



Photo obtained from Omaruru Game Lodge

***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE OPERATIONS OF OMARURU
GAME LODGE, ERONGO REGION***

2024

App - 240328003125

<p>Project Name:</p>	<p><i>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE OPERATIONS OF OMARURU GAME LODGE, ERONGO REGION</i></p>
<p>The Proponent:</p>	<p>OMARURU GAME LODGE P.O. Box 208 Omaruru</p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Omaruru Game Lodge, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the operations of Omaruru Game Lodge. The lodge is located over three (3) Farm Portions (Consolidated Portion 10 of the Farm Okoronyama No. 41, Portion 9 of Farm Kassandra No. 40 and Portion 10 of Farm Kassandra No. 40), Erongo Region. **Omaruru Game Lodge is in operation since 1995. As The Lodge started before the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) was promulgated it never obtained an Environmental Clearance Certificate. To comply with the stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Clearance must be obtained.**

The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by tourism and farming activities. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Impact on environment	Nature of impact
More efficient and intensive use of land.	Positive for the area and Namibia in general.
Creation of employment and transfer of skills.	Positive as employment is created during operation.
The creation of dust.	Negative as some of the roads will be gravel roads.
There will be an impact on traffic.	Negative as the operations will result in the increase in traffic on the main roads in the area.
The creation of noise.	Low and on par with the noise levels associated with the general operational activities.
Possible impact on cultural/heritage aspects.	No items of archeologic value or graves were observed during the site visit which means the impact will be low. If any items or graves are found during construction, the impact will be high and irreversible.

Impact on fauna and flora.	Game population must be managed to ensure sustainability and to sustain the vegetation.
There might be a possible visual impact.	All infrastructure has been constructed and blends in with the surrounding environment.
Impact on groundwater, surface water and soil.	Water is used for the operations of the lodge and to provide water to the game.
Impact on health and safety.	Low if mitigated during operations.

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Aspect	Impact Type	Significance of impacts Unmitigated	Significance of impacts Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	H	L
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L
Waste Generation	-	M	L
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	M	L
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L
Safety and Security	-	M	L

The impact evaluation criterion of the proposed project:

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (DEAT 2006):		
Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impacts	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring farms, portions or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report.

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan.
3. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the operations of Omaruru Game Lodge, Erongo Region and for the following "listed activities":

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN	Central Area of Namibia
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
SQM	Square Meters

1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Omaruru Game Lodge, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the operations of Omaruru Game Lodge. The lodge is located over three (3) Farm Portions (Consolidated Portion 10 of the Farm Okoronyama No. 41, Portion 9 of Farm Cassandra No. 40 and Portion 10 of Farm Cassandra No. 40), Erongo Region. **Omaruru Game Lodge is in operation since 1995. As The Lodge started before the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) was promulgated, it never obtained an Environmental Clearance Certificate. To comply with the stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Clearance must be obtained.**

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan is required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

The Environmental Impact Assessment below contains information on the proposed project and the surrounding areas, the proposed activities, the applicable legislation to the study conducted, the methodology that was followed, the public consultation that was conducted, and the receiving environment's sensitivity and any potential ecological, environmental, and social impacts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance is required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.

- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, socio economic impact, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. The Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

3. NEED, DESIRABILITY AND MOTIVATION

It is believed that there is a need and desirability for the Lodge.

The **need** is motivated as follows:

Tourism is one of the important sources of income for Namibia and the creation and operation of facilities are important to support the sector. Omaruru Game Lodge is located in the Erongo Region in close proximity of the main road linking the Namibian Coast with the Northern Namibia as well as the Countries located north of Namibia. It is thus a very popular destination for tourists traveling along this route as well as for visitors from Central Namibia for weekend breakaways.

The lodge creates employment in the rural area where employment is scarce. Skills are transferred to unskilled workers as they are trained to work in the tourism industry. Omaruru Game Lodge attract a lot of foreign tourists earning foreign currency for Namibia. The natural resources (vegetation and game) are protected and used as a renewable recourse to the benefit of the owners, workers and general economy of Namibia.

Omaruru Game Lodge is **desirable** for tourism activities due to its central location and accessibility. It is also located in the Erongo Region where a lot of people requires employment. The natural environment is ideally suited for tourism activities due to the nature of the vegetation as well as sustainable sources of underground water. The site has good and safe access.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g., land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.*

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system will be constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for noise, traffic, roads, electricity and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the size of the proposed development. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were constructed will remain and may be visually unpleasing to surroundings.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named items/processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

