

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS EXPLORATION
FOR BASE & RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS,
AND PRECIOUS METALS
WITHIN EPL 8796,

NEAR REHOBOTH

Hardap and Khomas Regions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	6
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1. Project Activities.....	9
2. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT	13
3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	14
4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	15
4.1. List of applicable laws and legislations	15
4.2. Key Regulators / Competent Authorities	20
4.3. Permits.....	20
5. PROJECT MOTIVATION/RATIONALE	21
6. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	22
6.1. Site/location	22
6.2. Infrastructure	22
6.3. Water supply	22
6.4. Power supply	22
6.5. No go Alternatives	23
7. TERMS OF REFERENCE	24
8. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	25
9. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT/ STUDY AREA	29
9.1. Climate	29
9.1.1. Temperature.....	29
9.1.2. Rainfall	29
9.1.3. Cloud cover	30
9.1.4. Sunshine and Wind	31
9.2. Biophysical Environment.....	32
9.2.1. Fauna.....	32
9.2.2. Flora	33
9.3. Soil	35
9.4. Geology.....	36
9.5. Hydrology	38

9.6. Socio-economic setting	40
10. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	42
10.1. Public participation	42
10.1.1. Adverts.....	42
10.1.2. Stakeholder participation and recommendation	42
11. EVALUATION OF IMPACTS	43
11.1. Assessment procedure	43
12. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT	49
13. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION	62
13.1. Site Rehabilitation	62
13.2. Planning for Rehabilitation	62
APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CV	66
APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP).....	75
APPENDIX C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT	76
APPENDIX D – ADVERTS, STAKEHOLDER LIST	90

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Locality map and infrastructure of the proposed project.....	12
Figure 2 - EIA Flow Chart by AEC.....	28
Figure 3 - Average high and low temperature for Rehoboth (www.worldweatheronline.com)	29
Figure 4 – Average rainfall in Rehoboth (www.worldweatheronline.com)	30
Figure 5 – Windrose for Rehoboth August 2009 to August 2015 (A Iowa weather, 2022)	31
Figure 6 -Vegetation cover of the surrounding area.	34
Figure 7 - Dominant Soil around the study area	35
Figure 8 - Geology of the surrounding areas.....	37
Figure 9 - Hydrology setting of the surrounding area.....	39

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: List of applicable laws and legislations	15
Table 2 - International law to which Namibia is a signatory.....	19
Table 3: Agencies regulating environmental protection in Namibia.....	20
Table 4: Applicable permits to the proposed project	20
Table 5 - Ecological Impact Assessment Table	49
Table 6 - Noise Impact Assessment Table.....	52
Table 7 - Dust Impact Assessment Table	54
Table 8 - Waste Impact Assessment Table	56
Table 9 - Visual Impact Assessment Table	58
Table 10 - Heritage Impact Assessment Table	60
Table 11 - Socio economic Impact Assessment Table	61

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Wilhelm Nghidipohamba Kafidi (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration within Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8796. The project area is located approximately 17 km northwest of Rehoboth, a small town in central Namibia just north of the Tropic of Capricorn and south of the Namibian capital City Windhoek. The site is accessible via tracks. The EPL covers approximately an area of 3635 hectares.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The exploration activities are for base & rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals. This may involve a desktop review of existing data, regional reconnaissance assessment which includes field-based activities such as soil sampling and analysis, geophysical survey (remote sensing Induced polarization and magnetic ground survey), geological mapping and drilling holes for exploration in selected targeted areas

This Scoping Report has been compiled in support of an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and it includes an Environmental Impact Assessment section. Mitigation and enhancement measures which have been identified during the compilation of this report are carried forward into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is bound to this report.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the

proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed and the mitigations as detailed in the EMP Report (Appendix B) are implemented and monitored by the Proponent.

The following potential impacts on the environment during exploration activities have been identified:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing exploration operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude, temporally duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence. All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities. When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- Where applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners/authorities.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Alliance Environmental Consultancy
BID	Background information Document
CV	Curriculum Vitae
°C	Degree Celsius
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
H&S	Health & Safety
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	Kilometre
MAP	Mean annual precipitation
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PPP	Public Participation Process
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.
Competent Authority	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values".
Environmental Assessment (EA)	Process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.
Evaluation	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.
Hazard	Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.
Interested and Affected Party (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

Mitigate	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.
Proponent (Applicant)	Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.
Public	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.
Scoping Process	Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.
Significant Effect/Impact	An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Stakeholder Engagement	The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".
Stakeholders	A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (I&APs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) has been appointed by Mr. Wilhelm Nghidipohamba Kafidi to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8796. The project area lies in partially the Hardap and Khomas regions, approximately 17 km northwest of Rehoboth, a small town in central Namibia just north of the Tropic of Capricorn and south of the Namibian capital City Windhoek. The site is accessible via tracks from the B1 and D1237 roads from Rehoboth. The EPL covers approximately an area of 3635 hectares. Figure 1 shows the locality of the area. The exploration activities will be assessed in this report and an Environmental Management Plan will be provided (Appendix B).

1.1. Project Activities

TYPE OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Below is a summary of the exploration activities.

1. Exploration includes a desktop review of existing data plus past research. This is conducted in the area of focus to ensure the presence of the prospective targets. It is usually done by purchasing very high-resolution data from the Government and then interpreting it as its first phase of the activity (exploration).
2. Regional reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-base activities inclusive of regional mapping and sampling in order to validate and identify prospective targeted areas identified in phase 1. This phase gives a green light for more to be done, it is only proceeded if some targets have been identified and will need further exploration.
3. Initial field-based activities such as widely distributed geological mapping, sampling, surveying, and maybe widely spaced trenching and drilling to verify the feasibility of any identified local target based on the regional data acquired in step 2 above. The degree or depth of exploration carried out at this stage is contingent on the discovery of viable/prospective mineral resources.

To assess the viability of the delineated local targets, detailed local field-based operations such as localized site-specific detailed geology mapping, trenching, bulk sample, surveying and detailed drilling are carried out. The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in

exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve. If the detailed exploration activities yield positive results, the exploration data will be compiled into a pre-feasibility report, and if the prefeasibility results are positive, a detailed feasibility study will be conducted on the identified site-specific area, which will include detailed site-specific drilling, bulk sampling and laboratory testing/test.

The following is a summary of the envisaged project development process that will be implemented during the proposed exploration activities;

- planning and permitting
- Site preparation for the exploration team if required (temporary camps).
- Supporting infrastructure, access, energy and water supply
- Preparation of drill sites and drilling operations
- Decommissioning final rehabilitation

ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through the B1 and D1237 roads from Rehoboth. And via existing tracks as far practically possible. If the need to create new tracks arises, this will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity.

If the Proponent intends to continue with field-based activities, it is the Proponents responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually. Permission from landowners and appropriate authorities is required for any new tracks.

RESOURCES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

Exploration activities usually needs a supply of water which will be brought to the site. Should the company find good groundwater during the exploration activity, the borehole may be used as a water source provided the permission of the community is given and the necessary abstraction permit is attained from the department of water affairs. Again, only sustainable yields may be abstracted. A diesel-powered generator will be used as needed for exploration equipment and lighting for the project.

ACCOMODATION AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRCTURE

The exploration team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The

exploration team is envisioned to consist of three skilled and 15 non-skilled workers. Clearing of vegetation at the planned drill sites will be necessary. Larger trees should be retained so that the bush can restore itself. Permits from the forestry directorate will be required for this purpose. Where necessary, stockpiling of topsoil for rehabilitation at a later stage will be undertaken. Rehabilitation landscaping of exploration areas will be undertaken upon completion of the exploration program.

Portable toilets will be installed on-site and will be regularly serviced. Vehicles (especially pick up bakkies) and heavy machinery including drill rigs and truck will be used during the exploration phase of the project. Waste will be collected and deposited to the nearest municipal dumpsite, as practically by the Rehoboth municipal dumpsite. Hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and banded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).

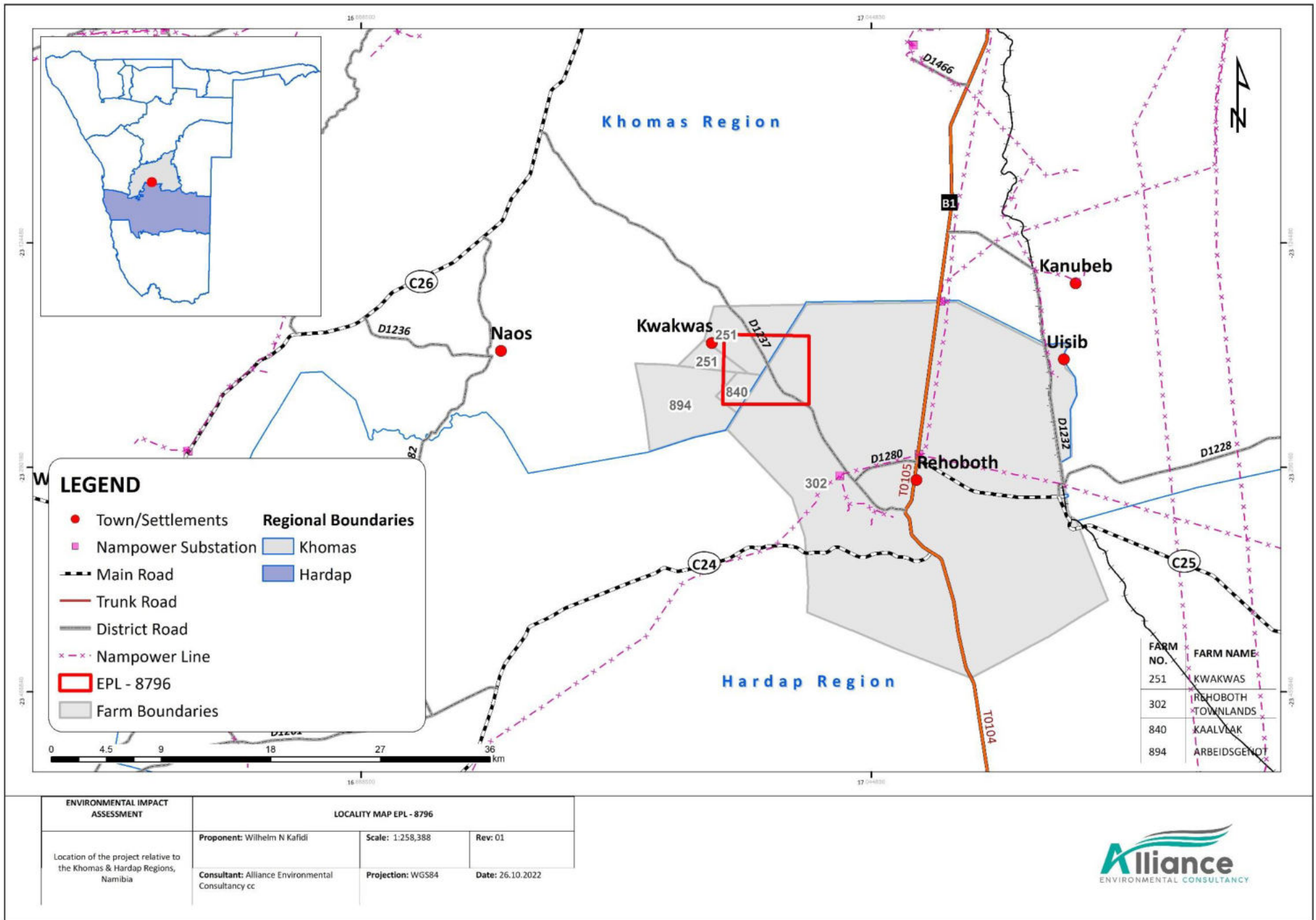


Figure 1 – Locality map and infrastructure of the proposed project

2. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) as the issuing authority of the decision made before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

4.1 The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (hereinafter referred to as consultant) is an independent consultant developed to assist clients to meet environmental legislative requirements, relevant standards and uphold environmental safety throughout project developments and operation. We assess and monitor the social and environmental impacts of projects related to biomass, mining, energy, tourism, and other sectors. Our wide range of capabilities, disciplines, and services are fundamentally based on proactively delivering advice and solutions with the outlook of sustainability. This is done by awarding our clients the responsibility and opportunity to make unique differences in their industries. The consultant was assisted by Ms. Lydia Kapolo who is an intern. The detailed CV of the team is presented in Appendix A.

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. List of applicable laws and legislations

A list of legislation that is applicable to the proposed project is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: List of applicable laws and legislations

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990	The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary) as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled "promotion of the Welfare of the People". This article states that the Republic of Namibia 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 living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."
Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	The purpose of the Act is to give effect to Article 95(l) and 91(c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. to promote the coordinated and integrated management of the environment to give statutory effect to Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy. to enable the Minister of Environment and Tourism to give effect to Namibia's obligations under international conventions. In terms of the legislation, it will be possible to exercise control over certain listed development activities and activities within defined sensitive areas. The listed activities in sensitive areas require an Environmental Assessment to be completed before a decision to permit development can be taken. The legislation describes the circumstances requiring environmental assessments. Activities listed as per the provisions of the Act will require environmental assessment unless the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in consultation with the relevant Competent Authority, determines otherwise and approves the exception.
Water Act 54 of	This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
1956 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)	<p>domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act. In accordance with the Act, the proposed project must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. water permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for "water works".</p>
Forest Act 12 of 2001 - Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	<p>The Act 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 the control and management of forest fires.</p> <p>Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove:</p> <p>(a) any vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or in a gully unless the cutting, destruction or removal is done for the purpose of stabilising the sand or gully or</p> <p>(b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p> <p>Should either of the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Protected tree species as listed in the Regulations shall not be cut, destroyed, or removed.</p>
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)	<p>Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides "for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance and to provide for matters connected therewith"</p>
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976.	<p>This regulation sets out principles for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While</p>

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)	preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.
The Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected, and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required.
Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969 and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971	The act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil and vegetation
Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007 Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC)	The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees. to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections. to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment. To ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the protection of employees from unfair labour practice.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992 and special regulations	Sections 50, 52, 54, 57 and 130 of this Act sets out provisions for environmental management for activities arising from mineral, Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources
Affirmative Action (Employment) Act No. 29 of 1998	Fair employment practice

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Regional Councils Act (Act No. 22 of 1992)	<p>The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development.</p> <p>The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development in the regions.</p>
Traditional Authority Act (Act No. 25 of 2000)	<p>Namibian legislation recognizes both statutory and customary forms of governance. The Traditional Authorities Act recognizes Traditional Authorities (TAs), as the customary leadership of traditional communities as legal entities.</p> <p>The primary functions of these authorities are to promote peace and welfare amongst the community members, as well as to supervise and ensure the observance of the customary law of that community by its members.</p> <p>The Act also stipulates that TAs should ensure that natural resources are used on a sustainable basis that conserves the ecosystem. The implications of this Act are that TAs must be fully involved in the planning of land use and development for their area. It is the responsibility of the TA's customary leaderships, the Chiefs, to exercise control on behalf of the state and the residents in their designated area.</p>
Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995	<p>Prescribes Environmental Impact Assessments for any developments with potential negative impacts on the Environment</p>
Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5 of 1996	<p>To provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilization of game in communal areas</p>
Draft Pollution and Waste Management Bill (1999)	<p>Protection for particular species, resources or components of the environment</p>

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Convention on Desertification of 1994	Combating desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought
National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed activities will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during the implementation of the activities, such a find shall be reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage

Table 2 - International law to which Namibia is a signatory

INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer - 1985
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1987
The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal – 1989
The Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade – 1989
The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992

4.2. Key Regulators / Competent Authorities

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed project including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Agencies regulating environmental protection in Namibia.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. 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.

4.3. Permits

Some permits related to exploration activities are listed in Table 3.

Table 4: Applicable permits to the proposed project

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY
Fuel Installation Certificate	Regulates the amount of fuel product in possession	3 months (temporary)/ permanent
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	Mineral rights ownership and prospecting authorization	3 years
Forestry Permits	Regulates the forest species to be cleared.	Temporary/permit dependent
Water abstraction	Regulates groundwater abstraction	2-5 years
Environmental Clearance Certificate	No listed activities are to be conducted without an approved ECC	3 years
Notice of intention to drill	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent

5. PROJECT MOTIVATION/RATIONALE

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although during exploration activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in mineral explorations are carried out throughout the mineral prospecting phase, which might take several years.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made. Direct capital investment into Karas Region.

6. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

6.1. Site/location

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored by various companies throughout the years. As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore / prospect for potential economic minerals occurrences in this specific EPL. There are no alternative locations considered for explorations.

6.2. Infrastructure

Access Roads – The Proponent will use the already existing external and internal road networks during the first phases of the project, should any new access be created, it will be done with the permission of landowners/land custodians and MEFT.

Equipment and infrastructure – The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

6.3. Water supply

During the exploration activities water will be brought to site from the nearest town/village. The alternative is to use existing boreholes or do a hydro search to drill a new borehole.

6.4. Power supply

Power will be sourced from a diesel generator; the alternative is to Install photovoltaic solar panels at a later stage.

6.5. No go Alternatives

The “no go” alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal to explore on the license be discontinued, none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. If the proposed project is to be discontinued, the current land use for the proposed site will remain unchanged.

The key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Lost opportunity for foreign direct investment.
- Loss of potential income to local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees and various tax structures.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members, borehole upgrades, etc. would be not realized.

Considering the above losses, the “no-action/go” alternative was not considered a viable option in the interest of the directly affected community and the proponent. Should the proposed project activities fail to transcend into execution, the anticipated potential environmental impacts would not occur, so as the socio-economic benefits associated with the project. An opportunity to define resources within the specified if any available will be missed.

7. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The scope of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity. Data has been compiled by making use of literature, the information provided by the proponent, and from the project sites visit.

The Potential environmental and social impacts will be identified, and mitigation measures and recommendations provided for in the Environmental Management Plan.

The environmental scoping assessment report aims to address the following:

- i. Identification of potential positive and negative environmental impacts.
- ii. Evaluation of the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts
- iii. Identify a range of management actions that could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to required levels.
- iv. Consult relevant stakeholders regarding the proposed development.
- v. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Mines and Energy as well as the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

8. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project will take into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in Figure 2.

PHASE 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project initiation and registration with the Competent Authority

- This involves meeting with the client and discussing timeframes, logistics and project descriptions.
- Basic desktop site Baseline analysis and compilation of a Background Information Document (BID)
- Project registration with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to be done on the EIA online portal system.
- After the project is registered, the environmental Commissioner will advise whether a full EIA or Scoping assessment is required for the project.

PHASE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT INCLUDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PROCESS (PPP)

- An extensive desktop baseline study and review for the area will be undertaken using remote sensing to identify and describe potential sites that are likely to be impacted by the project before on ground site verification.
- The consultants will conduct a site visit during this stage to form a basis for the assessment and determine the real sensitivity of the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment.
- The information obtained during the site visit will be supplemented by a literature review and will be used by the environmental consultant to: (a) Determine the actual/real risks associated with the project activities, (b) Provide practical mitigation measures to minimize the risks; and (c) Make recommendations for further studies, should it be required.

Public Consultation Process and stakeholder engagement (21 Days)

- Public consultation is an important stage of the EIA process as it ensures full consultation and public involvement. The public consultation process begins with usually newspaper advertisement (Minimum two (2) local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks), site notices to be placed and easily accessible places around the project area/town, radio announcements, when necessary, through respective constituency offices (especially in remote areas where newspapers might not reach on time) and then public meetings. This is done to provide the public a chance of getting involved in the process, provide their views and input regarding to the proposed activities in the area.
- During this stage, potential stakeholders (local governments, constituency offices, farmers etc.) are identified and made aware of the project. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) contact details will be collected for future communications related to the project progress.
- The Background Information Document (BID) prepared in phase 1 will be shared with all identified and registered I&Aps during this period. The BID usually contains summarized project information such as the project description of activities, project motivation, potential impacts, and EIA process followed. This document will be shared via emails or delivered in hardcopy to the relevant/applicable parties Other social media platforms such as WhatsApp will also be utilized in this case.
- All comments, inputs, issues and/ or concerns raised by I&APs during the process will be recorded for consideration in the environmental assessment report and development of the EMP.

PHASE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING – ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESAR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

- This stage will include data reduction and analysis using appropriate techniques to produce suitable project results for interpretation and discussion. This stage will entail consolidation of the findings in the form of a report that can be presented to the client for review and comments. An EMP will be drafted to mitigate and manage all impacts identified in the scoping report.

- After approval of the documents by the Client, the draft ESAR and EMP will be prepared for circulation to the public (I&APs) for comments over a period of 7 days.
- All comments are consolidated and included in the reports and the ESAR and EMP are finalized for submission to the competent authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and issuing authority (MEFT).
- The registered and identified I&APs will be informed that the final documents have been submitted to the authorities for decision making and that for any further comments, they can directly contact the DEA. Furthermore, the DEA provides another 14 days period for public participation on the online portal in this regard.

PHASE 4: FOLLOW-UP WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY UNTIL FEEDBACK IS GRANTED

FIGURE 2: BELOW PROVIDES A SIMPLIFIED EIA PROCESS FLOWCHART

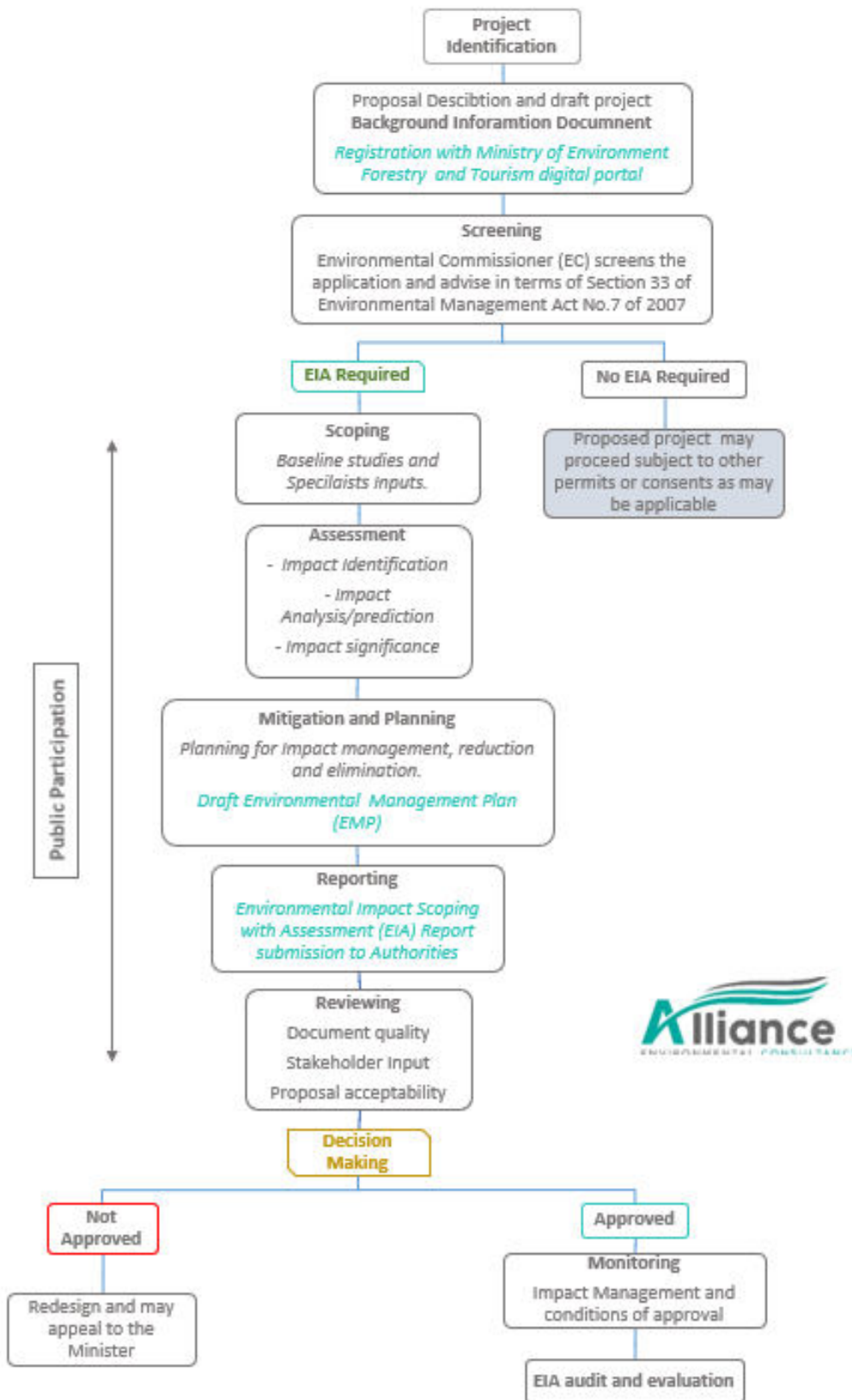


Figure 2 - EIA Flow Chart by AEC

9. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT/ STUDY AREA

9.1. Climate

9.1.1. Temperature

Rehoboth has a desert climate. There is virtually not much rainfall during the year. The average annual temperature is 20.7 °C. The annual rainfall is 300 mm. The average highest temperature for Rehoboth is 30 °C and the lowest is 6°C. From November to March marks the hot season, lasting for about four months with December identified as the hottest month of the year in the area. The coolest season last for only 2.8 months, starting from May to August where July is the coldest (Figure 3).

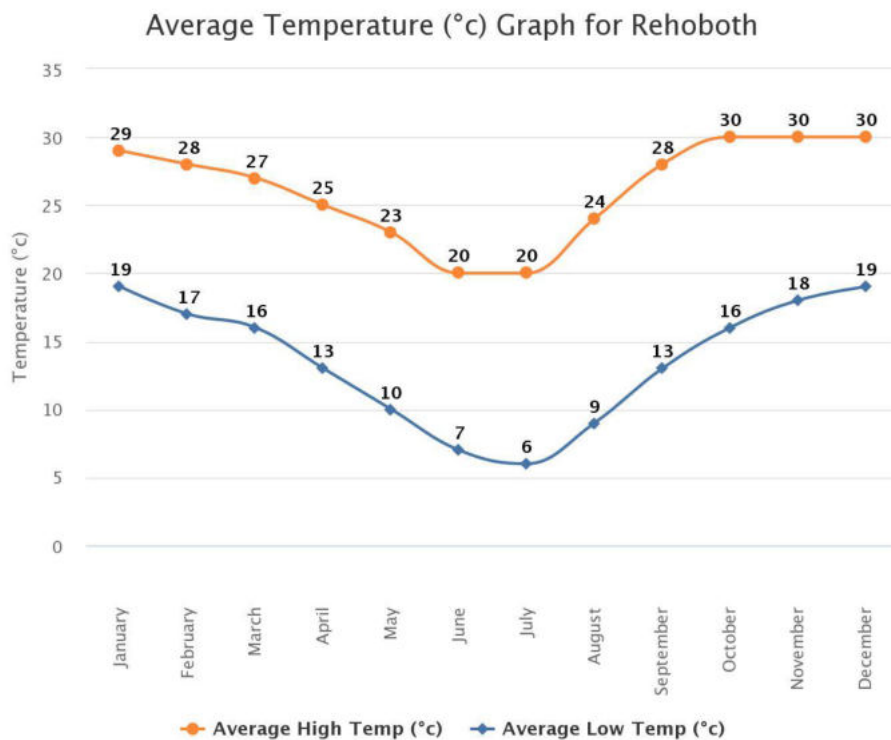


Figure 3 - Average high and low temperature for Rehoboth (www.worldweatheronline.com)

9.1.2. Rainfall

Rainfall is mostly expected in summer. The average annual rainfall in nearby town of Rehoboth and surrounding areas is approximately 18.7 mm and has 35.68 rainy days (9.78% of the time) annually, however, evaporations normally exceed rainfall resulting into water

deficit. May to September receives the least rainfall with an amount ranging from 3-4 mm, while February receives the most rainfall at approximately 191 mm. Seasonal monthly rainfall variation is common in the area, this period lasts for 8,5 months beginning from November to April with at least 35 days of rainfall on average of 28 mm. The period with the most rainless days has a duration of 3.5 months from June to August (Liebenberg & Krause, 2010). Figure 4 below presents the average rainfall in Rehoboth over a 12-month period.

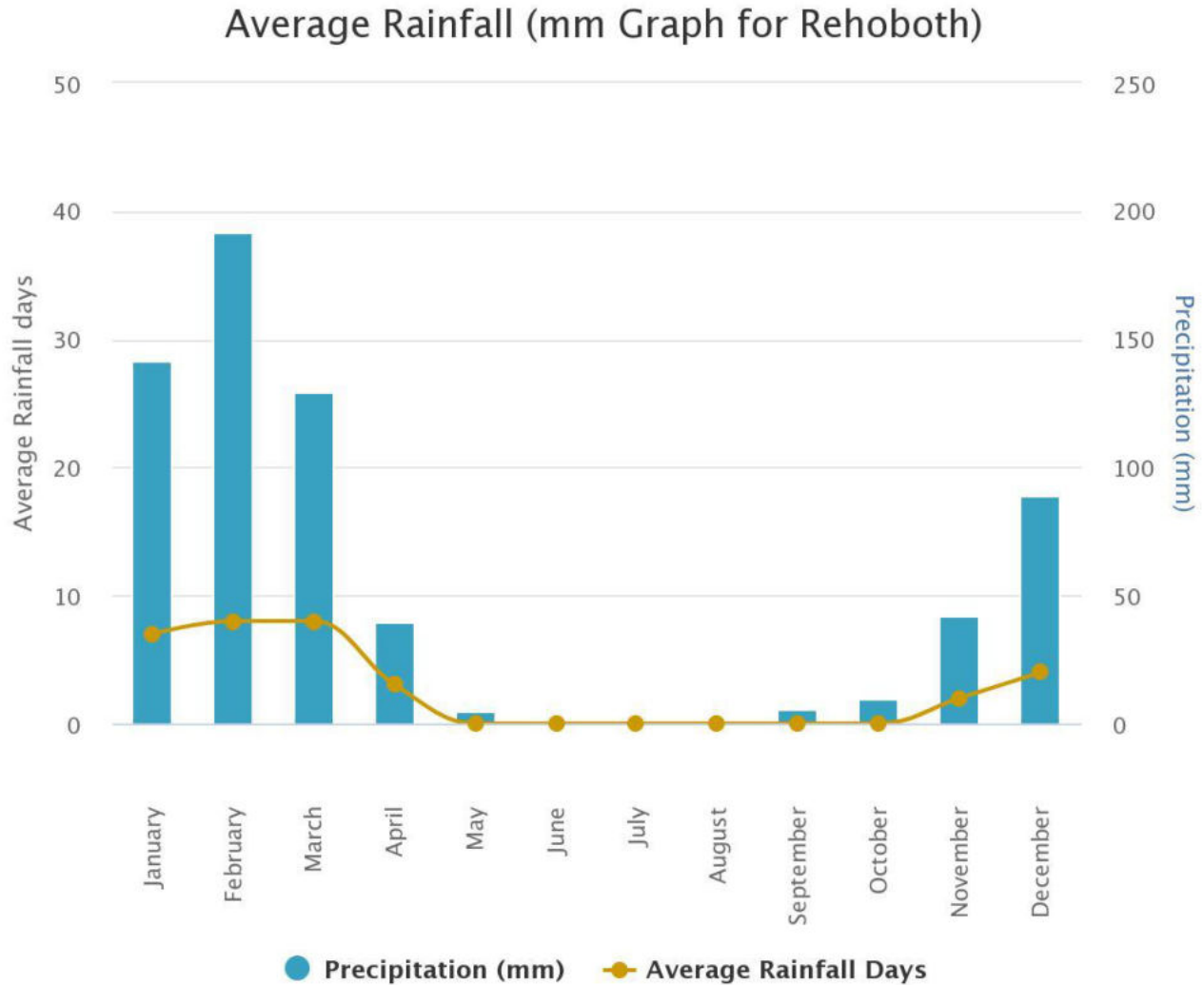


Figure 4 – Average rainfall in Rehoboth (www.worldweatheronline.com)

9.1.3. Cloud cover

The average percentage of cloud cover in the area fluctuates seasonal, with the clearest part of the year lasting for approximately 7 months and begins early April and ending early November. June is the clearest month of all. Early November towards early April marks the

cloudiest part of the year with a duration of 5 months and the cloudiest month being January with an average of 635 overcast (World weather, 2022).

9.1.4. Sunshine and Wind

This area has an average of 13 hours of sunshine with December being the sunniest month whilst August usually receives the less sunshine hours in a year. Summers are long and scorching hot, while winters are short, cool and windy. The clearest part last for about 4.4 months which begins around November and ends in April.

Wind experienced at any locality is highly reliant on local geography plus possibly other factors (direction, hourly and speed). The seasonal variability in the wind field is shown in Figure 5. The seasonal wind field is predominantly North-eastern winds during the summer months (Nov – Feb). The average windspeed recorded for Rehoboth in the figure below ranges is at 1.7 mps. The windiest part of the year last for approximately 8 months from May to January. The calmest month is March whilst the windiest month is July. Easterly and westerly wind are predominant in the area from September to December (World weather, 2022).

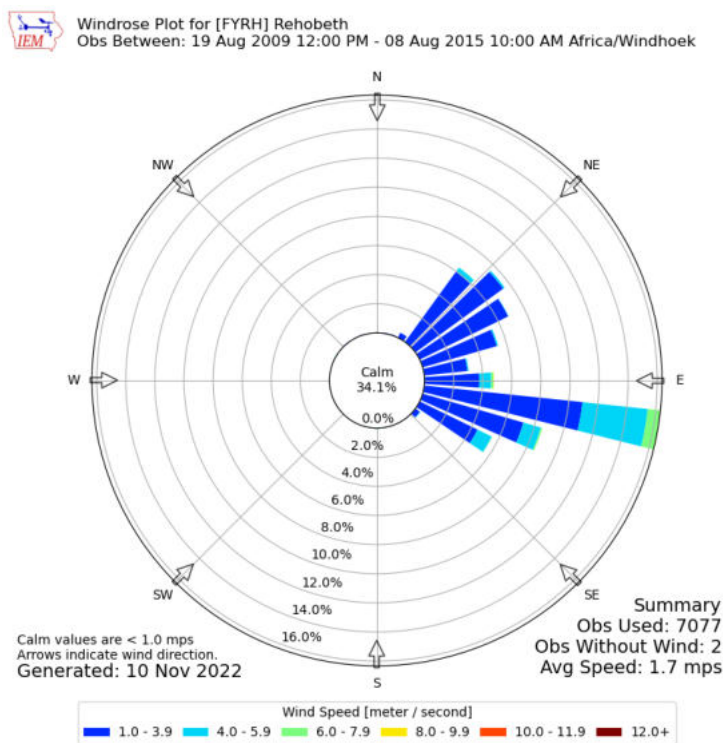


Figure 5 – Windrose for Rehoboth August 2009 to August 2015 (Aiowa weather, 2022)

9.2. Biophysical Environment

9.2.1. Fauna

In the proposed prospecting area, it is estimated that at least 80 species of reptile, 9 amphibian, 71 mammal and 199 bird species occur, of which a large proportion are endemics species in area. Endemics species include at least 31% of the reptiles, 22% of the amphibians, 14% of the mammals and 4.6% of all the birds known (64% of the Namibian endemics), or expected to occur as endemism trends decline towards the east of Rehoboth, the number of endemic faunas decreases too.

Mammal species range between 46-60, bird species 171-200, reptiles' range between 61-70, frogs 8-11 and insects 16-17 (Mendelson, 2002). Though there is quite a number of aspects playing a vital role in the availability of species, elevation and water play a more vital role as it is directly proportional to increased terrestrial diversity towards the northwest.

Most protected species such as rhinos are occasionally present in the area. The most common bird species seen around the area is the Kori and Ludwigs bustard, the bird is nearly endemic to southern regions of Africa with a range centered on the dry biome of Karoo and Namib, it occurs in areas with less than 500mm rainfall, the bustards are large and heavy flyers with very poor movements (Scott, 2012). These birds roam nomadically with no regular flight paths.

Predators such as jackals, cheetahs, leopards and caracals as well as some amphibians (Senegal running frog/Kassina senegalensis, Powers toad/Sclerophyrus poweri, Hoesch toad/Poyntonophrynus hoesch), Anchieta agama (Agama anchieta), Plain sand lizard (Pedioplanis inornate), black rhino, gems bok, ostrich, steenbok, fish eagle, Hartmann zebra, Great White Pelican, Kudu, Spoonbill, Darter are also common in the area (inaturalistwebsite, nd).

General Fauna Data, (Mendelsohn, 2002)

Mammal Diversity	91 - 105 Species
Bird Diversity	141 - 170 Species
Reptile Diversity	71 - 80 Species
Frog Diversity	8 - 11 Species

9.2.2. Flora

The area falls within the Nama Karoo Biome of Namibia with grass cover of about 2 to 10%. However, the succulent area has less than 0.1% grass cover, this area might be suitable for quiver though none are observed around the area. Rehoboth is located in a dry farming area, the vegetation in the surrounding consists of; trees, shrubs, grass cover and spars woodland. A transition of dense highland shrublands and Kalahari vegetation are populated southeast and south of part of the EPL area in Rehoboth, this type of vegetation is mainly acacia tree and shrub with savanna biome.

Areas where land becomes shallower and with little rainfall and soil with more stones, vegetation become less and shrubby. Plant species range between 150-299, plant endemism is low and do not necessarily exceed five species. A variety of plant species are seen such as Camel thorn (*Vachellia erioloba*), wild-green hair tree and buffalo thorn tree (inaturalistwebsite, nd). Vegetation in the area is predominantly *Tamarix usneoides* trees associated with loam soil, other areas are populated by *Phragmite australis* reeds, capensis trees, *Schotia afra* trees, *acacia hereroensis*, *salix mucronate subps*, *acacia erioloba* and *Sisyndite spartea shrubs* (Cunningham, 2010). During rainy seasons, various grass types such as *Centropodia glauca* and *Stipagrostis species* can be seen.

Some bush clearing may be required during the 2nd and 3rd phase of exploration where access roads, drill pads and bulk sample sites are chosen. The clearing of any vegetation would not be on the scale, which triggers a full EIA, but permits to fell trees and clear bush for exploration will require a Forestry Permit. In addition to this, vegetation clearing restrictions within 100m of rivers must be taken into account as outlined in the draft regulations of the Water Resource Management Act (Rothauge 2017). Any relaxation of this rule needs to confirm and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

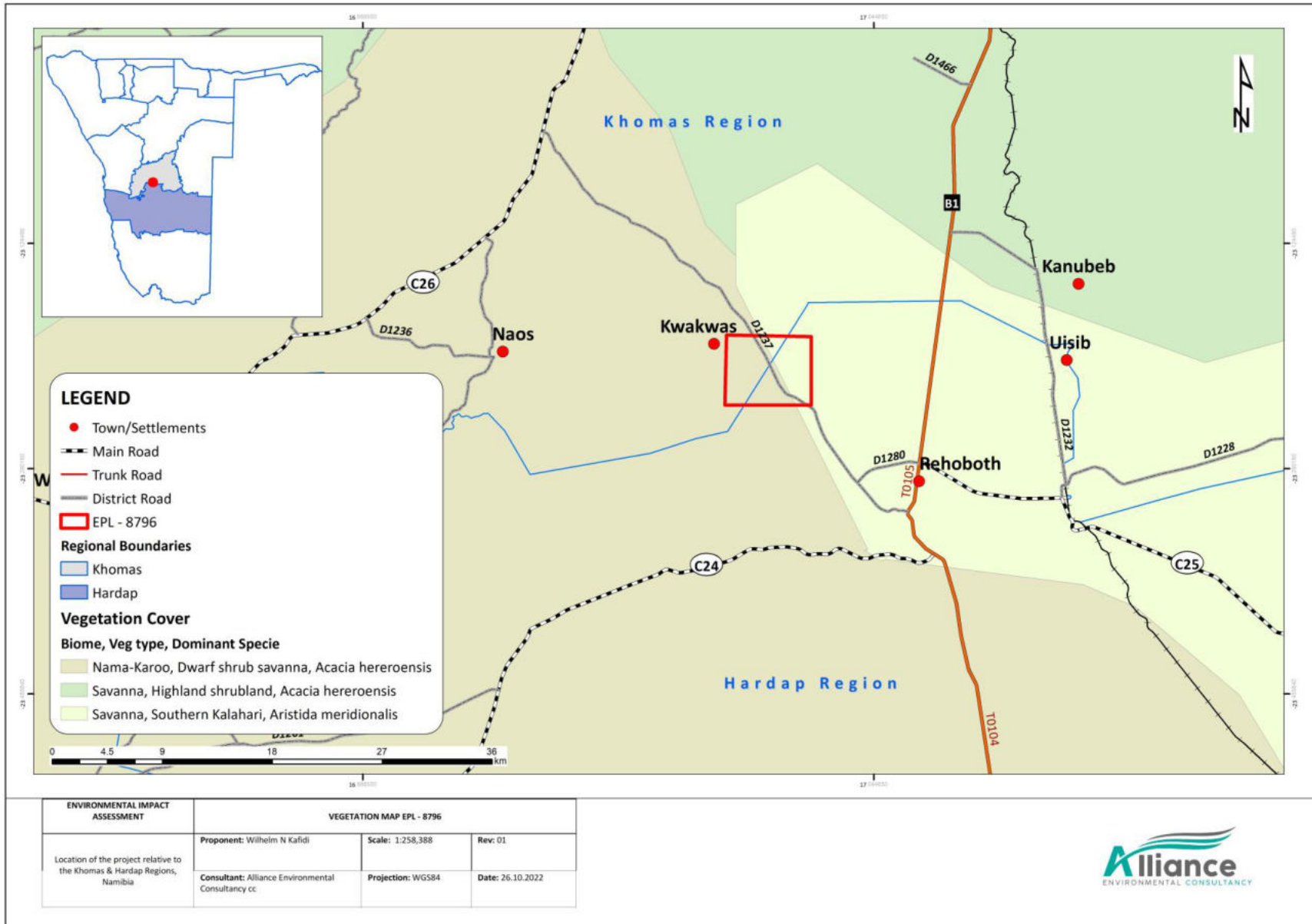


Figure 6 -Vegetation cover of the surrounding area.

9.3. Soil

Rehoboth is purely underlined by sedimentary rocks of the Nama group which are typically impermeable with very little or no absorbency. The majority topography consists of flat plains interspersed with rocky outcrops. The area is naturally characterized with riverbeds for short periods of time during the rainy season. The soil in the project area is Eutric Leptosols (Figure 7) which is thin, such soils are characterized by depth which is potentially caused by presence of continuous hard rock cemented layer within 30cm of the earth's surface (Christelis, 2018). This soil is however very prone to high erosions, especially during heavy rainfalls.

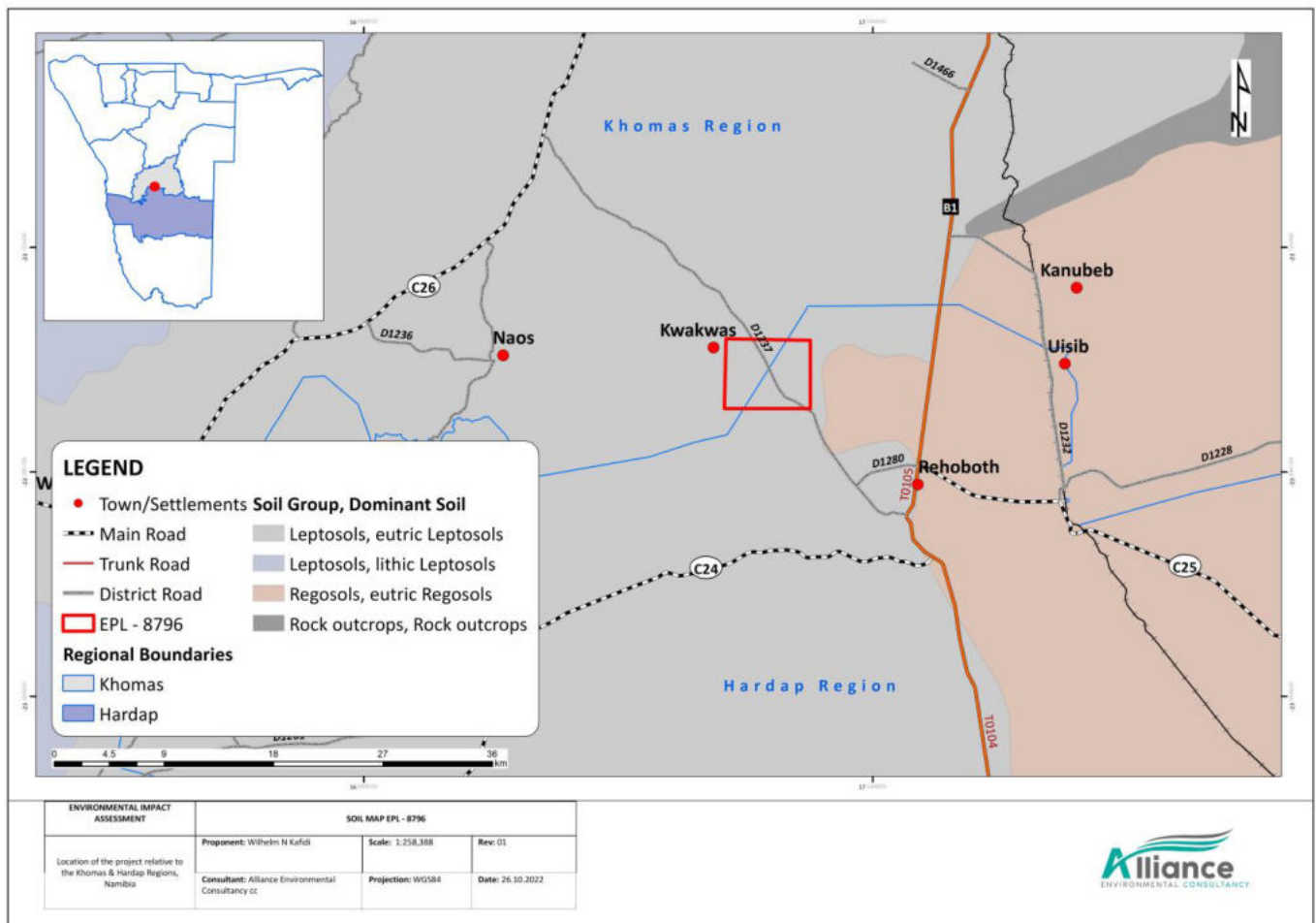


Figure 7 - Dominant Soil around the study area

9.4. Geology

By regional classification the Damara Sequence underlies most of Namibia. It was deposited during successive phases of rifting, spreading, subduction and continental collision. Much of the basal succession (Nosib Group), laid down in or marginal to intracontinental rifts, consists of quartzite, arkose, conglomerate, phyllite, calc-silicate and subordinate limestone and evaporitic rocks. Local alkaline ignimbrite with associated subvolcanic intrusions ranges from 840 to 720 million years in age.

The geology of the EPL area largely comprises of the Rehoboth Group and associated Complex Figure 8. The Rehoboth Basement Inlier in central Namibia comprises low-to medium-grade metamorphic rocks of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive origin. According to the current lithostratigraphy (SACS, 1980) these units belong to high-grade metamorphic rocks of pre-Rehoboth age (Elim and Neuhof Formations, Mooirivier Complex), to the Paleoproterozoic Rehoboth Sequence (Marienhof, Billstein and Gaub Valley Formations), and to the Mesoproterozoic Sinclair Sequence.

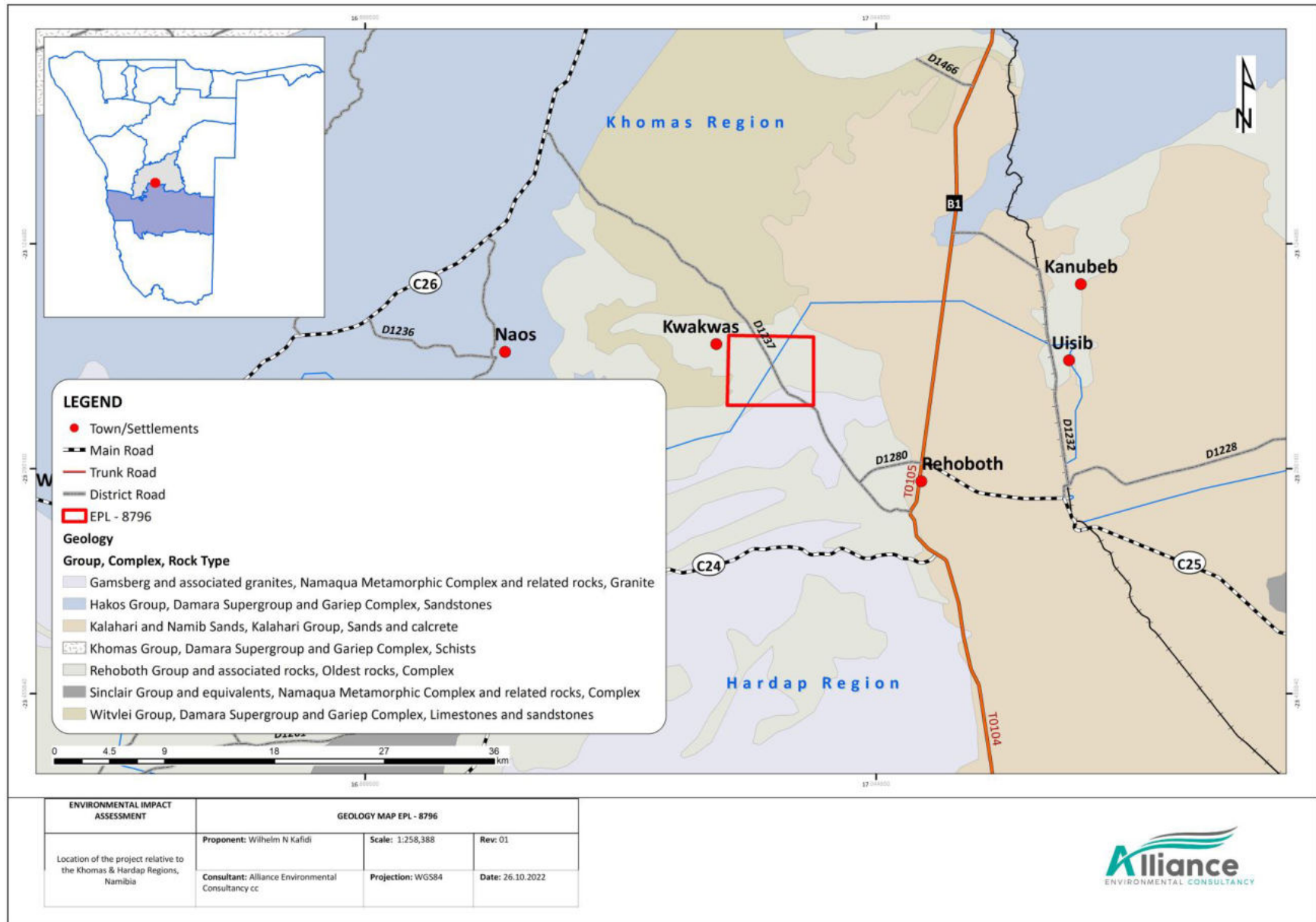


Figure 8 - Geology of the surrounding areas.

9.5. Hydrology

South of Rehoboth lies a river (Oanob river) which provides water to the town, and south of Windhoek lies Skaap river which originates from the Auas mountain heading east to south through Dordabis before heading southwest along the Karubeams mountain low ridges (Mendelson, 2002). Both the Oanob and Skaap river originate from the Khomas Hochland in central Namibia, both rivers are ephemeral (they contain water occasionally, shortly after sufficient rainfall and run-offs as a result of down-pours). Both rivers are also endorheic (they end on the interior of larger water bodies), they both dissipate in an area south of the Tropic of Capricorn between Tsumis and Uhlenhorst. Mendelson et al states that, the available ground and surface water in the area are classified in group B, typically it is good quality water, ground water flow towards the south/southeast.

The proposed EPL lies in the Southern-eastern Kalahari Groundwater basin (Figure 9). The basin is low moderate potential of groundwater, with an increase southward. Surface water flows in the southeast direction following the Kalahari gradient. Resources, especially in the arid climate of Namibia and the protection thereof should be regarded as high priority. Although most of the surface water evaporates, runoff can be expected due to the impermeability of soils and its water type is characterized as hard water.

Additional sources of water in the area are stored in boreholes drilled through fractured shale and sandstone as they are weak rock types. Storage of any material substance that may cause pollution to water sources should be handled and stored in accordance with appropriate legislation.

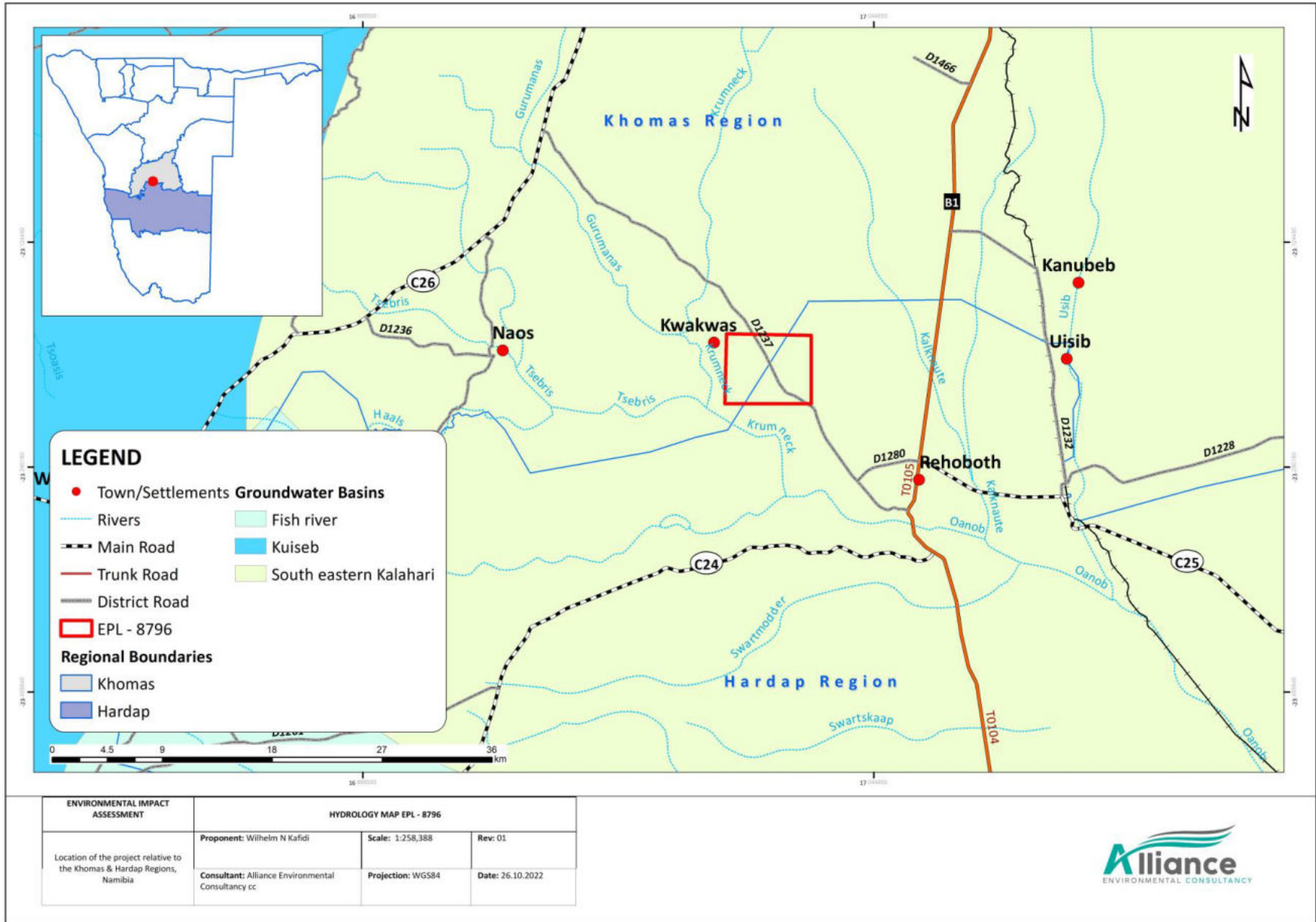


Figure 9 - Hydrology setting of the surrounding area.

9.6. Socio-economic setting

Regional and Local profile

The Hardap and Khomas are part of the central regions of Namibia. Khomas region is the country's capital region and it is named after the Khomas Hochland which is the prominent highland landscape that surrounds the capital, on the other-hand, Hardap region is named after the Hardap Dam (manmade north of Mariental) Population density in Khomas is 4.2 times higher than in Hardap by 4 times lower, the projected population for Hardap is approximately 87186 and 415780 in Khomas. About 95% of Khomas population lives in urban places whilst only about 40% in Hardap live in urban areas.

Oshiwambo is the most spoken language in Khomas whereas Khoekhoegowab and Afrikaans (49% of all households) is the most spoken in Hardap, literacy rate in Khomas is 97% and 85% in Hardap for those older (NSA, 2017). In Hardap, 15.98% of households in Hardap have access to safe water, 44% have no toilet facility and 56% no electricity for lighting and 58% use open fire. In Khomas 100% have access to safe drinking water, 25% have no toilet facility, 64% have electricity and only 7% depend on open fire. Population in Hardap is dispersed and spread between several places (Rehoboth, Mariental, Aranos) and five villages (Kalkrand, Stampriet, Maltahohe, Gochas and Gibeon). The region has good infrastructure and road network

Majority of individuals in Khomas are younger than 25 and form majority of the total population. Windhoek is the national capital located in Khomas, while Mariental is the capital of Hardap region. Windhoek has quite a variety of head offices. Rehoboth is the closest town to the EPL and governed by the local authority (town council), Windhoek is also governed by its respective council (city council). The economically Active population is known as the labour force participation (working age proportion of the population is older than 15 years old). The NSA (2017b) report states that, the Hardap labour force rates are 74% and 79% in Khomas.

The main income source is accumulated as wages and salaries especially in Khomas region with 74.5%). In Namibia 2.2% of the employed population is employed by the mining sector, of which 47.5% are informal workers and it is estimated that about 100000 citizens are dependent on the mining sector for their livelihoods (BDO,2019). The Unemployment rate in Hardap is 37.7% and 28.4% in Khomas region. In Hardap 61% of households depend on

salaries and wages as main sources of income, 3.7% are sourced by non-farming businesses while 1,6% is income acquired from subsistence farming 74,5% of households in Khomas highly depend on salaries and wages as their main income ,9.7% are sourced by non-farming businesses and 0.2% depend on subsistence farming (NSA, 2017b).

The economy of Hardap region is predominantly agriculture-based for both extensive and intensive farming, though extensive is widely spread throughout the region, intensive is highly practiced on the irrigation scheme below the Hardap Dam near Mariental. A number of crops are produced here although there are also other activities such as dairy farms and abattoirs. Irrigation is practiced reliant on ground water from Stampriet aquifer at a small, localized scale. The prominence of agriculture as a primary economic sector in the Hardap region highly contribute to employment.

Agriculture is less prominent in the Khomas region where the majority of people are urbanized, informal employment is lower, as more than half of the population (55,6%) is employed in the secondary and tertiary economic sector (NSA, 2017b). Mining plays a pivotal role to the country's economy of Namibia, since independence it has contributed to the country's economy through revenue.

According to BDO (2019), mining in Khomas and Hardap is not as pronounced as in Erongo and Oshikoto region, mining in both regions ceased in the past as resources were exhausted and commodity prices made business uneconomical. Livestock farming forms part of the livelihoods of many in Hardap region and also of the reasons for intensity land use and low population density. Both communal and commercial farms cover the area, guest farms are common too for tourism related activities in places such as Sossusvlei and the Namib Naukluft National Park. Guest farms in Khomas also play a vital role to tourism related activities (NSA, 2017). Khomas region has the highest number of health facilities which caters for basic health care service. the EPL is located in a rural space, where land use is extensive to livestock farming. Population density is low as individuals remotely live far from each other.

10. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

10.1. Public participation

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

Good consultation helps foster genuine and positive relationships with mutual respect, shared concerns and objectives between the company pursuing the development and the community. The public participation facilitator's role is to facilitate that process of dialogue to ensure there is transparency and accountability in decision-making and public confidence in the proposed project and its management.

10.1.1. Adverts

Public notices were placed in the following newspapers for two consecutive weeks on the 01st of September 2022 and the 08th of September 2022: Appendix D provides Tear sheets of the adverts.

- The Republikein newspaper
- The Allgemeine Zeitung
- The Sun newspaper

10.1.2. Stakeholder participation and recommendation

Due to difficulties in acquiring farmers postal address, no written notices have been shared with the overlaying farms and no input / comments have been received to date. In the event that the ECC is granted the proponent shall ensure ongoing consultation with all relevant affected parties including the Rehoboth Town Council for access to land and other resources.

11. EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

11.1. Assessment procedure

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8796 by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the environment during construction and operation activities have been identified:

- **Dust & Noise**
Due to the increase movement of vehicles, trucks and other operational machineries.
- **Health & Safety**
from the handling of equipment and use of machinery as well as potentially contracting diseases linked to exposure to dust.
- **Visual**

Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to presence of people, vehicles and machinery. Visible changes to habitats due to human activities.

– **Waste**

Resulting from maintenance work performed on the machinery as well as littering in the area include packaging from food or other products and consumables.

Soil pollution including petrochemical spills from vehicles (bakkies), water trucks, diesel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted diesel tank for fuel storage.

– **Ecological**

Potential removal of minimal vegetation to allow project activities and erect temporary site shade structures and prefabricated container office onsite during field work and exploration operations. Habitat disturbance due to drilling, excavation and increased flow of traffic.

– **Groundwater and surface water**

Due to inadequate management of waste, discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater as well as potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication or drilling that penetrates the ground water table. This may also be influenced by site operations such as maintenance activities or accidental fuel spills.

– **Topography**

Potential disturbance of the topography

– **Heritage & Socio-Economic**

Potential disturbance and damage to unforeseen archaeological or heritage sites during drilling and excavation activities and movements in the area.

– **Impact of poor communication**

Miscommunication may lead to negative insulence in the community towards the project. Increased movement in the surrounding area and inadequate deliverable of notice for exploration and or operational activities in the community may result in conflicts with landowners and the affected community.

The following methodology is applied to the predication and assessment of impacts and risks. Potential impacts and risks have been rated in terms of the direct, indirect, and cumulative where:

Status	Whether the impact/risk on the overall environment will be
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive - Environment overall will benefit from the impact/risk; • Negative - Environment overall will be adversely affected by the impact/risk; • Neutral - Environment overall not be affected.

Direct impacts	Impacts are directly caused by the activity and usually occur at the same time and place of the activity. These impacts are often related to the construction, operation or maintenance of an operation and are often obvious and quantifiable.
Indirect impacts	These types of impacts include all the potential impacts that are not evident immediately when the activity is carried out, or which occur at a different place due to the activity.
Cumulative impacts	Impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities.

In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial Extent	The size of the area that will be affected by the impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site specific - Only within the site boundaries Local - limited to within 15 km of the area Regional - limited to ~100 km radius National - limited to within the borders of Namibia International - extending beyond Namibia's borders
Consequence	The anticipated consequence of the impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease); • Severe - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • Substantial - environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • Moderate - Environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or • Slight - No natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected.

Duration	The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very short term - instantaneous; • Short term - less than 1 year; • Medium term - 1 to 10 years; • Long term - The impact will occur for the project duration • Permanent - The impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning.

Reversibility of the Impacts	The extent to which the impacts/risks are reversible assuming that the project has reached the end of its life cycle (decommissioning phase)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - High reversibility of impacts (impact is highly reversible at end of project life); • Partially - Moderate reversibility of impacts; or • No - Impacts are non-reversible (impact is permanent).

Using the criteria above, the impacts will further be assessed in terms of the following:

Probability	The probability of the impact/risk occurring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very likely; • Likely; • Unlikely; • Very unlikely; and • Extremely unlikely.

To determine the significance of the identified impact/risk, the consequence is multiplied by probability. This approach incorporates internationally recognized methods from the IPCC (2014) assessment of the effects of climate change and is based on an interpretation of existing information in relation to the proposed activity. The significance is then rated qualitatively as follows against a predefined set of criteria (i.e., probability and consequence) as indicated below:

		IMPACT = CONSEQUENCE X PROBABILITY				
PROBABILITY	Very Likely					Very High Impact
	Likely				High Impact	
	Unlikely			Moderate Impact		
	Very Unlikely		Low Impact			
	Extremely Unlikely	Very Low Impact				
			Slight	Moderate	Substantial	Severe

Where:

Significance	Will the impact cause a notable alteration of the environment?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low (5) - The risk/impact may result in very minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures and will not have an influence on decision-making. • Low (4) - The risk/impact may result in minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures, and will not have an influence on decision making. • Moderate (3) - The risk/impact will result in moderate alteration of the environment and can be reduced or avoided by implementing the appropriate mitigation measures and will only have an influence on the decision-making if not mitigated. • High (2) - The risk/impact will result in major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making); and • Very high (1) - The risk/impact will result in very major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making.

Confidence	The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information and specialist knowledge
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information• Medium - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information• High - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information

Impacts are evaluated for the construction and operation phases of the development. The assessment of impacts for the decommissioning phase is not presented in detail this document, as there is limited understanding at this stage of what this might entail. Impacts have been evaluated with and without mitigation in order to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures on reducing the significance of a particular impact. The Assessment is presented in the following section and further in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

12. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals exploration within EPL 8796. These identified potential impacts have been evaluated. Mitigation measures are proposed for each aspect of the different potential impacts identified. Comments and concerns raised during the public consultation process have been considered and included.

Table 5 - Ecological Impact Assessment Table

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Land Preparation	Loss of Habitat and Species	Negative	Local	Long term	Substantial	Very Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specialist fauna and flora studies were commissioned for the EIA. Specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the exploration activities. Exploration may occur throughout the whole EPL but the total activity footprint as a percentage of the total areas of each habitat is estimated to be very low. Though the habitats will remain relatively undisturbed due to the 	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	3	Medium

very low percentage footprint of activities planned, without prior knowledge of the whereabouts of the vulnerable, threatened and critically endangered species and their preferred habitat, it may not be possible to prevent an impact, regardless of how small it might be

- Undertake Plant and animal Search and Rescue prior to the commencement of construction.
- Habitat loss for fauna and flora species should be kept to a minimum with footprint areas being restricted to the direct construction and operational areas only
- In addition, where possible, construction and operational activities are to be aligned along previously disturbed areas.
- Habitats surrounding the washes (rivers) host sensitive plant species which require permits for removal to avoid destruction.
- No wandering around the site, collecting of plant species or hunting should be allowed.
- Rehabilitation must restore the exploration sites, as far as is possible to their prior state to mitigate the visual impact and to allow for



								the best possible re-colonization of the site, by plants and animals.				
Exposure to soil erosion on exposed surfaces	Negative	Local	Medium term	Moderate	Likely	Yes	– Implement an Erosion Management Plan throughout the construction Phase	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	4	High	

Table 6 - Noise Impact Assessment Table

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Noise cause by project activities (Machineries and vehicular movements)	Disturbance of sense of place and the effect on tranquil ambient noise levels Hearing problems to operators if noise generation is prolonged and not managed	Negative	Local	Temporary/ Permanent	Substantial/ Severe	Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential noise sources during the exploration within could originate from vehicles, hammers, powered hand tools, excavators and drill rigs. The nuisance factor of these noise sources will depend on the proximity of the exploration activities to the national road, homesteads and sensitive animal habitats. - For rural districts, the daytime ambient noise level requirement outlined in SANS 10103 (2008) between 6am and 10pm is 45dBA. This is in line with the guidelines published by the World Health 	Very high (1)	Low (4)	3	Medium

- Organization (WHO).
- Machineries and vehicles (moving and stationed) should be serviced regularly.
- A noise management standard operating procedure (SOP) for the activities happening on-site should be developed
- Avoid generating unnecessary noise by making sure that equipment that are not in used are always turned off and by avoiding operations during odd hours
- Landowners should be informed prior drilling over the weekends or at other times not outlined in this document.
- Any complaints regarding noise should be recorded in the bi-annual reports/grievance form.



