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REPORT:

EMP FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-140-469-REP-07-D

REPORT VERSION: REV 01

DATE: 30 APRIL 2024



TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name:	EMP for the proposed construction of concrete transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Namibia
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	6
1.1	Project background	6
1.2	Environmental regulatory requirements.....	8
1.3	Purpose and scope of this report.....	8
1.4	Management of this EMP.....	8
1.5	Limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions related to this EMP	8
1.6	Environmental assessment practitioner	9
2	Environmental management framework.....	10
2.1	Objectives and targets	10
2.2	Organisational structure, roles, and responsibilities.....	10
2.3	Contractors	12
2.4	Employment	13
2.5	Register of environmental risks and issues	13
3	Communication and training.....	18
3.1	Communications.....	18
3.2	Environmental emergency and response	19
3.3	Complaints handling and recording.....	19
3.4	Training and awareness.....	19
3.5	Site induction.....	20
4	Reporting, compliance and enforcement.....	21
4.1	Environmental performance management	21
4.2	Construction: environmental inspection & compliance monitoring.....	21
4.2.1	Daily compliance monitoring	21
4.2.2	Monthly compliance monitoring	21
4.3	Operations: environmental inspections and compliance monitoring	21
4.4	Reporting.....	21
4.5	Non-compliance.....	22
5	Environmental and social management.....	23
5.1	Objectives and targets	23
6	Implementation of the EMP	24

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Roles and responsibilities.....	11
Table 2 - A list of environmental risks and issues, as well as associated mitigation and monitoring measures	14
Table 3 - Emergency contact details	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project.....	7
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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EMP	environmental management plan
km/h	kilometre per hour
Ltd.	Limited
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NamPower	Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd
PPE	personnel protective equipment
Pty	proprietary
RED's	Regional Electricity Distributors
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SOP	standard operating procedure
ToR	terms of reference

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been contracted Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd on behalf of NamPower (herein after referred to as 'the proponent') to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and compile this environmental management plan (EMP) for the proposed construction of concrete transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay Khomas Region, Namibia.

NamPower's core business is the generation, transmission and energy trading, which takes place within the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), the largest multilateral energy platform on the African continent. NamPower supplies bulk electricity to Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs), Mines, Farms and Local Authorities (where REDs are not operational) throughout Namibia. NamPower recently promoted the commissioning of higher-efficiency distribution transformers to be economically and environmentally beneficial. The construction of the transformer platforms will assist and speed up the process of the loading of transformers, should transformers experience breakage. The construction of transformer platforms will also prevent minimal oil spills from impacting the surrounding environment

The location of the proposed site is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The proposed project triggers listed activities as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its Regulations, promulgated in 2012. An environmental scoping report, environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental management plan (EMP) are required to be submitted as part of the application to support the decision-making process for issuing an environmental clearance certificate.

This report presents the EMP and has been undertaken in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and its Regulations.

1.3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

The environmental management plan (EMP) provides a logical framework, mitigation measures and management strategies for the activities associated with the proposed project. In this way ensuring that the potential environmental impacts are curbed and minimised as far as practically possible and that statutory and other legal obligations are adhered to and fulfilled. Outlined in the EMP are the protocols, procedures and roles and responsibilities to ensure the management arrangements are effectively and appropriately implemented.

The EMP forms an appendix to the environmental scoping report and is based on the findings of the assessment. The environmental scoping report should be referred to for further information on the proposed project, assessment methodology and applicable legislation, and assessment findings.

This EMP is a live document and shall be reviewed at predetermined intervals, and or updated during the EIA process when or if the scope of work alters, or when further data or information is added. All personnel working on the project will be legally required to comply with the requirements set out in the final EMP that is approved by the competent authorities and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

1.4 MANAGEMENT OF THIS EMP

The proponent, will hold the environmental clearance certificate for the proposed project and will be responsible for the implementation and management of this EMP. The implementation and management of this EMP, and thus the monitoring of compliance, will be undertaken through daily duties and activities, as well as monthly inspections.

1.5 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO THIS EMP

This EMP does not include measures for compliance with statutory occupational health and safety requirements. This will be provided in the safety management plan to be developed by the Proponent.

Where there is any conflict between the provisions of this EMP and any contractor's obligations under their respective contracts, including statutory requirements (such as licences, project approval conditions, permits, standards, guidelines, and relevant laws), the contract should be amended, and statutory requirements are to take precedence.

The information contained in this EMP is based on the project description as provided in the environmental scoping report. Where the design or operation method is different, this EMP may require updating and potential further assessment may be undertaken.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) (Reg. No. 2022/0593) on behalf of the Proponent. Authored by ECC employees with no material interest in the report's outcome, ECC maintains independence from the Proponent and has no financial interest in the project apart from fair remuneration for professional fees. Payment of fees is not contingent on the report's results or any government decision. ECC members or employees are not, and do not intend to be, employed by the Proponent, nor do they hold any shareholding in the project. Personal views expressed by the writer may not reflect ECC or its client's views. The environmental report's information is based on the best available data and professional judgment at the time of writing. However, please note that environmental conditions can change rapidly, and the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the information cannot be guaranteed.

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2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This EMP provides measures, guidelines, and procedures for managing and mitigating potential environmental impacts. The EMP also indicates monitoring and reporting guidelines and sets responsibilities for those carrying out management and mitigation measures.

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Environmental objectives and targets have been developed so that construction activities can minimise potential impacts on the environment, as far as reasonably practicable.

Environmental objectives for the project are as follows:

- Zero pollution incidents.
- Minimal vegetation clearing and earthworks.
- Minimal impact on avian receptors.
- Protect avian habitat, and
- Use natural resources effectively and efficiently.

2.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Proponent shall be responsible for:

- Ensuring all members of the project team, including contractors, comply with the procedures set out in this EMP
- Ensuring that all persons are provided with sufficient training, supervision, and instruction to fulfil this requirement
- Ensuring that any persons allocated specific environmental responsibilities are notified of their appointment and confirm that their responsibilities are clearly understood
- Contractors shall be responsible for ensuring and demonstrating that all personnel employed by them are compliant with this EMP, and meet the responsibilities listed above.

Table 1 lists the roles and responsibilities allocated to different management levels in the company and specific personnel.

Table 1 – Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities and duties
Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the overall management and implementation of the EMP. - Ensure environmental policies are drafted/updated and communicated to all personnel throughout the company. - Responsible for providing the resources required to effectively run operations and comply with the EMP. - Appoint all managers needed to ensure effective running of operations; and - Ensure systems for proper induction and training of personnel and contractors are in place.
Project manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for ensuring compliance with this EMP including overseeing the construction work, day to day activities during operations, and routine and non-routine maintenance work during operations, as well as the decommissioning of the transformer platforms. - Ensure all personnel are aware of the commitments made in the EMP and any other relevant regulatory requirements applicable to the project - Responsible for the management, maintenance and revision of the EMP - Ensure adequate resources are made available for implementation of this EMP - Maintain the community issues and concern register, and keep records of complaints - Ensure all employees and contractors participate in a site induction process before commencing work on the project and maintain an up to date register - Provisioning of environmental awareness/management training and inductions for all employees, including impacts of the powerline on avian fatalities - Ensure that the best environmental practice is undertaken throughout the project, and - Report any non-compliance or accidents to the regulatory authority.
Site manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed to manage the performance of the construction and operational maintenance activities, - Responsible for implementation and compliance of this EMP - Managing the preparation and implementation of method statements for certain activities, and ensuring the environmental

Role	Responsibilities and duties
	<p>manager reviews all method statements and the relevant environmental protocols are incorporated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting any non-compliance or accidents to the project manager and environmental manager; - Ensuring that all staff have attended a site induction session before the commencement of any work on-site and that they are adequately informed of the requirements of this management plan - Ensuring that all contract workers, sub-contractors and visitors to the site are conversant with the requirements of this EMP, relevant to their roles on site and adhere to this EMP at all times, and - Receiving, responding to and recording complaints.
<p>Employees/contractor employees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for being compliant with this EMP throughout the construction work, in addition to: - Ensuring they have undertaken a site induction and are conversant with the requirements of this EMP, - Ensuring appropriate briefings for certain activities have been provided and fully understood - Adherence to this EMP at all times, and - Reporting of any operations and conditions that deviate from the EMP or any non-compliant issues or accidents to the environment manager and site manager/contractor.
<p>Safety officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A safety officer for the project will be available, as required, throughout the construction of the project. - Ensuring and maintaining zero loss injuries - Assessing risks on the construction site - Ensuring a safe working environment - Carrying out inductions to employees and or contractors for construction and operations activities.

2.3 CONTRACTORS

Any contractors hired during the construction work or maintenance activities in the operational phase shall be compliant with this EMP and shall be responsible for the following:

- Undertaking activities in accordance with this EMP as well as relevant policies, procedures, management plans, statutory requirements, and contract requirements.
- Implementing appropriate environmental and safety management measures.
- Reporting of environmental issues, including actual or potential environmental incidents and hazards, to the site manager.

- Ensuring appropriate corrective or remedial action is taken to address all environmental hazards and incidents reported by employees and subcontractors.

2.4 EMPLOYMENT

The Proponent and all contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Republic of Namibia's regulations for Labour, Health and Safety, and any amendments to these regulations. The following shall be complied with:

- In liaison with local government and community authorities, the Proponent shall ensure that local people have access to information about job opportunities and, where they have the prerequisite skills and experience, are considered first for construction/maintenance contract employment positions.
- The number of job opportunities shall be made known together with the associated skills and qualifications.
- The maximum length of time the job is likely to last for shall be indicated.
- Should foreign workers be hired, the proponent shall ensure that they have a valid work permit at all times.
- Every effort shall be made to recruit from the group of unemployed workers living in the surrounding area for positions that entail unskilled work.

2.5 REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND ISSUES

An environmental review of the project has been completed to identify all the commitments and agreements made. A list of environmental commitments and risks has been produced, which details including measures identified for the prevention of pollution or damage to the environment during the construction and operational phase.

Table 2 provides a list of environmental risks and issues, as well as associated mitigation (as derived from the EIA) and monitoring measures, and the roles responsible for compliance. It will be subject to regular review by the project manager and updated when necessary. The project manager and site manager will use this register to undertake monthly inspections (see next section) to ensure the project is compliant with this EMP.

Table 2 – A list of environmental risks and issues, as well as associated mitigation and monitoring measures

Receptors	Potential impacts	Management/mitigation measures	Monitoring requirements	Responsibility
Terrestrial environment and ecology	Increase in invasive species in cleared areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All project equipment arriving on site from an area outside of the Project or coming from an area of known weed infestations (not present on the project site) should have an internal weed and seed inspection completed prior to equipment being used - Ensure the potential introduction and spread of alien plants is prevented, and - Ensure the correct removal of alien invasive vegetation and prevent the establishment and spread of alien invasive plants. - Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear. - Make workers aware about alien species and weeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily - Weekly - Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site manager - Employees
	Accidental and uncontrolled fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment to be well maintained and serviced regularly and documented proof kept; - Restrict movements of people to areas of activities only; - Train people and raise awareness about veld fires and firefighting and documented proof kept; - No open fire outside designated areas; - No cigarette buds are discarded but contained and disposed of at an appropriate facility; - Proper fire hazard identification signage to be placed in areas that store flammable material (i.e. hydrocarbons and gas bottles); 		

Receptors	Potential impacts	Management/mitigation measures	Monitoring requirements	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control and reduce the potential risk of fire by segregating and safe storage of materials; - Avoid potential sources of ignition by prohibiting smoking in and around facilities and - Firefighting equipment and fire breaks should always be at designated areas and should be maintained regularly. 		
Groundwater and surface water	Groundwater and surface water contamination/pollution from wastewater or oil spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good housekeeping; - Training through toolbox talks and induction; - Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be collected and cleaned as soon as possible - Bioremediation of oil contaminated surface water following possible accidental spills should be conducted - Major catastrophic oil spills to be reported, also to the authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site manager
Soil	Soil quality contamination/pollution from wastewater or oil spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be collected and cleaned as soon as possible - In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site and - Limit the possibility to mix mineral waste with topsoil. - Bioremediation of oil contaminated soil following possible accidental spills should be conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily - Weekly - Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site manager
	Soil trampling and possible erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit the possibility of compaction and creating of a hard subsurface; - Limit the possibility of trampling 		

Receptors	Potential impacts	Management/mitigation measures	Monitoring requirements	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topsoil should be stockpiled separately, and re-spread during rehabilitation. 		
Community	Construction of the transformers may increase the probability of complaints/ social discomfort or anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage with the surrounding communities and/ or all stakeholders about the construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily - Weekly - Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site manager - Employees - Safety Officer
	Occupational health and safety of construction workers and nearby community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the appropriate PPE, - Complying with SOP - Complying with all applicable national regulations and laws to minimise risks at the workplace - Comply with all applicable supervision of activities - Proper use and storage of material and equipment - Any accidents or incidents should immediately be reported to the project manager, and - All incidents should be recorded in an incidental register 		
Wastewater management	Waste pollution from effluent wastewater and other waste generation, collection, transport and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise wastewater generation, Reuse wastewater and prevent wastewater from entering the intermittent river - Wastewater discharge permit should be obtained - Workers will be made aware about the importance of wastewater management; - Good housekeeping and - Ensure prompt clean-up of spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily - Weekly - Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site manager - Employees

Receptors	Potential impacts	Management/mitigation measures	Monitoring requirements	Responsibility
	Possible catastrophic oil spillage event may impact local avifauna and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean up any accidental chemical, fuel and oil spills that occur at the site in an appropriate manner by using a corrective action method - Equipment to be well maintained and serviced regularly and documented proof kept - Bioremediation of oil contaminated surface water and soil following possible accidental spills should be conducted - Any major spill is reported to the project manager and Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) 		
Air quality	Possible dust emissions from construction vehicles and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply dust suppression where possible - Restrict speed of vehicles (<30 km/h) - Specific activities that may generate dust and impact nearby residents. - Dust generating activities should be avoided during strong wind events - All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use 	- Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager - Site Manager - Employees

3 COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING

To ensure potential risks and impacts are minimised it is vital that personnel are appropriately informed and trained on how to properly implement the EMP. It is also important that regular communications are maintained with stakeholders (if applicable) and made aware of potential impacts and how to minimise or avoid them. This section sets out the framework for communication and training in relation to the EMP.

3.1 COMMUNICATIONS

During construction, the project manager and site manager shall communicate site-wide environmental issues to the project team through the following means (as and when required):

- Site induction
- Audits and site inspections
- Toolbox talks, including instruction on incident response procedure, and
- Briefings on key project-specific environmental issues, like feedback on complaints.

This EMP shall be distributed to the construction team including any contractors and to ensure that the environmental requirements are adequately communicated. Key activities and environmentally sensitive operations will be highlighted to workers and contractors.

During the construction phase, communications between the management team shall include discussing any complaints received and actions to resolve them, - any inspections, audits, or non-conformance with this EMP, and any objectives or target achievements.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY AND RESPONSE

An emergency is any abnormal event, which demands immediate attention. It is any unplanned event, which results in the temporary loss of management control at site, but where functional resources can manage the response. An emergency response plan document will be put in place that manages the response in relation to emergencies including environmental emergencies. Table 3 contains a list of numbers to be contacted in case of an emergency.

Table 3 - Emergency contact details

Town	Ambulance	Police	Fire brigade
Windhoek	+264 61 211 111	+264 61 10111	+264 64 211 111

3.3 COMPLAINTS HANDLING AND RECORDING

Any complaints received verbally by any personnel on the project site shall be recorded by the receiver including:

- The name of the complainant
- The contact details of the complainant
- Date and time of the complaint
- The nature of the complaint

The information shall be given to the project manager who is overall responsible for the management of complaints. The project manager shall do the following:

- Inform the site manager of issues, concerns, or complaints.
- Maintain a complaint register that requires details of the complaint.
- Provide a written response to the complainant of the results of the investigation and action to be taken to rectify or address the matter(s). Where no action is taken, the reasons why are to be recorded in the register.

The workforce shall be informed about the complaints register, its location and the person responsible, to refer residents or the public who wish to lodge a complaint. The complaints register shall be kept for the duration of the Project and will be available for government or public review upon request.

3.4 TRAINING AND AWARENESS

All personnel working on the project shall be competent to perform tasks that have the potential to cause an environmental impact. Competence is defined in terms of appropriate education, training, and experience.

3.5 SITE INDUCTION

All personnel involved in the project shall be inducted to the site with specific environmental and social awareness training, and health and safety issues. The environmental and social awareness training shall ensure that personnel are familiar with the principles of this EMP, and the environmental impacts associated with their activities, the procedures in place to control these impacts and the consequences of departure from these procedures. The project manager shall ensure a register of completed training is maintained.

The site induction should include, but is not limited to the following:

A general site-specific induction that outlines:

- What is meant by “environment” and “social” in the EMP?
- Why the environment needs to be protected and conserved?
- How can construction activities impact the environment?
- What can be done to mitigate against impacts?

The inductee's role and responsibilities concerning implementing the EMP:

- The site's environmental rules
- Details of how to deal with, and who to contact should any environmental problems occur.
- The potential consequences of non-compliance with this EMP and relevant statutory requirements, and
- The role of responsible people working on the project.

4 REPORTING, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The current summary of a register of environmental risks and issues identifies mitigation and monitoring measures, as well as the roles responsible for execution. The project manager and site manager will use this register to undertake monthly inspections to ensure the project is compliant with this EMP.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION: ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION & COMPLIANCE MONITORING

4.2.1 DAILY COMPLIANCE MONITORING

A copy of this EMP will be on-site throughout the construction work and will be available upon request. It is the responsibility of the project manager and site manager to ensure this EMP is complied with through their daily roles. Daily inspections will be undertaken by the site manager (or nominated site supervisor). Any environmental problems or risks identified will be reported to the project manager and actioned as soon as is reasonably practicable.

4.2.2 MONTHLY COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Monthly inspections will be undertaken by the site manager to check that the standards and procedures set out in this EMP are being complied with and environmental control measures are in place and working correctly. Any non-conformance will be recorded, including the following details: a brief description of non-conformance; the reason for the non-conformance; the responsible party; the result (consequence); and the corrective action taken and any necessary follow up measures required.

4.3 OPERATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Annual inspections of the associated infrastructure will be managed and undertaken by the project manager. All infrastructure will be inspected to ensure that the equipment is operating as per specification, no damage has been caused, and no leaks or spills or rust have occurred. Any non-conformance will be recorded, including the following details: a brief description of non-conformance; the reason for the non-conformance; the responsible party; the result (consequence); and the corrective action taken and any necessary follow up measures required.

4.4 REPORTING

There will be a requirement to ensure that any incident or non-compliance, including any environmental issue, failure of equipment or accident, is reported to the project manager.

4.5 NON-COMPLIANCE

Where it has been identified that works are not compliant with this EMP, the project manager will implement corrective action to the extent that the works return to being compliant as soon as possible. In instances where the requirements of the EMP are not upheld, a non-conformance and corrective action notice will be produced. The notice will be generated during the inspections and the project manager will be responsible for ensuring a corrective action plan is established and implemented to address the identified shortcoming.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Environmental objectives for the project are as follows:

- Less than 5 grievances of complaints per year due to construction and operations of the transformer platforms
- Provide awareness about the environmental and socio-economic importance of the project
- Increase the design and construction of transformer platforms to prevent accidental oil spills from polluting the surrounding environment

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP

This environmental management plan:

- A. Has been prepared according to a contract with the proponent
- B. Has been prepared based on information provided to ECC up to September 2023
- C. Is for the sole use of the proponent, for the sole purpose of an EMP
- D. Must not be used (1) by any person other than the proponent or (2) for any purpose other than an EMP
- E. Must not be copied without the prior written permission of ECC.



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EIA REPORT:

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE CONCRETE TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-140-469-REP-04-D

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Project Name: The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,
Namibia

Client Company Name: Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

Client Name: Mr Nic van Schalkwyk

Ministry Reference: APP-00785

Authors: Kelly Ochs and Jessica Bezuidenhout

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	7
1.1	Company background	7
1.2	Purpose of the scoping report	9
1.3	The proponent of the proposed project.....	9
1.4	Environmental assessment practitioner.....	10
1.5	Environmental requirements	10
2	Approach to the assessment.....	12
2.1	Purpose and scope of the assessment.....	12
2.2	The assessment process.....	12
2.3	Screening of the project.....	12
2.4	Scoping and the environmental assessment.....	16
2.5	Baseline studies.....	16
2.6	Public consultation.....	16
2.6.1	Identification of key stakeholders and interested and affected parties	17
2.6.2	Background information document.....	17
2.6.3	Newspaper and advertisements.....	17
2.6.4	Site notices	18
2.6.5	Public meeting	18
2.7	Draft scoping report with impact assessment and preliminary EMP.....	18
2.8	Final scoping report with impact assessment and EMP.....	18
2.9	Authority assessment and record of decision	18
3	Review of the legal environment	20
3.1	National regulatory frameworks.....	21
3.2	Relevant permits and licences.....	24
4	Project description	25
4.1	Need for the Project	25
4.2	Alternatives Considered.....	25
4.2.1	No-go alternatives.....	26
4.3	Project background and exploration history	26
4.3.1	Proposed wash and service bay construction/upgrade	26
4.3.2	Construction phase of the construction of the platforms.....	26
4.3.3	Equipment and materials.....	26
4.3.4	Workers and accommodation.....	27
4.3.5	Water supply.....	27
4.3.6	Resource use and waste management (solid and effluent waste)	27

4.3.7	Operational phase	27
4.3.8	Decommissioning phase	27
5	Environmental and social baseline	28
5.1	Land use	28
5.2	Climate	28
5.3	Soil, geology and topography	30
5.4	Hydrogeology	31
5.5	Surface water	31
5.6	Climate change	31
5.7	Biodiversity baseline	31
5.7.1	Flora	31
5.7.2	Fauna	32
5.8	Social and socio-economic	32
5.8.1	Employment	32
5.8.2	Economic environment	32
5.9	Cultural heritage	33
6	Impact identification and evaluation methodology	34
6.1	Introduction	34
6.2	Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions	37
7	Impact assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures	38
7.1	Introduction	38
7.2	Socioeconomic impacts	38
7.2.1	Power supply	38
7.3	Biophysical environment impacts	40
7.3.1	Impacts of the construction of transformer platforms	40
7.3.2	Impacts of effluent wastewater and other waste	43
7.3.3	Impacts of possible catastrophic oil spillage events	47
8	Conclusion	51
9	References	52

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Proponent's details	9
Table 2 - Listed activities potentially triggered by the Project	11
Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed project	21
Table 4 - Relevant permits and licences required for the project	24
Table 5 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions	37

Table 6 – Socioeconomic impact assessment findings	39
Table 7 - The impacts of the construction of concrete transformer platforms.....	41
Table 8 - Impacts of effluent wastewater and other waste on the biophysical environment.	44
Table 9 - Impacts of an oil spillage event on the biophysical environment.....	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Project location	8
Figure 2 – The full ESIA process.....	15
Figure 3 - Examples of transformer platforms.....	25
Figure 4 - Annual temperatures and precipitation at Brakwater, Khomas region (meteoblue, 2023).....	29
Figure 5 - Wind rose showing the hours blown per year from the indicated direction at Brakwater, Khomas region (meteoblue, 2023).....	30
Figure 6 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards	36

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Environmental Management Plan	53
Appendix B – Background Information Document	54
Appendix C – Newspaper advertisement	55
Appendix D – Site notice.....	57
Appendix E – EAP CVs	58
Appendix F – Stakeholder letter	59

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
%	percentage
°C	Degrees celcius
AC	alternating current
BID	Background Information Document
cm	centimetre
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EAP	environmental assessment practitioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	environmental management plan
ENE	East-northeast
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
I&APs	Interested and affected parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km ²	square kilometre
kWh/m ² /day	kilowatt-hour per square metre per day
Ltd	limited
m	metre
m ³	Square metre
mm	millimetre
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
N	North
NamPower	Namibia Power Cooperation (Pty) Ltd
NE	Northeast
NNE	North-northeast
Pty	proprietary
REDs	Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs)
RH	relative humidity
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 COMPANY BACKGROUND

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) has been contracted to conduct a scoping report plus assessment by Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the 'Proponent' or Burmeister) on behalf of Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower). NamPower's core business is the generation, transmission and energy trading, which takes place within the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), the largest multilateral energy platform on the African continent. NamPower supplies bulk electricity to Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs), mines, farms and local authorities (where REDs are not operational) throughout Namibia. ECC is conducting an ESIA for the proposed construction of five concrete transformers and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay located in Brakwater, Khomas region shown in Figure 1.

NamPower recently promoted the commissioning of higher-efficiency distribution transformers to be economically and environmentally beneficial. The construction of the transformer platforms will assist and speed up the process of the loading of transformers, should transformers experience breakage. The construction of transformer platforms will also prevent minimal oil spills from impacting the surrounding environment.

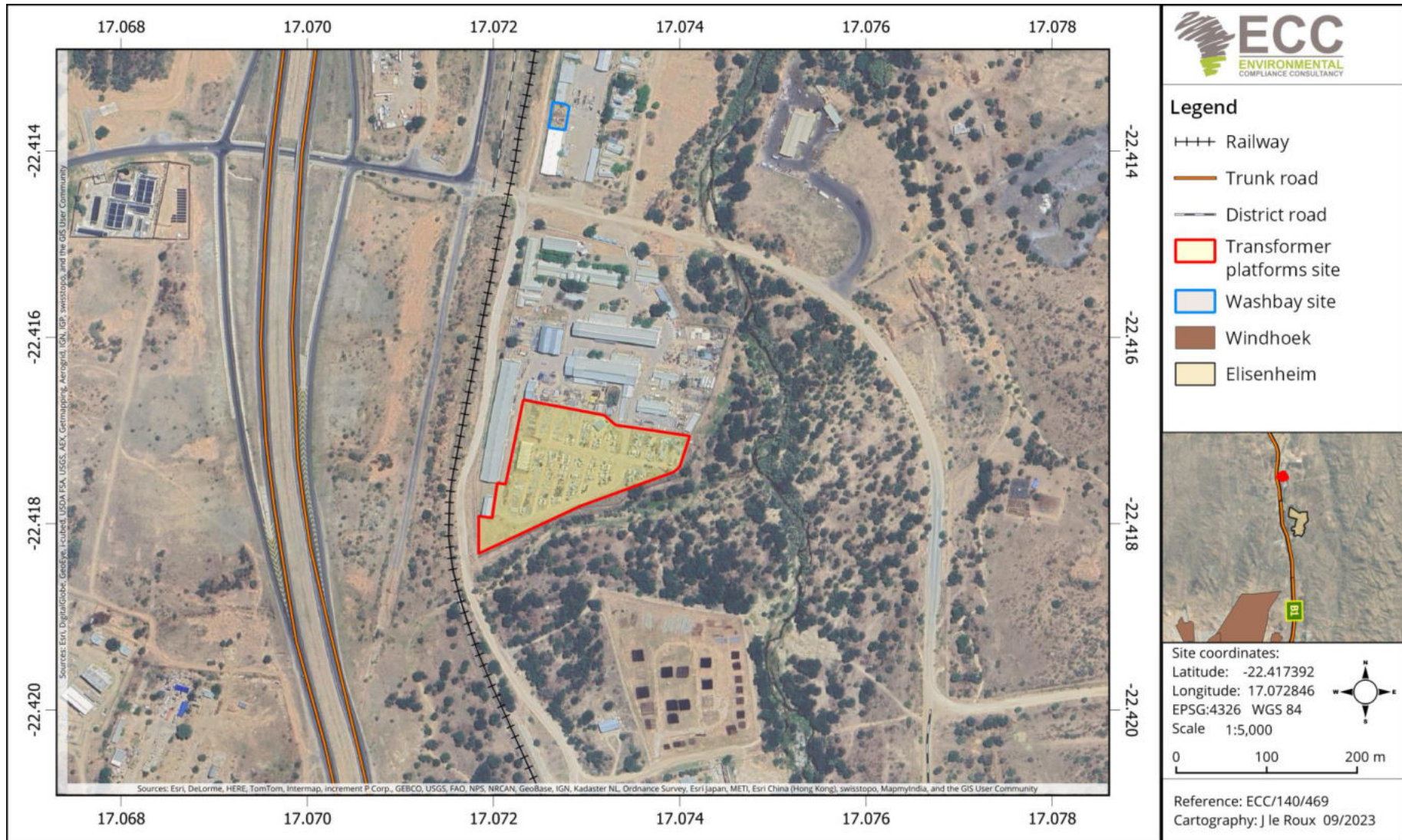


Figure 1 – Project location

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study plus assessment. The final scoping report with impact assessment, provides information on the baseline biophysical and socioeconomic environments, project description details, outlines the methodology for the assessment, assesses the potential impacts of the proposed Project and provides a rating of the impact before and after mitigation and management measures have been provided and prepares a final environmental management plan (EMP).

This report provides information to the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the proposed Project. The objectives are to:

- Describe the proposed activity and the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, and the location of the activity on the site;
- Describe the environment that may be affected by the activity;
- Identify the laws and guidelines that have been considered in the assessment and preparation of this report;
- Provide details of the public consultation process;
- Describe the need and desirability of the activity; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including cumulative effects, and effective and feasible mitigation measures.

In addition to the environmental assessment, a preliminary Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. A preliminary EMP has been developed to provide a management framework for the planning and implementation of Project activities. The EMP provides specific standards and arrangements to ensure that the identified environmental and social impacts are mitigated, prevented, and/or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and that statutory requirements and other legal obligations are fulfilled.

1.3 THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proponents' details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 - Proponent's details

Company Representative	Contact Details
Mr Nic van Schalkwyk Director (Structural engineering)	Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd.: PO Box 1496, Windhoek 126 Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo Avenue Suiderhof Windhoek, Namibia nicvs@burmeister.com.na

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) (Reg. No. 2022/0593) on behalf of the proponent.

This report has been authored by employees of ECC, who have no material interest in the outcome of this report, nor do any of the ECC team have any interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting their independence in the preparation of this report. ECC is independent from the Proponent and has no vested or financial interest in the Project, except for fair remuneration for professional fees rendered which are based upon agreed commercial rates. Payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report or the assessment, or a record of decision issued by Government. No member or employee of ECC is, or is intending to be, a director, officer, or any other direct employee of Burmeister & Partners. No member or employee of ECC has, or has had, any shareholding in Burmeister & Partners.

All compliance and regulatory requirements regarding this report should be forwarded by email or posted to the following address:

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
Email: info@eccenvironmental.com

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations, stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required before undertaking any of the listed activities that are identified in the Act and its regulations. Potential listed activities triggered by the Project are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 - Listed activities potentially triggered by the Project

Listed activity	As defined by the regulations of Act	EIA screening finding
Waste management, treatment, handling, and disposal activities	(2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wastewater effluents and other types of waste may pollute groundwater and the nearby intermittent river. – Wastewater discharge permit will be required.
Hazardous substance treatment, handling and storage	<p>(9.1) The manufacturing, storage handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.</p> <p>(9.2) Any process of activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.</p> <p>(9.4) The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The design and construction of five concrete platforms includes a collection of oil spillage near a fluvial system. – An upgrade of an existing wash bay – An upgrade of an existing service bay for their service vehicles and trucks is required. – Design and construct a catchpit for collection of possible spillage and oil separation.

2 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment aims to determine which impacts are likely to be significant, to scope the available data and identify any gaps that need to be filled, to determine the spatial and temporal scope, and to identify the assessment methodology.

The scope of the assessment was determined by undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment, obtained through a desktop review and available site-specific literature.

2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ESIA methodology applied to this assessment has been developed using the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards and models, in particular, Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012), which establishes the importance of:




- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of Projects;
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and
- The Proponent's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the Project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for ESIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008), as well as international and national best practice, and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process. This impact assessment is a formal process in which the potential effects of the Project on the biophysical, social, and economic environments are identified, assessed, and reported so that the significance of potential impacts can be taken into account when considering whether to grant approval, consent, or support for the proposed Project.

2.3 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

The first stages in the ESIA process are to register the Project with the DEA/MEFT (completed) and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations, and if significant impacts may arise from the Project. The location, scale, and duration of Project activities will be considered against the receiving environment. The assessment process is shown in Figure 2.

The proposed Project is a listed activity and potential impacts could occur. Thus, it was concluded that a scoping report with impact assessment would suffice for the exploration project and that a preliminary EMP would be submitted with the scoping report as part of the application process for the environmental clearance certificate.

1. Project screening	2. Establishing the assessment scope	3. Baseline studies
Complete	Complete	Complete
<p>The first stages in the ESIA process are to undertake a screening exercise to determine whether the Project triggers listed activities under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations. The screening phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis, to determine ways in which the Project might interact with the biophysical, social, and economic environments.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of the project • Preparation of the BID 	<p>Where an ESIA is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aim of this stage is to determine which impacts are likely to be significant; to scope the available data and any gaps that need to be filled; to determine the spatial and temporal scope; and to identify the assessment methodology.</p> <p>The scope of this assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment. Feedback from consultation with the public and the Proponent informs this process. The following environmental and social topics were scoped into the assessment, as there was the potential for significant impacts to occur. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phase are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA process. These are:</p> <p>SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community health, safety and security on and off site <p>BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Avifauna • Groundwater and surface water • Soils and geology • Biodiversity • Topography and landscapes <p>The following topics were scoped out of the ESIA, and they are therefore not discussed further in this report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of safety impacts or risks associated with developing the mine are not included within the scope of this assessment and will be addressed by the Proponent in a site-specific safety management plan. 	<p>A robust baseline is required, to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a Project can be assessed, and to allow suitable mitigation and monitoring to be identified.</p> <p>The region and general area have been studied for various projects and assessments. This literature was available to be referenced. The Project site-specific area has been studied as part of the ESIA process, and the following has been conducted as part of this assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys • Desktop studies • Consultation with stakeholders <p>The environmental and social baselines are provided in the scoping study.</p> 

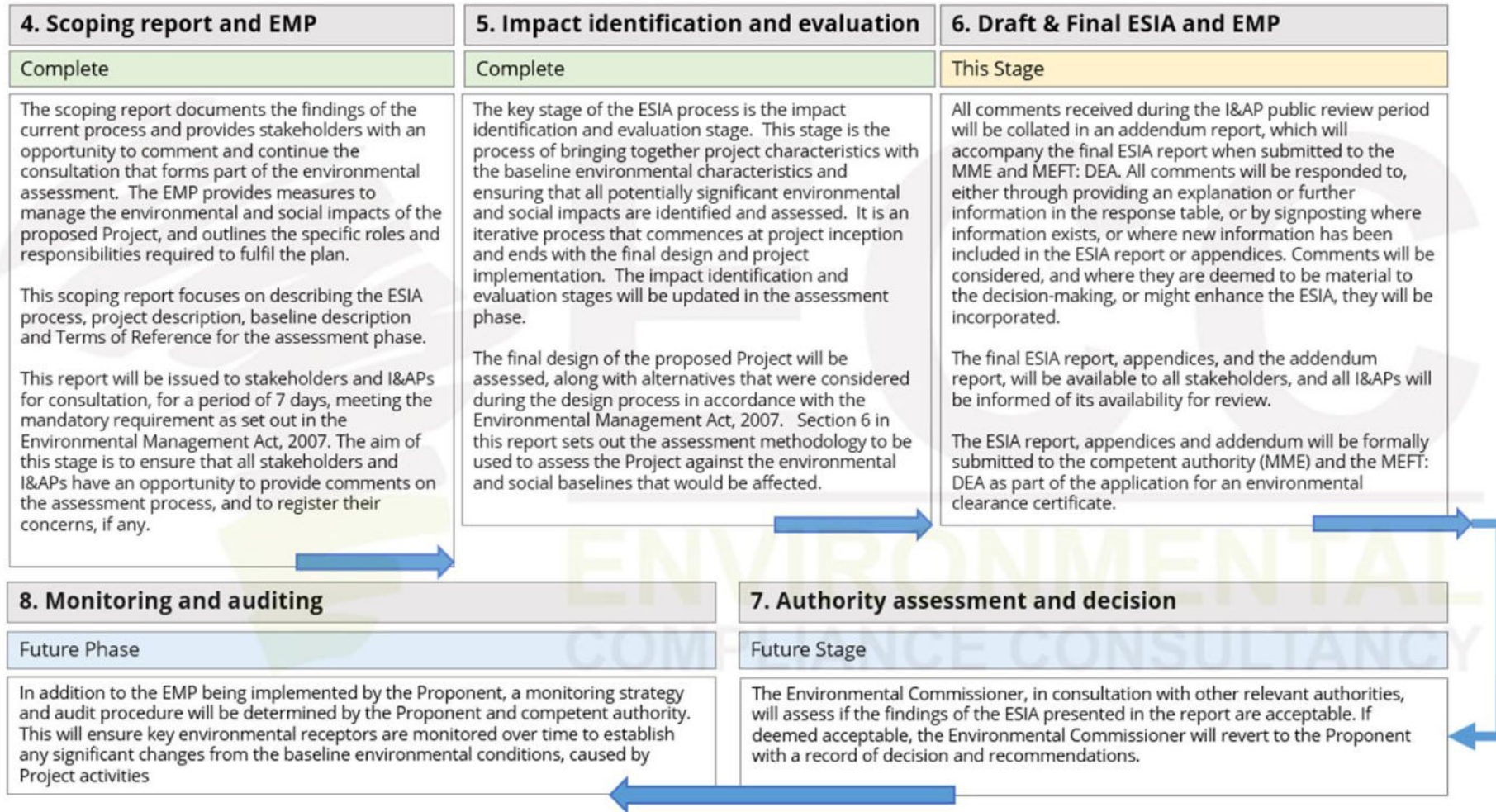


Figure 2 – The full ESIA process

2.4 SCOPING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The scoping phase plus assessment for the Project is an analysis to determine ways in which the Project interacts with the biophysical, social, and economic environment. Potential impacts are identified, and the significance is assessed during the screening and scoping phase. The details and outcome of the impact assessment are discussed in sections 6 and 7 of this scoping report. Feedback from consultation with the Proponent and stakeholders also informs the analysis of the impacts. The following environmental and social aspects were considered in the impact assessment process:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Community health, safety and security on and off site

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Impact to Avifauna
- Groundwater and surface water
- Soils and geology
- Biodiversity
- Topography and landscape

2.5 BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies involves collecting all pertinent information from the status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the proposed Project can be measured. For the proposed Project, baseline information was obtained through a desktop study, consultation, and engagement with stakeholders (Appendix B), focusing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed Project, and verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Chapter 5.

2.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are a requirement as stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Regulations 21 and 23) of the EMA, No.7 of 2007, for a project undertaking a listed activity that requires an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component of the assessment process for achieving transparent decision-making and can provide many benefits. Consultation is ongoing during the ESIA process. The objectives of the public participation and consultation process are to:

- Provide information on the Project, introducing the overall project concept and planning in the form of a background information document (BID).
- Determine the relevant government, regional, and local regulating authorities.
- Listen to and understand community issues, record concerns and questions.

-
- Explain the process of the ESIA and the timeframes involved and establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

2.6.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify individuals or groups of stakeholders and the method by which they will be engaged during the assessment process. Stakeholders were approached through direct communication such as stakeholder letters, the national press, or directly by email. A summarised list of stakeholders for this project is given below:

- Surrounding neighbouring businesses;
- The general public with an interest in the Project;
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT);
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME);
- Khomas Regional Council; and
- City of Windhoek.

The records of the public consultation process in the form of a summary report will provide a list of interested and affected parties (I&APs), evidence of consultation, including minutes of public meetings, advertisements in national newspapers, and a summary of the comments or questions raised by the public.

The draft scoping report was submitted to the competent authority, and all interested and affected parties for their review on the 16th of April 2024. The public review period was open for a period of 14 days from the 16th to 30th of April 2024. No comments or concerns were received from the public. The final scoping report will be submitted to the competent authority and MEFT for their review and record of decision.

2.6.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The BID presents a high-level description of the proposed Project, sets out the assessment process, and outlines when and how consultation will be undertaken. It also provides contact details for further Project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The BID was distributed to registered I&APs, and it can be found in Appendix B.

2.6.3 NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices of the proposed project were circulated on 6 February 2024 and 13 February 2024 in the “Republikein”, “Namibian Sun” and “Allgemeine Zeitung” newspapers (Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public and potential I&APs, allowing them to register an interest with the project.

2.6.4 SITE NOTICES

A site notice was placed at the proposed project site to ensure that neighbouring properties and stakeholders were informed of the proposed Project. The notice was set up at the boundary of the site as illustrated in Appendix D.

2.6.5 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, to register I&APs, a public meeting is not a requirement during the public consultation process for all projects. The EAP decided not to arrange public meetings but rather invited all registered I&APs to raise their concerns and make comments in writing. This is due to the minor impacts of the Project, lack of interest from the public and the Project location, as it is in an industrial zone far from other businesses.

2.7 DRAFT SCOPING REPORT WITH IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY EMP

The draft scoping report with impact assessment and preliminary EMP will be submitted to the public for review prior to submission to the competent authority and DEA. The report documented the findings of the assessment process, provides stakeholders with the opportunity to comment and continue to engage in consultation and forms part of the environmental clearance application.

The preliminary EMP provides measures to manage the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project and outlines specific roles and responsibilities to fulfil the plan. The draft documents were updated, however no comments or concerns were received.

2.8 FINAL SCOPING REPORT WITH IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EMP

The final scoping report with impact assessment, and associated appendices will be available to all stakeholders on the ECC website <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-khomas-region-namibia/> and MEFT portal at <http://www.eia.met.gov.na/>. All I&APs will be informed of this via email.

These same final documents are formally submitted to the competent authority, namely, the Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME). A copy of the submission proof and the same set of the documents are submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, DEA department, as part of the application for an environmental clearance certificate.

2.9 AUTHORITY ASSESSMENT AND RECORD OF DECISION

The Environmental Commissioner in consultation with the MME and other relevant authorities will assess the findings of the final scoping with impact assessment. If deemed acceptable, the



**The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,**

Namibia

Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Commissioner will revert to the Proponent with a record of decision and any recommendations. If the clearance is not granted, then reasons are normally provided. For example, it may be required for the Proponent to undertake a detailed assessment. A detailed assessment would most likely entail the commissioning of specialist studies with impact assessments.

3 REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

As stated in Section 1, an environmental clearance certificate is required for any activity listed in the Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the EMA 2007. A thorough review of relevant legislation has been conducted for the proposed Project. Table 3 below identifies relevant legal requirements specific to the Project. Table 4 specifies permits relevant to the Project. This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed Project.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed project

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)	<p>The constitution defines the country's position in relation to sustainable development and environmental management.</p> <p>The constitution refers that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the following: "Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia, and the utilisation of living, natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present, and future."</p>	The proposed project will ensure the sustainable use of the environment, and has aligned its corporate mission, vision, and objectives with the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990).
Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations (2012), including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011)	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to Project development.</p> <p>The Act states that an EIA should be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application process.</p> <p>The MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The</p>	<p>This environmental scoping report documents the findings of the scoping phase of the environmental assessment undertaken for the proposed Project.</p> <p>The process has been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and its regulations.</p>

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
	<p>Department of Environmental Affairs, under the MEFT, is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.</p>	
<p>The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)</p>	<p>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 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.</p> <p>The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.</p>	<p>The construction site falls under the Khomas Regional Council, which will form a part of the I&APs and will be consulted during the ESIA Process.</p>
<p>Water Resource Management Regulations of 2023, Water Resources Management Act, Act No. 11 of 2013</p>	<p>This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes; and to make provision for the control of certain activities on or in water.</p> <p>The Department of Water Affairs, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), is responsible for the administration of the Act.</p>	<p>The Act stipulates obligations to prevent the pollution of water. Possible pollution of water will be evaluated in the impact assessment.</p> <p>Measures to minimise potential surface and groundwater pollution are contained in the EMP.</p> <p>All the relevant water permits will be obtained as required.</p>

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969	Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.	During the activities in the construction phase, there will be minimal soil disturbance.
The Forestry Act, No. 12 of 2001 as amended by the Forest Amendment Act, No. 13 of 2005	<p>Section 22 deals with the protection of natural vegetation that is not part of the surveyed erven of a local authority area as defined.</p> <p>Section 21 states that no person shall cut, destroy, or remove vegetation that is growing within 100 metres of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p>	The Proponent will ensure minimal vegetation to be removed before construction activities and that all required permits are in place before removal commences.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974	<p>This Ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances and can be applied in conjunction with the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, No. 11 of 1976.</p> <p>This applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal, and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export.</p>	<p>The Proponent shall ensure safe handling, transfer, storage, and disposal protocols are developed, implemented and audited throughout its construction phase and operations. The Proponent will prevent and mitigate any possible oil spill events that may occur.</p> <p>The Proponent will obtain all relevant permits required under this Ordinance.</p>
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)	The Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational	The proponent should ensure the safety and welfare of employers throughout the construction and operational phase.

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
	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.	

3.2 RELEVANT PERMITS AND LICENCES

Table 4 - Relevant permits and licences required for the project

Permit/Licence	Act/Regulation	Related activities requiring permits	Relevant Authority
Environmental clearance certificate	Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007	Required for all listed activities shown in Table 2.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Wastewater discharge permit	Water Act, No. 54 of 1954	Required for waste disposal activities	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reforms

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Transformers are a device that is able to transfer electric energy from an alternating current (AC) electrical energy to one or more circuits, either increasing or decreasing the voltage. The function of transformers is to provide power supply over a long distance to various locations from a single source (power plant). Fewer construction and operations of power plants are produced because of this which is both economically and environmentally beneficial. Transformers also ensure that power that reaches consumers are safe for light bulbs and outlets.

An oil-immersed transformer utilises oil as a cooling method to reduce the transformer temperature. The platforms aids in loading of transformers and its main intention are to speed up the process in the case of an emergency when breakage of transformers at regional substations occurs. As a precautionary measure, the concrete platforms also prevent accidental spills of the insulating oil potentially affecting surrounding environment, groundwater and the intermittent river approximately 72 m from the proposed site. However, this is highly unlikely and has not occurred yet. Figure 3 shows an example of a typical concrete platforms.



(a)

(b)

Figure 3 - Examples of transformer platforms

4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Best practice environmental assessment methodology calls for consideration and assessment of alternatives to the Project. In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its

regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed. Considering the need for power supply and the area suitable for the construction of transformer platforms, a location in Brakwater was selected and no other alternatives were taken into account.

4.2.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVES

The intention of the project is to assist and speed up the process of the loading of transformers, should transformers experience breakage. Should the platforms not be constructed, the efficiency of the transformers may be impacted due to the delay in the power supply process. Additionally, platforms prevent minimal oil spills from impacting the surrounding environment. In that regard, the “no-go alternative” is not preferred, and as such, the project support the efficiency of the transformers and is an environmentally friendly approach.

4.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

4.3.1 PROPOSED WASH AND SERVICE BAY CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADE

The following activities are envisioned during the upgrade and operations:

- Oils will be drained from vehicles into an existing oil sump, ready to be collected for disposal at a municipal waste site
- In addition, at the wash bay, vehicles will be washed with high pressure water jets
- Waste wash water will go through a system of a 3-chamber oil separator, from where the oils and other impurities will be collected and disposed at a municipal waste site
- The remainder of the wash water will be discharged into the river after a wastewater permit is granted
- The floors of the wash bay will be raised so that storm water cannot reach and flood the 3-chamber separator.

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLATFORMS

The following activities are envisioned during the construction phase:

- Vegetation removal to construct the five concrete transformer platforms;
- Minor ground preparation of the site
- Frame the area and lay out of concrete

4.3.3 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Delivery of construction machinery will be required, but no abnormal loads are expected. The equipment required during the construction phase are earth moving equipment, compactor, rollers transport vehicles, cranes and lifting equipment, concrete batching plant and cement trucks, hand tools and workers machineries. A site storage facility and laydown area for construction equipment may also be required.

4.3.4 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

Workers are already employed by the contractors and accommodation is not a necessity.

4.3.5 WATER SUPPLY

Throughout the construction process, water usage for concrete batching will be entirely unnecessary, as pre-mixed concrete sourced from a ready-mix plant will be transported to the site via concrete trucks. Water will solely be drawn from a local connection point on site for the preparation of engineered fill, where a specific minimum water content is essential to enhance the compaction process. Additionally, water will be utilised for the routine cleaning of construction equipment on a daily basis.

4.3.6 RESOURCE USE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT (SOLID AND EFFLUENT WASTE)

General waste generated during the construction phase will be removed by a skip and disposed of at the waste disposal site works in Windhoek.

It is imperative that no polluted water or any other liquids be allowed to spill into the natural catchments. All pollutants will be effectively contained and collected in appropriate receptacles, and subsequently disposed of at the designated Windhoek Municipal Waste Site.

4.3.7 OPERATIONAL PHASE

During the operational phase, the transformers and associated infrastructure will require little intervention. Regular inspections (monthly and yearly) during construction and annually in operations will be conducted by the site manager.

4.3.8 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Should the transformers no longer be required, safe and systematically dismantling may occur whereby transformer metal may be used or recycled.

The EMP developed for the proposed Project sets out auditable management and rehabilitation actions for the Proponent to ensure careful and sustainable management measures are implemented.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

An environmental and socio-economic baseline and a description of the existing biophysical environment is given in this section. This section has been compiled from a desktop study.

5.1 LAND USE

The location of the proposed project is at the NamPower Depot in Brakwater, approximately 15 km north of Windhoek. This area is relatively vacant with sparse industrial buildings, the closest industrial infrastructure (WP Transport Namibia) being 500 m away. Several portions of land in Brakwater have been rezoned for industrial purposes which was previously zoned for residential purposes. The NamPower facility in Brakwater is used as a storage facility for NamPower vehicles and equipment. The space also includes a service and wash bay.

5.2 CLIMATE

Brakwater is located within the Khomas Hochland Plateau and has a semi-arid highland savannah climate with high temperatures, medium to high summer rainfall and high solar radiation (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). Brakwater experiences similar weather conditions to Windhoek due to the proximity to the capital city. The area's climate is characterised by warm summers and cool winters. The average annual solar radiation ranges between 6.0 to 6.2 kWh/m²/day (Mendelsohn, *et al*, 2002). The average maximum temperature during summer months (December, January and February) is 30 °C, with minimum temperature around 18 °C during these months. The average maximum temperature during winter months (June, July and August) is 22 °C, while lowest average temperatures in these months range between 6 to 8 °C as shown in Figure 4.

The humidity in the most humid months ranges between 70 and 80% relative humidity (RH), while the least humid months has a humidity between 10 to 20% RH. The annual maximum rainfall is recorded in February at approximately 120 mm. The average annual rainfall experienced in the area ranges between 300 -350 mm. Wind are likely to occur in the morning reaching up to 37 km/h, with the predominant winds from the N, NNE, NE and ENE (Figure 5).

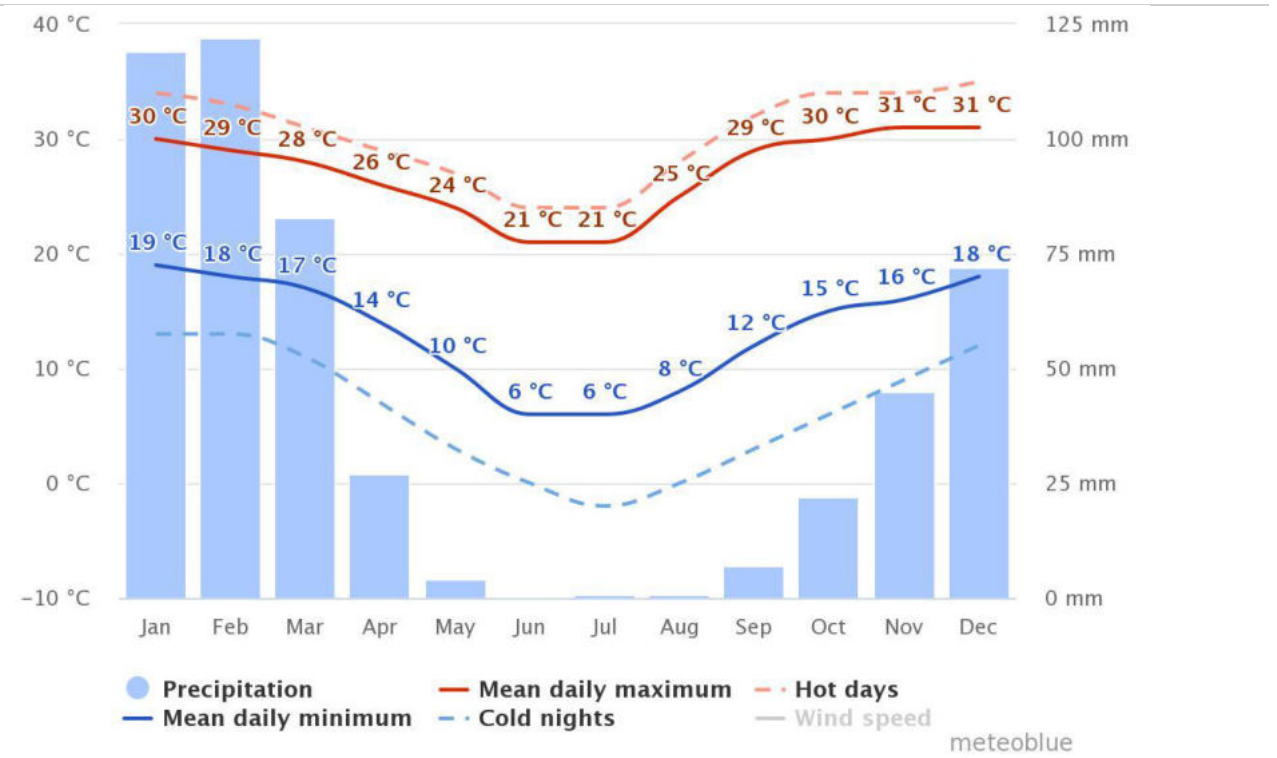


Figure 4 - Annual temperatures and precipitation at Brakwater, Khomas region (meteoblue, 2023)

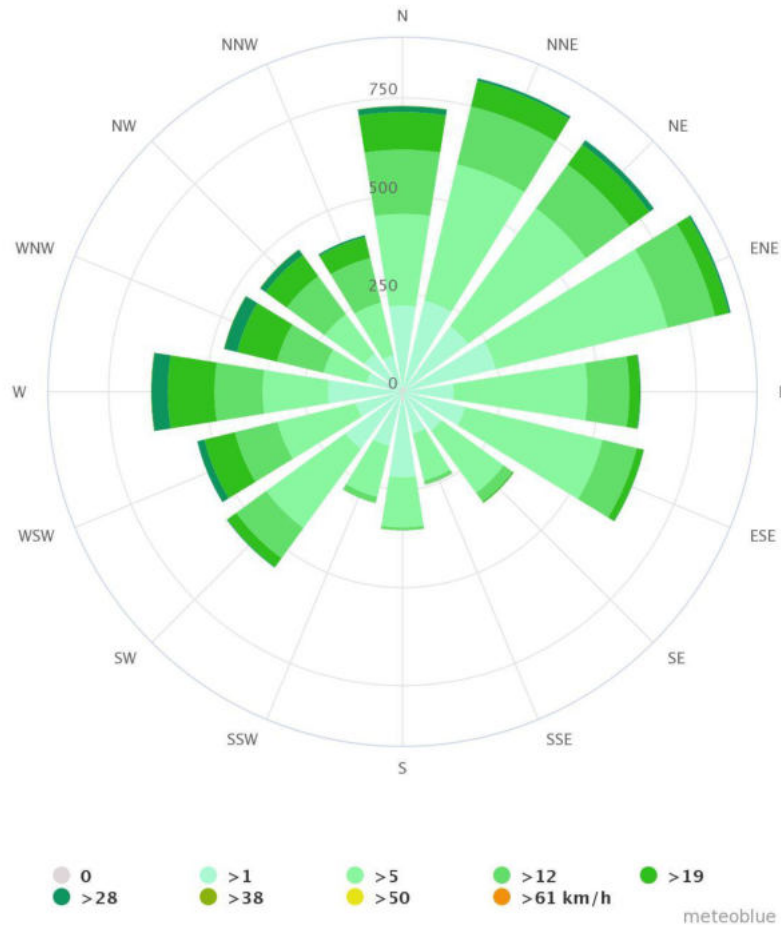


Figure 5 - Wind rose showing the hours blown per year from the indicated direction at Brakwater, Khomas region (meteoblue, 2023)

5.3 SOIL, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Brakwater and Windhoek area consist of Lithic Leptosols and Regosols. Leptosols soil typically form in actively eroding landscapes, are generally coarse and thin layered caused by the continuous presence of hard-rock or cemented layer within 30 cm of the surface (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). Due to their coarse texture, their water holding capacity is low and vegetation growing in this soil are often subjected to drought. Regosols are young soils in arid conditions or interrupted by erosion or recent deposition of sediments (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Mendelsohn, & Robertson, 2022).

The bedrock geology of the proposed area consists of the Khomas Highlands (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The Khomas subgroup is the youngest of the Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex and consist of metamorphic rocks such as mica schist, traversed by micaceous quartzite, subordinate calcareous schist and impure marble, and amphibole schist (JARO Consultancy, 2016). The

topography and landscape of the proposed site is distinguished by a rugged higher lying undulating mountainous area situated to the east and west with central lower lying lowlands.

5.4 HYDROGEOLOGY

According to Mendelsohn, *et al* (2022) the proposed site falls near the Windhoek aquifer. The aquifer may have potential and yields more than 15 m³ of water per hour. The amount of water is suitable for farming or settlements with large livestock, municipal water supplies and irrigation. The productivity of the aquifer is moderate but variable due to porosity and fractures from the mica schist. Aquifers may also form along the Klein Windhoek River nearby the Project site.

5.5 SURFACE WATER

The NamPower Depot is approximately 72 m from Klein Windhoek River channel and may be subjected to possible flooding, with the stormwater and run-off flowing parallel to the proposed site. The proposed project will have large volumes of oil, with one of the maximum sized transformers being 45 000 litres. Should a spill occur and possibly contaminate the fluvial river, an oil interception and separation system are proposed for each of the platforms. Mitigation measures are further elaborated in the EMP to prevent possible soil, surface- and groundwater pollution of the river channel.

5.6 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate projections for Namibia shows that annual temperatures will increase rapidly, as much as 4 °C over the next century whereas annual precipitation are expected to decrease by 14% over the next century (Thomson, 2021). Rainstorms and major floods are rare occasions, and it is predicted that prolonged droughts and water scarcity issues would be more likely the trend by climate change. In the past 120 years only one flash flood was recorded in Namibia (World Bank Group, 2021). Furthermore, extreme flood events are projected to occur in the floodplains of the north-eastern parts of Namibia, and therefore is unlikely to occur in the Project area (World Bank Group, 2021).

5.7 BIODIVERSITY BASELINE

5.7.1 FLORA

The proposed site is situated in the Savanna, with the dominant vegetation type being the thornbush shrubland (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The thornbush shrubland Savanna is characterised by large expanses of grasslands with *Senegalia* and *Vachellia* trees, previously known as Acacia trees. The dominant vegetation and structure are the Highland shrubland consisting of shrubs and low trees (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2002). The plant diversity (more than 500 species) and endemic species is high, estimated to be more than 35 species. Between 26 and 50 species of

large trees and shrubs are found in the Brakwater vicinity, which includes *Senegalia mellifera*, *Vachellia reficiens*, *Senegalia fleckii*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Vachellia erioloba*.

5.7.2 FAUNA

The overall terrestrial diversity is medium to high. The overall endemic bird species in this region is 6 to 7 species. In this region, there are 13 to 16 reptile species and a variety of small mammals (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Large mammals such as gemsbok, steenbok, springbok and kudu are scarce in these areas due to increased industrialisation and disturbance of the Brakwater natural environment.

5.8 SOCIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The Khomas region has a total population size of 342 141, with almost 19% of Namibian population occupying this region despite being a medium sized region of 36 964 km² (Mapp, 2015). One of the foremost socio-economic problems in Windhoek (and Namibia in general) is rapid urbanisation spurred by high rates of in-migration from rural areas. The urban populations in Khomas increased from 250 262 in 2001 to 342 141 in 2011, rural communities experienced a decrease (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2011). Most of rural-urban migrants in Khomas region, i.e., Windhoek are low-skilled and are of working age seeking for working opportunities and better living conditions (Tjipetekera, Gumbo, & Yankson, 2022).

5.8.1 EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 47.4% of Namibian population indicated that their main source of income is retrieved from salaries and/or wages (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2019). The total number of the employed population in Namibia was 725 742 of whom 361 508 were males, while the remaining 364 234 were females. More males than females were employed in urban areas 50.9% and 49.1% respectively, however in rural areas the number of employed females (51.7%) was more than that of males (48.3%) (National Planning Commission, 2020). According to the Khomas 2011 census regional profile, in the Khomas region, approximately 30% of the region is unemployed, which is a total of 54 368 individuals of the total working population (the age of 15 and above) of the region which is 181 334 (Namibia Statistic Agency, 2011). The unemployment rate of the Khomas region is less than the overall national unemployment rate of 33.4% (National Planning Commission, 2020).

5.8.2 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Namibia had an economic growth of 3.5% in 2022, mostly due to diamond mining activities, there is however a lingering pandemic impact and Namibia is still recovering from the COVID-19 restrictions. Employment is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels as the workforce slowly recovers. Fuel prices and inflation increased to a five-year high of 6.1% in 2022 a negative impact on consumers. One of the most important inputs for economic growth is an abundance of reliable and affordable energy in Namibia which is increasingly becoming a challenge due to

power supply demand. Presently 61% of Namibia's energy is imported due to local generation producing 39% of electricity. Namibia's total electricity demand is currently estimated at 600 MW per annum. The country's generation capacity currently stands at approximately 486.5 MW. Total generation capacity delivers approximately 400 MW, thereby rendering a deficit of about 200 MW. The Namibian Government remains committed towards providing electricity to all educational and health facilities, and to all household, especially rural households (Republic of Namibia: Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade, 2020).

5.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The NamPower Depot site is not known to have a rich historical background, cultural sites or graveyards. The proposed site has no record of possible national, cultural or historical significance.

6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

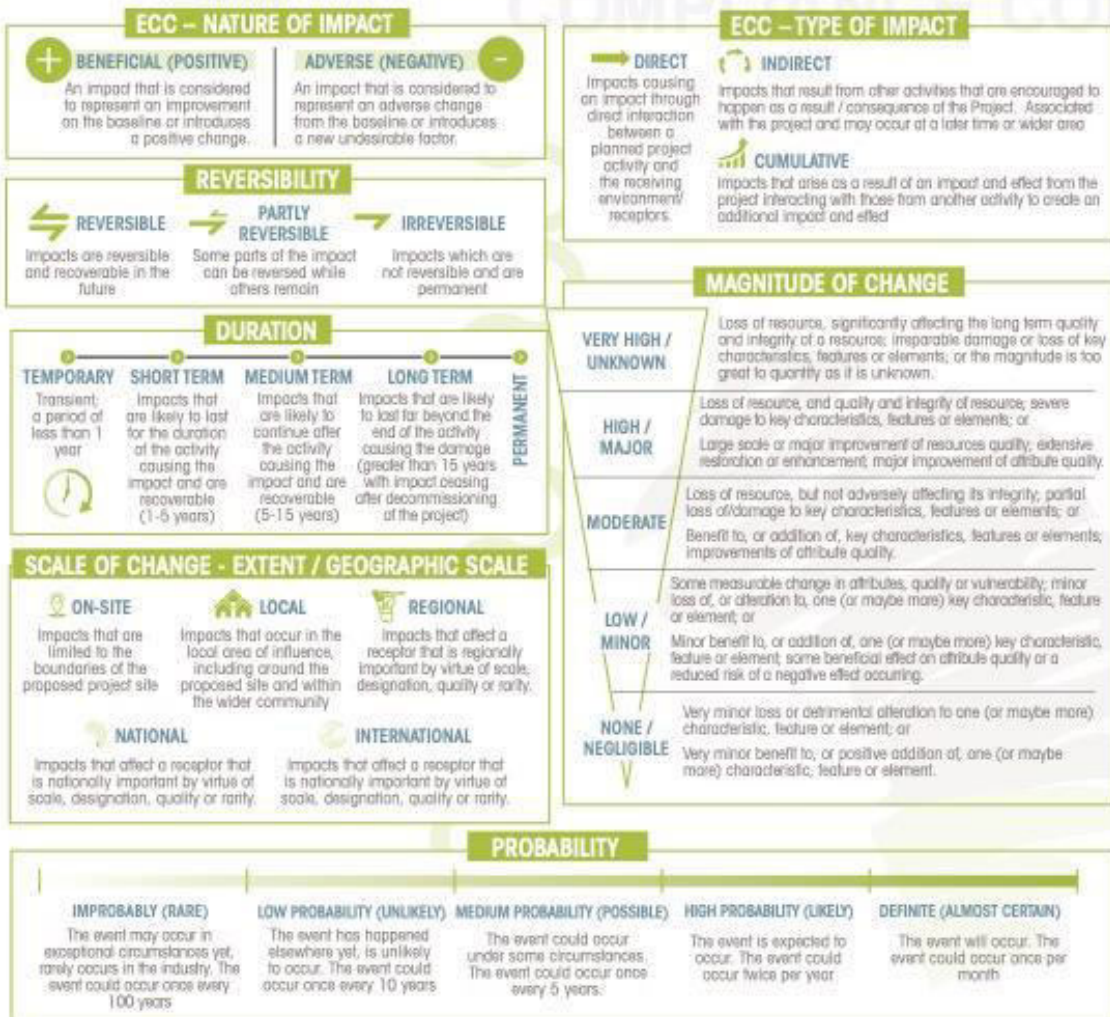
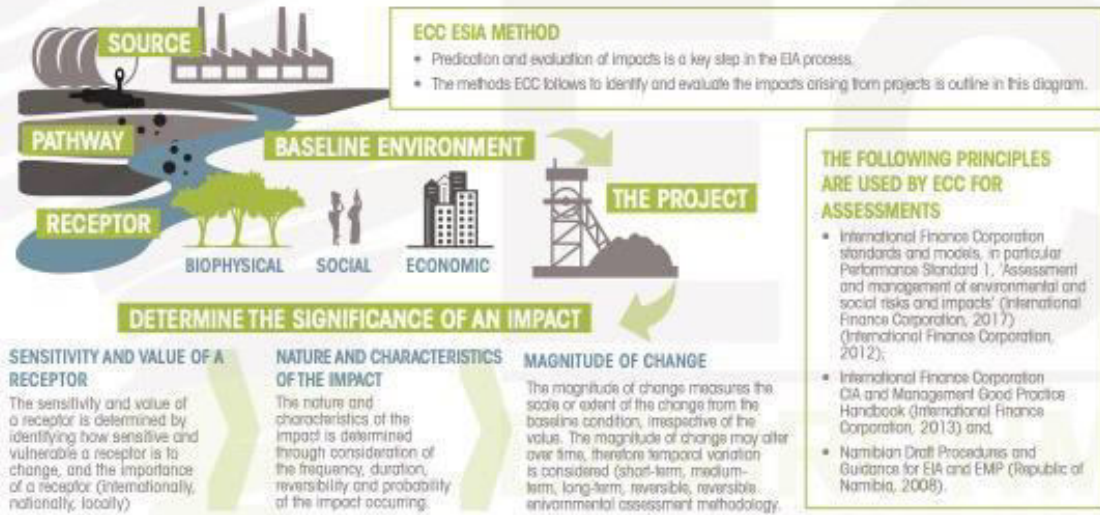
The impact assessment method described in this chapter by ECC is designed to systematically identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts that may arise from a proposed project. The method takes into consideration the baseline characteristics of the project area and assesses the significance of impacts based on various factors, including the sensitivity and value of environmental and social receptors, the nature and characteristics of the potential impact, and the magnitude of potential change.

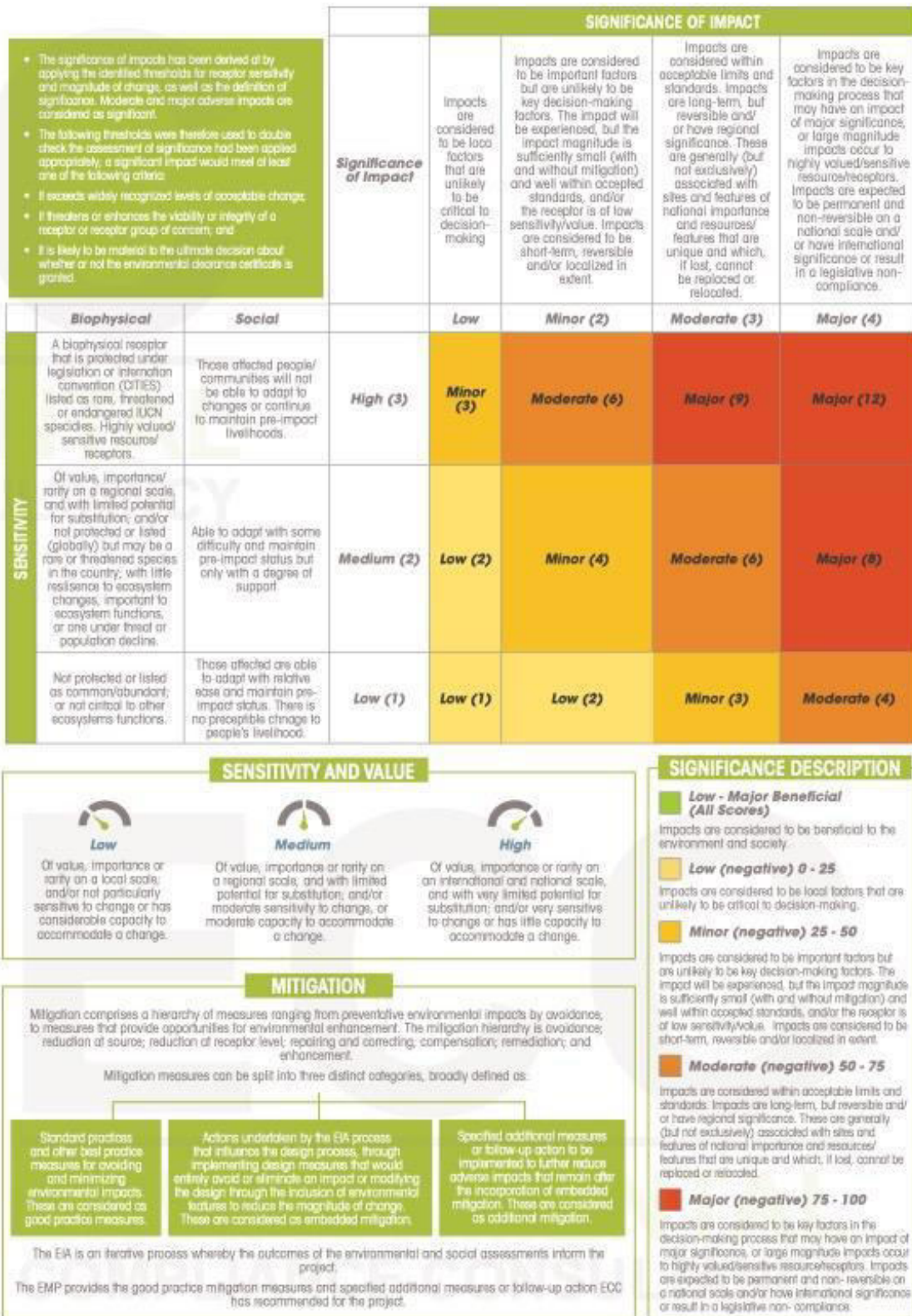
The method shown in Figure 6 provides assessment guidance that is used to evaluate impacts, and it also acknowledges any limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions associated with the assessment methodology. It outlines how impacts are identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance is derived. The method also addresses the application of mitigation measures in the assessment, and how additional mitigations are identified.

This chapter provides a structured approach for evaluating the potential impacts of a proposed project on the environment and social aspects. It considers various factors to determine the significance of impacts and provides guidance on how to identify and evaluate potential impacts. It also recognises the limitations and uncertainties associated with impact assessment methodologies, which adds transparency and credibility to the assessment process.

Overall, this chapter provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for conducting impact assessments, which can help ensure that potential environmental and social impacts are thoroughly evaluated and addressed in the decision-making process for the proposed project. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of this method would ultimately depend on its implementation and the accuracy of the baseline data and assumptions used in the assessment. Therefore, regular reviews and updates of the methodology based on new information and feedback from stakeholders would be recommended to improve its accuracy and relevance.

ECC IMPACT PREDICTION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY





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Figure 6 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards

6.2 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Table 5 below shows the potential limitations, uncertainties and assumptions associated with the Project.

Table 5 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions

LIMITATION/UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
A Physical limitation of the site is that it does not allow for oil interceptors and separators of a size required to handle an oil spill and a 1:100-year rainstorm simultaneously.	As part of the standard operating procedure, the oil interceptor will be checked daily, especially during the rainy season. In the event of a 45,000 litre spill, the oil interception contents will have to be drained immediately.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings of the impact assessment for the proposed project, with a focus on significant potential impacts. The design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered during the assessment to identify likely significant impacts and recommend mitigation measures. A summary list of potential impacts was provided, including water (surface and groundwater), soil, landscape (visual impacts, sense of place), socioeconomics (employment, demographics, and land use), noise, ecology (fauna and flora), air quality (emissions, pollutants, and dust), and heritage (including culture, history, archaeology, and palaeontology).

Below, the impact assessment findings are presented, identifying the activities that could be the source of impacts, the receptors that could be affected and the pathways between them.

7.2 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

The term socio-economic impact assessment embraces both social impacts and economic impacts. Economic impacts include issues such as employment, changes in economic activity, and increased expenditure. The significant economic impact that holds specific interest to the community and stakeholders is employment creation and power supply which is summarised in this section. Table 6 shows the socioeconomic impact findings.

7.2.1 POWER SUPPLY

Over recent years, NamPower increased Namibia's local generation capacity by restoring and upgrading its existing generation plants through collaboration with the private sector to deliver safe and reliable power supply. To accommodate the growing electricity demand and generation integration in the country, the upgrade and maintenance of power plants including transformers are required. The transformers at the NamPower Depot are oil-immersed and the proposed platforms ensure that should an oil spill occur, the environment and infrastructure will be protected and maintained. This is in alignment with NamPower's mission – "to provide innovative electricity solutions, in an evolving market, which satisfy the needs of our customers, fulfil the aspirations of our staff and, the expectations of our stakeholders in a competitive, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner."

Table 6 – Socioeconomic impact assessment findings

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/Description of magnitude	Value of Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact
Power Supply – operational phase	Socioeconomic	Safe and reliable power supply is beneficial for the socioeconomic growth in Namibia	Beneficial Direct Reversible Major Long Term Regional Definite	Medium	Major	Beneficial Major

7.3 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

7.3.1 IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS

During the construction phase of the project, various activities are involved such stockpiling, levelling and vehicle movement. Trampling by employees may result in soil compaction and erosion while construction material may cause soil infertility and affect the regrowth rate of vegetation. Furthermore, construction material, excess concrete or waste may contaminate the nearby intermittent river, Klein Windhoek River and seep into the groundwater causing long term impacts. Table 7 below presents the impacts of the construction of the transformer platforms and the activities associated with the construction phase.

Table 7 - The impacts of the construction of concrete transformer platforms

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
Design and construction of five concrete platforms	Soil	Construction activities may lead to soil infertility, soil erosion which may hinder regrowth rates	Adverse Direct Reversible Negligible Long Term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Low (1)
	Groundwater	Construction material and waste may seep into soil and contaminate groundwater	Adverse Direct Irreversible Minor Medium Term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Low (1)
	Surface water	Construction material or waste	Adverse	Medium	Minor	Minor (4)	Low (2)

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
		may contaminate nearby intermittent water	Direct Irreversible Minor Temporary Regional Possible				

Impact management or control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the construction activities;
- Route new tracks around established and protected trees, and clumps of vegetation;
- Identify rare, endangered, threatened, and protected species;
- Where possible rescue and relocate plants of significance with the appropriate permits in place beforehand;
- Any spills must be cleaned up, good housekeeping should be practiced;
- Materials must be located where there isn't a risk of them being washed into waterways; and
- Secure all the chemicals to avoid spillage and conducting the chemical-heavy jobs away from bodies of water.

7.3.2 IMPACTS OF EFFLUENT WASTEWATER AND OTHER WASTE

Effluent wastewater refers to sewage that has been treated in a septic tank or sewage treatment plant. There is a sewer system on the proposed site and continuous increase of workers on site will lead to increased effluent wastewater and possible generation, collection and disposal of other wastes. Possible leakages or unpermitted discharges may result in contaminated/polluted groundwater and surface water including the river adjacent to the proposed site. Effluent wastewater may result in soil salinisation and affect vegetation growth. Table 8 below presents the impact assessment findings associated with effluent wastewater and other waste.

Table 8 - Impacts of effluent wastewater and other waste on the biophysical environment

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
Effluent wastewater and other waste generation, collection, transport and disposal during construction and operational activities	Avifauna	Contaminated/ polluted surface water may be dangerous to birds drinking from these water sources as it may lead to death	Adverse Indirect Irreversible Moderate Short Term Local Possible	Medium	Moderate	Minor (4)	Low (2)
	Groundwater	May contaminate groundwater, hindering groundwater quality	Adverse Direct Irreversible Minor Long Term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Minor (3)	Low (2)
	Soil	Effluent wastewater may result in soil salinisation and	Adverse Direct Partly reversible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Low (1)

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
		accumulation of heavy metals affecting biodiversity	Minor Medium Term Local Possible				
	Surface water quality	Accumulation of heavy metals in the Klein Windhoek River adjacent to the site	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short Term Local Possible	Medium	Moderate	Minor (4)	Low (2)
	Biodiversity	Impact may hinder vegetation growth and may lead to loss of possible sensitive species	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Negligible Medium Term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Low (1)

Impact management/ control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Minimise the loss of untreated waste and prevent leakage;
- Waste for further treatment should be collected;
- Septic tanks should be sized to accommodate at least 24 hours of wastewater flow or the minimum size, while still allowing for sludge and scum retention;
- Should a sewer system be on site, it should be maintained and checked often to prevent leakage;
- Minimise wastewater generation, Reuse wastewater, prevent wastewater from entering the intermittent river; and
- Storm water management should be included in the EMP.

7.3.3 IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE CATASTROPHIC OIL SPILLAGE EVENTS

The major cause of oil spills or leakage from a power transformer would likely be because of an aging sealant or a tear/crack in the transformer. This may be detrimental as it may contaminate the nearby intermittent river, and poison fauna and birds that drink water from the river. Oil spills or leakage may change the chemistry, structure and properties of soil, reduce soil fertility and possibly cover plant's roots which may prevent growth of vegetation. Table 9 below shows the impact assessment findings associated with possible catastrophic oil spillage events.

Table 9 - Impacts of an oil spillage event on the biophysical environment

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
Possible catastrophic oil spillage event	Avifauna	Sticky contaminants can be ingested by birds and can damage internal organs and may lead to increased deaths	Adverse Indirect Irreversible Major Long Term Regional Possible	Medium	Major	Moderate (6)	Minor (4)
	Surface water quality	Oil in water will decrease oxygen in water and will result in the loss of species loss	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Very high Long Term Regional Possible	Medium	Major	Moderate (6)	Minor (4)

Description of activity	Receptor	Description of impact	Effect/ description of magnitude	Value of sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Significance of impact	Residual impact after mitigation
	Soil	Oil spills changes in chemical composition, structure and properties of soil, and reduces soil fertility	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Major Long Term Local Possible	Low	Major	Minor (3)	Low (2)
	Biodiversity	Oil spills could cover the plant's roots, preventing them from absorbing oxygen. It may lead to deaths of freshwater species.	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Major Long Term Local Possible	Low	Major	Minor (3)	Low (2)

Impact management/ control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Good housekeeping;

- Training through toolbox talks and induction;
- Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be collected and cleaned as soon as possible;
- In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site;
- Bioremediation of oil contaminated soil following possible accidental spills should be conducted; and
- Any major spill is reported to the project manager and Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

8 CONCLUSION

ECC's impact assessment methodology was used to conduct the scoping report for the proposed construction of transformer platforms and associated upgrades to identify if there is a potential for significant impacts to occur as an outcome of the project. This scoping report identified that there was no major potential risk that requires further specialist studies and assessment. The identified impacts were found to be minor after the implementation of mitigation measures. The various mitigation measures have been identified and listed for implementation in the scoping report and EMP to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical. This will ensure that the environment is protected, and unforeseen effects and environmental disturbances are avoided.

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**The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,**

Namibia

Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



**The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,**

Namibia

Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX B – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

TUESDAY 6 FEBRUARY 2024

Market Watch

Regulator Sun 12th Member Edition 7

VACANCY

1. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Helao Nafidi)
2. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Opuwo)
3. Junior Advisor – Urban Planning (Rehoboth)
4. Advisor – Human Settlements (Windhoek)

GIZ provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. Our corporate objective is to improve people's lives on a sustainable basis.

Applications from highly motivated professionals are invited for the position as indicated above.

A comprehensive CV and Cover Letter should be uploaded together as one document for this position.

Interested candidates should follow the link below for full details of this vacancy:
<https://giznamibia.mcidirecthire.com/external/CurrentOpportunities>
Closing date for applications is **Tuesday, 13 th February 2024.**

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Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.
Kindly consider your application unsuccessful, should you not hear from us within eight (8) weeks.

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made for the proposed construction of transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (I&APs) and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

Applicant: Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower)
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd
Location: NamPower Depot in Brakwater, Namibia

Proposed Activity: Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd, contracted by NamPower, proposes to construct five transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade the existing wash and service bay. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister & Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of possible oil spillage and separation.

I&APs Registration: The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow interested and affected parties (I&APs) to register and comment on the project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 06 February 2024 to 20 February 2024. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-khomas-region-namibia/> or call ECC to register.

The team at ECC will maintain contact with registered I&APs to engage and to keep them informed as the EIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.

Contact: Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek | Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com/projects

TEKNOPOOP

SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE

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- NYWERHEDE
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2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFRENZ INDUSTRIEEL

In Memorium
Dr. Hage Geingob
03 Aug 1941 - 04 Feb 2024

With profound sadness, we join the nation of Namibia in mourning the loss of President Dr. Hage Geingob. Our heartfelt condolences extend to Madam Monica Geingob, the children, the entire Geingob family, and the nation.

President Geingob's legacy of unity and leadership will forever inspire us. Let us stand together during this difficult time, finding strength in our shared bond as a nation.

Rest in peace, President Hage Geingob.

In solidarity,
Momentum Metropolitan

PUPKEWITZ
FOUNDATION
SERVICE SOCIETY

REMEMBERING OUR LEADER, HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. HAGE G GEINGOB

The Pupkewitz Group of Companies and the Pupkewitz Foundation wish to express their very deepest sorrow at the passing of His Excellency, Dr. Hage G Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia. We pass sincere condolences and wishes of strength and courage during this difficult time to the First Lady, Madam Monica Geingob, and the family.

The lifelong commitment that His Excellency made in service of his country, and the passion, steadfastness, vision and inclusive leadership with which he carried this out, have left an indelible mark on our country and will remain a celebrated legacy and source of pride for the Namibian nation, as also his family.

May we all take inspiration from this exceptional statesman and Pan-Africanist, both in Namibia and beyond.

#Kith ink ek ra...sida di President... Rest in Peace, our President.

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY AT BRAKWATER, NAMIBIA

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Location: NamPower Depot in Brakwater, Namibia

Proposed Activity: Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd, contracted by NamPower, proposes to construct five transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade the existing wash and service bay. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister & Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of possible oil spillage and separation.

I&APs Registration: The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and comment on the project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 06 February 2024 to 20 February 2024. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-namibia> or call ECC to register.

The team at ECC will maintain contact with registered I&APs to engage and to keep them informed as the ESIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.

Contact: Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek | Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com/projects

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY (PES)

RECONCILIATION PHASE

01 February 2024
-
14 February 2024

DHPS
Deutsche Höhere Privatschule Windhoek

Please note: This vacancy is published in German only, so proficient knowledge of the German language is essential for this position. Thank you for your understanding.

Wir suchen Lehrkräfte für Französisch, Deutsch und Mathematik in der Oberstufe.

Du/Sie erfolgreiche Bewerber/In sollte

- ein Lehramtsstudium für Gymnasien nachweisen können,
- eine Unterrichtsbefähigung für die Deutsche Internationale Abiturprüfung (DIA) haben,
- über mehrjährige Unterrichtserfahrung verfügen,
- Deutsch auf muttersprachlichem Niveau sprechen und sehr gute Englischkenntnisse vorweisen.

Die Deutsche Höhere Privatschule bietet Ihnen einen Arbeitsplatz in einem angesehenen Team, ein leistungsgerechtes Gehalt sowie Beiträge zur Kranken- und eine Rentenversicherung.

Bei Interesse richten Sie bitte Ihre aussagekräftige Bewerbung mit vollständigen Lebenslauf und Lichtbild an:

Die Personalabteilung
P.O. Box 76, Churchmeads 11 – 18
Windhoek

Bewerbungstermin: 28.02.2024
Fax: 061-221 301
E-mail: hr@dhps-windhoek.com

Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2128,
FGB House, Post Street 1 to 8,
Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 53 453 5296
Fax: +264 61 483 2238
Email: 2023-census@nso.org.na
www.nso.org.na

Message Of Condolence
IN LOVING MEMORY AND CELEBRATION
OF THE LIFE OF
His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
03 AUGUST 1941 – 04 FEBRUARY 2024

We have learned, with shock, about the untimely passing of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia.

We wish to join, with humility, the Namibian nation and the rest of the world in mourning the death of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob.

We wish to convey, with fondness, our condolences and sympathies to the Namibian nation and the bereaved family. May you find solace in God the Almighty. May HE give you strength to persevere during this time of pain and sorrow.

May the legacy of selflessness and humility of His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob unite us in the common course to improve humanity beyond borders. May the legacy of his contributions at national and international level towards a united global village become a beacon of hope for all of us.

May his gentle soul rest in eternal peace.

RERA
Regional Energy Regulators Association of Southern Africa

From Chairman and Members of the Regional Energy Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA).

TE KOOP

SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE

• PANEELKLOPPERS • NYWERHEDE • RESTAURANTE
• SKOLE • VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL per kg

Prys op aanvraag

SKAKEL: +264 61 297 330 500
2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFRENZ INDUSTRIEEL

APPENDIX D – SITE NOTICE



GPS Coordinates:
 Lat: -22° 24'52.98" S
 Long: 17° 04'21.57" E



**The construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the
upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater,**

Namibia

Burmeister & Partners (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX E – EAP CVS

APPENDIX F – STAKEHOLDER LETTER

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 91103 Klein Windhoek Namibia
info@eccenvironmental.com
www.eccenvironmental.com
+264 81 669 7608



ECC-140-469-LET-08-D

29 January 2024

Prosopis Timber & Decking
P.O Box 90492
Windhoek
Namibia

RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP	
Signature:	_____
Date:	/ /

IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER AND POTENTIALLY INTERESTED PARTY FOR:

NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FIVE CONCRETE TRANSFORMER PLATFORMS AND THE UPGRADE OF AN EXISTING WASH AND SERVICE BAY, BRAKWATER, KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been appointed by Burmeister and Partners (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower) as the environmental assessment practitioner for the proposed construction of five concrete transformer platforms and the upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater, Khomas Region, Namibia.

We are reaching out to potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to inform you about the ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and provide a means of communication with ECC.

The project entails the construction of five concrete transformer platforms to assist in the process of loading transformers and to upgrade of an existing wash and service bay at Brakwater. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Burmeister and Partners proposes to also conduct the design and construction of a catchpit for the collection of potential minimal oil spillage and separation.

Public participation is an integral part of the EIA process, enabling I&APs to gather information about the project and provide their feedback. We engage with I&APs through various means, including newspaper advertisements, public notices, public meetings, and the distribution of a Background Information Document (BID). The BID can be accessed online at (<https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>)

Registered I&APs will receive notifications about the availability of the draft scoping report for review. During this review period, I&APs have the opportunity to raise any concerns or issues they may have. If you wish to register as an I&AP, please complete the registration form on the ECC website using the following link: <https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-five-concrete-transformer-platforms-and-the-upgrade-of-an-existing-wash-and-service-bay-at-brakwater-khomas-region-namibia/>

+264 81669 7608
info@eccenvironmental.com
www.eccenvironmental.com
PO BOX 91193
Klein Windhoek
Namibia



If you encounter any difficulties with the online registration form, kindly reach out to us via email at info@eccenvironmental.com for assistance.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,



Stephan Bezuidenhout
stephan@eccenvironmental.com



Jessica Bezuidenhout Mooney
jessica@eccenvironmental.com