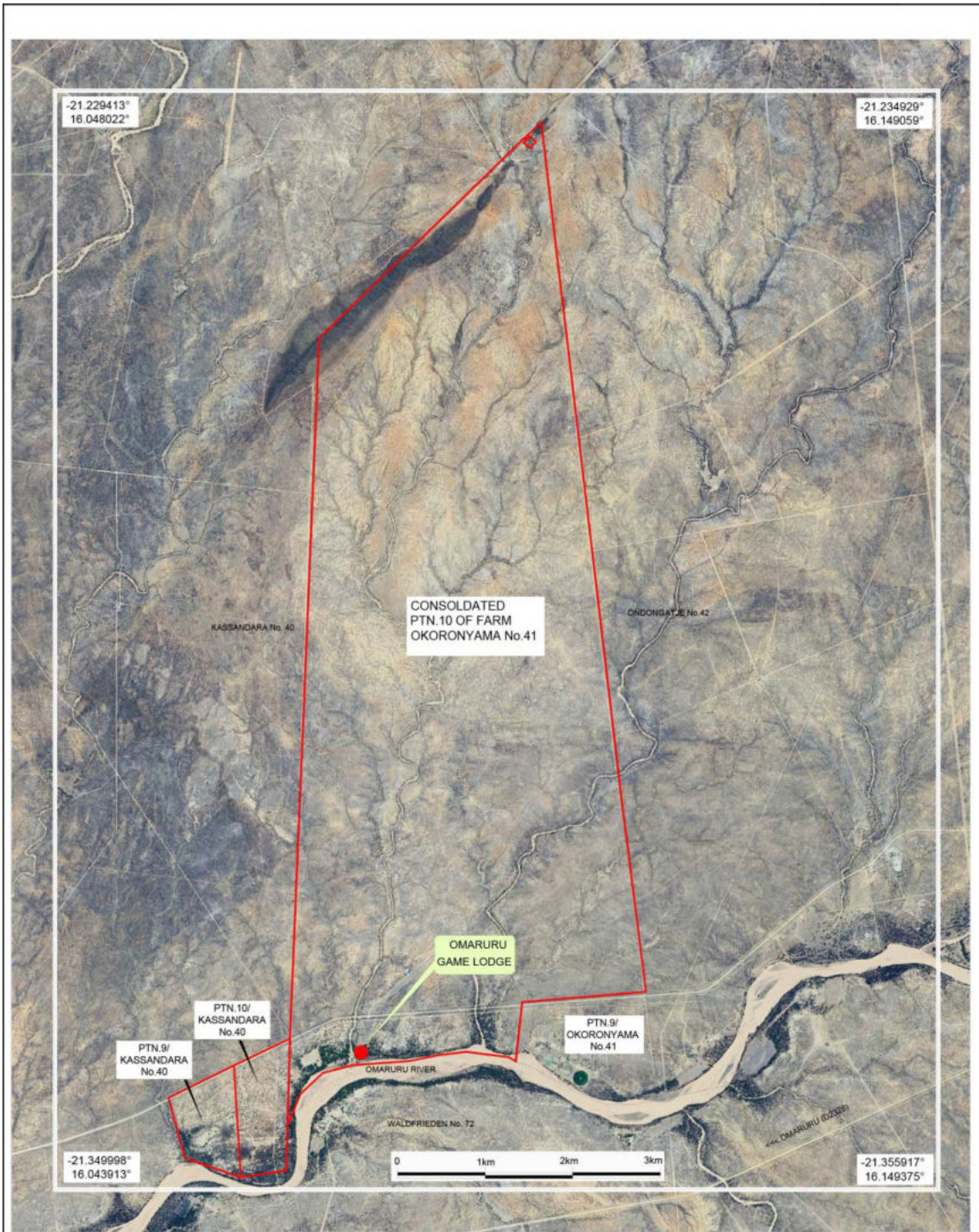
4.1. LODGE INFORMATION

4.1.1. LOCALITY

Omaruru Game Lodge is located on three (3) farm portions namely Consolidated Portion 10 of the Farm Okoronyama No. 41, Portion 9 of Farm Kassandra No. 40 and Portion 10 of Farm Kassandra No. 40, Erongo Region. It is situated on the northern bank of the Omaruru River about 15 km northeast of Omaruru Town. See below *Map* showing the locality of the Lodge:



Figure 1: Map showing locality of Omaruru Game Lodge



LOCALITY PLAN OF OMARURU GAME LODGE - OMARURU, ERONGO REGION

- SITUATED ON:
- Consolidated Portion 10 of the Farm Okoronyama No. 41
 - Portion 9 of Farm Kassandara No. 40
 - Portion 10 of Farm Kassandara No. 40



Plan No. OMARURU DATE: March 2024

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Figure 2: Locality Plan showing the farm on which Omaruru Game Lodge is located

The lodge spans over an area of 3400,0834ha. District Road D 2329 split the lodge area into two distinct areas (game camps) which are fenced in with access control. The smaller game camp which is located between the road in the north and the Omaruru River in the south is ± 500 ha in extent. The large game camp is located north of the small game camp, north of the District Road and is ± 2900 ha in extent. Access to both these camps are controlled and it may only be visited by guided excursions with the game viewing vehicles of the Lodge.

The *Map* below shows the locality of the two game camps:

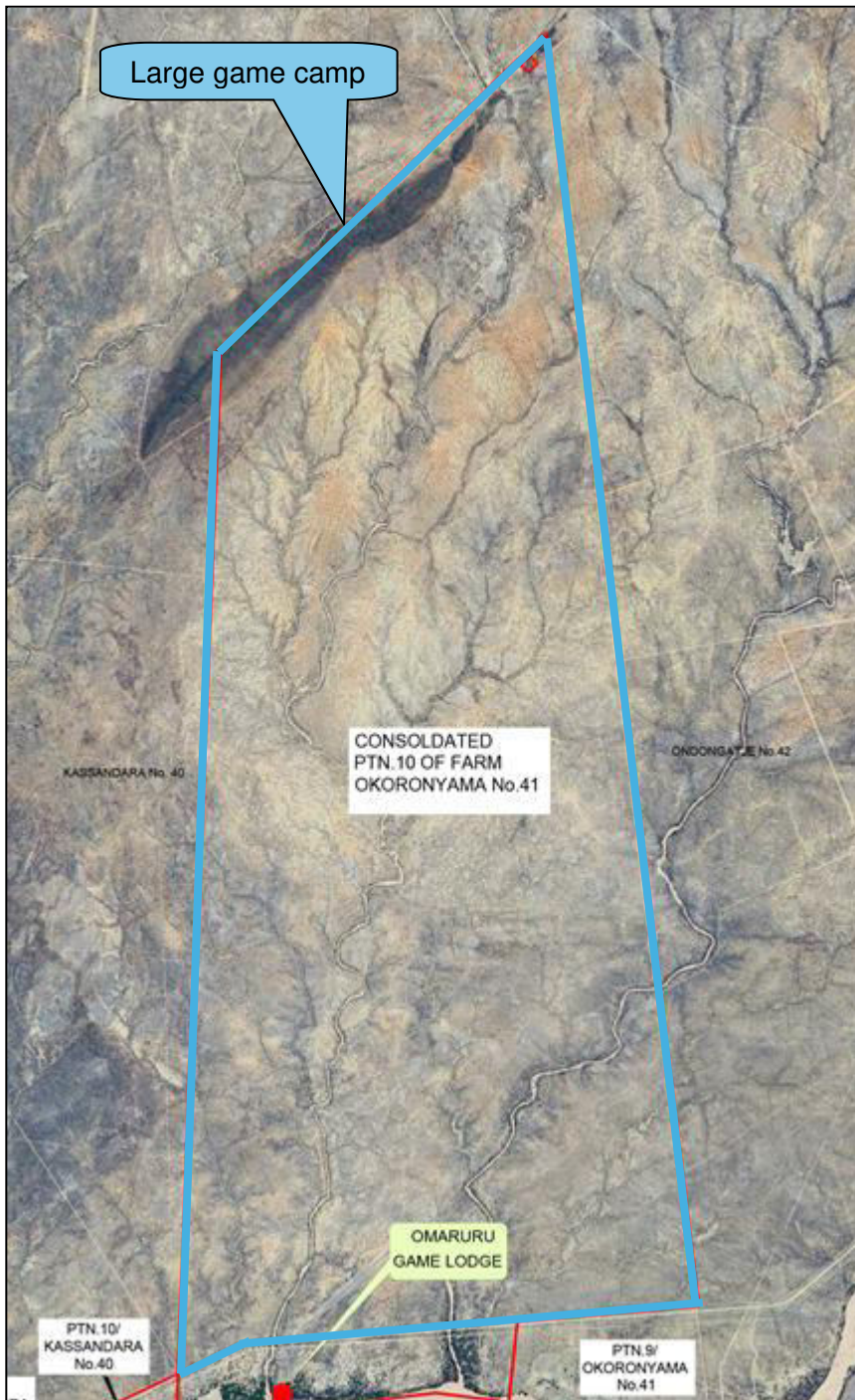


Figure 3: Large game camp

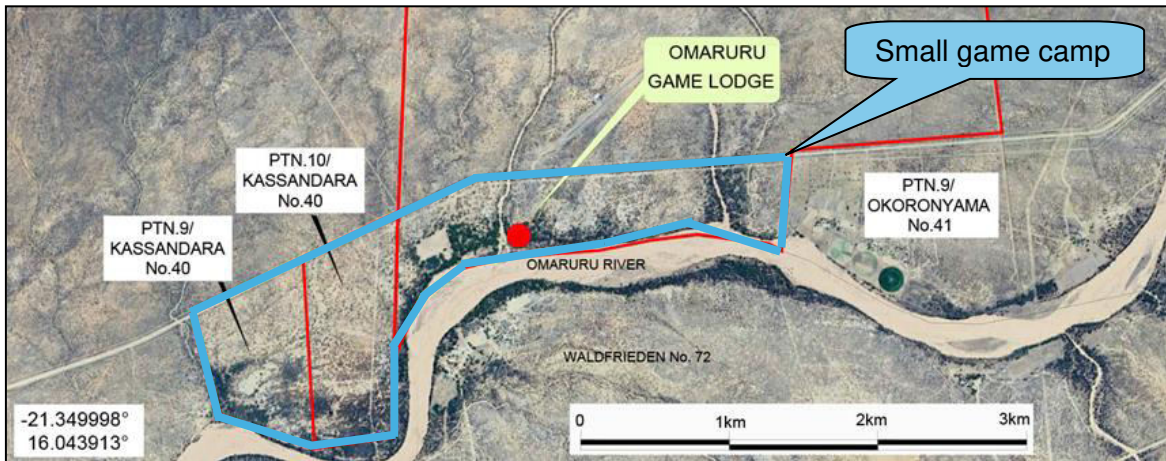


Figure 4: Small game camp

4.1.2. THE LODGE

Omaruru Game Lodge is located in the small camp on the banks of the Omaruru River.

The Lodge has 21 bungalows which are designed in traditional “rondavel” architecture with encompass circular floor plans and thatched roofs with the buildings kept in the muted colours of the landscape. Each bungalow has its own patio where one can enjoy the diverse African wild and birdlife while submerging oneself in the relaxing ambience of the lodge surroundings. The bungalows are situated around the game lodge’s waterhole and are nestled in the shadows of majestic palm and sycamore trees.

The Lodge has a swimming pool area which offers guests a serene oasis of relaxation and rejuvenation.

The facility includes a conference bungalow that can occupy 25-30 people and provides comfortable seating arrangements and is equipped with presentation and communication tools.

The accommodation facilities are supported by a waterhole restaurant which is known for its unique ambience of the restaurant’s patio, from where wildlife and birdlife can be observed. It has an a la carte lunch menu which offers an array of delectable dishes steeped in African and European traditions.



Figure 5: Accommodation facility at Lodge

The Lodge has 31 permanent employees of which is housed in staff accommodation facilities on the Lodge site. The bulk of the staff is from the local community and has been in service by the Lodge for years.

4.1.3. ACTIVITIES

The Lodge offers daily guided game drive activities to explore and observe wildlife in their natural habitat. It is done in an open-air vehicle and traverse through the diverse landscapes of the Omaruru Game Lodge Reserve.

4.1.4. WILDLIFE

The Omaruru Game Lodge has a wide variety of game and birdlife and it offers a unique opportunity to explore and observe wildlife in their natural habitat.

The game in the small camp drink from the big waterhole located in front of the restaurant which can also be observed form the bungalows. These animals are also fed with fodder in this area which supplements the natural grazing in the camp.

The game in the large camp is observed through game drives with open game drive vehicles led by experienced guides which allows the tourists to explore and observe the wildlife in their natural habitat.



Figure 6: Photo at the Lodge (obtained from Omaruru Game Lodge) (1)



Figure 7: Photo at the Lodge (obtained from Omaruru Game Lodge) (2)

5. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The following bulk services are already on site:

5.1.ACCESS

Omaruru Game Lodge take access from an existing gravel road which links the site with Road D2329. This road is tarred and maintained by the proponent.