Table 7 - Dust Impact Assessment Table

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Dust generation during exploration activities (e.g., vehicular movement)	Tempering of the ambient air quality in the surrounding	Negative	Local	Medium term	Substantial	Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural weather conditions can create very dusty atmospheric conditions. The small scale and site-specific exploration activities contribute very little to the widespread ambient conditions that often prevail. Cars travelling on the access roads can create dust plumes trailing behind them. Dust suppression techniques should be employed if the specific construction activity is likely 	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	3	Medium

								<p>to create dusty atmospheric conditions in excess of the periodic extremes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid activities that create excessive dust on extremely windy days.- Personnel are required to wear personal protection equipment if excessive dust is created for prolonged working periods.- Employees should be made aware of negative effects of dust inhalation.			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 8 - Waste Impact Assessment Table

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Generation of waste during exploration activities	Domestic waste and waste from maintenance work performed on the machinery can potentially cause unpleasant odor, sight for the people in the surrounding as well as disturbance to surface and ground water	Negative	Local	Medium term	Moderate	Unlikely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The domestic waste, which is separated from all paper and organic materials, is taken to the nearest official dumpsite. - Oil from the servicing of the vehicles and machines is collected in drums and is taken together with all other industrial waste that is generated on site to the nearest hazardous waste site. - A certificate of disposal needs to be kept on file. - Groundwater is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia and must be protected at all costs. It must still be protected from pollutants since it can act as a conduit for the transfer of pollutants to secondary receptors such as the ocean. Additional boreholes are to be drilled to generate data about 	Moderate (3)	Very low (5)	4	Medium

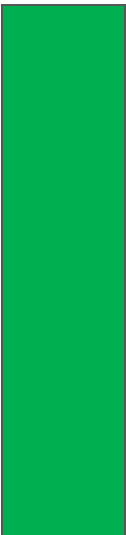
									<p>the groundwater quality and quantity when exploration intensify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The exploration company must follow the provisions of the Water Act so that they do not in any way damage the susceptible water resources- Good housekeeping Training and awareness to contractors.Practice reusing, recycling of products.			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

Table 9 - Visual Impact Assessment Table

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Visual impact caused by operational activities (exploration drilling, machineries and vehicular movements)	Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to presence of people, vehicles and machinery. Visible changes to habitats due to human activities	Negative	Local	Temporary	Moderate	likely	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As far as is possible existing roads and tracks are used to access target sites for sampling and drilling. - Walking to target sites being careful not to disturb plants and faunal habitats. - Personnel to be trained regarding the observable signs of faunal and floral biodiversity and the avoidance of habitat disturbance. - Minimize the footprint of personnel, vehicles and machinery. As far as is possible no vegetation is to be removed. - Where new roads are constructed, the methods should be low intensive and possibly use manpower and not machines. - New roads if planned well could assist with the future objectives of the farm, lodge or hunting establishment. - Rehabilitate habitats through the removal of obvious signs of human presence. 	High (2)	Moderate (3)	4	Medium

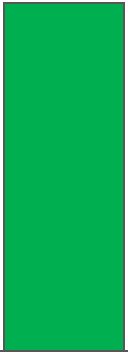
							<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Remove all waste daily and dispose of it in the appropriate manner.- Removal of machinery from the exploration sites if periods of inactivity are protracted.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Table 10 - Heritage Impact Assessment Table

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Heritage sites destruction during exploration activities	Possible destruction to heritage sites	Neutral	Local	Long term	Substantial	Unlikely	Partially	- A 'chance find' of any potential heritage site should be communicated to the police and the National Heritage Council of Namibia. If activities occur at the location where a 'chance find' has been made, then the activities should cease until the necessary authorities have visited the site and provided the go ahead to proceed with activities.	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	4	Medium

Table 11 - Socio economic Impact Assessment Table

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Exploration activities related to the project	Employment creation	Positive	National	Long term	Slight	Very likely	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, local persons should be employed depending on the level of skills they have. - Employment will result should the project be permitted. - Promote local procurement of goods and services. 	Low + (4)	Very low + (5)	5	Medium

13. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Disturbance of the earth's surface by exploration activities may result in removal of existing vegetation and ecosystems within the disturbed area. The impacts are significant, but localized to the disturbed area, and the overall extent of the impact is determined by the concentration of the activity and the sensitivity of the disturbed ecosystems. The impact on the environment can be lessened by planning with future closure in mind.

The objectives of the closure and decommissioning are to:

- Provide a safe and stable landform compatible with the intended final use;
- Comply with relevant regulatory requirements and attain regulatory consensus on the successful closure and rehabilitation of the Project area;
- Complete the closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation works as quickly and cost effectively as possible whilst achieving primary objectives
- Produce a final “walk away” landform that is stable and that blends aesthetically into the surrounding landforms, yet as far as possible does not limit possible future land uses

13.1. Site Rehabilitation

Proponent should keep the disturbed areas to a minimum, plants should not be removed unless necessary; selective exploration should be adopted so that the entire site is not cleared and affected at once; backfilling the topsoil should be done as soon as possible where soil was removed, therefore topsoil should not be piled up for a long time.

13.2. Planning for Rehabilitation

The proposed post exploration land-use will also influence the procedure and the plant species used for rehabilitation (Allan, 1998).

The following are the basic rehabilitation practices as summarized after the Minerals Council of Australia (1998), which with appropriate modifications, will apply to most disturbed areas.

1. Making Safe: After planning for rehabilitation, the first step is to clean up and make the area to be rehabilitated, safe. This involves the following:

- Removal of infrastructure and unused or unwanted equipment. No facilities or equipment should remain on site unless with the written approval of the landowner or relevant authority.
 - Removal of rubbish for disposal at approved sites. Care is required with residual toxic or hazardous materials including contaminated packaging and containers
2. Erosion Control: Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken to stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as practical and to limit erosion.
- Restrict clearing to areas essential for the works
 - Windrow vegetation debris along the contour
 - Minimize length of time soil is exposed
 - Divert run-off from undisturbed areas away from the works
3. Topsoil Management: The rehabilitation strategy may include the following measures which are designed to minimize the loss of topsoil material respread on rehabilitated areas and promote successful vegetation establishment.
- Minimize the length of time that topsoil material is to be stockpiled.
 - Respread topsoil material in even layers at a thickness appropriate for the landform and land capability of the area to be rehabilitated.
 - Topsoil stockpiles are located in areas away from drainage lines or windy areas in order to minimise the risk of soil and wind erosion;
 - Rehabilitation areas of returned topsoil will be ripped, with care taken not to bring subsurface materials to the surface (e.g. large rocks). Ripping should only be sufficient to allow equipment to work efficiently. Ripping along slopes should be along contour.

14. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities on the EPL to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders were consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The public was informed via the three newspapers advertisement used for this assessment; posted letters as notification were sent to the identified farmers of which the EPL overlays. No one-on-one interaction (public meeting) was held for this project and there was no registration received.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude, temporally duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence.

All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities (ECC). When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- If applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the land owner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

REFERENCES

- Census, 2011. Population Housing Census, !Karas Regional Profile.
- Griffin, M, 2003. Checklist and provisional national conservation status of amphibians, reptiles and mammals known, reported or expected to occur in Namibia. Directorate of Scientific Services, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Windhoek.
- Mendelson J, el Obeid S, 2005. Forests and Woodlands of Namibia, pp 148-152. RAISON
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism, September 2011. *A community information toolkit on adaptation*. Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia. Windhoek, Namibia.
- NSA (Namibian Statistic Agency), 2014. Karas 2011 Census Regional
- Mendelson, J, Jarvis, A, Roberts, C., Robertson, T. (2002), Atlas of Namibia; A portrait of the Land and its people. Cape Town; David Phillip publisher.
- Namibian Statistic Agency (2017a). Namibia inter-censal demographic survey 2016. Windhoek; Namibian Statistic Agency.
- Namibian Statistic Agency (2017b). Namibia labour-force survey 2016 report. Windhoek; Namibia Statistic Agency.
- Strohbach, B, J, (2001). Vegetation Survey of Namibia. Namibia Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, National Botanical Research Institution. Windhoek, Namibia, 49, 1018-7677.

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CV



LOVISA NANGULA AMWELE

ENVIRONMENTALIST (Cand.Sci.Nat)

ABOUT

I am a skillful environmentalist with an aggregate experience of over four (4) years in the field of environmental management/science/economics/health & Safety/ climate change /nature conservation and related sphere. I have been hard at work establishing my personal reputation as a mature critical problem solver and effective communicator driven by a strong set of ethical principles founded in social and environmental awareness. My objectives are to secure a challenging position, where I can utilize my abilities when granted the opportunity.

WORK EXPERIENCE



ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER
GECKO EXPLORATION AND GEOKEY CONSULT CC
APRIL 2021 TO DATE

- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for exploration and mining activities;
- Compiling of bi-annual environmental reports for exploration projects as a requirement by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism;
- Application for environmental clearance certificate renewals and writing environmental compliance report for exploration and mining projects;
- Application for water abstraction permits from the Department of Water Affairs
- Application and renewal of different Mineral Licenses from the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- Various activities pertaining to environmental baseline and monitoring at various projects held by Gecko Namibia and Namibia Rare Earths;
- Enforce Environmental compliance as required by certain policies and standards
- Stakeholders communication
- Maps compilation using Geographic Information System (GIS) services as required for various projects using Google Earth, QGIS and ArcGIS;
- Project Management
- Implementation of Environmental Management Systems
- General administrative duties.

ASSISTANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND GIS PRACTITIONER
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY (ECC)
FEBRUARY 2020 TO MARCH 2021

- Managing the company's Geographic Information System (GIS) services as required and compile professional maps for various projects using Google Earth and ArcGIS;
- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for exploration, tourism, energy, biomass and construction activities;
- Application for environmental clearance certificate renewals and writing environmental compliance report for exploration and energy related projects;
- Liaise and communicate with clients and relevant stakeholders
- Project Management & General administrative duties.

PERSONAL DETAILS

NATIONALITY: Namibian
PASSPORT/ ID: P0974884/
93091000184
DRIVERS LICENCE: Code B

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:
Namibia : Etambo, Onguta

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
Oshiwambo - Excellent
English - Excellent
Afrikaans - Fair

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS



1. Computer skills: Microsoft word, outlook, power point, excel, publisher and Internet.
2. Programs: Google Earth, ArcGIS, QGIS, MATLAB, SDT, SanFuture

PERSONAL SKILLS



- Creative spirit
- Excellent Analytical and problem solving skills
- Reliable and professional
- Organized
- Team player
- Excellent communicator

CONTACT



P: +264 814351689
E: lovisanangula@gmail.com
P.O. Box 51006, Bachbretcht, WHK
Namibia

MEMBERSHIPS

Environmental Assessment
Professionals of Namibia (EAPAN) -
Emerging specialist and/or practitioner
No. 224

International Association for Impact
Assessment South Africa. No. 6542

South African Council of Natural
Scientific Professions (SACNASP)
No. 148697 (Cand. Sci. Nat)

REFERENCES

Oliver Krappmann
Geokey Consult CC & Gecko Namibia
T: +264 61 30 5444
E: oliver@gecko.na

Philip Hooks - EAP
Philip Hooks Consultant
Cell: +44 7340 238047
E: philip.nigel.hooks@gmail.com

Laina Wilhelm - Environmentalist
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Cell: +264 81 438 2391
E: lainawilhelm@gmail.com

Emerita Ashipala - EAP
Earth Environmental Services
Cell: +264 81 701 6851
E: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com

Prof Karabo Shale - Faculty Research
Manager - CPUT
C: +27 82 042 7485
E: shalek@cput.ac.za

CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
PHILIP HOOKS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for mining projects.

CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
OMAVI GEOTECHNICAL & GEO - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CC :

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for various projects

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for various projects

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INTERN
GECKO NAMIBIA (Pty) Ltd
JULY 2018 - JAN 2019

- Compiling of bi-annual environmental reports to comply with the requirement of Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism for exploration activities;
- Various activities pertaining to environmental baseline and monitoring at the Okorusu Fluorspar mine, the Imerys-Gecko Okanjande Graphite mine, Gecko Salt project and at the Opuwo cobalt project;
- Maps compilation for various projects using Google Earth and ArcGIS;
- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports for exploration activities;
- Data entry, data organization with quality control;
- Liaise and communicate with clients and relevant stakeholders
- Data interpretation and verification;
- Site visits and various aspects of fieldwork at Gecko's mineral exploration projects
- Enforce Environmental compliance as required by certain policies and standards

DEPARTMENT STUDENT TUTOR
CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY :
JANUARY 2018 - NOVEMBER 2019

- Review class material with students by discussing text, working solutions to problems, reviewing worksheets and other assignments
- Determining student's needs for assistance in other areas such as counseling and refers as necessary
- Assessed the students progress throughout weekly tutoring sessions

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERN
ONHIPA TOWN COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH :
JUNE 2017 and DECEMBER 2017

- Business inspection to ensure compliance
- Training on food safety manual
- Risk assessment at work and public places
- Environmental pollution and monitoring control
- Waste management and health education

EDUCATION



MASTERS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University Of Technology - CPUT | Present

B-TECH: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University of Technology - CPUT | 2019

ND: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University of Technology - CPUT | 2016 to 2018

CERTIFICATIONS

RADIATION SAFETY OFFICER PART I

Namibian Uranium Institute | 2022

INTRODUCTORY EIA REPORT WRITING

International Association of Impact Assessment RSA | 2020

**SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS
AND AWARDS**

2019: Best 4th Year Student (CPUT)

2018: Best 3rd Year Student (CPUT)

2011: Overall best student in 4 subjects at TUCSIN

2009: Exemplary Hostel girl (Otjikoto SSS)

2009 – 2010: Member of the Learners Representative Council and Hostel Prefect (Otjikoto SSS)

2008: Awarded Best top 10 performers in Grade 10 (Otjikoto SSS)

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

YEAR 2021

- **Environmental assessment practitioner | KNL of Namibia (Pty) Ltd** - EIA for the mining of blue sodalite dimension stone and other minerals, near Otjimuhaka, withing Mining License 40, Epupa constituency, Kunene Region.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Jacobus P Smit** - EIA for the proposed mining of Barite within Mining Claims 70070, 70071, 70072, 70073 on the Steilrand Mountains, northwest of Opuwo, Epupa constituency, Kunene region.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Gecko Namibia (Pty) Ltd** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificates for several mineral licenses held by Gecko Namibia.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Innosun** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for the 8MW wind farm close to the Elizabeth Bay Mine in !Karas Region
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Votorantim Metals (Pty) Ltd** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for exploration activities on EPL 6521 in the Otjozondjupa region, Namibia.

