

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent)

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No. APP-003256

Final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report to
Support the Application for Environmental Clearance
Certificate (ECC) for the Proposed Exploration / Prospecting
and Possible Small-Scale Quarrying / Mining Activities in the
Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585
REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

November 2021

P. O Box 26826
6 Amasoniet Street
WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PROPONENT, LISTED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED INFORMATION SUMMARY

TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRING ECC

Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 for
Exploration, Small Scale Quarrying / Mining

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No.

APP-003256

NAME OF THE PROPONENT

Jointmen Investments CC

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

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PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting and Possible Small-Scale
Quarrying / Mining activities in the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287,
72288, 72584 and 72585, Rehoboth District,
Hardap Region, Southern Namibia

PROJECT LOCATION

Rehoboth District, Hardap Region, Southern Namibia
(Latitude: -23.437778, Longitude: 17.030833)

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

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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 eighteen (18) 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 Netherlands, 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) CC and Foresight Group Namibia (FGN) (Pty) Ltd which he founded, he has undertaken more than 200 projects for Local (Namibia), Continental (Africa) and International (Global) based clients. He has worked and continue to work for Global, Continental and Namibian based reputable resources (petroleum and mining / minerals) and energy companies such as Dundee Precious Metals (Namibia / Canada), Headspring Investment (Namibia/ Russia), Green Energy (Namibia/UK/Russia), EMGS (UK/ Norway), Lepidico (Australia / UK), Best Sheer / Bohale (Namibia / China), CGG Services UK Limited (UK/ France/Namibia), BW Offshore (Norway/Singapore /Namibia), Shell Namibia B. V. Limited (Namibia/ the Netherlands), Tullow Oil (UK/Namibia), Debmarine (DBMN) (Namibia), Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd (ReconAfrica) (UK/Canada/Namibia), Osino Resource Corporation (Canada/USA/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 continue 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 continue to worked as an International Resources Consultant, national Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developer, Engineering / Technical Consultant (RBS / FGN), 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 Magnetism, 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 continue to support a number of MScs and PhDs research programmes 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 Semi-arid 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.

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NON-TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for mineral rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585. The Proponent intends to undertake exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining activities for dimension stones group and in particular granite and marble as well as other associated intrusive and sedimentary rocks in the area. The granting of the MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 by the Competent Authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) is subject to the Proponent being granted Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The Proponent intends to conduct exploration / prospecting activities starting with desktop studies and aerial surveys, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities over key site-specific localities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests. If the feasibility is positive, test mining and mining operations with a stone processing facility will be implemented covering construction, operation (mining and processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare.

The proposed exploration and possible mining 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 in order to support the application for ECC. Public consultation process was undertaken during the months October and November 2021. In line with the provisions of the EIA Regulations, 2012 and in order to identify the key Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), public notices were published in the following newspapers:

- (i) MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung (Namibian German) Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.
- (ii) MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.
- (iii) MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.
- (iv) Confidante newspaper dated 22nd - 29th October 2021.
- (v) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021.
- (vi) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021.
- (vii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021.
- (viii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021, and.
- (ix) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021.

A stakeholder register was opened on 7th October 2021. The closing date for registration and submission of written objections, comments or inputs to the environmental assessment process was Friday, 5th November 2021. During the public / stakeholder consultation period, a local community written objection to the proposed project activities were received by Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). Key objections were centred on the management of any likely impacts, land use conflict and impacts of the proposed activities on the carrying capacity of the local land and water resources.

It is estimated that at least 77 reptile, 9 amphibian, 73 mammal and 209 bird species (breeding residents) are known to or expected to occur in the general Rehoboth area of which a high proportion are endemics species. The impacts that the proposed exploration and possible mining activities will have on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will depend on the extent of the proposed

exploration and possible mining activities over the development area, management of the area and how the mitigations as detailed in the EMP report are eventually implemented and monitored by the Proponent to the satisfaction of the landowners and the Government regulators.

Based on the findings of this EIA Report, it is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration and possible mining activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent shall take into consideration the following key requirements for implementing the proposed exploration and possible small scale quarrying / mining activities:

- (i) The Proponent shall undertake thematic mapping to fully understand the land use plans of the local area and identify areas of possible coexistence and no-go zones.
- (ii) The Proponent shall notify and obtained permission from the land owners before any field-based activities are undertaken in the area.
- (iii) All stakeholders (Land owners, local communities and authorities) must be kept updated on progress and outcomes of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities.
- (iv) Before a site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching or drilling are undertaken, an archaeological assessment of the local area shall be undertaken by an archaeologist. Precautionary principle / approach must always be exercised.
- (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 regulations.
- (vi) The community tourism, wildlife breeding and transit areas shall be excluded from site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching or drilling or any future mining activities as requested by the local community.
- (vii) If resources allow, the Proponent shall consider Corporate Social Responsibilities by supporting broader community initiatives such as improving water supply, education or health related projects in the surrounding area.
- (viii) All exploration sites must be rehabilitated.
- (ix) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration boreholes drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to freshwater supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. The abstraction of fresh groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowners 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, and.
- (x) Based on the findings of this EIA Report, the Proponent shall prepare an EMP Report with key mitigations measures covering the lifecycle of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities.

Once and if economic minerals resources are discovered, a separate field-based and site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports shall be prepared as part of the feasibility study with respect to the test mining or possible mining operations. The site-specific EIA and EMP shall cover the area identified to have potential economic minerals resources including the pit area/s, waste rock, access, office blocks and all infrastructure support areas (water, energy, and road / access).

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Jointmen Investments CC (the **Proponent**) has applied for mineral rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585. The Proponent intends to undertake exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining activities for dimension stones group and in particular granite and marble as well as other associated intrusive and sedimentary rocks in the area. The granting of the MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 by the Competent Authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) is subject to the Proponent being granted Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

Jointmen Investment CC is a Namibian locally registered company involved in various sectors as per the founding statement. In the mining industry, the company has interest in the mining and processing of dimension stone with special focused on granite and marble for the global and regional export and local markets.

Mining Claims (MCs) are granted to Namibian citizens or to companies owned by Namibian citizens. However, a mining claim holder may choose to contract a foreigner or a company owned by foreigners to prospect and mine. The MCs allows the holder to undertake exploration and mining activities without applying for Mining License (ML). Once granted, the MCs are valid for three (3) years and two (2) year extension periods are possible provided that the claims are being developed or worked. Up to a maximum of ten (10) claims can be held at any one time.

1.2 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 order to support the application for ECC.

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 in order to support the application for ECC.

1.3 Location, Land Use, Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Location and Land Use

The MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 are in the Rehoboth District of the Hardap Region, in the south-central Namibia (Figs 1.1 -1.3). Locally, the MCs falls within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, located south of the town of Rehoboth and Swartmodder Copper Mine (Fig. 1.2). The four (4) MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 area totalling around 71.1759 Ha (Fig. 1.3).

The general land use of the area is mainly dominated by subsistence agriculture (cattle and small stock minerals prospecting, quarrying and copper mining operations). The local MCs area has no community tourism, hospitality, and conservation initiatives.

1.3.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services

Access to the MCs area is through some minor local tracks that comes off the B1 Road linking Mariental to Rehoboth and C24 gravel roads from Rehoboth to Klein Aub (Fig. and 1.3). The project area is located approximately 15 km south of Rehoboth, 108 km to Windhoek, with the deep-water port of

Walvis Bay located approximately 350 km to the south west of the MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 (Figs. 1.1 -1.3).

Several minor local community tracks cut across the MCs Area and with permissions from the local community may be used to access exploration area/s of interest that may be delineated within the MCs Area (Figs. 1.3 – 1.5).

The creation of any new access if really required shall only be done with the strict permission from the local community and in accordance with the provisions of the EMP in terms of environmental protection.

The MCs Area has mobile services, national or local water and electricity infrastructure networks. However, the proposed minerals exploration and possible mining activities will not require major water and energy supplies.

Sources of water supply for exploration especially drilling will be obtained from local boreholes if available or supplied by a water tanker truck collecting water from nearby reliable supply in the Town of Rehoboth.

The local area has very low and limited groundwater resources due to the presence of non-porous granitic terrains (Fig. 1.4). Electricity supply will be provided by diesel generators and solar as may be required.

1.4 Project Motivation

Several mineral occurrences especially granites and marble are known to exist in the general Rehoboth area linked to the regional metamorphic geology of the local area. The Proponent intends to explore / prospect for all licensed minerals groups with special focus on granites and marble resources likely to be associated with the regional, local geology.

If economic granite resources are discovered and can lead to the development of a granite quarry, this will be of great benefits to the sustainability of the mining industry and growth of the economic landscape of Namibia.

Minerals exploration is a key driver of the mining industry and without the discovery of new resources and research on other globally marketable commodities, the mining industry will eventually cease to exist in Namibia and by so doing will go with a big slice of the national economy and leave a major gap in the State revenue, export goods, forex earnings, employment and overall contribution to the Gross Domestic Products (GDP). It is highly important to support each exploration project that may lead to a successful mining project even if the chance of discovering minerals deposits that can become a profitable mine is extremely so low.

Mineral exploration is a long-term and high-risk undertakings and to advance a mineral exploration project from licensing to mining can take up to ten (10) years or more and costing millions of dollars of high-risk capital with zero guarantee for recovering the cost of exploration or discovery of economic mineable minerals deposit.

The chance or probability for discovering economic minerals deposit that can become a mine is as low as 0.001%, while the cost of undertaking exploration can run into millions of Namibia Dollars. The high-risk capital nature of exploration with zero guarantee of recovering the cost of exploration makes it a no-go zone for Governments globally.

It is for this reason that minerals exploration is mainly driven by few investors such as wealthy individuals with interest in resources and high appetite for risk financing and high returns as well as international corporations and public listed companies.



Figure 1.1: Regional location of the MCs No 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 Area.