5.2.WATER SUPPLY/ REQUIREMENTS

There are several boreholes on the farm which provide adequate water for the operations of the lodge.

5.3.ELECTRICITY

Electricity is obtained from Erongo Red's network.

5.4.SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The household sewer generated on the site is connected to a French drain and soak away system.

5.5.STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

The lodge has been constructed in 1995 and it has been placed outside of the flood plain of the Omaruru River as well as surface drainage systems flowing into the Omaruru River.

5.6.SOLID WASTE

The solid waste generated on the site is currently stored onsite in special enclosed containers in an enclosed room which prevents access to scavengers. This waste is then taken to a landfill site on the Lodge Area where it is disposed of in a ditch, burned and covered with soil. The Lodge is busy implementing a more environmentally friendly process whereby the solid waste will be separated into glass, metal, plastic, paper and others, stored separately in an enclosed area to be collected by a specialist registered waste recycler for recycling.

The non-recyclable waste will be transported to the Omaruru landfill site.

5.7.FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent has put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. A specialist Fire Protection Specialist (Bayteck Fire) is contracted to

introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

6. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the portion and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

d) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visit and public participation, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented for the operations of the Lodge. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the operations of the Lodge.

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Omaruru Game Lodge) is accurate. No alternative sites for the proposed project were examined. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed project are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory.” This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

“Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia”. This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as “law of the land”. These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, Omaruru Game Lodge (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a “zero-harm” policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. These need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The Lodge is in operation since 1995. Its infrastructure and activities fit in with the natural environment. It has a proper vegetation (grazing) and game management plan; it employs a number of people (31 permanent employees) from the local community and contribute to the local and national economy.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 1: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:		
Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007)	In accordance with the Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides for the establishment of the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licenses for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licenses; and to provide for incidental matters: the necessary permits and licenses will be obtained.	The Proponent must abide to the Electricity Act.
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill is currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. Part 7	The Proponent must adhere to the Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill.

	states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with subsection (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances. The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.	
Water Resources Management Act	The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.	The Act must be consulted. Fresh water abstraction and waste-water discharge permits should be obtained when required.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992	Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste.	The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances	The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.

	from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.	No removal of protected tree species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be consulted when required.
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Labour Act.

	Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	
Public and Environmental Health Act	The Public and Environmental Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public health in Namibia. The objects of this Act are to: (a) promote public health and wellbeing; (b) prevent injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c) protect individuals and communities from public health risks; (d) encourage community participation in order to create a healthy environment; and (e) provide for early detection of diseases and public health risks.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public and Environmental Health Act.
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.	The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.
National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979	No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia: (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or	The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance are identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.

	(e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds, material or object; except under the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section.	
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119: “No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The proponent will ensure that all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP. Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow requirements and specifications in relation to water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969)	The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating and prevention of soil erosion; Promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;	Only the area required for the operations should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the minimum impact on the soil through clearance for construction.
Air Quality Act (NO. 39 of 2004)	The Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) intends to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Air Quality Act.
Vision 2030 and National Development Plans	Namibia’s overall development ambitions are articulated in the Nation’s Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP’s) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the	The proposed project is an important element in employment creation.

	Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased income equality; and employment creation.	
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CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed that the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which guide and governs development are followed and complied with in the operations of the Lodge.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below:

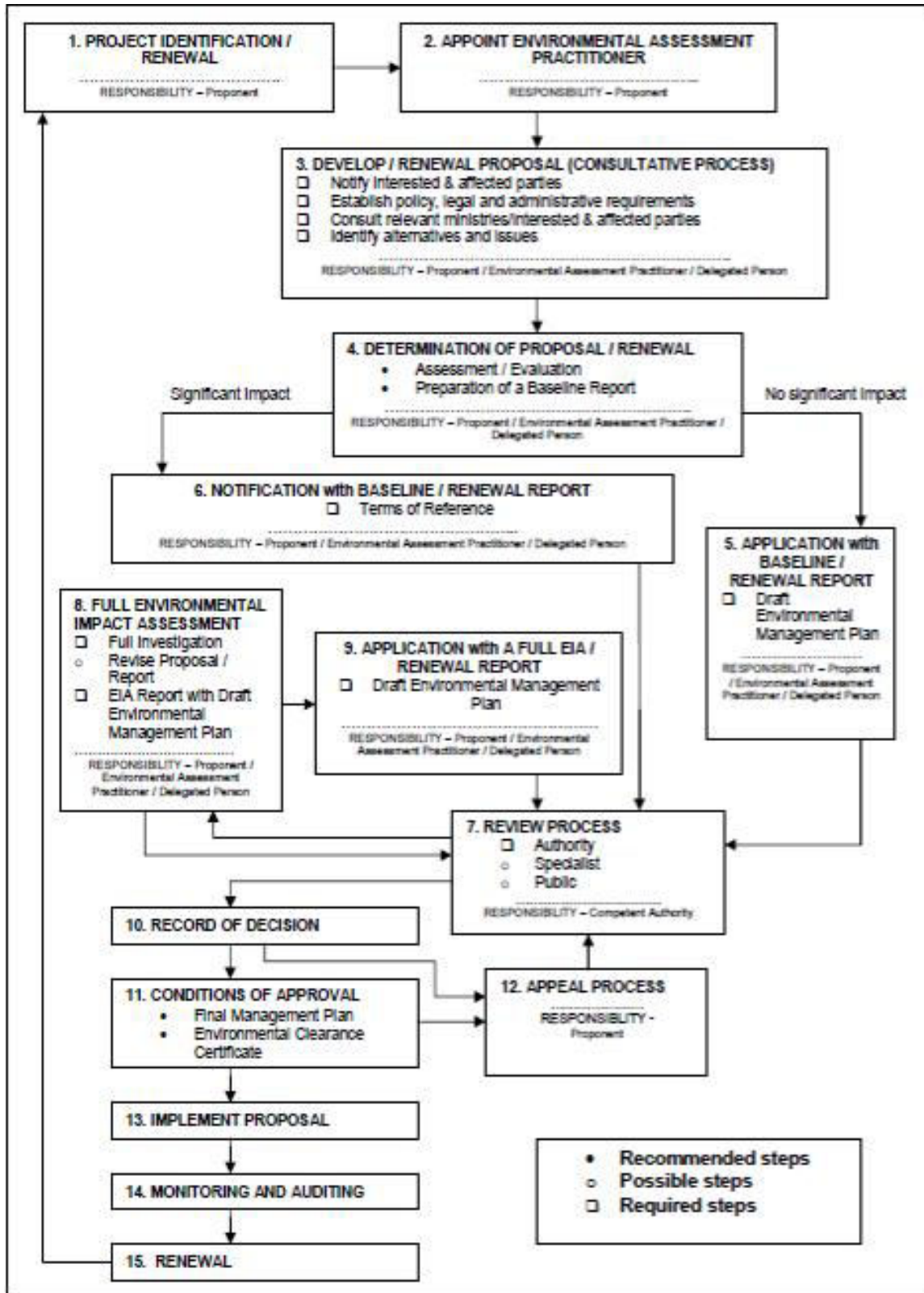


Figure 8: Flowchart of the Impact Process

9. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

9.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

The biodiversity of Omaruru Game Lodge, Erongo Region forms part of the Tree and Shrub Savannah Biome (specifically the Highland Savannah). The Lodge area has a very high stocking of a large variety of game species and the project site is showing evidence of human and animal interference.

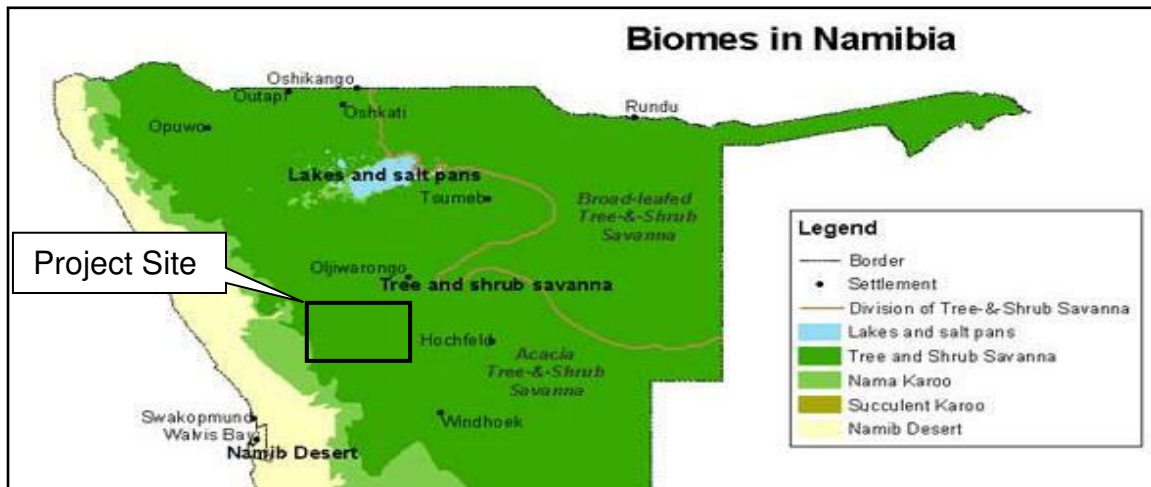


Figure 9: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

There are Giraffe, Eland, Oryx, Kudu, Blesbok, Waterbuck, Ostrich, Impala Black Face, Blue Gnu, Black Gnu, Berg Zebra, Plains Zebra, Springbuck, Rhino (White) and Hippo on the farm which are the main attractions for tourists visiting the lodge.

Table 2: Game numbers as provided

Animal	Jokel		Ranger Estimate
	Small Camp	Big Camp	Big Camp
	09.07.2023	09.07.2023	09.07.2023
Giraffe	35	98	110
Eland	25	18	25
Oryx	20	58	70
Kudu	21	41	60
Blesbock	3	0	0
Waterbock	40	1	3
Ostrich	24	3	13
Impala Balck Face	44	189	220
Blue Wildebeest	16	0	0
Black Wilebeest	25	3	3
Berg Zebra	11	8	15
Plain Zebra	7	22	22
Springbok	39	27	100
Rhino	6	0	0
Hippo	3	0	0
Total	319	468	641

The management of Omaruru Game Lodge, in 2023, appointed a specialist to evaluate the vegetation and game loading on the Lodge area. The following information on the *Evaluation of vegetation and findings* was obtained from *Ingo Jacobi Consultation (2023)*:

“The small game camp is approximately 500ha in size. The small game camp consists mainly of beautiful Riverine Forest with an abundance of *Acacia tortillis* (Umbrella thorn) and *Acacia erioloba* (camel thorn tree). The soil of the riverine forest is mainly alluvial loam soil, typical for the flood plains of the Omaruru River”.

“Further up ground the soils are made up of more sandy granite and calcrete soils with the typical thorn bush savanna of Namibia. That is made up mainly of *Acacia erubescens* (Withaak) and *A. melifera* (Blackthorn) and *Acacia reficiens* (red thorn, false umbrella tree). Also some *Dichrostachys cinerea* (sicklebush) are present. Large and extended patches of unpalatable *Azima tetracantha* (Bee Sting Bush) infestations indicate over utilisation of valuable grasses and fodder shrubs with resultant veld degeneration over quite a number of years. Fodder shrubs like *Monechma genistifolia* (Pferdebush) and *Leucosphaera bainesii* (Wool bush) are actually common in the area but are almost absent in the small game camp. There is virtually no usable grass left over and all game needs to be fed with additional fodder like Lucerne and grass hay to survive”.