YEAR 2020

- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Imerys - Gecko Okanjande mine & Okorusu Fluorspar** - Scoping Report (with Assessment) for the Proposed Graphite processing plant at Okorusu Mine
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Olivia Platt** - Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report for the Proposed Exploration and Quarrying of Slate Stone on Mining Claims 72110 and 72111, Hardap Region.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Olivia Platt** - Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report for the Proposed Exploration and Quarrying of Slate Stone on Mining Claims 72112 and 72113, !Karas Region
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Namex Minerals** - Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Environmental Management Plan for minerals explorations activities on EPL 7304, Kunene Region.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Makarra Bushproducts cc** - EIA for the operation and construction of a charcoal and briquette processing and packaging facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Namchar** - EIA for the operation of a charcoal and briquette storage, processing, and packaging facility in Witvlei, Omaheke Region, Namibia
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Lighthouse Property** - EIA for the development of residential and retail (including tourism) activities on Erf 4747 in Swakopmund, Erongo region, Namibia
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Retort Charcoal** - EIA for the proposed construction of a biomass processing (charcoal retort system), storage and packaging plant on farm Gai Kaisa No. 159 in the Otjozondjupa region, Namibia
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Retort Charcoal** - EMP for the mechanized bush thinning operations on Farm Gai Kaisa No. 159 in the Otjozondjupa region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | B2Gold Namibia (Pty) Ltd** - EIA amendment for the construction of the B2Gold Namibia (Pty) Ltd 66 kV powerline in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Alfacharcoal** - EIA for the operation of a charcoal production and storage plant held by Alfacharcoal in Outjo, Kunene Region, Namibia.

YEAR 2020 CONT.....

- **Environmental assessment practitioner | JSB Safari** - EMP for the bush control activities on farm Gembokoord no 477 Outjo district, Kunene region, Namibia.
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Olupale Lodge** - EIA for the development of the Olupale Lodge in the lipumbu Ya Tshilongo Conservancy, Oshana Region, Namibia.
- **Assistant environmental assessment practitioner | Driefontein Safari Lodge** - EIA for the development of the Driefontein Safari Lodge in the Torra Conservancy, Kunene Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Innosun** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for the 4.5MW AC solar park, located on farm Kristall No. 208, Omaruru in the Erongo Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Innosun** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for the 10MW AC wind farm, located on seal site at Luderitz, in the !Karas Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Innosun** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for the 5MW AC photovoltaic plant, located in Outapi, in the Omusati Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Innosun** - Renewal of environmental clearance certificate for the 5MW AC solar park, located on a portion of farm Osona Commonage 65, portion 82 near Okahandja, in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Weatherly** - The renewal application for an environmental clearance certificate for an existing antenna mast erected in 2008 on erf 617 in Olympia, Windhoek, Khomas Region

YEAR 2019

- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Kunene Resources (Pty) Ltd** - EIA for the exploration activities on EPL 5885 located on communal land South of Swartboisdrift, Opuwa town, Kunene region.

YEAR 2018

- **Assistant Environmental assessment practitioner | Swakopmund Salt Company (Pty) Ltd** - EIA for the solar salt operations at Cape Cross area which is approximately 120km north of Swakopmund. The Mining License 66D (ML66D) covers the industrial minerals commodity, salt.
- **Environmental assessment practitioner | Kunene Resources (pty) Ltd**- EIA for the exploration activities on for precious metals, base and rare metals, dimensions stones as well as industrial minerals on EPLs 6561 & 5992 which are located on communal land south and east of Grootfontein town.



***PROFESSIONAL
MEMBERSHIP 2022***

This is to certify that

Lovisa Amwele

*Is a registered member of EAPAN under the following
membership category*

***“EMERGING SPECIALIST AND/ OR
PRACTITIONER”***

President

Secretary

Membership No: 224

Valid from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022



herewith certifies that
Lovisa Nangula Amwele
Registration Number: 148697
is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)
Environmental Science (Candidate Natural Scientist)

Effective **26 January 2022**

Expires **31 March 2022**



Handwritten signature of the Chairperson in black ink.

Chairperson

Handwritten signature of the Chief Executive Officer in black ink.

Chief Executive Officer



To verify this certificate scan this code

CURRICULUM VITAE



Ms. Lydia Taakondjo Sylvi Kapolo

Citizenship: **Namibian** - ID No:**97050900788** - Gender: **Female**

CAREER PROFILE

Accomplished Geography and Environmental studies with a successful record in Environmental governance, spatial planning, urban planning, geography, sociology. I am dedicated, entrusted, fast learning and eager to work at various levels to enhance my skills. My main goal is to however gain high performance, knowledge and experience in order to enhance my professional goal. Transparency and integrity, communication, teamwork, accountability, delivering results as well as managing and sharing knowledge are principles that I hold.

+264 81 569 3966

lydiakapolo@gmail.com

PO Box 62, Onaanda

AWARDS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- ❖ Represented University of Namibia's sociology society in South Africa at University of Western Cape
- ❖ Have strong leadership skills thus was elected as vice-chairman of sociology society (on behalf of the sociology department in UNAM)
- ❖ Charity work at old age homes in Windhoek
- ❖ Assisted in initiating a non-profit organization for mobile schools in Opuwo rural

SPECIAL SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

- ❖ Knowledge of Microsoft (Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint)
- ❖ Experience in remote sensing with GIS capabilities
- ❖ Integrity and transparency
- ❖ Inclusion and respect for diversity
- ❖ Knowledge and experience in humanitarian assistance

INTERESTS & HOBBIES

- ❖ Traveling
- ❖ Socio-cultural interactions
- ❖ Charity work

LANGUAGES

ENGLISH (Fluent)
 OSHIWAMBO (Fluent)
 AFRIKAANS (Good)
 OTJIHERERO (Good)

EXPERIENCE

1. UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA

Period : Feb 2018 - Feb 2019
Position : Vice-Chairperson (Sociology Society)
Duties : Assisting in organizing school programs (Career fairs).
 Planning & Organizing fund raising events for charity.
 Ensuring that Chairman's schemes are completed.
 Assisting with administrative work (giving informal feedback, honest advice & a fresh perspective)

EDUCATION

Tertiary Qualification : Namibia University of Namibia
 : Honours Degree B. Arts Geography & Environmental Studies
Duration : 2016 – 2019
Secondary School : Canisianum Roman Catholic High School
Highest Grade : 12 (NSSC)
Duration : 2011 – 2015

REFERENCES


Ms. Lydia Kauari
 Sociology Lecturer
 UNAM
 Cell: +264 81 399 2143


Mr. Jona Heita
 Lecturer (UNAM)
 Department of Geo,
 History, Env. Studies
 Tel: +264 61 206 4707
 Cell: +264 464 2798


Mr. Elison Tjirera
 Lecturer
 Sociology
 UNAM
 Tel: +264 61 206 4342

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

APPENDIX C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

EPL 8796

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

For the proposed minerals exploration for base & rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals within EPL 8796 near Rehoboth

Khomas and Hardap Regions



INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Wilhelm Nghidipohamba Kafidi (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8796. The project area is located approximately 17 km northwest of Rehoboth in the Khomas and Hardap Region.

The site is accessible via tracks from the B1 and D1237 roads from Rehoboth. The EPL covers approximately an area of 3635 hectares. Figure (1 - 2) gives a detailed layout locale for the site.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document serves the purpose of informing interested and affected parties (I&AP) of the following:

- Proposed project location;
- Proposed activities pertaining to the project;
- The EIA process to be followed;
- How you can get involved.

We hereby encourage all I&APs to submit their comment/inputs/concerns on the proposed project activities.

Your comments will add value and enrich the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report as well as the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that will be submitted to the competent authorities for decision making.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (competent authority) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for decision making before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

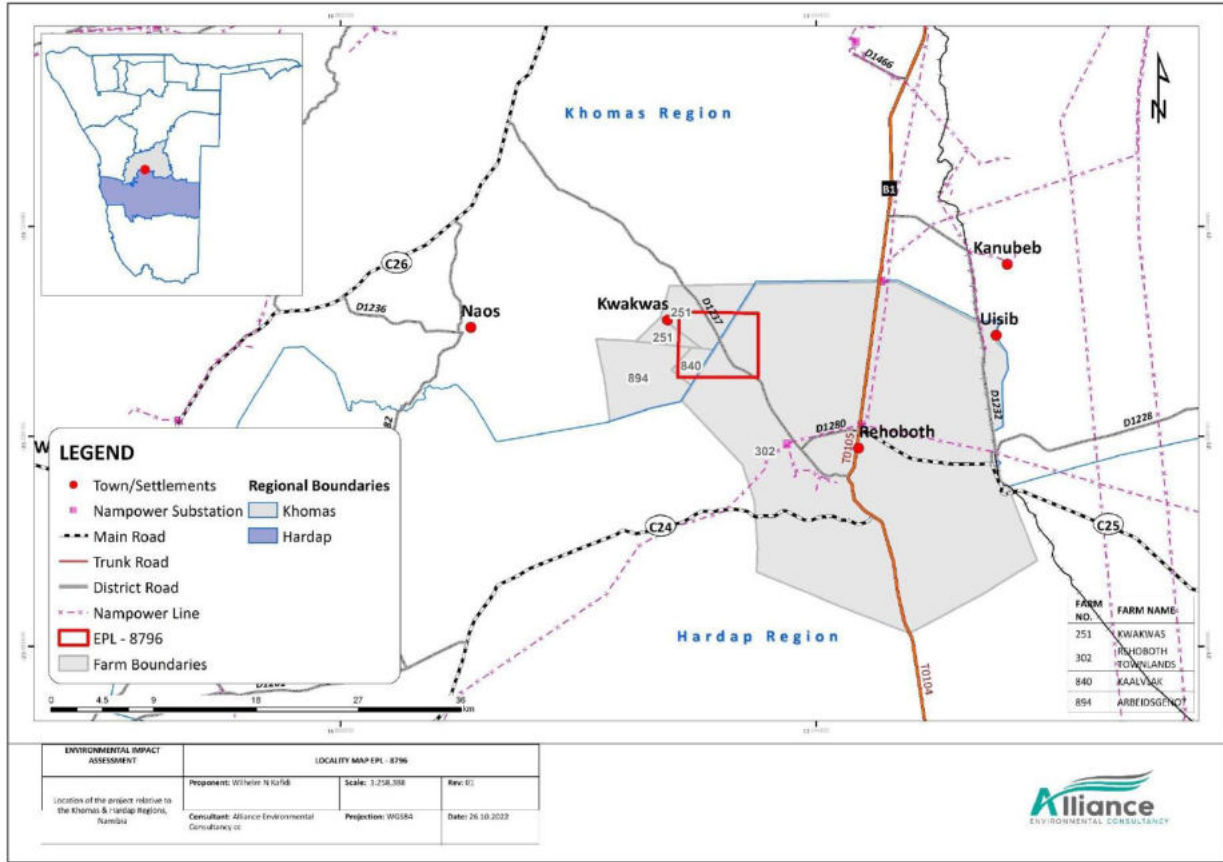


FIGURE 1 - PROJECT LOCALITY MAP

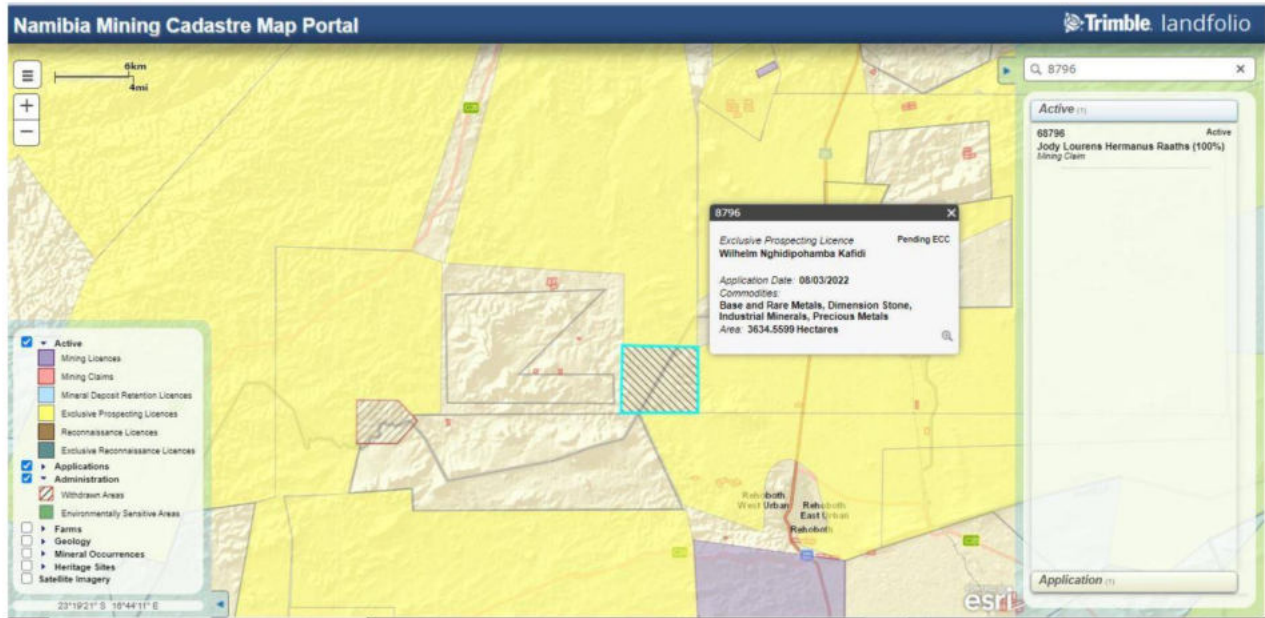


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF THE EPL AS DISPLAYED ON THE NAMIBIA MINING CADASTRE (MME)

PROJECT MOTIVATION

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although during exploration activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in mineral explorations are carried out throughout the mineral prospecting phase, which might take several years.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made.