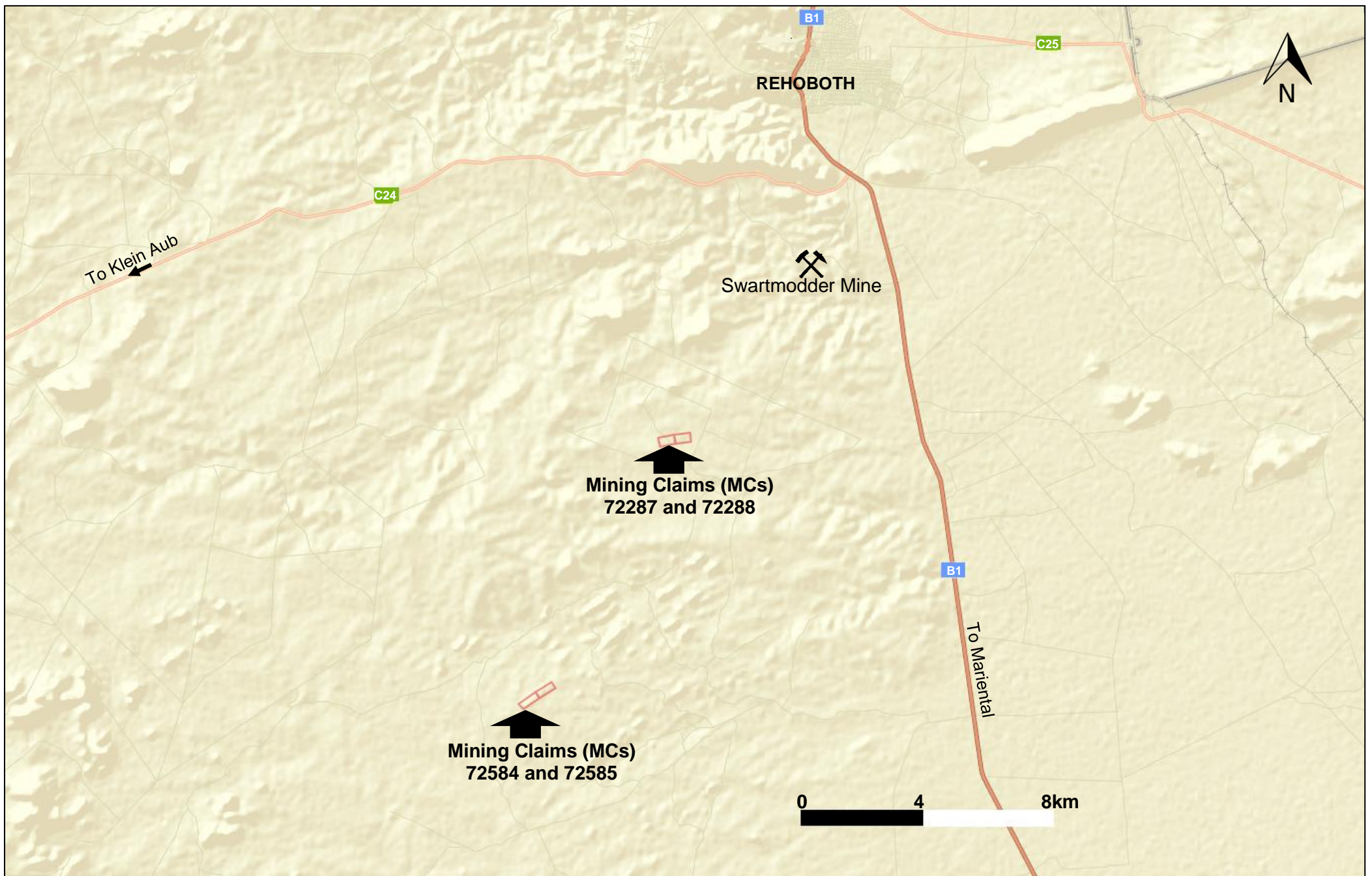


Figure 1.2: Detailed regional location of the MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 Area (Source: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia>).

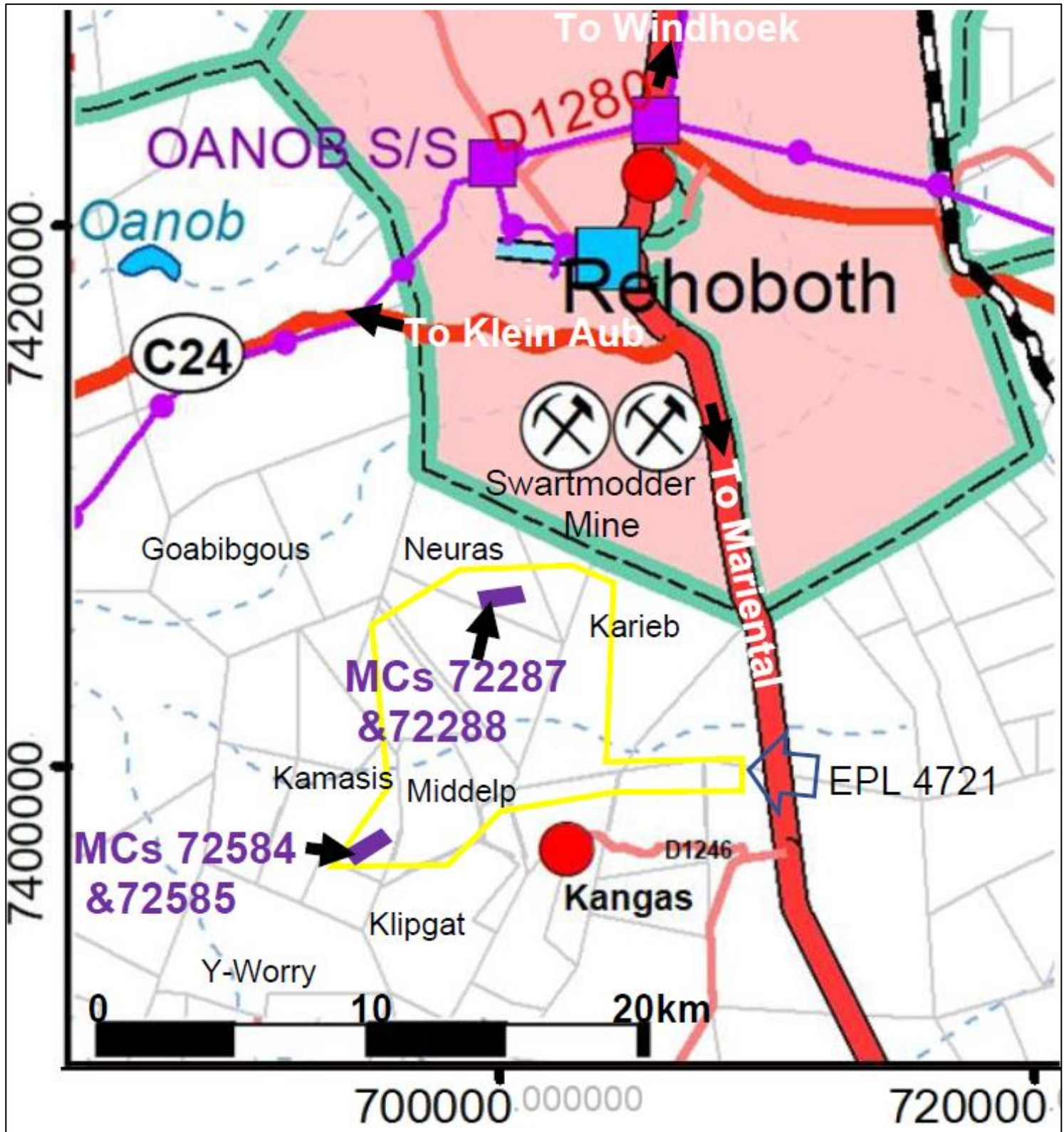


Figure 1.3: Detailed regional location of the MCs Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 areas, local farms, and surrounding land uses.

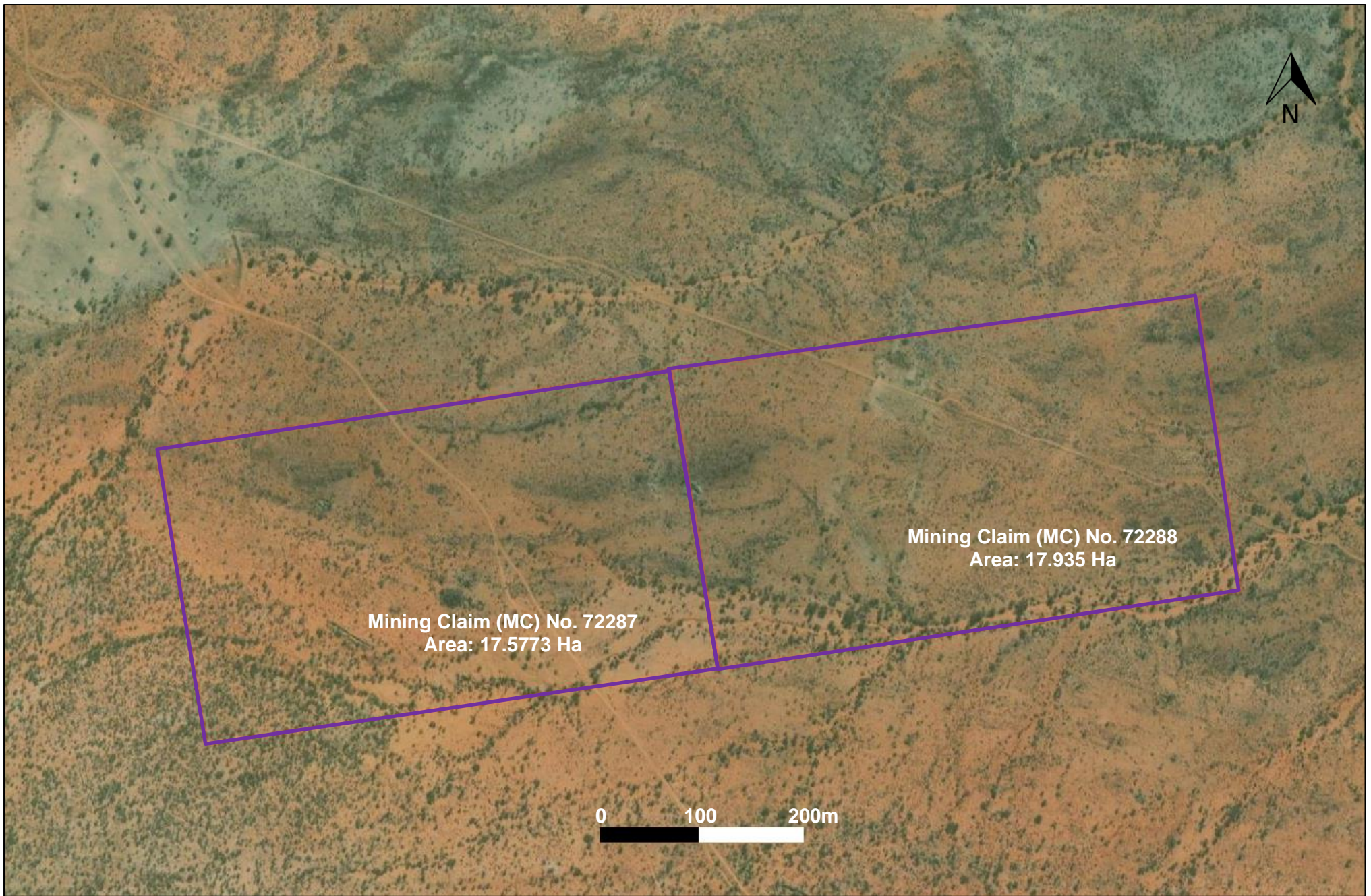


Figure 1.4: Detailed location of the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72287 and 72288 (Source: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia>).