“The big game camp is approximately 2500ha in size. The big game camp is mainly made up of sandy granite soils with some patches of loamy sand and calcrete soils. The vegetation consists of *Acacia tortillis*, *A. erubescens*, *Boscia foetida* (smelly shepherd's

bush) and *B. albitrunca* (Shepherd's tree). All these provide valuable fodder to giraffe, kudu, eland and impala. However, as there is virtually no palatable perennial grass left any more, these valuable trees or shrubs are heavily over utilized already. Less valuable thorn bush are *A. reficiens*, *A. melifera*, *A. senegal* (gum arabic tree) and *D. cinerea*. *Catophractes alexandrii* (Trumpet Thorn) is quite common and provides good fodder to game as well. Furthermore, both of the two small valuable fodder shrubs *M. genistifolia* and *L. bainesii* were found. However there were almost none of the palatable grass species left like *Stipagrostis uniplumis*, *Eneapogon cenchroides* or *Brachiaria*. The main grass species were *Aristida congesta* (tassel three-awn) and *Aristida effusa* (Rispen-Stechgras), which is a significant indicator of veld degeneration. This can be reversed with future discreet and competent grazing management”.

“The main methods to counteract bush encroachment in Namibia is usually either mechanical, chemical or by way of controlled fire. As there are so many disadvantages connected to mechanical bush eradication, it is not recommended. The usual disadvantages being mainly that it is a highly unselective way of eradication, causing heavy soil erosion and it is an almost explosive regrowth of even much more aggressive encroacher species than before the bulldozer action. For controlled fire there is not enough fuel in any one of your two camps and it is a very risky undertaking as well”.

“Both game camps are overgrazed and animal numbers should urgently be reduced in order to give the remaining animals a chance of survival. Also, the natural vegetation should get a chance to recover with a lowered grazing pressure”.

Based on the advice of the specialist, the Proponent introduced a program of supplementary feeding of the game as well as reducing the game numbers by selling it to other game farms and at game auctions. This program will continue until the game population is aligned with the carrying capacity of the grazing.

9.2.GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Omaruru Game Lodge, Erongo Region is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariiep Complex. The surface geology of the area also consists of formations of Damara granite intrusions. See *Map* below:

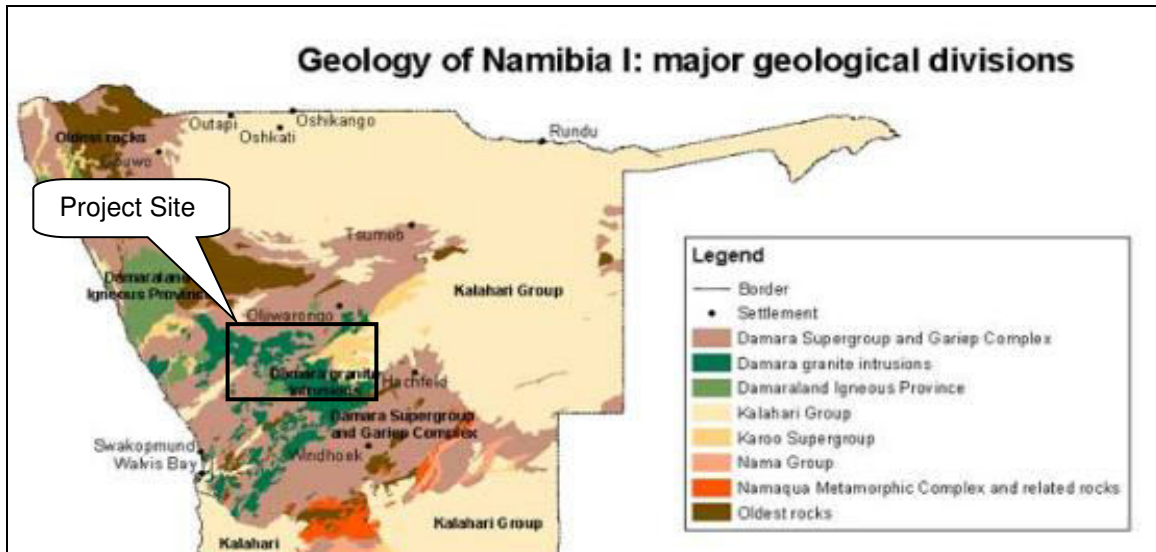


Figure 10: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

The Khomas Trough was formed during sedimentation of the Late Proterozoic Damara Sequence. The basin that was filled by a thick sequence, now preserved as metagreywackes and pelites of the Kuiseb Formation, which were subsequently multiply deformed and thrust during the Damaran Orogeny. Minor lithologies included are graphite schists, calc-silicates and scapolite schists (Grunert, 2003).

The soil of the riverine forest (small camp) is mainly alluvial loam soil, typical for the flood plains of the Omaruru River. The big game camp is mainly made up of sandy granite soils with some patches of loamy sand and calcrete soils.

9.3.SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The lodge creates employment in the rural area where employment is scarce. The Lodge has 31 permanent employees of which is housed in staff accommodation facilities on the Lodge site. The bulk of the staff is from the local community and has been in service by the Lodge for years. Skills are transferred to unskilled workers as they are trained to work in the tourism industry. Omaruru Game Lodge attract a lot of foreign tourists earning foreign currency for Namibia.

9.4.CLIMATE

In broad terms, the climate can be described as semi-arid, with summer rainfalls and highest temperatures occurring during October and February. Maximum temperatures recorded in the area vary just under 40 degrees Celsius with an average annual temperature of more than 22 degrees Celsius (Weather - the Climate in Namibia, 1998 – 2012).

