Martha Namutenya Daweti (the Proponent)

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No. APP-003253

Final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to support the Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Proposed Exploration Activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. No. 8158, **Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region**

November 2021

13 Feld Street,
P. O. Box 3489
WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PROPONENT, LISTED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED INFORMATION SUMMARY

TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRING ECC

Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8158
for ECC for Exploration /Prospecting

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No.

APP-003253

NAME OF THE PROPONENT

Martha Namutenya Daweti

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT AND CONTACT PERSON

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PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8158, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT LOCATION

Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region
(Latitude: -21.434167, Longitude: 17.290278)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

Dr. Sindila Mwiya
PhD, PG Cert, MPhil, BEng (Hons), Pr Eng

Summary Profile and Qualifications of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / International Resources Consultant – Dr Sindila Mwiya

Dr Sindila Mwiya has more than twenty (20) years of practical field-based technical industry experience in Environmental Assessment (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS), Energy (Renewable and Non-renewable energy sources), onshore and offshore resources (minerals, oil, gas and water) exploration / prospecting, operation and utilisation, covering general and specialist technical exploration and recovery support, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) permitting for Geophysical Surveys such as 2D, 3D and 4D Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetic Surveys for mining, energy and petroleum (oil and gas) operations support, through to engineering planning, layout, designing, logistical support, recovery, production / operations, compliance monitoring, rehabilitation, closure and aftercare projects lifecycles. He continues to work internationally in the resources (mining and petroleum) and energy sectors, from permitting through to exploration and production. From the frontier regions (high risk hydrocarbons exploration zones) of South Africa and Namibia, to the prolific oil and gas fields of the Middle East, Angola and the West African Gulf of Guinea, Dr Mwiya has been directly involved in field-based aerial, ground and marine geophysical (gravity, magnetics and seismic) surveys, been onboard exploration drilling rigs, onboard production platforms, conducted public and stakeholder consultations and engagements, and worked with highly technical and well organised and committed clients and third-party teams from emerging and well established global resources and energy companies from many countries such as the UK, France, USA, Russia, Canada, Croatia, Norway, the Netherland, Spain, Brazil, China, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Angola and Nigeria. He is fully aware of all the competing interests and niche donation-based business environmental advocacy opportunism that exists in the resources sector from the local, regional, and international perspectives.

Through his companies, Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) and Sivieda Group Namibia (SGN) which he founded, he has undertaken more than 200 projects for Local (Namibian), Continental (Africa) and International (Global) based clients. He has worked and continues to work for Global, Continental and Namibian based reputable resources (petroleum and mining / minerals) and energy companies such as Shell Namibia B. V. Limited (Namibia/ the Netherlands), Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd (REN/ReconAfrica) (UK/Canada/Namibia), Debmarine (DBMN) (Namibia), Osino Resource Corporation (Canada/USA/Namibia), MEL (UK, Namibia), Dundee Precious Metals (Namibia / Canada), Headspring Investment (Namibia/ Russia), EMGS (UK/ Norway), Lepidico (Australia / UK), Best Sheer / Bohale (Namibia / China), CGG Services UK Limited (UK/ France/Namibia), BW Offshore (Norway/Singapore /Namibia), Tullow Oil (UK/Namibia), Petrobras Oil and Gas (Brazil) / BP (UK)/ Namibia, REPSOL (Spain/ Namibia), ACREP (Namibia/Angola), Preview Energy Resources (UK), HRT Africa (Brazil / USA/ Namibia), Chariot Oil and Gas Exploration (UK/ Namibia), NABIRM (USA/ Namibia), Serica Energy (UK/ Namibia), Eco (Atlantic) Oil and Gas (Canada / USA/ Namibia), ION GeoVentures (USA), PGS UK Exploration (UK), TGS-Nopec (UK), Maurel & Prom (France/ Namibia), GeoPartners (UK), PetroSA Equatorial Guinea (South Africa / Equatorial Guinea/ Namibia), Preview Energy Resources (Namibia / UK), Sintezneftegaz Namibia Ltd (Russia/ Namibia), INA Namibia (INA INDUSTRIJA NAFTE d.d) (Croatia/ Namibia), Namibia Underwater Technologies (NUTAM) (South Africa/Namibia), InnoSun Holdings (Pty) Ltd and all its subsidiary renewable energy companies and projects in Namibia (Namibia / France), HopSol (Namibia/Switzerland), Momentous Solar One (Pty) Ltd (Namibia / Canada), OLC Northern Sun Energy (Pty) Ltd (Namibia) and more than 100 local companies. Dr Sindila Mwiya is highly qualified with extensive practical field-based experience in petroleum, mining, renewable energy (Solar, Wind, Biomass, Geothermal and Hydropower), Non-Renewable energy (Coal, Petroleum, and Natural Gas), applied environmental assessment, management, and monitoring (Scoping, EIA, EMP, EMP, EMS) and overall industry specific HSE, cleaner production programmes, Geoenvironmental, geological and geotechnical engineering specialist fields.

Dr Sindila Mwiya has undertaken and continues to undertake and manage high value projects on behalf of global and local resources and energy companies. Currently, (2020-2023) Dr Sindila Mwiya is responsible for permitting planning through to operational and completion compliance monitoring, HSE and engineering technical support for multiple major upstream onshore and offshore petroleum, minerals, and mining projects, Solar and Wind Energy Projects, manufacturing and environmentally sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developments in different parts of the World including Namibia. He continues to work as a National Technical Permitting Advisor and International Resources Consultant, national Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developer, Engineering / Technical Consultant for RBS / Sivieda Group, Project Manager, Programme Advisor for the Department of Natural and Applied Sciences, Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and has worked as a Lecturer, University of Namibia (UNAM), External Examiner/ Moderator, NUST, National (Namibia) Technical Advisor (Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism / DANIDA – Cleaner Production Component) and Chief Geologist for Engineering and Environment Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy and a Field-Based Geotechnician (Specialised in Magnetics, Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetics Exploration and Survey Methods) under the Federal Institute for Geoscience and Natural Resources (BGR) German Mineral Exploration Promotion Project to Namibia, Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy.

He has supervised and continues to support several MScs and PhDs research programmes / projects and has been a reviewer on international, national and regional researches, plans, programmes and projects with the objective to ensure substantial local skills development, pivotal to the national socioeconomic development through the promotion of sustainable natural resources coexistence, management, development, recovery, utilisation and for development policies, plans, programmes and projects financed by governments, private investors, and Namibian development partners. Since 2006 until 2017, he has provided extensive technical support to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through GIZ in the preparation and amendments of the Namibian Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as well as the SEA and EIA Guidelines and Procedures all aimed at promoting effective environmental assessment and management practices in Namibia. Among his academic achievements, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a holder of a PhD within the broader fields of Engineering Geology/Geotechnical / Geoenvironmental / Environmental Engineering and Artificial Intelligence with a research thesis titled Development of a Knowledge-Based System Methodology (KBSM) for the Design of Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Arid and Semiarid Environments, MPhil/PG Cert and BEng (Hons) (Engineering Geology and Geotechnics) qualifications from the University of Portsmouth, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, United Kingdom. During the 2004 Namibia National Science Awards, organised by the Namibian Ministry of Education, and held in Windhoek, Dr Sindila Mwiya was awarded the Geologist of the Year for 2004, in the professional category. Furthermore, as part of his professional career recognition, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a life member of the Geological Society of Namibia, Consulting member of the Hydrogeological Society of Namibia and a Professional Engineer registered with the Engineering Council of Namibia.

WINDHOEK NOVEMBER 2021

Contents List

List of Figures

List of Tables

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Martha Namutenya Daweti (the "**Proponent**") has applied for mineral rights under the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8158 with respect to base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups (Annex 1 and http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia). The physical license of the EPL 8158 will only be granted by the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) once the Proponent has obtained an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The EPL 8158 is in the Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region. The EPL 8158 has a total area of 57436.8652 Ha and covers the following commercial privately owned farmlands: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.

The exploration activities to be undertaken and as assessed in this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report are as follows:

(i) Initial desktop exploration activities (no field-work undertaken).

(ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities (Subject to the positive results of (i).

(iii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities (Subject to the positive results of (i) and (ii) above).

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping, and sampling, trenching, and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling (Subject to the positive results of (i) - (iii) above).

(v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies (Subject to the positive results of (i) and (iv) above).

The proposed exploration activities are listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been prepared by Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC to support the application for the ECC for the proposed exploration activities in the EPL 8158.

According to Risk-Based Solutions (2014), it is estimated that at least 77 reptile, 9 amphibian, 84 mammal, 208 bird species (breeding residents), at least 79-110 larger trees and shrubs and up to 111 grasses are known to or expected to occur in the general area of which a high proportion (e.g. 35.1% endemic reptiles) are endemic species. The socioeconomic activities and household main income in the area is from farming, wages and salaries, cash remittance business, non-farming and pension.

There are various anthropomorphic activities throughout the general area such as existing roads and tracks, power transmission lines and farms infrastructure. The environmental consequence that the proposed exploration and associated infrastructure such as access and campsite would have on the receiving environment will depend on the extent of the proposed activities over the development area, management of the area and how the proposed mitigations are eventually implemented by the Proponent in consultation with the land owners (surface rights holders). Avoiding sensitive habitats such as Ephemeral River channels, rock heads, track discipline (including no killing/poaching of fauna and unnecessarily cutting down of trees) must be adhered to and/or always enforced.

The following is the assessment summary of the likely environmental impacts that the proposed exploration / prospecting activities will have on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) without mitigations:

(i) Initial desktop exploration activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible and no field work will take place.

(ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible. Some field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible.

(iii) Initial local field-based activities: Initial field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations**.** Overall significant impacts will be negligible**.** All desktop related activities and laboratory assessments will have negligible impacts with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible.

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised low impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium without mitigations and low with mitigations, and.

(v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies to be implemented on a site-specific area if the local field-based studies prove positive: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised medium impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be high without mitigations and low with mitigations for bulk sampling, and field coordination including exploration camp.

Based on the findings of this EIA Report, it is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) with the following key conditions:

(i) The Proponent shall negotiate Access Agreements with the land owners as may be applicable.

(ii) In consultation with the land owners and where possible and if key and core conservation, tourism or archaeological resources areas are identified within the EPL area, such areas shall be excluded from the proposed minerals exploration activities.

(iii) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national legislations and regulations.

(iv) Before entering any private property such as private farms or communal areas, the Proponent shall give advance notices to the surface land rights holders and always obtain permission to access the land to undertake prospecting activities in any given area.

(v) Mitigation measures shall be implemented as detailed in the EMP Report, and.

(vi) Where possible, and if good quality freshwater is found during the detailed exploration borehole drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land users in the area in terms of access to good quality freshwater resources for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural uses as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. With permission from the Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), the abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowner/s must have access to the results of the water monitoring

analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as may be applicable.

Once economic resources are discovered for possible mining operations, a separate field-based and site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be undertaken as part of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies. The site-specific EIA and EMP shall cover the area/s identified to have potential economic minerals resources and the assessment shall include the entire planned mine layout areas such as the pit / shaft, waste rock, tailings dump, access, office blocks, mechanical workshop, water, and energy infrastructure support areas (water, energy, and road / access).

In addition to the site-specific possible mining EIA and EMP Terms of Reference (ToR) to be developed during the prefeasibility study phase, the following field-based and site-specific specialist studies shall be undertaken in an event that economic minerals resources and discovered for possible development of a mining project within the EPL 8158 area:

(i) Groundwater studies including modelling as may be applicable.

(ii) Field-based flora and fauna assessments.

(iii) Dusts, noise and sound assessments and modelling linked to engineering studies.

(iv) Socioeconomic assessment, and.

(v) Others as may be identified / recommended by the stakeholders/ land owners/ Environmental Commissioner or specialists during the prefeasibility and feasibility phases.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Martha Namutenya Daweti, the Proponent, holds mineral rights under Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8158. The following is the summary of the EPL 8158 (Annexes 1 and 2):

- **Type of License:** Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8158 covering subsurface rights.
- **Authorised Activities:** Prospecting / explorations for subsurface solid state minerals resources.
- **EPL Holder and Proponent:** Martha Namutenya Daweti.
- **EPL Status:** Proponent has been granted the Preparedness to Grant the EPL 8158 by the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on which the application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is being made. The physical license for the EPL 8158 will only be granted by the Mining Commissioner once the Proponent has obtained an ECC from the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- **Commodities:** Base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups, and.
- **Size of the EPL:** 57436.8652 Ha.

The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities and looking specifically at greenfield areas, historically not known to have minerals potential or no detailed exploration has taken place in some these areas. The Proponent has signed an Agreement with Osino Gold Exploration (Pty) Ltd that will fund the proposed prospecting programme.

1.2 Proposed Scope of Work

Under an EPL 8158 regime, the Proponent is only authorised by the Ministry of Mines and Energy to conduct prospecting, not mining. Mining is undertaken under a separate authorisation called a Mining License (ML) which is only granted if an applicant has discovered and proved that the discovered minerals deposit is viable and can be developed into a profitable mine.

The following is the summary of the proposed minerals exploration activities:

(i) Initial desktop exploration activities covering the review of existing information and all previous prospecting activities undertaken in the general area in order identify any potential target/s. This initial stage will also include the purchase and interpretation of the existing Government high resolution airborne geophysical data sets. No field-based visit or activities undertaken at this stage.

(ii) Regional reconnaissance assessment covering field-based activities such as reginal mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas as delineated during the desktop stage (i) above. This stage is only undertaken if stage (i) has found some potential targets needing further investigation / verification. Alternatively, the licence is abandoned if no potential target is found.

(iii) Initial local field-based activities such as widely spaced geological mapping, sampling, surveying and possible widely spaced trenching and drilling to test the viability of any delineated local target based on the regional data collected under (ii) above. The level or depth of investigation undertaken at this stage is subject to finding a viable / potential minerals deposits that need to be defined. Alternatively, the licence is abandoned if the identified target/s proves not variable, and.

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities such as localised site-specific detailed geological mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, surveying, and detailed drilling to determine the feasibility of the delineated local targets. If the detailed exploration activities lead to positive results, the exploration data collected will then be put together into a prefeasibility report and if the prefeasibility results prove positive, a detailed feasibility study supported by detailed site-specific drilling, bulk sampling and laboratory testing will be undertaken on the identified site-specific area. A positive feasibility study will be required to support the application for a Mining License (ML) together with a new site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) with specialist site-specific studies such as flora, fauna, socioeconomic, water, traffic, dust, and noise modelling and archaeology being undertaken to support the application for the new ECC for mining and minerals process operations (opening a mine).

Currently, there no minerals deposits or target known to exist within the EPL 8158 area and the Proponent intend to conduct prospecting activities as part of the search for economic minerals deposits based on the testing of the developed theoretical geological and minerals depositional models. There is no guarantee whatsoever that the proposed prospecting activities will find economic minerals resources that could led to the development of a mine. To find the targets, the company will buy airborne geophysical data (magnetics and radiometric) held by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the data will be processed and using this information, the Proponent will look for possible targets. The targets will then be visited to see how the surface looks like if possible collect surface samples (Geochemical sampling) followed by further field-based assessments such as geological mapping to validating the airborne-based data delineated targets.

1.3 Regulatory Requirements

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations, 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent is required to have undertaken Environmental Assessment comprising this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for the proposed minerals prospecting activities.

In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultants led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in the preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports to support the application for ECC (Annex 2).

1.4 Location, Land Use, Infrastructure and Services

1.4.1 Location and Land Use

The EPL 8158 is in the Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region. The EPL 8158 has a total area of 57436.8652 Ha and covers the following commercial privately owned farmlands (Figs. 1.1-1.3): Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.

The land use of the minerals licence area is mainly dominated by commercial cattle and small stock agriculture. Bush thickening or encroachment is viewed as an economic problem in the general area with an estimated 4,000 to 12,000 plants/ha – mainly Acacia mellifera being the dominant problematic species (Bester 2001, Cunningham 1998, Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

The area is not part of the communal conservancy system in Namibia with no protected area nearby the mineral license. Irrigated crop farming operations are also increasingly being adopted despite limited water supply challenges in the local areas. Bush thickening or encroachment is viewed as an economic problem in the general area.

1.4.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services

The EPL area is accessible along the minor roads C31, D2124 and D2125 that comes off the B1 Road linking Okahandja and Otjiwarongo (Figs. 1.3 and 1.4). Within the EPL 8158 area, a network of local tracks and private farm roads linked to the C31 and D2115 may be used to access the EPL area. Private minor roads may require high clearance 4 x 4 vehicles and may only be used with permission from the land owners (Fig. 1.4). The following supporting infrastructures and services will be required if detailed field-based studies such as geological mapping, trenching, or drilling need to be conducted following the delineation of potential targets requiring field verifications and / or investigations:

(i) External and internal roads network: The Proponent will use the already existing external and internal road networks during the exploration phase.

(ii) Water supply: Raw water will be sourced from local groundwater resources. The Proponent will utilise the existing boreholes with permission from the land owners. The exploration activities such as drilling operations will require limited water resources which could also be supplied by a tanker truck.

(iii) Energy: The proposed exploration operations will use diesels and solar energy as may be required for exploration equipment and lighting, respectively, and.

(iv) Accommodation and other supporting facilities and services: The exploration team will utilise the exiting accommodation facilities and services in the area. In absence of such facilities and services, the Proponent will provide onsite camping accommodation and supporting portable infrastructures such as chemical toilets as well as other requirements as may be applicable. The establishment of an exploration camp will only be done with the permission of the land owner.

If, required, field-based exploration activities will only be conducted once an Access Agreement has been concluded with the affected land owner/s.

