ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL NO.7469

Uis District, Erongo Region

APP No. 221010000032

2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

EA - Environmental assessment

ECC – Environmental Clearance Certificate

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessments

EMA – Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

ESA - Environmental Scoping Assessment

I&AP – Interested and Affected Parties

METF – Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry

MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy

M –Meters

ASL - Above Sea Level

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) awarded Miss. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu (the proponent) an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7469 on condition. The condition is that the proponent conducts an EIA as per the signed Notice to Applicant of Preparedness to Grant Application for Exclusive Prospecting License 7469 that was issued with a on the 13th July 2021. The status is pending ECC, and the license is pending a transferred to (Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Close Corporation). The proponent is undertaking the EIA process as a part of the application process for obtaining an ECC for the proposed exploration activities as described in the subsequent chapters.

The EPL (7469) is located about 20 km south-west of Uis Settlement, within the Dâures Daman Constituency in the Erongo Region. Uis hosts Namibia's highest mountain, Brandberg which is (2,579 m). The EPL is accessible via C35 road from Uis and then through D2342 dirty road leading to the license area.

Like for many other developing economies with massive natural resources, the Namibian mining industry contribute about 10% towards the country's GDP in the past years. Furthermore, due to decline in economic growth caused by high unemployment rate and inequality, there is high demand to further explore mineral resources in the country.

The Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30) have listed activities that cannot be commissioned without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) because of the adverse impact they may cause to the environment. Exploration of mineral resources is one of these listed activities. Hence the scoping study is done to identify the potential environmental impacts caused by the proposed exploration project. The proponent is guided legally by various legislations and policies which include Minerals Act, EMA and others.

The proposed project entails exploration methods that will be Non-invasive and invasive, the work will be in their phases. The Non-invasive exploration methods will be geological desktop studies, aeromagnetic and remote sensing image processing and interpretation, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey, surface rock and soil sampling. Conversely, invasive exploration methods are more about destructive methods of exploration such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. In order for these methods to be

undertaken, infrastructure and services such as water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation are important components for the project.

The core reason for the EIA is to ensure minimal damage to the environment. To achieve this, it is critical to explore alternatives in which the project can be employed. The most common and crucial alternatives considered are the no-go option, location, services infrastructures, and exploration drilling methods. However, for this project, the no-go option was not considered due to the identified economic losses it may cause. Moreover, for the parts of the project that may be more sensitive to the environment, these parts will be identified as sensitive, and the no-go option will apply to them. The Location of the EPL is identified by the presence of the ore mineral potential (geology) in the area. Due to site determination resulting from mineral ores to be explored, which is primarily determined by the site geology and is area specific, no alternative location is considered viable. Additionally, the author has indicated various alternatives regarding the service infrastructure.

As per the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, It is crucial to engage with the public from the beginning of the EIA process. This implies that public consultation is one of the most important components of the EIA process. This is mainly because it creates space for the community and all registered interested and affected parties (I&Ap's) to submit their concerns and input they may have on the project. The assessment and decision-making on the granting of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) are made considering the comments and concerns of the I&Ap's on the project, as per the 2012 EIA Regulation. The public meeting happened in Uis on 17th of June 2023 at 12h00. The discussion on the activities that are likely to happen around the project provided the ECC is granted was the epitome of the meeting.

The committee stressed on the negative effect the exploration may have on the land. The meeting minutes and the attendance registers. No other comments were received other than the ones noted within the meeting minutes The scoping report was made available to all I&APs for public review from 18th of July 2023 until 25th July 2022. There are also no further comments received on the draft report.

Regionally the EPL7469 area falls in the Southern Kaoko Zone (SKZ) and a part of the northern Central Zone of the Damara belt. It lies between two NE trending crustal structures, the

Khorixas Gasenairob Thrust (KGT) on the north and the Autseib Fault on the south. The EPL area occurs right on the junction of the Pan- African Kaoko and central Damara Belt (Passchier et. al, 2002). On a regional level, the zone is dominated by the Neoproterozoic Zerrissene Group turbidite system (Amis River Formation schists), Damaran granites, pegmatite, and late Cretaceous units (Brandberg Complex, Karoo sedimentary units and dikes). The intrusion of the Damara is mostly on the western end of the northern Central Zone and form a boundary between the NZ and the SKZ further west. However, the aeromagnetic data demonstrates that the NZ is rather ending abruptly against the granite, taper gradually to the SW.

Topographically the EPL area is relatively flat with an altitude between 850m ASL to 950m ASL from south towards the north. Although relative flat, small hills maybe seen in the north east top corner of the licenses.

The key biophysical environmental and social baseline for the project area is listed as follows: Climate, Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater, Fauna, and Flora, Archaeological and Heritage Resources, Social Environment, Social Demographics, Economy, and Land Use.

Mining has a vital role to play in the economic development of many developing countries, including Namibia. This is because, in most of these countries, minerals are a principal source of income. At first glance, mineral-rich developing economies have an advantage over those less well-endowed because minerals provide funds for economic development and poverty reduction. Noticeably, Namibia has been working on diversifying its economy so that the focus is not only on mining but other industries, like agriculture, renewable energy, etc. However, the mining industry is still leading the country's development as it contributes about 10 percent of Namibia's GDP every year.

Namibia's mining industry developed relatively early, based mostly on diamonds discovered at the turn of the century (Hartmann, 1986). Moreover, the mining sector has been growing recently, with the discovery of copper, gold, and uranium deposits in the central and southern parts of the country. With these resources, the country is still battling poverty and high unemployment rate among youth. Accordingly, there is a high demand to seek new mineral deposits to further facilitate economic growth through job creation and poverty eradication, just to mention a few. Mining is a significant source of revenue for the government of Namibia as well as a source of foreign exchange. Total job creation in the sector has been volatile due

to commodity price fluctuations and technological advancement. As a result, this project will generate employment and development in the surrounding community by creating job opportunities, educational skills, and infrastructure development.

The possible positive and negative impacts that have been pointed out from the exploration activities are listed as follows:

Positive impacts:

- ∉ Recognition of possible economic mineral deposits
- ∉ Employment opportunities for the locals (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment).
- ∉ Benefits from Corporate Social Responsibility from Junior mining companies
- ∉ Heightening of the local and regional economic development.
- ∉ Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits.
- ∉ Local content through skill transfer

Negative impacts:

- ∉ Interference to the grazing area
- ∉ Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss.
- ∉ Dust pollution
- ∉ Water Resources Use
- ∉ Soil & Water Resources Pollution
- ∉ Waste Generation
- ∉ Occupational Health & Safety risks
- ∉ Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- ∉ Noise & Vibrations

- ∉ Disruption to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- ∉ Impacts on local roads.
- ∉ Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- ∉ Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values.
- ∉ Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of small-scale mining works.

The potential impacts identified were appraised and scaled in terms of probability (likelihood of occurrence), scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale), of which certain biophysical and social characteristics will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities.

To narrow an impact with a high significance rating to a low/medium significance rating, mitigation measures are implemented. These measures can only be employed provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled. In addition, monitoring of the mitigation implementation must be done throughout the project lifetime to confirm that the significance of the impact is under control to maintain a low or medium significance rating.

In conclusion, it needs to be noted that the core potential biophysical impact in relation to the pre-operational, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed project activities have been identified and assessed. Appropriate mitigation measures were recommended, and the impacts can be summarised as follows:

- ∉ Impacts on biodiversity loss – The probability of a loss of vegetation during the site clearing for the proposed project activities.
- ∉ Impacts on wildlife - The EPL is situated in an area where lots of wild animals live. The exploration activities may disrupt their roaming patterns.
- ∉ Impacts on soil, surface, and groundwater - Mishandling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may result in soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Should the exploration activities end, and the excavated areas be rehabilitated, groundwater may be polluted if contaminated soils are used.

- Impacts of erosion - Exploration activities may result in erosion from the clearance of vegetation which could impact water run-off and loss of topsoil.
- Impacts on waste - Inappropriate discharging of waste materials at the site may lead to pollution of the site and environmental degradation.
- Impacts on health and safety - Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to employees on the site.
- Impacts on dust and noise - Exploration activities may enhance dust and noise pollution.
- Impacts on archaeological and heritage resources - The proposed exploration activities may impact areas that could potentially be home to archaeological and heritage resources. Should these be encountered during the exploration activities mitigation measures need to be in place to ensure that the heritage resources are not impaired.
- Impact on the social environment - The proposed activity may create employment opportunities for the locals. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the communal farmers within the EPL area and the surrounding, and the proponent. Once the exploration activities are decommissioned those employed on a contract basis may get retrenched.

Provided that the following are met, it can be recommended that the project receive an ECC:

- That the implementation of the EMP and its monitoring is effectively done.
- The proponent is to consult with the affected communities and local and traditional authorities before the exploration activities commence.
- That once a target area has been identified all invasive work should be employed according to the EMP.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Miss. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu (The Proponent) was awarded an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7469 on condition by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The condition is that the proponent conducts an EIA as per the signed Notice to Applicant of Preparedness to Grant Application, for Exclusive Prospecting License 7469 issued on 13 July 2021. It states that the proponent agrees to adhere to Part 3 of the agreement which deals with EMA see Annexure A, page 4. The status is pending ECC until such time the proponent issues MME with an ECC. The license is also pending a transferred to (Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Close Corporation). The core aim of the EPL is to undertake an exploration of industrial minerals and nuclear fuel mineral resource deposits. The proponent is undertaking the EIA process as a part of the application process for obtaining an ECC for the proposed exploration activities as described in the subsequent chapters.

1.2 Locality

The EPL (7469) is located in the western part of Namibia approximately 20 km southwest of Uis Settlement within the Dâures Daman Traditional authority and the Tsibeb constituency, in Erongo Region. Uis hosts Namibia's highest mountain, Brandberg which is (2,579 m). The license shares its south-eastern border with AfriTin flagship asset Uis Tin Mine (ML) 129.

The EPL covers state land and a few communal farms, it is accessible via C35 road from Uis and then through D2342 dirty road. **Error! Reference source not found.** delineates the locality map for the EPL, and the EPL corner coordinates are depicted by in table 1. The EPL 7469 forms an irregular shape with corner coordinates listed in Table 1 and covers about 8387.8111

hectares (Ha) of land.

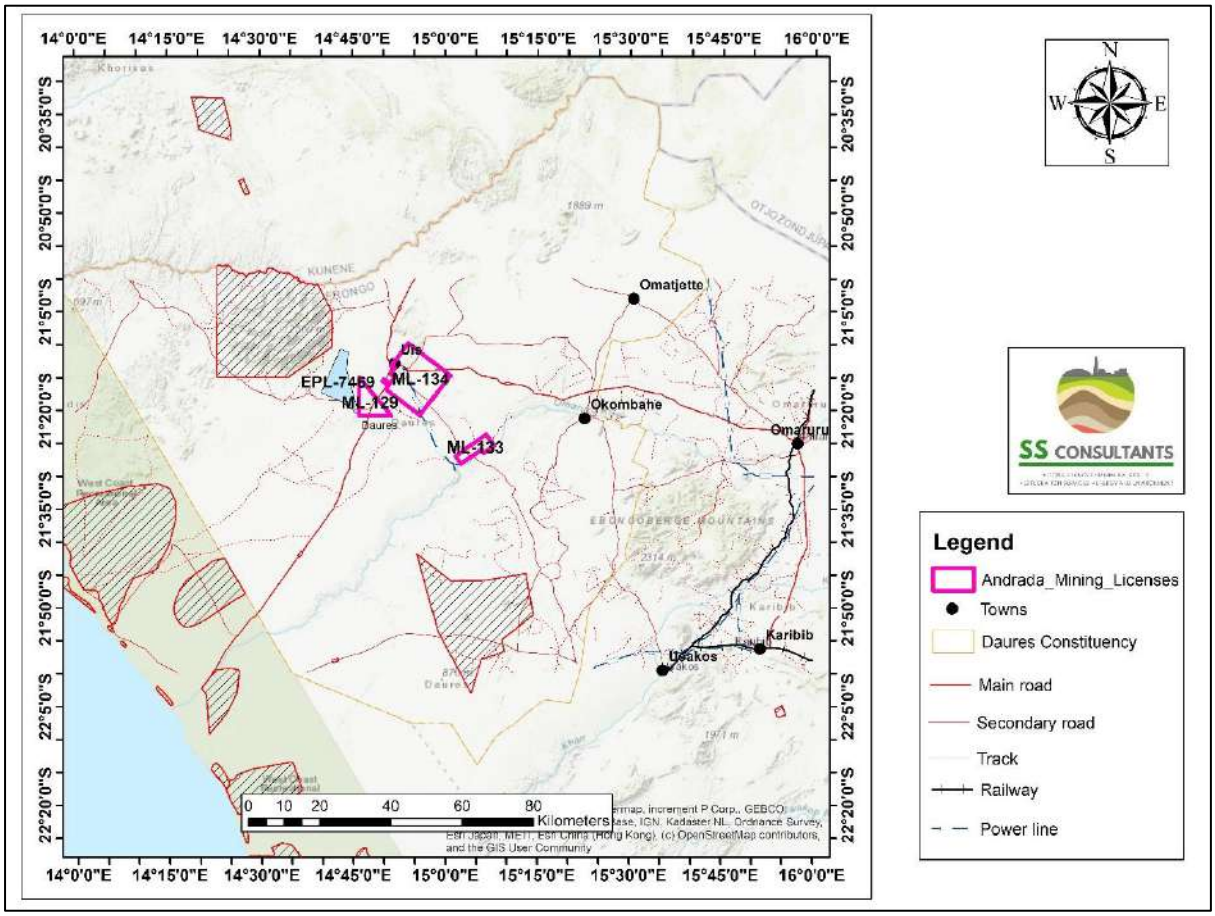

Figure 1-1: Location map for EPL 7469 with corner coordinates

Table 1: Corner coordinated for EPL 7469

	Geographic Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 17' 25.70'' S	14° 39' 51.40'' E
2	21° 19' 00.68'' S	14° 43' 27.35'' E
3	21° 20' 49.37'' S	14° 45' 54.12'' E
4	21° 14' 09.64'' S	14° 43' 59.08'' E
5	21° 11' 17.76'' S	14° 44' 13.01'' E
6	21° 11' 06.10'' S	14° 42' 53.16'' E

Table 2: Summary of EPL 7469 location details

Location	Approximately 20 km South-West of Uis
Area size	8387.8111 hectares.
Constituency	Dâures Constituency
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Uis Settlement

1.3 Need and Desirability of the Project

Like many other African countries, Namibia's mining industry contribute hugely towards the country's GDP (International Trade Administration, 2022). The sector accounts for about 10% of the country's GDP every year. It further mentioned that historically, precious stone (diamond) mining has been the leading sub-sector of Namibia's is mining industry. Post pandemic, many countries, if not the entire world is still battling the effect the pandemic had on the economies, and Namibia is not accepted. It is for this reason that the demand to explore other mineral groups i.e. nuclear fuel (uranium) and industrial minerals (lithium, cement), has been increasing recently to recover and further boost economic growth through job creation and income generation, etc.

Like for many other developing economies with massive natural resources, Namibia's mining resource play an important role in the country's economic development. The Namibian mining industry contribute about 10% towards the country's GDP; (International Trade Administration, 2022). It further can be noted that, precious stone (diamond) mining has been the leading sub-sector of Namibia's mining industry, although there has been exponential growth in the discovery of other minerals like gold, copper, uranium, lithium, and tin. Due to decline in economic growth caused by high unemployment rate and inequality, there is high demand for further exploration of mineral resources in the country. It is for this reason that the proponent would like to explore for uranium and lithium as world is increasingly looking to nuclear power to help meet the growing demand for energy. As the demand for nuclear power increases, so too does the need for uranium deposits. According to En Core Energy Uranium is a key source of energy for the world, providing 11% of global electricity production

in 2020. The number is expected to grow over the coming years, as nuclear power plants are being built in many countries around the world. These plants use uranium as fuel, which is why uranium deposits are so important. As the world moves towards reduction of the carbon footprint, Uranium provides large-scale low-carbon baseload electricity and is the world's second largest source of low-carbon electricity. The author would also like to make emphasis that in recent years there has been an increase in search of battery mineral exploration especially lithium, graphite and manganese. There is growing adoption of electric vehicles is driving a rapidly increasing demand for rechargeable batteries and their input commodities – including lithium, cobalt, graphite, manganese (Mining Review Africa Magazine).

With regards to lithium Namibia is under-explored for lithium and associated pegmatite mineralization, with only existing mines that have Li deposit which are Lepidico's Karibib Project and Andrada Mining formerly known as AfriTin Mining's Uis Tin Mine (which also contains lithium and tantalum). It is for this reason that the proponent would like to explore for Li as world predicts an increase in global electric car stock expansion to almost 350 million vehicles by 2030 **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Figure 1-2: graph indicating the supply & demand for Li in the world from the year 2014-2040 (Source: Bloomberg NEF, Wood Mackenzie, Broker research, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence)

In addition, according to Nambinga and Mubita (2021), Namibia mining has been the cornerstone of the economy for remote ages in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others. Mining is an

important source of government fiscal receipt and source of foreign exchange (Walser, 2000). Total job creation in the sector has been volatile due to fluctuation in commodity prices and technological advancement. Therefore, this project hopes to bring about employment and development within the area in form of job creation opportunities, educational skills and infrastructure development especially in Uis and within the surrounding communities. Additionally, the proponent wishes to discover Li mineral in order to foster for the projected growing Li deficit in the world as the electric cars stock expands.

1.4 Scope of Work

This scoping study is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30) to determine the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed exploration project by doing a risk assessment. Secondary data from desktop work and fieldwork was relevant in compilation of environmental. The EIA report and EMP are the tools that enable stakeholders and relevant Ministries to make informed decisions regarding the exploration activities from an environmental perspective.

Upon the submission of the ECC to the MEFT: DEA, the first stage in the EIA process is to submit a scoping report. The contents of this report are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 3: A summary of the contents covered by the present report.

Description	Section of the Report
Introduction	Chapter 1
Legal Framework: The relevant legislation, policies and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
Description of The Project Activities: upon granting of ECC, overview of the different exploration methods will be undertaken.	Chapter 3

Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) by which the interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project;	Chapter 5
BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE: this chapters talks about the geological understanding of the project area and Understanding the impacts of the proposed activities and its effects to the environment and society	Chapter 6
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment, mitigation measures and recommendations	Chapter 7
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 8
References	Chapter 9

The next chapter will highlight the Administrative and Legal framework.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

It is crucial that the Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that are in line with the project, is considered during the EIA process. This chapters looks summarizes all the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that should be considered and applied for the proposed project. This review serves as an informative tool to the Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the decision makers at the MEFT: DEAF of the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be met so that the exploration activities could be conducted.

This scoping assessment was carried out based on the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2021 (GG No.

4878 GN No. 30). The EMA has put in place conditions for completing the required process in order to obtain an ECC for permission to conduct certain listed activities.

Apart from the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2021 (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), it is as much vital that the proponent ensures compliance with the regulations put in place by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 (Minerals Act) with regards to the exploration activities. This Act caters for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and provides for matters incidental thereto.

Table 4: presents the full list of all applicable legislation identified and conducted during the EIA process:

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	Necessitate that projects with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which must guide all EAs.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	to provide for matters incidental thereto.	Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. But based on Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution that deals with Principles of State Policy, the Namibian Constitution states, "the state shall enact legislation to ensure consistent planning to raise and maintain an acceptable standard of living for the country's people" and to improve public health.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is not yet gazetted; hence, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Interdict the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duly of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)).	The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	The act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aim to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferred 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.	The Proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to, and that the project does not disturb the roaming of domestic animals from the nearby farms
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act cater for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land	There are shrubs and trees within the proposed site to be explored. The proponent is therefore required to obtain a

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	permit from the Forestry office in Uis/Swakopmund, to remove protected species.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it	The relevant Regional Council are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment." The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development.	The Erongo Regional Council (Karibib Constituency) is the responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	Ministry of Labour (MOL) aim to ensure harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia-Exploration	Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.	The proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Section 48 off sets out the procedure for	The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Heritage sites or remains are defined in Part 1, Definitions 1, as "any remains of human habitation or occupation that are 50 or more years old found on or beneath the surface".	its operations. All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains, paintings etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be removed and/or relocated.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 Planned Exploration Techniques

The proposed activities will involve a comprehensive exploration campaign for industrial minerals and nuclear fuel deposits on EPL 7469. This will necessitate both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey, surface sampling, etc. On the other hand, invasive exploration methods involve more destructive methods of exploration such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will then be undertaken provided that the results from the non-invasive activities are positive.

The application of the proposed exploration activities will be divided into three phases. The first phase will shed light on the initial desktop exploration activities, tailed by phase two which will focus on the initial reconnaissance field-based exploration activities, and the final stage of exploration will be on detailed field-based activities.

Phase 1: Initial Desktop study and prospecting activities

This phase is solely on desktop studies and no invasive work will be conducted at this stage of the proposed exploration activities. This phase will last between one (1) to three (3) months.

The following is the description of the proposed initial desktop and prospecting activities to be implemented by the proponent as assessed in the EIA Report:

- Engagement with landowners (i.e. Traditional Authorities, Conservancies, farmers and communities) to access the license area,
- Literature study on the infrastructure in support of the project and socioeconomic environment
- Interpretation of satellite and topographic images to generate target area for field reconnaissance work,
- Purchase, process and interpretation of existing Government high aerial hyperspectral, resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data.

- ∉ Interpretation of all data and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance local 1:5000 field-based activities.

Phase 2: Initial Field-Based Activities

This phase will take up to twelve (12) months, and will give insight depth information, based on the results as to whether the minerals available within the area are economical viable or not, and whether to continue with phase three (3), which is the last phase of exploration or not. Different methods of exploration will be applied as revealed in the previous sub-section. However, most invasive methods like trenching, pitting, sampling and drilling will only be employed depending on the positivity of phase 2 outcomes.

Phase 2 will execute the following based on the assessment in the EIA Report:

- ∉ Detailed geological mapping focused at identifying the overlaying rock units within the license area, targets based on the results of the first phase of exploration analysis undertaken. The geological mapping is to be conducted at a scale of 1:5000.
- ∉ Geochemical sampling aipin pointing possible drill targets based on the analytical results of the collected samples. Sampling is to be conducted at a spacing of 100m*500m
- ∉ Laboratory analysis of all the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for further infill sampling.

Phase 3: Detailed Field-Based Activities

Before the start of phase three-exploration activities, the proponent with the help of contractors/workers may have to set up a temporary camp. The camp site will be within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions to ensure minimal damage to the environment. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprints during the exploration phase but may be expanded in events of economic mineral discovery, for mine testing and development.

In a case where economic and viable targets are located within the EPL area, the following detailed outline of the proposed local field-based exploration activities will be implemented as per the EIA report. This phase will last about two (2) to seven (7) years or mores till a definite resource is found.

- ∉ Access preparation and related logistics to support activities.
- ∉ Further geochemical sampling infills aimed at upholding the prospectively of the target/s mapped out during the initial field-based activities.
- ∉ Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and trenching/pitting (Subject to the positive outcomes of the previous points).

In order to further assess the economic viability of the target/s, it may require an extension of the scope and scale of the possible field work. Additionally, the type of drilling method (RAB, RC, or Diamond drilling) to be employed will be chosen based on the results of the detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Any drilling method opted for usually only requires truck-mounted rigs and one or two support vehicles to transport the drill rods and air compressor (NSW Mining, 2013).

3.2 Infrastructure and Services

During the site visit to the EPL area, no farms were discovered within the EPL boundaries. Apart from the exploration methods to be undertaken for the project, the indispensable infrastructure and services such as water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation are important components for the project and were considered during this EIA. Noteworthy, phases 1 and 2 will use very limited infrastructures and services, and this means only phase 3 will require most of these services daily. Prior to the commencement of phase 3, the temporary campsite for the contractors will be set up. The camp site will be within the EPL area and should adhere to the EMP provisions to ensure minimal damage to the environment. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprint during the exploration phase although it is expected to expand in the event that an economic mineral discovery is made.

3.2.1 Water

Water will be required during phase 2 and 3 for ground geophysical surveys, drilling and dust suppression. A few communal farms have been observed in surrounding areas. The main source of water is borehole water which is located a few kilometres away from these farms. The water is drawn via water pipes from the borehole to the nearby farms. If sufficient, with the agreement between the proponent and the farmers, water can be drawn from these

nearby communal farms water tanks, or deployed in from the Namwater water facility from the UIs municipality. Water will be sourced from existing boreholes on nearby farms and piped to the operating sites, subject to necessary agreements with landowners. Alternatively, water could be sourced from the Uis Municipality.

3.2.2 Power

The main power source is diesel-powered generators which will be used to power the project during the duration of the operation. The proponent will ensure that in addition to the diesel-powered generator other sources of power will be used to limit the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere and in turn mitigate the global warming.

On the other hand, various machinery and equipment required for drilling have their own power supplies and or generators attached. Fuel (diesel) will be stored in small mobile bowser where needed. The drill rigs will be refuelled either with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser. The world is transitioning to clean energy; therefore, this project will consider the use of solar energy to power the camp sites and activities. Diesel fuel will be used to power machinery onsite and to fuel vehicles. Additionally, considering the Dâures Green Hydrogen Pilot project undertaking, the project may benefit from the use of green hydrogen as a source of power in the near future.