Rainfall in the form of thunderstorms is experienced in the area during the summer months between October and April. It is further characterised by relatively high average mean annual rainfall of 400 - 600mm in comparison to 250mm for the entire country. Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the period between November and March with mean annual gross evaporation of 2600-2800mm (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia, 1998 – 2012*).

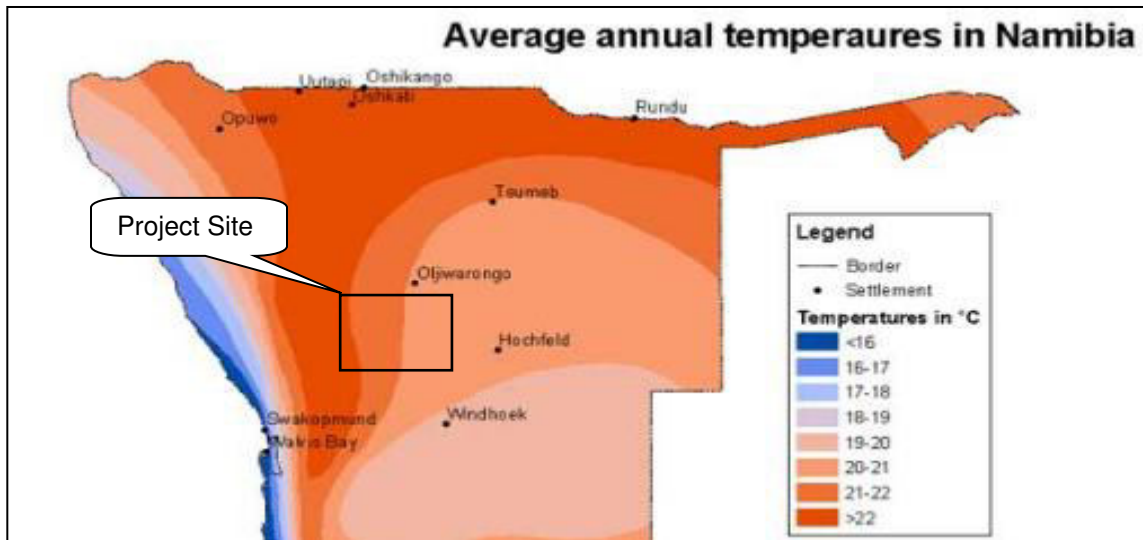


Figure 11: Average temperatures (*Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002*)

9.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

10. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified:

Table 3: Impact Evaluation Criterion (*DEAT 2006*)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative

Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

10.1. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

10.1.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. No firewood may be collected on the site. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

10.1.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure or maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	M	L

10.1.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a health impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

10.1.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	M	L

10.1.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	1	1	4	2	M	L

10.1.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

10.1.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.2. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project include sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on

the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

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

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See *Appendix* for EMP.

12. CONCLUSION

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the specific site identified namely Omaruru Game Lodge (Farm Klein Okarumue-Süd), Erongo Region, has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

In general, the operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an

onsite tool during operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

13. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the operations of Omaruru Game Lodge, Erongo Region and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites.

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APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. **Position:** Environmental Practitioner
2. **Name/Surname:** Charl du Toit
3. **Date of Birth:** 29 October 1960
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management		
Date Obtained	1985-1987		
Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)		
Date Obtained	1979-1982		
Name of Institution	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Grade 12		
Date Obtained	1974-1978		

6. **Membership of Professional Association:** EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7. **Languages:**

	<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Position(s) held</u>
2009	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Practitioner
2005	2008	Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	Manager
2003	2005	Pupkewitz Megabuild	General Manager
1995	2003	Agra Cooperative Limited	Manager Trade

		Namibia	Chief Agricultural
1989	1995	Development	Consultant
		Corporation	
		Ministry of	Agricultural
1985	1988	Agriculture	Researcher

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.



Charl du Toit

APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Position:** Environmental Consultant
2. **Name/Surname:** Carien van der Walt
3. **Date of Birth:** 6 August 1990
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Institution	Degree/Diploma	Years
University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development	2009 to 2011
University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management	2012 to 2013

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

7. **Languages:**

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

From	To	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant

9. **Detailed Tasks Assigned:**


Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

Carien van der Walt

APPENDIX C: CERTIFICATES AND APPROVALS



BAYTECK FIRE CC
T/A Bayteck Fire Namibia CC
P O Box 81197
Olympia
VAT: 338 159 7015
CK: 2003/0291
E-mail: windhoek@bayteck.co.za

A DIVISION OF BAYTECK HOLDINGS
25-27 Nickel Street
Unit 5, Prosperita, Windhoek
Tel: 061 302 800
Fax: 061 302 804
24 Hours: 081 145 4558
Emergency No: 081 145 4558

FIRE EQUIPMENT JOBCARD W 27335

Name: <u>Omauru Game Lodge</u>		Date: <u>17/01/2024</u>
Address: <u>± 20km from Omauru Town</u>		Technician: <u>Charles Cassen</u>
<u>Omauru</u>		Inv. Number:
Tel: <u>064 570044</u> Fax:		Order Number: <u>6680</u>
E-mail:		VAT No: <u>4830080015</u>

Actual Work Done: Service/Recharge

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
<u>1</u> X	<u>1kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT Nitrogen Recharge</u>	<u>129-00</u>	<u>645-00</u>
<u>3</u> X	<u>1kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT RECHARGE</u>	<u>155-00</u>	<u>465-00</u>
<u>5</u> X	<u>1kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT SERVICE</u>	<u>115-63</u>	<u>578-15</u>
<u>1</u> X	<u>4.5 kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT RECHARGE</u>	<u>380-00</u>	<u>380-00</u>
<u>3</u> X	<u>4.5 kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT SERVICE</u>	<u>115-63</u>	<u>346-89</u>
<u>2</u> X	<u>2.5 kg DCP/SP FIRE EXT SERVICE</u>	<u>115-63</u>	<u>346-89</u>
<u>1</u> X	<u>Full Discharge</u>	<u>250-00</u>	<u>250-00</u>
<u>2</u> X	<u>Pull Seals</u>	<u>00-00</u>	<u>00-00</u>
<u>3</u> X	<u>Service Labels</u>	<u>00-00</u>	<u>00-00</u>
SUB TOTAL EXCL. VAT			<u>3011-93</u>

Pullseals: <u>2784482-490</u>	Service Label: <u>414-28</u>
<u>2725003-010</u>	<u>3426-21</u>
<u>2784241-244</u>	

Pressure / Hydro Test: No.