PROPOSED PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The projected mineral exploration activities are summarized as follows:

1. Exploration activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past research. This is conducted in the general area to see if there are any prospective targets. This is done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the first stage of exploration.
2. Regional reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-based activities such as regional mapping and sampling in order to identify and validate prospective targeted areas identified during stage 1. This step is only carried out if the step 1 has identified some possible targets that need to be explored further.
3. Initial field-based activities such as widely distributed geological mapping, sampling, surveying, and maybe widely spaced trenching and drilling to verify the feasibility of any identified local target based on the regional data acquired in step 2 above. The degree or depth of exploration carried out at this stage is contingent on the discovery of viable/prospective mineral resources.

To assess the viability of the delineated local targets, detailed local field-based operations such as localized site-specific detailed geology mapping, trenching, bulk sample, surveying, and detailed drilling are carried out. The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve. If the detailed exploration activities yield positive results, the exploration data will be compiled into a pre-feasibility report, and if the prefeasibility results are positive, a detailed feasibility study will be conducted on the identified site-specific area, which will include detailed site-specific drilling, bulk sampling, and laboratory testing/test mining. The following is a summary of the envisaged project development process that will be implemented during the proposed exploration activities:

- Planning and permitting
- Site preparation for the exploration team if required (temporary camps).
- Supporting infrastructure, access, energy, and water supply.
- Preparation of drill sites and drilling operations
- Decommissioning, final rehabilitation

ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through existing tracks from the B1 and D1237 roads from Rehoboth as far as practically possible. There will be no creation of tracks if the need arises, new access roads will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity.

If the Proponent intends to continue with field-based activities, it is the Proponent's responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowners and to ensure that all security measures to protect the land and the landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually. Permission from landowners and appropriate authorities is required for any new tracks.

RESOURCES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

Exploration activities usually needs a supply of water which will be brought to the site. Should the company find good groundwater during the exploration activity, the borehole may be used as a water source provided the permission of the community is given and the necessary abstraction permit is attained from the department of water affairs. Again, only sustainable yields may be abstracted.

EPL 8796

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

A diesel-powered generator will be used as needed for exploration equipment and lighting for the project.

ACCOMMODATION, SUPPORTING
INFRASTRUCTURE, AND EXPLORATION
METHOD

- The exploration team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The exploration team is envisioned to consist of fifteen (15) skilled and non-skilled workers.
- Portable toilets will be installed on-site and regularly serviced.
- Vehicles (especially pick up bakkies) and heavy machinery including drill rigs and truck will be used during the exploration phase of the project.
- Waste will be collected and deposited to the nearest municipal dumpsite e.g., Rehoboth Town dumpsite.
- Hydrocarbon tanks could be stored on-site. All hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and banded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).
- The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation

Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve. The method is further explained in the EIA scoping report.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Site Location

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored by various companies throughout the years.

As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore / prospect for potential economic minerals occurrences in this specific EPL. There are no alternative locations considered for explorations.

Equipment and infrastructure

The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND STEPS

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project takes into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in Figure 2,

- a. Preparation of the Background Information Document (BID).
- b. Project registration or notification through the MEFT online Portal (www.eia.mef.gov.na) or hand submission to the DEA.
- c. Project screening process.
- d. Preparation of the public notice to be published in two local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks as well as site notices as part of the public consultation process as well. This

process runs for (21 days) from 31st August 2022 – 21st September 2022 for this project. However, comments received after the stipulated period and before submission to the competent authority are also welcome.

- e. Preparation of the first Draft EIA/ Scoping and EMP Reports for client review, public and stakeholder inputs.
- f. Incorporation of comments and inputs from the client and I&APs into the reports for finalization.
- g. The final EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports are submitted to the competent authorities and the Environmental Commissioner in fulfilment of all the requirements of the Act and its Regulations.
- h. Stakeholders who are interested or affected by the proposed project will have additional fourteen (14) days to submit comments directly to the Environmental Commissioner (EC). The application will be made available for additional comments on the MEFT digital Portal www.eia.mef.gov.na.
- i. If the EC requires additional information about the project, the environmental practitioner will be alerted. Once provided-
- j. Wait for the Record of Decisions.

The process is also depicted in the diagram presented in Figure 3.

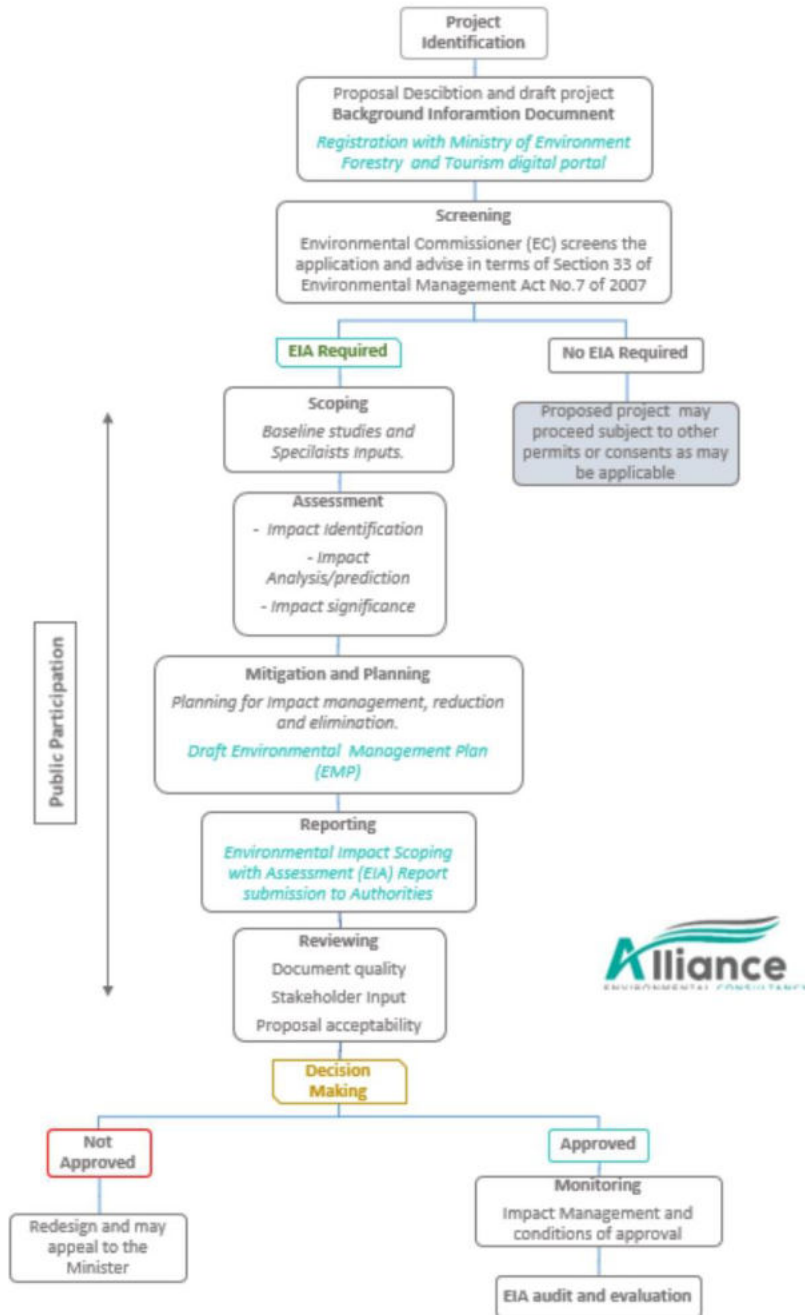


FIGURE 3 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impacts are assessed and evaluated to identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed exploration activities by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the exploration phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.

- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the social environment during exploration and activities have been identified below and further discussed in the table that follows:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Waste
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following table summarizes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
NEGATIVE
- Possible destruction of vegetation and fauna through disturbance of the surface
- Mining projects if not proceeding with necessary precautions are likely to cause soil and water contamination, due to hazardous chemical spills and leaks from machinery/ heavy vehicles
- Noise pollution from sources such as power generation, drill rig operations, heavy vehicle engines as well as other sources
- Air pollution from the emission of carbon dioxide by machinery during the exploration of minerals
- Exploration activities are accompanied by huge equipment and camping which are foreign to the environment and therefore causes a visual impact to the environment and the community members.
- Possible disturbance to heritage/historically important area of interest.
POSITIVE

- The project will positively contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by creating wealth, job creation, the country's GDP through tax and license payments
- This proposed project will however also contribute to achieving the country's national goals of poverty reduction through skills and human development (improving living conditions of locals)

Any negative environmental impacts that will arise from the proposed activities will be substantially minimized, avoided, and/or mitigated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the best industry practices.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social, and economic issues relating to the proposed project. The inputs from a broad variety of stakeholders will complement the EIA.

GET INVOLVED

To ensure that you are registered as an Interested & Affected party, complete the form with your comments, issues/concerns below and forward it to info@enviro-aec.com

Your involvement is highly appreciated

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS EXPLORATION ON EPL 8796 NEAR REHOBOTH, KHOMAS AND HARDAP REGIONS

REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DETAILS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY	
FULL NAME:	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:	
POSTAL ADDRESS:	POSTAL CODE:
STREET ADDRESS:	POSTAL CODE:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	FAX NUMBER:
CELL PHONE NUMBER:	E-MAIL ADDRESS:
INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT:	
COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:	

APPENDIX D – ADVERTS, STAKEHOLDER LIST

ADVERTS

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executor concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court Of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek. Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2018/01697

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek. Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2020/03019

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

REZONING NOTICE Take notice that RITTA KHIBA PLANNING CONSULTANTS (TOWN, REGIONAL PLANNERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS) on behalf of the owner of RE/8161 (a portion of erf 6779), Julius Nyerere Street Windhoek, intends applying to the Municipal Council of Windhoek for:

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE Take notice that PLAN AFRICA CONSULTING CC, TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS, on behalf of the owner of the respective erf, intends to apply to the Windhoek City Council for:

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8796, KHOMAS & HARDAP REGIONS

Regkenningsgewings Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 71775, 71776, ERONGO REGION

Market Watch Om te adverteer skakel: Kleinedvertensies t: 061-297 1055

WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia Guest House in Otjavarongo on Auction 27 September 2022

LIVE WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia BANK REPO & SALVAGE AUCTION 8 September 2022 @ 10:00 Ondangwa

UcorNamibia TRUCKS, TRAILERS & BUSES: 2014 SCANIA B410 BSA TRUCK, 2 X 2012 APRIL TIPPER TRAILER

WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia Guest House in Otjavarongo on Auction 27 September 2022

LIVE WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia BANK REPO & SALVAGE AUCTION 8 September 2022 @ 10:00 Ondangwa

UcorNamibia TRUCKS, TRAILERS & BUSES: 2014 SCANIA B410 BSA TRUCK, 2 X 2012 APRIL TIPPER TRAILER

WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia Guest House in Otjavarongo on Auction 27 September 2022

LIVE WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia BANK REPO & SALVAGE AUCTION 8 September 2022 @ 10:00 Ondangwa

UcorNamibia TRUCKS, TRAILERS & BUSES: 2014 SCANIA B410 BSA TRUCK, 2 X 2012 APRIL TIPPER TRAILER

WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia Guest House in Otjavarongo on Auction 27 September 2022

LIVE WEBCAST AUCTION UcorNamibia BANK REPO & SALVAGE AUCTION 8 September 2022 @ 10:00 Ondangwa

UcorNamibia TRUCKS, TRAILERS & BUSES: 2014 SCANIA B410 BSA TRUCK, 2 X 2012 APRIL TIPPER TRAILER

Multiple Sclerosis NAMIBIA WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS? A chronic disease of the brain and central nervous system

REGISTERED KEY STAKEHOLDER

ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY	CONTACT PERSON	CAPACITY
Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry: Forestry Directorate	Mr Natanael Amadhila	Chief Regional Forester
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mr Shivolo Erasmus	Mining Commissioner
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Mr Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner
NamWater	Mr. Du Plessis NP	Environmental
NamPower	Ms Haihambo Nadia	Environmental
Roads Authority	Mr. Rutz Jackie	Area Manager

IDENTIFIED FARMERS

FARM NUMBER	FARM NAME	ADDRESS OF OWNER
894	Arbeidsgenot	
840	840 Kaalvlak	
251	Kwakwas	
	Rehoboth Townlands	info@rtc.org.na