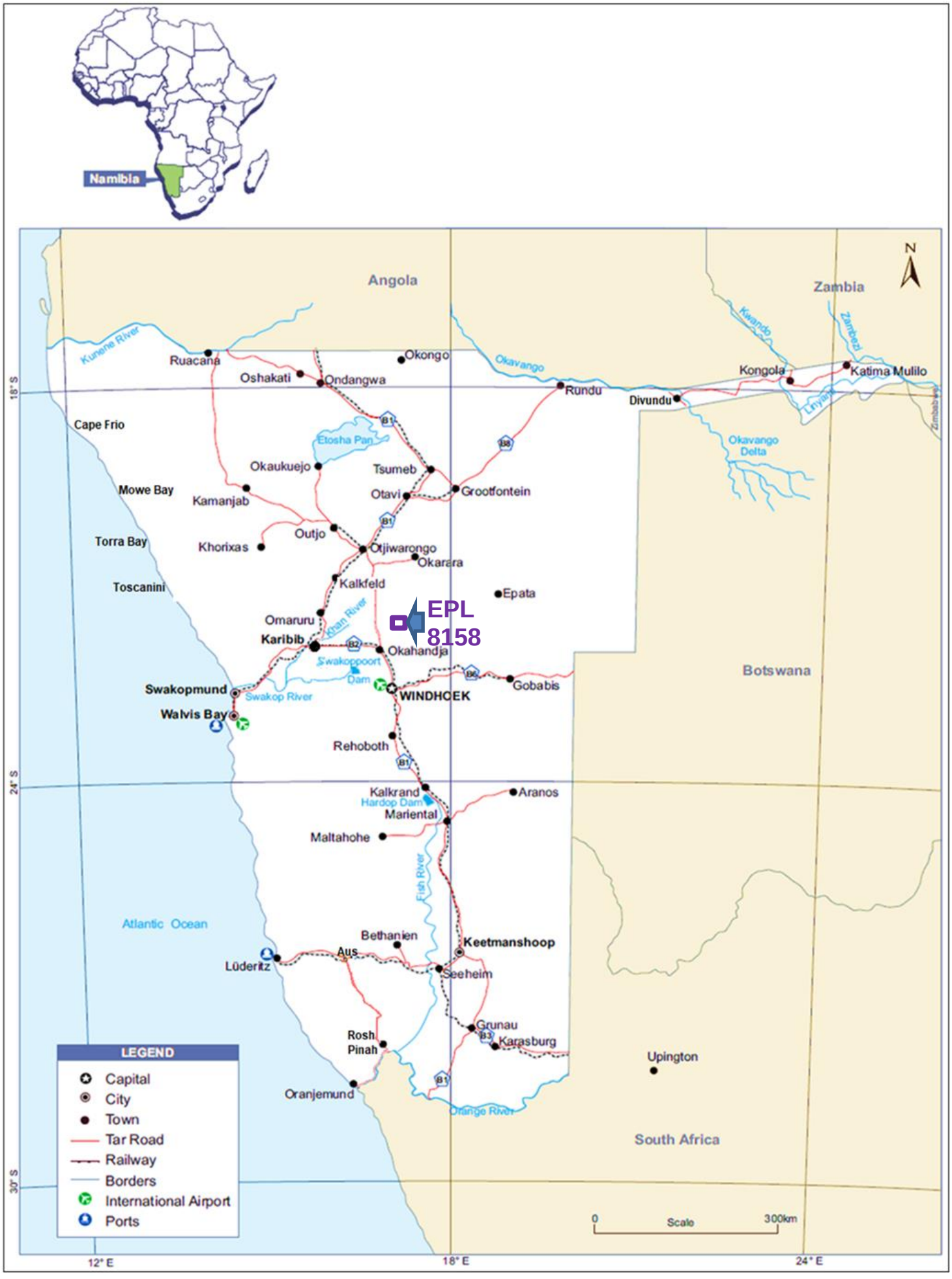
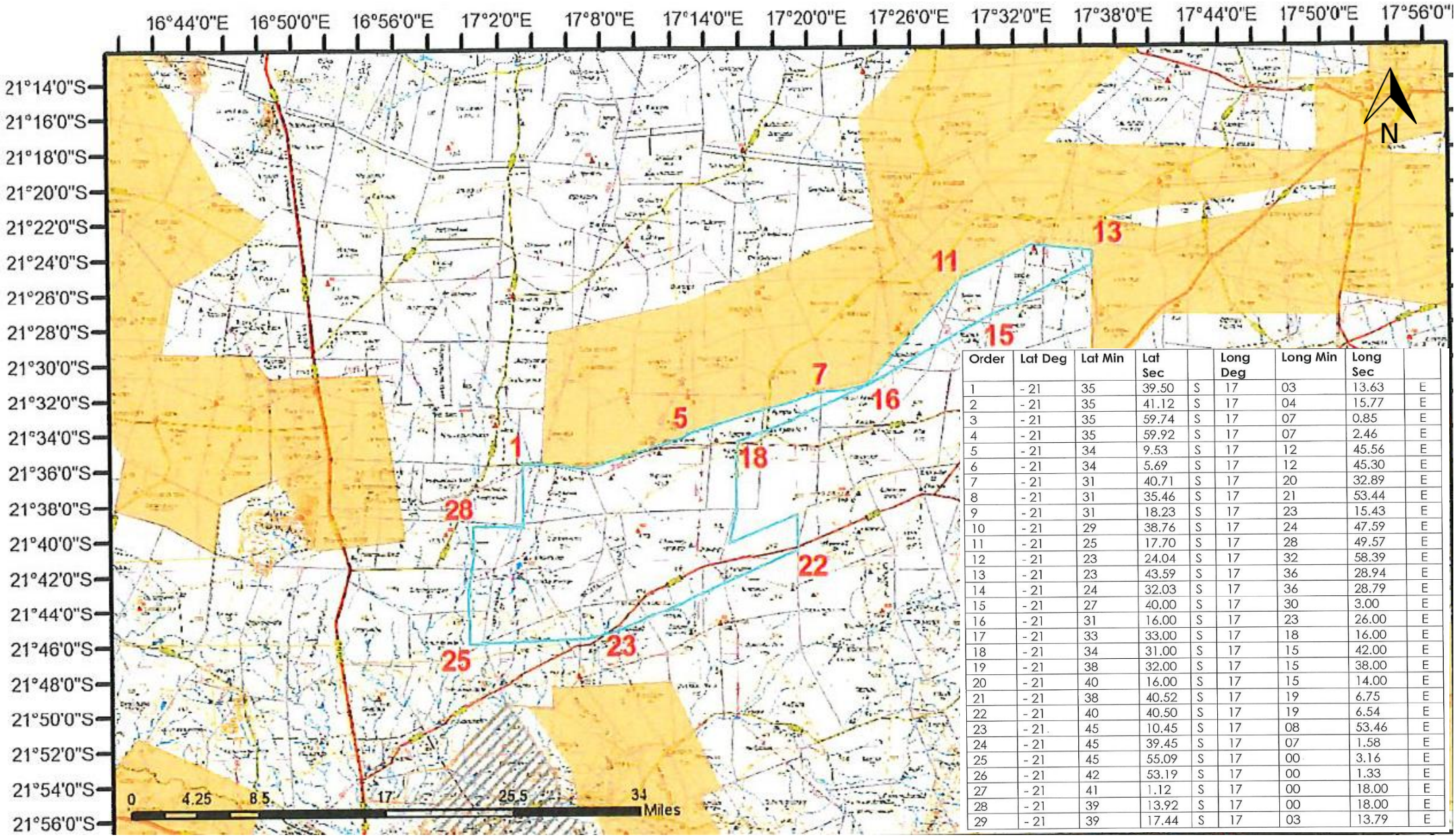


Figure 1.1: Regional location of the EPL No 8158 area.



Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 21	35	39.50	S	17	03	13.63	E
2	- 21	35	41.12	S	17	04	15.77	E
3	- 21	35	59.74	S	17	07	0.85	E
4	- 21	35	59.92	S	17	07	2.46	E
5	- 21	34	9.53	S	17	12	45.56	E
6	- 21	34	5.69	S	17	12	45.30	E
7	- 21	31	40.71	S	17	20	32.89	E
8	- 21	31	35.46	S	17	21	53.44	E
9	- 21	31	18.23	S	17	23	15.43	E
10	- 21	29	38.76	S	17	24	47.59	E
11	- 21	25	17.70	S	17	28	49.57	E
12	- 21	23	24.04	S	17	32	58.39	E
13	- 21	23	43.59	S	17	36	28.94	E
14	- 21	24	32.03	S	17	36	28.79	E
15	- 21	27	40.00	S	17	30	3.00	E
16	- 21	31	16.00	S	17	23	26.00	E
17	- 21	33	33.00	S	17	18	16.00	E
18	- 21	34	31.00	S	17	15	42.00	E
19	- 21	38	32.00	S	17	15	38.00	E
20	- 21	40	16.00	S	17	15	14.00	E
21	- 21	38	40.52	S	17	19	6.75	E
22	- 21	40	40.50	S	17	19	6.54	E
23	- 21	45	10.45	S	17	08	53.46	E
24	- 21	45	39.45	S	17	07	1.58	E
25	- 21	45	55.09	S	17	00	3.16	E
26	- 21	42	53.19	S	17	00	1.33	E
27	- 21	41	1.12	S	17	00	18.00	E
28	- 21	39	13.92	S	17	00	18.00	E
29	- 21	39	17.44	S	17	03	13.79	E

Figure 1.2: Detailed regional location of the EPL 8158 showing all the corner coordinates (Source: MME, 2021).

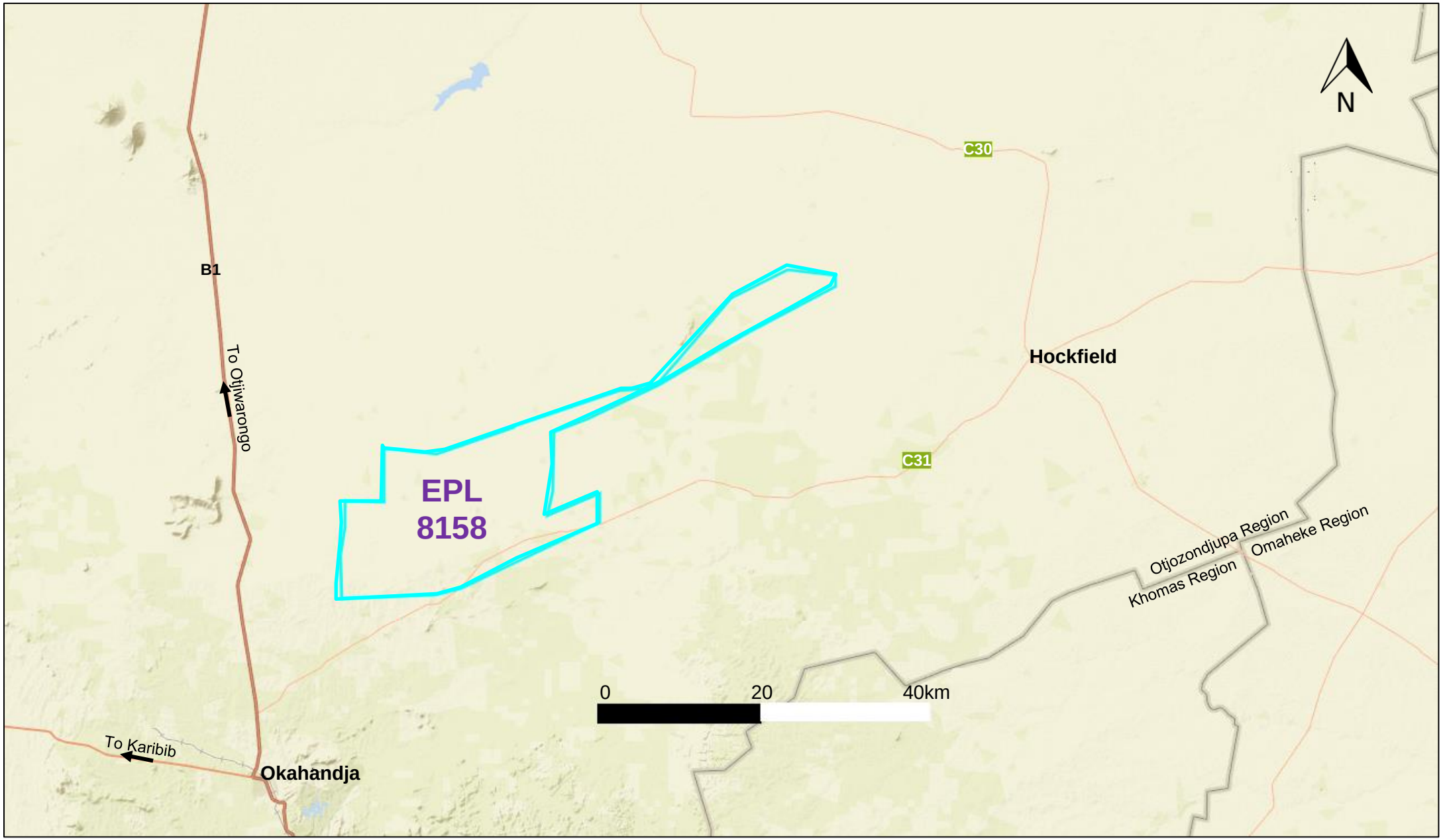


Figure 1.3: Regional location and the national road network of the EPL 8158 area (Source: http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia).

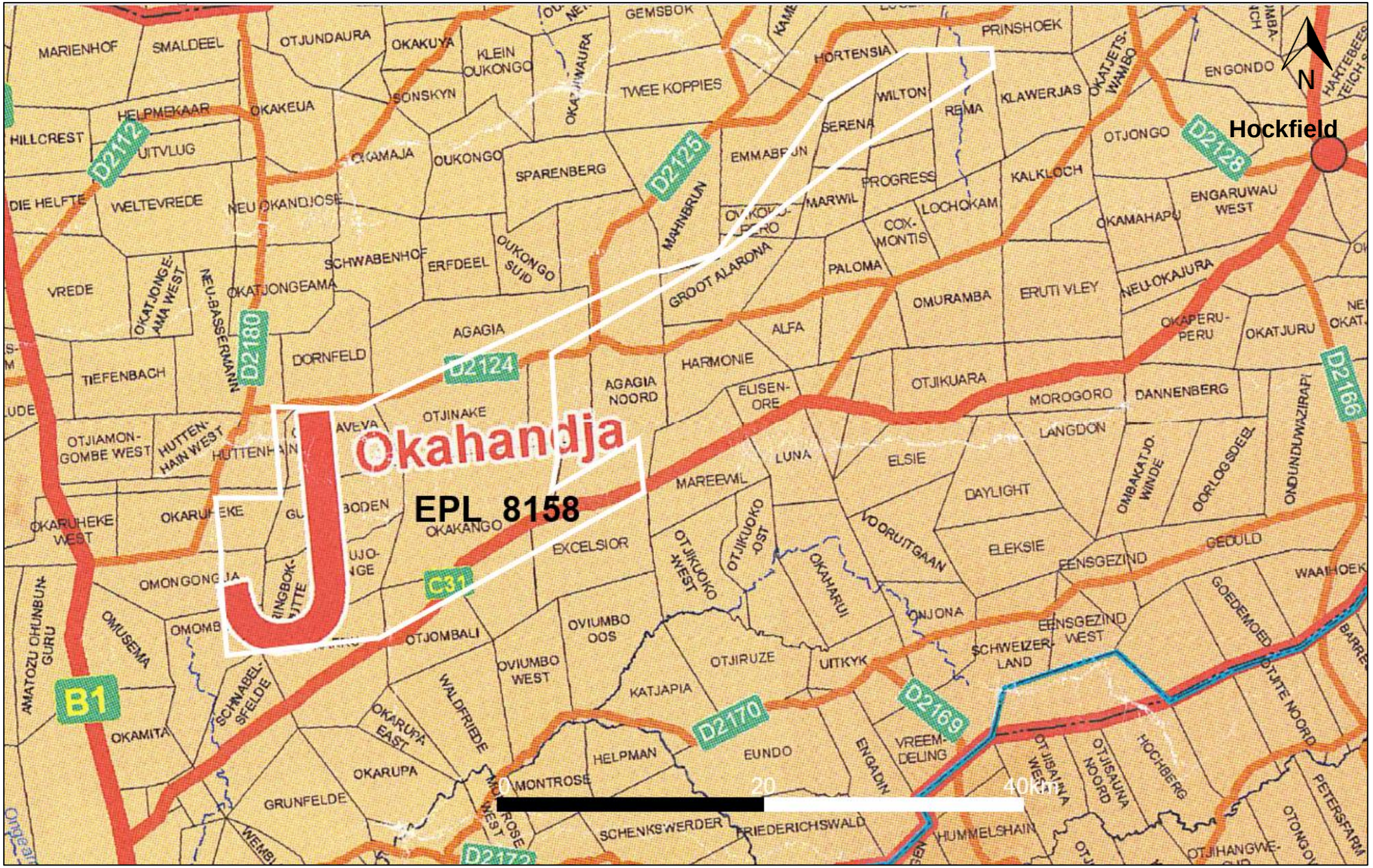


Figure 1.4: Private commercial farmland covered by the EPL 8158 (Source: Namibia 1:1000000 Registration Divisions Extract).

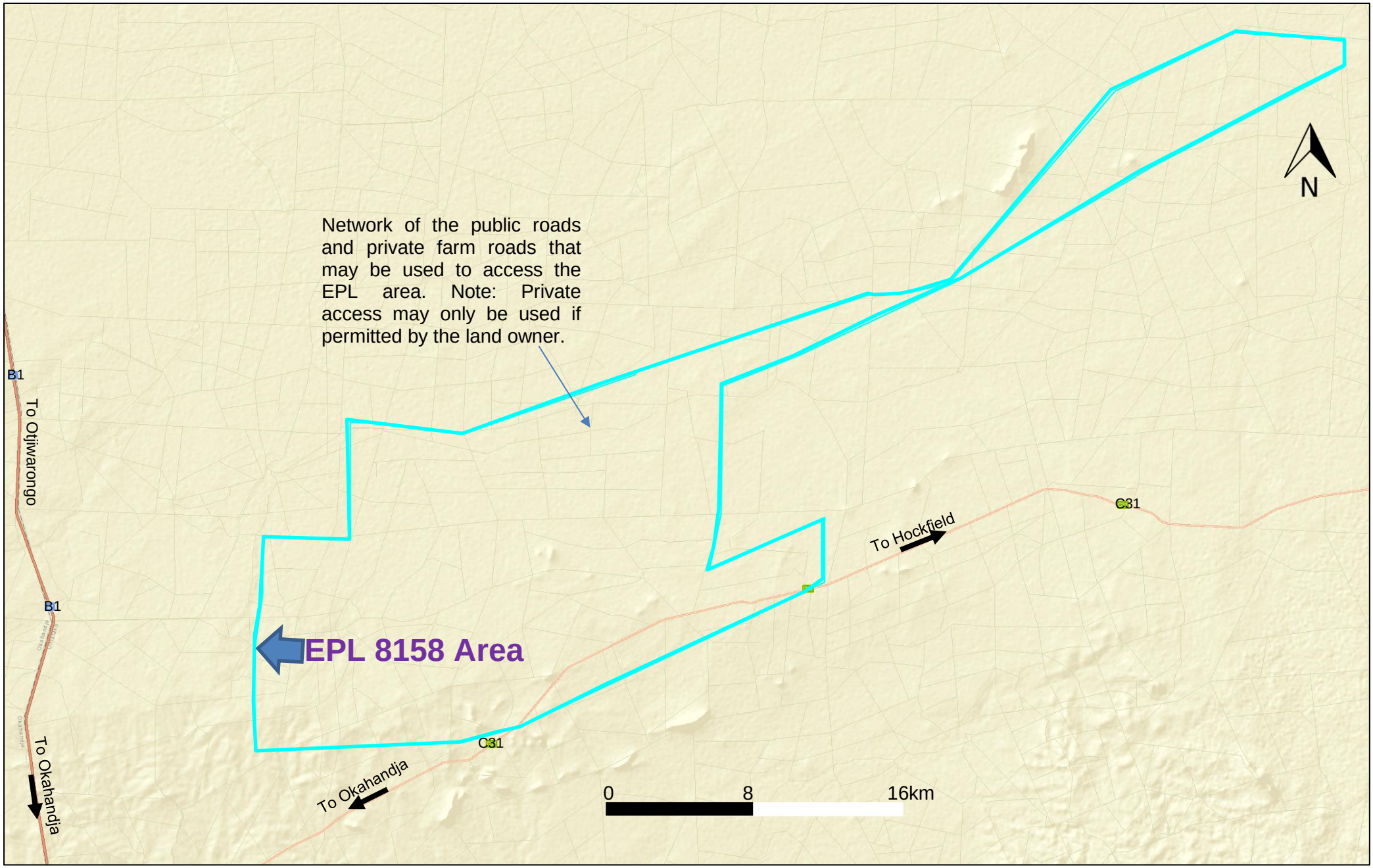


Figure 1.5: Local network of the public and private farmlands roads that may be used to access the EPL 8158 area (Source: http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia).

1.5 Project Motivation

The proposed exploration activities have limited to no local socioeconomic benefits for the local communities. The only tangible benefits of the proposed exploration activities are mainly centred around the payment of the annual license rental fees to the central Government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), payment of services and land access agreement.

The following is the summary of other likely proposed project benefits.

- Provisional contractual employment opportunities for specialist services companies involved in minerals explorations during the minerals prospecting process that could take many years and only if potential minerals targets are discovered within the EPL area.

- Expansion of the subsurface knowledge-base: The exploration data to be generated will be highly useful in the search for future subsurface resources such as minerals, water, geothermal and general geoscience research, and development.

- Contribution to the subsurface knowledge-base that will promote the coexistence of subsurface operations with surface activities where compatible, and.

- Contribution to the development of local infrastructures as may be applicable especially in event that potential minerals targets requiring field-based studies to be conducted are identified.

1.6 Approach, Alternatives, Key Issues and Methodology

1.6.1 Terms of Reference (ToR) and Approach

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) was appointed by the Proponent to prepare the EIA and EMP Reports in order to support the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the EPL No. 8158 with respect to the proposed exploration activities. The EIA process reviewed the receiving environmental settings (physical, biological, socioeconomic and ecosystem services, function, use values and non-use) and proposed exploration activities, identified the impacts and then assessed the likely impacts (positive and negative) on the receiving environment (Table 1.1).

The key deliverable comprised this EIA Report and a separate Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report detailing appropriate mitigation measures that will enhance the positive impacts and reduce the likely negative impacts identified. The EIA and EMP report and the completed Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) shall be submitted to the client (Proponent) and the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (the Competent Authority) for review and issue of the Records of Decisions (RDs).

The EIA and EMP processes have been performed with reasonable skill, care and diligence in accordance with professional standards and practices existing at the date of performance of the assessment and that the guidelines, methods and techniques that have been applied are all in conformity to the national regulatory requirements, process and specifications in Namibia as required by MME, MEFT and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Both the EIA and EMP Reports have been prepared in line with the January 2015 MET Environmental Assessment Reporting Guideline.

Table 1.1: Summary of the proposed activities, alternatives and key issues considered during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process covering Scoping, EIA and EMP Processes.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">PROJECT ACTIVITIES</th><th>ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED</th><th colspan="2">Key Issues to be Evaluated and Assessed with Environmental Management Plan (EMP) / Mitigation Measures Developed</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Project Implementation and Initial Desktop Exploration Activities</td><td>Review of existing information and all previous activities in order identify any potential target/s in within the EPL Area</td><td rowspan="6">(i) Location for Minerals Occurrence: A number of economic deposits are known to exist in different parts of Namibia and some have been explored by different companies over the years. The proponent intends to explore / prospect for possible economic minerals occurrence in the EPL area as licensed. Minerals occurrence is linked to the geology or local rock outcrops and site-specific.

(ii) Other Alternative Land Uses: Game farming, tourism and agriculture

(iii) Ecosystem Function (What the Ecosystem Does.

(iv) Ecosystem Services.

(v) Use Values.

(vi) Non-Use, or Passive Use.

(vii) The No-Action Alternative

(viii) Others to be identified during the public consultation process and preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports</td><td colspan="2">Potential land use conflicts / opportunities for coexistence between proposed exploration and other existing land uses such as conservation, tourism and agriculture</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based</td><td>Reginal mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas based on the recommendations of the desktop work undertaken under (1) above</td><td rowspan="2">PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</td><td rowspan="2">• Water Quality
• Physical infrastructure and Resources
• Air quality,
• Noise and dust
• Landscape and topography value
• Soil quality
• Climate Change Influences</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Initial Local Field-Based Activities</td><td>May include: Widely spaced geological mapping, sampling, surveying and possible trenching and drilling in order to determine the viability of any delineated local target/s</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Detailed Local Field-Based Activities on Delineated Targets If Any</td><td>Following the delineation of potential target/s, conduct detailed mapping, trenching, sampling, surveying and drilling in order to determine the viability of the project.</td><td>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</td><td>• Habitat Protected Areas
• Flora
• Fauna
• Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies</td><td>Assess the viability of any delineated local target/s and more detailed mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, drilling and test mining activities where applicable. If the project proves viable, a feasibility report and application for Mining License will be undertaken.</td><td>SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</td><td>• Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings
• Commercial Agriculture
• Community Protected Areas
• Tourism and Recreation
• Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources</td></tr>
</table>

1.6.2 Environmental Assessment Process and Steps

The EIA/ Scoping and EMP process used for this project took into considerations the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) as outlined in Fig. 1.6 and covering the following stages / steps.

(i) Project screening process (**Undertaken in September 2021**).

(ii) Preparation of the Background Information Document (BID) (**Undertaken in October 2021**).

(iii) Preparation of the Public Notice to be published in the local newspapers as part of required public consultation process (**Undertaken in October 2021**).

(iv) Opened the Stakeholder register (**Undertaken on the 7th October 2021**).

(v) Published the first public notice in the inviting Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to participate in the environmental assessment. Public Notice to be published in three (3) newspaper for three (3) weeks (21 days) public consultation period running from **Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021**.

(vi) Project registration / notification through the completion of the online formal registration / notification form on the MEFT online Portal (www.eia.met.gov.na) (**Undertaken in November 2021**).

(vii) Preparation of the Draft EIA and EMP Reports (**Undertaken in October- November 2021**).

(viii) Comments and inputs from the client and I&APs consultations used to finalise the EIA / Scoping and EMP Reports (**Undertaken in November 2021**).

(ix) The final EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in MEFT through the MME (Competent Authority) in fulfilment of all the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) for application of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed project (**November 2021**).

(x) Following the submission of the application for ECC to the Environmental Commissioner, the public and stakeholders who are interested or affected by the proposed project will have additional **fourteen (14) days** to submit comments / inputs about the proposed project activities direct to the Environmental Commissioner when the application will be made available for additional comments / inputs by the Environmental Commissioner on the MEFT digital Portal www.eia.met.gov.na, and.

(xi) Wait for the Records or Decisions (RDs) from the Environmental Commissioner (**From November 2021**).

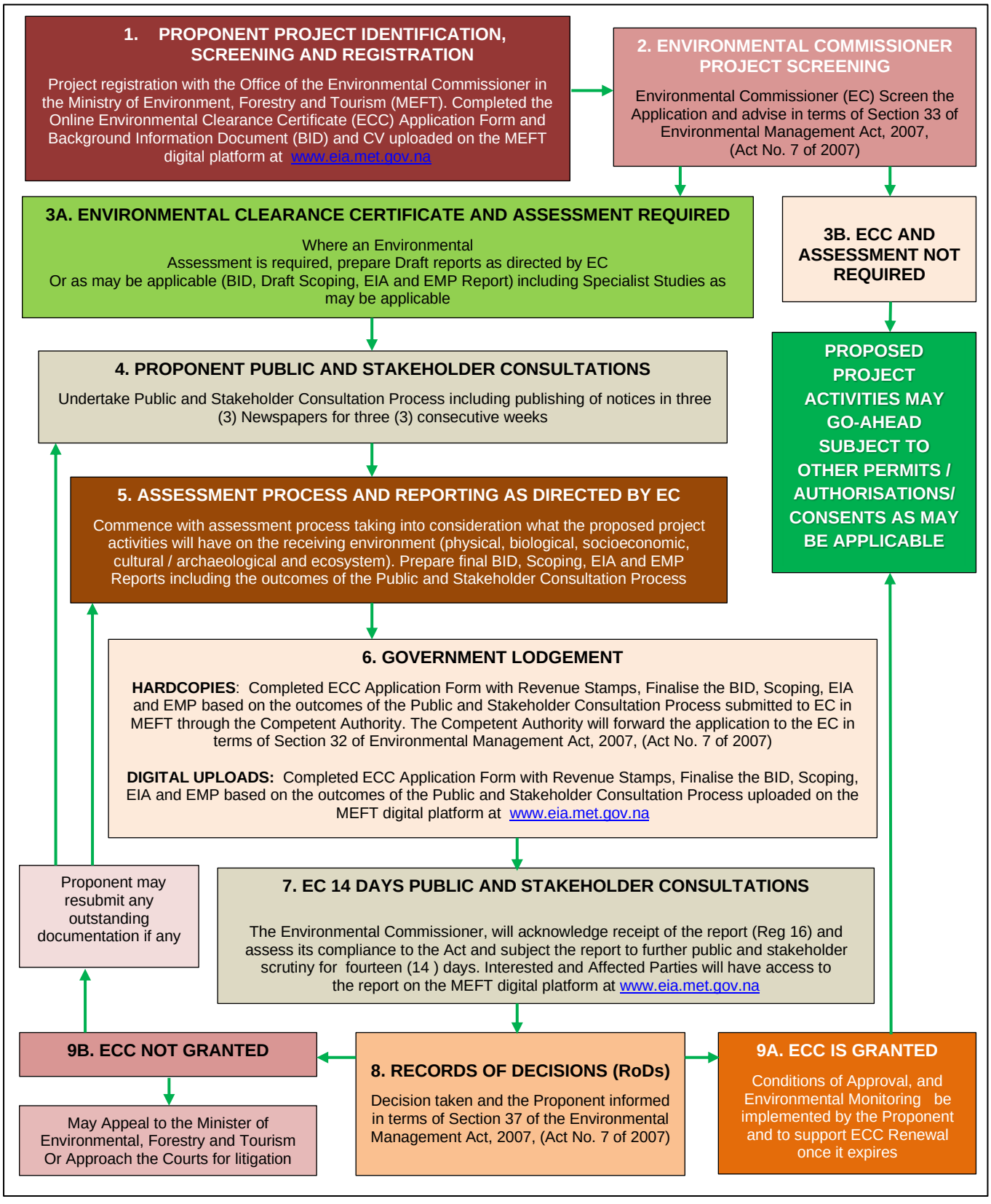


Figure 1.6: RBS Schematic presentation of Namibia's Environmental Assessment Procedure.

1.6.3 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations underpin the approach adopted, overall outcomes and recommendations for this study:

- The proposed exploration activities as well as all the plans, maps, EPL Boundary / coordinates and appropriate data sets received from the Proponent, project partners, regulators, Competent

Authorities and specialist assessments are assumed to be current and valid at the time of conducting the studies and compilation of this environmental report.

- The impact assessment outcomes, mitigation measures and recommendations provided in this report are valid for the entire duration of the proposed exploration / prospecting activities.

- A precautionary approach has been adopted in instances where baseline information was insufficient or unavailable or site-specific locations of the proposed project activities is not yet available, and.

- Mandatory timeframes as provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) have been observed and will apply to the review and decision of this report by the Competent Authority and the Environmental Commissioner.

1.7 Structure of the Report

The following is the summary structure outline of this EIA report.

1. **Section 1: Background** covering the proposed project location with available infrastructure and services.

2. **Section 2: Project Description** covering the summary of the proposed project exploration activities.

3. **Section 3: Regulatory Framework** covering the proposed exploration with respect to relevant legislation, regulations and permitting requirements.

4. **Section 4: Receiving Environment** covering physical, biological and socioeconomic environments of the proposed project area.

5. **Section 5: Impact Assessment** covering the likely positive and negative impacts the proposed project activities are likely to have on the receiving environment.

6. **Section 6: Conclusions and Recommendations**- Summary of the findings and way forward.

7. **SECTION 7: Annexes**

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLORATION

2.1 General Overview

The overall aim of the proposed project activities (exploration / prospecting programme) is to search for potential economic minerals resources (base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals) within the EPL area. The scope of the required field-based support and logistical activities will depend on the scale of proposed exploration activities to be undertaken.

The proposed exploration activities will be supported by existing tracks and campsites / farmstead as well as existing accommodation in in the area. In the absences of existing tracks, the field team will create such new tracks with the permission of the land owner/s and depending on the scale of exploration. In the absences of existing suitable campsite / farmstead, temporary camp will be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprints during the exploration phase but may be expanded for the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources.

2.2 Logistical Arrangements

Before any site visit, permission will be requested from the land owner/s and an access agreement could be negotiated with the land owner/s if the Proponent want to continue with further field-based activities such as detailed mapping, trenching or drilling activities as may be required. It is the responsibility of the Proponent to negotiate access agreements with the land owners and to make sure that all security measures to protect the farmland and interests of the land owner/s are always observed and as may be agreed with the individual land owners.

Even if the mapping or drilling finds some indications of mineralisation, it takes many years (5 - 10 years or even more) to move an exploration / prospecting project to a mining stage and so many technical inputs including technology, markets, costs environmental liabilities and cost of services such water, roads and energy will need to form part of the project developmental stages, starting with the scoping, prefeasibility and then feasibility phases.

If a project is feasible, then the company will need to apply for a separate Mining License (ML) from the Government and a land owner agreement is required and mandatory before a Mining License is granted by Mining Commissioner. A Mining License application requires separate detailed site-specific studies of the local area of interest to have been conducted as part of the feasibility study. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and specialist studies such as water, fauna, flora, dust, noise for mining operations as well as linear structures such as water, roads and powerline form part of the feasibility study to be conducted before such a project can even be considered for review by the Government.

2.3 Initial Exploration (Desktop Work)

Initial desktop exploration activities (without field-work being conducted) lasting for up to six (6) months or more will include the following:

(i) General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data.

(ii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data.

(iii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral, and.

(iv) Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets.

2.4 Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Exploration Activities

Regional reconnaissance field-based exploration activities lasting between six (6) months to year will involve the following:

(i) Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis.

(ii) Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken.

(iii) Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken.

(iv) Limited field-based support and logistical activities lasting between one (1) to two (2) days, and.

(v) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets.

2.5 Initial Local Field-Based Exploration Activities

Initial local field-based exploration activities lasting between 1 – 2 years will include the following:

(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities.

(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken.

(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).

(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above).

(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days), and.

(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets.

2.6 Detailed Local Field-Based Exploration Activities

Detailed local field-based exploration activities that can take many years will include the following:

(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities.

(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities.

(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken.

(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling, and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).

2.7 Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies

The preparation of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies forms the final stages of the minerals exploration process and can take many years to complete and prove that a specific mineral deposit is viable for developing a mine. A positive feasibility study outcome is required to support an application for a Mining License (ML). The following is summary of the activities that will form part of a prefeasibility and or feasibility study:

(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping.

(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations.

(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design.

(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy, and access) and test mining activities.

(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations, and.

(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License if the feasibility study proves positive and supportive to develop a mining project.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

There are four sources of law in Namibia: (1) statutes (2) common law (3) customary law and (4) international law. These four kinds of law are explained in more detail in the other factsheets in this series. The constitution is the supreme law of Namibia. All other laws must be in line with it. The most important legislative instruments and associated permits\licenses\authorisations\concerts\ compliances applicable to the proposed exploration activities include: Minerals exploration and mining, environmental management, land rights, water, atmospheric pollution prevention and labour as well as other indirect laws linked to the accessory services of exploration and possible test mining operations.

3.2 Key Applicable Legislation

3.2.1 Minerals Exploration and Mining Legislation

The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the authority 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) is the most important legal instrument governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia. A new Bill, to replace the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) is being prepared and puts more emphasis on good environmental management practices, local participation in the mining industry and promotes value addition as prescribed in the Minerals Policy of 2003.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance, prospecting (exploration) and mining activities. The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act including reporting requirements, environmental obligations as well as the associated regulations such as the Health and Safety Regulations.

3.2.2 Environmental Management Legislation

The Environmental Assessment (EA) process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The objectives of the Act and the Regulations are, among others, to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment. The Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (is authorised to list activities which may only be undertaken if an environmental clearance certificate has been issued by the environmental commissioner, which activities include those relating to exploration and mining operations.

In addition to the requirements for undertaking Environmental Assessment prior to the project implementation, the Environmental Management Act and the EIA Regulations also provide for obligations of a license holder to provide for project rehabilitation and closure plan. In the regulations, the definition of “rehabilitation and closure plan” is a plan which describes the process of rehabilitation of an activity at any stage of that activity up to and including closure stage.

3.2.3 Water Legislation

Water Act 54 of 1956 under the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) provides for the control, conservation and use of water for 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 exploration must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. Certain permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for “water works”. The broad definition of water works will include the reservoir on site (as this is greater than 20,000m^3), water treatment facilities and pipelines. Due to the water scarcity of the area, all water

will be recycled (including domestic wastewater). The Act requires the license holder to have a wastewater discharge permit for discharge of effluent.

The Water Act 54 of 1956 is due to be replaced by the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004 which is currently being revised. The Water Resource Management Act 2004 *provides for the management, development, protection, conservation and use of water resources.*

3.2.4 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Legislation

The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 11 of 1976 falling under the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) provide 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 preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.

3.2.5 Labour, Health and Safety Legislations

The Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007), falling under the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC) refers to severance allowances for employees on termination of a contract of employment in certain circumstances and health, safety, and welfare of employees.

In terms of the Health Safety and Environment (HSE), the Labour Act, 2007 protects employees and every employer shall, among other things: provide a working environment that is safe, without risk to the health of employees, and that has adequate facilities and arrangements for the welfare of employees, provide and maintain plant, machinery and systems of work, and work processes, that are safe and without risk to the health of employees, and ensure that the use, handling, storage or transportation of hazardous materials or substances is safe and without risk to the health of employees.

All hazardous substances shall have clear exposure limits and the employer shall provide medical surveillance, first-aid and emergency arrangements as fit for the operation.

3.2.6 Other Applicable National Legislations

Other Important legislative instruments applicable to the proposed exploration operations in the EPL 8158 include the following (Table 3.1):

- Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to April 1978) – Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS).
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 – Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC).
- Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 – Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 4 of 1975 – Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- Forest Act 12 of 2001 – Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974 – Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS), and.
- Public Health Act 36 of 1919 – Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS).

Table 3.1 summarises the key selected legislations relevant applicable to the proposed exploration in the EPL 8158.

Table 3.1: Legislation relevant to the proposed exploration operations in the EPL 8158.

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 utilisation 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."
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 ***Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)***	The Minerals Act governs minerals prospecting and mining. The Act *provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia. and to provide for matters incidental thereto. A new Minerals Bills is currently under preparation.*
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 co-ordinated 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 1956 **Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)**	This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for 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. Certain permits will also be required to abstract groundwater (already obtained) as well as for "water works". The broad definition of water works will include the reservoir on Site (as this is greater than 20,000m^3), water treatment facilities and pipelines. Due to the water scarcity of the area, all water will be recycled (including domestic wastewater) and the Mine will be operated on a zero-discharge philosophy. It will, therefore, not be necessary to obtain permits for discharge of effluent. Section 23 of the Act requires environment rehabilitation after closure of the Mine, particularly, in this instance to obviate groundwater pollution and potential pollution resulting from run-off. This Act is due to be replaced by the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004.
Forest Act 12 of 2001 - **Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)**	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. Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove: (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 (b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse. 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.
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 ***Ministry of Health and Social Services***	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"*

Table 3.1: *Cont.*

Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995, Act No.6 of 1995 ***Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform*** **(MAWLR)**	This Act provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices. to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act. to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act. to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals. to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction. and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to April 1978) - ***Ministry Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS)***	All explosive magazines are to be registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy as accessory works. In addition, the magazines must be licensed as required by Section 22. The quantity of explosives and the way it is stored must be approved by an inspector. The inspector has powers to enter the premises at any time to conduct inspections regarding the nature of explosive, quantity and the way it is stored. At closure, all explosives are to be disposed of accordingly.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976. ***Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)***	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 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, Ordinance 4 of 1975, ***Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism*** **(MEFT)**	During the Mine's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required. At this stage, however, it is envisaged that this type of activity will be contracted out to encourage small business development.
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.*
Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 ***Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)***	Any consumer installation as envisaged in this Act must be licensed. Appropriate consumer installation certificate will need to be obtained from the Ministry for each fuel installation. The construction of the installation must be designed in such a manner as to prevent environmental contamination. Any certificate holder or other person in control of activities related to any petroleum product is obliged to report any major petroleum product spill (defined as a spill of more than 200ℓ per spill) to the Minister. Such person is also obliged to take all steps as may be necessary in accordance with good petroleum industry practices to clean up the spill. Should this obligation not be met, the Minister is empowered to take steps to clean up the spill and to recover the costs thereof from the person. General conditions apply to all certificates issued. These include conditions relating to petroleum spills and the abandonment of the Site. The regulation further provides that the Minister may impose special conditions relating to the preparation and assessment of environmental assessments and the safe disposal of petroleum products.
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

3.3 Key Regulators / Competent Authorities

The environmental 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 3.2.

Table 3.2: Government 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, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 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)	The competent authority for minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia. Issues Exclusive prospecting License (EPL), Mining Licenses (ML) and Mining Claims (license) as well as all other minerals related permits for processing, trading and export of minerals resources
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)	The Directorate of Resource Management within the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) at the MAWLR is the lead agency responsible for management of surface and groundwater resources through the issuing of abstraction permits and waste water disposal permits. DWA is also the Government agency responsible for water quality monitoring and reporting. The National Botanical Research Institute's (NBRI) mandate is to study the flora and vegetation of Namibia, to promote the understanding, conservation, and sustainable use of Namibia's plants for the benefit of all. The Directorate of Forestry (DOF) is responsible for issuing of forestry permits with respect to harvest, transport, and export or market forest resources.

3.4 International and Regional Treaties and Protocols

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution provides for the enabling mechanism to ensure that all international treaties and protocols are ratified. All ratified treaties and protocols are enforceable within Namibia by the Namibian courts and these include the following:

- The Paris Agreement, 2016.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992.
- Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998.
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 1989.
- World Heritage Convention, 1972.
- Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994. and
- Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Mining, and.

- ❖ Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Energy.

3.5 Standards and Guidelines

Industrial effluent likely to be generated by the proposed activities must comply with provisions of the Government Gazette No 217 dated 5 April 1962 (Table 3.3) while the drinking water quality comparative guideline values are shown in Table 3.4.

The only key missing components to the regulatory frameworks in Namibia are the standards, and guidelines with respect to gaseous, liquid, and solid emissions. However, in the absence of national gaseous, liquid, and solid emission limits for Namibia, the proposed project shall target the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) gaseous effluent emission level and liquid effluent emission levels (Table 3.5).

Noise abatement measures must target to achieve either the levels shown in Table 3.6 or a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB (A) at the nearest receptor location off-site (MIGA guidelines).

Table 3.3: R553 Regional Standards for Industrial Effluent, in Government Gazette No 217 dated 5 April 1962.

Colour, odour and taste	The effluent shall contain no substance in concentrations capable of producing colour, odour or taste	
pH	Between 5.5 and 9.5	
Dissolved oxygen	At least 75% saturation	
Typical faecal coli	No typical faecal coli per 100 ml	
Temperature	Not to exceed 35 °C	
Chemical demand oxygen	Not to exceed 75 mg/l after applying a correction for chloride in the method	
Oxygen absorbed	Not to exceed 10 mg/l	
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	The TDS shall not have been increased by more than 500 mg/l above that of the intake water	
Suspended solids	Not to exceed 25 mg/l	
Sodium (Na)	The Na level shall not have been increased by more than 50 mg/l above that of the intake water	
Soap, oil and grease	Not to exceed 2.5 mg/l	
Other constituents	Residual chlorine	0,1 mg/l as Cl
	Free & saline ammonia	10 mg/l as N
	Arsenic	0,5 mg/l as As
	Boron	1,0 mg/l as B
	Hexavalent Cr	0,05 mg/l as Cr
	Total chromium	0,5 mg/l as Cr
	Copper	1,0 mg/l as Cu
	Phenolic compounds	0,1 mg/l as phenol
	Lead	1,0 mg/l as Pb
	Cyanide and related compounds	0,5 mg/l as CN
	Sulphides	1,0 mg/l as S
	Fluorine	1,0 mg/l as F
	Zinc	5,0 mg/l as Zn

Table 3.4: Comparison of selected guideline values for drinking water quality (after Department of Water Affairs, 2001).

Parameter and Expression of the results			WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality 2nd edition 1993		Proposed Council Directive of 28 April 1995 (95/C/13-1/03) EEC	Council Directive of 15 July 1980 relating to the quality intended for human consumption 80/778/EEC		U.S. EPA Drinking water Standards and Health Advisories Table December 1995		Namibia, Department of Water Affairs Guidelines for the evaluation of drinking-water for human consumption with reference to chemical, physical and bacteriological quality July 1991			
			Guideline Value (GV)		Proposed Parameter Value	Guide Level (GL)	Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)		Group A Excellent Quality	Group B Good Quality	Group C Low Health Risk	Group D Unsuitable
Temperature	t	°C		-	-	12	25		-	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen ion concentration	pH, 25° C	-	R	<8.0	6.5 to 9.5	6.5 to 8.5	10		-	6.0 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.5	4.0 to 11.0	<4.0 to >11.0
Electronic conductivity	EC, 25° C	mS/m		-	280	45	-		-	150	300	400	>400
Total dissolved solids	TDS	mg/l	R	1000	-	-	1500		-	-	-	-	-
Total Hardness	$CaCO_3$	mg/l		-	-	-	-		-	300	650	1300	>1300
Aluminium	Al	µ g/l	R	200	200	50	200	S	50-200	150	500	1000	>1000
Ammonia	NH_4^+	mg/l	R	1.5	0.5	0.05	0.5		-	1.5	2.5	5.0	>5.0
	N	mg/l		1.0		0.04	0.4		-	1.0	2.0	4.0	>4.0
Antimony	Sb	µ g/l	P	5	3	-	10	C	6	50	100	200	>200
Arsenic	As	µ g/l		10	10	-	50	C	50	100	300	600	>600
Barium	Ba	µ g/l	P	700	-	100	-	C	2000	500	1000	2000	>2000
Berylium	Be	µ g/l		-	-	-	-	C	4	2	5	10	>10
Bismuth	Bi	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Boron	B	µ g/l		300	300	1000	-		-	500	2000	4000	>4000
Bromate	BrO_3^-	µ g/l		-	10	-	-	P	10	-	-	-	-
Bromine	Br	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	1000	3000	6000	>6000
Cadmium	Cd	µ g/l		3	5	-	5	C	5	10	20	40	>40
Calcium	Ca	mg/l		-	-	100	-		-	150	200	400	>400
	$CaCO_3$	mg/l		-	-	250	-		-	375	500	1000	>1000
Cerium	Ce	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	1000	2000	4000	>4000
Chloride	Cl^-	mg/l	R	250	-	25	-	S	250	250	600	1200	>1200
Chromium	Cr	µ g/l	P	50	50	-	50	C	100	100	200	400	>400
Cobalt		µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Copper after 12 hours in pipe	Cu	µ g/l	P	2000	2	100	-	C	TT##	500	1000	2000	>2000
		µ g/l		-	-	3000[1]	-	S	1000	-	-	-	-
Cyanide	CN^-	µ g/l		70	50	-	50	C	200	200	300	600	>600
Fluoride	F^-	mg/l		1.5	1.5	-	at 8 to 12 °C: 1.5	C	4	1.5	2.0	3.0	>3.0
		mg/l		-	-	-	at 25 to 30 °C: 0.7	P,S	2	-	-	-	-
Gold	Au	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	2	5	10	>10
Hydrogen sulphide	H_2S	µ g/l	R	50	-	-	undetectable		-	100	300	600	>600
Iodine	I	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	500	1000	2000	>2000
Iron	Fe	µ g/l	R	300	200	50	200	S	300	100	1000	2000	>2000
Lead	Pb	µ g/l		10	10	-	50	C	TT#	50	100	200	>200
Lithium	Li	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	2500	5000	10000	>10000
Magnesium	Mg	mg/l		-	-	30	50		-	70	100	200	>200
	$CaCO_3$	mg/l		-	-	7	12		-	290	420	840	>840
Manganese	Mn	µ g/l	P	500	50	20	50	S	50	50	1000	2000	>2000
Mercury	Hg	µ g/l		1	1	-	1	C	2	5	10	20	>20
Molybdenum	Mo	µ g/l		70	-	-	-		-	50	100	200	>200
Nickel	Ni	µ g/l		20	20	-	50		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Nitrate*	NO_3^-	mg/l	P	50	50	25	50		45	45	90	180	>180
	N	mg/l		-	-	5	11	C	10	10	20	40	>40
Nitrite*	NO_2^-	mg/l		3	0.1	-	0.1		3	-	-	-	-
	N	mg/l		-	-	-		C	1	-	-	-	-
Oxygen, dissolved	O_2	% sat.		-	50	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorus	P_2O_5	µ g/l		-	-	400	5000		-	-	-	-	-
	PO_4^{3-}	µ g/l		-	-	300	3350		-	-	-	-	-
Potassium	K	mg/l		-	-	10	12		-	200	400	800	>800
Selenium	Se	µ g/l		10	10	-	10	C	50	20	50	100	>100
Silver	Ag	µ g/l		-	-	-	10	S	100	20	50	100	>100
Sodium	Na	mg/l	R	200	-	20	175		-	100	400	800	>800
Sulphate	SO_4^{2-}	mg/l	R	250	250	25	250	S	250	200	600	1200	>1200
Tellurium	Te	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	2	5	10	>10
Thallium	Tl	µ g/l		-	-	-	-	C	2	5	10	20	>20
Tin	Sn	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	100	200	400	>400
Titanum	Ti	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	100	500	1000	>1000
Tungsten	W	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	100	500	1000	>1000
Uranium	U	µ g/l		-	-	-	-	P	20	1000	4000	8000	>8000
Vanadium	V	µ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Zinc after 12 hours in pipe	Zn	µ g/l	R	3000	-	100	-	S	5000	1000	5000	10000	>10000
		µ g/l		-	-	5000	-		-	-	-	-	-
			P: Provisional R: May give reason to complaints from consumers					C: Current. P: Proposed. S: Secondary. T#: Treatment technique in lieu of numeric MCL. TT##: treatment technique triggered at action level of 1300 µ g/l					

Table 3.5: Liquid effluent emission levels (MIGA /IFC).

Pollutant	**Max. Value**
pH	6-9
Total suspended solids	50 mg/l
Total metals	10 mg/l
Phosphorous (P)	5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	20 mg/l
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/l

Table 3.6: Noise emission levels (MIGA /IFC).

	Maximum Allowable Leq (hourly), in dB(A)	
Receptor	Day time (07:00 – 22:00)	Night time (22:00 – 07:00)
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45
Industrial, commercial	70	70

3.6 Recommendations on Permitting Requirements

It is hereby recommended that the Proponent must follow the provisions of all relevant national regulatory throughout the proposed project lifecycle and must obtain the following permits/ authorisations as maybe applicable / required as the proposed project develops:

(i) Valid EPL as may be applicable from Department of Mines in the MME.

(ii) Valid ECC from the Department of Environmental Affairs in the MEFT.

(iii) The Proponent shall apply for a fresh water abstraction and waste water discharge permits from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in the MAWLR before drilling a water borehole and discharge wastewater into the environment respectively, and.

(iv) All other permits as may be applicable for the proposed exploration operations.

4. SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Climate

The EPL area receives summer rainfall which is brought by northeast winds, generally from October to April. The average rainfall varies considerably and ranges between 380 mm and 450 mm. The mean annual gross evaporation is between 3000 mm - 3200 mm. The numbers of rainfall events expressed as an annual average in days as determined from the regional data is 10-30 days. The sun shines for an annual average of 10 hours a day.

The annual mean temperature for Otjiwarongo area is around 24°C with the mean monthly temperatures ranging between 23°C to 14°C throughout the year. Based on regional data sets, temperatures at 08h00, 14h00 and 20h00 are estimated to be around 14°C, 24°C and 18°C respectively. Seasonal variations in the wind fields are presented by the average wind data for January, April, July, and October. An increase in the north to north-easterly winds during summer (January) and autumn (April) is likely.

4.2 Topography

The local landscape is characterised by general flat topography with minor valleys created by tributaries of the Okanjete Ephemeral River. Ephemeral Rivers are key habitats and are a vital link to the local ecosystems. Other land use activities found in the general surrounding areas includes: agriculture, minerals exploration and growing tourism activities. Topography around the EPL area average around 1500mams.

4.3 Likely Fauna Diversity

4.3.1 Reptiles

According to Alexander and Marais (2007), Branch (1998), Branch (2008), Boycott and Bourquin 2000, Broadley (1983), Buys and Buys (1983), Cunningham (2006), Griffin (2003), Hebbard (n.d.), Marais (1992), Tolley and Burger (2007), at least 77 endemic reptile species known and/or expected to occur in the general license area make up 35.1% of the reptiles from the general area and although not as high as endemism elsewhere for example the western escarpment areas of Namibia but still makes up a large portion of the reptiles.

Reptiles of greatest concern are probably the tortoises – Stigmochelys pardalis and Psammobates oculiferus which are often consumed by humans. Python anchietae and P. natalensis which are indiscriminately killed throughout their range and Varanus albigularis as well as the various Pachydactylus species geckos of which 80% are viewed as endemic. Other important species would be the 3 Blind snakes (Rhinotyphlops species of which 2 species are endemic) and 2 Thread snakes (Leptotyphlops species of which 1 species is endemic) which could be associated with the sandier soils in the area.

4.3.2 Amphibians

According to Carruthers (2001), Channing (2001), Channing and Griffin (1993), Du Preez and Carruthers (2009), Passmore and Carruthers (1995), of the 9 species of amphibians are likely to occur in the general license area, 33.3% (3 species) are of conservation value with 2 species being endemic (Poyntonophrynus hoeschi and Phrynomantis annectens) (Griffin 1998b) and 1 species (Pyxicephalus adspersus) viewed as near threatened (Du Preez and Carruthers 2009).

However, the area does not have unique amphibian habitat with potential habits being associated with the various ephemeral drainage lines.

4.3.3 Mammals

According to De Graaff (1981), Griffin and Coetzee (2005), Estes (1995), Joubert and Mostert (1975), Monadjem et al. (2010), Skinner and Smithers (1990), Skinner and Chimimba (2005), Stander and Hanssen (2003) and Taylor (2000), of the 84 species of mammals expected to occur in the general license area, 4.8% are endemic and 35.7% are classified under international conservation legislation. The most important groups are rodents (29.8% - 12% endemic), bats (26.2% - 4.5% endemic) and carnivores (20.2% - 5.9% endemic).

According to De Graaff (1981), Griffin and Coetzee (2005), Estes (1995), Joubert and Mostert (1975), Monadjem et al. (2010), Skinner and Smithers (1990), Skinner and Chimimba (2005), Stander and Hanssen (2003) and Taylor (2000), the most important species from the general area are probably all those classified as near threatened (*Eidolon helvum*, *Hipposideros vittatus*, *Rhinolophus blasii*, *Hyaena brunnea* and *Panthera pardus*) and vulnerable (*Acinonyx jubatus* and *Felis nigripes*) by the IUCN (2014) and rare (*Cistugo seabrai*, *Atelerix frontalis angolae* and *Felis nigripes*) under Namibian legislation.

4.3.4 Birds

The high proportion of endemics – 10 of the 14 endemics to Namibia (i.e. 71% of all endemics) – expected to occur in the general license area underscore the importance of this area. Furthermore 21.3% are classified as southern African endemics (or 6.3% of all the birds expected) and 78.7% are classified as southern African near-endemics (or 23.1% of all the birds expected).

According to Brown *et al.* (1998), Brown et al. (2006), Hockey et al. (2006), Komen (n.d.), Maclean (1985), Simmons and Brown (In press) and Tarboton (2001), the most important “endemic” species known/expected to occur in the general area are viewed as Monteiro’s Hornbill (*Tockus monteiri*), Damara Hornbill (*Tockus damarensis*), *Ammomanopsis grayi* (Gray’s Lark), *Namibornis herero* (Herero Chat), *Eupodotis rueppellii* (Rüppell’s Korhaan) and *Poicephalus rueppellii* (Rüppell’s Parrot).

The species listed by the IUCN (2014) as endangered are: (Ludwig’s bustard and white-backed vulture), near threatened (kori bustard) and vulnerable (martial eagle and secretary bird) and are viewed as the most important.

4.3.5 Sensitive Areas – Vertebrate Fauna

The general EPL area is regarded as “moderate to high” in overall (all terrestrial species) diversity and endemism (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). According to Simmons (1998b) central Namibia has between 161-200 endemic vertebrates (all vertebrates included). The overall diversity and abundance of large herbivorous mammals (big game) is viewed as “high” with 7-8 species while the overall diversity of large carnivorous mammals (large predators) is determined at 4 species with leopard and cheetah being the most important with “high” densities followed by brown hyena with “medium” densities (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002).

The following sensitive areas are of most concern within the EPL area: Drainage lines, albeit ephemeral, are the lifelines in the drier parts of Namibia with a variety of vertebrate fauna attracted and/or associated with such features. Although not as important as perennial rivers, well vegetated ephemeral drainage lines are still viewed as important habitat for a variety of vertebrate fauna in the general area. It is recommended that development attempt to avoid these drainage lines as far as possible linked to the local Ephemeral River channels, and.

