

# **China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd**

**Final Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report to  
Support the Application for Environmental Clearance  
Certificate (ECC) for the Proposed Minerals Exploration /  
Prospecting in the Mining License (ML) No. 1,  
Berg-Aukas Area, Grootfontein District,  
Otjozondjupa Region, North-Central Namibia**

June 2024

P. O. Box 40791  
Ausspannplatz  
**WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**

# PROPONENT, LISTED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED INFORMATION SUMMARY

## TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRING ECC

Minerals Prospecting with respect to the Preparation of a Feasibility Reports (Resources Definition) for the ML No. 24B

## NAME OF THE PROPONENT

China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd

## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM (MET) ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC)

### APPLICATION REFERENCE No.

Previous APP-00832

## COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

## ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT AND CONTACT PERSON

P. O. Box 40791

Ausspannplatz

**WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA**

## PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting in the Mining License (ML) No. 24B, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, North-Central Namibia

## PROJECT LOCATION

Berg-Aukas area, Grootfontein District, Erongo Region, North-Central Namibia  
(Latitude: -19.515556, Longitude: 18.250556)

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



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## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

Dr. Sindila Mwiya

*PhD, PG Cert, MPhil, BEng (Hons), Pr Eng*

**CITATION:** *Risk-Based Solutions (RBS), 2024. China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd Final Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report to Support the Application for the Renewal of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) No. 00389 for ongoing and proposed minerals exploration in the Mining License (ML) No. 24B, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, North-Central Namibia.*

## DR SINDILA MWIYA EAP DECLARATION

I, Dr Sindila Mwiya, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report prepared to support the application for the renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) No. 00389 granted by the Environmental Commissioner (EC) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for the ongoing and proposed minerals exploration programme in the Mining License (ML) No. 24B operated by, the (Proponent), hereby declares that:

1. This EMP Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (Act No. 33 of 1992), the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and all other applicable national laws and regulations.
2. As an EAP for the ECC No. 00389 renewal application, I am qualified and experienced Engineering and Environmental Geologist and hold a PhD with research interests, academic training and technical knowledge in Engineering Geology / Geotechnical / Geoenvironmental / Environmental Engineering, Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge-Based Systems with special focus on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Environmental Management Systems (EMSs), Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Strategic Environmental Management Plans (SEMPs) utilisation for subsurface resources (minerals, petroleum, water) and energy utilisation covering the onshore and offshore environments.
3. I have knowledge and experience in conducting environmental assessments, management, and monitoring, and have undertaken more than 300 projects since 2004, including more than 200 minerals exploration, recovery, and production related environmental assessments, management, and monitoring projects.
4. I have performed the work relating to the renewal of the ECC No. 00389 application in an objective manner, even if the outcomes will result in views or Record of Decision (RoD) that may not be favourable to the stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) or the Proponent.
5. I am an independent consultant not related to the Proponent, I co-own and operate an independent company (Risk-Based Solutions CC) not related to the Proponent and I have no shares, interests, or involvement in the license, financial or other affairs or business or operational decisions of either the Proponent, license holder or the decision-making structures of the relevant Government Institutions.



.....  
Dr Sindila MWIYA  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)  
**RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC**

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) holds mineral rights under the Mining License (ML) No. 1. The Mining License (ML) No. 1 is situated around Berg-Aukas in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region northcentral Namibia. Berg-Aukas is situated about 20km east of the Town of Grootfontein, the regional headquarters of Otjozondjupa Region. The ML No. 1 granted by the Competent Authority (CA), the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on the 31/03/2019 and will expire on the 08/02/2035. The ML No. 1 covers an area of 449.4737 Ha and is granted for base and rare metals, non-nuclear fuel minerals, precious metals, precious stones and semi-precious stone.

Although the Proponent is holding a ML, no mining activities have taken place in ML area since the closure of the original Berg-Aukas vanadium, zinc and lead mining operations in 1978 due to low global commodity prices. The Proponent intends to only conduct exploration activities covering desktop studies, followed by site-specific activities on targeted that may be delineated and using exploration techniques/ methods such as geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, drilling and bulk sampling.

The proposed / ongoing minerals exploration activities are listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent is required to have undertaken Environmental Assessment comprising Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for the ongoing and proposed minerals prospecting activities to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389 granted on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and expired on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022. In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultants led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to prepare the EIA and EMP reports for ML No. 1 to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389. This EIA Report has been prepared to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389.

The impacts that the proposed / ongoing exploration activities and associated infrastructure such as access and drilling sites will have on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic and ecosystem) will depend on the extent of the proposed / ongoing activities over the development area, management of the sites and how the mitigations as detailed in this EMP Report are eventually implemented by the Proponent. Avoiding sensitive habitats such as springs, Ephemeral River channels, rock heads and mountainous terrains as well as track discipline (including not killing/poaching of fauna and unnecessarily cutting down of trees) must be adhered to and/or enforced at all times.

Based on the findings of the EIA, it is hereby recommended that the proposed / ongoing exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent shall take into consideration the following key requirements for implementing the proposed exploration programme:

- (i) The Proponent shall negotiate Access Agreements with the land owner/s as may be applicable.
- (ii) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national regulations.
- (iii) Before entering any private or protected property/ area such as a private farm, the Proponent must give advance notices and obtain permission to access the ML Area at all times, and.
- (iv) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration boreholes drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to freshwater supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community / land owners/s. The abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowners must have access to the results of the water

monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as maybe applicable.

It is hereby recommended that:

- (i) Previous mined infrastructure that unlikely to be used in any future mine development and are unstable need to be made safe or demolished for the safety of the local communities, domestic animals and local wildlife, and.
- (ii) Unsafe and unstable steep slopes of the slag deposit located within the previous central mining area and theses slopes need to be stabilised by grading them to shallow angles to be supported by local waste rock from the previous mining operations. The slopes need to be made safe for the local communities, domestic animals and local wildlife.

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

In addition to the Terms of Reference (ToR) to be developed during the Environmental Scoping study phase for the test mining / mining stages, the following field-based and site-specific specialist studies shall be considered in the ToR for the EIA and EMP for possible test mining or mining operations in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources and possible development of a mining project within the ML No. 24B:

- (i) Groundwater studies including modelling and infrastructure needs as may be applicable. This study shall be undertaken in consultation with NamWater / Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry.
- (ii) Field-based flora and fauna diversity.
- (iii) Dust, noise and sound modelling linked to engineering studies.
- (iv) Socioeconomic assessment, and.
- (v) Others as may be identified / recommended by the stakeholders/ land owners/ Environmental Commissioner or specialists.



# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Introduction

China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd (**the Proponent**) holds mineral rights under the Mining License (ML) No. 1. Although the Proponent is holding ML, there have been no mining activities taking place in the ML No. 1 area since the closure of the original vanadium, zinc and lead mining operations in 1978 due to low global commodity prices. The following is the summary of the ML No. 1:

- ❖ **Type of License:** Mining License (ML) No. 1.
- ❖ **ML No. 1 name of the holder:** China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd.
- ❖ **ML No. 1 granted Date:** 31/03/2019.
- ❖ **ML No. 1 expiry Date:** 08/02/2035.
- ❖ **Commodities:** Base and rare metals, No- nuclear fuels minerals, precious metals, precious stones, and semi-precious stones.
- ❖ **Size of the ML Area:** 449.4737 Ha.
- ❖ **ML No. 1 Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) No. 00389:** Granted on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and expired on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022, and.
- ❖ **ECC No. 00389 Proponent:** China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd.

## 1.2 Ongoing and Proposed Activities

The Proponent intends to continue with the ongoing exploration activities that started with the desktop review of the previous exploration and mining activities, followed by regional and site-specific field-based activities and using techniques such as geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, drilling, bulk sampling with possible test mining activities in order to evaluate the viability of the ML area.

The following is the detailed overview of the proposed activities:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities (review of existing information and all previous activities in order identify any potential target/s in each ML Area).
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities such as regional mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas based on the recommendations of the desktop work undertaken under (i) above.
- (iii) Initial local field-based activities such as widely spaced mapping, sampling, surveying and possible trenching and drilling in order to determine the viability of any delineated local target, and.
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities such very detailed mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, surveying and detailed drilling in order to determine the feasibility of any delineated local target/s.

If the above exploration activities lead to positive results, the exploration data collected will then be put together into prefeasibility reports and if the prefeasibility results prove positive, then detailed feasibility studies supported by site-specific extensive drilling, bulk sampling, test mining and processing will be undertaken for each ML.