3.2.3 Road Access

Due to the proximity of the EPL to the Brandberg mountain, there is various access roads that pass through the EPL area and quite a number of existing car tracks. Hence, the same roads can be used to have access to the EPL. Furthermore, although the area has sparse vegetation, if new access routes will be created across the area, they will cause additional impacts to the environment (I.e. dust, general disturbance to biodiversity, visual impacts, etc.). Instead of this approach, in order to minimise the clearing of vegetation and other potential impacts, existing tracks can be utilized.

3.2.4 Contractors' Accommodation

It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in Uis throughout the exploration activities. if a decent temporary campsite is to be erected for

the contractors and some employees, it will be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The camp site footprint will be limited at exploration level, but provision for extension will be made in case the project carries on with the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources. The camp will have temporary facilities erected and will consist of showers, ablution facilities, cooking area and waste dumpsite. The showers and ablution facilities will be constructed in such a way that there are separate facilities for women and for men. The presence of these facilities will ensure that the exploration site is clean and tide.

3.2.5 Transportation

For the first two phases of exploration, transportation will be limited to 4 by 4 pickups for the everyday exploration activities. For the last phase (phase 3) transportation will range from trucks and drilling machines, to 4 by 4 pickups. The trucks will be used to source the exploration activities and contractors with water if needed. To avoid major road damages, water trucking will be done once or twice a month. The 4 by 4 pickups will be used for everyday exploration activities, whereas the drilling machines will be stationed at the site being drilled and only moved when moving to the next drilling site.

3.2.6 Domestic and hazardous waste

The Domestic wastes are to be disposed of appropriately. This will be done by placing waste bins onsite that will be emptied on a regular basis. Since there is no any landfill within the EPL area, the alternative to transport the waste to Uis landfill will be considered, to the nearest communal farms landfill if there is any. The latter option will prevent an everyday drive from and to Uis for waste disposal, which can cause road damages.

On the other hand, hazardous waste generated is to be transported to and disposed off at an appropriate facility in the nearest town (Uis) equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.

3.2.7 Resources and Working Team

The quantity of the work being done within the exploration area defines the success of the resources being sought for. To ensure that the resources being explored is well defined,

various geological consultants, and contractors will be contracted during different exploration phases. Previously mentioned, various exploration methods will be executed and each method produces outcomes that determine the next exploration phase. Therefore, a geophysics expert will potentially be employed during exploration to conduct geophysical ground surveys. In addition, drilling will be employed by an appointed drilling contractor, and it is expected that they will have their own drilling crew. Furthermore, temporary employment will potentially be availed for a senior geologist, graduate Geologists (2 positions) and Technicians (4 positions) for the purpose of geological mapping and geochemical surveys. The number might increase as the project time line increases. The nearest populated town is Uis from which unskilled labour can be sourced. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in Uis throughout the exploration activities.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are defined as "different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity" (Environmental Management Act (2007) of Namibia and its regulations (2012)). In this chapter, different ways in which the project can be undertaken, as well as identify the alternatives that, in a practical way, can be employed while ensuring minimal damage to the environment are pointed out and discussed.

There are alternatives for the proposed exploration activities that are identified. The most common and most important alternatives considered are the no-go option, location, services infrastructure, and exploration drilling methods. These alternatives are discussed as follows.

4.1 No-Go Option

The "No-Go" alternative refers to the option of discontinuing with the project. With this option, any activities proposed for the EPL area will not take place, and hence none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. Moreover, if the exploration work is not done within the EPL, that implies that the potential mineral ores present will remain unidentified. With the No-Go option, the key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- ∉ Loss of in-depth geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.
- ∉ Loss of potential income to the local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees, and various tax structures.
- ∉ Loss of foreign direct investment;
- ∉ Loss of potential employment opportunity is curtailed; hence, there will be no local, regional and national economic contribution from the project.
- ∉ Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members would be not realized.

Considering the bulleted losses above, this alternative was not considered for the project. However, in the case where parts of the project site are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, one or severally sections of the site may be identified sensitive.

4.2 Alternative Project Location

The location of the EPL is identified by the potential economic deposits in an area due to the geological nature. Due to the site determination resulting from mineral ores to be explored, which is area specific and primarily determined by the site geology, no alternative location is considered viable. From the literature/ desktop studies, the area is defined as an area with potential economic mineral resources that this project is proposing to explore, in the country. It is for this reason that this location was chosen, and hence there is no other alternative area for this project.

Uis Settlement is well known for its tin mine, and several other minerals of economic potential deposits are known to exist in the surrounding of Uis area and are linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The Proponent intend to explore / prospect for the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology.

The area is state-owned and there is no farm within the EPL area, however, a few communal farms where encountered in the nearby areas. It is worth noting that some archaeological paintings are spotted on a few mountains within the area, and the archaeological report will focus on this.

Noteworthy, the location of the EPL is mainly identified by the potential mineral ores in an area; geology specific. Due to the site determination resulting from mineral ores to be explored, which is area specific and primarily determined by the site geology, no alternative location is considered viable.

4.3 Services Infrastructure

Given that EPL is approximately 20km from Andrada ML129, access to infrastructure electricity, communication and water supply will relatively well be accessible via Uis or as mentioned by the use of Renewable resources or from the nearby communal farms. There are identified services that may be required for the proposed exploration activities. Table 5 below presents the alternatives for the identified services.

Table 5: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Water	Obtaining water from the communal farms' sources within the EPL or from Uis. The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not generate depletion on the water level/availability of the sources that the local community uses.	Hauling water from the nearest NEWater pump station near the project or from Uis with permission from the municipality and local authority.
Power for equipment	Diesel power generators will be used to power the project.	Alternatively, the project will put up solar panels on site, to ensure that it does not entirely depend on the generator for power. The solar can be used for instance, cell phone charging and lighting.
Power for cooking and lighting for the campsite	For cooking purposes, Gas stoves will be used during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors will not use any firewood from the area which would increase deforestation. Lighting system for the campsite	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (for instance when the gas is unexpectedly fished). Gas lamps will be an alternative lighting source.

	will be via portable solar lamps that will be erected on site.	
Workers' accommodation	A temporary limited-sized campsite will be constructed within the boundary of the EPL. The campsite will be developed in the EPL area that is far from the close by farms to minimise noise pollution.	In cases where there is an absence of a suitable site for a camp, accommodation in the nearest town i.e. Uis will be an option. The workers will be accommodated at any facility with the necessary ablution and electricity infrastructure.
Waste Management		
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can damage the road and disseminate dust within the area.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill which is Uis is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Waste generated is to be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the	In cases of emergencies, organic chemicals will be used.

	nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.	

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objective

It is one of the EIA's objectives to ensure that public consultations are done from the very beginning of the EIA process and throughout the project's life cycle. Public engagement is therefore a ground that opens opportunities for all the I&AP to comment on and/or raise their concerns and apprehensions regarding the proposed project. All raised comments and concerns are considered as an important part of the assessment process as per the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations and must therefore be included in that final scoping report and used as one of the determinant factors in the ECC decision making.

Furthermore, to ensure that possible social risks of project activities are identified, it is important to share information about the project at an early stage with the I & AP and hold consultations to discuss such risks. Customarily, the public knows their community better than anyone else thus, their input adds value to the identification of all potential impacts and to what extent further investigations are needed. Also, public consultation aids the process of identifying possible ways of impacts monitoring and mitigations measures.

5.2 Approach

The process for the public participation is shepherd by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MET as per the regulation 21 of the EIA.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities, and other interested members of the public were identified. Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly via email and telephonically, while other parties who contacted the Consultant after project advertisement notices in the newspapers, were registered as I&APs upon their request.

I&APs are the people who are affected by the project development, directly and indirectly. These are considered interested in and/or affected by the proposed exploration activities. In addition, more I&APs were added to the stakeholders list as they registered for the project, in response to the invitations for public participation. The complete list of I&APs is provided in Appendix C.

Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details the process that should be undertaken during a given public consultations and this has been used in guiding the public consultation process. Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (Appendix H) and circulated with both pre-identified and registered I&APs between the 26th of October 2022 to 22nd of February 2023.

Advertisements were placed in the Republikein Newspaper in the Market Watch section on the 20th of October 2022 and 27th of October 2022, and in the New Era newspaper dated 19th and 26th October 2022. The aim was to notify the public about the project by briefly explaining the activities to be conducted and its locality. Additionally, radio announcements were also done via the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation on the 18 October 2022 (Appendix C).

A site notice was fixed at Brandberg Multisave Super Market and at the Regional Councils offices (see Appendix C).

5.3 Public consultation

Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following means. Below is subsequence of events that followed and in this order:

a) The first public consultation meeting was scheduled for the 4th of November 2022 as per the Newspaper advertisements.
b) It was then postponed due to the Paramount Gaob of the ≠Nukhoen/Damara which was hosting the annual Gaob Festival in Okombahe from the 4th to the 6th of November 2022.
c) After consultation with the affected parties a second meeting was than scheduled for 17th of December 2022. Although the consultants undertook a trip to Uis, the meeting ended up not taking place as the I&AP parties requested to meet the proponent. The proponent was on maternity and thus could not attend the meeting. Which than resulted to no public consultation not taking place Figure 4.

d) A meeting was held with the on the 10th of June 2023 with the Dâures Daman Traditional Authority and the proponent.

e) Whereas an official public consultation was held on 17th June 2023 at the constituency offices in Uis Figure 3.

During the meeting, the environmental practitioner discussed the main reason for the environmental impact assessment, and why it is being done in the area. The exploration activities that are likely to happen in the area provided the Environmental Clearance Certificate is granted have been discussed, including the impacts, they will have on the area. The scoping report was made available to all I&APs for public review from 18th of July 2023 until 25th July 2023.

Figure 3: Meeting with the Tsiseb Conservancy in Uis.

Figure 4:meeting with the Traditional Authority.

The conservancy stressed on the negative effect that the exploration may have on the land. The meeting minutes and the attendance registers are attached in Appendix C. There are also no further comments received on the draft report.

The main concerns expressed by the I&AP during the consultation meeting are summarised below:

a) How will their farmers be accommodated and well alerted before hand
b) Pollution from the exploration companies
c) Employment should be provided to the community members
d) The members had concerns about their small scale miners and how they will be affected
e) The members of the committee asked that they be given sometime so that they may be able to talk to the affected farm owners within the area so that there can be some sort of agreement and arrangement.

The environmental baseline (features) of the project area and the surrounding areas are presented and discussed in the following chapter.

6 BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

6.1 Geology

6.1.1 Regional geology

Regionally the EPL7469 area falls in the Southern Kaoko Zone (SKZ) and a part of the northern Central Zone of the Damara belt (Miller, 2008). It lies between two NE trending crustal structures, the Khorixas Gasenairob Thrust (KGT) on the north and the Autseib Fault on the south. The EPL area occurs right on the junction of the Pan- African Kaoko and central Damara Belt (Passchier et. al, 2002). On a regional level, the zone is dominated by the Neoproterozoic Zerrissene Group turbidite system (Amis River Formation schists), Damaran granites, pegmatite and late Cretaceous units (Brandberg Complex, Karoo sedimentary units and dikes). The intrusion of the Damara is mostly on the western end of the northern Central Zone and form a boundary between the NZ and the SKZ further west. However, the aeromagnetic data demonstrates that the NZ is rather ending abruptly against the granite, taper gradually to the SW.

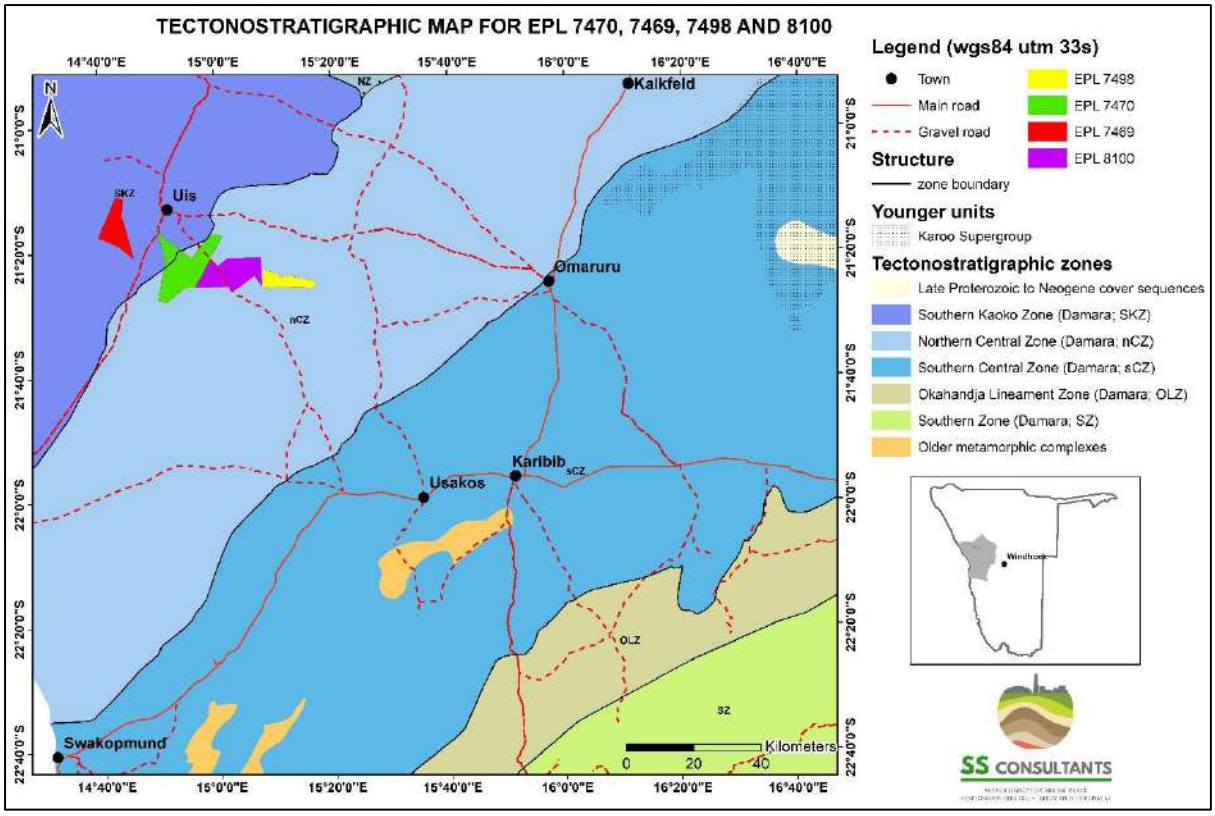

Figure 6-1: Map showing the major tectonostratigraphic zones of the area covered by EPL-7469, this license falls within the Sourthen Kaoko Zone (SKZ) and part of Northern Central Zone (nCZ) of the Damaran Orogen.

6.1.2 Local geology surrounding EPL 7469

Throughout the EPL, the geology is dominated by the late tectonic grey granite that covers more than 90% of the area and intrudes into the Amis Formation (Damara Super Group) meta-sedimentary rocks that cover a minor part (about 3%) on the south-eastern part of the EPL (Figure 2-4). The northern and central western parts are largely underlain by quaternary sediments consisting of sand, gravel, scree and calcrete. The Amis Formation consists of a tubidite succession of interbeded metagreywacke, schist and minor marble (Miller, 1983), plus minor hemipelagic deposits (Swart, 1992; Diehl, 1986, 1990). Post-tectonic biotite is present in the siliciclastic rocks due to greenschist facies metamorphism and the marble units are largely recrystallized. These meta-sedimentary rocks are intruded by post-tectonic granites of the Salem Suite and by mineralised rare metal pegmatites (Diehl, 1986, 1990).

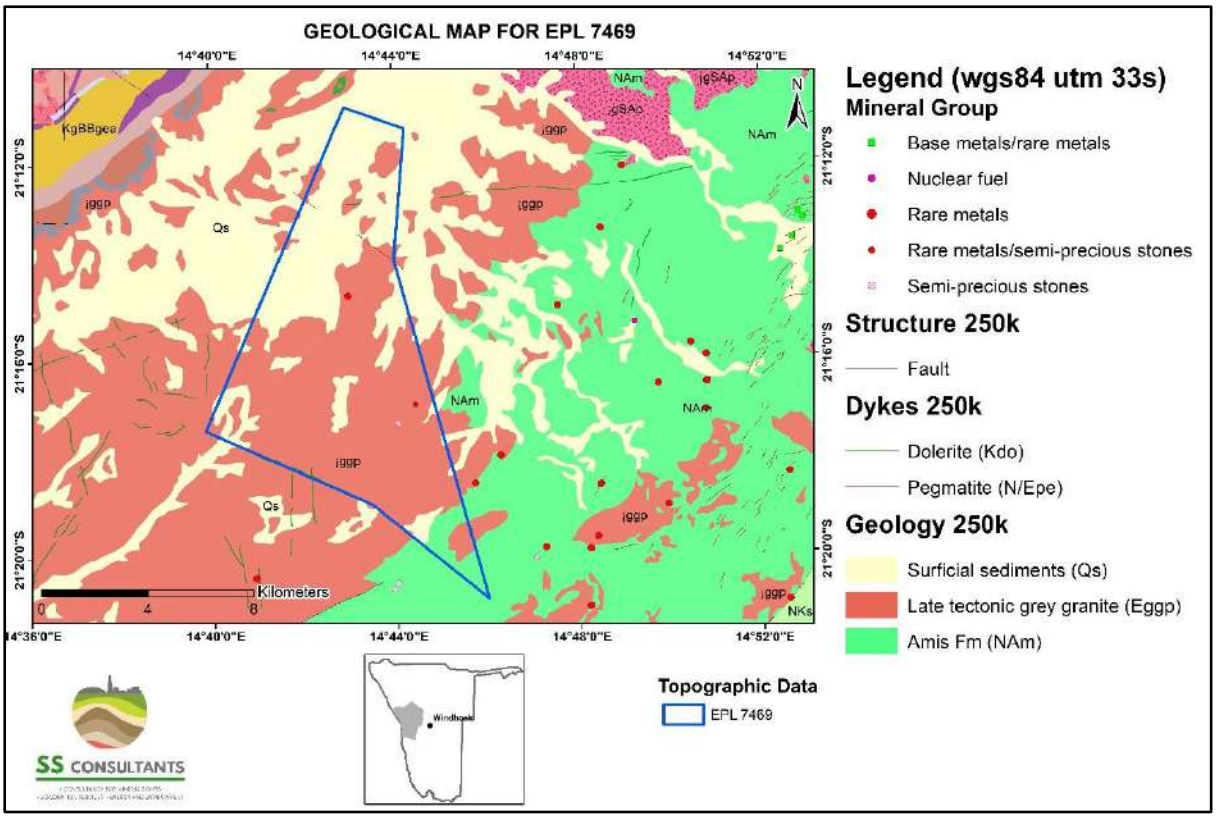

Figure 6-2: Map showing local geology, mineral occurrences, and structures underlying EPL 7469 (Data source: GSN).

6.2 Landscape and Topography

In the Erongo Region the land rises steadily from sea level to about 1000 meters across the breadth of the Namib. The Erongo Region also hosts Namibia's highest mountain, Brandberg (2,579 m), lies in the far northern part (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2012). Furthermore, although mountainous, the EPL area is occasionally covered by dune sand. On the other hand, the western part of the EPL is bounded by the Swakop river.

Figure 6-3: Images showing EPL 7469 Landscape and Topography. The images were taken during the site visit.

6.2.1 Climate

The license area is situated in the central western region of Namibia, where the climate is semi-arid and sporadic thunderstorms occur between November and April. The annual rainfall is relatively low, ranging from 200-250mm per year *(Table 6Table 6: Local climate ((Mandelson et al., 2003)). Average temperatures throughout the year hover around 19-20°C, leading to significant evaporation rates of approximately 3200-3400mm annually (Table 6*). The area is drained by the Omaruru and Khan Rivers, which flow seasonally alongside their tributaries. Topographically, the land is mostly flat with gentle undulations, while the nearby Erongo and Brandberg mountains flank the southeast and northwest respectively. Within the license area, the vegetation consists of short grasses and Savannah bushes.

Table 6: Local climate ((Mandelson et al., 2003)

Average annual rainfall (mm/a) 200 – 250
Variation in annual rainfall (%) 50 – 60
Average rate of evaporation (mm/a) 3200 to 3400
Water deficit (mm/a) 2100 – 2300
Average hours of sunshine per day >10
Average annual temperature (℃) 19 – 20

6.2.2 Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater

The area being very dry there are no observed surface water around the area except the ephemeral Uis river which is a tributary to the Ugab river, that passes through the settlement. Also, there is no aquifer recorded around the area. The settlement gets its water from the Nei-Neis aquifer located in the Omaruru River. Recently, The Namib Times Newspaper has of January 24,2023 has reported the current water crisis situation in Uis. The Newspaper indicated that due to the ongoing drought most boreholes from which the settlement draws water have run dry, while the infrastructure distributing the water to the settlement is also ramshackled but being repaired. However, the Newspaper further indicated that even if it rains in the catchment area and the river catches enough water, the water situation will not be alleviated immediately.

The area currently gets its water from the near and far towns around the country; more than 50 000 litres of potable drinking water, was delivered in Uis from Henties Bay, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Windhoek and even Gobabis. It has been reported that the settlement has been without any water for 13 consecative days.

6.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Based on the research on The flora of the Brandberg, Namibia, the occurrence of granite in the area is very crucial for the existence of certain vegetation in the area (P. Craven1 & D.Craven, 2000). (Miller, 2008) has also noted that many of the perennial species are restricted to one or other geological formations for the rocks that are found in the area. Large areas of the Brandberg are covered by rock plates, which do not retain water. These plates play a crucial role when discussing vegetation in the area. This is because the run-off from these plates and the microclimate these effects, contributes to an increase or decrease in vegetation. Within the EPL 7469, a few trees were recorded during the site visit. These the Adenolobus gariepensis, cryptocarpus pyriformis, Ziziphus lotus, Aloe namibensis, and the Camel thorn tree.

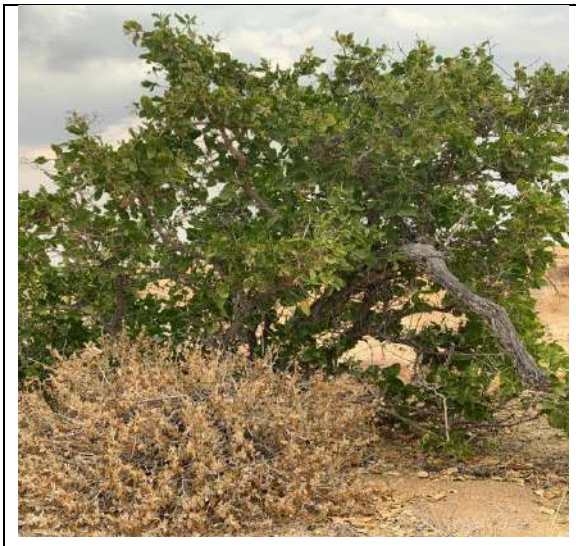

Figure 6-4: Image showing a Adenolobus gariepensis tree

Figure 6-5: cryptocarpus pyriformis

Figure 6-6: Ziziphus lotus

Figure 6-7: Aloe namibensis

6.2.4 Archaeological and Heritage Resources

Due to the regional and local location of the project and the destructive tendency of the exploration activities, which may include earth moving/ land alteration operations, it is a pre-requisite to conduct an Archaeological and/ or Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA). This is as per the National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004 and the Environmental Management Act No. 7

of 2007. It is for the above reason that OTAH and ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants **(JV)** was appointed to provide an archaeological/heritage assessment for EPL 7469.

The main assignment of the archaeological survey and assessment was to identify and capture all sensitive archaeological sites within the limits of EPL 7469 that could be negatively affected by the exploration activities of the proposed project. The assessment also intended to establish heritage significance of possible resources and assess their vulnerability. It also aims to estimates the extent of the possible impacts and establish mitigation measures.

The AIA has, therefore, been conducted the EPL 7469 to fulfil the following objectives:

To identify, capture and document cultural/ archaeological materials and sites within and around the project area.

Assess the nature and magnitude of risks and impacts the exploration project will have on heritage resources.

To suggest possible conservation strategies for the cultural heritage resources, present in the EPL area which can be destroyed in the course of the project activities.

The AIA has been submitted to the Heritage counsel, and the counsel has issued the proponent with a consent letter. See appendix K.

The proposed exploration activities will be undertaken in an environment with specific conditions. For any activity taking place within a certain area, the environment is always affected in one way or another. For this reason, it is crucial to ensure that prior to the project commencement, there is a thorough understanding of the pre-project conditions. Additionally, it is equally vital to ensure that a baseline understanding of the area is formed and to make effective decisions on certain issues that may come up through or after the project's operations. The next subchapters present the environmental and social baseline for the project area.

6.3 Social Baseline

6.3.1 Social Environment

The closest settlement to the EPL area, which is Uis has a low population and only has two schools (one primary and a secondary school). The settlement has one private doctor facility as well as a public health clinic. Most people within the town are mine workers, with a few civil servants. There are also a few farmers in the surrounding of the EPL area who depend on their communal land for food and wages.

From the project's side, the social impact is minimal. It can, however, shed to light that the social impacts are likely to be positive once the economic mineral resources are discovered within the area. These include job creation and Uis' economic development, to mention a few. Although there might issues associated with current land uses such as heritage, conservation, communal farming and tourism activities being undertaken within the area, it is important for the community understand that the proposed project will have very minimal negative impact to the aforementioned activities.

6.3.2 Social Demographics

Based on the census done by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics in 2020, the total population of Uis is 3600. Located in former Damaraland, Uis was establishes in 1958 by artisanal miners who settled there to exploit tin deposits within the area. The settlement is located close to Brandberg, which is the highest mountain in Namibia.

6.3.3 Economy

Economically, Uis is generally known for its mining and tourism activities, and majority of the settlement residents are mine workers. The area is also recognised due to the presence of various rare earth and industrial mineral Wages and salaries are the main source of income in Erongo region and this is true for Uis. While other income sources include farming,and business it should be noted that most of the resident of Uis are mine workers. For the farmers in the vicinity of the EPL, farming is their main source of income. Aforementioned, Uis is at the foot of the Brandberg which is a home to a world famous The White Lady rock printing that is believed to be over 20 000 years old and attracts a lot of tourism.

Extrapolating from the national unemployment statistics, the constituency has an unemployment rate of 33.40% and youth unemployment rate of 46.10% (Namibia Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

6.3.4 Land Use

The main land use in the central and coastal area of which Uis is part of are light industry, farming, fishing, mining and tourism (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011). Although there is mining and quit a number of exploration activities happening in the area, it must be known that the areas around Uis is mostly used for communal farming and the farmers depend on their vegetables and livestock for survival. A portion of land around the area (e.i brandberg and white lady) is reserved for tourism.

7 IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

7.1 Impact Assessment

This section aims to assess and identify the impacts of the project on the environment, that are likely to be permanent. This is done by listing and addressing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts. It is the assessment and the identification of these impacts that make it possible to draw up the possible mitigation measures to diminish the immensity of the impacts that would be expected from the numerous activities that comprise the proposed mineral exploration on EPL 7469.

Apart from the environmental impacts, the proposed activities are usually associated with further potential positive and/or negative impacts. The focal point for the environmental assessment is mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to make certain that these impacts are properly addressed with competent mitigation measures in place. This will ensure that the impacts' significance is brought under control, while enhancing the positive impacts during exploration. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the exploration activities are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

- ∉ Employment opportunities for the locals (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment)
- ∉ Discovery of potential mineable mineral resource
- ∉ Local, and regional Socio-economic development through mining activities
- ∉ Open up other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits.
- ∉ Improve local content

Negative impacts:

- ∉ Disturbance to the grazing area
- ∉ Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss.
- ∉ Generation of Dust
- ∉ Water Resources Use
- ∉ Soil & Possible Water Resources Pollution
- ∉ Waste Generation
- ∉ Occupational Health & Safety risks
- ∉ Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- ∉ Noise Polution
- ∉ Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- ∉ Impacts on local Roads
- ∉ Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- ∉ Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values
- ∉ Impacts associated with the closure and decommissioning of small-scale mining works

The identified and evaluated impacts were appraised qualitatively, in terms of their chances of occurrence, scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale). Certain biophysical and social features will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities. As presented in Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, Table 10, and Table 11. The risk magnitude rate with numerical values has been used to facilitate a scientific approach. This approach determines the environmental impact significance. The methodology ensures consistency and that potential impacts are addressed in a rational manner, allowing a wide range of impacts to be compared.

When the significance of magnitude of the identified impacts is known, it is presumed that the risks associated with the impacts can be easily predicted. Each potential impact will be subjected to the following process:

a) Provision of a concise explanation of the impact.
b) Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact and
c) Description of prescribed mitigation measures.

The mitigation measures assigned to each potential impact identified, if effectively executed and monitored, contribute to the project's attainment of environmental and social sustainable operational conditions.

The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

7.1.1 Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. Table 7 shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 7: Extent or spatial impact rating

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**
Impact is located within the site boundary: Site only	Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	Impact extend National or over international boundaries

7.1.2 Duration

Duration is defined as the time frame over which the impact is anticipated to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. Table 8 shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 8: Duration impact rating

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	Impact can be reversed within a short period/fast, short term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years)	Long-term Impact	Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

7.1.3 Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the significance or magnitude to which the impact calibrates the functioning of an element of the environment. The significance of the adjustment can either be positive or negative. Noting this, the positivity or negativity of the adjustment significance

was therefore also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. Table 9 shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 9: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)
Qualitative	Very high chances of deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, decaying of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.

7.1.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability indicates the chances of the impacts occurring. This determination is determined by the evaluation of the previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. See Table 10 for impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 10: Probability of occurrence impact rating

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	A possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, and continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

7.1.5 Significance

The severity of the Impact the project will have to the environment is determined and measured by a combination of the above impact attributes. The significance of the impact "without mitigation" is the core determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation needed to avoid or minimise the impact. As stated in the introduction to this chapter, for this assessment, the significance of the impact without commanded mitigation actions was measured.

Once the above factors (Table 6, Table 7 Table 8 and Table 10) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the ***scale of magnitude*** formula:

Significanc e (SP) = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (Table 10).

Table 11: Significance rating scale

SIGNIFICANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE POINTS	COLOUR CODE
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	<30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	>-30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	>-60	H

Mitigation measures are applied for the identified impacts, with the aim of minimising the impact to a low significance rating, given that the impact with a medium significance rating can be effectively controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. Monitoring the execution of the mitigation measures throughout the project's life time is recommended to confirm the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control in order to maintain a low or medium significance rating.

The impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities is displayed in following subchapters

7.2 Pre-operational Phase Impact Assessment

The beginning of phase two (2) of the exploration activities, which is the pre-operational phase, the impact assessment focuses on the impacts identified in the process of the preparation of the exploration activities' site. The potential impacts during this phase include biodiversity impacts.

7.2.1 Impact Assessment of Biodiversity Loss

The area has very sparse vegetation, but this does not despite the fact that a few areas of the site may need to be cleared in preparation for the proposed exploration activities. It is for this reason that the project will have, to a certain extent, an impact on the existing biodiversity in the area. Moreover, the construction of roads and tracks to access specific

areas of the EPL may have an additional impact on the area's biodiversity. To ensure minimal damage to the environment, it is important that the removal of vegetation for site preparation is done with care. The anticipated impact on biodiversity at the project site is not expected to be of such high degree and/or significance that it will have irreversible effects on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia as a whole. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 11.

Table 12: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on biodiversity loss

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M – 2	M - 2	M – 6	M – 3	M – 30
Post-mitigation	L – 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M/L – 2	L – 16

7.2.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations to biodiversity loss

By all means, vegetation must only be cleared when absolutely necessary, and the number of protected, endemic, and near-endemic species removed should be documented.

- Trees with trunk diameters of 150 mm or greater should be surveyed, marked with paint (that is easily visible), and protected.
- Trees and plants protected by the Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 may not be removed unless accompanied by a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry.

7.2.1.2 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

Aforementioned, a few archaeological and heritage resources have been discovered in the area and included in the archaeological assessment. The preparation of the site for the proposed exploration activities may involve clearing certain areas on site. This may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources. The construction of roads to access certain areas on the EPL may also expand the impact on these resources. Should any of the archaeological and heritage be encountered during the exploration

activities mitigation measures need to be executed to make sure that these resources are not endangered. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 12.

Table 13: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M - 2	M – 6	H - 5	M - 50
Post-mitigation	L – 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 16

7.2.1.3 Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

- An archaeological expert has been appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological survey once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically assisted exploration, and prior to the commencement of any such activities.
- All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be observed during activities on site.
- The project should adopt an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure (Appendix K) to cater for unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains in the course of exploration.
- The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should advise and give a consent with regards to the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential resource.

7.3 Operational Phase Impact Assessment

The potential impacts associated with the operational phase of the exploration activities have been identified and assessed in this subchapter. The main impacts identified are impacts on

wildlife, soil and groundwater, waste, social, archaeological resources and health and safety. Temporary potential impacts identified include dust and noise impacts.

7.3.1 Impact Assessment of Wildlife

Although there is no wildlife spotted within the EPL area during the filed assessment, some wildlife foot prints have been noticed in the area. The impact on the wildlife may occur beyond the EPL boundary by the wildlife roaming in that area, as they would not be able to roam freely due to the exploration activities taking place. This is expected to occur for the duration of the exploration activities and could potentially be prolonged should the project proceed to mining (this will however be considered once a full EIA is commenced for the possible mining activities). The foreseen impact at the project site, is however not expected to be of such magnitude and/ or significance that it will have irreversible impacts on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia at large. This is because most of the wild animals within the area are likely to roam at night, when there are no any exploration activities happening. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 13.

Table 14: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on wildlife

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M – 3	M - 3	M – 6	M - 3	M – 36
Post-mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M- 2	L/M- 4	L/M - 2	L – 16

7.3.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations to wildlife impacts

- Working hours should be restricted to during the day. This will enable the wildlife to roam freely at night.
- No snaring, hunting, or capturing of wildlife shall be permitted.
- There should be a no-theft policy in place for the duration of the exploration activities to be strictly adhered to by exploration workers.

7.3.2 Impact Assessment of Soil, Surface, and Groundwater

Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil, surface, and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 14.

Table 15: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil, surface and groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H – 4	M/H – 4	M/H – 8	M – 3	M – 48
Post-mitigation	M – 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L – 22

7.3.2.1 Mitigations and recommendations to soil, surface and groundwater impacts

- Employees must be equipped with effective training on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be established to manage soil contamination.
- Training in spill management should be offered to the employees.
- All contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons) which might potentially be carried in run-off should be contained on-site in the appropriate manner (e.g. temporary storage in designated containers, installation of oil-water separators etc.) and disposed of as hazardous waste, so that they do not contaminate soil or groundwater.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.

- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.

7.3.3 Impact Assessment of Erosion

Exploration activities may result in erosion from the removal of vegetation which could impact water run-off and loss of topsoil. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and thereafter of a "low" significance when the mitigation measures are employed. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on erosion

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H – 8	M – 3	M – 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M – 2	L – 22

7.3.3.1 Mitigations and recommendations to erosion

- Where possible, the unnecessary destruction of habitat (e.g. large trees or bushes) and/or degradation of the environment, including the sensitive drainage lines and other vegetated areas must be avoided.
- Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in situ when vegetation is removed.
- Avoid drainage lines when planning for access routes/tracks.

7.3.4 Impact Assessment of Waste

Unsuitable disposal of waste materials at the site may lead to pollution of the site and resultant environmental degradation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "low" in

significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on waste

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M/L – 4	M – 3	L – 24
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	L- 2	M/L – 2	L – 12

7.3.4.1 Mitigations and recommendations to waste

- Waste generated on site is to be collected and disposed of daily at the nearest licensed landfill.
- Separate waste bins for domestic and hazardous waste should be placed on site.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.

7.3.5 Impact Assessment of Health and Safety

Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to people operating on the site. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on health and safety

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M – 6	M/H - 4	M – 40

Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M - 3	L – 18

7.3.5.1 Mitigations and recommendations to Health and Safety

- Exploration workers should be provided with awareness training about the risks associated with hydrocarbon handling and storage.
- During the works conducted, workers should be properly equipped with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, safety glasses etc.
- Regular health and safety training should be carried out to help workers understand of the risks and the need to be vigilant.
- Safety meetings should take place every morning before work starts to remind the employees of the safest way of carrying out their duties.

7.3.6 Impact Assessment of Dust

Dust generation may occur during exploration activities. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on dust generation

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H – 8	M - 3	M – 36
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	M/L - 2	L – 16

7.3.6.1 Mitigations and recommendations to dust generation

- Dust abatement techniques should be implemented e.g. Spraying of water as needed. However, caution should be taken during times of low water availability then waterless dust suppression means should be considered.
- Exploration workers should be given and wear dust masks during exploration works if needed.

7.3.7 Impact Assessment of Noise

Exploration equipment and machinery may produce high levels of noise during operations. Similarly, the use of aircraft for remote sensing techniques during exploration over large areas may disrupt animals and human activity due to excessive noise. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on noise

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H - 8	M - 3	M – 36
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M - 2	L – 16

7.3.7.1 Mitigations and recommendations to noise

- Exploration activities should not take place between dusk and dawn unless otherwise arranged with neighbouring farms in proximity.
- Avoid flying aircraft directly over human settlements.
- Consult with the relevant stakeholders about the best suited time to fly prior to commencing with the flights.
- Noise levels should adhere to the South African National Standards (SANS) regulations 10103.

7.3.8 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

The proposed exploration activities can impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources. The EPL lies in an area of inferred archaeological sensitivity, with a high likelihood that it will contain archaeological sites. Should these be encountered during the exploration activities mitigation measures need to be in place to ensure that these resources are not impaired. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	H – 5	M – 50
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M – 2	L – 16

7.3.8.1 Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

- An archaeological expert must be appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological assessment and surveying once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically-assisted exploration, and prior to the commencement of any such activities. And continuous monitoring and auditing must be done by the expert throughout the project's lifetime.
- All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be discovered during activities on site.
- The project should adopt an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure (Appendix K) to cater for unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains in the course of exploration.

- The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should advise and give a consent with regards to the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential resource.

7.3.9 Impact Assessment of Social Environment

The proposed exploration development may create employment opportunities for community within proximity of the exploration site. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the farmers and the proponent. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on social environment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L – 1	L/M - 2	L - 2	M - 3	L – 15
Post-mitigation	L – 2	M- 3	M- 6	M/H - 4	M – 44

7.3.9.1 Mitigations and recommendations to the social environment

- Should any job opportunities result, the direct affected communities should benefit and be employed.

7.4 Decommissioning Phase

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned, the key potential impacts are groundwater pollution and the retrenchment of people employed by the activities.

7.4.1 Impact on Groundwater

Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the exploration area be rehabilitated, groundwater pollution may occur if contaminated soils are utilized during rehabilitation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 22.

Table 22: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H – 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M – 3	M – 48
Post-mitigation	M – 3	L/ML- 2	M- 6	M/L – 2	L – 22

7.4.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations on groundwater impacts

- Rehabilitation of the site to acceptable standards should be commenced once exploration works cease.
- Landowners should be consulted to indicate acceptance of the rehabilitation.

7.4.2 Impact on Employment

At the decommissioning of the exploration activities, those who are employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 23.

Table 23: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on employment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/HL/M – 4	M/H - 4	M/H – 8	M - 3	M – 48
Post-mitigation	L/M – 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L – 22

7.4.2.1 Mitigations and recommendations on loss of employment

- The Proponent should inform the employees, of the possibility of ending the exploration activities, and the expected date well in advance.

- The Proponent should make it known to the employees of the possibilities for work in other related sectors if possible.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

The EIA process for the EPL 7469 entailed a detailed evaluation of the environmental impacts of the planned exploration project and identified alternatives, compared to the baseline conditions. This included qualitative descriptions such as measuring high, medium, and low impacts. The assessment of the impacts of the planned activities on the environment, including impacts on biodiversity, air, water, vegetation, and ecology has been included in this EIA scoping report. This includes all impacts related to the pre-operational, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed project activities have been identified and assessed. Once the detailed assessment of the impacts was complete, and all the impacts are identified and evaluated, mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts were identified as follow:

- Impacts on biodiversity loss: There will be loss of vegetation during the site preparation for the proposed activity. However, the impact can be adequately addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on wildlife: The site is located within an area that is possibly a home to wild animals. The project activities may thus disturb their roaming patterns. The impact can be adequately addressed by the series of management plans given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on soil, surface, and groundwater (during operational and decommissioning phase: If hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site are not sufficiently handled, stored, and disposed, this may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the excavated areas be rehabilitated, groundwater may be polluted if contaminated soils are used. The impact can be adequately addressed by the management plans given under report and the management actions given in the EMP.

- Impacts of erosion: Exploration activities may result in erosion from the removal of vegetation which could have an impact on water run-off and loss of topsoil. The impact can be efficiently addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on waste (during field operational phase): Improper disposal of waste materials at the site may lead to pollution of the site and resultant environmental degradation. The impact can be efficiently addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on health and safety: Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to people operating on the site resulting from conducting work in an unsafe way. The impact can be adequately resolved by the mitigation measures given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on dust and noise: Exploration activities may create dust and generate noise around the site area. The impact can be sufficiently addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on archaeological and heritage resources: The proposed exploration activities may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources. Should these be encountered during the exploration activities mitigation measures need to be in place to ensure that these resources are not harmed. The impact can be efficiently resolved by the mitigation measures given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impact on social environment: The proposed activity may create employment for the local people. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the farmers and the proponent. Once the exploration activities are decommissioned those employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The impact can be adequately addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.

8.2 Recommendation

Based on the information provided in this report, SS Consultants believes that the identified risks and impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities can be reduced to

bearable levels and ensure nominal harm to the environment, should the measures recommended in the EMP be implemented and monitored effectively.

It is therefore recommended that the project receives an ECC, on the following conditions:

- That the EMP be effectively implemented and monitored
- The proponent must engage with the local and traditional authorities prior to the commencement of the exploration activities.
- That once a target area has been identified all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT FOR:

THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL NO.7469

UIS, ERONGO REGION – NAMIBIA

COMPILED BY

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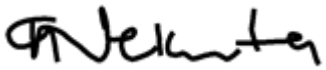
Signature:	 ……

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Project Background

The proponent was issued with a notice to grant EPL 7469 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, with the aim of undertaking mineral exploration activities for the mineral groups of industrial minerals and nuclear fuel minerals. However, the granting of the EPL is subjected to the proponent being awarded an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). According to the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 (Minerals Act), Section 67(1)(a) denounce that an EPL is for the purpose of conducting of mineral resource exploration. The mineral groups consist of various elements that fall under each group and it has been listed in the Minerals Act Schedule 1.

It should be noted that the proponent need to do an EIA and EMP for impacts identification and mitigation is because all proposed works are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations.

The EPL is located in the North western part of Namibia, about 20 km Northwest of Uis settlement, in the Daures District of Erongo Region, and covers 8387.8111 hectares of land. The locality of the EPL is depicted in the map Figure 1.

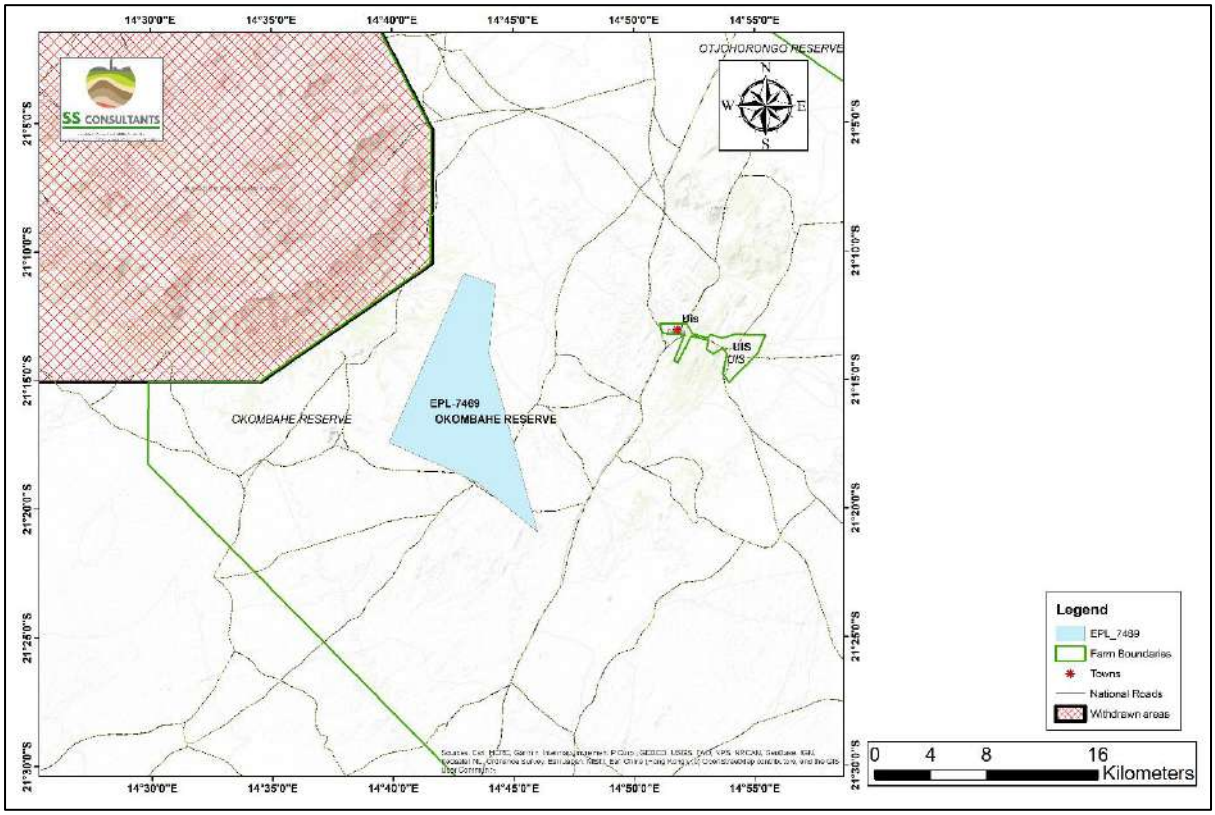

Figure 1: Locality Map for EPL 7469.

1.2. Purpose of the EMP

The Environmental Management plan is a tool used to guide the implementation of the proposed project in this case to conduct exploration of industrial and nuclear fuel minerals. This will be based on the mitigation hierarchy put into place to avoid/ minimize the impacts the project has on the environment. As mentioned in the previous sub-section, prior to commencement of the exploration activities, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is required based on an approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This is based on regulation 8 of the Environmental Management Act's (EMA) (7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012). It is mandatory that a draft of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is included as part of the scoping Environmental Assessment (EA) process. An 'Environmental Management Plan' is defined as:

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT EPL 7469

"*…a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects on the environment are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored*."

Based on the risks and impacts identified in the EIA, the EMP connects together these impacts and the needed environmental management on the ground during project implementation and operation. In addition, EMP is a legally binding document and a person who contravenes the provisions of this EMP may face imprisonment and/or a fine. Given the complexity in identifying the risks and impacts the project may cause to the environment during the EIA process, it is required that the proponent adopts a practical of continues EMP management, in which the implementation of the mitigations is responsive to any change that may occur and the result of monitoring throughout the project's life cycle.

The focal point of the EMP document is therefore to give continues guidance on the environmental management throughout the life- span of the proposed project, pre-operation (planning and design), operation and decommissioning.

The overall objectives of the EMP:

- To licentiate measures that will mitigate the adverse impacts of the proposed project
- To Ensure that regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines are complied
- To develop measures to boost the value of environmental components where possible.
- To formulate measures to protect environmental resources (biodiversity, ecosystem, natural resources and social aspects) as well enhance the value of environmental components where possible.
- Responding to unforeseen events and providing feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.

The EMP report addressed the following phases:

- **Planning and design (Pre-operation)** – Before the exploration activities commence, preliminary legislative and administrative arrangement have to be carried out. This is done with the reason of preparing for the proposed exploration activities.
- **Operation** - the period during which the exploration activities will be operational.
- **Decommissioning** – This phase comes to effect when the proposed development's lifetime ends.

1.3. Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

The proponent has appointed SS Consultants as an independent environmental consultant to conduct the required Environmental Assessment (EA) and an EMP for the proposed development. The EMP will be submitted together with the scoping EA report as supporting documents to the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). This EMP report will come into handy for the Contractors, as well as the Proponent in directing them during the proposed exploration operations. In ensuring that impacts on the environment shall be avoided where possible or limited altogether.

1.4. Legal Requirements

In order for the EMP to be considered, it must meet the requirements of Section 8 (j) of the EIA Regulations. The EMP must address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity on the environment throughout the project life cycle. In addition, the EMP has to include a system for assessment of the effective monitoring and management arrangements after implementation. It is a proponent's responsibility to ensure that the proposed activity as well as the EIA process comply with the principles of EMA and must ensure that any contractors appointed by them also conform to such principles.

1.5. Assumptions and Limitations

This EMP has been formulated with the acknowledgement of the following assumptions and limitations:

- This EMP has been drafted based on the scoping-level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted for the proposed development of EPL 7469 inclusive of a Archaeological And Cultural Impact Assessment Report**.**
- The mitigation measures recommended in this EMP document are based on the risks/impacts in the scoping report which were identified based on the provided project description and site investigation. It is important to note that the EMP is adjustable throughout the project development, and can be amended if the scope of the project changes. This means that for any change in the scope of the project, the impacts will be reassessed and the mitigation measures will be formulated correspondingly.

1.6. Report Structure

The EMP points out the mitigation and management executions that must be implemented and monitored for the proposed exploration activities on EPL 7469. The EMP addresses the following phases:

- **Pre–Operational (Planning and design) phase** - Before the exploration activities commence, preliminary legislative and administrative arrangement have to be carried out. This is done with the reason of preparing for the proposed exploration activities;
- **Operation phase** - the period of which exploration activities will be in operation and conducted by the proponent and/or their contractors; and
- **Decommissioning phase**: This phase is implemented when the proposed development's lifetime ends.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Throughout the project's design, development, operation, and decommissioning (if considered), it is entirely the proponent's responsibility to ensure that the EMP is effectively implemented at any time, as they deem necessary, and that the mitigations are monitored. The delegated responsibility for the effective impel mentation of this EMP will rest on the following key individuals, which may be fulfilled by the same person:

- ∉ Proponent's Representative
- ∉ Environmental Control Officer

2.1. Proponent's Representative

If the Proponent does not personally manage all aspects of the planning and design, operation and decommissioning activities throughout the above mentioned phases referred to in this EMP, then they should assign this responsibility to a suitably qualified individual referred to in this plan as the Proponent's Representative (PR). The Proponent may decide to assign the role of a PR to one person for all phases of exploration. Alternatively, the Proponent may decide to assign a separate PR for each component i.e. planning and design, operation, and decommissioning phase. The PR's responsibilities are included in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1: Responsibilities assigned to the Proponent's Representative for planning and design, operation and decommissioning phases.

Responsibility	Project Phase
Managing the implementation and monitoring of this EMP and updating and maintaining it when necessary	Throughout the lifetime of the project
Ensure environmental policies are communicated to all personnel and that employees understand the	Throughout the lifetime of the project

guidelines of the EMP	
Management and monitoring of individuals and/or equipment on-site in terms of compliance with this EMP	Throughout the lifetime of the project
Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions	Throughout the lifetime of the project

2.2. Environmental Control Officer

The Proponent shall assign responsibility for overseeing the on-site implementation of the entire EMP, from the planning and design phase to the operation and decommissioning phase, to a designated person, named herein as Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The Proponent may choose to assign this role to one person for both phases, or they may assign separate individual ECOs to oversee the implementation of the EMP during each phase. The ECOs will have the following responsibilities:

- Management and facilitation of communication between the Proponent, PR and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regard to this EMP;
- Employing site inspections (recommended minimum frequency is monthly during exploration and bi-annually during decommissioning) of all areas with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP);
- Advising the PR on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP;
- Making recommendations to the PR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP; and
- Undertaking a review annually of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTIONS

The main reason for this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to deliver the

recommendations from the Scoping Report in the form of Environmental Specifications that can be practically implemented and enforced on site so that there is avoidance or as minimal damage to the environment as possible. These actions are required to avoid or minimize negative impacts and enhance positive impacts associated with the operations.

The EMP gives the commitments, which form the environmental contract between Proponent and the Government of the Republic of Namibia; represented by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The management measures proposed to mitigate the potential impacts are detailed in the action plans below.

3.1. Key Potential environmental impacts to be managed

From the EA, the following main potential impacts per project phase has been identified and are summarised in the tables under subchapters 3.1, 3.2 to 3.5 as well as in the Scoping Report.

Table 3-1: Summary of key potential environmental impacts per project phase

	Project Phase	**Potential impacts identified in the EA**
1	Pre-Operation	Biodiversity and archaeological impacts
2	Operation	Health and safety, soil, surface and groundwater contamination, wildlife disturbance, dust, noise, environmental degradation, erosion, archaeological and social impacts.
3	Decommissioning	Loss of employment and soil, surface and groundwater contamination.

The primary aim of the management actions of the EMP is to avoid the potential impacts

where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are put into place to ensure the risks/impacts are minimised.

Management actions have to be employed to manage the potential impacts rated in the EA carried out for the proposed exploration development are presented in the following tables. The management actions were formulated based on the three project phases:

- Planning and design phase (pre-exploration) (**Table 3-2**).
- Operation and maintenance phase management actions (during exploration activities)
- **Table 3-3**).
- Decommissioning phase (**Table 3-4**)

The proponent or the delegated personnel should assess these actions in detail and acknowledge their commitment to the specific management actions detailed in the table of the next subchapters.

Phase 1: Planning and Design Management Actions

The management requirements detailed in **Table 3-2** need to be carried out before any exploration activities commence on site while necessary preliminary legislative and administrative arrangements are made in preparation for the proposed exploration activities.

Table 3-2: Planning and design management actions

Aspect	Management Requirement
Labour Recruitment	Provisions designed to reduce the use of local labour should be inclusive within tenders concerning the: ∉ Provision stating that all unskilled labour sourced from local communities should be included within tenders concerning the exploration operations. ∉ Specific recruitment procedures ensuring local firms enjoy preference during tender adjudication should be included within tenders that have to do with the exploration operations. ∉ Provisions promoting gender equality pertaining to recruitment should be included within tenders concerning the exploration operations.

Aspect	Management Requirement
Biodiversity	∉ There should be a study done on the vegetation within those areas that will be affected by exploration activities and related infrastructure. ∉ All trees (a "tree" is defined here as an indigenous woody perennial plant with a trunk diameter ≥150 mm) that occur within the development site should be surveyed and not removed from site. ∉ Should there be a need to remove some of the trees that have not been registered and surveyed, the Proponent should apply for the licence to remove these trees from the local Forestry department (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism). ∉ Large indigenous trees and protected tree species within to be kept the site should be surveyed and marked with red paint.
EMP Implementation	∉ The proponent should appoint a Proponent's Representative (PR) that will act as their on-site implementing agent. This person should be responsible to ensure that the Proponent's responsibilities are executed and comply to relevant legislation and this EMP.

Aspect	Management Requirement
Consultation with affected farmers	∉ Consultation meetings should be held with the affected community prior to any exploration activities commencing on site in order to provide them with the following information o Detailed work plan with regards to the exploration activities. o Discussion of access agreements. o Discussion of compensation (as necessary). o Any other concerns or information requirements that the farmers may have.
Agreements with community affected by the activity	∉ Access agreements need to be made with the affected parties (community, local and traditional authorities) that most likely to be affected by the exploration activities in the area. ∉ The agreement should include but is not limited to: o Compensation agreements (if necessary). o Agreed upon operating hours. o A commitment by the exploration company for the rehabilitation of the site when exploration activities are decommissioned. o Agreed upon access to the site. o Commitment to the adherence and implementation of the EMP. o The Scoping Report and EMP for reference.

Aspect	Management Requirement
Archaeology	∉ An archaeological expert must be appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological survey once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically-assisted exploration ∉ Once the exact locations of the exploration sites are determined, and should a heritage or archaeological site be uncovered, an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure should be applied as outlined in Appendix K of the Scoping Report.

Phase 2: Operational Phase Management Actions

The management actions for the operational phase during which the exploration activities will take place are listed in

Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Operation phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
EMP training	Lack of EMP awareness and the implications thereof	∉ Employees appointed for exploration work must ensure that all personnel are aware of necessary health, safety and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work.
Monitoring	EMP non-compliance	∉ The ECO or the Proponent/Proponents Representative should monitor the implementation of this EMP. ∉ The Proponents Representative should inspect the site throughout the exploration at least on a monthly basis.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Bi-annual audits should be conducted of site activities by an external ECO.
Waste Management	Visual impact and soil contamination	∉ The exploration site should always be kept clean. ∉ All domestic and general waste accumulated daily should be cleaned and contained daily. ∉ No waste may be buried or burned. ∉ Waste containers (bins) should be emptied regularly and removed from site to the nearest municipal waste disposal site. ∉ All recyclable waste needs to be taken to the nearest recycling depot. ∉ A sufficient number of separate waste containers (bins) for hazardous and domestic / general waste must be provided on site. ∉ Exploration workers should be sensitised to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ All the wastes must be removed from site after the completion of the project.
Hazardous Waste	Soil and groundwater contamination	∉ All heavy operation vehicles and equipment on site should be provided with a drip tray. ∉ All heavy operation vehicles should be maintained regularly to prevent oil leakages. ∉ Maintenance and washing of operation vehicles should take place only at a designated workshop area.
Wastewater	Groundwater contamination	∉ Use of the toilets instead of the veld must be strictly adhered to. ∉ If grey water can be collected from ablution facilities at the contractors' camp it should be recycled and: o Used for dust suppression; o Used to water vegetable gardens or to support a small nursery in local communities (as and when agreed upon by such communities); and/or

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		○ Used to clean equipment. ∉ All run off materials such as hydrocarbons, wastewater and other potential contaminants should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards, so that they do not reach to ground or surface water systems. ∉ Wastewater (excluding sewage) should be drained into lined / impermeable catch pits, big enough for daily / weekly usage without overflowing. Water from these catch pits should be removed from site to the nearest wastewater treatment facility by an approved wastewater removal company. ∉ Groundwater impact awareness training should be provided to the employees involved in this project phase. ∉ An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills and firefighting at the exploration site during exploration activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water).

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
Soil	Soil contamination	∉ Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to control soil contamination. ∉ An impermeable liner should be laid down on the site area in order to prevent contaminants from reaching to surrounding soils and groundwater systems. ∉ Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance to municipal wastewater discharge standards to ensure that they do not contaminate soils in the area. ∉ Soil contamination should be monitored on site daily by PR and monthly by ECO. ∉ ECO(s) should ensure that enough number of drip trays are available on-site and that these are utilised in the event of leakage from construction trucks or vehicles.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Contaminated soils onsite that may have resulted from leakage/spillage from construction vehicles or equipment should be removed to a depth dependent on the size of the spill and replaced with clean soil. The contaminated soil should be removed and disposed at a designated landfill site suitable to receive contaminated soil.
Biodiversity	Loss of Biodiversity	∉ Recommendations and mitigation hierarchy as provided by the vegetation study with regards to the protection of biodiversity in the area should be adhered to during exploration activities. ∉ Trees with a trunk size of 150 mm and bigger should be surveyed, marked with paint (readily visible) and protected. ∉ The Proponent should only, when necessary, remove trees within the actual footprint of the specific exploration activities. Trees that are not within the footprint should be left to preserve biodiversity in the area.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ If cleared, the numbers of protected, endemic and near endemic species removed should be documented. ∉ Trees and plants protected under the Forest Act No 12 of 2001 are not to be removed without a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry.
Dust and noise	Nuisance impacts	∉ The contractor(s) should supress dust associated with exploration activities by using a reasonable amount of water. ∉ If feasible, wastewater should be treated to an acceptable water quality level, so that it can be used for exploration purposes (dust suppression). ∉ Noise levels during exploration activities should be kept within the allowable standards for urban areas. ∉ Noise levels should adhere to the SANS restrictions on noise.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ The working hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 due to the use of heavy equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles. ∉ Noisy equipment should be switched off when not in use (when not needed) to avoid noise pollution on site and its surroundings. ∉ Workers performing noisy tasks should be rotated regularly (work on shifts) to avoid exposing them to excessive noise for a long period of time in a day. ∉ Workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce noise exposure. ∉ Workers should ensure that they wear the PPE at all times on work sites.
Health and Safety	Health and safety impacts	∉ The contractor(s) should ensure that all personnel are provided with personal protective equipment (PPE), such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, safety glasses and hard hats at all times.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Workers should ensure that they wear the PPE at all times on work sites. ∉ Alcohol should be prohibited during working hours. ∉ No workers should be allowed on site if under the influence of alcohol. ∉ An appropriate location should be indicated on the site for the parking of operation vehicles. ∉ Public access to the exploration site should be prohibit.
Exploration labourers		∉ The Proponent should ensure that locals from the surrounding areas are employed for any unskilled labour. ∉ Exploration labourers should not be recruited on-site. ∉ Portable toilets (i.e. easily transportable) should be available on site. ∉ Separate ablutions should be available for men and women and should clearly be indicated as such.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Sewage waste needs to be removed on a regular basis to the nearest approved sewage disposal site. ∉ Workers responsible for cleaning the toilets should be provided with latex gloves, rubber boats, overalls and masks. ∉ No workers may reside on-site for the entire duration of the exploration period. Only a security guard will be allowed to sleep on-site (if there will be any). ∉ The Proponent or contractor should draft a Communication Plan, which should outline as a minimum the following: ∉ How stakeholders, who require ongoing communication for the duration of the exploration period, will be identified and recorded and who will manage and update these records. ∉ How these stakeholders will be consulted on an ongoing basis.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Provision should be made for a grievance mechanism – outlining how concerns will be lodged/recorded and how feedback will be delivered, inclusive of further steps of arbitration in the event that feedback is deemed unsatisfactory. ∉ There should be continues engagement with the stakeholders and affected community to ensure they are aware of the relevant communication channels.
Water	Groundwater contamination	∉ No wastewater / effluent should be allowed to leave the site premises without proper control. ∉ These should be disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards. ∉ Regular maintenance and monitoring of exploration equipment and vehicles should be done to detect early spills or leakages.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ An emergency responsive plan should be available for major / minor spills at the exploration site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) to prepare the workers on how to respond in cases of emergences. ∉ Groundwater impact awareness training should be provided to the employees involved in this phase.
Wildlife and Stock animals	Disturbance of wildlife and stock theft	∉ Working hours should be limited to during the day, thus enabling the wildlife to roam freely at night. ∉ The contractor is to compile a Non-Theft Policy to which all workers are to comply with. ∉ All exploration workers are to adhere to the Non- Theft Policy.

Phase 4: Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Management Actions

The table below presents the management action for decommissioning phase.

Table 3-4: Decommissioning phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
Employment	Loss of employment	∉ The Proponent should inform the employees, of its intentions to cease the exploration activities, and the expected date of such well in advance. ∉ The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in other industrial sectors.
Rehabilitation	Groundwater contamination	∉ During the initial prospecting phase, only limited surface rock and soil sampling will take place and it is unlikely that any damage be left by this activity. ∉ Remove all waste, defunct samples, and any other remains from the site.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions
		∉ Remove all sample bags, plastic waste, survey pegs, materials used for sump creation etc. from site at completion of sampling schedule. ∉ Site should be rehabilitated to as close as possible to its original condition. ∉ Re-contour and rip the drill site before the site is finally decommissioned. ∉ Fill holes, rip up, rake track, and spread stockpiled topsoil back over the entire new tracks made, to allow re-vegetation. ∉ Make sure that the ECO has a site inspection prior to and after rehabilitation to check rehabilitation efforts of each drill site.

Site closure and rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the process of mending the damage done by exploration activities. The main aim for rehabilitation is to resuscitate/recover a damaged/ disturbed environment close to its pre exploration state. It is also planned to cater for the access road, vehicle tracks around the site, vegetation removal, abandoned exploration drill holes, and restoration of areas covered by sampling stockpile and rock piles. The closure vision for the proposed project is to establish a safe, stable and non-polluting post- prospecting landscape that can facilitate integrated, self-sustaining and value generating opportunities, thereby leave a lasting positive legacy.

Site closure and rehabilitation activities

All waste (such as hazardous and domestic) will be transported offsite for disposal in licensed landfills in Uis or other surrounding towns like Hentisbay or Omaruru. Disturbed or/and contaminated areas will be cleaned up, treated where necessary and restored to its pristine state.

- ✓ Demolition of camping structures.
- ✓ Removing of equipment on site.
- ✓ Removal of associated infrastructures such as storage tanks, solar panels and heavy-duty generators.
- ✓ Where access tracks have been developed in cases where there are no roads, these will be rehabilitated and closed as part of normal closure actions in consultation with landowners.
- ✓ Existing secondary roads in the area should be used to prevent damages of the main road.
- ✓ The recovered topsoil and subsoil should be utilized to reconstruct the original soil profile

The rehabilitation actions intended to be undertaken during the recommissioning of the proposed exploration activities are described below.

Remediation of Contaminated Areas

All soil, contaminated with hydrocarbons, will be identified, excavated and disposed in accordance with nearest town council disposal requirements at appropriate sites.

- ✓ Removed soils will be managed as determined by the nature and extent of the contamination.
- ✓ All equipment in which chemicals have been stored or transported will be cleaned and disposed of in a suitable disposal facility.

Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

- ✓ Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.
- ✓ No burring and burying of waste.
- ✓ Nonhazardous substances will be disposed in the nearby landfill sites.
- ✓ It may be required to fence temporary salvage yards for security reasons, particularly where these are located close to public roads.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the recommendation given in this EMP, Consultants is confident that the proposed exploration activities, as described in the EA report be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, if the EMP is implemented and the project is monitored, and that all the legal requirements pertaining to this development are complied with.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site guiding document during all phases of the proposed project, and auditing should take place in order to ensure compliance with the EMP of the proposed project. Parties responsible for transgression of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. Overall, the severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions) will have low probability of occurrence, localized extent, and low magnitude and temporally duration. This report should be viewed as a framework for integrating mitigation

measures and applicable legal tools to ensure both compliance and sustainability. It is therefore vital that the proponent provide adequate support for human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration activities.

Based on the recommendation given in this EMP, SS consultants is confident that the proposed exploration activities, as described in **Chapter 2** of the scoping report may be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, if the EMP is implemented and that all the legal requirements pertaining to this development are to be complied.

Recommendations for Monitoring

In order to minimize or avoid the aforementioned environmental impacts, the following implementation of monitoring measures should be put in place:

- Monitor whether provisions in EMP are being complied with.
- Non-compliance is to be recorded and discussed at weekly site meetings and timeous remedial actions taken.
- Should dust and noise complaints be received, abatement measures should be implemented such as water spraying, and continued communication should be held with the aggrieved parties until the noise and dust matters are clarified.

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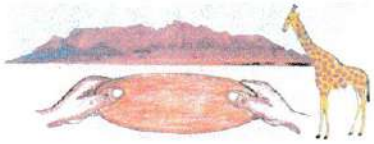
Schneider, G. & Seeger, K., 1992. Copper. In: s.l.: The Mineral Resources of Namibia, pp. 2.3, 1-172.

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER OR SUPPORT DOCUMENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY

DÂURE DAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



SAMI #GAUB DAURE DAMAN

P.O. Box 114, Uis, NAMIBIA

Head Office: Farm #Nu-Danab, Uis District,

Erongo Region, NAMIBIA

dauredaman2017@gmail.com

Enq: Ms. Adelma /Uises 0813702167 **26/06/2023**

Uis-Chi Investment Namibia CC

P. O. Box 3250

Windhoek

Namibia

Attention: Mrs. Illovo

RE: CONSENT IN SUPPORT OF THE EXPLORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESMENT REPORT FOR UIS-CHI INVESTMENT NAMIBIA CC ON EPLS 7469,7470, AND 8100.

The above matter refers:

The Dâure Daman Traditional Authority is hereby established by Act of Parliament Traditional Authorities Act, Act 25 of 2000 Section. 2(1) and Government recognized and Gazette, and is having jurisdiction over two regions, being Erongo Region, within Dâures Constituency, and Kunene Region within Khorixas Constituency.

This letter serves to inform the Ministry of Mines and Energy that the Dâure Daman Traditional Authority acknowledge and support the planned EPL application by Uis-Chi Investment Namibia CC, in my area of jurisdiction (Erongo region, Dâures constituency).

We fully welcome and support your wish to bring about development and socio-economic upliftment to this area through the desired mining exploration.
Upon your application to the Ministry of Mines and Energy being successful, kindly be mindful of the following, namely that:

a. Preference should be given to the inhabitants of this area, in respect of employment opportunities;
b. An Environmental Impact Assessment must be completed;
c. All parties affected or likely to be affected must be taken into cognizance, including (but not limited to) MEFT, NACOMA, Conservancy and the SRT;
d. The interests of small miners and small mining activities within the area be protected and/or be considered favorably at all times. Existing claim holders be protected, by excluding their areas from the EPL applied for.
e. Applicable rules and regulations are followed and adhered to.
f. This letter is not in any way intended to undermine, overrule, or disregard the legal processes that the government has in place to control the activities.
g. That there is to be signed an agreement between the Applicant and the Dâure Daman Traditional Authority, which has to be honored by both parties.

In conclusion, we foresee that Uis-Chi Investment Namibia CC will benefit the region as a whole, and enhance the livelihood of local community, by means of job creations, education and new skills development through training prospects for the short, medium- and long-term prospects.

Counting on your timely and positive consideration in the above regard.

Best regards,

DÂURE DAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 114 Uis
#Nudanab
2023 -06- 26
CHIEF

Chief Zacharias Seibeb
Dâure Daman Traditional Authority

TSISEB CONSERVANCY
HADA-HUIGU

Tsiseb Conservancy Office
P.O. Box 72
Uis
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 504162
Fax: +264 64 504182
Email: tsisebconservancy@gmail.com

Enquiries: Eric Xaweb Manager

17 June 2023

Uis-Chi investments Namibia CC

P.O. Box 3250

WINDHOEK

Email: Uis_Chi_investment@yahoo.com

RE: PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ON EPL No: 7469,7470,7498,7576 and 8100 WITHIN CONSERVANCY AREA

Tsiseb Conservancy herewith gives consent towards EPL 7469,7470,7489,7576 and 8100 which is located in Uis District in the Erongo Region within the conservancy boundaries to further their process with the relevant institution.

However, once your Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is issued and before any proposed prospecting and exploration commence the Project Proponent and the Conservancy Management Committee should enter into MOU with reference on the meeting which was held on the 17 June 2023 as platform of engagement.

Kindly take into due considerations to comply at all times with the provisions of Environmental Management Act of 2007 during the prospecting and exploration phase

JESAJAS B. GOSEB
pp Uises
CHAIRPERSON-CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

TSISEB CONSERVANCY
PO Box 72
Uis, Namibia
2023 -06- 17
Tel: +264 64-504162
Fax: +264 64-504182
tsisebconservancy@gmail.com

Tsiseb CMC Members: J Goseb (Chairperson), V /Uises (Vice Chairperson)
R Garises, M Matsuis, R.!Guims, G /Huseb, S //Areseb, N Seibeb

APPENDIX C: PROOF OF CONSULTATION (MINUTES, NEWSPAPER ADVERTS AND SITE NOTICES)

17 June 2023

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN UIS AT TSIBEB CONSERVANCY OFFICES HELD 17 June 2023

QUORUM:
Tsibeb Conservancy Uis
IN ATTENDANCE
(See attendance register)

The meeting Commenced at Uis

The Consultants welcomed everyone present at the meeting.

The senior environmentalist took the chair of the meeting.

1. Concerns raised by the committee members
    - How will their farmers be accommodated and well alerted before hand
    - Pollution from the exploration companies
    - Employment should be provided to the community members
    - The members had concerns about their small scale miners and how they will be affected
    - The members of the committee asked that they be given sometime so that they may be able to talk to the affected farm owners within the area so that there can be some sort of agreement and arrangement.

2. **CLOSING:**
   There being no other business, the meeting closed at 17:30.

Attendance Register for EPL 7469

Exploration application for environmental clearance certificate

Name	Surname	Organization	Email	Cell phone Number	Signature
Gregory N	Huseb	Vice Secretary	nelwinhuseb@gmail.com	0816554210	
Samuel	"Itreseb	Tsiseb	–	0818256499	
Eric	Xawes	TSISEB	tsisebconservancy@gmail.	0813479285	
Monica L.	Matsuis	Tsiseb CMC	–	0813908685	
Viola U.	Uses	Tsiseb Vice Chairlady	uisesviola09@gmail	0813396697	
Katrina Rika	Ganses	Tsiseb	ganseskatrinarika@gmail.com.	0812983634	
Nelson	Seibeb	TSISEB Cons	nseibeb@gmail.com	0827703H	
Emmanuel	Tunde	Traditional Authority	suzetunde1935@gmail.com	0812113364	

THURSDAY 20/10/22
Market Watch

THIS EDITION IS BROUGHT TO YOU BY Republikein | Sun | Allgemeine Zeitung

Get all the news here: http://info.my.na/

Company News

MTN partners with small energy companies.

3

"Despite this decrease, the price is still significantly higher than the R30.98 consumers paid in September 2021."

STATISTICS SA

10.7%

Bread and cereals annual inflation in September 2022.

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

To visit the Market Watch Flipper website please scan the QR code with a QR reader

Coordinating Editor: Jo-Maré Duddy • Tel (061) 297 2073 • E-mail: jo-mare@republikein.com.na

Synergi Sales Manager: Carmen Stenger • Tel (061) 297 2102 • E-mail: carmen@synergi.com.na

Gen. Murtala Muhammed AVE P.O. BOX 3436, Windhoek • Tel: (061) 297 2000 • Fax: 061 223 721

86 completed in September

CoW approves 237 building plans

Year-to-date, 1 904 building plans worth N$1.41 billion have been approved.

STAFF REPORTER

A total of 237 building plans were approved by the City of Windhoek in September, representing a 2.2% month-on-month increase from the 232 building plans approved in August, according to IJG Securities.

In value terms, the approvals were valued at N$149.4 million, a 34.0% month-on-month decline from the N$226.3 million approved in August. Year-to-date, 1 904 building plans worth N$1.41 billion have been approved.

Additions to properties once again made up the largest portion of approvals in both number and value terms. In September, 169 additions to properties were approved valued at N$57.7 million, the same number as last month, but 60.9% month-on-month lower in value terms. The month-on-month drop in the value of additions was somewhat expected given that last month's data contained N$100 million worth of additions to the Lady Pohamba Hospital, which was an outlier, IJG pointed out.

New residential units were the second largest contributor to the number and value of building plans approved. 62 new residential units were approved in September compared to the 55 recorded in August. In value terms N$48.6 million worth of residential units were approved during the month, representing a 19.0% month-on-month rise from the N$40.9 million approved in August but declining by 44.1% on a year-on-year basis. Year to date, 606 residential units valued at N$568.7 million were approved, representing an 8.7% year-on-year drop in number terms and a 27.3% year-on-year decline in value terms, IJG added.

Approvals of commercial and industrial units remained in the single-digit territory as has been the case since February 2020. 6 new commercial and industrial units valued at N$43.1 million were approved in September, the highest value recorded since October last year.

Year-to-date, 36 commercial and industrial buildings valued at N$101.1 million were approved up until the end of the third quarter of 2022, compared to the 29 commercial buildings worth N$94.8 million at the end of the third quarter of 2021, IJG said.

PHOTO DANIEL-MCCULLOUGH/UNSPLASH

Innovation Bridge Portal launched

The Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), in partnership with the World Bank Group and Startup Namibia, launched the Innovation Bridge Portal (IBP). The IBP is a platform that exists to develop a digital marketplace for accelerators, angel investors, venture capitalists, corporations, entrepreneurs, academia, and public sector support programs. Pictured is Dino Balloti, Executive for MSME Development Innovation and Acceleration at NIPDB.

PHOTO PHILLEPUS UUSIKU

MVA Fund

VACANCY 06/2022

The MVA Fund is a statutory body established to design, develop, promote and implement motor vehicle accident and injury prevention measures. The Fund provides assistance and benefits to all people injured and dependants of those killed in motor vehicle accidents in accordance with MVA Fund Act, Act 10 of 2007

Position: Case Coordinator (Patterson C3)
Duty Station: Katima Mulilo Service Centre

The MVA Fund seeks a qualified candidate to fill the above position.

For further information and submission of applications, please visit our website at:

http://www.mvafund.com.na

Closing Date:
Friday, 04 November 2022 @ 12H00

Contact Person: Marlyn De Kock
Senior Human Resources Officer, Tel: (061) 289 7037

www.mvafund.com.na | Get in touch on

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

First date of publication: 24 October 2022

DBMNE0443: PRESSURE EQUIPMENT TESTING, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

DESCRIPTION:

Debmarine Namibia is seeking an experienced service provider for Pressure Equipment Testing, Inspection and Certification.

DOCUMENTS TO SUBMIT:

1. Company profile
2. Approved Inspection Authority registration for pressure equipment of technician(s)
3. Portfolio of evidence showing competence in applicable ASME and API standards
4. Verifiable reference projects applicable to the scope

CLOSING DATE: Registered businesses providing such services are requested to submit the required documentation with Reference Number **DBMNE0443** by 18 November 2022 at 12h00.

ENQUIRIES:
The Procurement Officer
Tel: +264 61 297 8460
Email: **Tenders@debmarine.com**
Subject line: DBMNE0443 – PRESSURE EQUIPMENT TESTING, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

DISCLAIMER:
Debmarine Namibia shall not be responsible for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a response to this Expression of Interest and furthermore reserves the right not to extend this Expression of Interest into any future tenders, negotiations and or engagements.

Debmarine Namibia shall not accept submissions rendered after the closing date and time.

DEBMARINE NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7470)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral groups.

Project Location: EPL 7470 is located about 8 km SSW from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land
Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7498)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral groups:

Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okombahe settlement, Uis District, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mwiyambango Musweu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8100)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of envisaged exploration activities for industrial minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral groups:

Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Mr. Eino Eheinge Telela Shaanika

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before the 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7469)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals and nuclear fuel mineral groups:

Project Location: EPL 7469 is located roughly 20 km SW from Uis settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7576)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral groups:

Project Location: EPL 7576 is located roughly 30 km NW from Usakos town, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Cadan Minerals And Resources Close Corporation

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 5th of November 2022 in Usakos. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

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- Classifieds emails and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing
- Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

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Name Change N$402.50
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Thank You Messages from N$200.00
Terms and Conditions Apply.

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Legal Notices

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY
LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 25 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
ABIATAR SHIVOLO.
P O BOX 1769, OSHAKATI
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
POPEPI NATSE SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OKALOKO, OLUKONDA
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **17-31 OCTOBER 2022**
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
14 DECEMBER 2022

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

Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Denmark is seeking candidates for the position of Resident Representative for DAPP Denmark in Namibia

Key areas of responsibility
- Represent the Organization in Namibia
- Honor the terms of agreement with the Government of the Republic of Namibia
- Fundraise and write proposals to international and national partners for development activities in Namibia
- Cooperate with the local implementing partner
- Lead the governance according to the constitution of the organization and laws of Namibia
- Oversee the financial management as well as programmatic implementation of activities in Namibia
- Secure timely reporting to partners and stakeholders

Requirements
- Extensive insight and understanding of DAPP in Denmark, DAPP Namibia and the Humana People to People Movement, their objectives and history
- Experience in working with Danish and Namibian NGOs and government agencies
- Relevant academic qualifications
- Proven track record in fundraising
- At least 10 years of experience in management of international development work
- At least 10 years of experience in creating and maintaining partnerships
- At least 10 years of experience in management of development work in Namibia

The application marked "RR" including motivation letter, ID, CV, certified proof of education and references can be e-mailed to: dappnamibia@iway.na

Deadline: 28.10.2022. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Cheetah Conservation Fund

The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has two positions available. Salary and benefits would be negotiated. The full position descriptions and necessary qualifications may be found at http://cheetah.org/jobs-in-namibia/.

Ecologist
PA to the Director

If you meet the qualifications for a position and wish to apply, forward a .pdf of your CV and a letter explaining your interest to **jobs@ccfnamibia.org**. All positions require university degrees, computer literacy, and fluency in English. Email applications only: phone/fax/mail applications will be ignored.

Closing dates: 28 October 2022

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8100)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities.
Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Mr. Eino Elkinge Tekela Shaanika
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before the **28th of October 2022**, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7498)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed industrials minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities.
Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okombaye settlement, Uis District, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mariyambango Museu
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7476)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral deposits.
Project Location: EPL 7470 is located about 8 km SSW from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Freda Namutenya Nambahu
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7469)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of for the proposed industrials minerals, base, rare earth elements and precious metals mineral exploration activities.
Project Location: EPL 7469 is located roughly 20 km SW from Uis settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Freda Namutenya Nambahu
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY
LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 25 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
NICOLAS N IISHITILE.
P O BOX 872, OKAHAO
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
TATE SITA SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OSHILULU - OSHAANDA ONGANDJERA - OKAHAO CONSTITUENCY
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OKAHAO MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **17-31 OCTOBER 2022**
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
14 DECEMBER 2022

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A MAGISTRATE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Magistrate of the District of

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **ASIA NDINELAGO AKUUNDA, P O BOX 15596B, ONDANGWA**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which application relates.
AZA'S INVESTMENT CC
3. Address/Location of premises to which application relates. **ONETHINDI, ONDANGWA MAIN ROAD**
4. Nature and Details of application:
TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR LICENCE FROM ASIA NDINELAGO AKUUNDA TO AZA'S INVESTEMENT CC
5. Where will application be lodge
ONDANGWA
6. Date on which application will be lodged: **21 OCTOBER 2022**

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Magistrate of the District to reach the Magistrate not later than 7 days after the date on which the Application is lodged.

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 63 (2) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23/1992), that the municipality of Walvis Bay intends to sell by private transaction a portion of Remainder of Farm 39 to Erongo Liquid Petroleum Gas Terminal (Pty) Ltd

DESCRIPTION
a Portion of Remainder of Farm 39
AREA (M2)
35,000
PURCHASE PRICE PRICE EXCLUDING 15% VAT (N$)
1,750,000.00

Full particulars pertaining to the sale will lay for inspection by interested persons until Friday 31st October 2022 at room 45, Municipal Offices, Kuisebmond. For more information Ms. Mernida Mateus be contacted at telephone number 064- 2013235 during office hours.

Any person objecting to the proposed sale, may in writing lodge an objection together with the grounds/ motivation thereof, to the manager: Housing and properties at the above address or to Private Bag 5017, Walvis Bay **before or on Wednesday 4th November 2022 at 12h00.**

NOTICE
CONSENT IN TERMS OF TABLE B OF THE WINDHOEK TOWN PLANNING SCHEME TO USE ERF 6939 (A PORTION OF ERF 6693), WINDHOEK EXTENSION 6 FOR 'SHOPS' UNDER THE 'INDUSTRIAL' ZONING

Take notice that DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS are applying on behalf of the owner of Erf 6939 (a portion of Erf 6693), Windhoek, in terms of the stipulations of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), to the Windhoek City Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

- **Consent in terms of Table B of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme to use Erf 6939 (a portion of Erf 6693), Windhoek Extension 6 for 'shops' under the 'industrial' zoning**

Erf 6939 is located in Newcastle Street in the Northern Industrial area of Windhoek. It also borders Hosea Kutako Drive to the east, but no access is taken from here. The erf is 14804m² in extent and zoned 'industrial' with a bulk of 1.0. The buildings constitute small retail stores and warehousing of different traders. The owners received notice that their tenants cannot renew their fitness certificates due to the retail activities not having the necessary consent in terms of Table B of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme. They were instructed to apply for consent for 'shops' under the 'industrial' zoning.

The application for consent is to bring the current use in line with the Scheme. Sufficient parking for shop owners/tenants is on site and in terms of Municipal requirements. There would be no changes to the buildings or activities.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within **14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is 2 November 2022).**

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6071
AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email: **planner1@dutoitplan.com**

Du Toit TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO.: 628

Notice is hereby given that I, **SCHUDONNE FERIS**, intent to apply for a certified copy of: CERTAIN:
FARM ROZENDAL NO. 628
MEASURING:
500,0000 HECTARES
SITUATE:
IN THE REGISTRATION DIVISION "M"
DATED: **27 APRIL 2001**
THE PROPERTY OF:
SCHUDONNE FERIS

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections with the Registrar within three weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at **REHOBOTH** this **11TH OCTOBER 2022.**
S. FERIS
Signature of Applicant
P O Box 3066, Rehoboth
Tel No.: 08160724080

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
STANGE HARRY SIEGFRIED.
P O BOX 9071, EROS, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
AMBASSADOR SLOTS AND GAMBLING
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
DIVUNDU MALL, DIVUNDU SHOPPING MALL SHOP NO: 38
4. Nature and details of application:
SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
RUNDU MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **07 NOVEMBER 2022**
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
14 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
KALOLA NEHALE FILLEMON.
P O BOX 87060, EROS, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
WEST LINE BAR
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ONEUMBA VILLAGE, OSHITUTUMA, ONIPA DISTRICT
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **31 OCTOBER 2022**
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
07 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
P O BOX 1540, TSUMEB.
JOB MARTIN SHILYATUKENI
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
PEACE GARDEN SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ELAVI OLUVANDA
4. Nature and details of application:
SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
TSUMEB MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 OCTOBER 2022**
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
07 DECEMBER 2022

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

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584 Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services | Goods

Notice | Legal Notice

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously • Classifieds emails and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing • Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

Notices (VAT Inclusive)
Legal Notice N$460.00
Lost Land Title N$402.50
Liquor License N$402.50
Name Change N$402.50
Birthdays from N$200.00
Death Notices from N$200.00
Tombstone Unveiling from N$200.00
Thank You Messages from N$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Notice | Legal Notice

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on two (2) Mining Claims no; 73787 & 73788, in Usakos District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 16 Km north of Usakos, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of semi-precious stones and industrial mineral at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Mr Matti Shigwedha
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Traditional Authority Hall, Usakos
Date: 5th November 2022
Time: 10h30
Contact: +264 812705001
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR: THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 7685 LOCATED WEST OF OKAKARARA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry before commencement.

The public is hereby notified, that an application for an ECC will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Project Type & Location: The proposed prospecting & exploration of **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-nuclear Fuel Minerals and Precious Metals** on EPL 7685. The 31 744.0067-ha EPL is located about 32 km West of Okakarara in the Otjozondjupa Region. The EPL covers (overlies) Farms Okambukonde 417, Rodenstein 307, Ombujomatemba 287, New Otjikaru 526, Okuzauna 370, Chirima 352, Farm No. 582, Okawakona 351, Okawaka 150

Proponent:
Einekelo Investment CC

Environmental Consultant:
Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs. Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on the **11 November 2022.**

Contact: Ms. Aili Iipinge
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 (0) 61 259 530

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **MELVIN E. KRÖHNE PO BOX 23, ARIAB**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: **PLACE TO BE**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **BUSINESS ERF 102 ARIAB**
4. Nature and details of application: **AMENDMENT OF LIQUOR LICENCE FROM SHEBEEN TO SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **KEETMANSHOOP MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **04 NOVEMBER 2022**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **14 DECEMBER 2022**

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

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON OFFSHORE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8135, WEST OF NAMIBIA

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations for the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on the EPL 8135 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) before commencement.

Therefore, the public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Brief Project Description: EPL 8135 (S -27.698; E 14.761) is an offshore prospecting license covering a total area of 19 982.9519 Ha. The targeted commodity in this EPL area are **Precious Stones**.

Proponent: Franklin Ailohi Ohiozebau

Environmental Consultants: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the EIA process. **Public consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs in due course.**

Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on the **11 November 2022.**

Contact: Ms. Rose Mtuleni
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 (0) 61 259 530

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8100)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for industrial minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities:

Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Mr. Eino Efeinge Telela Shaanika

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before the 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

NOTICE

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** has applied to the City of Windhoek for the following:

CONSENT IN TERMS OF TABLE B OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME TO OPERATE A "BUSINESS BUILDING" IN THE FORM OF A MEDICAL PRACTICE ON THE REMAINDER OF ERF 822, KLEIN WINDHOEK

The Remainder of Erf 822 is situated in the neighbourhood of Klein Windhoek at the corner of Otto Nitzsche and Koch Streets, and according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme, the property is zoned for "Office" purposes with a bulk of 0.4. The subject property measures 1013m² in extent.

The purpose of the application as set out above, is to formalise the existing medical practice on Erf RE/822, Klein Windhoek.

Please take note that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the City of Windhoek (Town Planning offices – 5th floor) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek and the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Friday, 25 November 2022.**

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
PO Box 41404
Windhoek
office4@spc.com.na
Tel.: (061) 251189
The Chief Executive Officer
City of Windhoek
PO Box 59, Windhoek
Our Ref: W/22056

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7469)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the proposed industrials minerals and nuclear fuel mineral groups exploration activities:

Project Location: EPL 7469 is located roughly 20 km SW from Uis settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7498)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed industrials minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities:

Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okombahe settlement, Uis District, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.
Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mwiyambango Musweu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email:
admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

REZONING NOTICE:

Please note that the owner of **Erf 506, Oshakati West, Oshakati** intends to apply for:

- Rezoning of Erf 506, Oshakati West, Oshakati ,from' Single Residential' with a Density of 1:600 to'General Residential' with a Density of 1:100

Erf 506 is situated in Oshakati West, Oshakati. The Erf is 940 m² in extent and is currently zoned 'Single Residential' with a density of 1:600. The proposed new zoning will allow the owner to use the said Erf for Business Activities as per the provisions of the Oshakati Town Planning Scheme. Access to the Erf will be obtained from the existing entrance. Parking will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Oshakati Town Planning Scheme.

Please note that the locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at **Oshakati Town Council Office Building**, 906 Sam Nujoma Road, Civic Center, Oshakati.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of land set out above may lodge such objection, together with the grounds therefore, with the **Oshakati TownCouncil** and with the applicant in writing within 14 days after the appearance of the last notice (**final date for objections 21 November 2022**).

Applicant:
NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants
PO Box 55160
Rocky Crest Contactdetails:
Tel: 061-213641
Fax: 061-213642
Efax: 0886519088
Email: consultancy@namland.com.na

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION HELD AT OSHAKATI
CASE NO: HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-DEL-2018/00074
In the matter between:
WALTER MWANDINGI
PLAINTIFF
AND
JOSUA MWETUPUNGA
DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold by Public Auction at, **ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, at 12H00 on the 24th day of NOVEMBER 2022.**

3 X DEEP FREEZERS
20 X CHAIRS
10 X TABLES VARIOUS AMOUNT OF BEER VARIOUS AMOUNT OF COOLDRINK
1 X DISPLAY FRIDGE VARIOUS GROCERIES VARIOUS SHOP SHELVES
1 X FLAT SCREEN TV
1 X DSTV
1 X LOUNGE SUITE
1 X COFFEE TABLE
1 X TOYOTA RX BAKKIE N 7976 UP

CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS" – CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Dated and SIGNED at OSHAKATI on this the 19th day of October 2022
SIGNED: J GREYLING

GREYLING & ASSOCIATES
ERF 849 : ROBERT MUGABE STREET, PRIVATE BAG 5552 : OSHAKATI
TEL. 065 221617/8 OR FAX 221619
REF. JG/0001269

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **ABRAHAMS SHANE, P O BOX 482, OPUWO, NAMIBIA**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: **RUACANA SERVICE STATION AND QUICK SHOP CC**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **SAM NUJOMA DRIVE RUACANA TOWN EXTENSION 2**
4. Nature and details of application: **GROCERY LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **17-31 OCTOBER 2022**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **14 DECEMBER 2022**

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, **INDONGO DORTEA, P O BOX 5002, OSHIKUKU**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: **MUSAFA PUB**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OSHIKUKU MAIN ROAD EXTENTION 2**
4. Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **17-31 OCTOBER 2022**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: **14 DECEMBER 2022**

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7469, 7470, 7498 & 8100)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of for the proposed industrials minerals, base, rare earth elements, and precious metals mineral exploration activities:

Projects Locations: EPL 7469 is located roughly 20km SW from the Uis settlement, whereas EPL 7470 is located about 8 km SSW from Uis Settlement. On the other hand, EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of the Okombaye settlement, while EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement. All the EPL are in Uis District, Erongo Regions and they cover state land.

Proponents

EPL 7469 & 7470 belong to:Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu,

EPL 7498 belongs to Ms. Joyce Mwiyambango Musweu,

EPL 8100 belongs to: Mr. Eino Efeinge Telela Shaanika

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before the 28th of October 2022, to:

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

NAMIBIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION TV LICENCE SECTION
18 OCT 2022
INSPECTION

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7469

Table 1: THE LIST OF THE REGISTERED INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES I&AP

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANISATION	POSTAL ADRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL
1. Gerson Gurirab			+264 817732335	**ghragerson@gmail.com**
2. Adelma Uises (Secreatary)	Daures Daman Traditional Authority		+264813702167	**dauredaman@gmail.com**
3. Gotty Gaoseb				**ggaoseb@gmail.com**
4. Eric Xaweb (Manager)	Tsiseb Conservancy		+264813479255	**tsisebconservancy@gmail.com**
5. Solly Brown				**Sollybrown476@gmail.com**
6. Upon (vice Chairperson)	Conservancy		+264813396692	**uisesviola@gmail.com**
7. Jeseja Goseb	Tsiseb Conservancy		+264813348186	
8. Mr. Uiseb			+264813402077/0814582322	
9. Pastor	0816393173			

1. **SITE NOTICE: UIS REGIONAL COUNCIL**

Figure 1: Front view of UIs Regional Council

Figure 2: UIs Regional Council inside view (the person inside the office posting the public notices on the notice board)

Figure 3: The noticeboard inside the Uis Regional Council office

2. SITE NOTICE: UIS MULTISAVE SUPERMARKET

Figure 4: Side View of UIs Multisave Supermarket

Figure 5: Front View of UIs MultiSave Supermarket. with the public notice pasted on the entrance door

Figure 6: A person reading the public Notice right after it has been pasted.

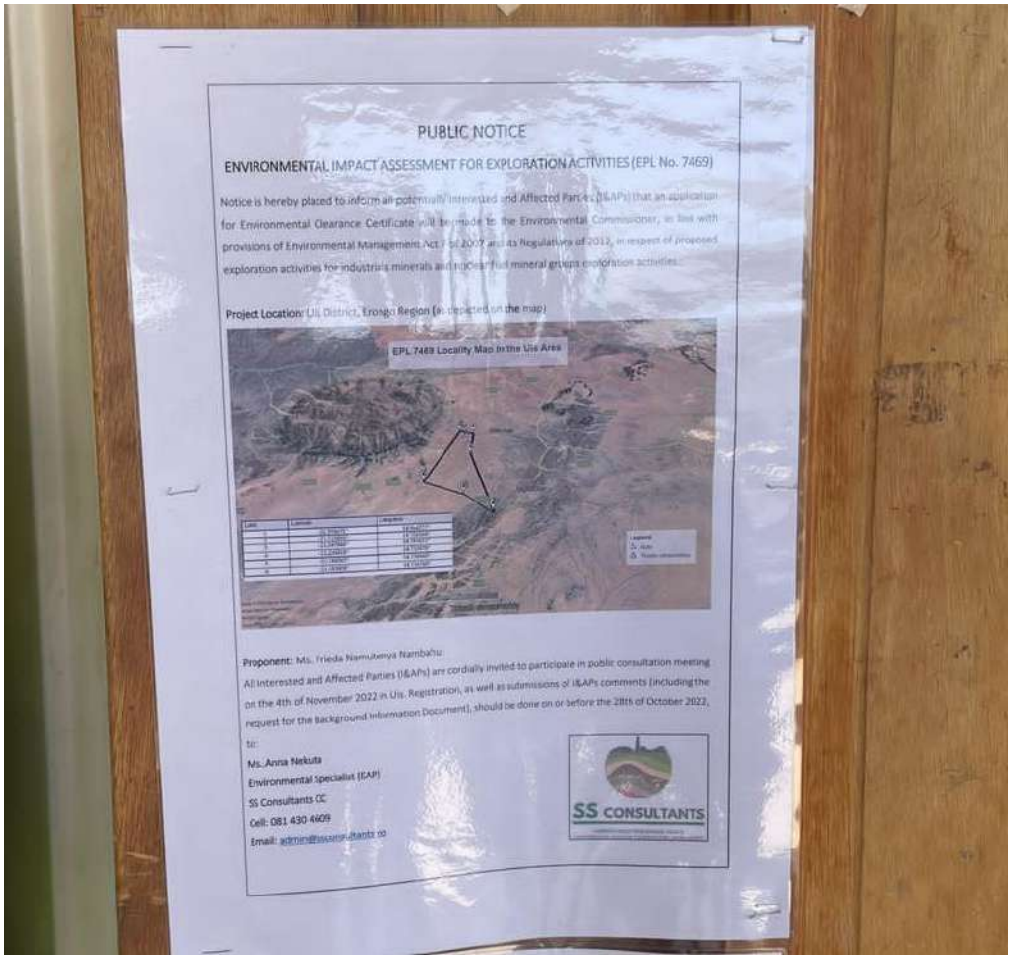

Figure 7:Public Notice for EPL 7469 on the entrance door of the MultiSave Supermarket

3. SITE NOTICE: OKOMBAYE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Figure 8: Front View of Okombaye Regional Council

Figure 9: Inside View of the regional Council

Figure 10:Noticeboard inside the Okombaye regional Council

Figure 11:EIA public notices on the noticeboard of the Okombaye regional council

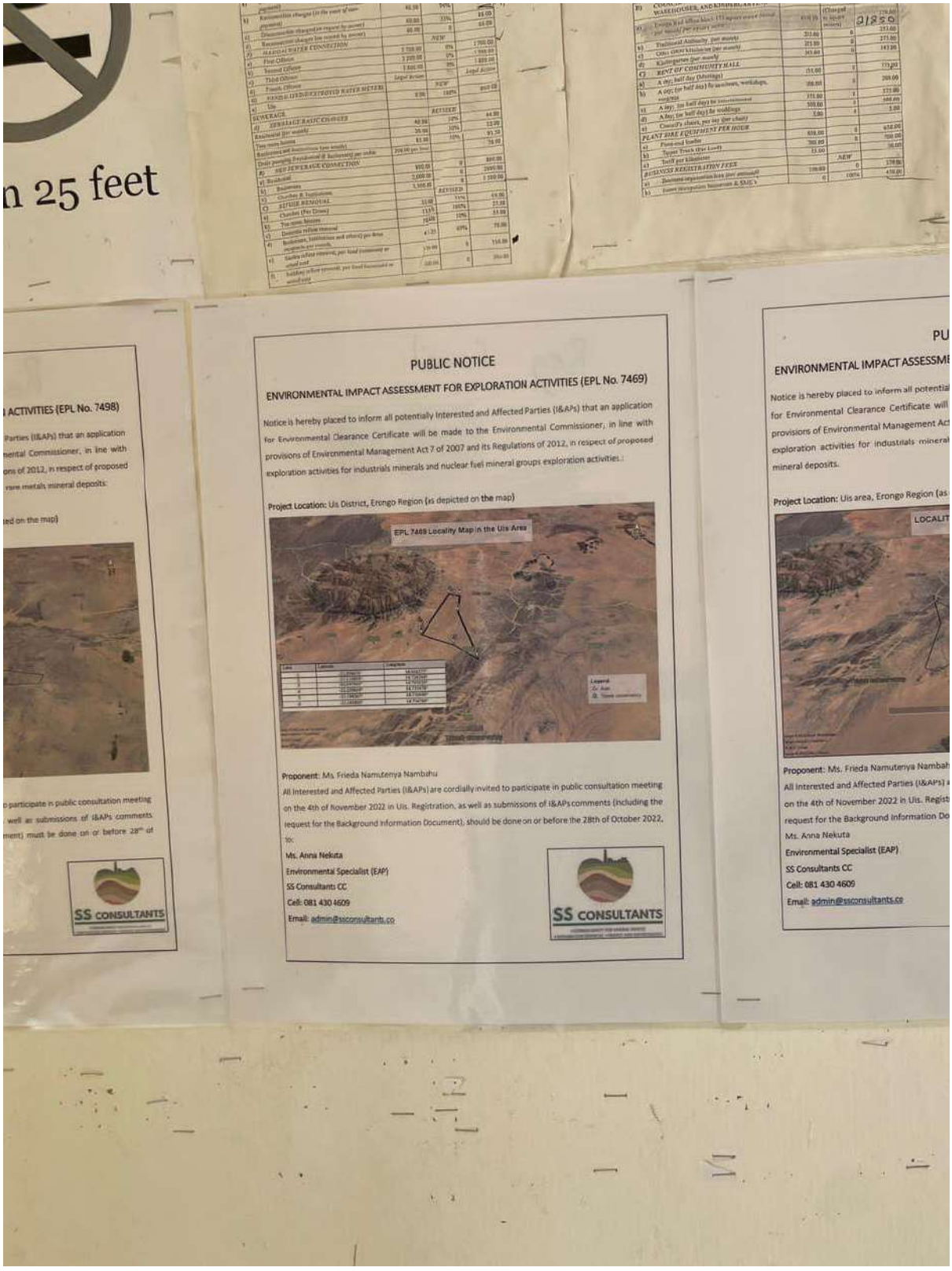

Figure 12:The public notice for EPL No. 7469 on the regional Council's noticeboard

APPENDIX D: CONFIRMATION OF SCREENING NOTICE RECEIVED

New application for an Environmental Clearance Certifcate

Ministry of Environment and Tourism <noreply@meft.gov.na>

Mon 10/10/2022 5:11 PM

To:SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2022-10-10

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

Thank you for applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Your application has been registered with application number **221010000032**

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Bulding
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

Your application is verified

Ministry of Environment and Tourism <noreply@meft.gov.na>

Tue 10/11/2022 9:35 AM

To:SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2022-10-11

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-0032** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

- Location of the project
- Polution potential
- Scale of operation of the project

Please upload the following documments:

- Scoping Report
- EMP
- Consent letter or support doc from relevant Authority
- Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper adverts, etc)
- Confirmation of screening notice received (through email) in terms of assessment procedures (Section 35 (1)(a)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007)
- Preliminary Site Map with coordinates (decimal degrees) and a Legend
- CV of Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Please login onto our portal to upload required documents, if any
https://eia.met.gov.na

NB- for the purpose of Section 38 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 read with Regulation 4(d), kindly forward copies of all

relevent documents i.e (application forms, EIA, Scoping reports, EMP etc) to the office of the Environmental Commissioner

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Bulding
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

APPENDIX E: LOCALITY MAP

Label	Latitude	Longitude
1	-21.290471°	14.664277°
2	-21.316856°	14.724264°
3	-21.347046°	14.765033°
4	-21.236010°	14.733078°
5	-21.188267°	14.736948°
6	-21.185028°	14.714768°

APPENDIX F: CV OF THE RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) – (Abb! b9Y¦¢!)

ANNA NEKUTA

annapiet724@gmail.com | **C: 264814304609 | Windhoek, KH 9000**

SUMMARY

Anna Nekuta is and outstanding researcher and an International Energy and the Environment specialist, with more than 50% distinctions scores in the masters of science research papers (some published), skilled at gathering information. analyzing data, and executing knowledge leading to industry growth and Excellency. She also has a sound knowledge in Geology with five years of exploration experience in base and previous metals. Energetic critical-thinker, creative, focused on prioritization of projects while developing detailed, quality research for reports, data interpretation and good decision-making.

SKILLS

- Explorations execution
- Completing research
- Report preparation
- Conducting Research
- Environmental Impact Assessment Report Writing
- GIS Software
- Data collection and analysis
- Networking

EXPERIENCE

SS Consultant Senior Geologist

05/2020-Present

- To Ensure clients comply with the mining legislations;
- Compilation of Mineral Rights applications;
- Compilation of various reports (i.e. geological mapping, desktop study, quarterly , QA/QC and progress reports);
- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments;
- Generating project data using ArcGIS Software;
- To identify new mineral prospecting projects for clients;
- Supervision of the junior stuff;

B2Gold Exploration Namibia | Exploration Geologist

06/2013 - 02/2018

- Leveraged Map Info and GIS software for accurate geological data gathering, and interpretation that led to finding a new deposit.
- QA/QC control
- Ore Spotting
- Aided planning by executing detailed mapping explorations, which produced Drilling positions and directions leading to positive results on the deposits being sought for.
- Created timely, accurate and thorough research reports to support effective decision making for Exploration projects
- Established and managed data gathering, interpretation and submission techniques for field projects to finding deposits.
- Sighting for chips and core drilling
- Drilling Supervision
- Core **logging and geological Structures Interpretation**
-

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

University of Dundee Scotland | Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom Master's oEf Science in International Energy Studies and the Environment *06/2019*

- MSc Cum laude graduate
- Dissertation: Diversification Strategies of electricity market: An Exploratory Study on the Success of Generation-Mix Strategies of Electricity Market; with Special Reference to Namibia.
- Scored Distinction in more than 50% of the Energy Studies Research Paper

University of Namibia Windhoek | Namibia Bachelor of Science in Geology

04/2013

ACTIVITIES AND HONOURS

- Member, Alumni Association (both for University of Namibia and Dundee University)
- Part of the Exploration group that worked and found Wolshag Deposit (part of B2gold Otjikoto project)

REFERENCES

1. Dr Rafael Macatangay

Lecturer: Dundee University, Scotland Email: r.e.a.macatangay@dundee.ac.uk

2. MR. Tomas Mutilifa

Senior Exploration Geologist: B2Gold Namibia Contact number: +264 67 306517

Email: tmutilifa@b2gold.com

3. Mrs. Kashiwanwa Neshila- Immanuel

Developing Officer: Alumni and Networking University of Namibia

Contact number: +264 852699373 Email: kneshila@gmail.com

CURRICULUM VITAE

UAANAO KATJINJAA

Email: ukatjinjaa@gmail.com Mobile: +264 081 4779623 Address: P.O Box 60497, Windhoek

Personal Statement

Committed individual willing to learn from more experienced personnel. Comfortable working in large scale environments and possesses comprehensive understanding of venture management principles. Capable to actively participate in business case study analysis and research projects; skills gained in team and group work at college.

Academic Background

Candidate for MSc. Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (2024)

(International University of Management**)**

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Ecosystem Management and Conservation
- Research Methodology
- Environmental Legislations
- Mini Dissertation: *An Assessment of the Factors Affecting Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in the Renewable Energy Sector in Windhoek, Namibia*

Bachelor of Business Administration- Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (2018)

(University Of Botswana**)**

- Strategic Management
- Management Consulting
- Business Plan Development
- Research Report: *An Assessment of Trends in Entrepreneurial Behavior of the Youth in Gaborone, Botswana*

Competencies

- Good Verbal and Written Communication Skills
- Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)
- Report Preparation
- Data Collection and Analysis

Experience

Administration and Accounts Clerk- Chemspec Botswana- 2018-2019

- Receive and process invoices, expense forms
- Request for payments and handle KYC documents
- Handle daily banking reconciliation
- Attending emails and customers' enquiries

Junior Environmental Specialist SS- Consultants cc-2024

- Compilation and review of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report
- Compilation of Environmental Clearance Certificate application
- Conduct public consultation and engagements with stakeholders
- Environmental Audit Compliance on various projects

Activities and other

- Participant in Tertiary Training Education Students Dialogue and Training on the Three Rio Conventions; Network and Learning Workshop (UNDP,2022).
- Business incubation and implementation through a small enterprise project; Creation of a mobile application (AccomoMe) with a database that links landlords to suitable tenants. (Global Business Labs, 2018).
- Article on Women Empowerment through Beauty Pageants (The Ngamitimes Newspaper, 2017).
- Documentary on Pursuit of Happiness (Media Studies, University of Botswana, 2016).

References

Mr. Sioni Iikela	**Ms. Jacqueline Hehir**	**Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha**
Faculty Dean	Director	Managing Member
Int. University of Management	Chemspec Botswana	SS Consultants cc
+264 81 225 7526	jackie@chemspec.co.bw	+264 81 2485757

APPENDIX G: ARCHEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR MINERALS EXPLORATION ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (EPLs) NO. 7469, 7470, 7498, 8100 IN UIS ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Compiled by:

Henry Nakale [Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Archaeology, Museums and Heritage Studies] (GZU), [Bachelor of Social Science in Heritage and Museum Studies] (UP), [Masters of Social Science in Tangible Heritage Conservation & Management] (UP)

And

Dr. Mowa Eliot, Maritime Archaeology University of Bristol. PhD Archaeology (UP).

Compiled for:

EPL Numbers	Proponent
7498, 7470 & 8100	Uis – Chi Investment Namibia CC
7469	Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

Item	Description
Proposed development and location	Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses **(EPLs) NO. 7469, 7470, 7498 and 8100** to explore for various mineral resources. The EPLs are located in Uis district, Erongo region, Namibia on state owned communal land.
Title	**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR MINERALS EXPLORATION ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) (EPL) NO. 7469,7470, 7498, 8100 UIS ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA**
Purpose of the study	The purpose of this document is an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment report that describes the cultural values and heritage factors that may be impacted on by the proposed exploration activities.
Coordinates	See project description and location on page 12
Municipalities	Uis District
Predominant land use of surrounding area	Farming
Proponents	**Frieda Namutenya Nambahu & Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Pty Ltd**
Heritage Consultant	Omapipi Tageya Heritage Consultancy & ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants
Date of Report	16 January 2022
Contact person	Henry Nakale +264816680633
Author(s) identification	Henry Nakale, and Dr. Eliot Mowa (Archaeologists and Heritage specialists)

Copyright

Authorship: This A/HIA Report has been prepared by Mr. Henry Nakale and Dr. Eliot Mowa. The report is for the review of the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Geographic Co-ordinate Information: Geographic co-ordinates in this report were obtained using a hand-held Garmin Global Positioning System device. The manufacturer states that these devices are accurate to within +/- 5 m.

Maps: Maps included in this report use data extracted from the NTS Map and Google Earth Pro.

Disclaimer: The Authors are not responsible for omissions and inconsistencies that may result from information not available at the time this report was prepared.

The Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment Study was carried out within the context of tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources as defined by the National Heritage Council Regulations and Guidelines as to the authorisation of proposed exploration project being proposed by **the proponents.**

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that we do:

1. have knowledge of and experience in conducting archaeological assessments, including knowledge of Namibian legislation, specifically the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), as well as regulations and guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

2. perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant;

3. comply with the aforementioned Act, relevant regulations, guidelines and other applicablelaws. We also declare that we have no interests or involvement in:
   (i) the financial or other affairs of either the applicant or his consultant; and
   (ii) the decision-making structures of the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Signed by:

Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
LIA	Late Iron Age
NHA	Nation Heritage Act, Act 27 of 2004
SM	Site Manager
NHCN	National Heritage Council of Namibia
ESA	Later Stone Age
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
CFP	Chance Find Procedure
EMA	Environmental Management Act

Key Concepts and Terms

Periodization Archaeologists divide the different cultural epochs according to the dominant material finds for the different time periods. This periodization is usually region-specific, such that the same label can have different dates for different areas. This makes it important to clarify and declare the periodization of the area one is studying.

These periods are nothing a little more than convenient time brackets because their terminal and commencement are not absolute and there are several instances of overlap. In the present study, relevant archaeological periods are given below;

Early Stone Age (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to recently, 100 years ago)

Early Iron Age (~ AD 200 to 1000)

Late Iron Age (~ AD1100-1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950, but a Historic building is classified as over 60 years old)

Definitions Just like periodization, it is also critical to define key terms employed in this study. Most of these terms derive from Namibian National heritage legislation and its ancillary laws, as well as international regulations and norms of best-practice. The following aspects have a direct bearing on the investigation and the resulting report:

Cultural (heritage) resources are all non-physical and physical human-made occurrences, and natural features that are associated with human activity. These can be singular or in groups and include significant sites, structures, features, Eco facts and artefacts of importance associated with the history, architecture or archaeology of human development.

Cultural significance is determined by means of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values for past, present or future generations.

Value is related to concepts such as worth, merit, attraction or appeal, concepts that are associated with the (current) usefulness and condition of a place or an object. Although significance and value are not mutually exclusive, in some cases the place may have a high level of significance but a lower level of value. Often, the evaluation of any feature is based on a combination or balance between the two.

Isolated finds are occurrences of artefacts or other remains that are not in-situ or are located apart from archaeological sites. Although these are noted and recorded, but do not usually constitute the core of an impact assessment, unless if they have intrinsic cultural significance and value.

In-situ refers to material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for example an archaeological site that has not been disturbed by farming.

Archaeological site/materials are remains or traces of human activity that are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures. According to the Namibia National Heritage Act (NNHA) (Act No. 27 of 2004), no archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) and no historical building or structure older than 60 years may be altered, moved or destroyed without the

necessary authorization from the National Heritage Council or a provincial heritage resources authority.

Historic material are remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Chance finds means archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical remains accidentally found during development.

A grave is a place of interment (variably referred to as burial) and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place. A grave may occur in isolation or in association with others where upon it is referred to as being situated in a cemetery (contemporary) or burial ground (historic).

A site is a distinct spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative cultural, social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, which requires authorization of permission by law and which may significantly affect the cultural and natural heritage resources. Accordingly, an HIA must include recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimizing or circumventing negative impacts, measures enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal and heritage management and monitoring measures.

Impact is the positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or on the environment.

Mitigation is the implementation of practical measures to reduce and circumvent adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

Mining heritage sites refer to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre-historical, historical or the relatively recent past.

Study area or 'project area' refers to the area where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan).

Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data and limited field walking in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in any given area,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological impact assessment was carried out focusing on the proposed exploration activities on EPLs **7469,7470, 7498, 8100** which are situated south of Uis` settlement in Erongo Region, through a field-based survey and desktop study. The assessment therefore reviewed the archaeological records, historical documents from the previous studies surrounding the area, interviews with local farmers and stakeholders, GIS spatial data, field survey as a basis of inference regarding the archaeological and heritage significance of the project site, and their likely sensitivity to be disturbance in the course of exploration activities. These sources were used to conclude that damage or disturb sites or materials protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is likely to occur, especially within the area of EPL **7469**. The area where the proposed project will take place is highly archaeologically sensitive and deemed to be a cultural landscape as there are evidence of pre – historic rock paintings within the boundaries of EPL **7469**. Furthermore, no significant archaeological sites, cultural or heritage was located in EPLs **7470, 7498 & 8100**, apart from a community burial and a stone cairn within EPLs **7470 & 7478**. However, due to the possibility that buried archaeological remains could come to light in the course of exploration activities with these EPLs, the proponents are advised to adopt the Chance Finds Procedure attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

1.0 Introduction

The Government of Namibia recognizes that the exploration and development of its mineral wealth could best be undertaken by the private sector. The government, therefore, focuses on creating an enabling environment through appropriate competitive policy and regulatory frameworks for the promotion of private sector investment coupled with the provision of national geo-scientific databases essential for attracting competitive exploration and mining (Draft Minerals Policy of Namibia, MME).

It is with this background that Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu and Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Pty Ltd herein referred to as the (proponents) are proposing to conduct exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) 7469,7470, 7498, 8100 to explore for industrials minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral. The Proponents wants to carry out these exploration

activities i.e., geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, ground geophysics, trenching and drilling with the hope that if they delineate a mineral ore body then a feasibility study will be conducted. At this stage, however, the exploration activities are aimed at establishing the availability of mineable mineral resources likely to be found within the four (4) above mentioned EPLs.

The laws of the Republic of Namibia are clear regarding this in that it requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate. Such a certificate is issued in line with the Environmental Management Act (2007). The proponents have appointed SS Consultants cc to carry out an environmental impact assessment (EIA) study to obtain an environmental clearance certificate as per the requirements of the Ministry of Mines and energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of mining activities and clearance of land.

In this respect, SS Consultants cc has then appointed the undersigned OTAH and ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants **(JV)** to provide an archaeological/heritage assessment as envisaged under the provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004). This report presents the results of an archaeological/heritage field survey of the area, focusing on EPLs 7469,7470, 7498, 8100. The report suggests mitigation measures that would be in keeping with the applicable laws and policies governing the preservation of archaeological remains in Namibia.

Due to the destructive tendency of such exploration activities, which may include earth moving/ land alteration operations, it is a pre-requisite to conduct an Archaeological and/ or Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) as obligated by the National Heritage Act, Act No. 27 of 2004 and, in part, by the Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007. The main thrust of the provisions of the aforementioned legislations is to protect and salvage cultural/ archaeological and environmental resources from potential destruction resulting from exploration or mining activities. It was against this background that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was carried out on the EPLs **7469,7470, 7498, 8100** to fulfill the following objectives:

a) To identify and document cultural/ archaeological materials and sites occurring in the area within and around the EPLs.

b) To assess the nature and scale of archaeological impact of the exploration activities to heritage resources,

c) To suggest some conservation strategies for the cultural heritage resources that might occur in the area proposed for explorations which can be potentially destroyed in the course of such activities.

1.1 Project Description and Location

Project Description

The proposed exploration activities on the four EPLs will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil sampling. whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The license falls within a well serviced area with infrastructure, such as water line, national roads, railways, telephones, petrol stations (Usakos, Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay) and 3-phase electricity from Nampower. Therefore, the applicants will use the existing water and electrical infrastructure in the area.

Project Location

The four (4) EPLs 7469,7470, 7498, 8100 are situated south of Uis settlement in Erongo Region and covers a total surface area of EPL **7469** (8387.8111 ha), **7470** (19036.7487 ha), **7498** (5346.3145 ha) and **8100** (13,445.929) respectively. Both EPLs are overlaying each other as shown in figure 1.

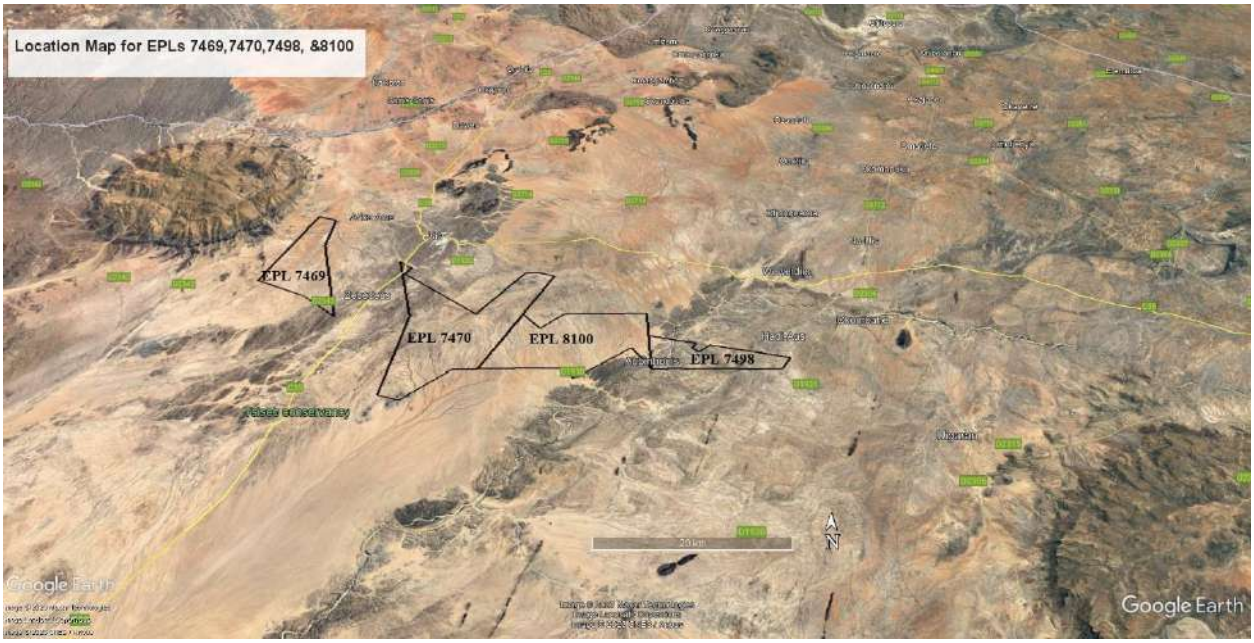


Figure 1; Locality map for both 4 EPLs (source: SS Consultants 2022).

Table 1; Center coordinates for the four EPLs

EPL		**Corner Coordinates**
7469		21° 18” 2.96” S 14° 43’ 49.69” E
7470	**1.**	21° 27' 35.84" S 14° 50' 05.06" E
	2.	21° 20' 58.15" S 14° 51' 16.23" E
	3.	21° 15' 44.69" S 14° 49' 50.41" E
	4.	21° 16' 25.01" S 14° 50' 46.27" E
	5.	21° 16' 56.98" S 14° 50' 20.75" E
	6.	21° 20' 52.15" S 14° 55' 50.95" E
	7.	21° 17' 02.21" S 14° 59' 05.02" E
	8.	21° 17' 02.65" S 15° 00' 04.94" E
	9.	21° 17' 23.35" S 15° 01' 11.41" E

	10.	21° 25' 35.46" S 14° 56' 23.24" E
	11.	21° 25' 34.86" S 14° 54' 43.84" E
	12.	21° 28' 01.46" S 14° 51' 32.65" E
7498		
	1.	21° 24' 49.26" S 15° 17' 16.76" E
	2.	21° 23' 41.55" S 15° 11' 56.29" E
	3.	21° 24' 15.26" S 15° 11' 10.82" E
	4.	21° 23' 55.21" S 15° 10' 45.91" E
	5.	21° 23' 30.36" S 15° 11' 03.26" E
	6.	21° 22' 48.94" S 15° 07' 49.95" E
	7.	21° 25' 33.46" S 15° 07' 57.17" E
	8.	21° 25' 37.27" S 15° 07' 58.89" E
	9.	21° 25' 41.15" S 15° 08' 59.72" E
	10.	21° 25' 36.83" S 15° 08' 59.81" E
	11.	21° 25' 46.87" S 15° 16' 36.95" E
8100	**1..**	21° 25' 32.95" S 14° 56' 25.86" E
	2.	21° 20' 55.12" S 14° 59' 09.68" E
	3.	21° 22' 12.24" S 15° 00' 22.87" E
	4	21° 20' 53.84" S 15° 01' 59.44" E
	5.	21° 20' 52.05" S 15° 07' 44.44" E
	6.	21° 25' 35.57" S 15° 07' 57.10" E
	7.	21° 23' 50.20" S 15° 06' 39.60" E
	8.	21° 26' 22.32" S 15° 02' 47.05" E
	9.	21° 25' 31.59" S 15° 02' 29.42" E

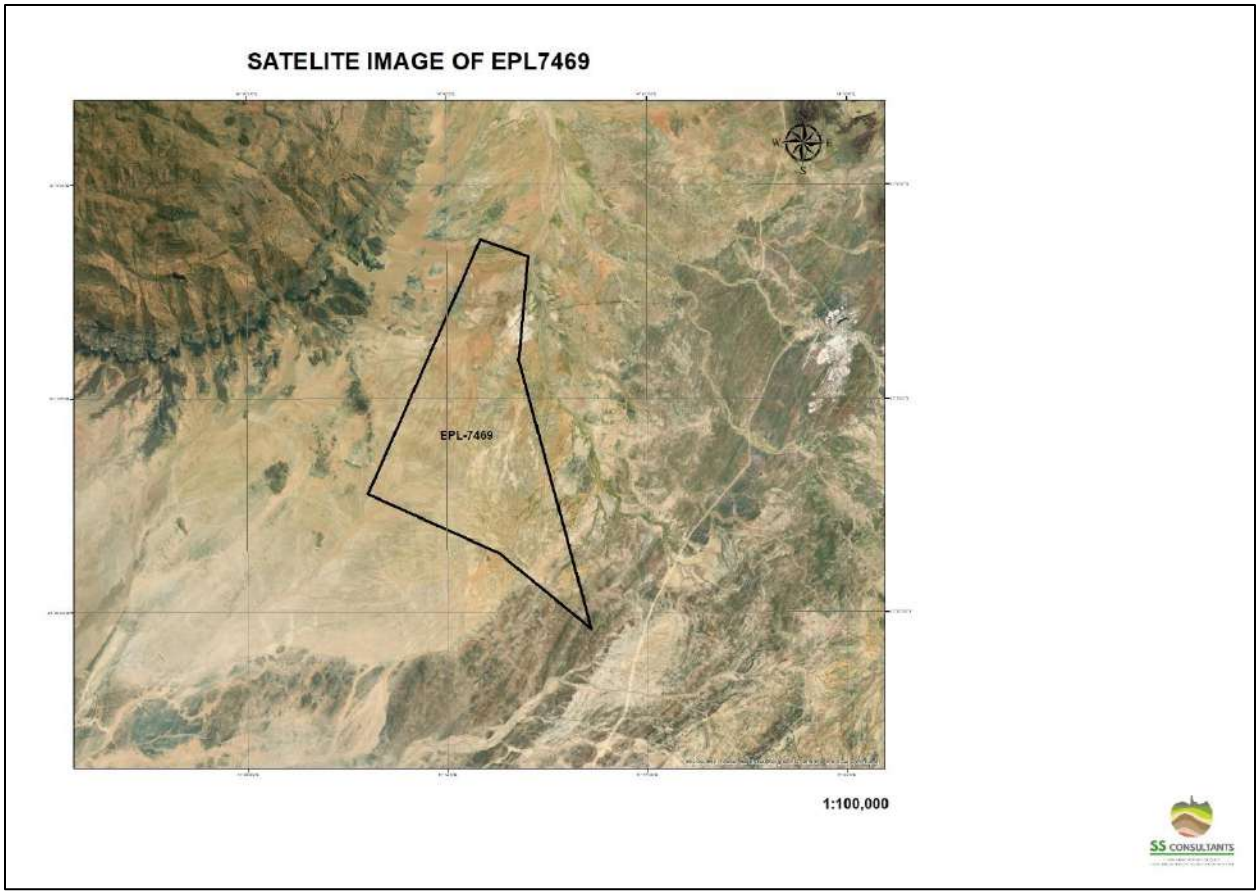


Figure 2; Locality Maps of EPL 7469. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

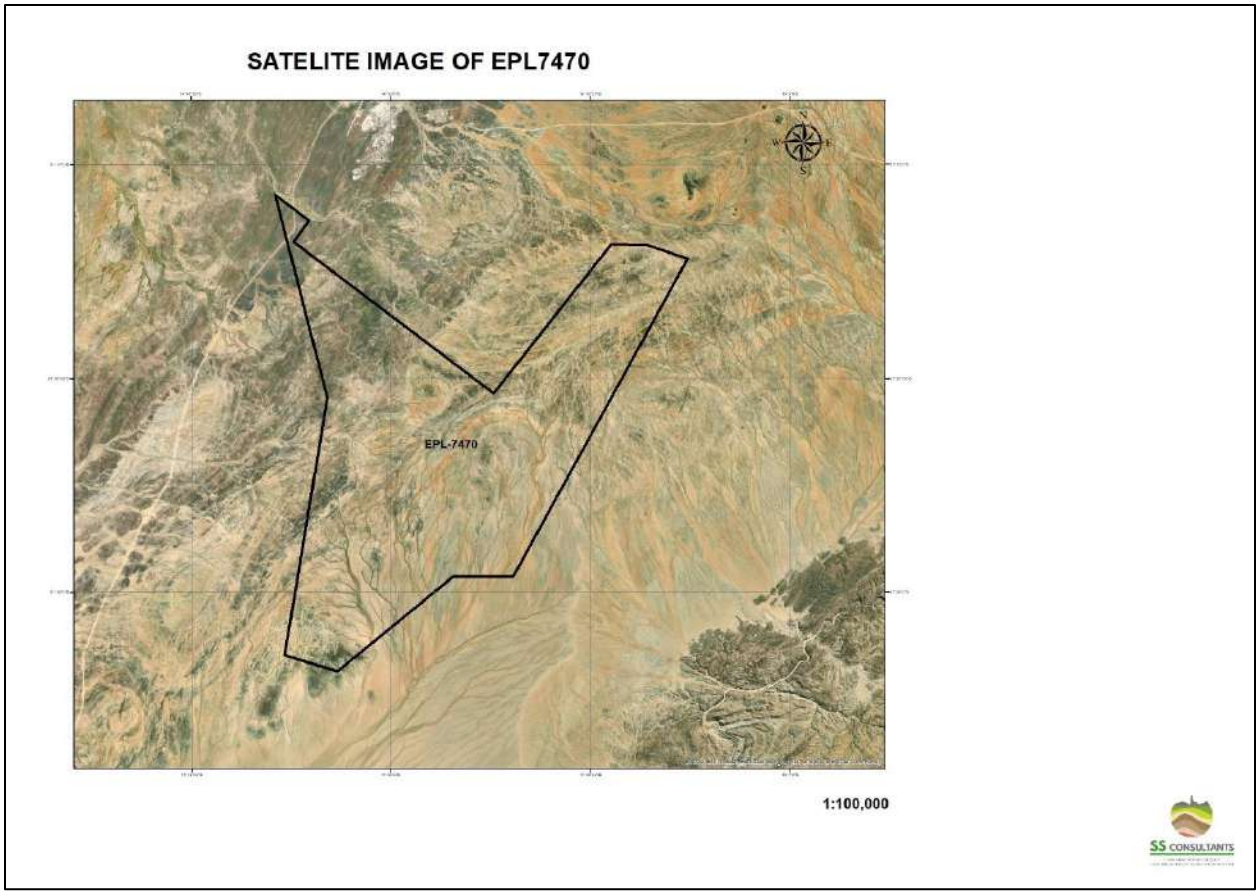


Figure 3; Locality Maps of EPL 7470. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

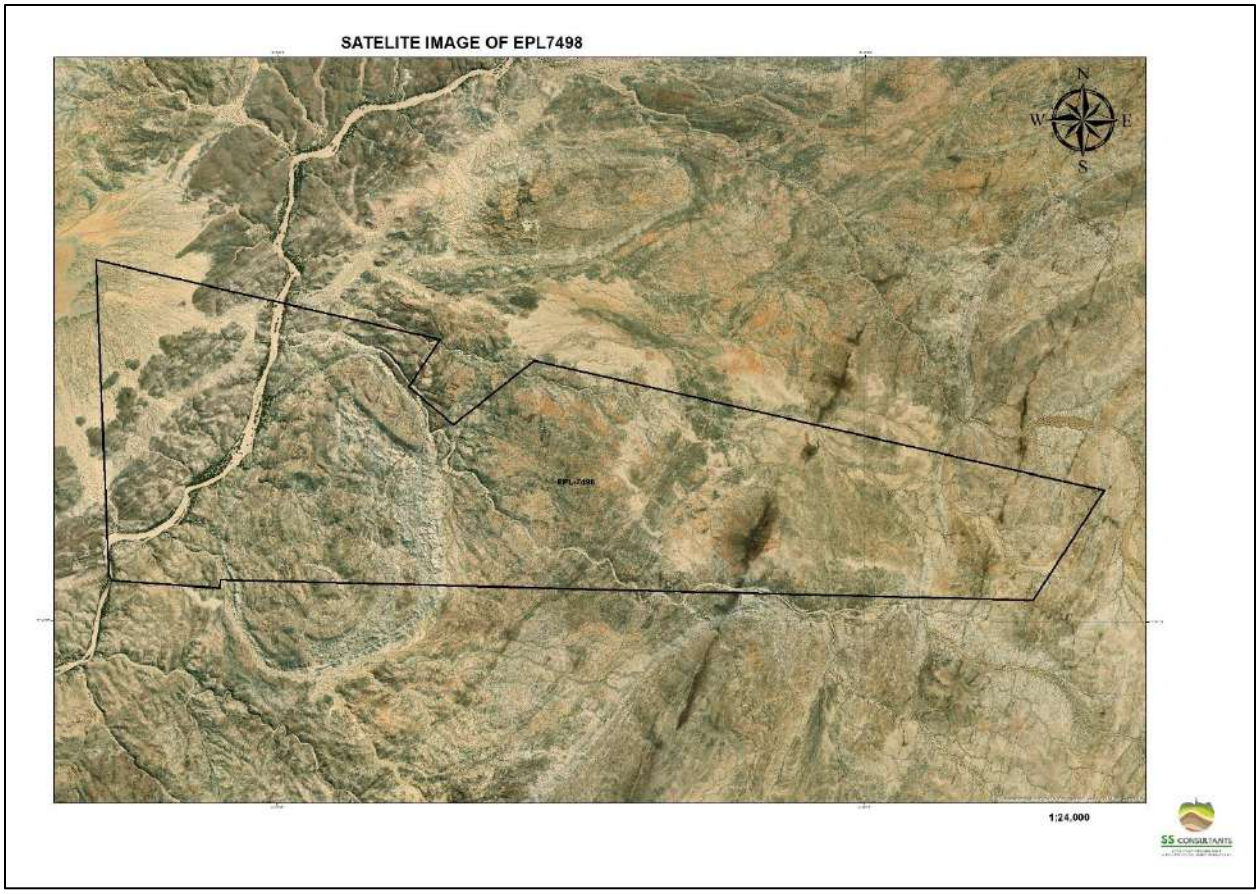


Figure 4; Locality Maps of EPL 7469. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

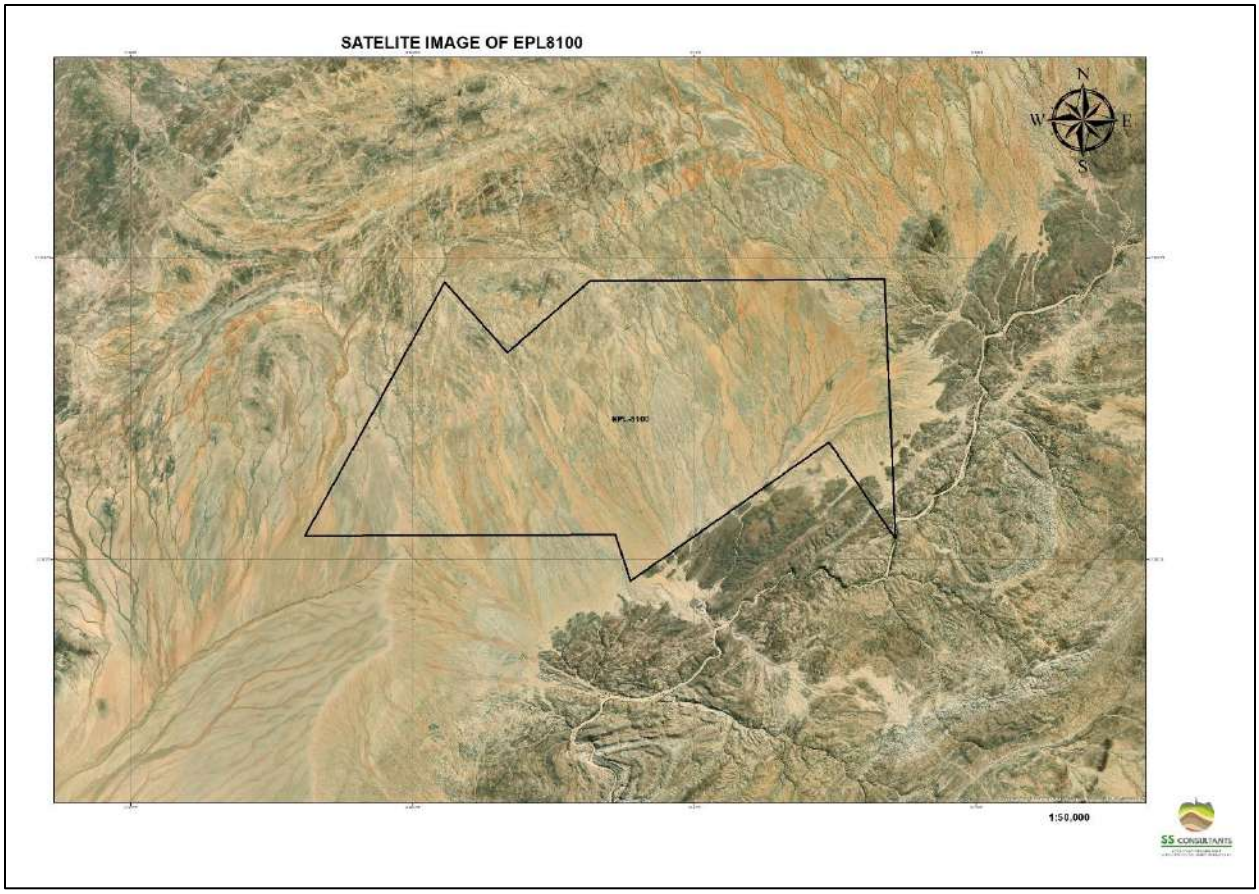


Figure 5; Locality Maps of EPL 8100. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

2.0 Legislations

In most cases where the aspect of mining is involved, cultural and archaeological evidence located within areas earmarked for development or mining usually face the danger of either complete erasure or total destruction. The legal instrument for the protection of heritage sites and objects in Namibia is the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004).

In order to ensure that this unique heritage of our past is protected and well documented, the National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 and EIA Terms of Reference in relation to the assessment of impacts of the proposed development on the cultural and heritage resources associated with the receiving environment shall be used to guide the exploration exercise. The statutory mandate of heritage impact assessment studies is to encourage and facilitate the protection and conservation of archaeological and cultural heritage sites, in accordance with the provisions of the National

Heritage Act, Act 27 of 2004 and Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The National Heritage Act (Section 1 of 2004) defines heritage resources as those of geological and rare objects; paleontological; archaeological; ethnographic objects; historical objects/sites; maritime heritage; built monuments; mining sites as well as objects of scientific interests.

3.0 Approach to study

3.1 Terms of Reference

The main task of the archaeological survey and assessment was to identify and record all sensitive archaeological sites within the limits of EPLs **7469,7470, 7498, and 8100** that could be negatively affected by the proposed exploration activities. The assessment also intended to establish heritage significance of possible resources and assess their vulnerability, estimates the extent of the possible impacts and establish mitigation measures. This study is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2007), and those of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004).

3.2 Methodology

This Heritage & Archaeological Impact Assessment was carried through desktop-based assessments and a field survey. These methodologies are standards for environmental and heritage assessment in Namibia, which are in line with international best practices. Desktop information was fashioned from current and existing heritage archives, which were taken from existing heritage records comprising those from National Heritage Council, archaeological GIS spatial data and record that has been substantially exposed during the last decades, by a series of detailed archaeological assessments carried out in the during the mineral investigation and mining operations, and the development of infrastructure required by these operations. These sources were then supplemented by a field site visit work within EPLs **7469,7470, 7498, and 8100.**

Sensitivity and susceptibility rating scales, aimed at establishing the nature of vulnerability and sensitivity of heritage resources that are likely to be impacted by the exploration activities, were adopted as per assessment objectives. Their vulnerability to the disturbance in the course of

exploration that includes drilling was evaluated according to parallel 0-5 scales, abridged in Table 2.

Table 2; Rating scales for the assessment of archaeological significance and vulnerability as developed by the QRN.

Significance Rating
0 No heritage significance
1 Disturbed or secondary context, without diagnostic materials
2 Isolated minor finds in undisturbed primary context, with diagnostic materials
3 Archaeological and paleontological site (s) forming part of an identifiable local distribution or group
4 Multi-component site (s), or central site (s) with high research potential
5 Major archaeological or paleontological site (s) containing unique evidence of high regional significances
Vulnerability Rating
0 Not vulnerable
1 No threat posed by current or proposed development activities
2 Low or indirect threat from possible consequences of development (e.g., soil erosion)
3 Probable threat from inadvertent disturbance due to proximity of development
4 High likelihood of partial disturbance or destruction due to close proximity of development
5 Direct and certain threat of major disturbance or total destruction

Concerning each specific source of impact risk to heritage resources, the assessment methodology estimated the extent of the impact, the magnitude of impact, and the duration of these impacts. The scales of estimation are set out and explained in Table 3.

Table 3; Assessment criteria for the evaluation of cumulative impacts on archaeological sites developed by the QRN.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Extent or spatial influence of impact	**National** **Regional** **Local**	Within Namibia Within the Region On site or within 200 m of the impact site impact
Magnitude of impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	**High** **Medium** **Low** **Very Low** **Zero**	Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are severely altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are notably altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are slightly altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes remain unaltered
Duration of impact	**Short Term** **Medium Term** **Long Term**	Up to 3 years 4 to 10 years after construction More than 10 years after construction

Table 4; Reversibility Ratings Criteria

Reversibility Ratings	**Criteria**
Irreversible	The impact will lead to an impact that is permanent.
Reversible	The impact is reversible, within a period of 10 years

4.0 Assumptions and Limitations

This heritage impact assessment described here relies on desktop studies and it's supported by field assessment undertaken. It is possible to predict the likely occurrence of further archaeological sites with some accuracy and to present a general statement of the local archaeological site distribution. Nevertheless, it is critical as a precautionary measure and best practice, the author recommends the proponent to strictly follow the chance find procedure as the project progresses should any archaeological objects be found during geological mapping, drilling or trenching. The Chance finds procedure is outlined in the National Heritage Council booklet, (2017) and the proponent will be supplied with a copy. Failure to follow and implement such procedure will result in appropriate action being taken against the proponent as per the Heritage Act of 2004.

5.0 Description of the study area in relation to its heritage and geological setting

5.1 Brief heritage setting of the Project Area

Erongo Region is a highly significant archaeological landscape in Namibia (**Figure 6**) where mineral resources represent irreplaceable evidence of global importance. Its archaeological record is reported to have evidence of human occupation dating during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods, roughly in the last 800 000 years to 2000 BP (Kinahan, 2011). Such evidence is reflected in materials records such as surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and morerecent sites such as colonial battlefields, old road-works and historical mines.

These material cultures demonstrate evidence of significant human evolutionary and technological advancements as well as their incredible adaptations to extreme aridity and environmental uncertainty of central Namib attributed mainly to the hunter- gatherers and nomadic pastoralists, and their interaction with early European tradingmissions (Kinahan 2011).

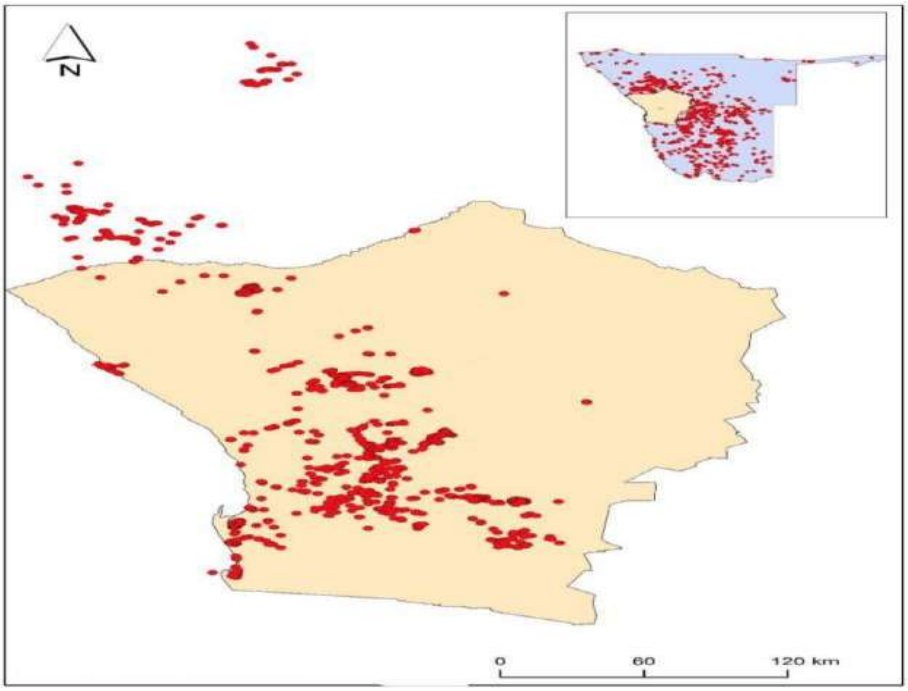


Figure 6; The modified map indicating the distribution of recorded archaeological sites in the Erongo region concerning the generally known sites distribution in Namibia. (Source: Kinahan 2021:7).

6.0 Fieldwork Findings and Observations

A reconnaissance survey was carried out over the four EPLs from the 15TH to 18TH of October 2022 in the Erongo Region. The field survey was aimed at recording and locating the most important archaeological features (if found) that might be negatively impacted by the proposed exploration activities within the boundaries of EPLs 7469,7470, 7498, 8100 and beyond. This survey was also meant to come up with mitigation measures that will safeguard and protect such heritage resources. The field survey involved a combined approach which included foot survey within and around the EPLs and interviews with the locals. A total of six (6) potential archaeological/heritage sites were recorded within these EPLs during the field survey. The site locations are set out below together with brief remarks on their significance. The vulnerability of

these sites is also given. Since no target areas for explorations were provided, the identified sites require mitigation measures to be taken to ensure their conservation.

6.1 Detailed field findings

Within EPL 7469

Heritage resources	Status/findings	Level of impact by proposed explorations
Buildings, structures, and places of cultural significance	None	None
Areas to which oral tradions are attached or which are associated with intangible heritage	None	None
Historical buildings	None	None
Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance	Granite rock bolder/shelter and a small cave.	Severe
Archaeological and paleontological sites	Rock paintings, scattered (out of context) OES and Lithic	Severe
Graves and burial grounds	None	None
Movable objects	None	None

Site 1;
Site coordinates: 21° 18’ 54.15” S 14° 43’ 46.79” E
Description: Outcrop (Granite Rock bolder) Fauna remains, Lithics and Ostrich egg shells on the surface see fig 7 & 9.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 4

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition

Figure 7; Granite Rock bolder (source: Authors 2022)

Site 2;
Site coordinates: 21° 18’ 53.13” S 14° 43’ 47.21” E
Description: On the same outcrop on a rock bolder there’s a rock painting of 1 animal figure Red in color. The rock painting is very fragile with some small pieces of the rock falling off,

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 5

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: poor condition (not well preserved)

Figure 8; Site 2; Animal figure (source: Authors 2022).

Site 3;

Site coordinates: 21° 18’ 51.46” S 14° 43’ 47.20” E

Description: Small cave with 3 human figures rock paintings, red in color / red pigment and surface looks fragile. There are a few scattered stone tools and ostrich egg shells around the cave. This site is situated about 12km from Brandberg mountain.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 5

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: fair condition

Figure 9; Site 3; small cave and scattered stone tools on the surface within EPL7469 (Source: Authors 2022)

Field findings within EPL 7470

Heritage resources	Status/findings	Level of impact by proposed explorations
Buildings, structures, and places of cultural significance	None	None
Areas to which oral tradions are attached or which are associated with intangible heritage	None	None
Historical buildings	None	None
Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance	None	None
Archaeological and paleontological sites	None	None
Graves and burial grounds	A stone cairn	Mild
Movable objects	None	None

Site coordinates: 21° 18’ 2.30” S 14° 58’3.10” E

Description: A stone cairn /stone marking (man-made). Possibility marked as the end of this EPL since it is located at the north east of the EPL boundaries.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition

Figure 10; the only recorded site within EPL 7470, a stone cairn /stone marking (man-made) source: Authors 2022).

EPL **7498**

Field findings within EPL 7498

Heritage resources	**Status/findings**	**Level of impact by proposed explorations**
Buildings, structures, and places of cultural significance	None	None
Areas to which oral tradions are attached or which are associated with intangible heritage	None	None
Historical buildings	None	None
Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance	None	None
Archaeological and paleontological sites	None	None
Graves and burial grounds	Burial site	Mild
Movable objects	None	None

Site 1;

Site coordinates: 21° 24’ 38.63” S 15° 07’ 50.72’ E
Description: A community burial site, fenced off.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition

Figure 11; A community burial site, fenced off (source: Authors 2022).

EPL **8100**

Field findings within EPL 8100

Heritage resources	**Status/findings**	**Level of impact by proposed explorations**
Buildings, structures, and places of cultural significance	None	None
Areas to which oral tradions are attached or which are associated with intangible heritage	None	None
Historical buildings	None	None
Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance	None	None
Archaeological and paleontological sites	None	None
Graves and burial grounds	Burial site	Mild
Movable objects	None	None

Site 1;

Site coordinates: 21° 24’ 26.94’S 15° 07’ 39.55E

Description: a ruins (building)

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition

Figure 12; A ruined building structure (source: Authors 2022).

7.0 Results of Desktop Research

Information from the NHC shows that the project area falls under the cultural landscape occurring in Erongo Region. Erongo region has 37 heritage sites which are listed as national monuments.

8.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

8.1 Management recommendations

At this stage it is important that the clients are made aware of the fact that archaeological/heritage sites within the area under study are protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004). When prospecting is underway, the proponents should make sure that all personnel and contractors are aware of the protected nature of archaeological sites as well as the legal obligation to report any new finds to the National Heritage Council as soon as possible. The proponent should take steps to avoid either direct damage to the sites or to their immediate landscape setting. Based on the

desktop assessment and subsequent field investigation highlighted in this report and with professional confidence and satisfaction, we recommend approval of a heritage consent by the NHC authority but strictly subject to conditional inclusion of heritage monitoring measures and Chance Finds Procedure that will be incorporated into the project's **EMP**.

The area around EPL 7498 & 8100 did not really yield any sensitive archaeological and heritage resources as compared to the area around EPLs 7469, & 7470, which has extensive sensitive archaeological remains of early Pre - colonial era as described in the field findings above. These include graves, few painting and artifacts such as, stone tools and ostrich egg shell scatters. With all that evidence, it is it is possible that subsurface remains might be exposed during site preparation and explorations, thus we further recommend the following:

That all sensitive sites recorded in this report should be demarcated off during the exploration phase, this site's locations must also be incorporated within the project EMP and GIS.

a) The granite rock outcrop (with the small cave and rock paintings) in EPL **7469** should be treated as a no-go area and a creation of a 500 m radius buffer zone free from exploration activities is recommended.
b) Site inspections by the heritage council on the buffer zone to ensure the proponent abide by the conditions as set by the heritage council and further research and documentation of the rock paintings and cave in EPL **7469** is highly recommended.
c) The project proponents or contractors should adopt the Chance Finds Procedure attached here as Appendix 1, so that any buried archaeological remains that might be discovered may be handled following the provisions of Part V Section 46 of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004).
d) The foot print impact of the proposed exploration activities should be kept to minimal, to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within servitude.
e) The Environmental Management Plan is to ensure that all the existing archaeological reference guidelines (Chance Find Procedure Guideline by NHC (2017) is shared with the proponent for guidance. So that, any buried archaeological remains that might be discovered during the prospecting phase are handled following the provisions of Part V Section 46 of the National Heritage Act (27 0f 2004).

f) The developer or contractor should show overall commitment and compliance by adapting a zero-damage approach.
g) A creation of a 50 m buffer zone for both sites in EPLs **7498 and 8100.**

8.2 Conclusion

The literature review and field study confirmed that the project area is situated within a contemporary cultural landscape dotted with settlements with long local history. Field survey established that the affected project area is degraded by environmental clearance. Although the area is degraded, there is a possibility that subsurface archaeological material can be discovered.

This report concludes that the proposed exploration activities on EPL **7470, 7498, 8100** may be approved by NHCN to proceed as planned subject to recommendations herein made and Chance Find Procedures are followed. The measures are informed by the results of the HIA study and principles of heritage management enshrined in the NHA, Act 27 of 2004.

The proposed exploration activities within EPL **7469,** will affect an area of archaeological and cultural heritage significance and the project may threaten some archaeological assets worthy of mitigation measures. The identified and recorded sites within EPL 7469 will require mitigation measures to be decided by the National Heritage Council. These measures may include demarcation of the sites (buffer zones) free from exploration activities and possible excavation. This report provides only a phase 1 survey and assessment of the project which can be followed by a phase 2 mitigation exercise if required.

References

Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007. Government Gazette.

Interviews with locals (oral communication 2022).

Kinahan, J. 2005. The late Holocene human ecology of the Namib Desert. In Smith, M, and Hesse, P. eds 23 Degrees South: Archaeology and Environmental History of the Southern Deserts. Canberra, National Museum of Australia pp120-3

Kinahan, J. 2011. From the beginning: the archaeological evidence. In Wallace, M.and Kinahan, J. A history of Namibia: from the beginning to 1990. London: Hurst & Co., pp 15-44.

Kinahan, J. 2011. From the beginning: the archaeological evidence. In Wallace, M. and Kinahan, J. History of Namibia: from the beginning to 1990. London: Hurst & Co., pp 15- 44.

Kinahan, J. 2012. Archaeological Guidelines for Exploration & Mining in the Namib Desert, the Namibia Archaeological Trust.

National Heritage Act 27 of 2004.2004. Government Gazette

Wendt, W.E. 1972. Preliminary report on archaeological research programmed in South West Africa. Cimbebasia (B) 2: 1-61.

Appendix 1)

The proponent is advised to implement the following management actions on the way forward:

1. **Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) management guideline:**

Areas of proposed development or mining activities are subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is, therefore, possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found in the course of development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The "chance finds" procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified people.

Compliance: The "chance finds" procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): "a person who discovers any archaeological …. Object ……must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council". The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.

A. Responsibilities:

Operator To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found

Foreman To secure site and advise management timeously

Superintendent To determine safe working boundary and request inspection

Archaeologist To inspect, identify, advice management, and recovers remain

B. Procedure:

Action by the person (operator) identifying archaeological or heritage material

- If operating machinery or equipment: **stop work**
- Identify the site with flag tape
- Determine GPS position if possible

- Report findings to foreman

C. Action by foreman:

- Report findings, site location and actions are taken to the superintendent
- Cease any works in the immediate vicinity

D. Action by superintendent

- Visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings;
- Determine and mark the exclusion boundary
- Site location and details to be added to the Archaeological Heritage database system

E. Action by archaeologist

- Inspect site and confirm the addition to AH database system;
- Advise National Heritage Council and request a permit to remove findings;
- Recovery, packaging and labeling of findings for transfer to National Museum

F. In the event of discovering human remains

- Actions as above;
- Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human;
- Advise and liaise with NHC Guidelines; and
- Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, or as directed.

Appendix 2 Archaeological and Heritage Monitoring Measures

SITE REF	HERITAGE ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PENALTY	METHOD STATEMENT REQUIRED
Chance Finds (Archaeological and Burial Sites)	General area where the proposed project is situated is a historic landscape, which may yield archaeological, cultural property, remains. There are possibilities of encountering unknown archaeological sites during subsurface construction/exploration work which may disturb previously unidentified chance finds.	Possible damage to previously unidentified archaeological and burial sites during exploration phase. ∉ Unanticipated impacts on Archaeological sites where project actions inadvertently uncovered significant archaeological sites. ∉ Loss of historic cultural landscape; ∉ Destruction of burial sites and associated graves ∉ Loss of aesthetic value due to exploration work ∉ Loss of sense of place Loss of intangible heritage value due to change in land use	In situations where unpredicted impacts occur exploration activities must be stopped and the heritage authority should be notified immediately. Where remedial action is warranted, minimize disruption in exploration scheduling while recovering archaeological data. Where necessary, implement emergency measures to mitigate. ∉ Where burial sites are accidentally disturbed during exploration, the affected area should be demarcated as no-go zone by use of fencing during exploration, and access thereto by the exploration team must be denied. ∉ Accidentally discovered burials in development context should be salvaged and rescued to safe sites as may be directed by relevantheritage authority. The heritage officer responsible should secure relevant heritage and health authorities' permits for possible relocation of affected graves accidentally encountered during exploration work.	∉ Contractor / ∉ Project Manager ∉ Archaeologist ∉ Project Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or Site Manager	Fine and or imprisonment under the NHA	Monitoring measures should be issued as instruction within the project EMP. PM/EO/Archaeologists Monitor exploration activities on sites where such exploration projects commence within the farm.

Appendix 3) Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

Objectives of Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

- ∉ Protection of archaeological sites and land considered to be of cultural value.
- ∉ Protection of known physical cultural property against vandalism, destruction and theft; and
- ∉ The preservation and appropriate management of new archaeological finds should these be discovered during exploration and mining operations.

Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)								
Area and Site	**Mitigation Measures**	**Phase**	**Timeframe**	**Responsibility party for implementation**	**Monitoring party**	**Accountable party**	**Monitoring system (performance indicators)**	**Target**
	If potentially human remains, NHC and Namibian Police should be contacted	Throughout the project	The project life	Operational staff or any person employed by the proponent	Site Manager (SM)	Proponent	Checklist/Progress report	Place Ordinance 27 of 1966
NB! The procedure to be followed during the operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases are the same as they were during the exploration phase.								

APPENDIX H: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIALS MINERALS, AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERAL GROUP EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EPL No. 7469 LOCATED IN UIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of Background Information Document known as BID, is to provide basic detailed information about the proposed listed activities and to be shared with all registered potential Interested and Affected Parties before public consultation as part of the EIA process. Further BID aims to outline the EIA process and methods of public consultations methods to be followed.

Hence, BID aim to provide:

- An overview of proposed industrial minerals and Nuclear minerals mineral group exploration activities on EPL No. 7469;
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the process as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

I&APs comments and concerns are quiet vital to the success of the EIA process and potential public members are encourage to register and participate.

Please register / complete registration form and submit to SS Consultants CC on or before the 28rd of October **2022**:

Attention: Ms. Anna Nekuta
Address: Unit 24, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +26481 430 4609

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred as consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by Frieda Namutenya Nambahu (here after referred as Proponent) to undertake environmental assessment process and obtain environmental clearance certificate on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL No.7469.

The proposed exploration activities fall in the listed activities under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 – activities which may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate. Hence the proponent is expected to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner prior to the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed development is therefore related to the specific listed activities as outline by relevant sections in EMA Regulations of 2012:

- *Construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992 (Section 3.1);*
- *Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not (Section 3.2);*
- *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities (Section 3.3);*
- *Abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes (Section 8.1).*
- *Manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Section 9.1).*
- *Any process or activity which requires …….. (Section 9.2).*

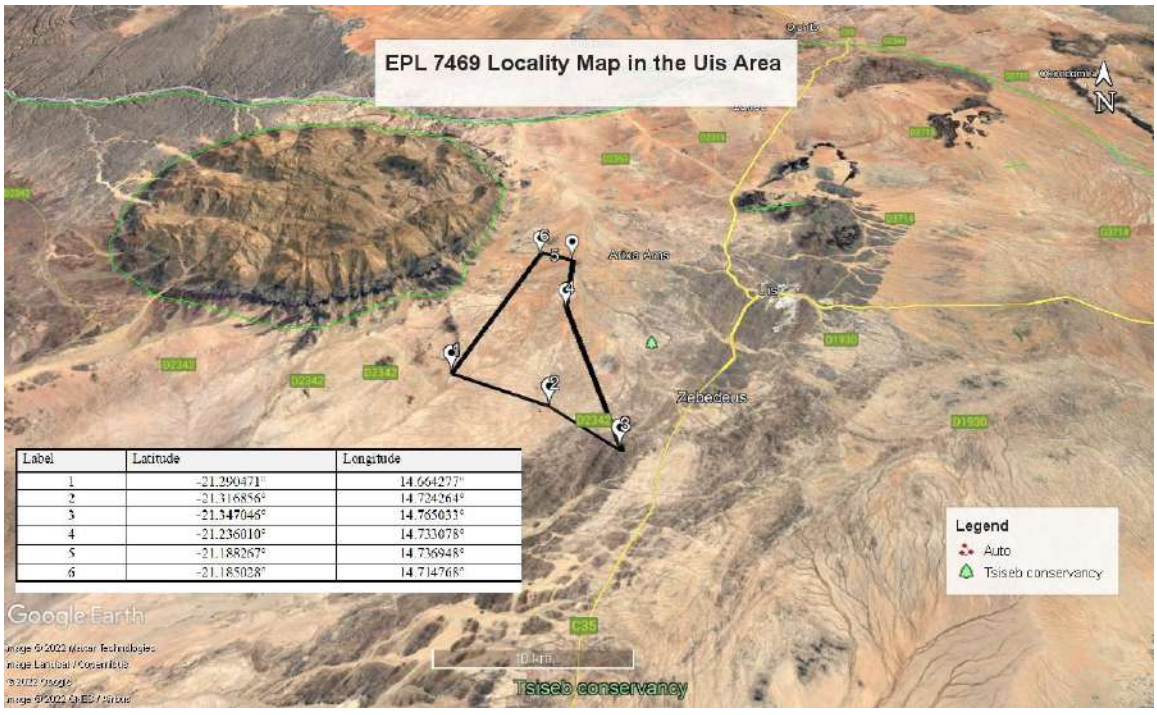
1. Project Description

The proposed activities of exploration of industrial minerals and nuclear fuel mineral deposits on the respective EPL No.7469. Therefore, both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods are to be exploited. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey, surface soil sampling and etc. whereas invasive exploration methods include more destructive methods of exploration such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken.

Therefore, to define the resource various geological consultants and contractors will be appointed during different exploration phases. As mentioned earlier there are various exploration methods involved and each method produces results which then determine the next method to be used. Therefore, a geophysics expert will potentially be contracted during exploration to conduct geophysical surveys whether it is on the ground or air. In addition, drilling will be executed by an appointed registered drilling contractor, and it is expected that they will have their own workforce (drilling crew). Furthermore, temporary employment will potentially be available for graduate Geologists (2 positions) and Technicians (2 positions) for the purpose of geological mapping and geochemical surveys. The nearest populated towns are Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay from which unskilled labour can be sourced from. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration.

2. Project Location

EPL No.7469 is situated in the Swakopmund District of Erongo Region, and covering at area of 8387.8111 hectares. See the map below:



Label	Latitude	Longitude
1	-21.290471°	14.664277°
2	-21.316856°	14.724264°
3	-21.347046°	14.765033°
4	-21.236010°	14.733078°
5	-21.188267°	14.736948°
6	-21.185028°	14.714768°

***Figure** 1: Map depicting the coverage of EPL No.7469 and corner coordinates of the license area*

The main land use of the area within and outside the EPL is predominated by state land and other forms of human settlements. Therefore, it is critical that this stakeholders will be consulted prior to the commencement of exploration activities specifically for the purpose of obtaining access consents.

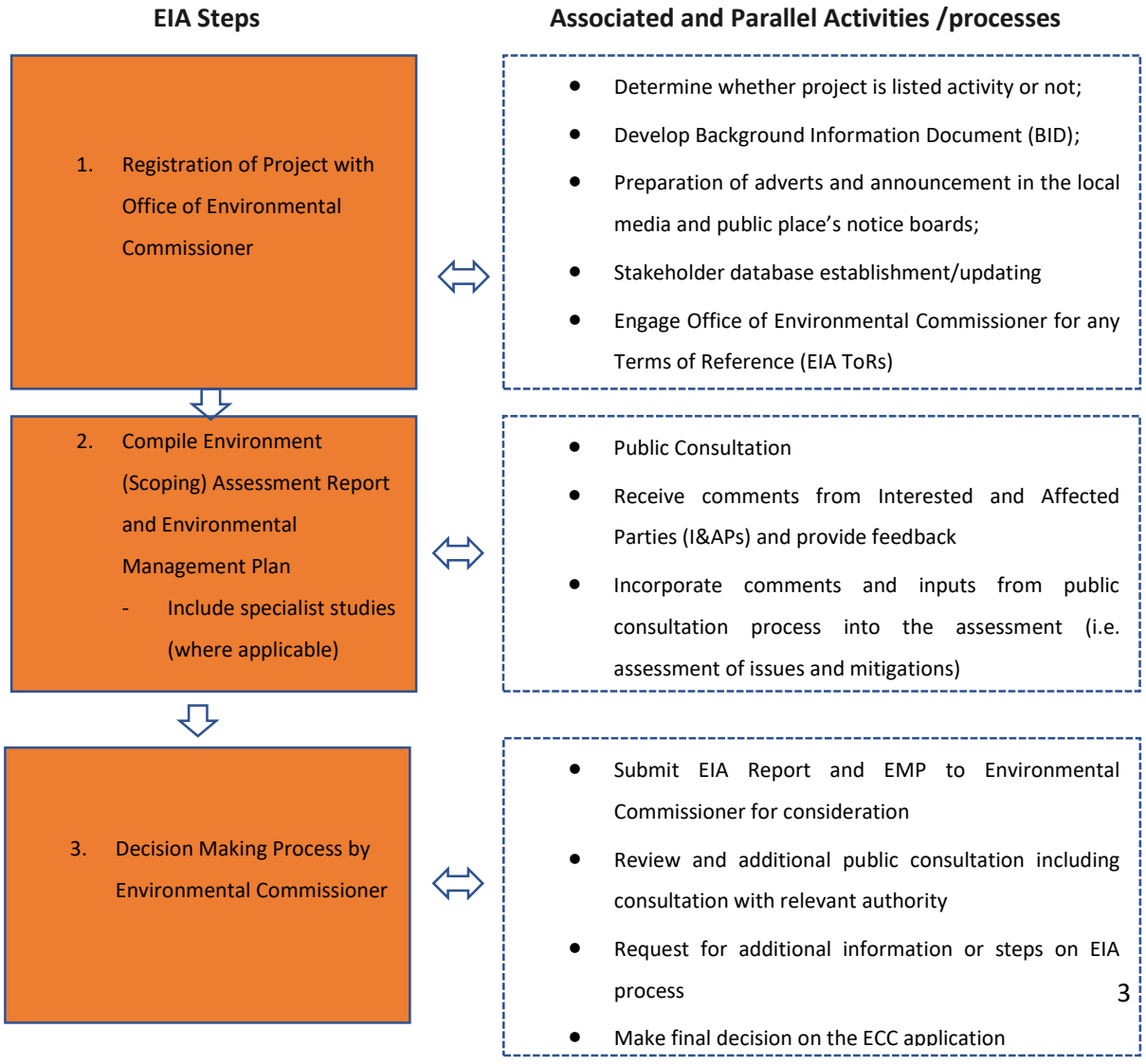
3. Legal Requirements

Apart from the Environmental Management Act, the project will also be guided and comply to the following national regulatory requirements:

- Water Act 54 of 1956 (including Water Resource Management Act 11 of 2013 – not yet in force)
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004
- Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992
- Forest Act 12 of 2001
- Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 (including relevant amendments)
- Labour Act 11 of 2007
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (including relevant amendments)

4. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outline in the EMA Regulations of February 2012 and as briefly outline below:



N.B: Once the Environmental Commissioner made a decision on the application whether in favour of the proponent or not, the Environmental Management Act as guided by its Regulations also provide for the process of Appeal. Therefore I&APs if not satisfied with the decision made, will still have opportunity to raise the concern on the decision.

5. Public consultation

Public participation is an essential part of any Environmental Assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the project.

If you categorize yourself as a potential I&AP who may want to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process. As well as to be kept informed of the proposed project and Environmental Assessment process going forward, one must register with SS Consultants to be added to the Stakeholder Database for the project. You may communicate via, email, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Registered I&APs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the Environmental Assessment process, they will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the EIA reports and documents, will also receive feedback on how comments have been taken into account, and will be informed of the outcome of the assessment. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and competent authority by means of the Project Comments and Responses Register (CRR).

Notices for public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspaper as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). Physical Public meetings are not envisaged at this stage however should we receive significant number of I&APs and significant new issues, only then a public meeting will be held and the registered interested and affected parties will be directly invited.

It is against this background that all interested and affected parties are encouraged to register and participate in the process by completing the registration form attached.

Further information:

Ms. Anna Nekuta

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant Cc

Physical Address: Unit 24B**,** Bougain Villa**,** Sam Nuuyoma Road**,** Windhoek**,** Namibia

Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

Cell: +26481 430 4609

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIALS MINERALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERAL GROUP EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EPL No.7469 LOCATED IN UIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGIONS, NAMIBIA

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant Cc
Physical Address: Unit 24, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +264 81 430 4609

Title (Mr/Ms/Dr/Prof)		**Name**/Initials	
Surname			
Interested Parties or		**Affected Parties?**	
Physical Address and or Postal Address			
Tel No:		**Cell No:**	
Email Address:			
Comments/Issues/Concerns (Please if the space is not enough, use additional separate sheet)			

APPENDIX I: EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS

Re: INFORMATION

Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants <admin@ssconsultants.co>
Thu 20/10/2022 20:49
To:WALTER ERWIN GAROEB <oryxminingeng@gmail.com>

3 attachments (3 MB)
Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7469.pdf; Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7470.pdf; Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7498.pdf;

Good Evening Mr Garoeb,

Please find attached the BiDs for 7469, 7470 , and 7498 as per your request.

I would also want to find out if you want to be registered as an interested and affected party.

Regards
Anna

Get Outlook for iOS

From: WALTER ERWIN GAROEB <oryxminingeng@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2022 8:31:49 AM
To: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants <admin@ssconsultants.co>
Subject: INFORMATION

Hi Anna

Will you please forward me about the following EPL'S

7469
7470
7498

--

Regards
Mr.ERWIN WALTER GAROEB
WALTER MINING & ENGINEERING SUPPLIES cc
Reg No: CC/2020/04139
Vat No: 11218903-015
P O BOX 70737
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NAMIBIA
#+264814128352
#+264852038225(WhatsApp)
#+264812038225

Public Meeting 17/12/2022

Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants <admin@ssconsultants.co>

Fri 16/12/2022 13:42

To:Gotty Gaoseb <ggaoseb@gmail.com>;dauredaman@gmail.com <dauredaman@gmail.com>;Gerson Gurirab <ghragerson@gmail.com>

Cc:SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

Dear Registered I&APs

This email serves to inform you that our **PUBLIC MEETING** for the Environmental Impact Assessments for **EPLs 7469,7470,7498, and 8100** that are in the area of Uis as discussed before will take place tomorrow, the 17th of December 2022.

VENUE: Head office in Uis
Time: To be specified

Please inform those that you may think are interested or/and affected.

Kind Regards
Anna Nekuta
Senior Geologist & Environmental Specialist

From: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants
Sent: Friday, 4 November 2022 10:33 am
To: SS Consultants
Cc: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants
Subject: Postponement of the public consultations for EPL Nos: 7469, 7498, 7470, 7576 & 8100

Dear Potential Interested and Affected Party

SS Consultants hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that it intends to postpone the public consultations that were scheduled for the 4th of November in Usakos and the 5th of November in Uis. Public consultation forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. As part of the public consultation process, you have registered as a potential interested and affected party with respect to the proposed activity, which is why you are receiving this email. Please also find attached the Background Information Document (BID) on these activities for your perusal.

The reason for the postponement is that only a few I&AP have reached out to the company and the other reason is that the Paramount Gaob of the ≠Nukhoen/Damara is hosting the annual Gaob Festival in Okombahe from the 4th to the 6th of November 2022. Therefore, due to the reasons stipulated above we would like to inform the I&APs that the public consultation will be postponed till further notice. The new dates will be communicated via national radio and other means of media.

Should you or anybody you know wish to register as an I&AP and/or send us any potential issues or comments that you would like to be considered as part of the impact assessment process and addressed in the scoping report, please register and/or send us your inputs before the end of business on 21 November 2021.

Once the scoping stage is completed, SS Consultants will provide all registered I&APs with access to the draft scoping report, for your review, and you will have another opportunity to submit comments based on your review.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions regarding the proposed activity and its EIA process.

Kind regards,
Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist

From: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants
Sent: Monday, 20 February 2023 5:45 pm
To: Hoaebgustav42@gmail.com
Subject: Public Consultation Meeting

Dear Mr. Gustavo,

As per the telephonic discussion with Mr. Silvanus today, who promised to send you an official correspondence and meeting request for the public consultation to discuss the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL No. 7576) Environmental Assessment in order to obtain a Environmental Clearance Certificate ECC to be able to conduct exploration activities on the EPL area. the proposed date is Saturday, 25th February 2023 in Usakos, the venue is yet to be decided and will be communicated in due course.

In the mean tie i have attached a Backround Information Document for your perusal and in due course i will share the EA report as well. kindly take note that the initial consultation was scheduled for the 4th of November in Usakos but it was postponed because only a few I&AP have reached out to the company and the other reason is that the Paramount Gaob of the ≠Nukhoen/Damara is hosting the annual Gaob Festival in Okombahe from the 4th to the 6th of November 2022.

Regards,
SS

Anna Nekuta
Senior Geologist & Environmental Specialist

APPENDIX G: NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL CONSENT LETTER

National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 301903 • Fax: (061) 246 872 • E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

13 March 2023

Frieda Namutenya Nambahu
P.O. Box 63376
Windhoek

Dear Ms. Nambahu

RE: APPLICATION FOR CONSENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTIVE LICENCE (EPL) 7469, LOCATED IN UIS, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA.

NHC hereby acknowledges receipt of your application for consent and the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report titled **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTIVE LICENCE (EPL) 7469, LOCATED IN UIS, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA,** which we have reviewed and would like to bring the following to your attention.

Upon the review of the HIA report, the Council took a decision that the application of consent for EPL 7469 is to be rejected, based on the following reasons:

- According to NHC's mandate of identifying and protecting heritage resources, a strict buffer zone of 15km around the Brandberg National Monument is maintained and regarded as a NO-GO area. This is to ensure the safeguarding of the heritage, environmental and visual integrity of the Brandberg Mountain and its title as a

National heritage site. The Heritage Impact Assessment report has revealed that EPL 7469 is located approximately 4km east of the Brandberg Mountain, majority of which lies within the 15km buffer zone placed around the mountain. The furthest point of the EPL lies approximately 18 km from the mountain.

- The area within and around the Brandberg Mountain is rich in palaeo-archaeological heritage resources with a high concentration of prehistoric rock art paintings. These highly significant heritage resources proves the perpetual occupation of the Brandberg Mountain by nomads over the past few hundreds of years. The Heritage Impact Assessment report yielded the findings of a rock shelter and rock art paintings with stone tools and ostrich egg shells in its immediate surroundings within the proposed EPL. It should be noted that the area of these finds is located within the 15km buffer zone around the Brandberg Mountain and is deemed a NO-GO area.

- The Brandberg Mountain remains at risk due the increased number of exploration and mining applications, especially small scale and illegal mining activities observed within the area. It is against this background that the National Heritage Council rejects the provision of consent for EPL 7469.

- Therefore, should you be aggrieved, kindly appeal to the Minister responsible for Culture as per section 61 of the National Heritage Act (Act no.27 of 2004).

Yours in Heritage Conservation and Management,

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Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia

National Heritage Council of Namibia
Office of the Director
13 MAR 2023
Private Bag 12043
Ausspannplatz
Windhoek Namibia