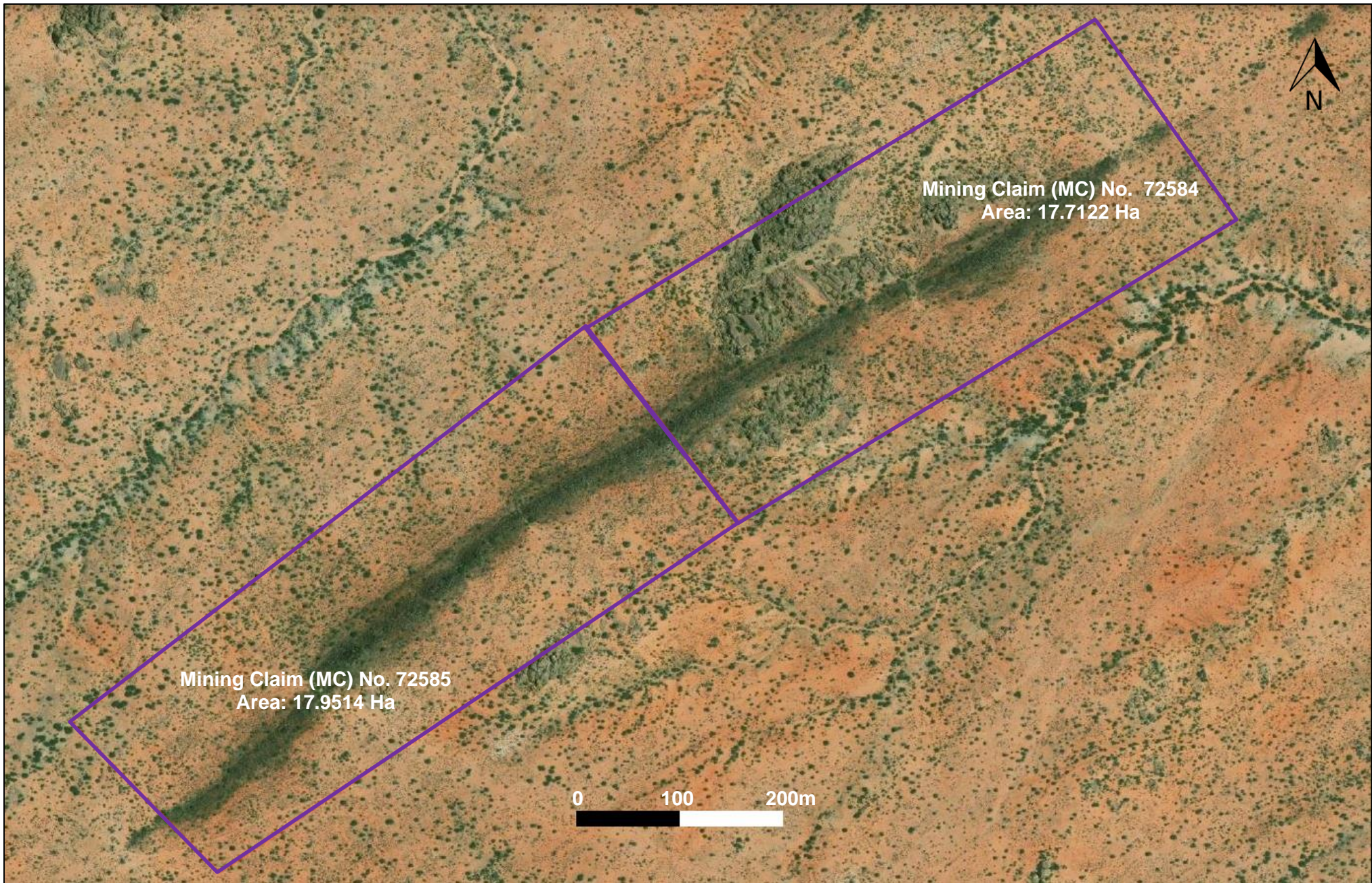


Figure 1.5: Detailed location of the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72585 and 72584 (Source: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia>).

1.5 Approach, Alternatives, Key Issues and Methodology

1.5.1 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 Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the MCs No. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 with respect to the proposed exploration and possible mining activities. The EIA process reviewed the receiving environmental settings (physical, biological, socioeconomic and ecosystem services, function, use values and non-use) and proposed exploration and possible mining 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 Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and the client (Proponent). 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 exploration and possible mining activities, alternatives and key issues considered during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process covering Scoping, EIA and EMP reporting.

PROPOSED / ONGOING PROJECT ACTIVITIES	ALTERNATIVES TO BE CONSIDERED	KEY ISSUES ASSESSED IN THIS EIA WITH MITIGATION MEASURES PROVIDED IN THE EMP REPORT	
(i) Initial desktop exploration activities (review of existing information and all previous activities in order identify any potential target/s in MCs Area (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities such as regional mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas based on the recommendations of the desktop work undertaken under (i) above. (iii) Initial local field-based activities such as widely spaced mapping, sampling, surveying and possible trenching and drilling in order to determine the viability of any delineated local target, and. (iv) Detailed local field-based activities such very detailed mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, surveying and detailed drilling in order to determine the feasibility of any delineated local target. If the feasibility is positive test mining and mining operations will be implemented covering construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare	(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. (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	Potential land use conflicts / opportunities for coexistence between proposed exploration and possible mining activities and other existing land uses such as conservation, tourism and agriculture	
		Impacts on the Physical Environment	Natural Environment such as air, noise, water, dust etc.
			Built Environment such as existing houses, roads, transport systems, Buildings, energy and water and other supporting infrastructure
			Socioeconomic, archaeological and Cultural impacts on the local societies and communities
		Impacts on the Biological Environment	Flora
			Fauna
			Habitat
Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use			

1.5.2 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**).

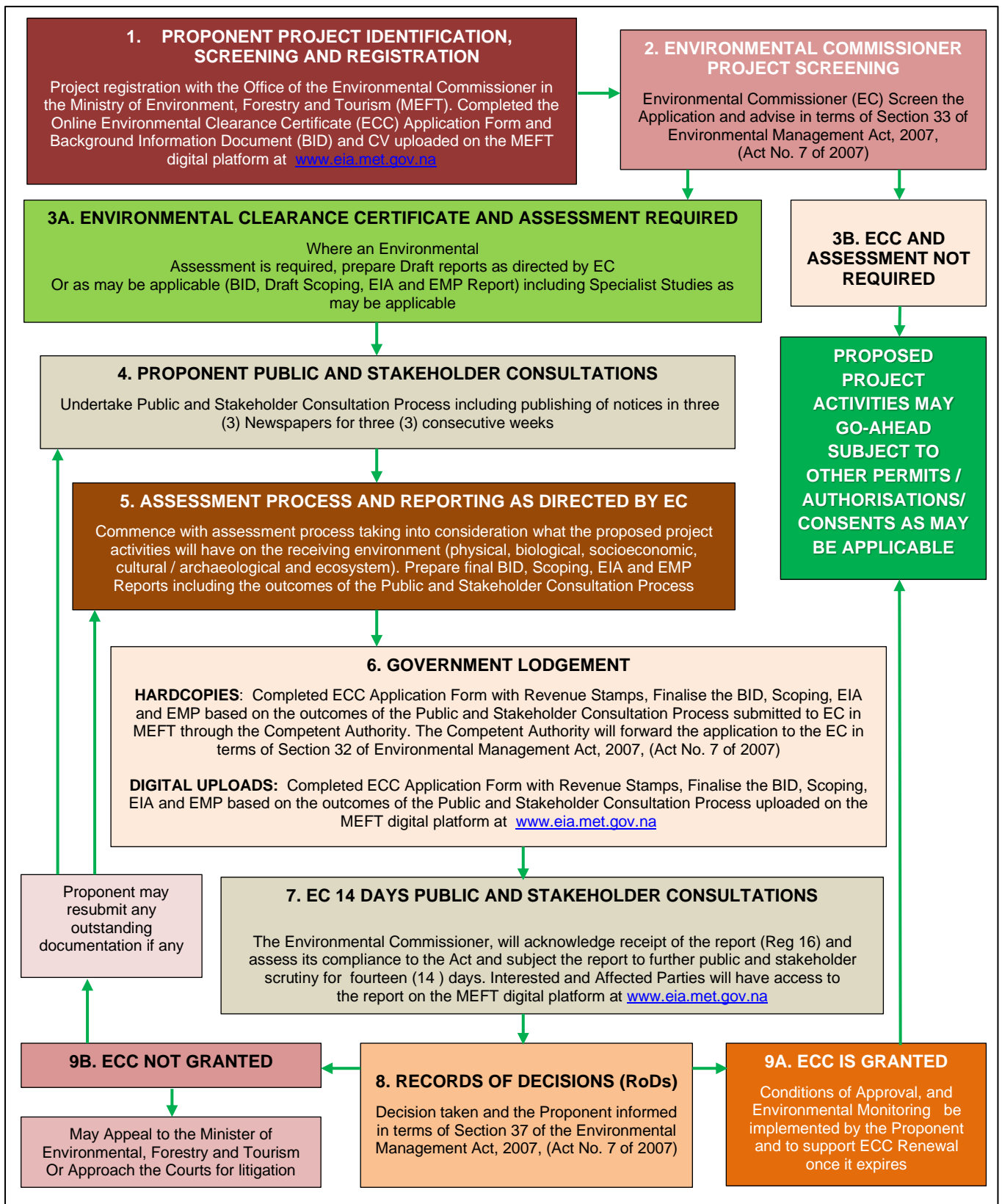


Figure 1.6: RBS Schematic presentation of Namibia's Environmental Assessment Procedure.

1.5.3 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, MCs 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.

1.6 Structure of the Report

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

1. **Section 1: Background** covering the proposed exploration and possible mining activities location with available infrastructure and services.
2. **Section 2: Project Description** covering the summary of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities.
3. **Section 3: Regulatory Framework** covering the proposed exploration and possible mining activities with respect to relevant legislation, regulations and permitting requirements.
4. **Section 4: Receiving Environment** covering physical, biological and socioeconomic environments of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities area.
5. **Section 5: Impact Assessment** covering the likely positive and negative impacts of the proposed exploration and possible mining 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, industrial minerals, and precious metals) within the MCs 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 the area. In the absence 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 absence of existing suitable campsite / farmstead, temporary camp will be setup at suitable locations within the MCs 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 as 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.

2.8 Possible Small-Scale Quarrying / Mining Operations

If the feasibility is positive, test mining and mining operations with a stone processing facility will be implemented covering construction, operation (mining and processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare. The likely scale of the possible operations may range from small to medium size quarrying / mining operations. The operations need to be expanded to a larger-scale mining project, a Mining License (ML) may be required.

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/consents/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 20,000m³), 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 and possible small-scale quarrying / mining operations in the MCs 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 to the proposed exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining operations in the MCs.

Table 3.1: Legislation relevant to the proposed exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining operations in the MCs area.

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
<p>Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990</p>	<p>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."</p>
<p>Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)</p>	<p>The Minerals Act governs minerals prospecting and mining. The Act <i>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.</i></p>
<p>Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Act is <i>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.</i> 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.</p>
<p>Water Act 54 of 1956 Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)</p>	<p>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 20,000m³), 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Forest Act 12 of 2001</i> - Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p>	<p>The Act provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials. <i>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.</i></p> <p>Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove:</p> <p>(a) any vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or in a gully unless the cutting, destruction or removal is done for the purpose of stabilising the sand or gully or</p> <p>(b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p> <p>Should either of the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Protected tree species as listed in the Regulations shall not be cut, destroyed, or removed.</p>
<p>Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 Ministry of Health and Social Services</p>	<p>Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides <i>"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"</i></p>

Table 3.1: Cont.

<p>Agricultural Land Reform Act, 1995, Act No.6 of 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to April 1978) - Ministry Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976. Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)</p>	<p>This regulation sets out principles for <i>the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto</i>. 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.</p>
<p>The Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance 4 of 1975, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p>	<p>During the Mine's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, 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.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>The labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a <i>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</i> under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the <i>protection of employees from unfair labour practice</i>.</p>
<p>Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)</p>	<p>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</p>

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 2 nd 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		
Beryllium	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 ₂ S	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 ₂ O 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		
Titanium	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)	
	Day time (07:00 – 22:00)	Night time (22:00 – 07:00)
Receptor		
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 MCs as may be applicable from Department of Mines in the MME.
- (ii) Valid ECC from the Department of Environmental Affairs in the MEFT.
- (iii) Land Lease Agreement as may be applicable.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) All other permits such as Explosives Permits as may be applicable for the proposed exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining operations.

4. SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Climate

MCs area is located in the south-central part of Namibia with daytime warm to hot temperatures throughout the year, while the nights are mild to cool. The mean annual rainfall is highly variable and may range between 200 - 300 mm. The distribution of rainfall is extremely seasonal with almost all the rain falling in summer - from October to April with occasional with mean annual gross evaporation is between 3200 - 3400.

4.2 Topography

The regional terrain around the MCs 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 is rocky and rugged in nature with steep slopes characterising the mountainous sections whilst the foothills of the mountains are flat and gently undulating. Within the MCs area, the drainage is dendritic in nature with ephemeral streams, often steeply incised, forming small early-stage tributaries of the Swartmodder and Swarskaap Ephemeral Rivers.

4.3 Likely Fauna and Flora Diversity

4.3.1 Reptiles

Endemic reptile species known and/or expected to occur in the general Rehoboth area make up 26.5% of the reptiles from the general area and although not as high as endemism elsewhere – for example the western escarpment areas of Namibia –still makes up a large portion of the reptiles.

The reptiles of greatest concern are probably the tortoises – *Stigmochelys (Geochelone) pardalis*, *Psammobates oculiferus* and *Psammobates tentorius veroxii* which are often consumed by humans; *Python 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 typical of the area south and east of Rehoboth.

4.3.2 Amphibians

Of the 9 species of amphibians expected to occur in the general Rehoboth area, 33.3% (3 species) are of conservation value with 2 species being endemic (*Poyntonophrynus (Bufo) hoeschi* & *Phrynomantis annectens*) (Griffin 1998b) and 1 species (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) viewed as near threatened (Du Preez & Carruthers 2009). The importance of the Swartmodder and Swarskaap Ephemeral Rivers and tributaries, linked to the MCs Area, for amphibians after localised showers is currently unknown.

4.3.3 Mammals

Of the 73 species of mammals expected to occur in the general Rehoboth area, 11% are endemic and 38% are classified under international conservation legislation. At most important groups are rodents (34% - 16% endemic), carnivores (23% - 6% endemic) and bats (15% - 9% endemic). The most important species from the general area, other than the endemic species, are probably all those classified as rare (e.g. Namibian Wing-gland Bat, Hedgehog & Black-footed Cat), endangered (Brown Hyena & Hartmann's Mountain Zebra) and vulnerable (e.g. Pangolin) under international legislation as well as the Black-footed Cat which as a carnivore suffers from indiscriminate persecution throughout its range.

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 Rehoboth area underscore the importance of this area. Furthermore 21% are classified as southern African endemics (or 6% of all the birds expected) and 79% are classified as southern African near-endemics (or 23% of all the birds expected). The most important species known/expected – although not exclusively associated with the MCs area – are viewed as Monteiros & Damara Hornbills, Rüppells Parrot, Rosy-faced Lovebird and Rockrunner, all of which breed in the general area, but not exclusively associated with the area.

4.4.5 Trees/shrubs

It is estimated that at least 60-82 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) (Coats Palgrave 1983, Curtis & Mannheimer 2005, Mannheimer & Curtis 2009 & Van Wyk & Van Wyk 1997) and at least 10-89 (approximately 100 species) grasses (Burke 2007, Müller 1984, Müller 2007, Van Oudshoorn 1999, Van Rooyen 2001) occur in the general Rehoboth area.

4.4.6 Grass

It is estimated that up to 100 grasses – 10 to 89 species – (Burke 2007 [10 sp.], Van Rooyen 2001 [35 sp.], Müller 2007 [89 sp.], Müller 1984 [38 sp.], Van Oudshoorn 1999 [50 sp.]) occur in the general Rehoboth area.

4.4.7 Protected Species / Sensitive Areas

It is estimated that at least 77 reptile, 9 amphibian, 73 mammal and 209 bird species (breeding residents) are known to or expected to occur in the general/immediate Rehoboth area of which a large proportion are endemics. Endemics include at least 27% of the reptiles, 33% of the amphibians, 11% of the mammals and 71% (10 of the 14 Namibian endemics) of all the breeding and/or resident birds known and/or expected to occur in the general area. Although these endemics are known to occur from the general area, it is currently not clear if any of these are associated with the proposed development area(s) or how exactly they will be affected by this development.

The general area is typical undulating *Acacia* dominated terrain with ridges, hills and ephemeral drainage lines. The areas of most concern would be:

- (i) **Swartmodder and Swarskaap Ephemeral Rivers and associated riparian vegetation:** The Swartmodder River serves as the veritable lifeline for the small stock farmers living along its banks as water is extracted through boreholes (via hand pumps) for human and livestock use. The associated larger riparian trees not only serve as shade and fodder for various species, but also as potential bird roosting/perching/foraging and breeding sites as well as for bark and cavity roosting bats.
- (ii) **Ridges and Outcrops:** Ridges and outcrops are generally viewed as unique habitat for vegetation not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas. One such feature (as example) located just southwest of the main prospecting site at Swartmodder is a basalt hill (23°23'10.4"S; 17°04'48"E; 1429m) with stands of the endemic *Pennisetum foermeranum* grass. However, all the species associated with this hill, including *P. foermeranum*, are widespread in Namibia and not exclusively associated with this specific site.

4.5 Summary of the Socioeconomic Settings

4.5.1 Overview

Social 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 exploration. One of the major possible impacts

of exploration may be unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It is important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.

4.5.2 Agriculture

As an important cattle, game, and small stock (goats and sheep) farming area and consequently a Sheep farming is the dominant farming activity in the general area with between 90-100% of stock farmed with being sheep and 0-10% being goats (van der Merwe 1983). The stock density is estimated at >20sheep & goats/km² in the area with 27.9% of the total percentage sheep in Namibia found in the general area (van der Merwe 1983). The risk of farming is generally viewed as “average to high” with the carrying capacity viewed as 30-40kg/ha (Mendelsohn et al. 2002) or 12-15LAU/ha (van der Merwe 1983). The tourism potential of this area is viewed as relatively low (Mendelsohn et al. 2002, van der Merwe 1983).

4.5.3 Conservation and Tourism

There are numerous existing tourism ventures in the area with the tourism potential viewed as relatively high. The local MCs area does fall within community tourism, hospitality, and conservation initiatives or conservancy.

4.6 Ground Components

4.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology of the MCs Area falls within the Rehoboth and Sinclair Sequences. Rehoboth Sequence is limited to the area along the southern margin of the Damara Orogen. It overlies the Elim Formation unconformably and is intruded by granitic and basic rocks ranging from approximately 1, 670 to 1, 420 million years in age. The Marienhof Formation most likely to be at the base is followed unconformably by the Billstein Formation. The Gaub Valley Formation occurs further west and is not in contact with either of the other units (Schalk, 1988). According to Schalk, (1988), the Marienhof Formation consists of greyish quartzite and sericitic quartzite which alternate with layers and zones of quartz-sericite phyllite, amygdaloidal basic lava, acid volcanic rocks and rudaceous metasediments that range from coarse boulder conglomerate to gravel-bearing quartzite. In the Billstein Formation, grey quartzite and sericitic phyllite are the dominant rock types. Conglomerate is also present as well as numerous layers of basic lava and some quartz porphyry. Much of the Billstein Formation occurs in thrust wedges of Damaran age and in nappes overlying Damaran rocks (Schalk, 1988).

Locally, characteristic brown quartzite is the main rock type in the Guab Valley Formation but with it are intercalated ferruginous quartzite with heavy mineral laminae, phyllite, thick conglomerates, brownish limestone, calcareous phyllite and many layers of sheared acid and basic igneous rocks (Fig. 4.1). The formation is intruded by a conspicuous basic dyke swarm (Schalk, 1988). Both phyllites and basic lavas in the Marienhof Formation show copper staining on bedding-parallel shear planes and probably warrant careful attention (Mineral Resources of Namibia (1992). Gold may also be present in shear zones. Heavy mineral laminae in the Gaub Valley quartzites suggest that the associated basal conglomerates may be loci for placer mineralisation.

Regionally, Sinclair intrusive rocks are found within the MCs Area and these include the Naub Diorite, the Swartmodder Granite, the metamorphosed Alberta and Doornboom Basic Complexes and related intrusions, as well as the Piksteel Granodiorite and the Weener Quartz Diorite which intrude the basic rocks. The Naub Diorite is intensely foliated hornblende-biotite gneiss containing rafts of the Elim Formation and inclusions of hornblendite and metagabbro. A pre- to early syntectonic relationship to the Elim Formation is suggested by foliation which is common to both these units. The diorite has an age of 1 725 ±52 million years (Reid *et al.*, 1988).

The sedimentary rocks of the Kagas beds consist of shaley and calcareous rocks alternating with quartzitic layers, and attain a total thickness of some 900 m in the Klein Aub area and also found in the MCs Area. Surface sampling of the mineralised units in the Kagas Member along their entire strike assayed from 0.1 to 1.5% copper. The stratiform copper, carrying minor silver and gold, is generally

thought to be syngenetic and, according to Martin (1965), probably derives from the numerous small copper-gold deposits of pre-Sinclair age.

4.6.2 Water

4.6.2.1 Overview

According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, (2001) and the geology of the MCs area 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 local settlements get water supply from the limited groundwater resources associated with the local fractured terrain in the general area. The proposed exploration and possible mining activities will utilise limited local groundwater resources if available. No site-specific hydrogeological specialist study, groundwater modelling or water sampling and testing activities have been undertaken for this study.

4.6.2.2 Sources of Water Supply

The source of water supply for the proposed exploration and possible mining activities will be from existing groundwater resources. Alternatively, water will be trucked to an exploration as may be required. The proponent must obtain permission from the land owners before using water from any existing local boreholes and infrastructures. If there is a need to drilling a water borehole to support the proposed / ongoing exploration programme, the proponent must obtain permission from the land owner and Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF). In an event of discovery of economic minerals resources, the sources of water supply for the mining related operations will be supplied through NamWater 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 MCs 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585.