A positive feasibility results will be required in order to support the renewal of the Mining Licenses (MLs) together with a new site-specific EIA and EMP with specialist studies being undertaken in order to



support the new ECC for new possible vanadium, zinc and lead mining and minerals process operations.

Minerals exploration is a long-term and high-risk process and to advance a mineral project from exploration stage to application of a ML and operational of a successful mine, it can take up to ten (10) years and costing millions of dollars of high-risk capital with no guaranteed returns on the exploration investments.

### **1.3 Project Motivation**

The ML No. 1 and the Berg-Aukas area falls within the geology of the Otavi Group covering much of the Otavi Mountainland and extending to Otavi, Grootfontein and Tsumeb areas in north central Namibia. The Otavi Group is one of the highly prospective areas for Base and rare metals, non-nuclear fuel minerals, precious metals, precious stones and semi-precious stone in Namibia.

The ML area falls within well-known Berg-Aukas mine where lead, vanadium, and zinc were mined and roasted on site until 1979. Despite the groundwater challenges and other socioeconomic influences, the area has greater potential for discovery of new lead, vanadium, and zinc deposits. It is for this reason that CARN has decided to start a detailed exploration programme in order to fully assess the minerals resources opportunities that may be associated with the ML No. 1.

The proposed / ongoing exploration activities has some limited socioeconomic benefits which are mainly centred around the payment of the annual license rental fees to the Central Government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and value addition to the potential underground mineral resources in the area which otherwise would not have been known if the exploration in the ML No. 1 did not take place.

The potential discovery of additional economic minerals resources and the development of new mining project in the area will have much greater and positive socioeconomic benefits to the local and regional communities as well as Namibia as a whole.

Additional socioeconomic benefits will also be realised at regional and national levels in terms of capital investments, value addition opportunities, license rental fees, royalty taxes payable to Government, direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

### **1.4 Regulatory Requirements**

The proposed prospecting activities in the ML No. 1 are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations, 2012 and cannot be undertaken without the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The Proponent is required to have undertaken Environmental Assessment comprising Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for the ongoing and proposed minerals prospecting activities to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389 granted on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and expired on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultants led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to prepare the EIA and EMP reports for ML No. 1 to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389.

This Background Information Document (BID) has been prepared to support the application for the renewal of the ECC No. 00389 (Fig. 1.1).



**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**  
**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM**  
OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

**ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**

**ISSUED**

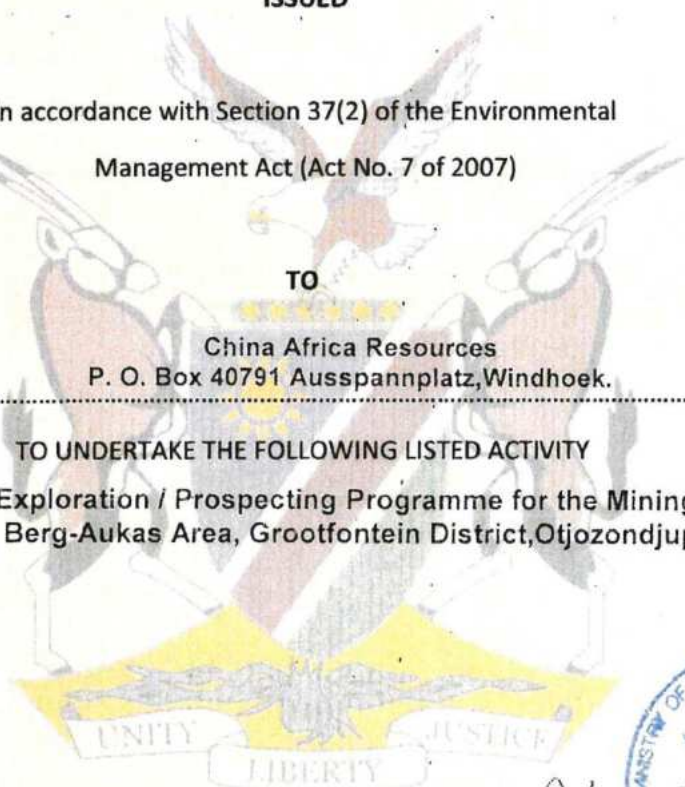
In accordance with Section 37(2) of the Environmental  
Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

**TO**

China Africa Resources  
P. O. Box 40791 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek.

**TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING LISTED ACTIVITY**

Proposed Exploration / Prospecting Programme for the Mining License  
(ML) No. 1, Berg-Aukas Area, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region.



DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

Issued on the date: 2019-12-05

Expires on this date: 2022-12-05

(See conditions printed over leaf)

This certificate is printed without erasures or alterations



Figure 1.1: Copy of the ECC No. 00389 granted on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and expired on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022 and need to be renewed.

## **1.5 Location, Land Use, Infrastructure and Services**

### **1.5.1 Location and Land Use**

The ML No. 1 covers the Berg-Aukas Farmland in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region northcentral Namibia (Figs. 1.2 -1.5). Berg-Aukas is situated about 20km east of the Town of Grootfontein, the regional headquarters of Otjozondjupa Region.

The general land use of the surrounding commercial farmland area is mainly dominated by agriculture (cattle and small stock farming) and privately owned Safari Game Farms / Game Hunting Farms and some farms have lodges facilities and services that support tourism in the region.

Game farms are also important conservation areas for endemic and protected flora and act as sanctuaries for endangered faunal species. Game farms offers visitors the opportunity to be close to nature with a variety of tailor-made tourism products such game viewing, trails and hunting activities.

The summary of other land uses activities found in the general area but not necessary covered by the ML area includes: Tourism, recreational and hospitality facilities, conservation, minerals prospecting and mining operations.

Locally, Berg-Aukas Farmland has been the centre for lead-zinc-vanadium mining and processing operations since the discovery of the deposit in 1913 with mining operation started in 1920 and was terminated at the groundwater level in 1928. Today no mining operations are taking place and the Proponent is current undertaking exploration activities to locate new potential resources within the ML area.

Today, the Berg-Aukas Farmland and part of the ML No. 1 is being used by the National Youth Service (NYS) for agricultural programmes ([www.nys.com.na/berg-aukas](http://www.nys.com.na/berg-aukas)). Most of the previous mine residential houses, workshops and hostels of the former mine are being used as agricultural vocational school and experimental crop farming units by the youth under the NYS.

### **1.5.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services**

The access to the ML No. 1 and 24 is through the D2884 that comes off the B8 Road from Grootfontein to Rundu (Figs. 1.2 -1.5). A number of minor gravel farm roads cut across the ML area around the Farm Berg-Aukas and will be used to access area/s of interest that may be delineated within the license area (Figs. 1.2 -1.5).

The creation of new access will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the EMP.

The ML area has good mobile services with local water and electricity infrastructure network. Sources of water supply for exploration will be obtained from local boreholes or supplied by a water tanker collecting water from the existing infrastructure.

Electricity supply will be provided by diesel generators and solar as may be required. However, in an event of a discovery of economic minerals deposit that could be developed into a viable mining project, the sources of water supply will be provided by NamWater from the nearby NamWater Berg-Aukas national water supply scheme.

Electricity supply will be provided by NamPower from existing infrastructure around Berg-Aukas and Grootfontein area.



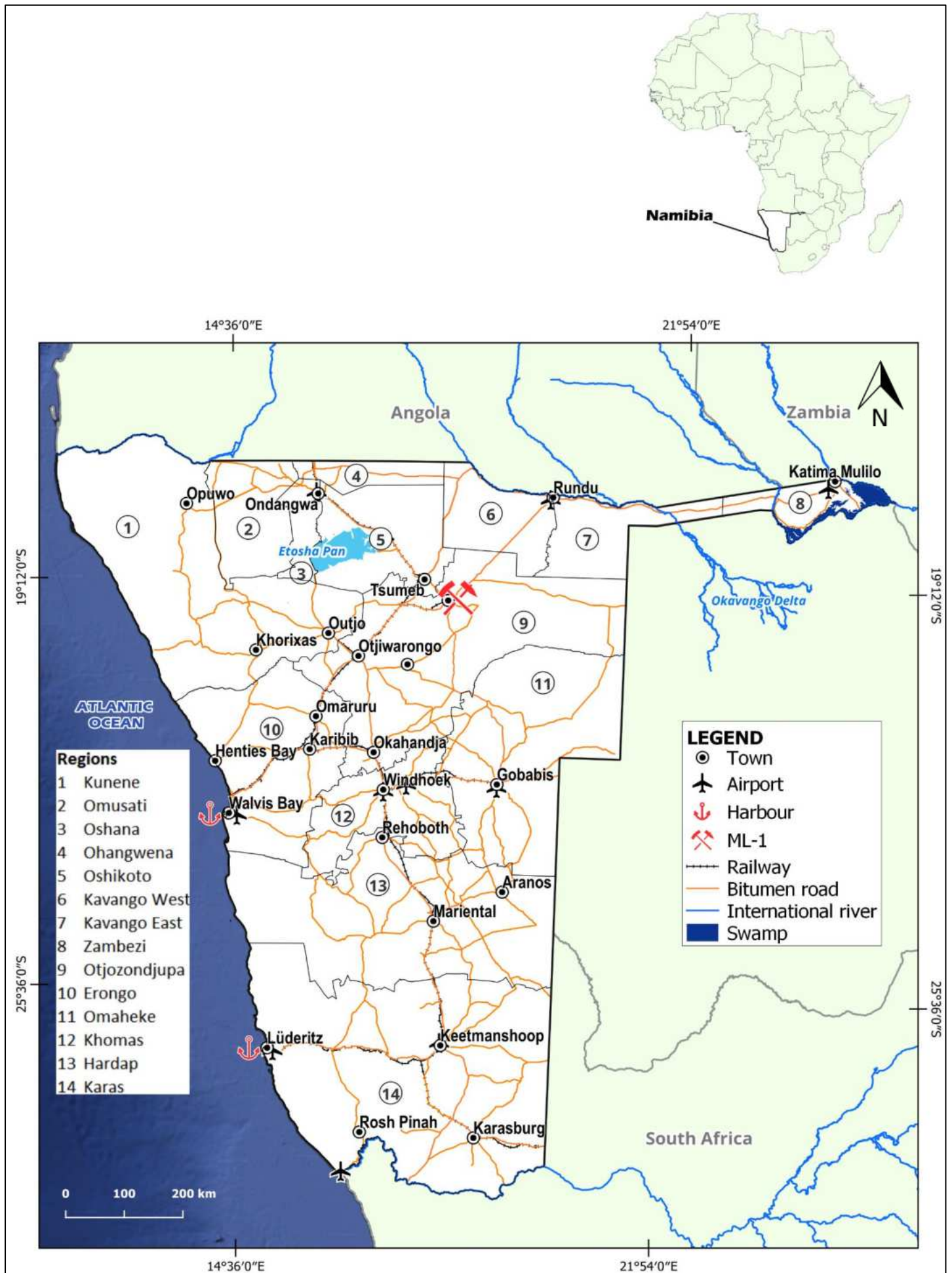


Figure 1.2: Regional location of the ML No. 1.

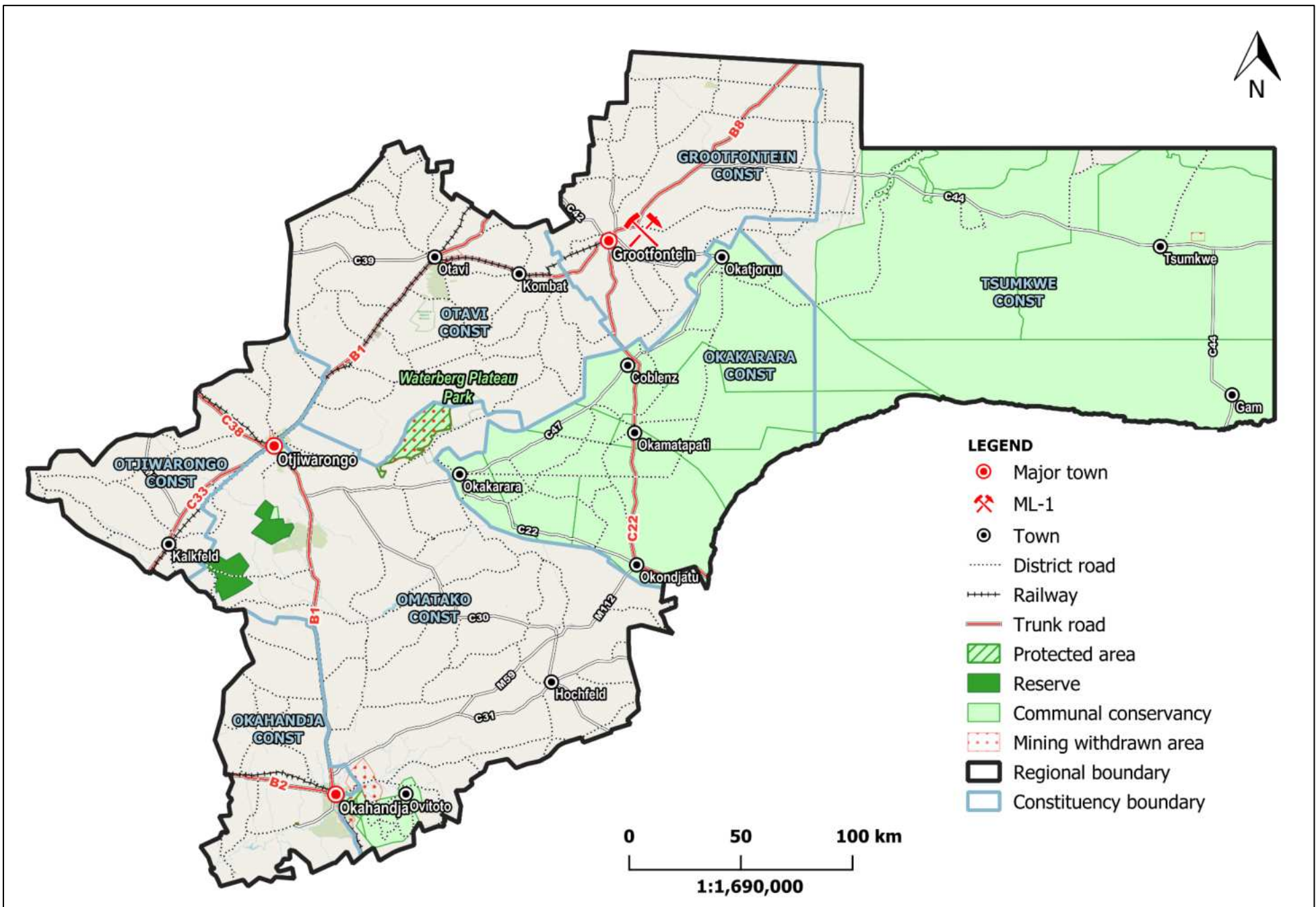


Figure 1.3: Detailed regional location of the ML No. 1, and existing regional supporting infrastructure.



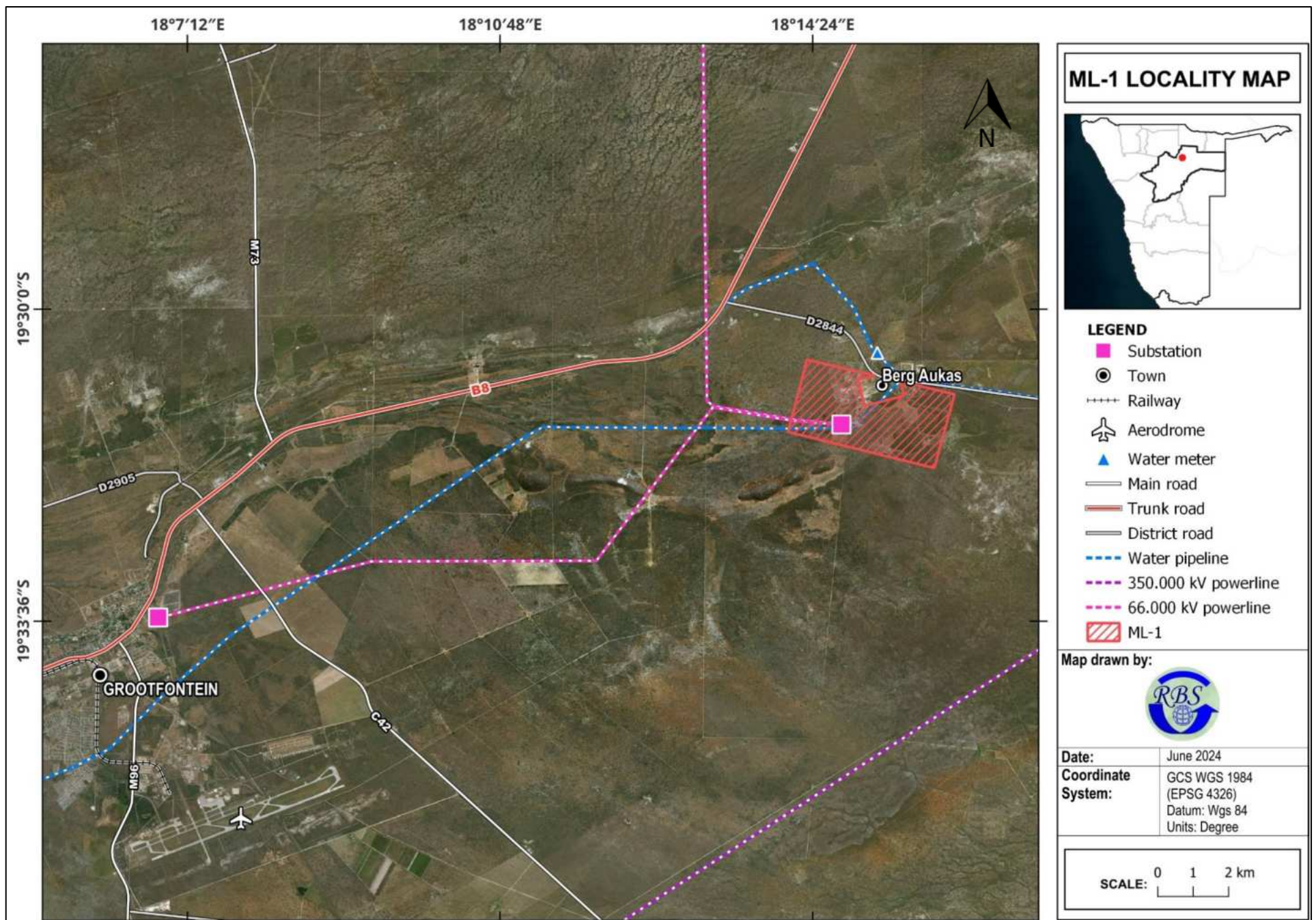


Figure 1.4: Detailed regional location of the ML No. 1, existing infrastructure, access and surrounding land uses.



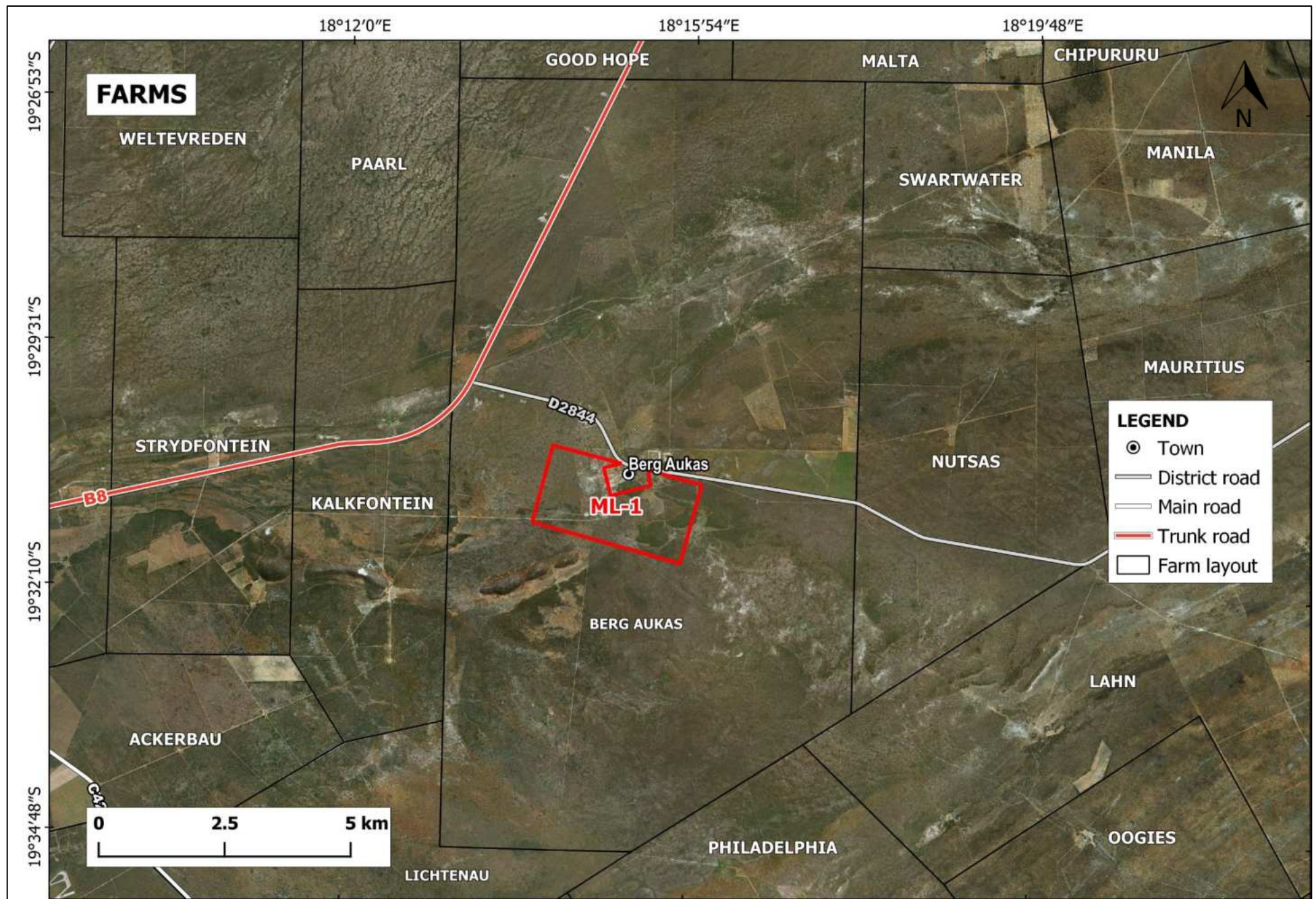


Figure 1.5: The boundary of the ML No. 1, Berg Aukas Farm, and other surrounding Farms (Data Source: Goggle Map, 2024).



## 2. THE EMP

### 2.1 Summary of the EMP Objectives

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides a detailed plan of action required in the implementation of the mitigation measures for minimising and maximising the identified negative and positive impacts respectively. The EMP gives commitments including financial and human resources provisions for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities during and after the exploration.

Regular assessments and evaluation of the environmental liabilities during the exploration will need to be undertaken and will ensure adequate provision of the necessary resources towards good environmental management at various stages of the project development.

### 2.2 Implementation of the EMP

#### 2.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Management of the environmental elements that may be affected by the different activities of the proposed / ongoing exploration is an important element of the proposed / ongoing exploration activities. The EMP also identifies the activity groups / environmental elements, the aspects / targets, the indicators, the schedule for implementation and who should be responsible for the management to prevent major impacts that the different exploration activities may have on the receiving environment (physical and biological environments).

#### 2.2.2 Proponent's Representative (PR) / Project Manager (PM)

The Proponent is to appoint a **Proponent's Representative (PR) / Project Manager (PM)** with the following responsibilities with respect to the EMP implementation:

- ❖ Act as the site project manager and implementing agent.
- ❖ Ensure that the Proponent's responsibilities are executed in compliance with the relevant legislation.
- ❖ Ensure that all the necessary environmental authorizations and permits have been obtained.
- ❖ Assist the exploration contractor/s in finding environmentally responsible solutions to challenges that may arise.
- ❖ Should the PR be of the opinion that a serious threat to, or impact on the environment may be caused by the exploration activities, he/she may stop work. The Proponent must be informed of the reasons for the stoppage as soon as possible.
- ❖ The PR has the authority to issue fines for transgressions of basic conduct rules and/or contravention of the EMP.
- ❖ Should the Contractor or his/her employees fail to show adequate consideration for the environmental aspects related to the EMP, the PR can have person(s) and/or equipment removed from the site or work suspended until the matter is remedied.
- ❖ Maintain open and direct lines of communication between the landowners and Proponent, as well as any other identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regards to environmental matters, and.
- ❖ Attend regular site meetings and inspections as may be required for the proposed / ongoing exploration programme.

### 2.2.3 Project Health, Safety and Environment (Project HSE)

The Proponent is to appoint a Project Health, Safety and Environment (Project HSE) with the following responsibilities with respect to the EMP implementation:

- ❖ Assist the PR in ensuring that the necessary environmental authorizations and permits have been obtained.
- ❖ Assist the PR and Contractor in finding environmentally responsible solutions to challenges that may arise.
- ❖ Conduct environmental monitoring as per EMP requirements.
- ❖ Carry out regular site inspections (on average once per week) of all exploration areas with regards to compliance with the EMP. report any non-compliance(s) to the PR as soon as possible.
- ❖ Organize for an independent internal audit on the implementation of and compliance to the EMP to be carried out half way through each field-based exploration activity. audit reports to be submitted to the PR.
- ❖ Continuously review the EMP and recommend additions and/or changes to the EMP document.
- ❖ Monitor the Contractor's environmental awareness training for all new personnel coming onto site.
- ❖ Keep records of all activities related to environmental control and monitoring. the latter to include a photographic record of the exploration activities, rehabilitation process, and a register of all major incidents, and.
- ❖ Attend regular site meetings.

### 2.2.4 Contractors and Subcontractors

The responsibilities of the **Contractors and Subcontractors** that may be appointed by the Proponent to undertake certain field-based activities of the proposed / ongoing exploration programme include:

- ❖ Comply with the relevant legislation and the EMP provision.
- ❖ Preparation and submission to the Proponent through the Project HSE of the following Management Plans:
  - Environmental Awareness Training and Inductions.
  - Emergency Preparedness and Response.
  - Waste Management, and.
  - Health and Safety.
- ❖ Ensure adequate environmental awareness training for senior site personnel.
- ❖ Environmental awareness presentations (inductions) to be given to all site personnel prior to work commencement. the Project HSE is to provide the course content and the following topics, at least but not limited to, should be covered:
  - The importance of complying with the EMP provisions.
  - Roles and Responsibilities, including emergency preparedness.

- Basic Rules of Conduct (Do's and Don'ts).
  - EMP: aspects, impacts and mitigation.
  - Fines for Failure to Adhere to the EMP, and.
  - Health and Safety Requirements.
- ❖ Record keeping of all environmental awareness training and induction presentations, and.
  - ❖ Attend regular site meetings and environmental inspections.

### **3. SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES**

#### **3.1 Summary Objectives**

This EMP provides a detailed plan of actions required in the implementation of the mitigation measures for minimising and maximising the identified negative and positive impacts respectively. The EMP also provides the management actions with roles and responsibilities requirements for the successful implementation of environmental management strategies by Proponent.

#### **3.2 EMP Management Linkages**

The mitigation measures described in this EMP report are based on the impacts assessment results detailed in the EIA Report. The EMP must be continuously updated during the implementation of the proposed project activities and throughout the project lifecycle. This EMP Reports incorporates the provisions of the Namibian Environmental regulations and policies as well as international environmental best practices in mining development, operational, rehabilitation, closure and aftercare activities.

#### **3.3 Hierarchy of Mitigation Measures Implementation**

A hierarchy of methods for mitigating significant adverse effects has been adopted in order of preference and as follows:

- (i) Enhancement, e.g. provision of new habitats.
- (ii) Avoidance, e.g. sensitive design to avoid effects on ecological receptors.
- (iii) Reduction, e.g. limitation of effects on receptors through design changes, and.
- (iv) Compensation, e.g. community benefits.

#### **3.4 Mitigation Measures Implementation**

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides a detailed plan of action required in the implementation of the mitigation measures for minimising and maximising the identified negative and positive impacts respectively. The EMP also provides the management actions with roles and responsibilities requirements for implementation of environmental management strategies by the Proponent through the Contractors and Subcontractors who will be undertaking the exploration activities. The EMP gives commitments including financial and human resources provisions for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities during and after the implementation of the proposed / ongoing exploration programme.

Based on the findings of the EIA, key mitigation measures as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.18 have been prepared to be implemented by the Proponent with respect to the proposed / ongoing exploration programme activities and in particular for the field-based exploration activities. The following is the summary of the key areas of the migration measures provided in Tables 3.1-3.18:

1. Project planning and implementation.
2. Implementation of the EMP.
3. Public and stakeholders relations.
4. Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts.
5. Environmental awareness briefing and training.

6. Erection of supporting exploration infrastructure.
7. Use of existing access roads, tracks and general vehicle movements.
8. Mitigation measures for preventing flora destruction.
9. Mitigation measures for preventing faunal destruction.
10. Mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to the exploration camps and exploration sites.
11. Mitigation measures for surface and groundwater protection as well as general water usage.
12. Mitigation measures to minimise negative socioeconomic impacts.
13. Mitigation measures to minimise health and safety impacts.
14. Mitigation measures to minimise visual impacts.
15. Mitigation measures to minimise vibration, noise and air quality.
16. Mitigation measures for waste (solid and liquid) management.
17. Rehabilitation plan, and.
18. Environmental data collection.

Table 3.1: Project planning and implementation.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Establish a strong environmental awareness protocol from project implementation to final closure in order to ensure the least possible impact to the environment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resources (Human and Financial) are provided for the Environmental Awareness and Training, Regular Safety, Health and Environment meetings and for internal and external Environmental Monitoring Costs as well as for any rehabilitation costs that may arise.</li> <li>2. Appointment of a senior and experienced persons as Proponent's Representative (PR), Project Manager (PM) and Project HSE to assume responsibility for environmental issues.</li> <li>3. All individuals including sub-contractors who work on, or visit, the sites are aware of the contents of the Environmental Policy and the EMP.</li> <li>4. The EMP and Environmental Policy will be included in Tender Documents.</li> <li>5. Field visit will take place during which main access tracks will be discussed in cooperation with the land owner/s</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>2. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>3. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>4. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.2: Implementation of the EMP.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define roles and responsibilities in terms of the EMP. To make all personnel, contractors and subcontractors aware of these roles and responsibilities to ensure compliance with the EMP provisions.</li> <li>2. Implement environmental management that is preventative and proactive.</li> <li>3. Establish the resources, skills, etc. required for effective environmental management.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Senior staff and senior contractors are aware of, and practice the EMP requirements. These persons shall be expected to know and understand the objectives of the EMP and will, by example, encourage suitable environmentally friendly behaviour to be adopted during the exploration</li> <li>2. Recognition will be given to appropriate environmentally acceptable behaviour.</li> <li>3. Inappropriate behaviour will be corrected. An explanation to why the behaviour is unacceptable must be given, and, if necessary, the person will be disciplined. e.g. fees set out for non-compliance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.3: Public and stakeholders relations.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
Maintain sound relationships with the other land users/ land owner/s and other stakeholders / public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No littering or any other activity prohibited</li> <li>Permission to utilise water as well as all applicable permits are obtained.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>Project HSE</li> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.4: Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Measures to enhance positive socioeconomic impacts in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid exacerbating the influx of unemployed people to the area.</li> <li>Develop a standardised recruitment method for sub-contractor and field workers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulate a preference for local contractors in its tender policy. Preference to local contractors should still be based on competitive business principles and salaries and payment to local service providers should still be competitive.</li> <li>Develop a database of local businesses that qualify as potential service providers and invite them to the tender process.</li> <li>Scrutinise tender proposals to ensure that minimum wages were included in the costing.</li> <li>Stipulate that local residents should be employed for temporary unskilled/skilled and where possible in permanent unskilled/skilled positions as they would reinvest in the local economy.</li> <li>Must ensure that potential employees are from the area, they need submit proof of having lived in the area for a minimum of 5 years.</li> <li>Must ensure that contractors adhere to Namibian Affirmative Action, Labour and Social Security, Health and Safety laws. This could be accomplished with a contractual requirement stipulating that monthly proof should be submitted indicating payment of minimum wages to workers, against their ID numbers, payment of social security and submission of affirmative action data.</li> <li>Encouraged to cater for the needs of employees to increase the spending of wages locally.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>Project HSE</li> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Subcontractors</li> </ol>



Table 3.5: Environmental awareness briefing and training.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Implement environmental awareness briefing / training for individuals who visit, or work, on site.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every senior/supervisory member of the team shall familiarise themselves with the contents of the EMP. They shall understand their roles and responsibilities with regard to personnel and project compliance with the EMP.</li> <li>2. Subject to agreement of the parties, the Environmental Coordinator will hold an Environmental Awareness Briefing meeting, which shall be attended by all contractors before the start of the mineral exploration activities.</li> <li>3. Briefings on the EMP and Environmental Policy shall discuss the potential dangers to the environment of the following activities: public relations, littering, off-road driving, waste management, poaching and plant theft etc. The need to preserve soil, conserve water and implement water saving measures shall be presented.</li> <li>4. Individuals can be questioned on the Environmental Philosophy and EMP and can recall contents.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.6: Erection of supporting exploration infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Get Environmental Clearance before implementation</li> <li>2. Establishment of the supporting exploration infrastructure done on an area with the least disturbance to the environment and within the non-sensitive areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Documented Environmental Clearance from MET.</li> <li>2. All on site exploration infrastructure (e.g. water tanks, sewage tanks, waste disposal) are not situated on environmental sensitive area and have disturbed as less as possible.</li> <li>3. No littering.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.7: Use of existing access roads, tracks and general vehicle movements.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Plan a road/track network that considers the environmental sensitivity of the area and a long-term tourism potential, and which is constructed in a technically and environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>2. Stick to the recommended track and sensitivity management zones.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid unnecessary affecting areas viewed as important habitat – i.e. Ephemeral River and its network of tributaries of ephemeral rivers. rocky outcrops. clumps of protected tree species.</li> <li>2. Make use of existing tracks/roads as much as possible throughout the area.</li> <li>3. Do not drive randomly throughout the area (could cause mortalities to vertebrate fauna and unique flora. accidental fires. erosion related problems, etc.).</li> <li>4. Avoid off-road driving at night as these increases mortalities of nocturnal species.</li> <li>5. Implement and maintain off-road track discipline with maximum speed limits (e.g.30km/h) as this would result in fewer faunal mortalities and limit dust pollution.</li> <li>6. Use of "3-point-turns" rather than "U-turns".</li> <li>7. Where tracks have to be made to potential exploration sites off the main routes, the routes should be selected causing minimal damage to the environment – e.g. use the same tracks. cross drainage lines at right angles. avoid placing tracks within drainage lines. avoid collateral damage (i.e. select routes that do not require the unnecessary removal of trees/shrubs, especially protected species).</li> <li>8. Leave vehicles on tracks and walk to point of interest, when possible.</li> <li>9. Rehabilitate all new tracks created.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.8: Mitigation measures for preventing flora and ecosystem destruction and promotion of conservation.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Prevent flora and ecosystem destruction and promote conservation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit the development and avoid rocky outcrops throughout the entire area.</li> <li>2. Avoid development and associated infrastructure in sensitive areas – e.g. Springs, Ephemeral Rivers, in/close to drainage lines, cliffs, boulder and rocky outcrops in the area. This would minimise the negative effect on the local the unique features serving as habitat to various species.</li> <li>3. Avoid placing access routes (roads and tracks) trough sensitive areas – e.g. over rocky outcrops/ridges and along drainage lines. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area.</li> <li>4. Avoid driving randomly through the area (i.e. “track discipline”), but rather stick to permanently placed roads/tracks – especially during the detailed field-based exploration phase. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area.</li> <li>5. Stick to speed limits of maximum 30km/h as this would result in less dust pollution which could affect certain flora – e.g. lichen species. Speed humps could also be used to ensure the speed limit.</li> <li>6. Remove unique and sensitive flora (e.g. all Aloe sp.) before commencing with the development activities and relocate to a less sensitive/disturbed site if possible.</li> <li>7. Prevent and discourage the collecting of firewood as dead wood has an important ecological role – especially during the development phase(s). Such collecting of firewood, especially for economic reasons, often leads to abuses – e.g. chopping down of live and/or protected tree species such as Acacia erioloba which is a good quality wood.</li> <li>8. Attempt to avoid the removal of bigger trees during the development phase(s) – especially with the development of access routes – as these serve as habitat for a myriad of fauna.</li> <li>9. Prevent and discourage fires – especially during the development phase(s) – as this could easily cause runaway veld fires causing problems (e.g. loss of grazing and domestic stock mortalities, etc.) for the neighbouring farmers.</li> <li>10. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas – i.e. initial development access route “scars” and associated tracks as well as temporary accommodation sites. Preferably workers should be transported in/out to the ML Area on a daily basis to avoid excess damage to the local environment (e.g. fires, wood collection, poaching, etc.). Such rehabilitation would not only confirm the company’s environmental integrity, but also show true local commitment to the environment.</li> <li>11. Implement erosion control. The area(s) towards and adjacent the drainage line(s) are easily eroded and further development may exacerbate this problem. Avoid undertaking any exploration activities including supporting activities such as camping within 20m of the main drainage line(s) to minimise erosion problems as well as preserving the riparian associated fauna.</li> <li>12. Conduct a thorough investigation on the flora associated with the proposed exploration site(s).</li> <li>13. Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien plant species (e.g. Tecoma stans, Pennisetum setaceum, etc.) for ornamental purposes as part of the landscaping should mining activities eventually commence. Alien species often “escape” and become invasive causing further ecological damage.</li> <li>14. A thorough investigation of water use and ground water extraction should take place before actual mining activities commence as this would affect the local flora, especially the ephemeral riparian vegetation, not only locally, but downstream as well.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent’s Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.9: Mitigation measures for preventing faunal and ecosystem destruction and promotion of conservation.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Prevent faunal and ecosystem destruction and promote conservation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit the development and avoid rocky outcrops throughout the entire area.</li> <li>2. Avoid development &amp; associated infrastructure in sensitive areas – e.g. in/close to drainage lines, cliffs, boulder and rocky outcrops in the area, etc. This would minimise the negative effect on the local environment especially unique features serving as habitat to various species.</li> <li>3. Avoid placing access routes (roads &amp; tracks) through sensitive areas – e.g. over rocky outcrops/ridges and along drainage lines. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area.</li> <li>4. Avoid driving randomly through the area (i.e. “track discipline”), but rather stick to permanently placed roads/tracks – especially during the detailed field-based exploration phase. This would minimise the effect on localised potentially sensitive habitats in the area.</li> <li>5. Stick to speed limits of maximum 30km/h as this would result in fewer faunal road mortalities. Speed humps could also be used to ensure the speed limit.</li> <li>6. Remove (e.g. capture) unique fauna and sensitive fauna before commencing with the development activities and relocate to a less sensitive/disturbed site if possible.</li> <li>7. Prevent and discourage the setting of snares (poaching), illegal collecting of veld foods (e.g. tortoises, etc.), indiscriminate killing of perceived dangerous species (e.g. snakes, etc.) and collecting of wood as this would diminish and negatively affect the local fauna – especially during the development phase(s).</li> <li>8. Attempt to avoid the removal of bigger trees during the development phase(s) – especially with the development of access routes – as these serve as habitat for a myriad of fauna.</li> <li>9. Prevent and discourage fires – especially during the development phase(s) – as this could easily cause runaway veld fires affecting the local fauna, but also causing problems (e.g. loss of grazing &amp; domestic stock mortalities, etc.) for the neighbouring farmers.</li> <li>10. Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas – i.e. initial development access route “scars” and associated tracks as well as temporary accommodation sites. Preferably workers should be transported in/out to the ML Area on a daily basis to avoid excess damage to the local environment (e.g. fires, wood collection, poaching, etc.). Such rehabilitation would not only confirm the company’s environmental integrity, but also show true local commitment to the environment.</li> <li>11. Implement erosion control. The area(s) towards &amp; adjacent the drainage line(s) are easily eroded and further development may exacerbate this problem. Avoid undertaking exploration activities including supporting activities such as camping within 20m of the main drainage line(s) to minimise erosion problems as well as preserving the riparian associated fauna.</li> <li>12. Conduct a thorough investigation on the fauna associated with the proposed exploration site(s).</li> <li>13. Prevent the number of domestic pets – e.g. cats &amp; dogs – accompanying the workers during the field-based exploration activities as cats decimate the local fauna and interbreed &amp; transmit diseases to the indigenous African Wildcat found in the area. Dogs often cause problems when bonding on hunting expeditions thus negatively affecting the local fauna. The indiscriminate and wanton killing of the local fauna by such pets should be avoided at all costs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent’s Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.10: Mitigation measures to be implemented with respect to the exploration camps and exploration sites.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of conservation through preservation of flora, fauna and ecosystem around the exploration camps and exploration sites</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select camp sites and other temporary lay over sites with care – i.e. avoid important habitats.</li> <li>2. Use portable toilets to avoid faecal pollution around camp and exploration sites.</li> <li>3. Initiate a suitable and appropriate refuse removal policy as littering could result in certain animals becoming accustomed to humans and associated activity and result in typical problem animal scenarios – e.g. baboon, black-backed jackal, etc..</li> <li>4. Avoid and/or limit the use of lights during nocturnal exploration activities as this could influence and/or affect various nocturnal species – e.g. bats and owls, etc. Use focused lighting for least effect.</li> <li>5. Prevent the killing of species viewed as dangerous – e.g. various snakes – when on site.</li> <li>6. Prevent the setting of snares for ungulates (i.e. poaching) or collection of veld foods (e.g. tortoises) and unique plants (e.g. various Aloe and Lithop) or any form of illegal hunting activities.</li> <li>7. Avoid introducing dogs and cats as pets to camp sites as these can cause significant mortalities to local fauna (cats) and even stock losses (dogs).</li> <li>8. Remove and relocate slow moving vertebrate fauna (e.g. tortoises, chameleon, snakes, etc.) to suitable habitat elsewhere on property.</li> <li>9. Avoid the removal and/or damaging of protected flora potentially occurring in the general area – e.g. various Aloe, Commiphora and Lithop species.</li> <li>10. Avoid introducing ornamental plants, especially potential invasive alien species, as part of the landscaping of the camp site, etc., but rather use localised indigenous species, should landscaping be attempted, which would also require less maintenance (e.g. water).</li> <li>11. Remove all invasive alien species on site, especially Prosopis sp., which is already becoming a major ecological problem along various water courses throughout Central Namibia. This would not only indicate environmental commitment, but actively contribute to a better landscape.</li> <li>12. Inform contractors/workers regarding the above-mentioned issues prior to exploration activities and monitor for compliance thereof throughout.</li> <li>13. Rehabilitate all areas disturbed by the exploration activities – i.e. camp sites, exploration sites, etc..</li> <li>14. Implement a policy of replacing 2 tree species (preferably the same species) for every 1 protected tree species having to be removed (if necessary).</li> <li>15. Although fires are not expected to be a major issue in the general area due to the overall lack of grass cover, some years it may be necessary to consider fire prevention. Ensure that adequate firefighting equipment (e.g. fire beaters, extinguishers, etc.) is available at camp sites and clear kitchen areas to avoid accidental fires.</li> <li>16. Employ an independent environmental auditor to ensure compliance, especially of the rehabilitation of all the affected areas.</li> </ol>	<p>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</p> <p>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</p>	<p>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</p> <p>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</p> <p>(iii) Project HSE</p> <p>(iv) Contractor</p> <p>(v) Subcontractors</p>

Table 3.11: Mitigation measures for surface and groundwater protection as well as general water usage.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Effective management / protection of surface and groundwater resources and general water resources usage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always use as little water as possible. Reduce, reuse and re-cycle water where possible.</li> <li>2. All leaking pipes / taps must be repaired immediately they are noticed.</li> <li>3. Never leave taps running. Close taps after you have finished using them.</li> <li>4. Never allow any hazardous substance to soak into the soil.</li> <li>5. Immediately tell your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you spill, or notice any hazardous substance being spilled during the field-based exploration activities or around the camp site.</li> <li>6. Report to your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you notice any container, which may hold a hazardous substance, overflow, leak or drip.</li> <li>7. Immediately report to your Contractor or Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager when you notice overflowing problems or unhygienic conditions at the ablution facilities.</li> <li>8. No washing of vehicles, equipment and machinery, containers and other surfaces.</li> <li>9. Limit the operation to a specific site and avoid sensitive areas and in particular the Ephemeral River Channel. This would sacrifice the actual area for other adjacent Ephemeral River areas and thus minimise any likely negative effect on water resources.</li> <li>10. Disposal of wastewater into any public stream is prohibited.</li> <li>11. The Proponent must obtain permission of the land owners before utilising any water resources or any associated infrastructure.</li> <li>12. If there is a need to drilling a water borehole to support the exploration programme the Proponent must obtain permission form the land owner and Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In an event of discovery of economic minerals resources, the sources of water supply for the mining related operations will be supplied by NamWater.</li> <li>13. If there are any further (larger scale) exploration/drilling activities and/or mining activities to follow from the initial planned drill holes, groundwater monitoring must be implemented to include water level monitoring and also water sampling on a bi-annual basis. In order to have greater transparency on the water monitoring activities, the affected landowners / farmers must be given full access to the results of the water monitoring analyses.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>



Table 3.12: Mitigation measures to minimise negative socioeconomic impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Effective management of socioeconomic benefits of the proposed / ongoing project activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The employment of local residents and local companies should be a priority. To ensure that potential employees are from the area, they need submit proof of having lived in the area for a minimum of 5 years.</li> <li>2. Providing information such as the number and types of jobs available, availability of accommodation facilities and rental costs and living expenses, could make potential job seekers wary of moving to the area.</li> <li>3. Addressing unrealistic expectations about large numbers of jobs would be created.</li> <li>4. Exploration camp if required should be established in close consultation with the land owners.</li> <li>5. Exploration camp should consider provision of basic services.</li> <li>6. When employees' contracts are terminated or not renewed, contractors should transport the employees out of the area to their hometowns within two days of their contracts coming to an end.</li> <li>7. Tender documents could stipulate that contractors have HIV/Aids workplace policies and programmes in place and proof of implementation should be submitted with invoicing.</li> <li>8. Develop strategies in coordination with local health officers and NGO's to protect the local communities, especially young girls.</li> <li>9. Contract companies could submit a code of conduct, stipulating disciplinary actions where employees are guilty of criminal activities in and around the vicinity of the ML Area. Disciplinary actions should be in accordance with Namibian legislation.</li> <li>10. Contract companies could implement a no-tolerance policy regarding the use of alcohol and workers should submit to a breathalyser test upon reporting for duty daily.</li> <li>11. Request that the Roads Authority erect warning signs of heavy exploration vehicles on affected public roads.</li> <li>12. Ensure that drivers adhere to speed limits and that speed limits are strictly enforced.</li> <li>13. Ensure that vehicles are road worthy and drivers are qualified.</li> <li>14. Train drivers in potential safety issues.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>