4.4 Likely Flora Diversity

4.4.1 Trees/shrubs

The EPL 8158 falls within the Thornbush shrubland dominated by Acacia mellifera, Acacia reficiens, Acacia fleckii, Boscia albitrunca, Lonchocarpus nelsii and Acacia erioloba. It is estimated that at least

79-110 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) – Coats Palgrave 1983 [81 sp.], Curtis and Mannheimer 2005 [79 sp.], Mannheimer and Curtis 2009 [110 sp], Van Wyk and Van Wyk 1997 [60 sp.]), are found in the general area.

The most important tree/shrub species occurring in the general area are probably *Cyphostemma bainesii* (endemic, NC), *Cyphostemma currorii* (NC), *Cyphostemma juttae* (endemic, NC), *Erythrina decora* (Forestry*, endemic), *Heteromorpha papillosa* (endemic) and *Manuleopsis dinteri* (endemic species) (Craven, 1999. Curtis and Mannheimer, 2005 and Mannheimer and Curtis, 2009).

The protected species are viewed as the most important tree/shrubs occurring in the area include: Acacia erioloba and *Boscia albitrunca*. However, these species are widespread throughout large parts of Namibia and are not exclusively associated with the proposed development area, which minimises the overall effect on trees/shrubs.

4.4.2 Grass

It is estimated that up to 111 grasses – 73 to 88 species – (Müller 2007 [88 sp.], Müller 1984 [73 sp.], Van Oudshoorn 1999 [73 sp.]) occur in the general area. The most important grass expected in the area is the endemic *Setaria finite* associated with ephemeral drainage lines. Although the season (end of dry and beginning of wet) made the identification of grasses difficult, none off the grasses are exclusively associated with the proposed developments area nor protected species, which minimises the overall effect on grasses.

4.4.3 Other

Aloe litoralis – scattered individuals – are viewed as another species of concern although occurs widespread throughout Namibia and not exclusively associated with the proposed development area.

4.4.4 Protected Species and Sensitive Habitats

It is estimated that at least 77 reptile, 9 amphibian, 84 mammal, 208 bird species (breeding residents), at least 79-110 larger trees and shrubs and up to 111 grasses are known to or expected to occur in the general Otjiwarongo area of which a high proportion (e.g. 35.1% endemic reptiles) are endemics. The following are the key likely protected species / sensitive areas that maybe found within the EPL area:

(i) **Protected species**: The protected tree species – *Acacia erioloba, Albizia anthelmintica*, *Aloe litoralis*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Ziziphus mucronata* – are viewed as the most important if found within the EPL particularly around any targeted site-specific development area, and.

(ii) **Drainage lines**: Comprising the ephemeral drainage lines in the immediate vicinity of any targeted site-specific development area. These are viewed as important for flora as most of the larger specimens are often associated with such areas and serve as habitat for various vertebrate fauna.

4.5 Summary of the Socioeconomic Settings

4.5.1 Regional Profiles

The EPL 8158 falls within the Otjozondjupa Region (Fig. 4.1). According to the NSA, (2011), the following is the summary of the regional and local socioeconomic environment of the area linked to the population and housing census, basic analysis with highlights about the Otjozondjupa Region (Fig. 4.1):

- The Project area is situated in Otjozondjupa Region with a population of 143 903 people and an area of 105 295.1 km^2.

- The Otjozondjupa Region had a relatively young population with 36.2% of the population being less than 15 years of age. The medial age of Otjozondjupa Region was 22 years, and was therefore intermediate.

- The urbanization rate in Otjozondjupa Region stands at 54% which is above the national average of 42.8%. Thus, the urbanisations are more progressive in Otjozondjupa Region that the average for Namibia. The urbanization of Otjozondjupa Region has gained momentum between the last two Censuses, 2001 and 2011, from 41% of population living in urban areas in 2001 to 54% in 2011.

- Literacy rate for Otjozondjupa Region was 83% with no major difference between males and females (female 82.9 % and males 83.4%). The literacy rate in urban areas stood at 90.9 %, while in rural areas it stood at 73%. It is the 3rd least literate region in Namibia after Kunene and Omaheke Regions.

- The 2011 Census revealed that 17.6 % of the population aged 6 years and above never attended school in Otjozondjupa Region.

- Otjozondjupa Region has relatively high labour force participation rate (71.5%) in comparison to the national average of 66% with substantially higher rates for males than females (66.5% and 76.2% respectively).

- Otjiwarongo is a large town and the biggest business centre for the Otjozondjupa Region and regional capital.

- The main industries in Otjozondjupa Region are agriculture and forestry followed by social security, then administrative and support service activities. Wages and salaries are the highest main source of income in Otjozondjupa (59.6%).

- The most common source of energy for lighting in Otjozondjupa Region was electricity from the main grid, used by 55.2 percent of the households. Solar energy was not widely used, but played a more important role in rural areas (2.8%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

- Otjozondjupa has 72 schools with a total of 36,284 pupils.

- In terms of communication technology, the constituencies have relatively poor network coverage due to its remoteness and vastness of the constituencies coupled with low population. However, radio and digital television coverage exists in most parts of the constituencies, particularly within the settlements and their nearby places are connected to national grid.

- Limited economic activities are available within the project area. The agriculture, hunting and forestry sectors employ most of the region's economically active population, and.

- The availability of elements such as lime, fluorspar, manganese, and copper offer a number of processing opportunities, such as the manufacturing of cement and industrial lime.

4.5.2 Local Profile

Locally, the EPL 8158 falls within Omatako Constituency with population of 17, 619. The Omatako Constituency has a relatively low population density of 0.7 /km^2 and is the least populated constituency in Otjozondjupa Region.

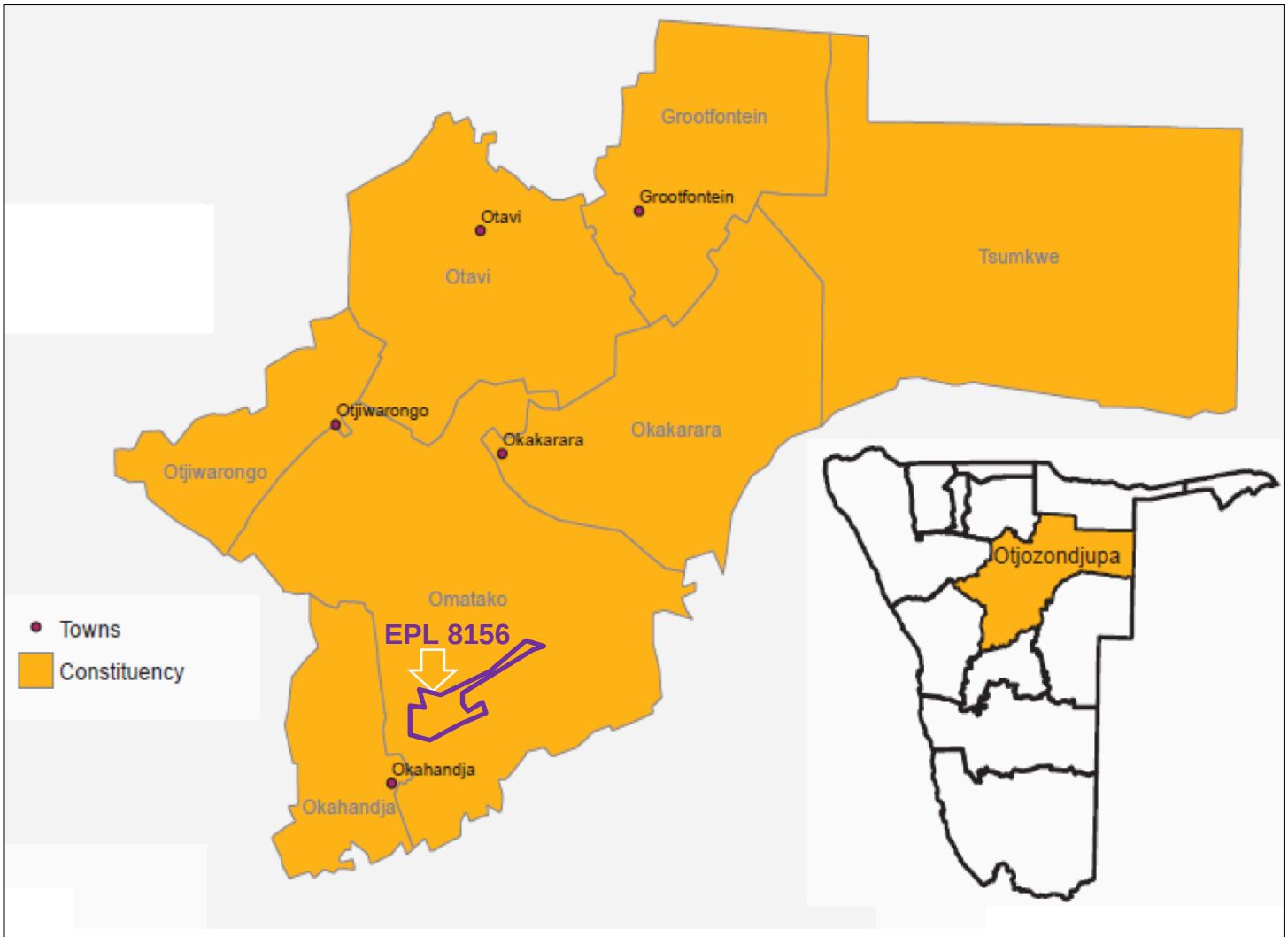
The household main income in Omatako constituency are: Farming, wages and salaries, cash remittance business, non-farming and pension (Table 4.1).

The overall local socioeconomic profiles of Omatako constituency is shown in Table 4.1.

4.5.3 Socioeconomic Conclusions

The proposed exploration activities in the EPL 8158 are likely to coexists with the current and future land uses such as the commercial agriculture. Socioeconomic impacts at the exploration stage are likely to be minimal and tend to be positive in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources. A clear understanding of these impacts may help communities understand and anticipate the effects of the proposed exploration.

One of the major possible impacts of the proposed exploration activities include employment and unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine and coexistence opportunity / conflicts associated with the current land uses. It is important for local communities to bear in mind that 99.9% of the exploration projects will not advance to a mine development.



Constituencies	
Total Population	143 903
Grootfontein	24 878
Okahandja	24 451
Okakarara	22 747
Omatako	17 619
Otavi	12 488
Otjiwarongo	31 813
Tsumkwe	9 907

Urban Locality	
Grootfontein	16 632
Okahandja	22 639
Okakarara	4 709
Otavi	5 242
Otjiwarongo	28 163

Figure 4.1: Constituencies and population of Otjozondjupa Region (Source: National Statistics Agency (NSA), 2011).

Table 4.1: Omatako Constituency – Census selected indicators, 2011 and 2001 (Source: National Statistics Agency (NSA), 2011).

	2011	2001			2011	2001
Population Size				Labour force, 15+ years, %		
Total	17 619	26 908		In labour force	70	50
Females	7 664	12 537		Employed	78	64
Males	9 955	14 371		Unemployed	22	36
				Outside labour force	15	38
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	130	115		Student	61	41
				Homemaker	9	44
Age composition, %				Retired, too old, etc.	25	9
Under 5 years	14	17				
5 – 14 years	24	29		Housing conditions, %		
15 – 59 years	57	50		Households with		
60+ years	5	4		Safe water	91	90
				No toilet facility	34	48
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Electricity for lighting	43	44
Never married	59	52		Wood/charcoal for cooking	69	74
Married with certificate	16	13				
Married traditionally	9	16		Main source of income, %		
Married consensually	13	12		Household main income		
Divorced/Separated	2	3		Farming	13	17
Widowed	2	3		Wages & Salaries	57	71
				Cash remittance	4	1
Private households				Business, non-farming	7	3
Number	4 017	2 827		Pension	6	5
Average size	4.0	4.2				
				Disability, %		
Head of household, %				With disability	4	5
Females	27	21				
Males	73	79				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	84	60				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	17	26				
Currently at school	28	17				
Left school	49	45				

4.6 Ground Components

4.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The EPL 8158 Area falls within the eastern part of the southern Central Zone of the north-easterly trending intracontinental branch of the Pan-African Damara orogenic belt, just north of the Okahandja lineament (Roesener, et *al*, 2004 and Miller 2008).

According to Miller, (1992), the Damara rocks were 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.

Widespread carbonate deposition followed and overlapped far beyond early rift shoulders (Kudis, Ugab and basal Khomas Subgroups). interbedded mica and graphitic schist, quartzite (some ferruginous), massflow deposits, iron-formation and local within-plate basic lava point to variable depositional

conditions south of a stable platform where only carbonates with very minor clastics occur (Otavi Group) (Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999 and Miller, 2008, 1992, 1983a and 1983b).

The Kalahari cover consisting of thin sand/silt/calcrete deposits; hence they are not major source of water supply in the area (Miller, 2008). Some of these deposits, such as the gravels, clays and calcretes, are also potential local materials that can be used in the various construction activities associated with different infrastructure development at various stages of the mine life cycle.

4.7 Water

4.7.1 Overview

According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, (2001) and the regional and local geology, the EPL 8158 falls within an area with very limited economic groundwater water resources (aquifers). Water supply in the general area is from local groundwater resources (Department of Water Affairs, 2001).

The proposed project activities (exploration programme) will utilise local groundwater resources. No site-specific hydrogeological specialist study, groundwater modelling or water sampling and testing activities have been undertaken for this study.

4.7.2 Sources of Water Supply

The source of water supply for the proposed exploration and in particular the proposed drilling of exploration boreholes if need arises to drill, will be from existing groundwater resources. The Proponent must obtain permission from the land owner before using water from any existing local boreholes and infrastructures.

If there is a need to drilling a water borehole to support the proposed exploration programme, the Proponent must obtain permission from the land owner and Department of Water Affairs in the MAWLR.

In an event of discovery of economic minerals resources, the sources of water supply for the mining related operations will be supplied from groundwater resources if proven to be available following a detailed hydrogeological and groundwater modelling study that must be undertaken as part of the EIA supporting the feasibility study. Currently, potential available groundwater resources in the area will not be sufficient to support any new larger-scale mining related operation within the EPL 8158.

However, some parts of the EPL area are covered by local fractured, fissured, karstified and porous rocks that seems to have localised moderate groundwater potential.

4.7.3 Water Vulnerability Assessments and Recommendations

Possible pathways that will aid groundwater vulnerability in this area are mainly fractured zones and faults that outcrop on the surface without impermeable infillings as well as unconfined shallow aquifers. The general EPL area has limited groundwater resources that are likely to be vulnerable to pollution. The overall water be vulnerability to pollution as a result of the proposed exploration as well as other existing activities is moderate.

The general area has a number of Ephemeral River Channels which could be potential pathways for pollution migration especially during the rainy season from November to March. Discharge of liquid or solid wastes including waste water, chemical, fuels or oils into any public stream is prohibited and the Proponent must implement the provisions of the EMP on water and waste management as detailed in EMP Report.

It is hereby recommended that a detailed site-specific hydrogeological specialist study including groundwater modelling, water sampling and testing must be undertaken as part of the EIA and EMP that may be implemented to support the feasibility study for any viable mining project that may be development within the EPL area, if economic resources are discovered.

4.8 Archaeology

4.8.1 Regional Archaeological Setting

Modern humans and their ancestors have lived in Namibia for more than one million years, and there are fossil remains of lineal hominin ancestors as early as the Miocene Epoch (Kinahan, 2017). Namibia has a relatively complete sequence covering the mid-Pleistocene to Recent Holocene period, represented by thousands of archaeological sites mainly concentrated in the central highlands, escarpment and Namib Desert. According to Kinahan, (2017), the Recent Holocene archaeological sequence in Namibia, i.e. the last 5 000 years, is of particular importance because it provides the background evidence for the development and recent history of the indigenous peoples of Namibia before the advent of written historical records during the colonial era. Many archaeological sites from this period are of great significance to the understanding of Namibian history, and some are considered to be of global importance.

4.8.2 Local Likely Archaeological Setting

The EPL area is likely to have evidence from the early colonial period relates to iron and manganese mining in the general area and a combination of trade, missionary activity and indigenous tribes use of iron for various applications. The Proponent must not disturb major natural shelters or cavities that may be unearthed because they could hold some highly significant historical or cultural sites that would require detailed documentation and possibly mitigation measures to be adopted in the event of encroachment by the proposed exploration activities. The EPL area does not have a known heritage site (https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia).

4.8.4 Archaeological Conclusions and Recommendations

The area of interest for the proposed exploration probably has archaeological potential, although no archaeological sites have been recorded so far from within the area itself. The following are the key recommended actions related to archaeology in the EPL Area:

(i) Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council.

(ii) The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.

(iii) Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the mining operations

4.9 Public Consultations

4.9.1 Overview

Public consultation and engagement process have been part of the environmental assessment process for this project. Opportunity for stakeholders and the public to submit written comments / inputs / objections with respect to the proposed exploration activities in the EPL 8158 were provided from the Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021 (Figs. 4.2- 4.10).

4.9.2 Public Consultation Process

Public consultation process was undertaken through emails contact and the newspaper advertisements as shown in Figs. 4.2- 4.10. The project was extensively advertised as follows:

(i) MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung (Namibian German) Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.2).

(ii) MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.3).

(iii) MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.4).

(iv) Confidente newspaper dated 22nd - 29th October 2021 (Fig. 4.5)

(v) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021 (Fig. 4.6).

(vi) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021 (Fig. 4.7).

(vii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021 (Fig. 4.8).

(viii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021 (Fig. 4.9), and.

(ix) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021 (Fig. 4.10).

Public notices were published in the local newspapers from Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021 (Figs. 4.2 - 4.10). A stakeholder register was opened on the 7th October as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Stakeholder register opened on the 7th October 2021.

No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Institutions	Contact Details
1.	RD Ritter	Farm Woltemade and Graspan	marion@ritter-farming.com
2.	ED Ritter	Farm Troye	info@rittersafaris.com
3.	Martin Ritter	Farm Büffelsjag	namritter@googlemail.com
4.	Richard Stanton		richard@oztran.com.au
5.	Paditu Solar	Agri Nam CC Farm Woltemade	york@thegoodoliveco.com
6.	Mr. Mekumbu Tjiteere (Dr Wedder, Kauta and Hoveka INC) for Mr Zaaruka	Farm Otjombali No. 189	tjiteere@wkh-law.com or Priska Mbaeva tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com
7.	Bertchen Kohrs	Earthlife Namibia	earthl@iway.na
8.	Tanja Dahl	Namibian Agricultural Union (NAU)	nau@nau.com.na
9.	Burkart Rust	Farm Otukarru #43 Okahandja	burkartrust@gmail.com
10.	Martin Hilbert	Farm Güldenboden, No 280 Okahandja	gulboden@afol.com.na

4.9.3 Public and Stakeholders Inputs and Objections

Following the registration of each of the stakeholders shown in Table 4.2, a Background Information Document (BID) was provided. An objection was submitted by Mr. Mekumbu Tjiteere of Dr Wedder, Kauta and Hoveka INC on behalf of Mr Benhard Zaaruka of Farm Otjombali No. 189 as shown in Annex 3. The following is the summary of the response provided by the EAP with respect to the objection received through Dr Wedder, Kauta and Hoveka INC:

The following are my clarifications with respect to the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), Background Information Document (BID), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the proposed minerals exploration processes:

1. The BID as you rightfully pointed out under Point No. 7 of your objection letter is prepared to be used as a source of additional information by the registered stakeholders / registration of the project with the Environmental Commissioner.

2. The BID does not replace the need for preparing and submitting of the EIA and Environmental EMP to the Environmental Commissioner.

3. The environmental assessment process and steps to be undertaken for listed activities as per the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2007 and EIA Regulation 2012 and similar to the

proposed minerals exploration activities in the EPL 8158 has been provided in the BID on pages 17 and 18 Section 4.2 and clearly illustrated in Fig. 4.1 of the same document. The BID provided, does not present any findings of an assessment process nor the mitigation measures thereof in support of an application for an ECC.

4. In this instant an EIA and EMP document have been prepared to support the application for an ECC for the EPL 8158 and the documents are attached to this letter.

5. The documents required to support an application for an ECC for a listed activity are normally prescribed by the Environmental Commissioner following the screening of the BID submitted online on the MEFT Portal: http://www.eia.met.gov.na/. Once a project is register and the supporting reports have been uploaded on the Portal, the project is available for further comments / inputs/ objections by the public and registered stakeholder directly to the Environmental Commissioner. As a registered stakeholder, you will be given opportunity to comment on the reports and I will indeed notify you once the reports have been uploaded on the MEFT Portal.

6. The ECC application cover the entire exploration phases with respect to the specific authorisation and in this case the EPL 8158. The ECC is not linked to a single exploration stage / step, but to an authorisation and in this case the EPL 8158 as authorised by the Competent Authority (MME) to undertake exploration activities. If economic resources are discovered, then a separate ECC will be required for a Mining License (ML) as an authorisation to undertake mining activities.

7. Thank you very much for sharing the key baseline information of the Farm Otjombali No. 189 as detailed in Point 8 of your objection letter. We hereby take note of the highly important baseline information provided and taken into consideration in the preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports. The aim of conducting the environmental assessment is to identify key sensitive receiving environmental receptor and likely negative or positive impacts that may be caused by the proposed exploration activities and prepare mitigation measures contained in the EMP report for implementation by the Proponent.

8. Currently no potential minerals target/s have been delineated on the farm in question and there no guarantee that detailed field-based exploration will indeed be undertaken on this specific farm and more so, covering the entire farm resulting in negative impacts presented in your objection letter. Our study covers environmental assessment work aimed at supporting the applications for ECC for this EPL to enable the minerals rights holder to undertake field-based exploration activities if potential prospective targets are delineated during the desktop study phase. It is highly unlikely that the proposed exploration activities will have major influences on surface land carrying capacity of the farm in question or other surrounding farms in the surrounding area.

9. Exploration involves the collection of data in order to de-risk the theoretical geological model/s underpinning the basis for the proposed exploration process.

10. I am happy to arrange a meeting if needed, so that I could explain the technicalities of minerals exploration and the associated environmental impact and management processes.

4.9.4 Stakeholders and Public Consolations Recommendations

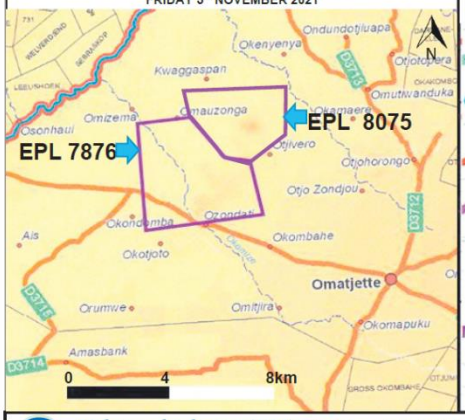
Overall, in meeting the need for continuous public / stakeholder consultation process, this EIA has recommended that the Proponent shall notify the land owners on the implementation of the proposed project once the ECC has been granted and negotiate access agreements as may be applicable. Such communications shall be maintained throughout the lifecycle of the proposed project. This recommendation may be included as condition on the ECC to be issued.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

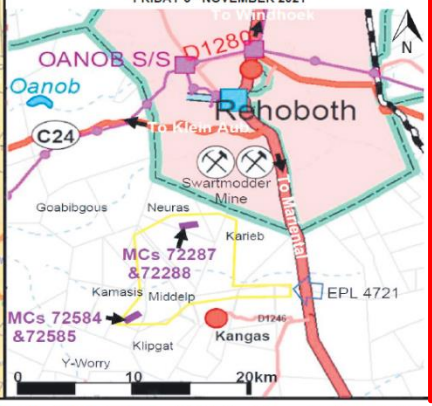


PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229. **DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021**



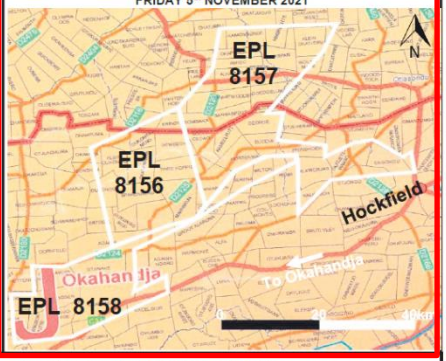
PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha **EPL 8156** area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha **EPL 8158** area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Manwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamombonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229, **DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021**



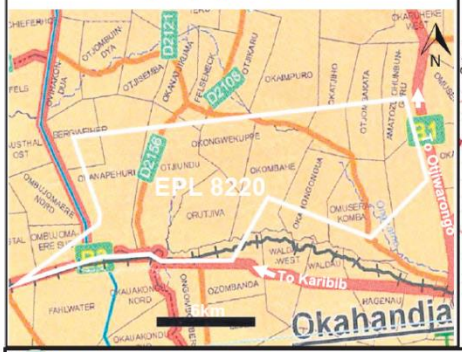
Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, **WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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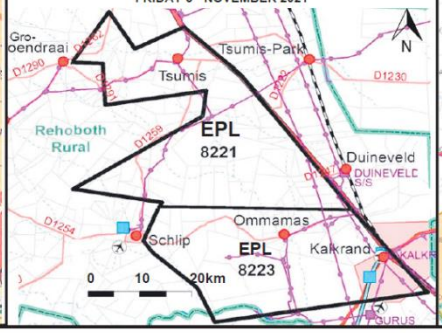

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
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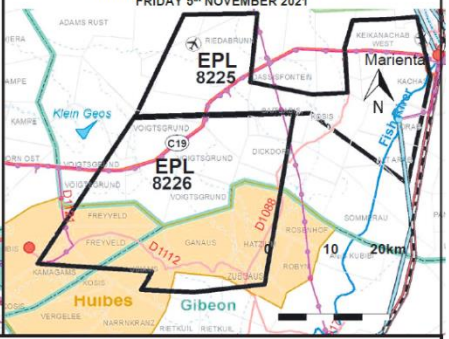


Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email:** smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile: +264811413229**, URL: www.rbs.com.na
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

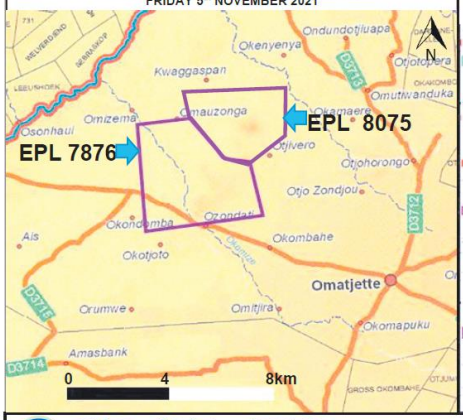
Figure 4.2: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229 **DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021**

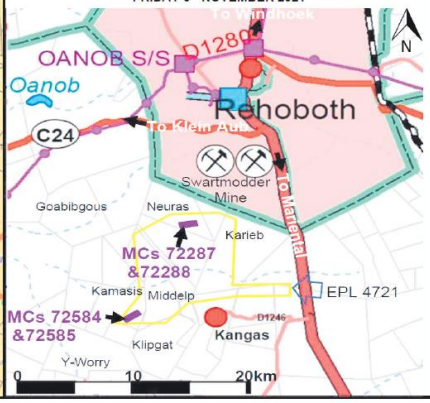


PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229. **DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021**



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA-EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha **EPL 8156** area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha **EPL 8158** area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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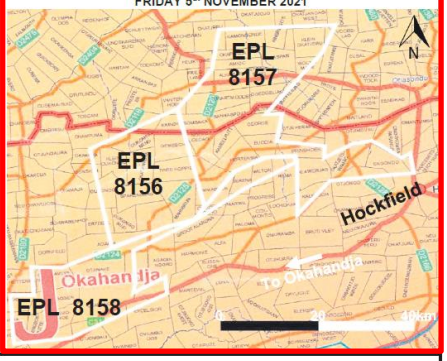

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, **WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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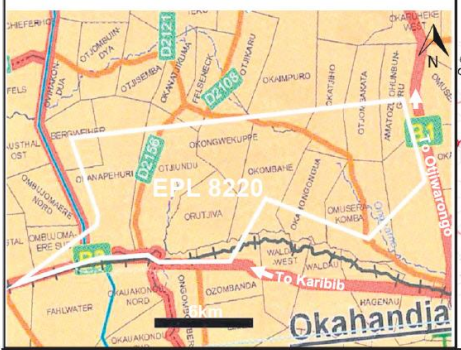

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruruеis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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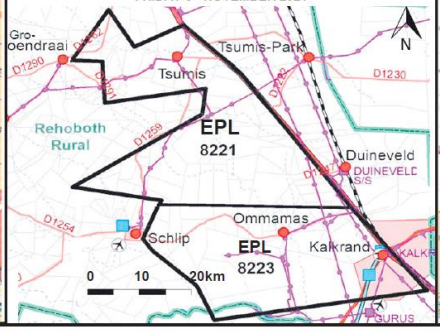

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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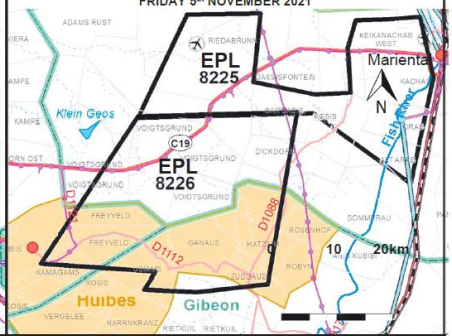

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email:** smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile: +264811413229, URL:** www.rbs.com.na
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.3: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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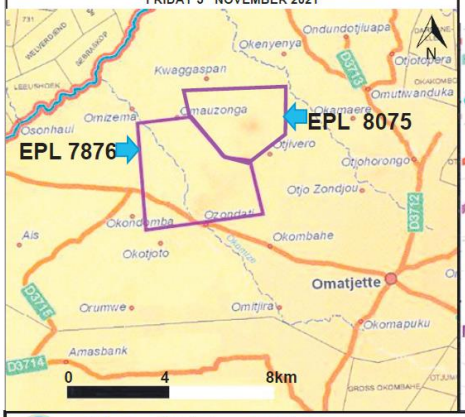

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Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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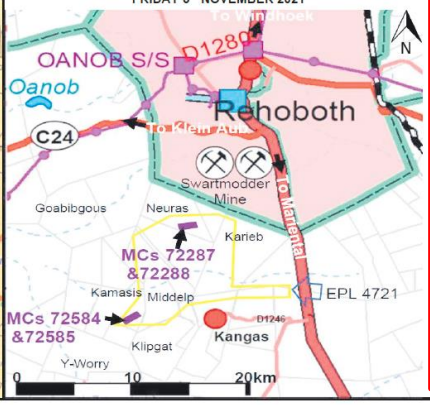

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha **EPL 8156** area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha **EPL 8158** area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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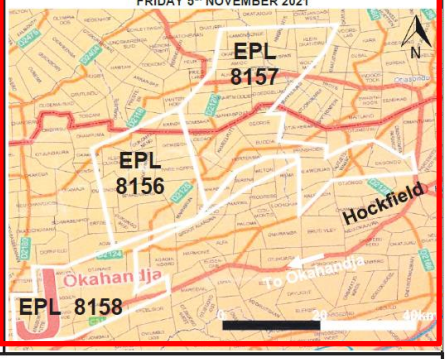

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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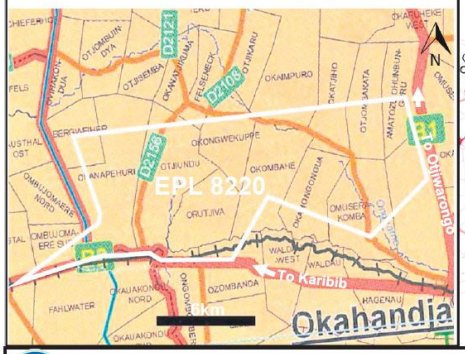

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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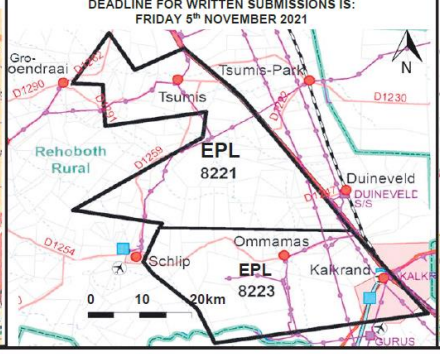

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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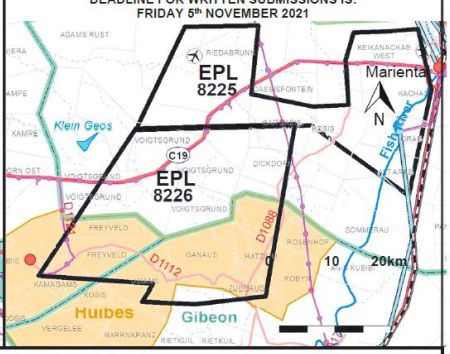


Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email:** smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile: +264811413229, URL:** www.rbs.com.na
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

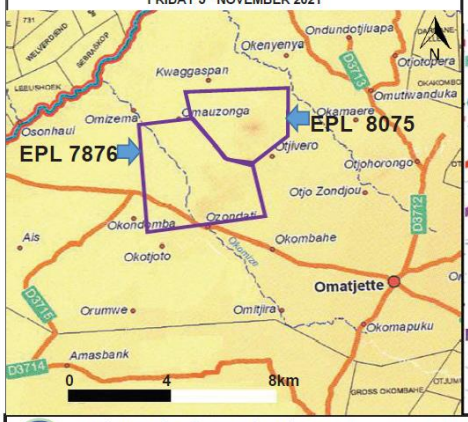
Figure 4.4: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant**, **Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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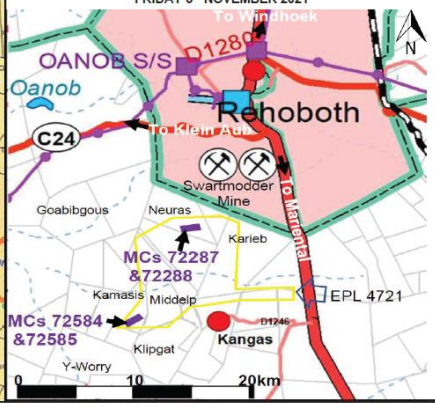

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha **EPL 8156** area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha **EPL 8158** area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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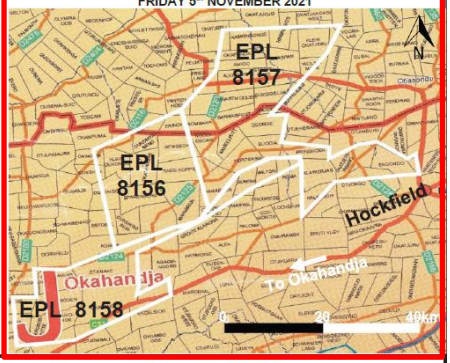

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, **WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**
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PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention**: **Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
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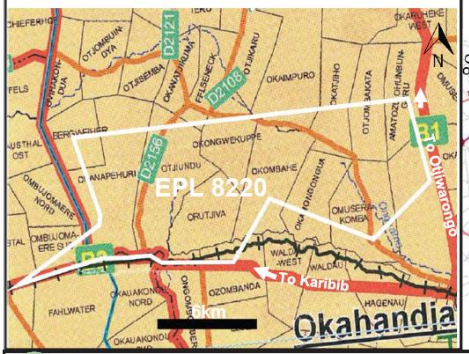

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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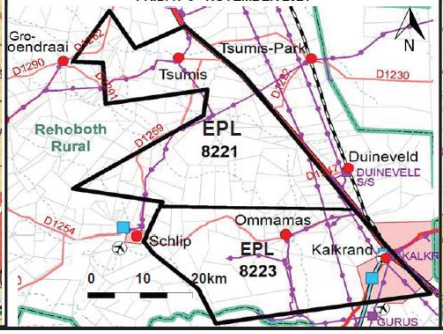

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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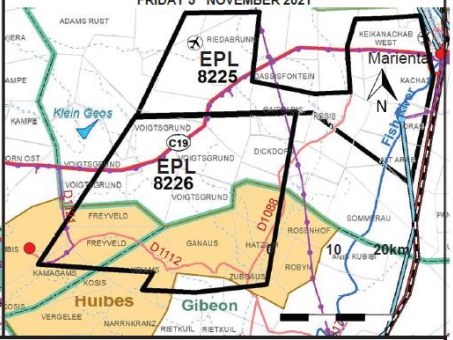

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Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.5: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Confidente newspaper dated 22nd -29th October 2021.

ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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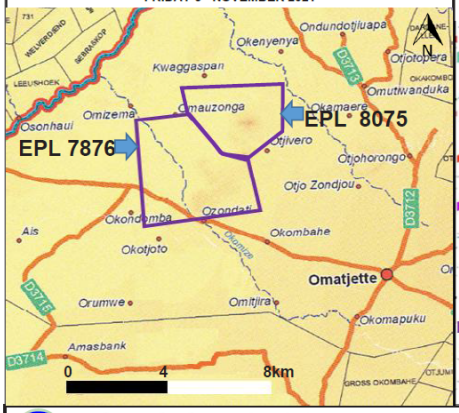

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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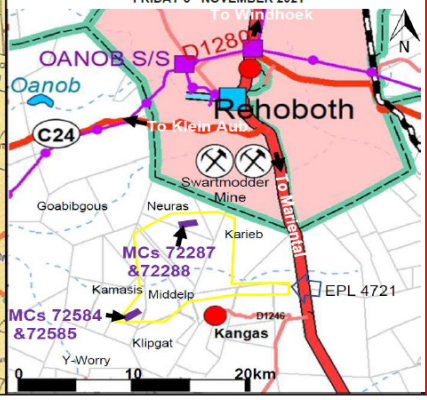

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA-EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

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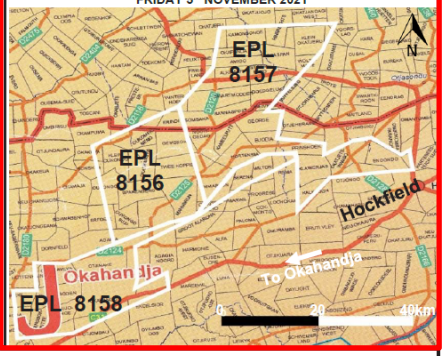

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PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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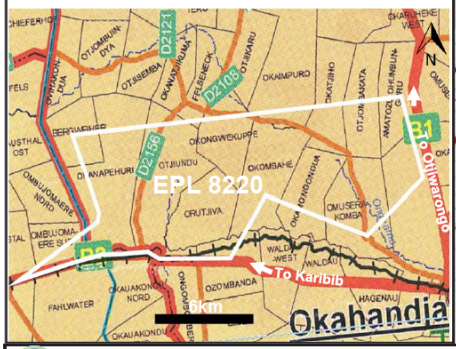

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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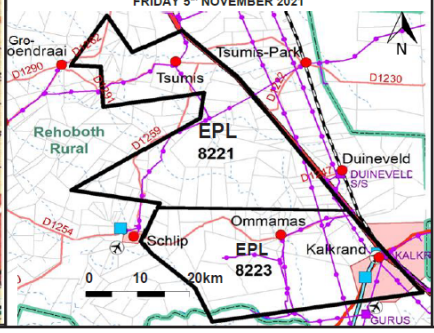
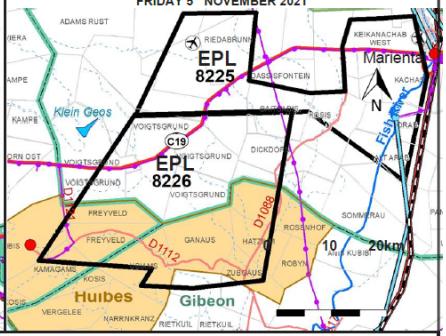


PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention**: **Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email:** smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile: +264811413229, URL:** www.rbs.com.na
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.6: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021.

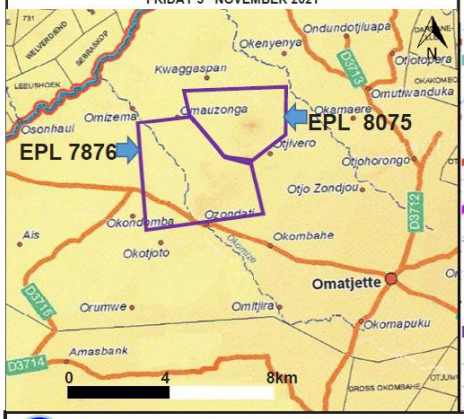
ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant**, **Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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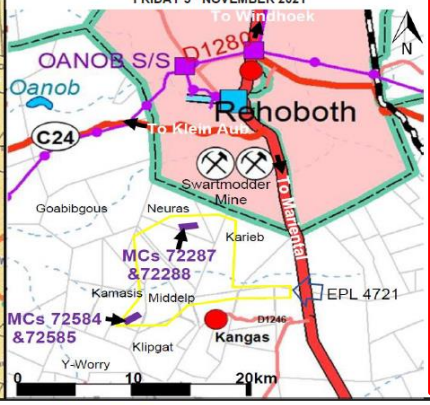

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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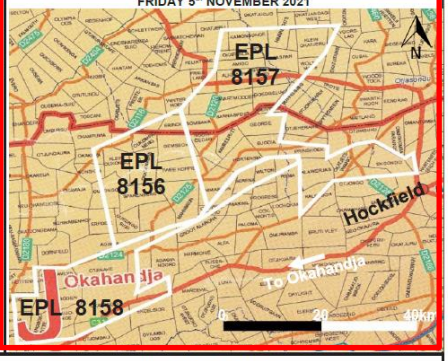

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, **WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**
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PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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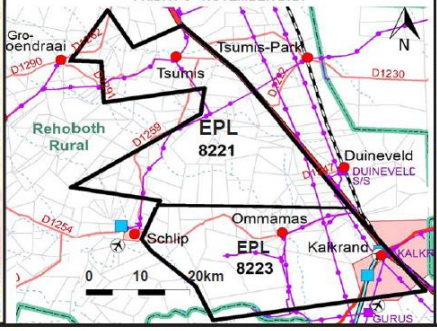

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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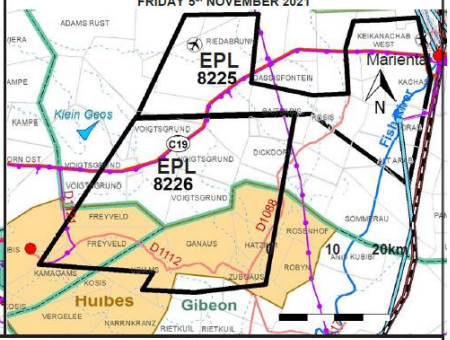

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Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.7: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021.

ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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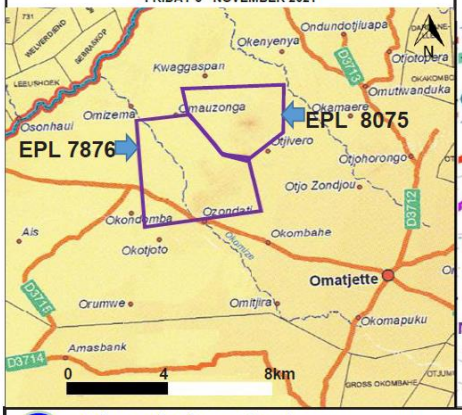

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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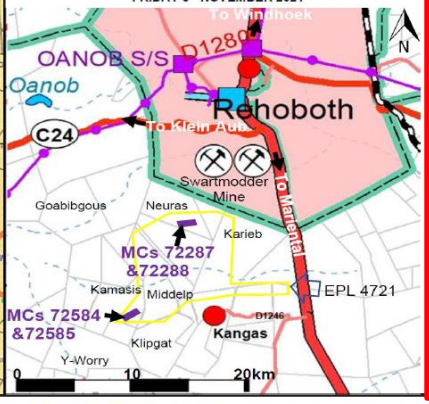

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

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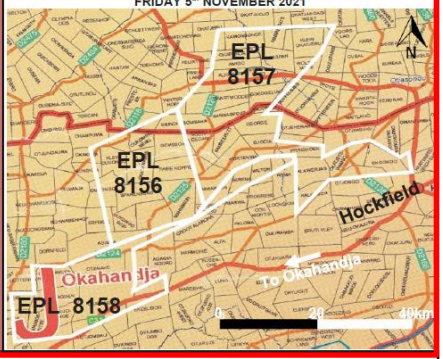

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PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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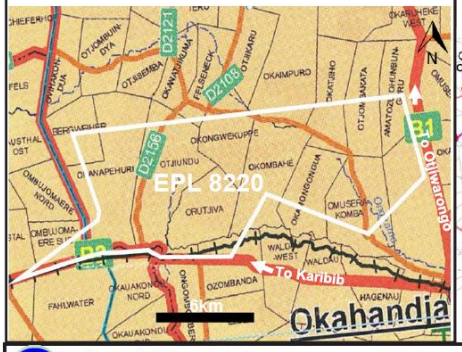
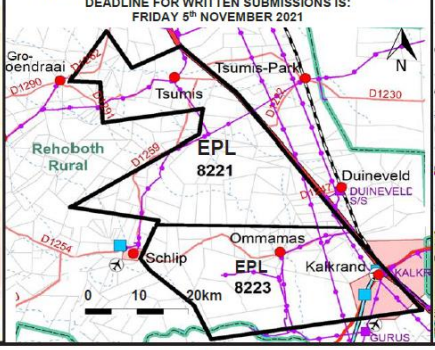


PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention**: **Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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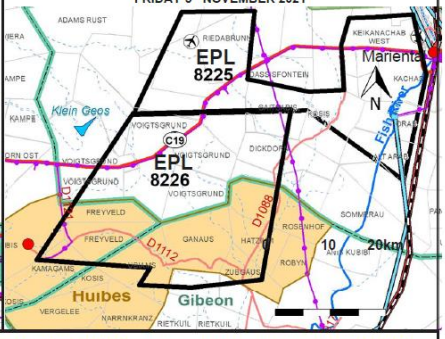


Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email:** smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile: +264811413229, URL:** www.rbs.com.na
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.8: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021.

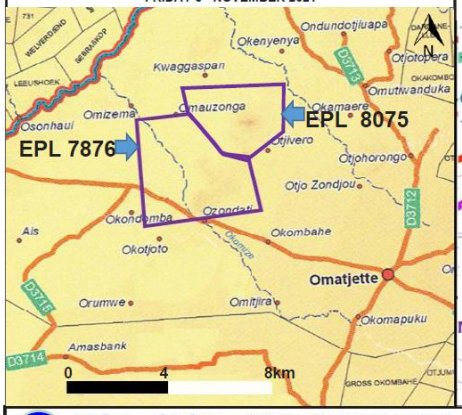
ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: frontdesk@rbs.com.na or for more Information contact **Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP/ International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email**: smwiya@rbs.com.na, **Mobile**: 0811413229
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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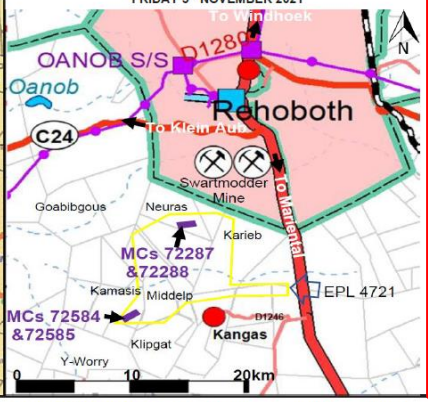

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA- EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
2. **Hilma Jeremia (Proponent):** The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoch, Okatjetswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeestteich Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.

The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and precious metals, dimension stone and industrial minerals, starting with desktop studies and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, conduct geological studies, trenching, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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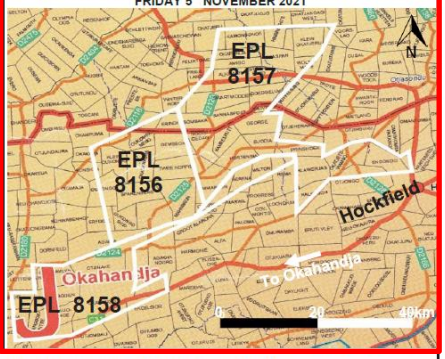

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, **WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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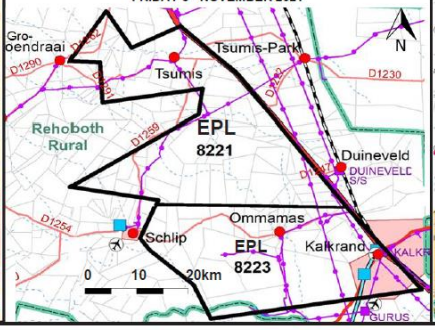

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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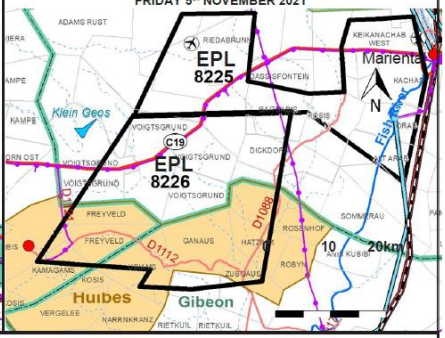

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Figure 4.9: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021.

ADVERTS

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and **Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd** (the **Proponents**) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 respectively, situated in the communal land west of Otjivero and northwest of Omatjette settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have appointed Risk-Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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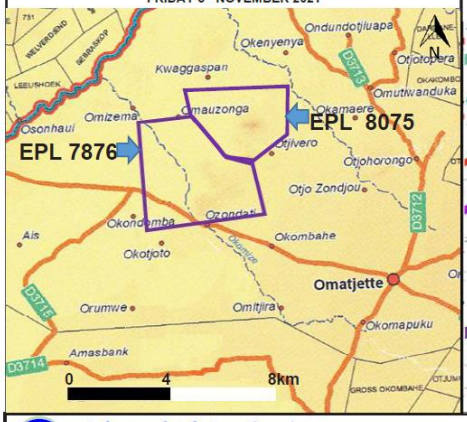

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 falling within the EPL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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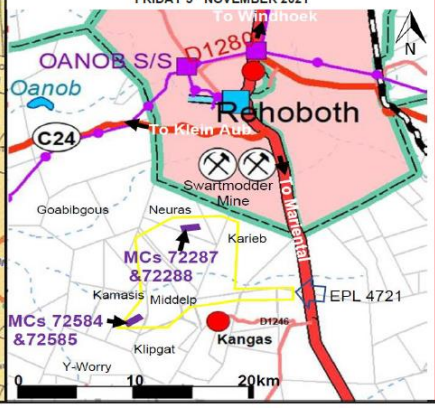

PUBLIC NOTICE

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1. **Martha N. Daweti (Proponent):** The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Oukongo, Oukompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gemsbok, Twee Koppies, Okatjiwaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdeel, Oukongo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukarru, Springbokputte and Ombujomenge.
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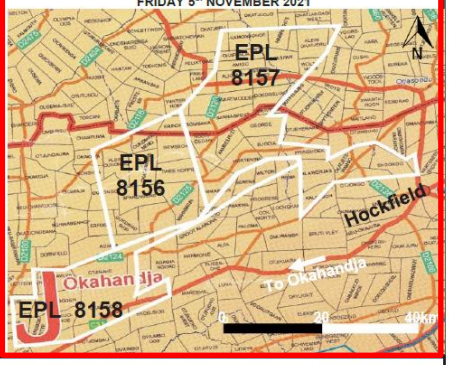

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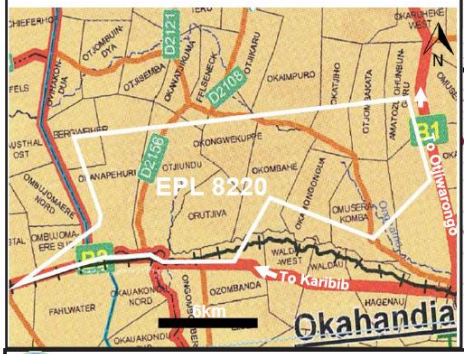
PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuri, Bergweiher, Otjiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjiho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondu Nord. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention**: **Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms: Diergaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutrivier, Vlakplaat, Langverwad, Moeilikheid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arurueis, and Schlipmundung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets and regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration.

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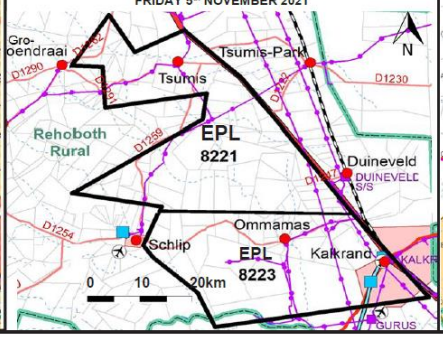

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No.671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquelle, Gaitsabis, Dickdorn, Doomhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Uibis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desktop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution airborne geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the desktop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, **Attention**: **Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant**
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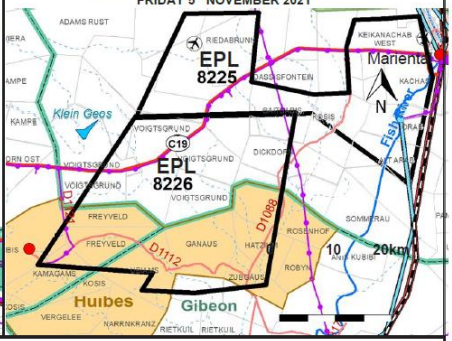

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC **Projects**: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, **Email: smwiya@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +264811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.na**
Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

Figure 4.10: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

5.1 Impact Assessment Procedure

The Environmental Assessment process that has been undertaken with respect to the proposed exploration programme for the EPL No. 8158 has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007).

5.2 Alternatives and Ecosystem Assessments

The following alternatives have been considered:

(i) **EPL Location:** A number of potential economic minerals deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The Proponent intend to explore / prospect for all the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology. The minerals occurrences are site-specific and related to the regional and local geology of a specific area to which there are no alternatives sites to consider with respect to the license location. The only other alternative is the no-action option (no exploration activities are implemented in a specific area).

(ii) **The No-Action Alternative** - A comparative assessment of the environmental impacts of the 'no-action' alternative (a future in which the proposed exploration activities do not take place) has been undertake. An assessment of the environmental impacts of a future, in which the proposed exploration and possible discovery of economic minerals resources does not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no negative environmental impacts due to the proposed minerals exploration or possible mining operation that may take place in the EPL area.

The environmental benefits will include:

- ❖ No negative impacts as a result of no mineral exploration taking place, and.
- ❖ Potential future mining related negative environmental impact on the receiving environment.

However, it is important to understand that even if the proposed exploration activities do not take place, to which the likely negative environmental impacts are likely to be low and localised, the other current and future land uses such as agriculture and tourism will still have some negative impacts on the receiving environment. The likely negative environmental impacts of the other current and future land use that may still happen in the absence of the proposed minerals exploration activities includes:

- ❖ Land degradation due to drought.
- ❖ Overgrazing / over stocking beyond the land carrying capacity.
- ❖ Poor land management practices, and.
- ❖ Erosion and overgrazing.

Furthermore, it is important to understand what benefits might be lost if the proposed exploration activities do not take place. Key loses that may never be realised if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: Loss of potential added value to the unknown underground minerals resources that maybe found within the EPL No. 8158, socioeconomic benefits derived from current and future exploration, direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments, license rental fees, royalties, and various other taxes payable to the Government.

(iii) **Other Alternative Land Uses:** The EPL area fall within the well-known commercial agricultural land uses area dominated by cattle, game, and small stock farming activities. The growing game farming is also making tourism a vital socioeconomic opportunity in the general area. Minerals exploration and mining activities are well known land use options in Namibia and the surrounding EPL area. Due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and the implementation of the EMP, it is likely that the proposed exploration can coexist with the current and potential future land uses within the general area.

(iv) **Potential Land Use Conflicts:** Considering the current land use practices (agriculture and tourism) as well as potential other land uses including minerals exploration, it is likely that potential economic derivatives from any positive exploration outcomes leading to the development of a mine in the general area can still co-exist with the existing and potential future land use options of the general area. However, much more detailed assessments of any likely visual and other socioeconomic impacts will need to be included in the EIA that must be undertaken as part of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies if economic minerals resources are discovered. The use of thematic mapping and delineation of various land use zones for specific uses such as agriculture, conservation, mining or tourism etc, within the EPL area will greatly improve the multiple land use practices and promote coexistence for all the possible land use options.

(v) **Ecosystem Function** (**What the Ecosystem Does**)**:** Ecosystem functions such as wildlife habitats, carbon cycling or the trapping of nutrients and characterised by the physical, chemical, and biological processes or attributes that contribute to the self-maintenance of an ecosystem in this area are vital components of the receiving environment. However, the proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem function due to the limited scope of the proposed activities because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.

(vi) **Ecosystem Services:** Food chain, harvesting of animals or plants, and the provision of clean water or scenic views are some of the local ecosystem services associated with the EPL area. However, the proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem services due to the limited scope and area of coverage of the proposed activities because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.

(vii) **Use Values**: The EPL area has direct values for other land uses such as agriculture, conservation and tourism as well as indirect values which includes: Watching a television show about the general area and its wildlife, food chain linkages that sustains the complex life within this area and bequest value for future generations to enjoy. The proposed exploration activities will not destroy the current use values due to the limited scope of the proposed activities as well as the adherence to the provisions of the EMP as detailed in the EMP report, and.

(viii) **Non-Use or Passive Use**: The EPL area has an existence value that is not linked to the direct use / benefits to current or future generations. The proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem current or future none or passive uses due to the limited scope of the proposed activities that will leave much of the EPL area untouched because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.

5.3 Key Issues Considered in the Assessment Process

5.3.1 Sources of Impacts (Proposed Project Activities)

The proposed exploration activities covering initial desktop exploration activities (no field-work undertaken, regional reconnaissance, initial local field-based activities, detailed local field-based activities, prefeasibility and feasibility studies related activities are the key sources both negative and positive impacts on the receiving environment.

5.3.2 Summary of Receptors Likely to be Negative Impacted

Based on the finding of this EIA Report, the following is the summary of the key environmental receptors that are may be negatively impacted by the proposed activities:

- **Physical environment:** Water quality, physical infrastructure and resources, air quality, noise and dust, landscape and topography, soil quality and, Climate change influences.

- **Biological environment:** Habitat, protected areas and resources, flora, fauna, and ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-use or passive use, and.

- **Socioeconomic, cultural and archaeological environment:** Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings, commercial and subsistence agriculture, community protection areas tourism and recreation cultural, biological and archaeological resources.

5.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

5.4.1 Impact Definition

In this EIA Report, a natural and/or human environmental impact is defined as: “Change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation’s environmental aspects.” (ISO 14001).

All proposed project activities (routine and non-routine) were considered during the Scoping, EIA and EMP Phases in terms of their potential to:

- Interact with the existing environment (physical, biological and social elements), and.

- Breach relevant national legislation, relevant international legislation, standards and guidelines, and corporate environmental policy and management systems.

Where a project activity and receptor were considered to have the potential to interact, the impact has been defined and ranked according to its significance. Table 5.1 provides the definition of different categories of impacts identified and used in this report.

This EIA Report has assessed the potential impacts resulting from routine Project activities, assuming that the Project activities that may cause an impact that will occur but the impact itself will be dependent on the likelihood (Probability) (Table 5.2).

Correct control measures through the implementation of the EMP and monitoring thereof, often reduce any negative significant impacts on the receiving environment as the results of the project activities. The assessment therefore, has focussed on the measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of an impact as well as mitigation measures that may be employed.

Table 5.1: Definition of impact categories used in this report.

Nature of Impact	Adverse	Considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or to introduce a new undesirable factor.
	Beneficial	Considered to represent an improvement to the baseline or to introduce a new desirable factor.
Type of Impact	Direct	Results from a direct interaction between a planned or unplanned Project activity and the receiving environment.
	Indirect	Results from the Project but at a later time or at a removed distance or which may occur as a secondary effect of a direct impact.
	Cumulative	Results from (i) interactions between separate Project-related residual impacts. and (ii) interactions between Project-related residual impacts in combination with impacts from other projects and their associated activities. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Duration of Impact	Short-term	Predicted to last only for a limited period but will cease on completion of the activity, or as a result of mitigation/reinstatement measures and natural recovery typically within a year of the project completion.
	Medium-	Predicted to last only for a medium period after the Project finishing, typically one to five years.
	Long-term	Continues over an extended period, typically more than five years after the Project's completion.
	Permanent	Occurs during the development of the Project and causes a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource that endures substantially beyond the Project lifetime.
Scale of Impact	Local	Affects locally important environmental resources or is restricted to a single habitat/biotope, a single community.
	Regional	Affects nationally important environmental resources, or an area that is nationally important/protected or has macro-economic consequences.
	National	Affects nationally important environmental resources, or an area that is nationally important/protected or has macro-economic consequences.
	International	Affects internationally important resources such as areas protected by international Conventions
	Transboundary	Impacts experienced in one country as a result of activities in another.
Probability	Negligible	Possibility negligible
	Improbable	Possibility very low
	Probable	Distinct possibility
	Highly Probable	Most likely
	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of preventive measures

The overall impact severity has been categorised using a semi-quantitative subjective scale as shown in Table 5.2 for sensitivity of receptors, Table 5.3 for magnitude, Table 5.4 for duration, Table 5.5 for extent and Table 5.6 showing probability.

Table 5.2: Definitions used for determining the sensitivity of receptors.

SENSITIVITY RATING		CRITERIA
1	**Negligible**	The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value.
2	**Low**	The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance.
3	**Medium**	The receptor or resource has low capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental or social value, or is of national importance
4	**High**	The receptor or resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental or social value, or is of district/regional importance.
5	**Very High**	The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental or social value, or is of international importance.

Table 5.3: Scored on a scale from 0 to 5 for impact magnitude.

SCALE (-) or (+)		DESCRIPTION
0		no observable effect
1		low effect
2		tolerable effect
3		medium high effect
4		high effect
5		very high effect (devastation)

Table 5.4: Scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected to last.

SCALE (-) or (+)		DESCRIPTION
T		Temporary
P		Permanent

Table 5.5: Scored geographical extent of the induced change.

SCALE (-) or (+)		DESCRIPTION
L		limited impact on location
O		impact of importance for municipality.
R		impact of regional character
N		impact of national character
M		impact of cross-border character

5.4.2 Likelihood (Probability) of Occurrence

The likelihood (probability) of the pre-identified events occurring has been ascribed using a qualitative scale of probability categories (in increasing order of likelihood) as shown in Table 5.6. Likelihood is estimated on the basis of experience and/ or evidence that such an outcome has previously occurred. Impacts resulting from routine/planned events under normal operations are classified under category (E).

Table 5.6: Summary of the qualitative scale of probability categories (in increasing order of likelihood).

SCALE (-) or (+)		DESCRIPTION
A		Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)
B		Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)
C		Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon)
D		Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)
E		High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)

5.4.3 Project Activities Summary of Impacts Results

The results of the impacts assessment and evaluation has adopted a matrix framework like the Leopold matrix. Assessment results of the magnitude, duration, extent, and probability of the potential impacts due to the proposed project activities interacting with the receiving environment are presented in form of a matrix table as shown in Tables 5.7-5.10.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of low magnitude (Table 5.7), temporally duration (Table 5.8), localised extent (Table 5.9) and low probability of occurrence (Table 5.10) due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of step progression approach in advancing exploration.

The step progressional approach will allow the Proponent to evaluate the results of exploration success and the implementation of the next stage of exploration will be subject to the positive outcomes of previous activities as graded (Tables 5.7-5.10).

It is important to note that the assessment of the likely impacts as shown in Tables 5.7 - 5.10, have been considered without the implementation of mitigation measures as detailed in the EMP Report.

The need for implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures as presented in the EMP Report has been determined based on the results of the impact assessment (Tables 5.7 - 5.10) and the significant impacts as detailed in Tables 5.11 and 5.12.

Table 5.7: Results of the sensitivity assessment of the receptors (Physical, Socioeconomic and Biological environments) with respect to the proposed exploration / prospecting activities.

RECEPTOR SENSITIVITY			PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
SENSITIVITY RATING		CRITERIA	Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
1	Negligible	The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value.																
2	Low	The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance.																
3	Medium	The receptor or resource has low capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental or social value, or is of national importance																
4	High	The receptor or resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental or social value, or is of district/regional importance.																
5	Very High	The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental or social value, or is of international importance.																
1. Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	(i)	General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iv)	Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Activities	(i)	Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii)	Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii)	Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iv)	Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(v)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 5.7: Cont.

RECEPTOR SENSITIVITY			PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
			Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
3.	**Initial Local Field-Based Activities**	(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4.	**Detailed Local Field-Based Activities**	(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5.	**Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies**	(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SENSITIVITY RATING		CRITERIA
1	Negligible	The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value.
2	Low	The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance.
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5	Very High	The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental or social value, or is of international importance.

Table 5.8: Results of the scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected to last.

RECEPTOR SENSITIVITY		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
SCALE / DESCRIPTION: T = Temporary; P = Permanent		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
1. Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	(i) General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(ii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iv) Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Activities	(i) Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(ii) Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iii) Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iv) Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(v) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

Table 5.8: *Cont.*

DURATION OF IMPACT		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
SCALE / DESCRIPTION: T = Temporary; P = Permanent		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
3. Initial Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
4. Detailed Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
5. Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies	(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

Table 5.9: Results of the scored geographical extent of the induced change.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF IMPACT			PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
SCALE	DESCRIPTION		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
L	limited impact on location																	
O	impact of importance for municipality																	
R	impact of regional character																	
N	impact of national character																	
M	impact of cross-border character																	
1. Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	(i)	General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(ii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iv)	Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Activities	(i)	Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(ii)	Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iii)	Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iv)	Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(v)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Table 5.9: *Conti.*

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF IMPACT		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
SCALE	**DESCRIPTION**	Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
L	limited impact on location																
O	impact of importance for municipality																
R	impact of regional character																
N	impact of national character																
M	impact of cross-border character																
3. Initial Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
4. Detailed Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
5. Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies	(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Table 5.10: Results of the qualitative scale of probability occurrence.

IMPACT PROBABILITY OCCURRENCE			PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
			Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
1. Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	(i)	General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(ii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(iii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(iv)	Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Activities	(i)	Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(ii)	Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(iii)	Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(iv)	Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	(v)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SCALE		DESCRIPTION
A		Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)
B		Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)
C		Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon)
D		Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)
E		High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)

Table 5.10: *Cont.*

IMPACT PROBABILITY OCCURRENCE			PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
			Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
3.	**Initial Local Field-Based Activities**	(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
		(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
		(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
		(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
		(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4.	**Detailed Local Field-Based Activities**	(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
5.	**Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies**	(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
		(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SCALE		DESCRIPTION
A		Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)
B		Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)
C		Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon)
D		Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)
E		High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)

5.5 Evaluation of Significant Impacts

5.5.1 Overview

The significance of each impact has been determined by assessing the impact severity against the likelihood (probability) of the impact occurring as summarised in the impact significance assessment matrix provided in Table 5.11.

5.5.2 Significance Criteria

Significance criteria for negative/adverse impacts (i.e., relative ranking of importance) are defined in Table 5.11. It is important to note that impacts have been considered without the implementation of mitigation measures. The need for appropriate mitigation measures as presented in the EMP report has been determined based on the results of the impact assessment presented in this report.

Table 5.11: Scored impact significance criteria.

IMPACT SEVERITY (Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability)	**RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY)**				
	Very High (5)	**High (4)**	**Medium (3)**	**Low (2)**	**Negligible (1)**
Very High (5)	Major [5/5]	Major [4/5[	Moderate [3/5]	Moderate [2 /5]	Minor 1/5
High (4)	Major [5/4]	Major [4/4]	Moderate [3/4]	Moderate [2/4]	Minor [1/4]
Medium (3)	Major [5/3]	Moderate [4/3]	Moderate [3/3]	Minor [2/3]	None [1/3]
Low (2)	Moderate [5/2]	Moderate [4/2]	Minor [3/2]	None [2/2]	None [1/2]
Negligible (1)	Minor [5/1]	Minor [4/1]	None [3/1]	None [2/1]	None [1/1]

5.5.3 Assessment Likely Significant Impacts

The assessment of significant impacts depended upon the degree to which the proposed project activities are likely to results in unwanted consequences on the receptor covering physical and biological environments (Table 5.12). Overall, the assessment of significant impacts has focused on the ecosystem-based approach that considers potential impacts to the ecosystem. The main key sources of impacts that have been used in the determination of significant impacts posed by the proposed minerals exploration comprised activities. Each of the main areas of impact have been identified and assessed as follows:

- Positive Impacts are classified under a single category. they are then evaluated qualitatively with a view to their enhancement, if practical.
- Negligible or Low Impacts will require little or no additional management or mitigation measures (on the basis that the magnitude of the impact is sufficiently small, or that the receptor is of low sensitivity).
- Medium or High Impacts require the adoption of management or mitigation measures.
- High Impacts always require further management or mitigation measures to limit or reduce the impact to an acceptable level.

Overall, the results of the significant impact assessment matrix for the proposed minerals exploration activities on the physical and biological environments are shown in Tables 5.12.

Table 5.12: Significant impact assessment matrix for the proposed exploration activities.

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
1. Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	(i) General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(ii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(iii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(iv) Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
2. Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Activities	(i) Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(ii) Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(iii) Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(iv) Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(v) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

IMPACT SEVERITY (Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability)	RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY)				
	Very High (5)	High(4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Negligible (1)
Very High (5)	Major [5/5]	Major [4/5[	Moderate [3/5]	Moderate [2 /5]	Minor 1/5
High (4)	Major [5/4]	Major [4/4]	Moderate [3/4]	Moderate [2/4]	Minor[1/4]
Medium (3)	Major [5/3]	Moderate[4/3]	Moderate[3/3]	Minor[2/3]	None[1/3]
Low (2)	Moderate [5/2]	Moderate[4/2]	Minor[3/2]	None[2/2]	None[1/2]
Negligible (1)	Minor [5/1]	Minor [4/1]	None [3/1]	None [2/1]	None [1/1]

Table 5.12: *Cont.*

SENSITIVITY		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
3. Initial Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(ii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
4. Detailed Local Field-Based Activities	(i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
5. Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies	(i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(ii) Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
	(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2
	(iv) Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
	(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

IMPACT SEVERITY (Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability)	RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY)				
	Very High (5)	High(4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Negligible (1)
Very High (5)	Major [5/5]	Major [4/5[	Moderate [3/5]	Moderate [2 /5]	Minor 1/5
High (4)	Major [5/4]	Major [4/4]	Moderate [3/4]	Moderate [2/4]	Minor[1/4]
Medium (3)	Major [5/3]	Moderate[4/3]	Moderate[3/3]	Minor[2/3]	None[1/3]
Low (2)	Moderate [5/2]	Moderate[4/2]	Minor[3/2]	None[2/2]	None[1/2]
Negligible (1)	Minor [5/1]	Minor [4/1]	None [3/1]	None [2/1]	None [1/1]

5.6 Assessment of Overall Impacts

5.6.1 Summary of the Results of the Impact Assessment

In accordance with Tables 5.7 - 5.12, the following is the summary of the overall likely negative and significant impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological and socioeconomic environments) without and with mitigations:

(i) Initial desktop exploration activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible **[1/1]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a **(+)**, the rest of the likely impacts are negative **(-)**.

(ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible **[1/1]**. Some field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible **[1/1]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a **(+)**, all the other likely impacts are negative **(-)**.

(iii) Initial local field-based activities: Initial field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations**.** Overall significant impacts will be negligible **[2/2]**. All desktop related activities and laboratory assessments will have negligible impacts with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible **[2/2]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a **(+)**, all the other likely impacts are negative **(-)**.

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised low impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium **[2/2]** without mitigations and low with mitigations (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a **(+)**, all the other likely impacts are negative **(-)**, and.

(v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies to be implemented on a site-specific area if the local field-based studies prove positive: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised medium impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium **[3/3]** without mitigations and low with mitigations for bulk sampling, test mining and field logistics (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a **(+)**, all the other likely impacts are negative **(-)**.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusions

Martha Namutenya Daweti (**the Proponent**) intends to undertake exploration activities in the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8158 covering base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups. The exploration activities to be undertaken as assessed in this environmental assessment are as follows:

(i) Initial desktop exploration activities.

(ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities.

(iii) Initial local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations.

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations, and.

(v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will be of low magnitude, temporally duration, localised extent, and low probability of occurrence.

6.2 Recommendations

It is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent shall take into consideration the following key requirements for implementing the proposed exploration programme:

(i) Based on the findings of this EIA Report, the Proponent shall prepare an EMP Report with key mitigations measures.

(ii) Mitigation measures shall be implemented as detailed in the EMP report.

(iii) The Proponent shall negotiate Access Agreements with the land owners as may be applicable.

(iv) In consultation with the land owners and where possible and if key and core conservation, tourism or archaeological resources areas are identified within the EPL area, such areas shall be excluded from the proposed minerals exploration activities.

(v) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national legislations and regulations.

(vi) Before entering any private property such as private farms or communal areas, the Proponent shall give advance notices to the surface land rights holders and always obtain permission to access the land to undertake prospecting activities in any given area, and.

(vii) Where possible, and if good quality freshwater is found during the detailed exploration borehole drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land users in the area in terms of access to good quality freshwater resources for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural uses as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. With permission from the Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), the abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowner/s must

have access to the results of the water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as may be applicable.

6.3 Summary ToR for Test Mining and Mining Stages

In an even that economic minerals resources are discovered within the EPL 8158 area and could lead to the development of mining project, a new Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for mining will be required. The ECC being supported by this EIA Report only covers the exploration phase.

Once economic resources are discovered for possible mining operations, a separate field-based and site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be undertaken as part of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies. The site-specific EIA and EMP shall cover the area/s identified to have potential economic minerals resources and the assessment shall include the entire planned mine layout areas such as the pit / shaft, waste rock, tailings dump, access, office blocks, mechanical workshop, water, and energy infrastructure support areas (water, energy, and road / access).

In addition to the site-specific possible mining EIA and EMP Terms of Reference (ToR) to be developed during the prefeasibility study phase, the following field-based and site-specific specialist studies shall be undertaken in an event that economic minerals resources and discovered for possible development of a mining project within the EPL 8158 area:

(i) Groundwater studies including modelling as may be applicable.

(ii) Field-based flora and fauna assessments.

(iii) Dusts, noise and sound assessments and modelling linked to engineering studies.

(iv) Socioeconomic assessment, and.

(v) Others as may be identified / recommended by the stakeholders/ land owners/ Environmental Commissioner or specialists during the prefeasibility and feasibility phases.

The aims and objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) covering Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be implemented as part of the feasibility study if a variable resource is discovered are:

(i) To assess all the likely positive and negative short- and long-term impacts on the receiving environment (physical, biological, and socioeconomic environments) at local (EPL Area), regional, national (Namibia) and Global levels using appropriate assessment guidelines, methods and techniques covering the complete project lifecycle. The EIA and EMP to be undertaken shall be performed with reasonable skill, care and diligence in accordance with professional standards and practices existing at the date of performance of the assessment and that the guidelines, methods and techniques shall conform to the national regulatory requirements, process and specifications in Namibia and in particular as required by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Land Reform, and.

(ii) The development of appropriate mitigation measures that will enhance the positive impacts and reduce the likely negative influences of the negative impacts identified or anticipated. Such mitigation measures shall be contained in a detailed EMP report covering the entire project lifecycle.

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8. ANNEXES

1. **Copy of the EPL Preparedness to Grant**

2. **BID / Scoping Report and CV of EAP**

3. **Evidence of Publication Consultation Materials, Stakeholder Objections and Feedback**