4.6.2.3 Water Vulnerability Assessments and Recommendations

Possible targets for vulnerable groundwater resources in this area are the Ephemeral River Channels and fractured zones and faults that outcrop on the surface without impermeable infillings. Although the general area does not have economic water resources some parts of the MCs area may hold localised potential groundwater resources. The granite and the carbonate rocks both have very poor primary and secondary porosity, permeability and all associated hydraulic properties. The overall water be vulnerability to pollution because of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities 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 the EMP report.

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

4.7 Archaeology

4.7.1 Overview

According to Kinahan (2011), modern humans and their ancestors have lived in Namibia for more than one million years. 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.

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 to our understanding of the African past.

The MCs area falls within a granitic terrain area with potential for archaeological remains that could be linked to early human settlements in the area.

4.7.2 Recommendations

It likely that the sheltered granitic areas covered by the MCs could hold archaeological resources and the following is the summary of the recommended actions to be implemented by the Proponent:

- (i) Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council.
- (ii) The provisions of the EMP must be implemented and always monitored in order to protected potential archaeological sites that may occur and unearthed in the local area, and.
- (iii) Detailed field survey should be carried out when the Proponent / licence holder has identified specific targets for detailed exploration such trenching or drilling, or before any form of site-specific invasive exploration, test mining, quarrying, or mining activities commences.

4.8 Public Consultations Process

4.8.1 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 and possible test quarrying/ mining and actual quarry or mining activities in the MCs Area were provided from the Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021 (Figs. 4.1- 4.9). A stakeholder register was opened on the 7th October as shown in Table 4.1.

Public consultation process was undertaken through emails contact and the newspaper advertisements as shown in Figs. 4.1- 4.9. The project was extensively advertised as follows:

- (i) MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung (Namibian German) Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.1).
- (ii) MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.2).
- (iii) MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.3).
- (iv) Confidente newspaper dated 22nd - 29th October 2021 (Fig. 4.4)
- (v) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021 (Fig. 4.5).
- (vi) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021 (Fig. 4.6).
- (vii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021 (Fig. 4.7).
- (viii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021 (Fig. 4.8), and.

- (ix) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021 (Fig. 4.9).

Table 4.1: Stakeholder register opened on the 7th October 2021.

No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Institutions	Contact Details
1.	Bertchen Kohrs	Earthlife Namibia	earthl@iway.na
2.	Tanja Dahl	Namibian Agricultural Union (NAU)	nau@nau.com.na
3.	Karin Martin	Farms: Neuras & Kamasis Estate 1. Both farms registered in the name of Mr Erich Paul Thierauch 2. Said Mr Thierauch, deceased on 13/10/2019 3. Estate of the late Mr E P Thierauch not yet finalized	MartinK@bankwindhoek.com.na
4.	Shaun Louw	Local Farmer in the General Area	shaun@louw.co
5.	Piet Beukes	Local Farmer in the General Area	By sms

4.8.2 Stakeholders and Public Inputs

Following the registration of each of the stakeholders shown in Table 4.1 a Background Information Document (BID) was provided. No further inputs were provided by the stakeholders. Details of the communications received are provided in Annex 3.

The following is the general summary of the key issues submitted by the stakeholders (Annex 4:

- (i) No access agreement in place.
- (ii) Use of public road D1246 during the proposed activities, and.
- (iii) Overall land use pressures and potential conflicts.

4.8.3 Feedback Provided by the EAP and Conclusions

The EAP acknowledged the submissions of each of the stakeholders Annex 3. Additional information on all the minerals licenses issued by MME in Namibia were provided through the link <https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/>.

A BID was provided to the registered stakeholders for more information with respect to the environmental assessment process being undertaken in support of the application for ECC for the proposed prospecting and possible small-scale mining activities if economic resources are discovered within the MCs area.

Clarifications on the Access Agreement to be negotiated by the Proponent and the land owner/s, use of public road and creation of new access with emphasis on the overall limited footprint of the proposed activities with respect to potential land use pressures or conflict also addressed in the responses to the stakeholders who asked the specific questions (Annex 3).

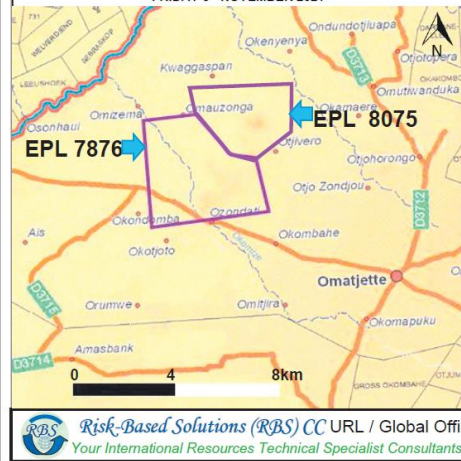
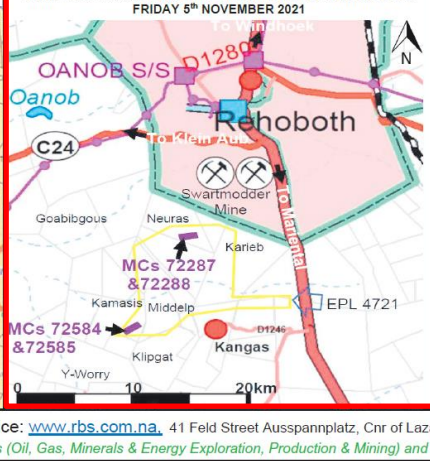
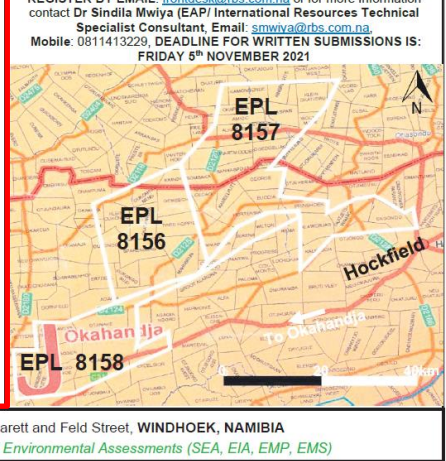
4.8.4 Stakeholders and Public Consolutions Recommendations

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.

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs Nos. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA - EPL 8157 OKAHANJJA DISTRICT, OTJONZONDJUPA REGION</p>
<p>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 Ojivero and northwest of Omatjetje 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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>1. Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakiya, Klein Oukongo, Okompaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gembok, Twee Koppies, Okatjwaura, Mahnbun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erdeef, Oukongo, Sonsky, and Ovakokoro. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokoro, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Ojtnake, Okakango, Excelsior, Ojombali, Oruljaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongu, Omombonde, Otukaru, Springbokputte and Ombugmunge. 2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokoro, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Nootgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjambali, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannraspost, George, Kameetputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawergas, Kalkhoch, Okatjieswambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Hartbeesteech Suid, Engarwau-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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>RBS Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJONZONDJUPA REGIONS</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombugmaere Sud, Okanapehri, Bergweier, Ojtiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okaimpuro, Okatjho, Ojombakata, Amatouzu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Kombi, Okamongongu, Oruljiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondou 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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>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, Nakaais, Nakaais Suid, Farm 682, Wilkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kuruunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laai, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Watervald, Vredesrus, Vredes, Soutwiver, Viakplaat, Langverwad, Moetlikheid, Goabgous, Gachaus, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkana, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nageoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkana, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtsklub, Gras, Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruruais, 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.</p>	<p>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, Galtisabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Kariqueelle, Galtisabis, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzum, Zulgbaus, Rietkops, Ganaus, Ubiamas, Freyfeld, 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 fulfillment 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.</p>
<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>
<p>RBS 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 <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		

Figure 4.1: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p> <p>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 Omatjetje 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. 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Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokoro, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gemsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okajeru, Kamombone, Hinbrechts, Klein Okajeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjambli, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Butfelslag, Weveld, Sannaspos, George, Kameelpuit, Hortensia, Eudonia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoek, Okajetswambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Hartbeesteeich Suid, Engaruuwasi-wet 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). 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<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspännplatz, 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)</p>		

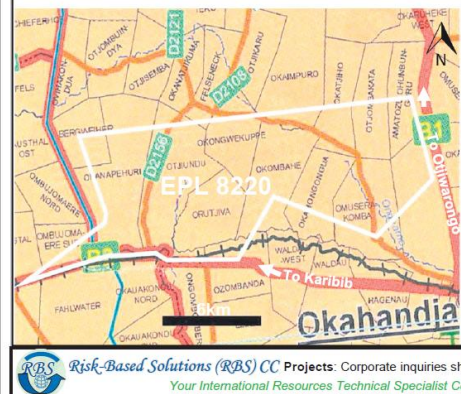
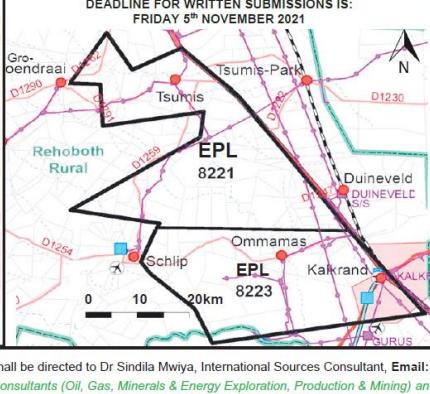
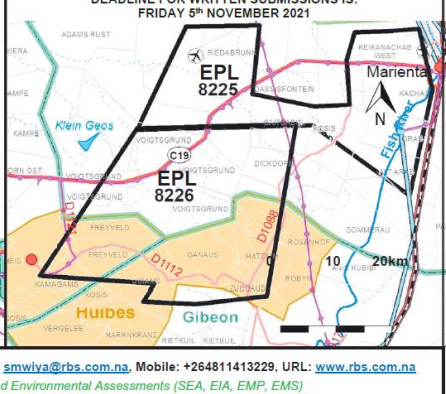
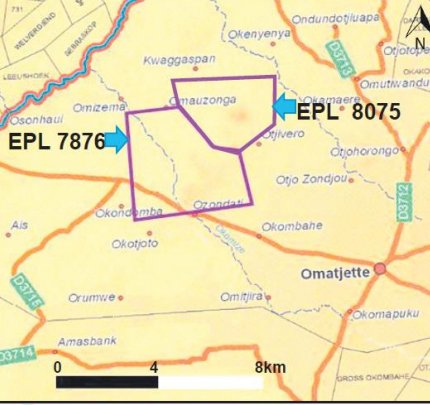
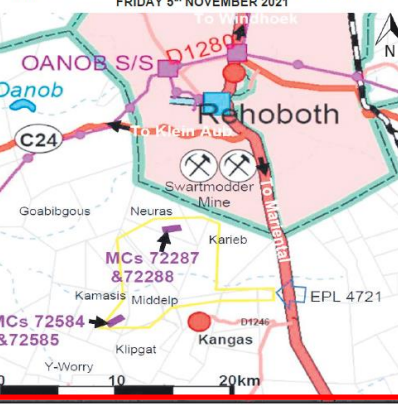
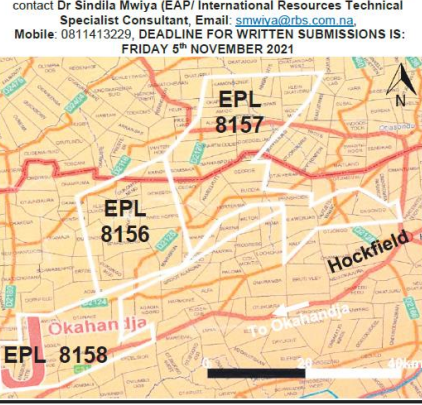
<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJIA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJONZONDJUPA REGIONS</p> <p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapehuru, Bergweier, Otjundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombabe, Okaipuro, Okatjijo, Otjombakata, Amatozu-uhungungu, Omusera Komba, Okangongonga, Orujiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakond 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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, Nakaais, Nakaais Suid, Farm 682, Wilkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izakurus, Kurrup, Gelsukoro, Te-Laaf, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvriev, Vlakplaat, Langvenwad, Moelikhied, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkan, Good Hope and Sverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoe, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkan, Oas, Erwina, Kakeos, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtstok, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruereis, 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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: Friedadbrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Gattsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtgrund, Farm No. 670, Karquelle, Gattsabis, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgous, Rietkuil, Ganauus, Ubiams, Freyfeld, Kamagams and Ubius. 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>
		