Due Date: 2020 Next Date: 2027 Others:


Reason equipment taken from premises: Pressure / Hydro Test Recharges Condemn Units

1kg 1.5kg 2.5kg 4.5kg 9kg 2kg CO₂ 5kg CO₂ Other

Fire Register: Updated / Implemented YES/NO NO


If no: - reason: nil

Technician: I declare the above work was done according to SANS 1475 1-2 specifications and that final inspections were carried out by a Responsible Person.

Date: 17/01/2024 Initial & Surname: C. Cassen Signature: 

Cash Cheque Payment EFT Payment Other

I hereby authorize payment in respect of this Jobcard by the method indicated above. All goods remain the property of Bayteck Holdings until paid in full. I, the undersigned, confirm I have the authority to sign the Jobcard and have checked the work that has been carried out according to the agreed special instructions and prices.

Date: 17/1/24 Initial & Surname: F.S. Cuddler Signature:  Time: 16:23

BANKING DETAILS	ACCOUNT NAME: <u>Bayteck Fire cc</u>	BRANCH CODE: <u>483872 (Maerua Mall)</u>
	BANK: <u>Bank Windhoek</u>	ACCOUNT NO: <u>8001050396 (Cheque Account)</u>



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
LIQUOR ACT, 1998

20/2008

LICENSE
(New license/Renewal/Amended license)
Issued under the Liquor Act, 1998 (Act No 6 of 1998)
(Regulation 20(2))

Kind of License: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENSE**

Name of Licensee: **THOMAS DAMENIG**

Date of birth **15/03/1933**

Identity Number/Registration Number **6941853**

Residential address/Address of registered office: **FARM 41 OKARONYANA, OMARURU**

Trade name of licensed business **OMARURU GAME LODGE**

Address of licensed business **OMARURU GAME LODGE, ERONGO REGION**

Name and residential and postal address of manager (if any) appointed for the
licensed business: **NONE**

Kind of liquor permitted to be sold on licensed premises: **ALL KINDS**

Other business which may be conducted on the licensed premises in terms of

Government notice issued under section 44(3) of the Act: **NONE**

Conditions, privileges and restrictions applicable in respect of license: **TRADING**

HOURS: (I) ON ANY DAY, EXCLUDING CHRISTMAS DAY, ASCENSION DAY, GOOD
FRIDAY OR SUNDAY FROM 10:00 TO 02:00 THE FOLLOWING DAY.

(II) ON SUNDAY, FROM 10:00 TO 24:00

NB: NO LIQUOR TO BE SOLD TO PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Date of expiry of license **31 MARCH 2024**

License fee paid: **CASH N\$ 1200.00**

Receipt no. **LRF1515**

Issued on **10 MARCH 2023**

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 6 OF 1998)
AND THE LIQUOR REGULATIONS

Issued by: **GARISEB/A**

.....
MAGISTRATE

Date issued **10 MARCH 2023**





REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS REGISTRATION 0/407(7)

GENERAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

This is to certify that the premises as describe hereunder are suitable in terms of Provision of the GENERAL HEALTH REGULATIONS, GN 121 dated October 1959 as amended for carrying on a business.

- a) Owner(s) management of premises
CARLEN KOWLAND / T.M. DOMENIG
- b) Business address where premises are situated
P.O. Box 208
OMARURU
- c) Farm name, number and district in which premises are situated
GRONKAMA NO 4
OMARURU DISTRICT
- d) Trade name of premises
OMARURU GAME LODGE
- e) Class of business/trade that will be carried on:
LODGE (ACCOMMODATION, RESTAURANT, KITCHEN & CONFERENCE)
- f) Conditions if any in which certificate of fitness is granted
TO COMPLY WITH PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1/1919, TOBACCO ACT 1/2010
LIQUOR ACT 6/98, NATIONAL HEALTH ACT & GN 121/59

[Signature]
HEALTH OFFICER



02.03.2023
DATE

Subject to taking out of premises as described in the above certificate of fitness have been registered until 14 March 2024 in the previous general health regulations (GN 121 dated 14 October 1967) as amended for carrying on a business/trade as indicated therein.

Certificate No:

0262



Namibia Tourism Board

Certificate
of Registration
for Accommodation Establishment

It is hereby certified that

Omaruru Game Lodge

having complied with the requirements relating to the registration of accommodation establishments in terms of Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000 (Act No. 21 of 2000), section 20, is registered as a

Lodge

Registration Number:

LOD00064

This registration is only valid with effect from:

21/01/2005

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Windhoek

21/01/2005

DATE

This certificate is issued without alteration or erasure of any kind. It is an offence in terms of section 19 of the Namibia Tourism Board Act, 2000 (Act No. 21 of 2000) to operate an accommodation establishment without valid registration certificate. This certificate remains the property of Namibia Tourism Board, and must be returned in accordance with the Regulations relating to the Registration regulations.



Hospitality Association
of Namibia

Membership Certificate

for the Year

2023/24

of

Omaruru Game Lodge

in the Category

Lodge

Member of H·A·N since

1994

(HAN CEO)

Windhoek, March 2023

H·A·N Mission Statement

H·A·N is committed to optimizing the full potential of the
Namibian Hospitality Sector and to serve its members' needs and
building partnerships

APPENDIX D: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN