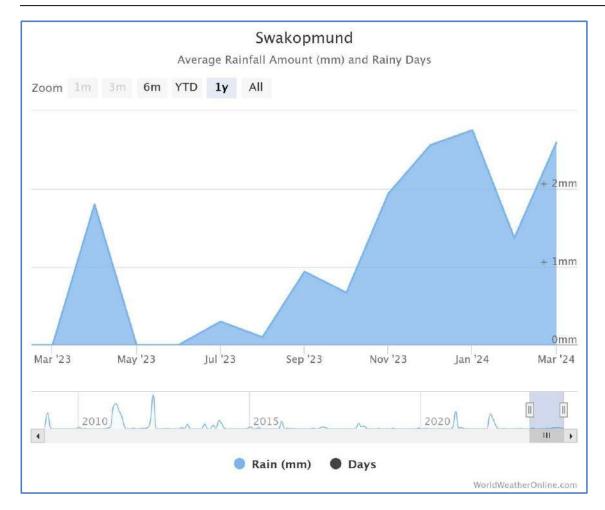


Figure 7 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Swakopmund, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.3 Wind

Predominantly south easterly. Southerly, easterly and northerly airflow is common. Because of the proximity to the Ocean, the area is subject to erratic winds and considerable discrepancies despite short distances, due to the hilly terrain. The highest wind speeds are experienced in September (34.8 km/h).



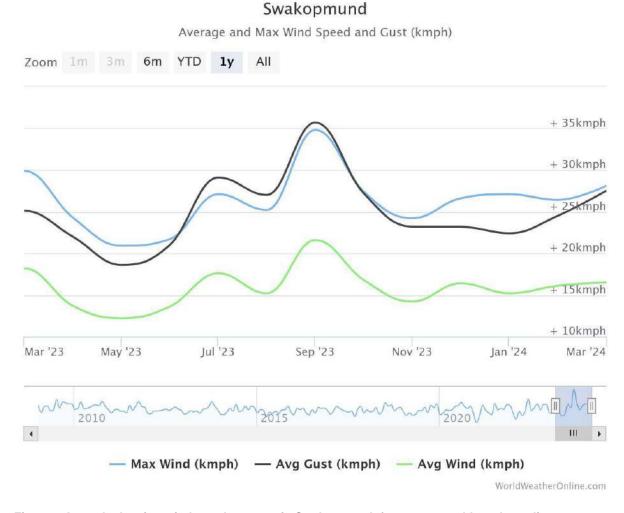


Figure 8 A graph showing windspeed patterns in Swakopmund, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid month of the year, i.e. July, is 60% and the most humid month is October with 84% humidity. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain and increases the rate of evaporation.



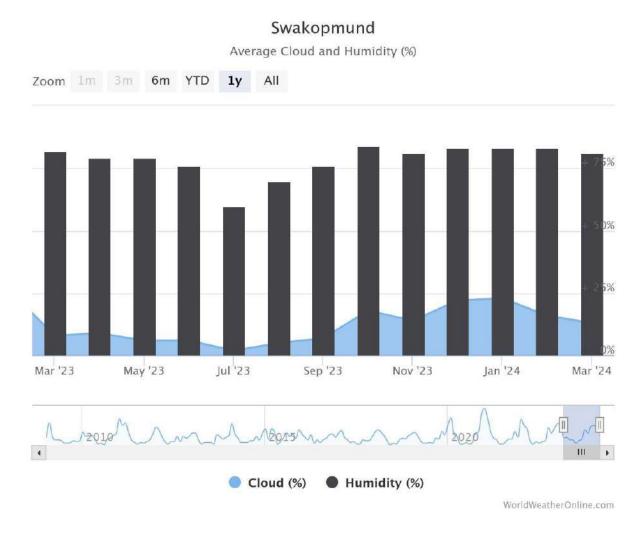


Figure 9 A graph showing the humidity patterns in Swakopmund, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2 Air Quality

Activities around the exploration licence area mainly consist of tourism and small-scale livestock farming. Besides other exploration activities, there are no other industries or operating mines in the area or mines in the area. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas.

PM₁₀ describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 10 μm and are generally emitted from motor vehicles (diesel engines) and burning of wood. PM_{2.5} describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 2.5 μm and are mostly related to combustion. NO₂ and nitric oxide (NO) are formed simultaneously in combustion processes and other high temperature operations such as blast furnaces. Sources of SO₂ include fossil fuel



combustion from industry and power plants. SO₂ is emitted when coal or other biomass fuels are burnt for energy.

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally excellent with an air quality index of 17 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O₃) is about 13 μ g/m³ which is excellent. The fine particle matter levels (PM _{2.5}) are about 17 μ g/m³. The particle matter (PM₁₀) is about 11 μ g/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels in the area are recorded to be 1 μ g/m³.

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 Geological setting

The mineral licence is hosted by rocks within the Southern Central Zone of the Damara Orogen. This terrane comprises mid Proterozoic granitic basement inliers, overlain by metamorphosed late Proterozoic arkoses, shelf carbonates, turbidites and minor volcanic rocks that have been intruded by numerous granites and pegmatites.

Most of the project area is underlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of the Nosib Group meta-arkoses (Etusis Formation) or the stratigraphically younger Swakop Group marine carbonates and meta-turbidites comprising the Arandis Formation (biotite schist, minor quartz schist calc-silicate rock and amphibolite), the Uis Formation (dominantly dolomitic and calcitic marbles with minor calc-silicate) and the overlying Kuiseb Formation (schistose quartz feldspar mica meta-greywacke and meta-pelite). Glaciogenic mixtites of the Chuos and Ghaub Formations have limited exposure in the project area. The Swakop Group sediments have been intruded by a series of syn-, late-syn- and post-tectonic granite and pegmatite bodies.

The project is straddled by the magnetically defined regional scale Abbabis Lineaments. These lineaments are interpreted to be important tectono-stratigraphic boundaries associated with changes in sedimentology, structure and type of granitic intrusion observed in the Damara Orogen and have known association and control with uranium and other forms of mineralization. The structural setting of the Project area is complex with sediments deformed during poly-phase deformation and metamorphosed to upper greenschist-amphibolite facies.



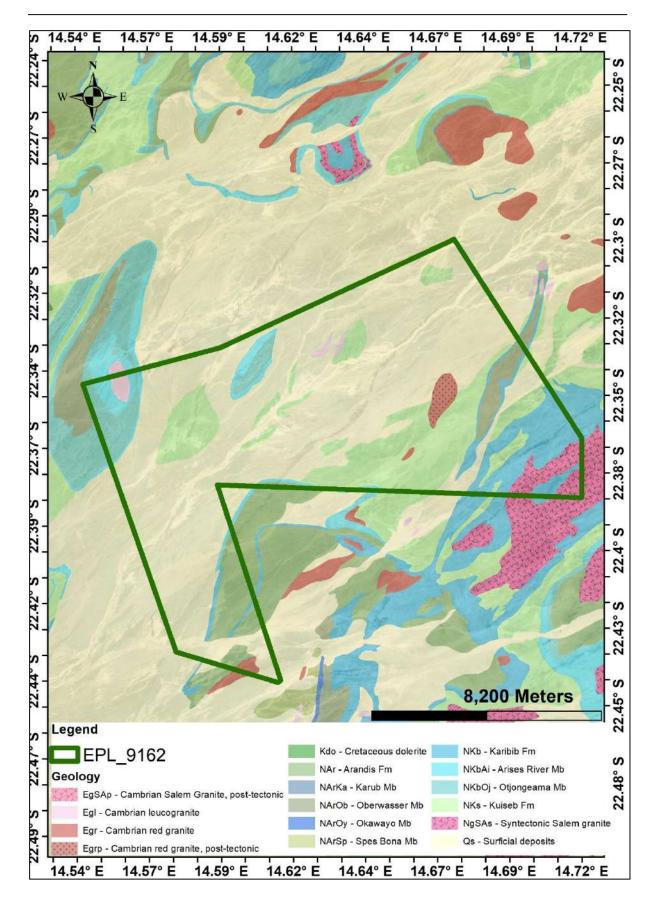
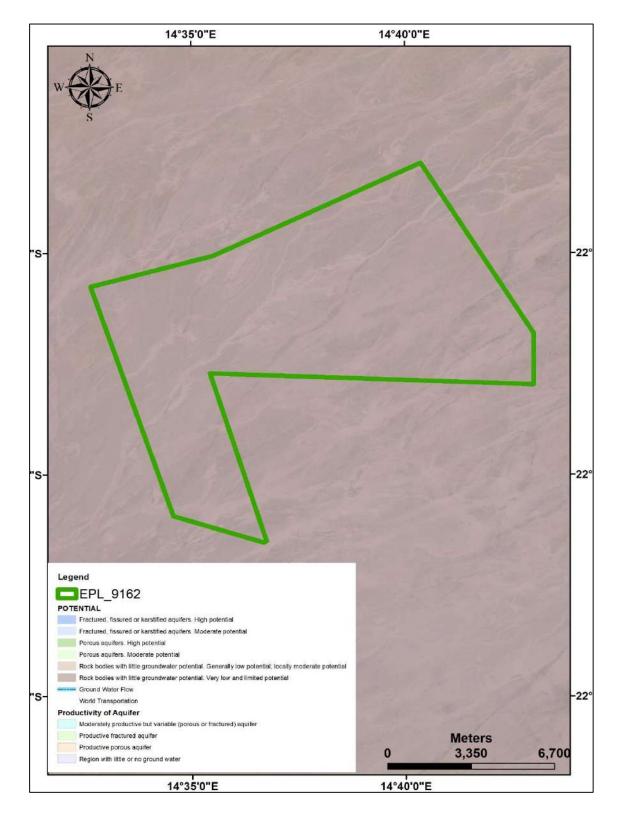


Figure 10 A geological map of the area



4.4 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

The area is underlain by rocks with little groundwater potential.





4.5 Flora

Rainfall in the Erongo Region is usually both low and extremely variable which means that years of abundant rain often followed by extreme dry conditions (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). In form, 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 characterised by high botanical diversity. Based on the literature review, all the vegetation that are 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 mineral exploration area, which is semi-arid, contains diverse vegetation species which include a number of species endemic to Namibia. Table 1 below lists the different plant species which are most likely to occur within the project area.

Table 1 A table showing plant species which are likely to occur in the area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn	Protected
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	Secure
Acacia reficiens	False umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn	Protected
Acacia erubescens	Blue thorn	Secure
Acacia karroo	Sweet thorn	Secure
Acacia tortolis	Umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia hereroensis	False hook-thorn	Secure
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	White-stem corkwood	Secure
Aloe littoralis		Protected
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree	Protected
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
Catophractes alexandri	Trumpet thorn	Secure
Combretum apiculatum	Red bush willow	Secure
Commiphora dinteri		Endemic
Commiphora glandulosa	Tall common corkwood	Secure
Commiphora glaucescens	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
Croton gratissimus	Lavender fever-berry Secure	
Cyphostemma bainesii		Endemic, protected



Diospyros lycioides Dombeya rotundifolia Common wild pear Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa Euclea pseudebenus Euphorbia guerichiana Euphorbia guerichiana Euphorbia virosa Eucure Ficus sycomorus Common cluster fig Protected Grewia flava Velvet raisin Secure Grewia flava Velvet raisin Secure Grewia flavascens Sand paper raisin Secure Eycium sosciifolium Secure Lycium bosciifolium Secure Lycium cinereum Secure Lycium vilnosum Secure Lycium vilnosum Secure Lycium vilnosum Secure Maerua juncea Maerua juncea Maerua juncea Maerua juncea Maerua schinzii Ringwood tree Protected Manuleopsis dinteri Malianthus comosus Obetia carruthersiana Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae Secure	Dichrostachys cinerea	Sickle bush	Secure
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Vernonia cinerascensSecureSearsia (Rhus) ciliataSecureSearsia (Rhus) lanceaKarreeProtected	Tarchonanthus camphoratus		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) ciliata Secure Searsia (Rhus) lancea Karree Protected	Tetragonia schenckii		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) lancea Karree Protected	Vernonia cinerascens		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) lancea Karree Protected	Searsia (Rhus) ciliata		Secure
	Searsia (Rhus) lancea	Karree	Protected
	Searsia (Rhus) marlothii		Secure

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the mineral exploration site is sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing trees and schrubs, as these are very important to the ambience and visual appeal of the mineral exploration site. A vegetation expert will be consulted throughout the lifecycle of the mineral exploration program. The protected plant species in the project area are shown in the table below.



Table 2 Table of plant species which are protected under the Forestry Act and likely to occur in the area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree
Searsia (Rhus lancea)	Karree
Sterculia Africana	African star-chestnut

4.6 Fauna

4.6.1 Introduction

The information is based on a detailed literature review and a site visit which was carried out. 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 mineral exploration area. The proposed mineral exploration 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 rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the exploration area. Based on literature review, development of a mineral exploration project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

4.6.2 Amphibians

Based on the literature review, there are generally 14 types of amphibian species that occur in project area. Nine of these amphibian species occur abundantly, two occur rarely and six of them occur uncommonly. Griffin (1998) highlighted that amphibian species are declining throughout the world due to various factors such as climate



change and habitat destruction. There are approximately 4000 species of amphibians worldwide of which over 200 species are present in Southern Africa and 57 in Namibia (Griffin, 1998). However, this low figure may be due to the lack of detailed studies carried out on amphibians. The table below shows the different amphibian species that are likely to occur within the study area.

Table 3 A list of amphibian species which may occur in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE	
PLATANNAS					
Xenopus laevis	COMMON PLATANNA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)	
TOADS					
Breviceps adspersus	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882	
Bufo dombensis	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895	
Bufo poweri	MOTTLED TOAD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935	
FOSSORIAL FROGS	S				
Phrynomantis affinis	SPOTTED RUBBER FROG	AMBIGUOUS (RARE?)	RARELY	(Boulenger, 1901)	
Phrynomantis bifasciatus	BANDED RUBBER FROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Smith, 1848)	
SAND FROGS, BUL	LFROGS, RIDGED FI	ROGS, CACOS, P	UDDLE FROGS e	tc.	
Cacosternum boettgeri	COMMON CACO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Boulenger, 1882)	
Hildebrandtia ornata	ORNATE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	(Peters, 1878)	
Phrynobatrachus mababiensis	MABABE PUDDLE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	FitzSimons, 1932	
Phrynobatrachus natalensis	SNORING PUDDLE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	(A. Smith, 1849)	
Pyxicephalus adspersus	GIANT BULLFROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Tschudi, 1838	
Tomopterna krugerensis	KNOCKING SAND FROG	SECURE	RARELY	Passmore et al, 1975	
Tomopterna tandyi	TANDY'S SAND FROG-	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Channing et al, 1996	



TREE FROGS, REE	D FROGS & KASSIN	AS				
Kassina senegalensis	BUBBLING KASSINA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Dumèril 1841)	et	al,

4.6.3 Mammals

Based on the literature review, there are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. There are generally 25 species which rarely occur, 2 species that occur seasonally, 4 that occur occasionally, and 33 that occur abundantly within the project area. Considering the relative size of the mineral exploration area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the mineral exploration activities of the proponent. Namibia is seemingly well endowed with mammal diversity with around 250 species know to be present within the country (Griffin, 1998). There are currently 14 mammal species which are considered to be endemic to Namibia, including 11 species of rodents and small carnivores which are not well known. Griffin (1998), points out that most of these endemic mammals are associated with the Namib and Escarpment with 60% of these appearing to be rock-dwelling species. The author, Griffin (1998) further highlights that the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family Petromuridae (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera Gerbillurus and Petromyscus. The table below shows the mammal species which are likely to occur within the study area. A full list, of mammal species that are likely to occur within the area, is in the appendix section at the end.

Table 4 Mammal species which are likely to occur within the project area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbok
Atelerix frontalis angolae	Southern African Hedgehog
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed Jackal
Caracal caracal	Caracal
Crocuta crocuta	Spotted Hyena
Cynictis penicillata	Yellow Mongoose
Equus zebra hartmannae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
Felis nigripes	Black-footed Cat
Felis silvestris/lybica	African Wild Cat
Galerella sanguinea	Slender Mongoose
Genetta genetta	Small Spotted Genet
Ictonyx striatus	Striped Polecat
Lepus capensis	Cape Hare Secure



Lepus saxatilis	Scrub Hare
Manis temminckii	Ground Pangolin
Mellivora capensis	Honey Badger/Ratel
Oreotragus oreotragus	Klipspringer
Oryx gazella	Gemsbok
Otocyon megalotis	Bat-eared Fox
Panthera pardus	Leopard
Parahyaena (Hyaena) brunnea	Brown Hyena
Phacochoerus africanus	Common Warthog
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok
Suricata suricatta marjoriae	Suricate
Sylvicapra grimmia	Common Duiker
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	Greater Kudu
Vulpes chama	Cape Fox

4.6.4 Reptiles

The literature review 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:

Table 5 Protected reptile species in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Psammobates Oculiferus	Kalahari Tent Tortoise	Protected
Python Natalis	Southern African Python	Protected
Geochelone Pardalis	Leopard Tortoise	Protected
Varanus Albigularis	Veld Leguaan	Protected

Griffin (1998) highlighted the presence of 261 species of reptiles which are present in Namibia. These reptiles make up 30% of the reptile species found on the continent. 55 species of Namibian Lizards are classified as endemic (Griffin, 1998). The author, Griffin (1998), describes that more than 60% of the reptiles found in Namibia are protected by the conservation Ordinance. Although mineral exploration activities do affect reptile habitat, the project will not have any significant impact on the reptile species within the proposed mineral exploration area. Namibia, with 129 species of lizards, has one of the continent's richest lizard Fauna. The table in the appendix shows the reptile species which are likely to occur within the vicinity of the mineral exploration area.



4.7 Avifauna (Birds)

Simmons et al (2003) points that although Namibia's Avifauna is comperatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas elsewhere in Africa, approximately 658 species have already been recorded with a diverse unique group of arid endemics. There are approximately 650 species of birds that have been recorded in Namibia, although the country's avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas in Africa (Brown & Lawson, 1989). Brown et al (1989) mentions that 14 species of birds are endemic or near endemic to Namibia with the majority of Namibian endemics occurring in the Savannah of which ten species occur in a north-south belt of dry Savannah in Central Namibia. Simmons (2003) recorded 63 species of birds within the vicinity of the project area. 650 bird species are recorded in Namibia, of which 160 species are present in area, especially after good rains fall (Christian, 2005). These birds consist of raptors, chats, larks and karoid species. Christian (2005) recorded the presence of the following bird species in the vicinity of the area, which include:

Table 6 Bird scpecies which are likely to occur within the site area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird
Eupodotis rueppellii	Rüppell's Korhaan
Lanioturdus torquatus	White-tailed Shrike
Parus carpi	Carp's Tit
Phoeniculus damarensis	Violet Wood-Hoopoe
Poicephalus rueppellii	Rüppell's Parrot
Pternistis hartlaubi	Hartlaub's Spurfowl
Tockus damarensis	Damara Hornbil
Tockus monteiri	Monteiro's Hornbill

A full list of bird species within the area is shown in the appendix.

4.8 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate archaeological study is attached to this report.



4.9 Socio-Economic Environment

4.9.1 Demographics of Swakopmund

Swakopmund, (a German name translating to English as: "Mouth of the Swakop") is a city on the coast of western Namibia, 352 km (219 mi) west of the Namibian capital Windhoek via the B2 main road. It is the capital of the Erongo administrative district. As of 2011, the town had 44,725 inhabitants and 196 square kilometers (76 sq mi) of land. In 2023, the population had increased to 75,921 people.

The city is situated at the edge of the Namib Desert and is the fourth largest population centre in Namibia. Swakopmund is a popular beach resort and characterized by 19th century German colonial architecture. The city was founded in 1892 as the main harbour for German South West Africa. Buildings in the city include the Altes Gefängnis, a prison designed by Heinrich Bause in 1909. The Woermannhaus, built in 1906 with a prominent tower (Damara tower), is now a public library. Attractions in Swakopmund include the Swakopmund Museum, the National Marine Aquarium of Namibia, the Crystal Gallery.

Activities like quad biking, camel rides, sky diving, paragliding, and desert day trips are offered in the sand dunes near Langstrand, south of the Swakop River. Outside the city, the Rossmund Desert Golf Course is one of only five all-grass desert golf courses in the world. A farm that camel rides to tourists and the Martin Luther steam locomotive, dating from 1896 and abandoned in the desert.

There are several mining in swakpomund which include; uranium at Rössing 70 km (43 mi) outside town and the Salt Company Swakopmund which produces approximately 120,000 tons of table salt per year through solar evaporation of sea water. The salt is marketed as "Light Flow".

The city has scattered coffee shops, night clubs, bars, and hotels. Recreation includes balloon rides, skydiving, quad biking, and small marine cruises. The Swakopmund Skydiving Club has operated from Swakopmund Airport since its founding in 1972. There are three museums, the Swakopmund Museum, the Kristall Galerie (English: Crystal gallery) and the Martin Luther (steam locomotive) museum outside town. As of the 1970s, German influences remained evident, including German street names, a German daily newspaper, and the German language being spoken by some residents.



4.9.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a few people (including farmers) and animals might be negatively affected by dust and noise, the explorer will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.



5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the mineral exploration activities on EPL 9162. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the target generation (mapping and sampling) phase, and secondly the drilling phase are being covered by this assessment. Should the mineral exploration activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

The following assessment methodology was used to examine each impact identified:

Table 7 Assessment methodology used to examine the impacts identified

Evaluation Criteria	Symbol	Significance of Rating		
Nature of impact:	P or N	Effect the proposed activity would have on the affected environment which is positive (P) or negative (N)		
Extent of impact:	0	On-Site (the site and it's immediate surrounds)		
	L	Local (Mineral exploration Area)		
	R	Regional (Erongo Region)		
	N	National (Namibia)		
	I	International		
Duration of impact:	SD	Short Duration (0 to 5 years)		
	MD	Medium Duration (5 to 15 years)		
	LD	Long Duration (lifetime of the development)		
Intensity of impact:	L	Low intensity where the natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected.		
	M	Medium intensity where the affected environment altered but natural, cultural and social functions an processes can continue.		
	Н	High intensity where the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural and social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.		
Probability of impact:	LP	Low probability is when the possibility of the impact occurring is low.		
	Р	Probable is when there is a distinct possibility that it will occur.		
	HP	Highly probable is when the impact is most likely to occur.		
	D	Definite where the impact will occur.		
Significance of Impact: Further subdivided into impacts with mitigation (MM) measures and impacts with no mitigation measures (NMM).	L	Low Significance is when natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes are not affected. If the impacts are adverse, mitigation is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. If impacts are beneficial, alternative means of achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective and less time=consuming		



	M	Medium Significance is when the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes can continue. An impact exists but is not substantial in relation to other impacts that might take effect within the bounds of those that could occur. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost and effort.
	Н	High Significance is when the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease. If impacts are adverse, there is no possible mitigation that could offset the impact, or mitigation is difficult, expensive, time consuming or a combination of these. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a Substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur.

5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The mineral exploration project will require a significant capital investment of at least N\$ 10 million. This will be used for mapping, sampling and drilling.

Stimulation of skills transfer: Due to the nature of mineral exploration projects, the proponent will implement ad-hoc training programme for some of its staff members. Training programmes will be well structured and staff members will permanently benefit from these training programmes.

Job creation: With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 10 families will benefit from the project during the on-going phase. The project has a great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.



5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

- The data generated from the exploration programme will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding settlements.
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focussed on small-scale farming and small-scale mining of semi-precious stones.

5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

Notwithstanding the above benefits there are a few concerns that could reduce or counteract the above benefits related to the project, as follows:

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the target generation and drilling phase of the mineral exploration project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

Table 8 Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance Duration Exter		ouration Extent Intensity Pro	Extent Intensity Probability		
Impact	NMM	MM				
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS	М	L	LD	N	М	LP
Increased influx of people to the area	L	L	SD	L	L	Р
Increased informal settlement in the area	М	L	MD	L	L	LP

5.2. Mineral Exploration phases and associated issues

5.2.1. Mapping and Geochemical Sampling Phase of the Project

The following potential effects on the environment during the target generation phase of the mineral exploration project have been identified:



5.2.1.1. Dust

Dust may be generated during this phase and might be aggravated during the winter months when strong winds occur. Dust will be generated by the vehicles moving in the area. Fall out dust settling on vegetation is likely to cause local disruptions in herbivorous and predatory complexes and should be minimised as far as possible.

5.2.1.2. Noise

Noise will most likely be generated by vehicles during the target generation phase. It is recommended that vehicle movement be limited to normal daytime hours to allow nocturnal animals to roam freely at night.

5.2.1.3. Safety and Security

During mapping and sampling, small tools and equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries and the responsible manager must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. The manager is further advised to ensure that adequate emergency facilities, including first aid kits, are available on site. All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.

Should a camp be necessary at a later stage, it should be in such a way that it does not pose a risk to the community members and wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The proposed exploration area is situated more than 1 km from any main road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the exploration team are minimal. In some parts of the area, the topography of the mineral exploration site is slightly elevated.

Table 9 Impact evaluation for the target generation phase of the project

Identified	Signif	icance	Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	NMM	ММ				
Dust	L	L	SD	L	L	Р
Noise	М	L	SD	L	М	D
Safety & Security	L	L	SD	0	L	Р
Visual	L	L	MD	0	L	LP



5.2.2. Drilling Phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, a few holes will be drilled into the orebody. To conveniently refuelling company vehicles without driving long distances, a small portable fuel storage tank will be brought on site.

5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles and the drill rig but not to an extent that warrants concern. Dust will also be produced by the drill rig and the movement of vehicles in the area.

5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

All fuel storage and handling facilities in Namibia must however comply with strict safety distances as prescribed by SANS 10089. SANS 10089 is adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as the national standard.

It must further be assured that enough water is available for fire firefighting purposes. In addition to this, all personnel must be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the exploration area. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment and pollution control materials at the drilling site.

All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with SANS 10089-1:1999, or better. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed.

Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire, is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted before drilling.



5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste

Solid waste be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material.

The types of waste that could be generated during operation include hazardous industrial waste (e.g. lubricants), general industrial waste (e.g. scrap material), and domestic waste (e.g. packaging). The waste will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for final disposal at permitted waste disposal facilities. A registered Waste Management Company would be contracted to remove all hazardous waste from the exploration site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the Uis periodically. No waste will be discharged on site.

5.2.2.4. Health and Safety

The drilling programme operations can cause serious health and safety risks to workers on site. Occupational exposures are normally related to the dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason, adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes:

- Proper training of operators;
- First aid treatment:
- Medical assistance;
- Emergency treatment;
- Prevention of inhalation of fumes;
- Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields;
- Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated material safety data sheets becomes available;
- And Monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis, including accident reports.

5.2.2.5. Fauna

Mineral exploration activities may have minor disturbances on the habitat of a few



species but no significant impacts on the animals are expected. The proponent shall ensure that no animal shall be captured, killed or harmed by any of the employees in any way. Wildlife poaching will strongly be avoided as this is an offence and anyone caught infringing in this regard will face suspension from the project and will be liable for prosecution.

5.2.2.6. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is seemingly undisturbed in the project area except for grasses, which have been grazed by livestock and wild animals. Some vegetation species in the area may be adversely impacted by the project. The type of vegetation that might be affected by the project are:

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- · Scrublands surrounding the mineral exploration area

Certain species regarded as particularly important for conservation may yet be identified and made known via an Addendum to this report. If particularly important species are found, they will be located by GPS and their locations communicated to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Such locations will then be demarcated and completely avoided.

5.2.2.7. Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, tourist or contractor. Should the employees observe any bird nesting sites for vultures, they will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the site will be avoided.

5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien



invasive weed species. Some of the plant species that could become invasive in the area are listed below:

- Prosopis glandulosa
- Lantana camara
- Cyperus esculentus
- Opuntia imbricate
- Cereus jamacara
- Melia azedarach

There are numerous ways in which invasive species can be introduced deliberately or unintentionally.

5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 10 Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	NMM	MM	-			
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	Н	М	SD	0	M	LP
Generation of waste	М	L	LD	0	L	D
Health and Safety	Н	М	MD	N	L	Р
Fauna	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Vegetation	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Avifauna	M	L	MD	L	М	LP
Alien Invasive Plants	M	L	MD	L	M	Р
Heritage	М	L	LD	0	Н	LP

5.2.2.10 Groundwater Impacts

Mineral exploration activities may affect the availability of water and the quality thereof. exploration works may affect the water availability for deep rooted trees in riverbeds. Surface water for animals may be affected by mineral exploration activities. In rare



instances, the quality of the groundwater for water consumption may be compromised by mineral exploration activities.



6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Overview

This Environmental Management Plan is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment. To achieve this goal, it is essential that all personnel involved on the mineral exploration are fully aware of the environmental issues and the means to avoid or minimize the potential impacts of activities on site. The proposed mineral exploration activities are summarized in Section 3 of the scoping report above. Legal and policy requirements are well known and understood by the proponent, its employees and contractors and will be strictly enforced by its management team. A general description of the environment is contained in Section 4, and more site-specific information on particularly sensitive areas is contained in Section 4 as well. Issues and concerns identified in the EIA will form a set of environmental specifications that will be implemented on site. It is the intention that these environmental specifications should form the basis for an agreement between the proponent and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. By virtue of that agreement, these specifications will become binding on the proponent.

Environmental management requires a joint effort on the part of all parties involved. The proponent has assigned certain roles to ensure that all players fulfil their responsibilities in this regard.

6.2 Environmental Management Principles

The proponent will ensure that all parties involved in the project uphold the following broad aims:

- All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, guests and anyone entering the exploration areas in connection with the mineral exploration project.
- 2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being
- Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and radiation hazards; and,



Promote good relationships with the local authorities and their staff.

3. Biophysical Environment

- Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations.
- Prevent or minimise environmental impacts.
- Prevent air, water, and soil pollution, Biodiversity conservation and Due respect for the purpose and sanctity of the area.

To achieve these aims, the following principles need to be upheld.

A. Commitment and Accountability:

The proponent's senior executives and line managers will be held responsible and accountable for:

Health and safety of site personnel while on duty, including while travelling to and from site in company vehicles and environmental impacts caused by mineral exploration activities or by personnel engaged in the mineral exploration activities, including any recreational activities carried out by personnel in the area.

B. Competence

The proponent will ensure a competent work force through appropriate selection, training, and awareness in all safety, health and environmental matters.

C. Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control

Identify, assess and prioritise potential environmental risks. Prevent or minimize priority risks through careful planning and design, allocation of financial resources, management and workplace procedures. Intervene promptly in the event of adverse impacts arising.

D. Performance and Evaluation



Set appropriate objectives and performance indicators. Comply with all laws, regulations, policies and the environmental specifications. Implement regular monitoring and reporting of compliance with these requirements.

E. Stakeholder Consultation

Create and maintain opportunities for constructive consultations with employees, authorities, other interested or affected parties. Seek to achieve open exchange of information and mutual understanding in matters of common concern.

F. Continual Improvement

Through continual evaluation, feedbacks, and innovation, seek to improve performance about social health and well-being and environmental management throughout the lifespan of the mineral exploration project.

G. Financial Provisions for Mineral exploration

In line with Namibia's environmental rehabilitation policy, the proponent will make the necessary financial provision for compliance with the EMP.

6.3 Impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

6.3.1 Impacts on Archaeological Sites

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Potential damage to archaeological sites as a result of vehicle tracks, footprints and actions of contractors, employees and visitors of the mineral exploration site.
- As the mitigation measures below are fully enforced, any impact will be significantly reduced compared to with present situation.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Buffer zones will be created around the sites.
- Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities.



- All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.
- Notices/information boards will be placed on sites.
- Training employees regarding the protection of these sites.

Methods for monitoring:

 An archaeologist will inspect any identified archaeological sites before commencing with the mineral exploration activities.

6.3.2 Impacts on Fauna

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of vehicles in and out of the site.
- Noise produced by moving earth-moving equipment.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.
- A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.
- No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way.
- No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.
- Care will be taken to ensure that no litter is lying around as these may end up being ingested by wild animals
- No animals shall be fed. This allows animals to lose their natural fear of humans, which may result in dangerous encounters.

Methods for monitoring:

Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.



6.3.3 Impacts on Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, visitor or contractor.

6.3.4 Impact on Vegetation

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Negative impacts on plants from trenching, compacting and removal of plants.
- Negative Impact from movement of vehicles and the movement of people around the site.
- Negative impacts from land-clearing and mineral exploration operations.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will always be adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.
- Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.
- The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.
- The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.
- Areas with species of concern will be avoided.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be informed of any protected species which will be transplanted in consultation with MET.

6.3.5 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Plant or seed material may adhere to car tyres or animals
- Seed or plant material may be imported to site in building materials if the source is contaminated.
- Seeds may blow from debris removed at sites.



Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.
- Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.
- Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan

Methods for monitoring:

Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.

6.3.6 Impacts on Socio-Economic

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Impact from loss of grazing for domestic livestock in "exclusive use zone"
- Impacts on cultural and spiritual values.
- Demographic factors: Attraction of additional population that cannot benefit from the project.
- Perception of Health and Safety risks associated with mineral exploration.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals.
- The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.

Methods for monitoring:

Public meetings will be held by the proponent whenever necessary.

6.3.7 Visual Impacts

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:



Tracks and damaged vegetation caused by the mineral exploration vehicles.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

Methods for monitoring:

Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.

6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources

Water and electricity are very scarce in Namibia. During the exploration, best international practices will be considered as a minimum standard for operation. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The proponent will maximise water recycling opportunities wherever possible.

6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste

Correct management of solid waste will involve a commitment to the full waste life cycle by all the employees and contractors of the site. The Proponent's goal is to avoid the generation of solid waste in the first place and if not possible, to minimise the volumes generated by looking at technologies that promote longevity and recycling of products. Ideally, the proponent should transport solid waste to a registered site for disposal. However, it is not certain if such facilities are available in the area or if they have the capacity to handle large increases in volume. Appropriate on-site facilities will be designed to store large volumes of waste.

6.3.10 Noise

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of people, and vehicles.
- Noise may be generated from an airborne geophysical survey which may be carried out at a later stage.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:



 Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimise noise.

6.3.11 Air Quality

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

• Dust from movement of people, vehicles and earth-moving machinery. Emissions from vehicles and drill rigs as well.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- All staff on should be equipped with dosimeters that measure exposure levels to radiation.
- All staff must be made aware of the health risk and obliged to wear dust masks.

6.4 Summary of Environmental Management Plan during construction, operation and decommissioning phases

	Construction/Initial Phase		
Environmental Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
Air pollution	 Control speed and operation of construction vehicles. Prohibit idling of vehicles. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment. Sensitize field exploration workers and contractors. Workers should be provided with dust masks if working in sensitive areas. 	Site Manager	Amount of dust produced. Level of Landscaping carried out.
Noise pollution	 Maintain equipment and vehicles. Field work should only be carried out only during daytime i.e. 08h00 to 17h00. Workers should wear earmuffs if working in noisy section. Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels. 		Amount of noise
Solid waste	 Any debris should be collected by a waste collection company If trenches are dug, waste should be re-used or backfilled. The site should have waste receptacles with bulk storage facilities at convenient points to prevent littering during exploration. 	-	Presence of well- Maintained receptacles and central collection point.



Contractor	No oil spills and leaks
	on the site
Management	Contents of the
	first aid kit.
Management	 Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Management	 Register of all archaeological sites identified.
ContractorManagement	 Workers using Protective Equipment. Presence of Well stocked First Aid Box. Clean sanitary facilities.
 Management 	 Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
ManagementContractor	Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
ContractorManagement	 Warning signs on site restored vegetation



Environmental/	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
Social Impact			
Noise pollution	 Maintain vehicles and drilling equipment. Exploration drilling should be carried out only during daytime. Workers to wear earmuffs if working in noisy section Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels. 	Management	Amount of noise
Visual	Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.	Management	 Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Fauna	 Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise. No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way. No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict. 	Management	 Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	 The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of. Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure. Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan 	Management Contractor	 Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	 Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible. The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided. The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only. 	Management	 Warning signs on site restored vegetation
Solid waste	 Minimize solid waste generated on site. Recycle waste especially waste from trenching. Debris should be collected by waste collection company. Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled. 	Contractor Management	Amount of waste on Site Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.
Oil leaks and spills	 Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater. All oil products should be stored in a site store and handled carefully. 	Contractor	 No oil spills and leaks on the site.



Archaeological Sites	 Buffer zones will be created around the sites. Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities. All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences. 	Management	Update Register of all archaeologic al sites identified.
First aid	A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel	Management	Contents of the first aid kit.
Fire preparedness	 Firefighting drills carried out regularly. Firefighting emergency response plan. Ensure all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained, serviced and inspected. Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any fire incidence. 		 Number of fire drills carried. Proof of inspection on firefighting equipment. Fire Signs put up in strategic places. Availability of firefighting equipment.
Environment Health and Safety	 Train workers on personal safety and disaster preparedness. A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. Report any accidents / incidences and treat and compensate affected workers. Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean. Conduct Annual Health and Safety Audits. 	Management	Provide sanitary facilities. Copies of Annual Audit
	Decommissioning Phase		
Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan/indicator
Noise & Air pollution	 Maintain plant equipment. Decommissioning works to be carried out only during daytime. Workers working in noisy section to wear earmuffs. Workers should be provided with dust masks. 	Contractor Management	Amount of noise
Disturbed Physical environment	Undertake a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation	Management	
Solid waste	Solid waste should be collected by a contracted waste collection company Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.	Contractor Management	Amount of waste on Site. Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central



Occupational	Provide Personal Protective Equipment.	Contractor	Workers using
Health and Safety	Train Workers on personal salety and non to		Protective
Salety	handle equipment and machines.		Equipment. • Presence of a
	 A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. 		First Aid Box.
	 Demarcate area under decommissioning. 		

6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

During the life of the project, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored, and corrective action taken where necessary, in order to ensure compliance with the EMP and relevant enviro-legal requirements.

6.5.1.1 Internal Inspections/Audits

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

- 1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:
 - Prior to a contractor beginning work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.
 - Following completion of a Contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.
- 2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction/initial and decommissioning phases.
- 3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable phase exploration manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

6.5.1.2 External Audits

• At the close of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.



- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of mineral exploration operations. The proponent will be provided with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the exploration project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

6.5.1.3 Documentation

Records of all inspections/audits and monitoring reports will be kept in line with legislation. Actions will be issued on inspection/audit findings. These will be tracked and closed out.

6.5.1.4 Reporting

Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on a bi-annual basis.

6.5.2 Environmental Management System Framework

In order implement Environmental Management Practices, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be established and implemented by the proponent and their Contractors. This subchapter establishes the framework for the compilation of a project EMS. The applicable exploration manager will maintain a paper based and/or electronic system of all environmental management documentation. These will be divided into the following main categories:

6.5.2.1 Policy and Performance Standards

A draft environmental policy and associated objective, goals and commitments has been included in the EMP. The mineral explorer may adapt these as necessary.

6.5.2.2 Enviro-Legal Documentation

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent. Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorisations and permits will also be kept with



the exploration team. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

6.5.2.3 Impact Aspect Register

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant management measures, is to be maintained. This Draft EMP identifies the foreseeable project aspects and related potential impacts of the proposed project, and as such forms the basis for the Aspect-Impact Register; with the Project Activity. It is however noted that during the life of the project additional project aspects and related impacts may arise which would need to be captured in the Aspect-Impact Register. In this regard, the impact identification principles set forth in the scoping report can be used to update the Register. This method can be modified as required by the applicable exploration manager as necessary during the life of the project.

6.5.2.3 Procedures and Method Statements

In order to affect the commitments contained in this EMP, procedures and method statements will be drafted by the relevant responsible mineral exploration staff and Contractors. These include, but may not be limited:

- Standard operating procedures for environmental action plan and management programme execution.
- Incident and emergency response procedures.
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting procedures, and
- Method statements for EMP compliance for ad hoc activities not directly addressed in the EMP action plans.

All procedures are to be version controlled and signed off by the applicable exploration manager. In addition, knowledge of procedures by relevant staff responsible for the execution thereof must be demonstrable and training records maintained.

6.5.2.4 Register of Roles and Responsibilities

During project planning and risk assessments, relevant roles and responsibilities will be determined. These must be documented in a register of all environmental



commitment roles and responsibilities. The register is to include relevant contact details and must be updated as required.

6.5.2.5 Site Map

An up to date map of the exploration site indicating all project activities is to be maintained. In addition to the project layout, the following detail must be depicted:

- Materials handling and storage;
- Waste management areas (collection, storage, transfer, etc.);
- Sensitive areas;
- Incident and emergency equipment locations; and Location of responsible parties.

6.5.2.6 Environmental Management Schedule

A schedule of environmental management actions is to be maintained by the applicable phase site managers and/or relevant Contractors. A master schedule of all such activities is to be kept up to date by the exploration manager. Scheduled environmental actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental risk assessment;
- Environmental management meetings;
- Soil handling, management and rehabilitation;
- Waste collection
- Incident and emergency response equipment evaluations and maintenance
- Environmental training;
- Stakeholder engagement; Environmental inspections; and
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting.



6.5.2.7 Change Management

The EMS must have a procedure in place for change management. In this regard, updating and revision of environmental documentation, of procedures and method statements, actions plants etc. will be conducted as necessary in order to account for the following scenarios:

- Changes to standard operating procedures (SOPs);
- Changes in scope;
- Ad hoc actions;
- Changes in project phase; and
- Changes in responsibilities or roles

All documentation will be version controlled and require sign off by the applicable phase site managers.

6.6 Closure Plan

The closure vision for the proposed project is to establish a safe, stable and non-polluting post-prospecting landscape that can facilitate integrated, self-sustaining and value generating opportunities, thereby leave a lasting positive legacy. The aim of the closure plan is to:

- Creating a safe, physically stable rehabilitated landscape that limits long-term erosion potential and environmental degradation.
- Sustaining long term catchment yield and water quality.
- Focusing on establishing a functional post-prospecting landscape that enables self-sustaining agricultural practices where possible.
- To encourage, where appropriate, the re-instatement of terrestrial and aquatic wetland biodiversity

6.6.1 Alternatives Considered

Considering that this is an exploration project, the proposed project is not complex, and the risks associated with prospecting are understood and can be mitigated at



closure. Alternative options for closure are limited. There are only two options that have been considered as activity alternatives for the closure plan:

- Preferred Alternative: Closure or Backfill of boreholes with overburden removed during drilling.
- Alternative 2: To Leave boreholes open, in-order to allow for groundwater recharge by surface run-off.

6.6.2 Preferred Alternative: Rehabilitation/ Backfill of boreholes

Rehabilitation is the restoration of a disturbed area that has been degraded as a result of activities such as mining, road construction or waste disposal, to a land use in conformity with the original land use before the activity started. This also includes aesthetical considerations, so that a disturbed area will not be visibly different to the natural environment. This also involves maintaining physical, chemical and biological ecosystem processes in degraded environments, hence the preferred option of backfilling the boreholes with the overburden removed during development and cover with growth medium to establish vegetation. This option has several advantages as discussed below:

Advantages:

- The site will be aesthetically acceptable;
- The site will blend in with the environment;
- The site will be a suitable habitat for fauna and flora again.
- The site will be safe and pollution free;
- Revegetating the site will ensure that the site in non-erodible.

Opting for alternative 1, which is to leave boreholes without backfilling poses a risk in that, these boreholes may fill in with water, which may become attractive to wildlife and communities leading to drowning and the risk of being trapped in the declines. To mitigate these risks, it is necessary to backfill. Treatment technologies should be used to prevent decanting.



6.6.3 Closure Assumptions

This closure plan has been developed based on limited available information including environmental data. Some of the information currently available may need to be supplemented during the operational period. Therefore, several assumptions were made about general conditions, and closure and rehabilitation of the facilities at the site to develop the proposed closure actions. As additional information is collected during operations, these assumptions will be reviewed and revised as appropriate.

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

- The closure period will commence once the last planned weight of minerals has been extracted from the site for laboratory testing.
- The proposed prospecting sites will be adhered to minimise the potential impacts.
- Vegetation establishment will be in line with a project area's indigenous vegetation.
- Water management infrastructure developed for the operational phase will be retained for closure /end of the life of the project as necessary.
- There are limited opportunities for any infrastructure to be built on site and if any infrastructure is built, it will be of limited benefit to the community.
 Therefore, all buildings will be demolished.
- All hazardous and domestic waste will be transported offsite for disposal in licensed landfills.
- No roads are anticipated to be constructed to access the site; existing roads
 will be used as far as possible. Where access tracks have been developed in
 cases where there are no roads, these will be rehabilitated and closed as part
 of normal closure actions.

6.6.4 Closure and Rehabilitation Activities

The rehabilitation actions intended to be undertaken at the end of the life of the proposed prospecting activities are described below.



6.6.4.1 Infrastructure

All infrastructures will be decommissioned, and the footprints rehabilitated for the establishment of vegetation. Material inventories will be managed near the end of prospecting activities to minimize any surplus materials at closure. Where practicable, equipment and materials with value not needed for post-closure operations will be sold and or removed from the site. Equipment with scrap or salvage value will be removed from the site and sold to recyclers.

A soil contamination investigation will be conducted on completion of demolition activities. The purpose of this is to identify areas of possible contamination and design and implement appropriate remedial measures to ensure that the soil contaminants are removed. Closure actions will include:

- All power and water services to be disconnected and certified as safe prior to commencement of any decommissioning works;
- All remaining inert equipment and decommissioning waste will be disposed to the nearest licensed general waste disposal facility;
- Salvageable equipment will be removed and transported offsite prior and during decommissioning;
- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons to be flushed or emptied prior to removal to ensure no hydrocarbon/chemical residue remains;

6.6.4.2 Boreholes

Closure of boreholes will entail backfilling with overburden stripped ahead of prospecting activities. All overburden should be replaced into the void and the final surface reshaped to simulate surrounding topography while ensuring that the surface is free draining.

Once backfilling is complete a growth medium cover will be placed, and vegetation will be established. There may be a requirement to include sacrificial erosion protection measures on the surface while vegetation is being established.



6.6.4.3 Roads

Existing roads will be used as far as possible. Closure actions concerning roads and parking areas will include:

- Removal of all signage, fencing, shade structures, traffic barriers, etc.
- All 'hard top' surfaces to be ripped along with any concrete structures.
- All potentially contaminated soils are to be identified and demarcated for later remediation; and
- All haul routes that have been treated with saline dust suppression water need to be treated, with the upper surface ripped and removed to designated contaminant disposal areas.

6.6.4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Areas

All soil, contaminated with hydrocarbons, will be identified, excavated, if possible, to at least 200 mm below the contaminated zone and then treated.

- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons will be flushed or emptied.
- Removed soils will be managed as determined by the nature and extent of the contamination.
- Liquid storage tanks will be emptied, the structure removed/demolished and sub-surface holes filled; and
- All equipment in which chemicals have been stored or transported will be cleaned and disposed of in a suitable disposal facility.

6.6.4.5 Vegetation

Successful revegetation will help control erosion of soil resources, maintain soil productivity and reduce sediment loading in streams utilizing non-invasive plants that fit the criteria of the habitat (e.g. soils, water availability, slope and other appropriate environmental factors). Invasive species will be avoided, and the area will be managed to control the spread of these species.

To counter the effects of erosion, naturally occurring grassland species will be planted on slopes. These species will provide soil holding capacity and reduce runoff velocity.



The flatter areas will be re-vegetated with the objective of creating a sustainable ecosystem. The occurrence of protected plant species will need to be determined before vegetation is removed and the required permits will be obtained for either destruction or relocation.

6.6.4.6 Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

- Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.
- Non-hazardous will be disposed in the nearby licensed landfill site;
- Scrap and waste steel will be sold to recyclers.
- It may be necessary to fence temporary salvage yards for security reasons, particularly where these are located close to public roads.



7. Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with newspaper advertisements in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks as shown in Appendix B.

Known interested and affected parties were notified directly via mail and fax.

Table 11 Registered IAP's from various organs of state.

Name	Position	Organization
Teofillus Nghitila	Executive Director	Ministry of Environment,
		Forestry and Tourism
Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental	Ministry of Environment,
	Commissioner	Forestry and Tourism
Maria Amakali	Director, Water	1 7 7 1
	Resources Management	Water and Land Reform
E. Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Ministry of Mine and
		Energy

Interested and affected parties that were notified directly include surrounding farmers, government departments, regional council, Namwater, Chamber of Mines and individuals that may be affected by the explorations activities. No negative concerns were received at this stage. Should any interested and affected parties raise any concerns during the on-going project phase, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be immediately notified. The registered interested and affected are indicated in the table below.

Name	Organisation	Tel	Email	Comments	Response
Ndelimona	EIA Tracking	+264814	info@eia-	I hereby request to	Thank you,
lipinge	and	138822	tracker.org.n	be registered as an	We have
	Monitoring in		а	I&AP for the EIA:	registered
	Namibia (EIA			-Environmental	you as an
	Tracker)			Impact Assessment	I&AP.
	Namibian			for mineral	
	Environment			exploration on EPL	Attached
	and Wildlife			9162, as issued in	please find
	Society			your public notice in	the BID.
				the New Era	



	newspaper on the	
	4th of April 2024	
	Kindly forward me	
	the Background	
	Information	
	Document	

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 25 km north of Swakopmund. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

Basically, mineral exploration is relatively unsophisticated and rudimentary. The methods that will be employed are mainly target generation, target drilling, resource evaluation and mineral resource definition.

With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator.

The potential negative impacts associated with the proposed mineral exploration project are expected to be low to medium in significance. Provided that the relevant mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the proponent, there are no environmental reasons why the proposed project should not be approved. The project will have significant positive economic impacts that would benefit the local, regional and national economy of Namibia.

Several other potential impacts have been addressed in Section 5 and 6 of this EIA, and will be managed through the implementation of the EMP.

The EMP contains a set of Environmental Specifications that will form part of all contracts between the proponent and contractors such as lubrication companies. The requirements of the EMP will be enforced on site by the Management team, and periodic environmental audits will be undertaken and submitted to MET.

This EIA has been subject to a few limitations, which are explained as follows: -

 the time available in which to secure an environmental contract with the authorities; and,



The limited botanical work done to date did not raise any concerns but will be monitored on an on-going basis. If any "special" species of plants are found, these will be located by GPS. An addendum will then be added to the EMP to indicate localities that should be avoided, or to implement other appropriate measures about any special plants.



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Appendix A

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Eidolon helvum	STRAW-COLORED FRUIT BAT	SECURE	SEASONAL
Nycteris thebaica	COMMON SLIT-FACED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Taphozous mauritianus	TOMB BAT	SECURE	SEASONAL
Rhinolophus fumigatus	RÜPPELL'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus darlingi	DARLING'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus denti	DENT'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
Hipposideros commersoni	COMMERSON' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Hipposideros caffer	SUNDEVALL' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Chaerephon nigeriae	NIGERIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Mops midas	MIDAS FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Tadarida aegyptiaca	EGYPTIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Miniopterus inflatus	GREATER LONG-FINGERED BAT	SECURE	RARELY
Miniopterus schreibersi	SCHREIBERS' LONG- FINGERED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia capensis	CAPE SEROTINE BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia zuluensis	ALOE SEROTINE BAT	SECURE	RARELY
Nycticeinops schlieffenii	SCHLIEFFEN' S BAT	SECURE	RARELY
Scotophilus dingani	AFRICAN YELLOW BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Atelerix frontalis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN HEDGEHOG	UNKNOWN, RARE?	RARELY
Crocidura fuscomurina	TINY MUSK SHREW	SECURE	RARELY
Crocidura hirta	LESSER RED MUSK SHREW	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
	SOUTHERN AFRICAN	UNKNOWN,	ADONDANIEI
Galago moholi	BUSHBABY	RARE?	ABUNDANTLY
Papio ursinus	CHACMA BABOON	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lepus victoriae		SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Xerus inaurus	CAPE GROUND SQUIRREL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Funisciurus congicus	STRIPED TREE SQUIRREL	SECURE	RARELY
Saccostomus campestris	POUCHED MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera leucogaster	BUSHVELD GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera brantsii	HIGHVELD GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Desmodillus auricularis	SHORT-TAILED GERBIL	SECURE	RARELY
Gerbillurus paeba	PYGMY GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Steatomys pratensis	FAT MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Malacothrix typica	LARGE-EARED MOUSE	SECURE	RARELY
Mus indutus	KALAHARI PYGMY MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lemniscomys rosalia	SINGLE-STRIPED MOUSE	SECURE	RARELY
Rhabdomys pumilio	STRIPED MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys paedulcus	TREE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys nigricauda	BLACK-TAILED TREE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Aethomys namaquensis	NAMAQUA ROCK RAT	SECURE	RARELY
Aethomys chrysophilus	RED VELD RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Zelotomys woosnami	WOOSNAM'S DESERT RAT	RARE	RARELY
Mastomys natalensis	NATAL MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Mastomys coucha	MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Graphiurus murinus	WOODLAND DORMOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Pedetes capensis	SPRINGHARE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Hystrix africaeaustralis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PORCUPINE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Cryptomys damarensis	DAMARA MOLE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Felis lybica	AFRICAN WILD CAT	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY



Caracal caracal Panthera pardus Panthera leo Acinonyx jubatus Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo	SERVAL CARACAL LEOPARD LION CHEETAH CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE SPOTTED HYAENA	RARE? AMBIGUOUS & SUPERFICIAL SECURE SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS(END ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE SECURE	RARELY RARELY ABUNDANTLY EXTINCT ABUNDANTLY RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Caracal caracal Panthera pardus Panthera leo Acinonyx jubatus Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	LEOPARD LION CHEETAH CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	SECURE SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS(END ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	ABUNDANTLY RARELY EXTINCT ABUNDANTLY RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Panthera pardus Panthera leo Acinonyx jubatus Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	LEOPARD LION CHEETAH CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS(END ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	RARELY EXTINCT ABUNDANTLY RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Panthera leo Acinonyx jubatus Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	LION CHEETAH CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	AMBIGUOUS(END ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	EXTINCT ABUNDANTLY RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Acinonyx jubatus Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	CHEETAH CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	ABUNDANTLY RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Civettictis civetta Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	CIVET SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE - SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	RARELY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Genetta maculata Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	SMALL-SPOTTED GENET SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	RARE? & SUPERFICIAL SECURE – SP (taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Galarella sanguineus Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	SLENDER MONGOOSE DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	(taxonomy) SECURE SECURE SECURE	ABUNDANTLY ABUNDANTLY
Helogale parvula Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	DWARF MONGOOSE BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	SECURE SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	BANDED MONGOOSE YELLOW MONGOOSE	SECURE	
Mungos mungo Cynictis penicillata	YELLOW MONGOOSE		
Cynictis penicillata		SECURE	<u> </u>
			ABUNDANTLY
JUGIG OI JUGIG	J. JIIIDIIIIKEIVI	SECURE? &	
		SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Parahyaena brunnea	BROWN HYAENA	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	OCCASIONALLY
Proteles cristatus	AARDWOLF	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Canis mesomelas	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lycaon pictus	WILD DOG	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Otocyon megalotis	BAT-EARED FOX	ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL- SP (taxonomy)	RARELY
Vulpes chama	CAPE FOX	ENDANGERED?	RARELY
<u>'</u>	STRIPED POLECAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
•	HONEY BADGER	SECURE	RARELY
·	AFRICAN STRIPED WEASEL	AMBIGUOUS(RAR E?)	RARELY
Manis temminckii	SAVANNA PANGOLIN	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
Phacochoerus africanus	SOUTHERN WARTHOG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Giraffa camelopardalis	GIRAFFE	ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Alcelaphus buselaphus	RED HARTEBEEST	SECURE ?	ABUNDANTLY
Antidorcas marsupialis	SPRINGBOK	SECURE	
Connochaetes taurinus	BLUE WILDEBEEST	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Hippotragus equinus	ROAN	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Madoqua damarensis	DAMARA DIK-DIK	INADEQUATELY KNOWN	RARELY
Oryx gazella	GEMSBOK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Raphicerus campestris	STEENBOK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Sylvicapra grimmia	COMMON DUIKER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Syncerus caffer	BUFFALO	INSUFFFICIENTLY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
	ELAND	INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	GREATER KUDU	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY



Equus burchelli	PLAINS ZEBRA	INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Ceratotherium simum	WHITE RHINOCEROS	EXTINCT & REINTRODUCED (non topotypical stock)	EXTINCT
Diceros bicornis	BLACK RHINOCEROS	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Loxodonta africana	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
Orycteropus afer	AARDVARK	SECURE ?	ABUNDANTLY
Elephantulus intufi	BUSHVELD SENGI	ENDEMIC AND SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

Reptile species which are likely to occur within the exploration area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Pelomedusa subrufa	HELMETED TERRAPIN	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Geochelone pardalis	LEOPARD TORTOISE	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Psammobates oculiferus	KALAHARI TORTOISE	ENDANGERED	ABUNDANTLY
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	NAMIBIAN DWARF GECKO	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Colopus wahlbergii	KALAHARI GROUND GECKO	SECURE	RARELY
Pachydactylus turneri	TROPICAL BUTTON-SCALE GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Pachydactylus capensis	CAPE GECKO	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Pachydactylus punctatus	SPECKLED GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Ptenopus garrulus	COMMON BARKING GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Agama aculeata	COMMON GROUND AGAMA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Chamaeleo dilepis	FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Acontias occidentalis	WESTERN LEGLESS SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lygosoma sundevalli	COMMON WRITHING SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis capensis	CAPE SKINK	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Trachylepis punctulata	EASTERN VARIEGATED SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis wahlbergii	WAHLBERG'S STRIPED SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis varia	COMMON VARIABLE SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Heliobolis lugubris	BUSHVELD LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis capensis	CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis squamulosa	COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Nucras holubi	HOLUB'S SANDVELD LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Nucras intertexta	SPOTTED SANDVELD LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	OCELLATED SAND LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Pedioplanis namaquensis	NAMAQUA SAND LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Gerrhosaurus auritus	KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus	BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Varanus albigularis	VELD LEGUAAN (MONITOR)	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Dalophia pistillum	BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD	SECURE ?	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis anchietae	ANGOLAN SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis infuscata	DUSKY SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis leonhardi	KALAHARI SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis mauricei	SLENDER SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Zygaspis quadrifrons	KALAHARI ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Leptotyphlops labialis	DAMARA WORM SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	MARGINALLY
Leptotyphlops scutifrons	PETERS= WORM SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	SCHLEGEL'S BLIND SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops boylei	KALAHARI BLIND SNAKE	SECURE	RARELY



Python natalensis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN	ENDANGERED &	
Fython hatalensis	PYTHON	SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
Amblyodipsas polylepis	COMMON PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN; RARE?	RARELY
Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata	KALAHARI PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Aparallactus capensis	CAPE CENTIPEDE EATER	INADEQUETLY KNOWN ; RARE?	RARELY
Atractaspis bibronii	SOUTHERN STILLETO SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus bicolor	VARIABLE QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus mechowii	ELONGATED QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
Dasypeltis scabra	RHOMBIC EGG EATER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Dispholidus typus	BOOMSLANG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lamprophis fuliginosus	BROWN HOUSE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Lycophidion capense	CAPE WOLF SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Mehelya capensis	CAPE FILE SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Mehelya nyassae	BLACK FILE SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
Mehelya vernayi	ANGOLAN FILE SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus angolensis	ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus semivariegatus	SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Prosymna angolensis	ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOUT	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Prosymna bivittata	TWIN-STRIPED SHOVELSNOUT	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Psammophis angolensis	DWARF WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis jallae	JALLA'S SAND SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
Psammophis leopardinus	LEOPARD WHIP SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophis mossambicus	OLIVE WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis notostictus	KAROO WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
Psammophis subtaeniatus	WESTERN STRIPED-BELLIED SAND SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trigrammus	WESTERN WHIP SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trinasalis	KALAHARI SAND SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	STRIPED SKAAPSTEKER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Pseudaspis cana	MOLE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Telescopus semiannulatus	SOUTHERN TIGER SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Thelotornis capensis	VINE SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps lubricus	CORAL SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps scutatus	SHIELD-NOSE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Dendroaspis polylepis	BLACK MAMBA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Elapsoidea semiannulata	ANGOLA GARTER SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Elapsoidea sundevallii	KALAHARI GARTER SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Naja anchietae	ANGOLAN COBRA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Naja mossambica	MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA	SECURE	RARELY
Naja nigricincta	ZEBRA SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
Bitis caudalis	HORNED ADDER	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
Bitis arietans	PUFF ADDER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

Bird species which are likely to occur within the project area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Accipiter badius	Little Banded Goshawk	Secure
Accipiter ovampensis	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Secure
Actophilornis africanus	African Jacana	Secure
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosyfaced Lovebird	Secure
Anastomus lamelligerus	Openbilled Stork	Secure
Anthus cinnamomeus	Richard's Pipit	Secure
Apus affinis	Little Swift	Secure
Apus apus	European Swift	Secure



Apus melba Aquila nipalensis Aquila rapax Aquila wahlbergi Ardeotis kori Batis molitor Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus Calendulauda sabota	Alpine Swift Steppe Eagle Tawny Eagle Wahlberg's Eagle Kori Bustard Chinspot Batis Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop Steppe Buzzard	Secure Secure Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure
Aquila rapax Aquila wahlbergi Ardeotis kori Batis molitor Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Tawny Eagle Wahlberg's Eagle Kori Bustard Chinspot Batis Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure
Aquila wahlbergi Ardeotis kori Batis molitor Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Wahlberg's Eagle Kori Bustard Chinspot Batis Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	Secure Secure Secure
Ardeotis kori Batis molitor Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Kori Bustard Chinspot Batis Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	Secure Secure Secure
Batis molitor Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Chinspot Batis Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	Secure Secure
Batis pririt Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Pririt Batis Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	Secure
Bubalornis niger Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Redbilled Buffalo Weaver Spotted Dikkop	
Burhinus capensis Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	Spotted Dikkop	Coouro
Buteo buteo Calamonastes fasciolatus	<u> </u>	Secure
Calamonastes fasciolatus	Stenne Buzzard	Secure
		Secure -
Calandulauda sahata	Barred Warbler	Secure
<i>บลเษทนนเลนนิส ริสมิบิเลี</i>	Sabota Lark	Secure
Camaroptera brevicaudata	Greybacked Camaroptera	Secure
Caprimulgus pectoralis	Fierynecked Nightjar	Secure
Caprimulgus rufigena	Rufouscheeked Nightjar	Secure
Ceryle rudis	Pied Kingfisher	Secure
Chrysococcyx caprius	Diederik Cuckoo	Secure
Chrysococcyx klaas	Klaas's Cuckoo	Secure
Ciconia abdimii	Abdim's Stork	Secure
Cinnyris mariquensis	Marico Sunbird	Secure
Circaetus pectoralis	Blackbreasted Snake Eagle	Secure
Cisticola chiniana	Rattling Cisticola	Secure
Cisticola rufilatus	Tinkling Cisticola	Secure
Clamator glandarius	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Secure
Coracias caudata	Lilacbreasted Roller	Secure
Coracias garrulus	European Roller	Secure -
Coracias naevia	Purple Roller	Secure
Corvinella melanoleuca	Longtailed Shrike	Secure
Corvus capensis	Black Crow	Secure
Corythaixoides concolor	Grey Lourie	Secure
Creatophora cinerea	Wattled Starling	Secure
Crithagra flaviventris	Yellow Canary	Secure
Cuculus clamosus	Black Cuckoo	Secure
Cuculus gularis	African Cuckoo	Secure
Cursorius temminckii	Temminck's Courser	Secure
Cypsiurus parvus	Palm Swift	Secure
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	Secure -
Dicrurus adsimilis	Forktailed Drongo	Secure
Elanus caeruleus	Blackshouldered Kite	Secure
Emberiza flaviventris	Goldenbreasted Bunting	Secure
Emberiza tahapisis	Rock Bunting	Secure
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellowbellied Eremomela	Secure
Eremopterix verticalis	Greybacked Finchlark	Secure
Erythropygia leucophrys	Whitebrowed Robin	Secure
Erythropygia paena	Kalahari Robin	Secure
Estrilda erythronotos	Blackcheeked Waxbill	Secure
Eupodotis afraoides	Whitequilled Korhaan	Secure
Eupodotis ruficrista	Redcrested Korhaan	Secure
Eurocephalus anguitimens	Whitecrowned Shrike	Secure
Falco biarmicus	Lanner Falcon	Secure
Falco chicquera	Rednecked Falcon	Secure
Falco subbuteo	Hobby Falcon	Secure -
Falco tinnunculus	Rock Kestrel	Secure -
Falco vespertinus	Western Redfooted Kestrel	Secure
Francolinus adspersus	Redbilled Francolin	Secure
Francolinus sephaena	Crested Francolin	
Francolinus sepriaeria Francolinus swainsonii		Secure
	Swainson's Francolin	Secure
Gallinago nigripennis	Ethiopian Snipe	Secure Near Threatened
Gyps africanus	Whitebacked Vulture	
Hieraaetus pennatus Hirundo abyssinica	Booted Eagle Lesser Striped Swallow	Endangered Secure



Llimundo qualillata	Creater Stringed Swellow	L Coouro
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow Rock Martin	Secure Secure
Hirundo fuligula Hirundo rustica	European Swallow	Secure -
Hirundo rustica Hirundo semirufa	Redbreasted Swallow	Secure -
Lamprotornis australis	Burchell's Starling	Secure
Lamprotornis nitens	Glossy Starling	Secure
Laniarius atrococcineus	Crimsonbreasted Shrike	Secure
Lanius collaris	Fiscal Shrike	Secure
Lanius collurio	Redbacked Shrike	Secure -
Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike	Secure -
Melaenornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	Secure
Melaenornis mariquensis	Marico Flycatcher	Secure
Melierax canorus	Pale Chanting Goshawk	Secure
Merops apiaster	European Bee-Eater	Secure -
Merops hirundineus	Swallowtailed Bee-Eater	Secure
Micronisus gabar	Gabar Goshawk	Secure
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	Secure -
Milvus parasitus	Yellowbilled Kite	Secure
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	Secure
Monticola brevipes	Shorttoed Rock Thrush	Secure
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	Secure -
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	Secure
Nectarinia rusca Nectarinia talatala	Whitebellied Sunbird	Secure
Nilaus afer	Brubru	Secure
Numida meleagris	Helmeted Guineafowl	Secure
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	Secure
Onychognathus nabouroup	Palewinged Starling	Secure
Parisoma subcaeruleum	Titbabbler	Secure
Parus cinerascens	Ashy Tit	Secure
Passer diffusus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Secure
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	Secure
Plocepasser mahali	Whitebrowed Sparrowweaver	Secure
	Masked Weaver	
Ploceus velatus	i waskeu weaver	I Secure
Ploceus velatus Polemaetus bellicosus		Secure Endangered
Polemaetus bellicosus	Martial Eagle	Endangered
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia	Endangered Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush	Endangered Secure Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia	Endangered Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse	Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse	Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul	Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea	Endangered Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Sylvietta rufescens	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus Tockus erythrorhynchus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus Tockus erythrorhynchus Tockus nasutus Torgos tracheliotus	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill Grey Hornbill Lappetfaced Vulture	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus Tockus erythrorhynchus Tockus leucomelas Torgos tracheliotus Tricholaema leucomelas	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill Grey Hornbill Lappetfaced Vulture Pied Barbet	Endangered Secure Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus Tockus erythrorhynchus Tockus leucomelas Tockus nasutus Tricholaema leucomelas Turdoides bicolor	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill Grey Hornbill Lappetfaced Vulture	Endangered Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus Polihierax semitorquatus Prinia flavicans Psophocichla litsitsirupa Pterocles bicinctus Pterocles namaqua Pycnonotus nigricans Pytilia melba Quelea quelea Rhinopomastus cyanomelas Rhinoptilus chalcopterus Scopus umbretta Serinus atrogularis Smutsornis africanus Sporopipes squamifrons Streptopelia capicola Streptopelia senegalensis Struthio camelus Sylvietta rufescens Tchagra australis Terathopius ecaudatus Thripias namaquus Tockus erythrorhynchus Tockus leucomelas Torgos tracheliotus Tricholaema leucomelas	Martial Eagle Pygmy Falcon Blackchested Prinia Groundscraper Thrush Doublebanded Sandgrouse Namaqua Sandgrouse Redeyed Bulbul Melba Finch Redbilled Quelea Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe Bronzewinged Courser Hamerkop Blackthroated Canary Doublebanded Courser Scalyfeathered Finch Cape Turtle Dove Laughing Dove Ostrich Longbilled Crombec Threestreaked Tchagra Bateleur Bearded Woodpecker Redbilled Hornbill Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill Grey Hornbill Lappetfaced Vulture Pied Barbet	Endangered Secure Secure



Upupa epops	Hoopoe	Secure
Uraeginthus angolensis	Blue Waxbill	Secure
Uraeginthus granatinus	Violeteared Waxbill	Secure
Urocolius indicus	Redfaced Mousebird	Secure
Vanellus armatus	Blacksmith Plover	Secure
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Plover	Secure
Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Plover	Secure
Vidua regia	Shafttailed Whydah	Secure
Zosterops senegalensis	Yellow White-Eye	Secure



Appendix B: Proof of Advertisements, Letters and Notices



Appendix of CV's



CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notices

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT** ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL **EXPLORATION ON EPL 9162**

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).

Location: The license area is located $about 25\,km \,nor thof \,Swakop mund.$ The proponent intends to explore for Uranium. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

Proponent: PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/04/2024. Contact details for registration and further information: Impala Environmental Consulting Mr. S. Andjamba Email: public@impalac.com.

Tel: 0856630598



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998 particulars of which appear below will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: //KHARAS

1. Name and postal address of

applicant,
CHAMAG INVESTMENT CC
REPRESENTED BY CHANÉL DENISE HAUBAB PO BOX 7705, OTJIWARONGO

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates BERLINO NIGHT CLUB 3. Address/Location of premises to

which Application relates: ERF 1511, NOORDHOEK, KEETMANSHOOP

4. Nature and details of application: TRANSFER OF A SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE FROM BERLINO NIGHT CLUB TO CHAMAG INVESTMENT CCT/ANOORDHOEKSPORTS BAR 6. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
KEETMANSHOOP MAGISTRATE

COURT

7. Date on which application will be Lodged: 03 APRIL 2024 Any objection or written submission

in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application

CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF

I, (1) ELIAZEL MARUFU residing 839 JACKIE STREET GREENWELL, WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed a (2) **UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act 1937 to assume TINOTENDA ANNA ELIAZEL AND MARIA TADIWANASHE ELIAZEL for the reasons that (3) IN OTHER LANGUAGES, THE SURNAME MARUFU IS VULGAR/INSULTING, HENCE, AS A RESULT, THE CHILD IS BEING BULLIED AT SCHOOL. previously bore the name(s) (4)N/A I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) to TINOTENDA ANNA MÀRUÉU ÁND MARIA TADIWANASHE MARUFU to ELIAZEL. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **ELIAZEL** should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 05 MARCH

Notices

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION

ACCOUNT IN THE DECEASED

ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION In terms of section 35 (5) of Act 66 of 1965, notice is hereby given that copies of the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate specified below will be open for inspection for all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specifically stated), from the date specified or from date of publication hereof, which ever may be the later, and at the offices of the Master of the High Court. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master's concerned during the specific period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts. Registered number of estate E 43/2023 WINDHOEK Surname: IITHEMBU

Christian Names: PENDAPALA Identity number: 76032010074 Marital Status: Married, male to Sandra Sophia Thileny Identity number 78061010437 Last Address

Erf No. 2119 Ombili Windhoek, Khomas Region Estate nr: E 43/2023 Address of Executor or Authorized

YAHWEH-NISSI TRUST P.O. Box 1214, Windhoek Ref: I. Koujo ikoujo@yahoo.com Cell phone No: 0812066707

Notice of publication in the Government Gazette on:

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY

28 March 2024



INTENTION TO ALIENATE A PORTION X (PART OF DE DUINE ROAD RESERVE) SIUTATED IN HENTIESBAAIR PROPER BY MESSRS GLOBLER HENDRIK JOHANNES

By virtue of Council Resolution CO21/21/O2/2024/01st/2024 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(t) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to allenate a portion X of De Duine road reserve in Hentiesbaai intends to alienate a portion X of De Duine road reserve in Hentiesbaai proper, measuring 1,765 square metres at a cost of N\$ 50.00 p/m, at an estimated purchase price of N\$ 57 200.00 (Fifty-Seven Thousand, Two Hundred Namibian Dollars) by way of private treaty to Messrs Globler Hendrik Johannes for the purpose of establishing modern livium selfof establishing modern luxury self-catering units/ accommodation. Further take note that the locality and

the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert. Chief Executive Officer

P O Box 61, Henties Bay

CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937

NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) FRANCISKU INASIU residing at 9 STREET, WALVIS BAY FLAT NO.7 and carrying on business / employed (2) CHIEF CORRECTIONAL OFFICER AT MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, IMMIGRATION, SAFETY & SECURITY intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume NDEUTAPO (FRANCISCO INASIU) for the reasons that (3) I WANT TO CHANGE MY SURNAME TO NDEUTAPO BECAUSE I AM USING IT AT MY WORKPLACE, GIPF, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DRIVER LICENSE, MEDICAL AID, SO EVERYTHING I AM USING IS TO THE **SURNAME NDEUTAPO.** I previously bore the name(s) (4) FRANCISKU INASIU. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) to N/A. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of FRANCISCO INASIU NDEUTAPO should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT,

18 MARCH 2024

Notices

Rule 7(1) COMBINED SUMMONS IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA (Main Division) Case Number : **HC-MD-CIV-ACT-**

CON-2022/04364
In the matter between:
NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED and PLAINTIFF

CHIU-MIN KUO WANG DEFENDANT To the deputy-sheriff: INFORM CHIU-MIN KUO WANG Female, with Domicillium citandi et executandi ERF 144 OLOF PALME STREET EROS WINDHOEK, WINDHOEK, KHOMAS, Namibia hereafter called the defendant(s) that NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED with Principal Place of Business NEDBANK CAMPUS FREEDOM PLAZAERF8764 CORNER OF FIDEL

CASTRO AND REVEREND MICHAEL SCOTT STREET, WINDHOEK, KHOMAS, Namibia, hereby institutes action against him or her in which action the plaintiff(s) claims the relief and on the grounds set out in the particulars annexed

INFORM the defendant further that if he or she disputes the claim and wishes to defend the action he or she must Within 10 days of the service on

- him or her of this summons file with the registrar of the court at High Court of Namibia (Main Division) notice of his or her intention to defend and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff's legal practitioner, which notice must give an address (not being a post office box or poste restante) referred to in rule 14(3)(b) for the service on the defendant of all notices and documents in the action, but, if the defendant chooses to have further pleadings served on him or her by way of electronic means, such electronic address must be provided to the plaintiff
- in the notice of defence. Simultaneously with the delivery of the notice of intention to defend, the defendant must deliver the return in terms of rule 6(4), which contains the following information about the defendant:
- "(a) in the case of a natural person. his or her full names, identity number where available and if a Namibian citizen or any other person ordinarily resident in Namibia, his or her physical address and where available, his or her telephone o cellular phone number or both. workplace telephone number facsimile number and personal or workplace email address or both;
- both; in the case of a close corporation, its name and registration number, postal address andregistered office referred to in section 25 of the Close Corporations Act 1988 (Act No. 26 of 1988) and the particulars referred to in paragraph (a) of at least one member or officer as defined in that Act and the particulars referred to in paragraph (a) of its accounting officer defined in that Act and the particulars referred to in paragraph (a) of its accounting officer appointed in terms of section 59 of that Act;
- in the case of a company, its name and registered number, postal address and registeredoffice referred to in section 178 of the Companies Act 2004 (Act No. 28 of 2004) and the particulars referred one director and the secretary referred to in section 223 of that Act including all particular referred to in section 223(1) of that Act and in case of the body corporate the particulars referred to in paragraph (b) of section 223(1) of that Act;
- in the case of any other juristic person, the particulars referred to in paragraph (a) of atleast one officer or secretary or a person, by whatever name called, running its affairs; and
- in the case of a trust which is duly authorised to litigate the particulars referred to inparagraph (a) of all trustees and a reference number given by the master to the trust deed registered with the master.
- The particulars provided in terms of item 2 remain binding on the party to which they relate and may be used by the court, or by the other party to effect service of any notice or

document on such party or give

Notices

notice to such party.
As soon as the managing judge has given notice of a case

planning conference in terms of rule 23(1), he or she is required to meet with the plaintiff in order to agree a case plan in terms of rule 23(3) for submission to the managing judge for the exchange of pleadings, and the time within which he or she must deliver his or her plea and counterclaim, if any, will be determined by the court having regard to such plan and if he or she fails to cooperate in submitting such a plan, the court will determine the time within which he or she must deliver his or her plea and counterclaim, if any, and he or she must comply with such

order.
INFORM the defendant further that if he or she fails to file and serve notice of intention to defend judgment as claimed may be given against him or her without further notice to him or her or if, having filed and served such notice, he or she fails to plead, except, make application to strike out or counterclaim, judgment may be given against him or her. And immediately thereafter serve on the defendant a copy of this summons and return it to the registrar with whatsoever you have done thereupon.
DATED at Windhoek on this **07**th **day**

of October 2022.

Elize Mutaleni Angula Elize Mutaleni Angula Legal practitioner for the plaintiff AngulaCo Inc Unit 112, E/F Block C, First Floor Maerua Park, Centaurus Street

Windhoek, Khomas Region Namibia Office Reference Number: DEB1958 Tel: 061-419 500, Fax: 061-419 505

CHIU-MIN KUO WANG ERF144OLOF PALME STREET EROS WINDHOEK, WINDHOEK, KHOMAS, Namibia

Authorize Code: gbMZyi AND TO: Registrar of the High Court Main Division Windhoek, Registrar

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM PLAINTIFF is NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, with registration number 73/04561, a registered commercial bank and public company with limited liability, duly registered as such in terms of the applicable laws with its registered head office and principle place of business situated at Nedbank Campus, FreedomPlaza, Erf 8764, Corner of Fidel Castro and Reverend Michael Scott Street, Windhoek

- Republic of Namibia.

 DEFENDANT is CHIU-MIN JUO WANG, a major female with full legal capacity employed as a medical doctor at the Ministry of Health and Social Services with her domicilium citandi et executandi situate at 389 Duncan Street, Pionerspark, Windhoek, Khomas Region, Republic of Namibia, and with contact details: +264 812204459 and whose full and further particulars are to
- Plaintiff unknown.
 The entire cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court
- During or about 16 March 2011 and at Windhoek, Plaintiff duly represented by Varneah Hartung and Tania De Wet in their capacity as Consultants and Defendant acting in her personal capacity entered into a written home loan agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "agreement"), in terms of which the Plaintiff lent and advanced monies to the Defendant on account number: 13120077028 A copy of the agreement is attached hereto and marked
- The following were the express, alternatively implied, alternatively tacit terms which are material: Plaintiff would lend and advance
- Defendant the amount of N\$2,361,000.00; The loan was repayable in
- 240 monthly instalments in the amount of N\$22,421.68 of each month with effect from the calendar month at the rate of 9.75% per annum reckoned on the daily balance; The monthly instalments will
- include both capital redemption

Notices

being due and payable within 30 days from the date the loan was

- 5.4. Plaintiff would be entitled to apply the amount due and payable first towards interest, then costs and thereafter the balance in accordance with ordinary banking practice;
- A certificate by any manager of Plaintiff, whose authority need not to be proved, shall be **prima** facie evidence of the amount of Defendant indebtedness to Plaintiff, the fact that such indebtedness is due and payable, the prime rate and/or finance charge rate applicable and the date from which finance charges shall be calculated, or any matter relating to the agreement:
- All legal costs as between attorney and his/her own client charges and disbursements and fees of a like nature incurred by Plaintiff in the process of collecting amounts owing and payable in this agreement, or any claim thereunder, shall be for the account of Defendant.
- Plaintiff has complied with all of its obligations in terms of the home loan agreement. Defendant is in breach of her repayment obligations towards
- the Plaintiff in respect of the above loan as she has failed to repay any instalment when same became due and owing since August 2021.
 Defendant is indebted to the Plaintiff in the amount of N\$1,901,651.444 plus interest at prime rate 9.25% per annum as
- from 22 August 2022 until date of final payment as certified in annexure "B" attached hereto. A letter of demand dated 28 A letter of demand dated 28 August 2022, demanding of the outstanding amount, was issued by the Plaintiff to the Defendant and which letter is

attached hereto and marked

As and for security for the due and punctual fulfilment of its obligations to Plaintiff, Defendant passed a first Continuing Mortgage Bond with number: B1587/2011 attached hereto as "D", in favour of Plaintiff over the following property:

<u>Certain:</u> ERF NO. 3645, NO. 29 B ZENOBIA STREET, KLEIN WINDHOEK

Situate:
IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WINDHOEK REGISTRATION DIVISION "K" KHOMAS REGION

Measuring: 692 (SIX NINE TWO) SQUARE **METRES** DEED OF TRANSFER T. 1514/2017 SUBJECT, TO ALL THE CONDITIONS

CONTAINED THEREIN In these circumstances, Plaintiff is entitled to have the bonded property declared executable and to recover the costs of suit

- on an attorney and client scale as per the agreement.
 The immovable property is unknown to the Plaintiff if it is the primary residence of First and Second Defendants.
- In the event that Plaintiff applies for default judgment against First and Second Defendants, Plaintiff shall apply for an order in terms of rule 108(1) (b) declaring the mortgaged property executable. First and Second Defendants or informed to provide reasons to this Honourable Court and judgment creditor within 10 (ten) days of this summons as to why an order declaring the property executable may not be granted. A copy of the Form 24 is attached hereto and marked as "E".
- In the premises, Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for the sum of N\$66,905.63, together with further interest thereon as agreed but demand notwithstanding, Defendant fails and/or neglects to make payment thereof to the Plaintiff. WHEREFORE PLAINTIFF PRAYS

FOR JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DEFENDANT FOR:

- Payment in the amount of N\$66,905.63. Interest thereon at prime rate
- 13.60% per annum as from 21 July 2022 until date of final payment. An order declaring the following
 - immovable property specially

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<u>Certain:</u> ERF NO. 365 TAMARISKIA (EXTENSION 1)

Situate: THE MUNICIPALITY OF SWAKOPMUND REGISTRATION DIVISION "G"

Measuring: 692 (SIX NINE TWO) SQUARE METRES

ERONGO REGION

Held By: DEED OF TRANSFER T. 1514/2017 Costs on an attorney and client scale.

Further and/or alternative relief. DATED at WINDHOEK on this day of OCTOBER 2022.
ANGULACO. INCORPORATED

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF Unit 112 E/F Block C, First Floor Maerua Park, Centaurus Road Windhoek

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR:

FOR:
FOR THE PROPOSED
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON
THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) No. 7807, 7813, 7831, 7837, 7929, 7931 AND 7932 LOCATED IN MARIENTAL

DISTRICT IN THE HARDAP

REGION, NAMIBIA.
Under the Environmental
Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 7807, 7813, 7831, 7837, 7929 7931and 7932 require Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.

The public is notified that applications for ECCs to allow for exploration activities on EPL 7807, 7813, 7831, 7837, 7929, 7931 and 7932 will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. The environmental scoping process will be carried out to identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities and to support the evaluation process for ECCs.

The main target commodity on EPLs: Non-Nuclear Fuel Minerals (i.e., Coal) Proponents: Atuzembi Vejamuavi

Kauejao (EPL 7807), Stanley Kozonguizi (EPL 7813), Margaret Tjimbundu (EPL 7831), Avehe Ovandu Karupa (EPL 7837), Donna-Magdalene Kauna Endjala (EPL 7929), Uatiratjike Kajovi (EPL 7931) and Rudolfine Kajovi (EPL 7932) Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should

be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 15 April 2024. Contact: Excel Dynamic Solutions

Pty Ltd Email: public@edsnamibia.com / iipingea@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530



Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LAYING OPEN FOR INSPECTIONS S 35(5) Notice

In terms of section 35(5) of the Administration of Estates Act 66 of 1965, notice is hereby given that copies of the Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate specified below will lie open for inspection for all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days from the date of publication thereof at the Office of the Master as stated.

Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master concerned during the specific period, the Executors will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts. Master's Ref No: E 1834/2022

Estate Late Ida Elizabeth Cloete ID No: 63091100502 Windhoek Namihia

Nakamhela Attorneys P.O Box 5691, Windhoek Namibia, Tel: 232 155 Fax: 232 210 mcnak@nakamhela-attorneys.com Ref: UN/2050

Notices

Take note that URBAN DYNAMICS
AFRICA TOWN AND REGIONAL
PLANNERS, on behalf of our client
intends to apply to the City of Windhook
and the Ministry of Urban and Rural
Development for the:

• REZONING OF ERF 7265,
UUENCRON STREET, WINDHOEK
FROM "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL"
WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900M2 TO
'OFFICE" WITH A BULK OF 0.4;

• CONSENT USE FOR BUSINESS
BUILDINGS ON ERF 7265,
WINDHOEK; AND:

• LEASE OF MUNICIPAL LAND ON
A LONG-TERM BASIS FOR PARKING
PURPOSES ADJACENT TO ERF 7265,
WINDHOEK; AND:

• LEASE OF MUNICIPAL LAND ON
A LONG-TERM BASIS FOR PARKING
WINDHOEK, UUENCRON STREET
Erf 7265, WINDHOEK, JOSE OF MUNICIPAL LAND ON
A LONG-TERM BASIS FOR PARKING
WINDHOEK, JUENCRON STREET
Erf 7265, WINDHOEK, JUENCRON STREET
Erf 7265, WINDHOEK, JUENCRON STREET
FOR THE STREET
F

Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek. Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days after the appearance of this notice. The last day for objections will be Thursday, 18" April 2024, APPUCANT: Urban Dynamics Africa PO Box 20837 Windhoek Tel: 061 240300 Windhoek
Tel: 061 240300
Fax: 061 240309
Email: collin@udanam.com
info@udanam.com
The Chief Executive Officer
City of Windhoek
PO Box59, Windhoek, Namibia

USBAN DYNAMICS

REZONING OF ERF 9, VON GOLD AMMER STREET, PIONIER SPARK FROM 'RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1 DWELLING PER 900M²; AND SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISION OF ERF 9, PIONIERSPARK INTO PORTION A, BAND THE REMAINDER DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owners of Erf 9, Pionierspark, in terms of the stipulations of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

Board for: • Rezoning of Erf 9, Von Goldammer Street, Pionierspark from 'Residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'Residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 500m²: and 500m2; and

 Subsequent Subdivision of Erf 9, Pionierspark into Portion A, B, and Plonierspark into Portion A, B, and the Remainder
Erf 9 is located in Von Goldammer
Street, Plonierspark, one of the older suburbs of Windhoek. The suburb is in located southeast of Olympia.

southwest Eros and northwest of Academia, which contributes to the overall accessibility of the suburb Erf 9 is 1966m² in extent and zoned residential with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m². It is the intention of the client to rezone the erf to 'residential with a density of 1 dwelling per 500m² in order to effectively subdivide the in order to effectively subdivide the erf into Portions A, B and Remainder. The locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Arry person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is 17 April 2024). Should you require additional information you are welcome to contact our office.

Applicant:

DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
PO Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Emall: planner2@dutoitplan.com



LASSIFIF

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notice

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor

Licensing Committee, Region: OSHANA 1. Name and postal address of applicant, PAULUS S. KILLIAN PO BOX 1541, ONDANGWA

Name of business or propos business to which APPLICANT RELATES OMULUNGA BAR
Address/Location of premises to
which Application relates:
ERF NO. 1256 ONDANGWA
MAIN ROAD

3. Nature and details of application:
LIQUOR LICENSE
4. Clerk of the court with whom
Application will be lodged:
OSHAKATI MAGISTRATE COURT Lodged: 28 MARCH 2024

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: OB MAY 2024 Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in

relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL **EXPLORATION ON EPL 9162**

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

Location: The license area is located about 25 km north of Swakopmund. The proponent intends to explore for Uranium. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

Proponent: PLOSCHAD INVESTMENTS CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/04/2024. Contact details for registration and further information: Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba Email: public@impalac.com, . Tel: 0856630598



NOTICE House Shapumba Erf 644, Auasblick .Three storey dwelling unit

Take notice that the owner, Mr. E S Shapumba, intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the construction of a three-storey dwelling unit on Erf 644 no.11 Morija street, Auasblick

The proposed construction will allow unit on Erf 644. Should this application be

successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be 4.

The owner's current intentions are to use Erf 644 for the following activity: Dwelling

Further take notice that the plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning noticeboard in the Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objection is 01 May 2024. Dated at Windhoek this

04 April, 2024 **Mutua Scriba Architects** Unit 5, 18 Liliencron Street Eros Park, Windhoek, Namibia **Notice**

Notice

Notice

order in the Following terms:

Notice

Motion Court Roll Set Down: FRIDAY, 19th OF APRIL 2024 at 10h00

Case No.: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/01620 IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

(Main Division – Windhoek)
In the matter between:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED

APPLICANT and

ANTHEA CAROLA JAUNITA MICHELLE KLEIN

RESPONDENT

NOTICE OF MOTION IN TERMS OF RULE 108 (1)(b)

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT the abovenamed Applicant intends to

make an application to the above Honourable Court on Friday, **19**° of **APRIL 2024**, at **10H00** or soon after as the matter may be heard for an

A unit consisting of-a) Section No.20 as shown and more fully described on Sectional

Plan No. SS55/2019 in the development scheme known as VILHO ELIAS VILLA ESTATE, in resepct of the land and building or buildings, situate at

ERF NO.60 OSONA VILLAGE, IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF OKAHANDJA

REGISTRATION DIVISION "J", OTJOZONDJUPA Region, of which the floor

area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 101 (ONE HUNDRED AND ONE) square metres in extent; and

b) An Undivided share in the common property in the development scheme, apportioned to that section in accordance with the participation

SUBJECT to the conditions contained therein and specifically the right to extend the aforesaid Development Scheme with further buildings.

THE FIGURE THAT THE ARTICLE THAT THE ARTICLE AND VAN WYK will be used in support of this application.

TO: THE REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, WINDHOEK

UNIT 60-20, OSONA VILLAGE, OKAHANDJA

(TO BE SERVED VIA THE NEWS PAPERS)

Has the relevant working experience(at least 10 years).good experience will be preferred.

Possesses the necessary qualifications for the applied position

Good communication and inter-person skills Be able and willing to work under pressure, be positive and optimistic.

Perform a technical, organizational and supervisory role on construction project Day to day management of the site, liaise with any consultants, subcontractors, supervisors, labor force and relevant person on side, oversea qualify control and health and safety matters on site. Atleast 10 years experience in construction.

Perform a technical, organizational and supervisory role on construction project, setting out and leveling and surveying the site Day to day management

of the site, support senior engineer work in side investigation, check plans

drawings and quantities ,supervising and monitoring the daily activities on site, liaise with any consultants subcontractors, supervisors, labor force and other relevant person on site, oversee qualify control and health and safety

Perform a technical, organizational and supervisory role on construction

projects in relevant works(Plumbing& drainage). Day to day Managemen

of the site, include site investigation, check plans, drawings and quantities, supervising and monitoring the daily activities on site, liaise with any consultants, subcontractors, supervisors, labor force and relevant person on

site, oversee qualify control and heath and safety matters on site make up

Have experience in white form contract specifications preferred

CHINA JIANGXI INTERNATIONAL (NAMIBIA) (PTY) LTD

THE RESPONDENT, ANTHEA CJ M KLEIN UNIT 60-20, OSONA VILLAGE, OKAHANDJA

(TO BE SERVED VIA THE NEWS PAPERS)
: ANY LESSEE / TENANT

qouta as endorsed on that Sectional Plan. HELD under Deed of Transfer ST1315/2019 and

Cost of this application, only if opposed. Further and/or alternative relief.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS OF THE APPLICANT

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Namibian citizenship/permanent residence permit

With national Diploma Higher qualification

ANGULA CO INCORPORATED

11 SCHUSTER STREET

Ref: **DEB1862/EPH**

65-76

Fluent in English

Can work in any place in Namibia

SITE ENGINEER/CIVIL ENGINEER:

Relevant qualifications/certificate; Minimum 7 years experience

AND:

Dated at WINDHOEK on this 19th day of MARCH 2024.

1. An order declaring the following property specially executable

Offered

Employment

Employment

Offered

DREAM-LAND INVESTMENT CC

REG NO.CC/2006/1376



TEL/FAX.00264-61-256122

VACANCIES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Namibian citizenship/Valid residence permit With national Diploma Higher qualification
- Fluent in English
- Has the relevant working experience (at least 6 years).good experience will be preferred.
- Possesses the necessary qualifications for the applied position
- Can work in any place in Namibia
- Good communication and inter-personal skills
- Be able and willing to work under pressure, be positive and optimistic.

Highly proficient in both English, Chinese Korean languages (Spoken, written and reading) REOUIREMENT:

Certificate and Minimum 3 years experience

STOCK CONTROL MANAGEMENT

Responsible for ensuring purchases do not exceed budget and maintain purchase and pricing reports.

- Relevant qualification/certificate Around 7 years of experience in building service
- Able to work with Yongyou System and languages capacity
- Stock control Materials
- Strong verbal and written skills and ability to convey complex information in a way that others can readily follow
- Knowledge in import and export

 Perform a technical, organizational and supervisory role on mining project, setting out and leveling and surveying the site Day to day management of the site, support senior engineer work in side investigation, check plans, drawings and quantities, supervising and monitoring the daily activities on site, liaise with any consultants subcontractors, supervisors, labor force and other relevant person on site, oversee qualify control and health and safety matters on site

REQUIREMENTS:

Relevant qualifications/certificate;

Minimum 8 years experience

EXPLOITATION ENGINEER

- Provide leadership for the creation and development plans and strategies to coordinate sustaining strategic capital projects through all phases of execution.
- To coordinate projects through a multidisciplinary engineering
- Develop project plans, schedules and ensure that the projects meet the objectives of the company.
- To align the company guidelines through the implementation of project procedures and workflow.
- To conduct a risk analysis at the appropriate stages of the project
- and lessons learned.

REQUIREMENTS

- B.Sc. in Engineering Minimum of 7 years experience in mechanical operations Experience in export and economic evaluations
- Strong knowledge of thermal reservoir production and
- development strategies. Exposure to field operations in an asset
- Strong work ethics
- Good communication, team leadership and organizational skills.
- Proficient in the use of cost control, office applications and
- Interested parties are required to send their CVs to the following email

E-mail: tangi@dreamlandinvestment.com **CLOSING DATE: 12 APRIL 2024**

Tinseng Furniture and Building Material

FACTORY MANAGER

- * Majored in business management / trading, bachelor's degree of management 4 years of working experience
- in furniture manufacturing industry Extensive experience in
- manufacturing plans, scheduling of work. management of orders and sales:
- Well communication skills and computer skills
 - Fluency at both Chinese and English as working languages Closing date:

07 April 2024 Please send CV to email: 442897849@qq.com

VACANCY:

Danette Bruns Architect seeking highly skilled Architect.

Requirements:

Min. 10 years of professional experience. Proficiency in Revit and

- Archicad, own Archicad license.
- Residing in Walvis Bay.

Applications to include detailed resume, portfolio, and relevant certifications Interested candidates to submit their applications to danette@bruns.com.na



IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA (Main Division - Windhoek) CASE NO.: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/01620

In the matter between: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED **APPLICANT** and

ANTHEA CAROLA JAUNITA MICHELLE KLEIN RESPONDENT AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF RULE 108(1)(B) APPLICATION

I, the undersigned GILLIAN ANN VAN WYK

do hereby make oath and say that:

- I am a major female person employed as Manager: Legal Collections and Recoveries One Legal Department at First National Bank of Namibia Limited with its principal business situated at 130 @
- Parkside, Independence Avenue, Windhoek, Republic of Namibia I am duly authorised by the Applicant to depose to this affidavit and to bring this application in terms of rule 108(1)(b) on behalf of the Applicant. The content hereof falls within my personal knowledge unless the context indicates otherwise or the contrary appears therefrom and same being both true and correct.
- Where I make legal submissions, I do so on the advice of the Applicant's representatives of record.
- The parties are as set out in the summons and particulars of claim.
- the immovable property as set out in the notice of motion specially executable. The Respondent is indebted to the Applicant in the amounts as set out in the Judgment of this Honourable Court dated 27 June 2022. I refer to the particulars of claim and confirm the

Applicant's cause of action as set out therein. I, therefore, seek

The purpose of this application is to seek an order declaring

- to incorporate the claim set out in the particulars of claim into these proceedings. The relevant circumstances as contemplated in Rule 108(2)(c)
- of the Rules of this Honourable Court are that: The Respondent utilised the monies advanced to them to acquire immovable property forming the subject matter of this
- application.
- The indebtedness of the Respondent is substantial. The Respondent is in arrears with her Home Loan Account.
- Consequent to obtaining default judgment, the Registrar of this Honourable Court issued a Writ of Execution on 6 September 2022. A copy is of the Writ is attached hereto and marked as "D' On 16 November 2022, the Writ of Execution was executed on
- the lessee, Mr. Joseph Jerome. No disposable property was pointed out or could be found after a diligent search at the Respondent's address. I respectfully refer this Honourable Court to the copy of the **nulla bona** return issued by the Deputy Sheriff marked as "E".
- By virtue of the aforegoing, no other reasonable means exist in which the Applicant can recover the outstanding balance due to
- The Applicant has a substantive right to execute against the immovable property hypothecated by virtue of the Bond
- On 23 February 2024, the Form 24 Notice in terms of Rule 108(2) (a) was served by way of substituted service through publication in the Namibian newspaper and the New Era newspaper. A copy of the said Notice in terms of Rule 108 (2)(a) and tear sheets are
- Therefore, the Applicant humbly prays that the order as prayed

GILLIAN ANN VAN WYK

I hereby certify that the Deponent has acknowledged that she knows and understands the contents of this declaration; that she does not have any objection to taking the prescribed oath and that she considers same to be binding on her conscience. I have thereafter administered the oath by causing the Deponent to utter the following

words: 'I swear that the contents of this declaration are true, so help me God", where after the Deponent signed this declaration in my presence at WINDHOEK, on this day of MARCH 2024 I thereafter signed this certificate and this declaration at the same date and the same place in the presence of the Deponent. In administering the oath, I complied with the regulations contained in the Government Notice No.'s R1258, R1648 and R1428 dated 21 July 1972, 19 August 1977 and 11 July 1980 respectively."

FULL NAMES: CAPACITY: ADDRESS:

New



it by the Respondent. executed in its favour.

- attached hereto and marked as "F" and "G"
- for in the notice of motion be granted for the immovable
 - to be declared specially executable.

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

REQUIREMENTS: Around 5 years of experience in building service, building plumbing drainage Familiar with the national public health related codes and its application:

REOUIREMENTS:

CONTRACTOR MANAGER Ensure consistent management of all proposals and contracts. This generally includes oversight of the contract management process, as well as development of specific standards for bidding and submission, contract negotiations and document management. Monitor and record the progress, activities and

relevant contractual issues for all projects, attend the project site meetings

Relevant qualification/certificate,

Relevant qualification/certificate

- Prior work experience in contract management role in construction industry. Proficiency in utilizing and interpreting in white form contract, FIDIC contract and COLTO specifications Familiar with Namibian Construction standards and SANS standards. Ability to systematically analyze complex problems, draw relevant conclusions and implement appropriate solutions

 Strong verbal and written skills and ability to convey complex information
- in a way that others can readily follow. Excellence negotiating and persuasive skill, both in one-on-one and group

Interested parties are required to send their CVs to the following address as soon as possible: P.O.BOX 32248,Windhoek E-mail: hrnamibia@163.com



PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

A passionate environmentalist with 4+ years of field experience in multiple environmental roles. Expertise in Environmental Impacts Assessments, Data Collection & Analysis, Reports Writing, Environmental Laws, Water Managements and Waste Managements. Self-motivated with the skill to develop and foster creative and innovative solutions.

CONTACT

PHONE: 0818861611

EMAIL:

psevelinho@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. Mr Simon Amagulu Supervisor (City of Windhoek) Cell: +264 81 2306398

2. Mr Riaan Oberholzer (Warden at MET Walvisbay)

Tel: 064 205 971 Cell: +264 812971780

Email: Riaan.met@gmail.com

SEVERINUS ANDJAMBA

Environmentalist

EDUCATION

University of Namibia

03/2020

Bachelor of Science in Integrated Environmental Science (Honours)

Negumbo Senior Secondary School

11/2012 NSSC Grade 12

WORK EXPERIENCE

Impala Consulting, Environmental Assessment Practitioner 01/01/2021—Current

Roles: Provide environmental impact assessments (EIA), environmental scoping reports, and environmental management plans (EMPs) for any proposed developments. Compiling BID for different projects and

City of Windhoek, Intern for Water Resources Management

01/11/2022-30/06/2023

engage in public meeting.

Roles: Monitoring boreholes - field data collection and entry for the Geohydrology Unit in the section

Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Intern

03/12/2018-11/01/2019

Role: Law enforcement, patrol of national park, extension work and refuse collection.

Outapi Town Council, Intern

12/12/2017-19/01/2018

Roles: Monitoring the dumping site to ensure safe waste disposal, educate community on solid & liquid waste management, conduct environmental/hygiene inspections, issues fitness certificates to businesses, extension work.

SKILLS

Environmental inspections Water management Environmental impact assessment

Field data collection

Report preparation and presentation

Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya

1. **Proposed Position:** Environmental Coordinator

2. Name of Firm: Impala Environmental Consulting

3. Name of Staff: Ndaluka Amutenya

4. Nationality: Namibian

5. Education: - Bachelor of Technology, Chemical Engineering,

University of South Africa, 2020

- Bachelor of Science, Chemistry Major and Geology Minor,

University of Namibia, 2012

- Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC),

Otjikoto Senior Secondary School, 2008

6. Membership of Professional Associations:

- None

7. Other Training: - None.

8. Countries of Work Experience: Namibia

9.	Languages:		Speaking	Readir	ng	Writing	!
		English Afrikaans Oshiwambo	Excel Excel Excel	lent	Excelle Good Excelle		Excellent Good Excellent

10 Employment Record:

From: 2019 to Present

Employer: Impala Environmental Consulting
Positions held: Environmental Assessment Practioner

From: 2015 to 2018

Employer: Tschudi Copper Mine

Positions held: Chemist

From: 2013 to 2015

Employer: Heat Exchange Products (Water Treatment)

Positions held: Water Treatment Specialist

11. Detailed Tasks Assigned	12. Past Projects Undertaken
Project Local ConsultantClient Liaison	Name of assignment or project: Catchment Management Plan for the swakoppoort dam namibia Year: 2020 Location: Okahandja, Namibia. Client: Namwater

 Water Sampling and Reporting Project Management Project Supervision 	Main project features: Catchment Management Plan for the Swakoppoort Dam. Positions held: Local Consultant Activities performed: Water Sampling, logistics, site inspections and report writing.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Tantalite Mine, Southern Namibia. Year: 2020 Location: Warmbad, Karas Region Client: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd Main project features: Environmental Management Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Participation, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of A Medical Tourism University Hospital In Henties Bay Year: 2020 Location: Henties Bay, Erongo Region Client: Franco Civil Engineeering Cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Marble Mine. Year: 2020 Location: 10 km north of Karibib Client: Sunsand Investments (Pty) Ltd Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71816, 71817, 71818, 71819, 71820, 71821, 71822, 71823, 71824, And 71825. Year: 2020 Location: 40 km northwest of Arandis Client: Rockstar Mining cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.

 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Sand Mining Activities on Mining Claim 72027 Year: 2020 Location: 30 km North of Ongwediva Client: Comitx Investments Group CC Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on EPL 6408 Year: 2020 Location: 5 km south of Karibib Client: Antler Gold Inc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71896-71900 Year: 2020 Location: 15 km north of Karibib Client: Triple Tas Trading cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 7930 Year: 2020 Location: 40 km northwest of Karibib Client: Antler Gold Inc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
Project LeaderClient LiaisonPublic Participation	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on

Penort Writing	Mining Claims 72100, 72101, 72102, 72103, 72104,
 Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	72105 And 72106 Year: 2020 Location: 40 km northeast of Arandis Client: Tala Mining cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 5702 Year: 2020 Location: 30 km South of Kamanjab Client: Emor Mining (Pty) Ltd Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Lodge in the Daures Conservancy Area. Year: 2019 Location: 50-80 km northwest of UIS Client: !U-#Gab Ams Investment cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Eia For the Proposed Establishment of a Service Station on Erf 4121, Khorixas Year: 2019 Location: Khorixas Client: Noabeb's Trading Enterprises cc Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment on dimension stone and industrial mineral quarrying activities on mining claims 71227 and 71228. Year: 2019 Location: 10 km south of Omaruru Client: Hiku Poultry and Trading CC Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment.

	Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on Epl 5818, Central Namibia Year: 2019 Location: 40 km east of Khorixas Client: Gravity Empire Investments (Pty) Ltd Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
 Project Leader Client Liaison Public Participation Report Writing Project Management Project Supervision 	Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on Epl 6374 Year: 2019 Location: 50 km South of Opuwo Client: Nami Geological Techniques (Pty) Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment. Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.