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Resources 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)</p>		

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

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p> <p>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 Omatjetje 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 an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p> 	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs Nos. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA - EPL 8157 OKAHANJIA DISTRICT, OTJONZONDJUPA REGION</p> <p>1. Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Okungo, Okumpaneno, Damietta, Erindi Osombaka, Gembok, Twee Koppies, Okujawaura, Mahnbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdele, Okungo, Sonskyn, and Ovakokoro. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakokoro, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Ojinake, Okakong, Excessior, Ojombali, Oujaveva, Guldenboden, Okariteke, Okamongouva, Omombone, Otukaru, Springokpukute and Ombujomenge.</p> <p>2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 92868Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakokoro, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbende, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjiambi, Slomberg, Goedgeuk, Buffelsag, Wenvel, Sannaspos, George, Kameelputt, Hofensia, Evodia, Prieshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoek, Okajetswambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Hartbeeststein Suid, Engaruaui-west and Rema.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> 
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Aussparplatz, 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)</p>		


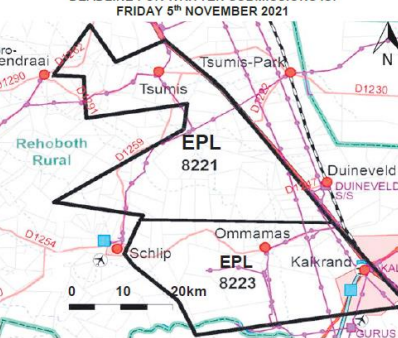
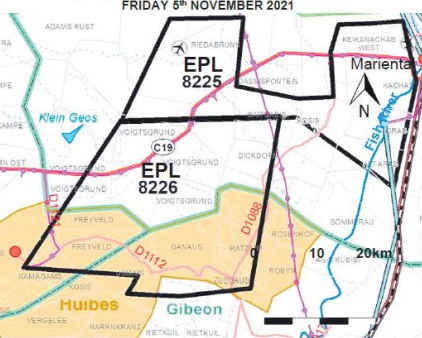
<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARBIB/ OKAHANJIA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJONZONDJUPA REGIONS</p> <p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomera Sud, Okanapehun, Bergweier, Otjundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombabe, Okaipuro, Okatjiho, Ojombakata, Amatolzu-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongouva, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondju 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>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, Nakaes, Nakaes Suid, Farm 682, Wilkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Nans, Tsumis, Gous, Isaakoes, Kurunap, Geluksoord, Te-Laet, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvriever, Vlakplaat, Langenward, Moelikhede, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkana, Good Hope and Swerbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkana, Oas, Erwina, Kakaes, Stolpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruruies, and Schlipmündung. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>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, Gaisabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karljuelle, Gaisabis, Dickdon, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatziun, Zubgous, Rietkui, Ganau, Ubians, Freyfeld, Kamagams and Ubis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Huibes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p> 
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Resources 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)</p>		

Figure 4.3: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Republiek newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs Nos. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA - EPL 8157 OKAHANJJA DISTRICT, OTJUZONDJUPA REGION</p>
<p>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 Ojivero and northwest of Omatjetje 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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>1. Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Okungo, Okukompano, Dama, Erindi Osombaka, Gembok, Twee Koppies, Okatjivaura, Mahnbun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfoede, Okungo, Sorskyn, and Okavokorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Okavokorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otjinake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orutjaveva, Guldendoden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Okukami, Springkoppote and Ombyomonge. 2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Okavokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Nootgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeu, Kamombonde, Hinhrechts, Klein Okatjeu, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjambi, Slomberg, Goedgetik, Buffelsjag, Weveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelpuit, Hortensia, Euodia, Pmshoek, Klawerjag, Kalkhoek, Okatjivawambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Harbeesteeich Suid, Engaruraw-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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJUZONDJUPA REGIONS</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombyomere Sud, Okanapehuru, Bergweiner, Otjundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombahe, Okampuro, Okatjho, Otjombakata, Amatuzo-humbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondo 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 fulfillment 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.</p>	<p>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, Izaakrus, Kurunap, Gekulsdorf, Te-Laat, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvriev, Viakplaat, Langverwad, Moelikeid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkan, Oas, Erwin, Kakoes, Stolpan, Mon Repous, Danksrus, Voigtstubb, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruweis, and Schlipmunding. 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.</p>	<p>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: Friednabrun, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Gaitsbais, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Kariquele, Gaitsbais, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkul, Ganaus, Ubians, Freyfeld, Kamagams and Ubis. 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. 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<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Resources Consultant, Email: smwiya@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +264811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.na <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		

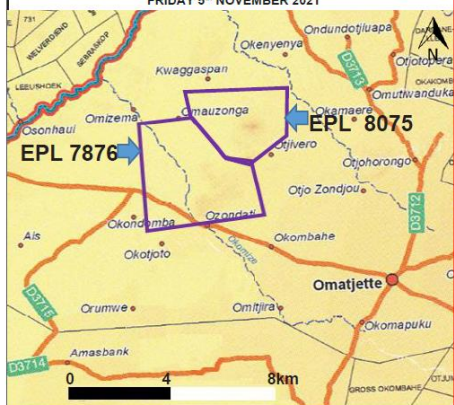
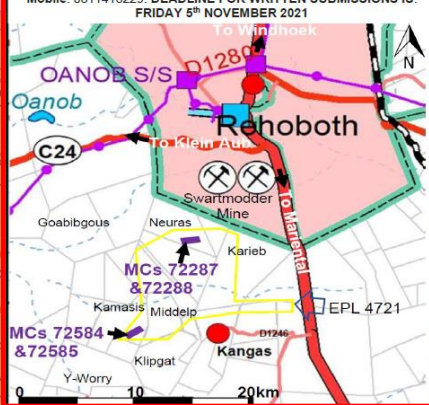
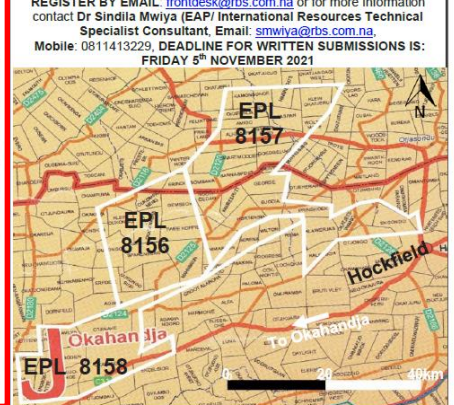
Figure 4.4: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Confidante newspaper dated 22nd -29th October 2021.

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOS. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA - EPL 8157 OKAHANJIA DISTRICT, OTJONDJUPA REGION</p>
<p>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 Omatjetje 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>1. Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Okongo, Oukpaneno, Damieta, Enndi Osombaka, Gembok, Twee Koppies, Okatjwaura, Mahnrbrun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdele, Okongo, Sonsky, and Okavokoro. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Okavokoro, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otnake, Okakango, Excelsior, Ojombali, Orutjavea, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Otukaru, Springbokputte and Ombujenge.</p> <p>2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Okavokoro, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Noolgedag, Enndi Osombaka, Wirtshoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbode, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoek, Okatjesswambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Harteebesteich Suid, Engaruraw-west and Rema.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspanplatz, 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)</p>		

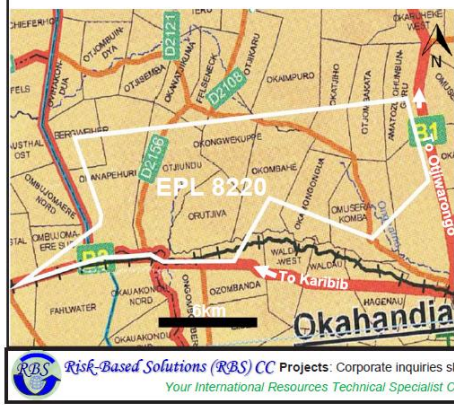
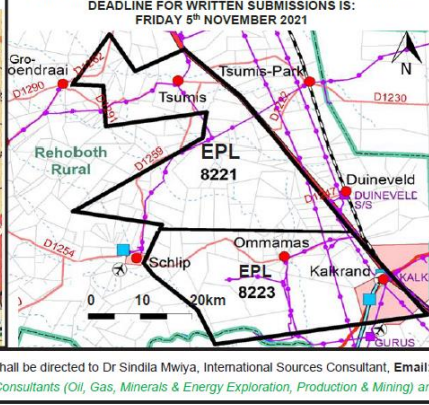
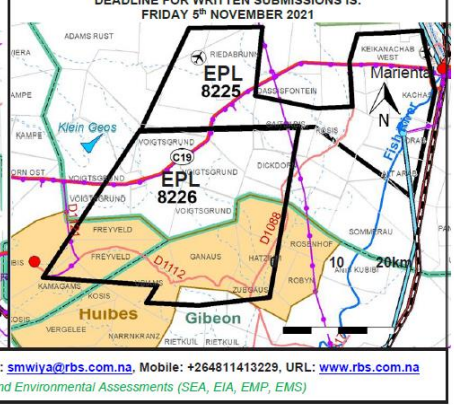
<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJIA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJONDJUPA REGIONS</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 54956 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomaere Sud, Okanapahuri, Bergwether, Olijundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombaha, Okampuro, Okalijho, Otjombakata, Amatou-ohumbungu, Omusera Komb, Okongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombo, Ozombanda, and Okaukondou 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. 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A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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: Diegraad Aub, Groendraad, Nakaels, Nakaels Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izakusrus, Kurunap, Geluksoud, Te-Laaf, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvriev, Viakplaaf, Langverwad, Moellikeid, Goabgous, Gauchas, Sleenkop, Samaus, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakees, Stolpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtskub, Gras, Grasseid, Farm No. 890, Aruuis, and Schlipmound. 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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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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: Fnedrabrun, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Galtzabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Kariquelle, Galtzabis, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatziun, Zibgus, Rietkull, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyfeld, Kamagams and Ullis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Hubes 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 fulfillment 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. 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<p>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)</p>		

Figure 4.5: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021.

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<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTONE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs Nos. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JEREMIA - EPL 8157 OKAHANJIA DISTRICT, OTJUZONDJUPA REGION</p>
<p>GMA Mining CC and Bluestone 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 Omatjetje 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). 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A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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. 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Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Okavokoro, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Noolgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kambonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okatjambi, Stomberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelput, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klaverjas, Kalkhoek, Okatjivura, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartbeesteech Suid, Engaruw-west and Rema.</p> <p>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, and sampling for testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). 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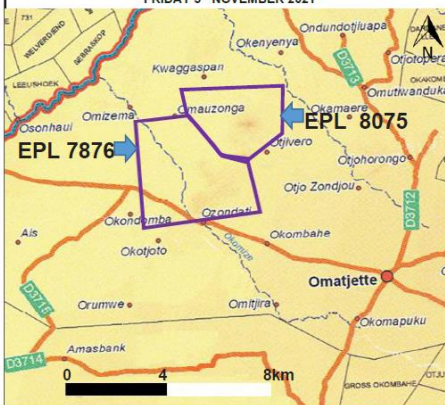
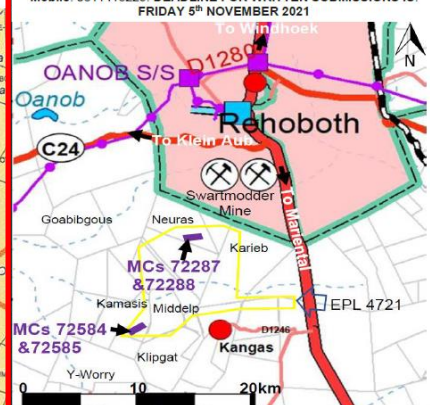
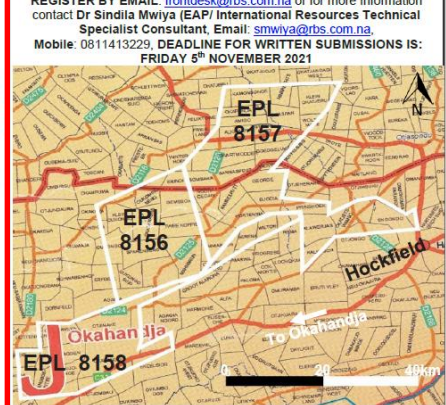
RBS Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA
 Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJIA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJUZONDJUPA REGIONS</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64955 Ha area covers Farms: Ombugemaere Sud, Okanapehuru, Bergweiser, Otjundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombabe, Okampuro, Okatjho, Otjombakata, Amatzo-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komb, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakond 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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: Diegaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaes, Nakaes Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaakrus, Kunnap, Geluksdorp, Te-Laet, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvriër, Vlakplaat, Langvenwad, Moelikhied, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaus, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Swerthorn. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwina, Kakoes, Stolpan, Mon Repos, Denksrus, Voigtshub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arneuis, and Schlipmündung. 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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: Friedlandrun, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Galtzabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karquelle, Galtzabis, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatziun, Zibugaus, Rietkui, Ganaus, Ublams, Freyfeld, Kamagams and Ublis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Hubes 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 fulfillment 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. 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RBS Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Resources 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 25th October 2021.

ADVERT

<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD EPL 8075, OMARUUR DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION</p> <p>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 Olijivero and northwest of Omatjetje 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>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</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>1. Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Okungo, Okompaneno, Daniells, Erindi Osombaka, Gembok, Twee Koppies, Okajivava, Mahnbruun, Emmabrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfdele, Okungo, Sonsyn, and Okakorero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Okakorero, Emmabrun, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Ojtnake, Okakango, Excelsior, Otjombali, Orujaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongogua, Omombonde, Otukaru, Springbokputte and Ombugomenge.</p> <p>2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 99266Ha EPL area covers Farms: Okakorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbone, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Wollemede, Okatjilambi, Stormberg, Goedgestuk, Buffelsag, Weweld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hartensa, Cuodia, Pimshoek, Klawerjas, Kalkhoek, Okajelwambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Hartebeestehc Suid, Engaruwau-west and Rema.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> 
<p>RBS Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Aussparnplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		


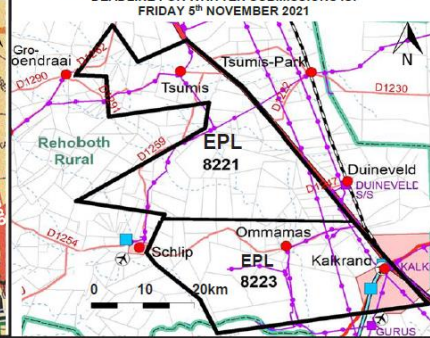
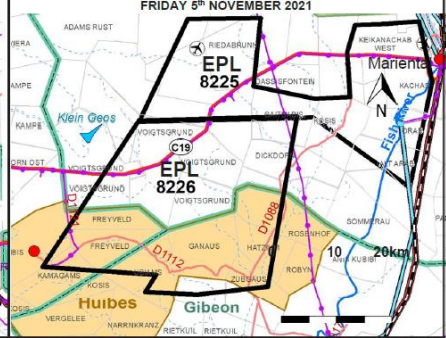
<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS</p> <p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomere Sud, Okanapahuri, Bergweier, Ojtiundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombake, Okaimpuro, Okajitjo, Ojombakata, Amatouk-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okomongonjo, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okaukondu 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 fulfillment 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.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p> 	<p>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</p> <p>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: Diegaard Aub, Groendraai, Nakaeis, Nakaeis Suid, Farm 682, Wilkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksdorp, Te-Laai, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutwiver, Viakplaat, Langverwad, Moelikhede, Goabgous, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaous, Oas, Vulkaan, Good Hope and Siverbron. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Naganoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkaan, Oas, Erwima, Kakees, Stolpan, Mon Reos, Denksrus, Voigtsskub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruruels, and Schlipmündung. 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. 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The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedbrunn, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Galsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karquelle, Galsabis, Dickdom, Doohof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zubgaus, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ubiams, Freyveld, Kamagams and Ullbis. 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. 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<p>RBS Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries should be directed to Dr Sindila Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, Email: smwiya@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +264811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.na <i>Your International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Mining) and Environmental Assessments (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS)</i></p>		

Figure 4.7: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021.

ADVERT

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Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 92286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Okavokorero, Emmabrun, Twee Koppies, Gembok, Nootgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okafjura, Kamonibonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okafjura, Graspan, Woltemade, Okafjambali, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buffelsjag, Weiveld, Sannaapost, George Kameelput, Hortensia, Euodia, Pimshoek, Klaverjas, Kalkhoek, Okafjelswambo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartbeesteech Suid, Engarunaw-west and Rema.</p> <p>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. This proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). 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<p>PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANJJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJAZONDJUPA REGIONS</p> <p>Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Farms: Ombujomere Sud, Okanapehuru, Bergweier, Otjundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombake, Okaipuro, Okafjho, Otjombakata, Amatozu-uhumbungu, Omusera Koma, Okamogongoua, Oruljiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okauakondou 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. 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A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.</p> <p>REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com, Attention: Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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, Nakaels, Nakaels Suid, Farm 682, Witkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tsumis, Gous, Izaakrus, Kuranap, Gekusokor, Te-Laai, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutivier, Vlakplaat, Langvenwad, Moeilkeid, Goagobus, Gauchas, Sleenkop, Samaubs, Oas, Vulkana, Good Hope and Sverbrun. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Aubgous, Omamas, Vulkana, Oas, Erwina, Kakes, Stofpan, Mon Repos, Denkrus, Voigtstuf, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Arunelis, and Schlipmünding. 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. 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The 76444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedabrun, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Galtisbas, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanchab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtgrund, Farm No. 670, Karquelle, Galtisbas, Dickdorn, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzium, Zbugas, Rietkuil, Ganaus, Ublams, Freyvel, Kamagans and Utis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Hubees 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 fulfillment 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. 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Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindia 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 27th October 2021.

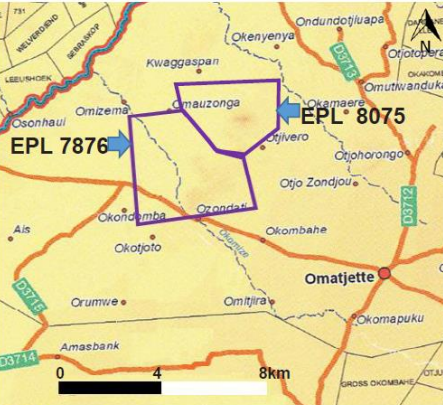
ADVERTS

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) 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 Oljivero and northwest of Omatjetje 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 Certificate (ECCs). In fulfillment 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)
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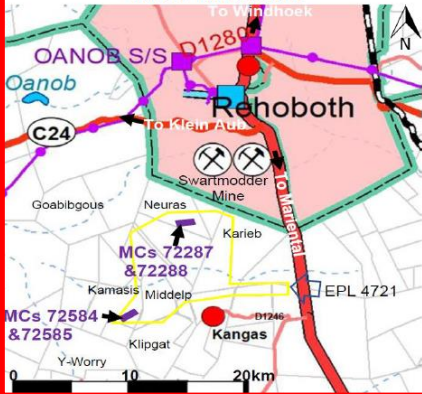


PUBLIC NOTICE

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 fulfillment 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:**
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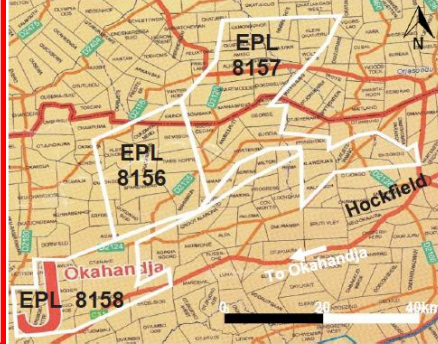
PUBLIC NOTICE

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

- Martha N. Daweti (Proponent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8156 area covers Farms: Okakuya, Klein Okungo, Okompaneno, Damsetta, Erindi Osombaka, Gamsbok, Twee Koppies, Okajiwara, Mahabrui, Emmabrui, Sparenberg, Agagia Noord, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Erfedel, Okungo, Sonksyn, and Ovakkokero. The 57436 Ha EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Ovakkokero, Emmabrui, Marwil, Serena, Wilton, Rema, Groot Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Ojtnake, Okakango, Excelsior, Ojtbambi, Orutjaveva, Guldenboden, Okaruheke, Omongongua, Omombonde, Okukaru, Springbokkoppies and Omungomenge.
- Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 93286Ha EPL area covers Farms: Ovakkokero, Emmabrui, Twee Koppies, Gamsbok, Nooitgedag, Erindi Osombaka, Winterhoek, Swartmodder, Fries Land, Alkmaar, Amigo, Okapanda, Okatjeru, Kamonbonde, Hinbrechts, Klein Okatjeru, Graspan, Woltemade, Okajitambi, Stormberg, Goedgeluk, Buifelsag, Weiveld, Sannaspost, George, Kameelputt, Hortensia, Euodia, Prinshoek, Klawenas, Kalikhoi, Okajetswambo, Engondo, Ojongo, Hartbeestehuis Suid, Engaruw-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 / OKAHANJJA 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: Ombyjoemaere Sud, Okanapahuri, Bergweier, Ojijundu, Okongwekuppe, Okombae, Okaimpuo, Okajitjo, Ojimbakata, Amatsoz-ohumbunguru, Omusera Komba, Okamongongua, Orutjiva, Ongombombero, Ozombanda, and Okaukoundo 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 fulfillment 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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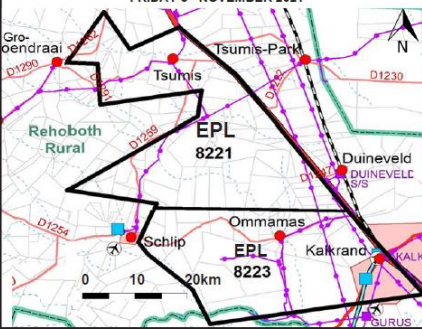


PUBLIC NOTICE

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, Nakaais, Nakaais Suid, Farm 682, Wilkop Suid, Farm No. 673, Naris, Tusimis, Gous, Izaaksrus, Kurunap, Geluksdorp, Te-Laai, Karagab, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Vredesrus, Vrede, Soutvirer, Viakplaat, Langewiad, Moelikhede, Goabagus, Gauchas, Sleenkop, Samauts, Oas, Vulkaa, Good Hope and Siverbon. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms: Nagenoeg, Robertson, Augobos, Omamas, Vulkaa, Oas, Erwina, Kakes, Slopfan, Nom Repes, Denksrus, Voigtsklub, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 890, Aruuevis, and Schlipmunding. 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 Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

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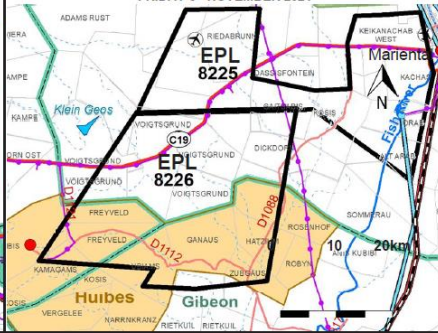


PUBLIC NOTICE

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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, Gailsabis, Kosis, Kachas, Keikanachab West, Orab and Alt Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Voigtsgrund, Farm No. 670, Kariquele, Gailsabis, Dickdom, Doornhof, Rosenhof, Hatzung, Zubgaus, Rietkult, Ganaus, Ublams, Freyfeld, Kamagans and Ullis. 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 fulfillment 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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Figure 4.9: 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 MCs No. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 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) **MCs Location:** Several potential economic minerals deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the MCs 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 and possible mining 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 MCs area.

The environmental benefits will include:

- ❖ No negative impacts because 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 and possible mining 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 exploration and possible mining 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 also important to understand what benefits might be lost if the proposed exploration and possible mining activities do not take place. Key loses that may never be realised if the proposed exploration and possible mining activities do not go-ahead include: Loss of potential added value to the unknown underground minerals resources that may occur within the MCs No. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585, 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 MCs area fall within the communal areas. The area is too dry to be able to conduct full scale commercial agriculture in the area. The local land owners have invested greatly in conservation and eco-tourism business. 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 and the

general area but not necessary on the farm covered by the MCs 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585. Due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities and the implementation of the EMP, it is likely that the proposed exploration and possible mining activities can coexist with the current and potential future land uses options within the area. The Proponent shall focus the exploration activities on farms or parts of the farms thereof that are not participating in the eco-tourism initiative in area.

- (iv) **Potential Land Use Conflicts:** Considering the current land use practices (conservation and eco- tourism) as well as potential other land uses including minerals exploration, it's 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 area especially on farms or parts of the farms thereof that are not participating on in the conservation and eco- tourism. 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 conservation, eco-tourism, mining, or adventure tourism etc, within the MCs area will greatly improve the multiple land use practices and promote coexistence for all the possible land use options in this area.
- (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 and possible mining activities will not affect the ecosystem function due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities because the ecosystem of this MCs area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.
- (vi) **Ecosystem Services:** Food chain, benefits of animals or plants values, and the provision of clean water or scenic views are some of the local ecosystem services associated with the MCs area. However, the proposed exploration and possible mining activities will not affect the ecosystem services due to the limited scope and area of coverage of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities because the ecosystem of this MCs area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.
- (vii) **Use Values:** The MCs area has direct values for other land uses such as conservation and eco-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 and possible mining activities will not destroy the current and future use values due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities as well as the adherence to the no-go zones that may be delineated in the area and the implementation of the EMP for the proposed exploration programme, and.
- (viii) **Non-Use or Passive Use:** The MCs area has an existence value that is not linked to the direct use / benefits to current or future generations. The proposed exploration and possible mining activities will not affect the ecosystem current or future none or passive uses due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities that will leave much of the MCs area untouched because the ecosystem of this MCs 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 exploration and possible test mining, small scale quarry / mining activities being undertaken in the MCs 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 and as assessed in this EIA Report with mitigation measures provided in the EMP Report are as follows:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities (no field-work undertaken).
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.
- (iii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.
- (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, and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies leading to test mining and mining if proves positive.

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, agriculture, conservation, eco-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 (i.e., 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 similar to the Leopold matrix. Assessment results of the magnitude, duration, extent and probability of the potential impacts due to the proposed exploration and possible mining 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 exploration and possible mining 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 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 detailed in the EMP Report.

The need for implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures as presented in the EMP Report have be determined 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 and possible mining 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	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
	(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
	(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
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
	(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
	(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
	(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
	(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

Table 5.7: Cont.

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.																
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, Feasibility Studies and Possible Mining Operations	(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 if positive start mine operations: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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

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						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SCALE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>Temporary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Permanent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SCALE	DESCRIPTION	T	Temporary	P	Permanent																
SCALE	DESCRIPTION																						
T	Temporary																						
P	Permanent																						
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 magnetic 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				
		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
SCALE		DESCRIPTION															
T		Temporary															
P		Permanent															
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	
	(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	
	(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	
	(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	
5. Prefeasibility, Feasibility Studies and Possible Mining Operations	(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	
	(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	
	(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	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	
	(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	
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and if positive start mine operations: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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																		
		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													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SCALE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>limited impact on location</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O</td> <td>impact of importance for municipality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R</td> <td>impact of regional character</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>impact of national character</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>impact of cross-border character</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SCALE	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																	
SCALE	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																													
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	L												

Table 5.9: Conti.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF 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
SCALE		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															
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															
	(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)															
	(vi)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets															
4. Detailed Local Field-Based Activities	(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).															
5. Prefeasibility, Feasibility Studies and Possible Mining Operations	(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															
	(vi)	Preparation of feasibility report and if positive start mine operations: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare															

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

IMPACT PROBABILITY OCCURRENCE		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SCALE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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)	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
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)																												
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												

Table 5.10: Cont.

IMPACT PROBABILITY OCCURRENCE		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	
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)																	
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	C
5. Prefeasibility, Feasibility Studies and Possible Mining Operations	(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	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	C
	(iii) Geotechnical studies for mine design	C	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	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	A
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and if positive start mine operations: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

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 have 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 exploration and possible mining activities are likely to result 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 exploration and possible mining 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 exploration and possible mining activities on the physical and biological environments are shown in Tables 5.12.

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

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT						PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT																					
IMPACT SEVERITY [Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability]	RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY)					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															
	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]																															
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																
	(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																
	(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																
	(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																
	(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	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	1/1														

Table 5.12: Cont.

SENSITIVITY						PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT								
IMPACT SEVERITY <small>Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability</small>	RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY)					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		
	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]																		
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			
	(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			
	(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			
	(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	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	2/2	
5. Prefeasibility, Feasibility Studies and Possible Mining Operations	(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	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	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	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	1/1	1/1
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and if positive start mine operations: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare					3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4

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 and possible mining activities in 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 none **[1/1]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a limited **(+)** at national level in terms of fees payable to the Government, 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 none **[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 none **[1/1]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a limited **(+)** at national level in terms of fees payable to the Government, 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 minor **[3/2]**. All desktop related activities and laboratory assessments will have negligible impacts with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be minor **[3/2]** (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a limited **(+)** at national level in terms of fees payable to the Government, 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 moderate **[3/3]** without mitigations and low with mitigations (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a limited **(+)** at national level in terms of fees payable to the Government, 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 moderate **[3/4]** without mitigations and medium to low with mitigations for bulk sampling, test mining and mining operations (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carries a limited **(+)** at national level in terms of fees and taxes payable to the Government, all the other likely impacts are negative **(-)**.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusions

Jointmen Investment CC (**the Proponent**) intends to undertake exploration and possible small-scale quarrying / mining activities in the Mining Claims (MCs) No. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72585 with respect to dimension stones group. The company is targeting potential granite and marble as well as other associated intrusive and sedimentary rocks in the area.

The Proponent intends to conduct exploration / prospecting activities starting with desktop studies and aerial surveys, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities over key site-specific localities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, sampling for laboratory tests and preparation of prefeasibility and feasibility reports. If the feasibility study proves positive, the Proponent will implement mining operations covering: Construction, operation (mining and stone processing) and rehabilitation, decommissioning and final rehabilitation and aftercare.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will depend on the scale and type of activities (exploration or mining) to be undertaken.

6.2 Recommendations

It is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration and possible mining 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) The Proponent shall undertake thematic mapping in order to fully understand the land use plans of the local area and identify areas of possible coexistence and no-go zones.
- (ii) The Proponent shall notify and obtain permission from the land owners before any field-based activities are undertaken in the area.
- (iii) The land owners, local communities and stakeholders must be kept updated on progress and outcomes of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities.
- (iv) Before any site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching or drilling are undertaken, an archaeological assessment of the local area shall be undertaken by an archaeologist. Precautionary principle / approach must always be exercised.
- (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 regulations.
- (vi) The community tourism, wildlife breeding and transit areas shall be excluded from site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching or drilling or any future mining activities as requested by the local community.
- (vii) If resources allow, the Proponent shall consider Corporate Social Responsibilities by supporting broader community initiatives such as improving water supply, education or health related projects in the surrounding area.
- (viii) All exploration sites must be rehabilitated.
- (ix) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration boreholes drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to freshwater supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. The abstraction of fresh groundwater

resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowners 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, and.

- (x) Based on the findings of this EIA Report, the Proponent shall prepare an EMP Report with key mitigations measures covering the lifecycle of the proposed exploration and possible mining activities.

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8. ANNEXES

1. Maps of the MCs

2. BID / Scoping Report and CV of EAP

3. Evidence of Publication Consultation Materials