Table 3.13: Mitigation measures to minimise health and safety impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of health and safe working environment in line with national Labour Laws</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical hazards: Follow national and international regulatory and guidelines provisions, use of correct Personal Proactive Clothing at all times, training programme, as well as the implementation of a fall protection program in accordance with the Labour Act.</li> <li>2. Some of the public access management measures that may be considered in an event of vandalism occurring are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All exploration equipment must be in good working condition and services accordingly.</li> <li>• Control access to the exploration site through using gates on the access road(s) if required.</li> <li>• The entire site, must be fenced off. the type of fencing to be used would, however, be dependent on the impact on the visual resources and/or cost. and.</li> <li>• Notice or information boards relating to public safety hazards and emergency contact details to be put up at the gate(s) to the exploration area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. There is a comprehensive First Aid Kit on site and that suitable anti-histamine for bee stings / snake bites should be available.</li> <li>4. Rubber gloves are used in case of an accident to reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>5. All individuals have received instructions concerning the dangers of dehydration or hyperthermia. Encourage all to drink plenty of clean water not directly from the surface water bodies.</li> <li>6. No person under the influence of alcohol or drugs is allowed to work on site.</li> <li>7. The Exploration Manager ensures compliance with the requirements of the relevant Namibian Labour, Mining and Health and Safety Regulations.</li> <li>8. Dangerous or protected / sensitive areas are clearly marked and access to these areas is controlled or restricted.</li> <li>9. Due care must be taken when driving any vehicles on any roads particularly the gravel roads. ALL Drivers must drive with their headlights switched on when travelling on the gravel roads (day and night).</li> <li>10. Persons driving a vehicle must be in possession of a valid driver's license</li> <li>11. Awareness on HIV/AIDS among workers is raised</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.14: Mitigation measures to minimise visual impacts.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Preserve the landscape character in the development of supporting infrastructure and choice of visual screening</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider the landscape character and the visual impacts of the exploration area including camp site from all relevant viewing angles, particularly from public roads.</li> <li>2. Use vegetation screening where applicable. Do not cut down vegetation unnecessary around the site and use it for site screening.</li> <li>3. Avoid the use of very high fencing.</li> <li>4. Minimise access roads and no off-road that could result in land scarring is allowed.</li> <li>5. Minimise the presence of secondary structures: remove inoperative support structures.</li> <li>6. Remove all infrastructure and reclaim, or rehabilitate the project site after exploration activities are completed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.15: Mitigation measures to minimise vibration, noise and air quality.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promote of effective management of vehicle movement, drilling and blasting operations and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in mitigating air quality and vibrations impacts in line with national laws</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit vehicle movements and adhere to the speed of 60 km/h.</li> <li>2. Vehicles and all equipment must be properly serviced to minimise noise pollution.</li> <li>3. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to minimise Occupational Health Safety impacts dues to noise pollution around the site.</li> <li>4. National or international acoustic design standards must be followed.</li> <li>5. Drilling and blasting operations can major sources of vibration, noise and dust and where required the following mitigation measure shall be implemented.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling and blasting operations shall only be done by a qualified person who must at all times adhere to the required blasting protocol.</li> <li>• Prior warning shall be given to all persons, neighbour and visitors before the blasting takes place.</li> <li>• Careful planning and timing of the blast program to minimise the size of the charge.</li> <li>• Where practicable, use of explosive products with lower detonation velocities, but noting that this would require more explosives to achieve the same blast result.</li> <li>• Use of detonating caps with built-in time delays, as this effectively reduces each detonation into a series of small explosions.</li> <li>• Use of a procedure ("decking the charge") which subdivides the charge in one blast hole into a series of smaller explosions, with drill patterns restricted to a minimum separation from any other loaded hole.</li> <li>• Over-drilling the holes to ensure fracturing of the rock.</li> <li>• Staggering the detonation for each blast hole in order to spread the explosive's total overpressure over time.</li> <li>• Matching, to the extent possible, the energy needed in the "work effort" of the borehole to the rock mass to minimise excess energy vented into the receiving environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.16: Mitigation measures for waste (solid and liquid) management.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Promotion of effective waste (solid and liquid) management through the adoption of sound and hierarchical approach to waste management, which would include waste minimisation, re-use, recovery, recycling, treatment, and proper disposal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burial of waste on anywhere within the ML Area is not allowed and all generated solid waste must be disposed at the at an approved municipal waste disposal site.</li> <li>2. Toilet and ablution facilities must be provided on site and should not be located close to Ephemeral Rivers or visible discontinuities (fractures, joints or faults).</li> <li>3. Provide site information on the difference between the two main types of waste, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Waste. and</li> <li>• Hazardous Waste.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Sealed containers, bins, drums or bags for the different types of wastes must be provided. Never dispose of hazardous waste in the bins or skips intended for general waste.</li> <li>5. All solid and liquid wastes generated from the proposed / ongoing project activities shall be reduced, reused, or recycled to the maximum extent practicable.</li> <li>6. Trash may not be burned or buried, except at approved sites under controlled conditions in accordance with the municipal regulations.</li> <li>7. Never overfill any waste container, drum, bin or bag. Inform your Contractor or the Environmental Control Officer / Site Manager if the containers, drums, bins or skips are nearly full.</li> <li>8. Never litter or throwaway any waste on the site, in the field or along any road. No illegal dumping.</li> <li>9. Littering is prohibited.</li> <li>10. Latrines and French drains built &gt;100m from watercourses or pans to avoid pollution of primary and secondary aquifers.</li> <li>11. Chemical toilets or suitable waste water management system shall be provided on site and around the camp as may be required.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.17: Rehabilitation plan.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Contributions toward environmental preservation and sustainability through rehabilitation of disturbed areas such as exploration sites and remove all unwanted part of the fixtures and restore the sites to close an approximation of the pristine state as is technically, financially and reasonably possible.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The following rehabilitation actions are practiced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small samples are preferably removed from site to avoid additional scars in the landscape.</li> <li>• Litter from the site has been taken to the appropriate disposal site.</li> <li>• Debris, scrap metal, etc is removed before moving to a new site or closure of the mine.</li> <li>• Water tanks are dismantled and removed if not need for after use.</li> <li>• Tracks on site and the access road are rehabilitated by smoothing the 'middle mannetjie'(middle ridge between the tracks) and raking the surface.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The following should be undertaken at all disturbed areas that require further rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if applicable the stockpiled subsoil to be replaced (spread) and/or the site is neatly contoured to establish effective wind supported landscape patterns.</li> <li>• Replace the stored topsoil seed bank layer.</li> <li>• Five (5) years after rehabilitation the sites are not visible from 500 m away.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</li> <li>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</li> <li>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</li> <li>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>(iii) Project HSE</li> <li>(iv) Contractor</li> <li>(v) Subcontractors</li> </ol>

Table 3.18: Environmental data collection.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>1. Collect data that will add value to environmental monitoring and reporting to the regulators</p> <p>2. Collect data that will add to the general scientific and geographic knowledge of the environment in which the exploration process takes place.</p> <p>3. Acknowledged that the required skills and knowledge to collect all the suggested data may not be available within the mine /exploration team, however, as much data as is practical should be collected.</p>	<p>1. Environmental Monitoring Report Compiled and submitted by the Environmental Coordinator to the regulators</p> <p>2. The following types of information should be gathered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fauna. What tracks or signs of animal activity have been seen? (photographs and GPS recording) What animals, birds etc were identified? Alternatively provide a description and/ or photo if unidentified.</li> <li>• Unusual weather conditions, e.g. records of the prevailing wind direction and the direction from which storm events come. Was there fog or rain, frost overnight or intense heat? Preferably have a thermometer and rain gauge on site.</li> <li>• Vegetation. Record trees, shrubs, grass, etc. that are found in the vicinity along each of the profiles. Some plants do only occur after rainfall and might not have been seen for decades.</li> <li>• Any archaeological, cultural or historical sites that may be found. GPS coordinates, photograph and plot the position on a 1: 50 000 maps.</li> <li>• other including surface water, spring, large scale geological features etc</li> </ul>	<p>(i) Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(ii) Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities.</p> <p>(iii) Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling.</p> <p>(iv) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.</p>	<p>(i) Proponent's Representative (PR)</p> <p>(ii) Project Manager (PM)</p> <p>(iii) Project HSE</p> <p>(iv) Contractor</p> <p>(v) Subcontractors</p>

## 4. REHABILITATION COMMITMENTS

### 4.1 Rehabilitation Process

The following is the summary of key rehabilitation process to be implemented by the proponent:

#### ❖ **Step 1: Backfilling the mining void:**

- Transporting all stockpiled overburden, whether being stockpiled or used as berms, back to the mining voids.
- Backfilling the trenches, pits and quarries using this material.
- If applicable, backfill the various layers of overburden in the reverse order in which they were removed, i.e. Last out should be first in as far as possible, and.
- When backfilling, bear in mind that some space must be left for the backfilling of the soil on top of the overburden.

#### ❖ **Step 2: Remove all waste and unwanted materials:**

- Once the drilling slimes ponds have dried sufficiently, scrape out the slimes and transporting back to the excavated voids during the overburden backfilling stage.
- Bulldoze the slimes pond walls over and contour.
- Allow the pollution control dam to evaporate completely, scrape all waste that has collected in the pond and dispose of these and the pond lining at a suitable site.
- Bulldoze the walls of the pollution control pond over and contour.
- Collect remaining domestic waste on site and transport to a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site.
- Clean out the oil traps, collect the waste material in drums and transport to a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site, and.
- Manually remove all weedy species that are present at the site (the entire plant can easily be removed because the plants tend not to root deeply).

#### ❖ **Step 3: Remove all structures:**

- Sell all unwanted structures / equipment to the local farmers or another private persons.
- Disassemble all structures.
- Remove all materials from the site and either:
  - Transporting to a new site if it is to be used or stored elsewhere. or
  - Disposing at a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site. or
  - Making them available to the farmer or local persons. or
  - Selling at an auction.
- Remove all machinery from the site and transport to a new site where it is to be used or stored or sell at an Auction.

- Remove all fences that have been constructed and either make the material available to the local persons/farmer, dispose at a suitable site or sell at an Auction.
- Remove the generators from the sites from site and either transport to a new site for storage or sell it to the farmer or an Auction.
- Seal all petrol, diesel, oil and grease containers and remove from the site to a storage facility or make it available to the farmer.
- Collect all scrap metal and dispose at a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site or sell at an Auction.
- Break up all concrete slabs and structures on site and transport the fragments to a suitable approved municipal waste disposal site.
- The concrete reservoirs can probably remain intact provided that the farmer wishes to utilize them at some stage - this will need to be negotiated.
- The future of the water pipeline can be negotiated with the farmer or a new owner/lender of the site, because if he/she chooses to use the pipeline it will not be necessary to remove it and rehabilitate the route, and.
- If the pipeline is to be removed, disassemble and transport the component parts to a storage site or sell at an Auction.

❖ **Step 4: Rehabilitate the excavated voids:**

- Replace the subsoil layer by backfilling the soil on top of the overburden and contour cap the subsoil with a topsoil layer about 10cm deep, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a layer of gravel by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

❖ **Step 5: Rehabilitate the storm-water channel:**

- Remove the structures created.
- Dispose of the plastic/wire and use the fill material to backfill the storm-water channel.
- Cap with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a gravel layer by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

❖ **Step 6: Rehabilitate another surrounding affected area:**

- Compaction of the substrate will result from utilisation of these areas or the pressure of overlying structures.
- Rip the surfaces to a depth of 40 cm to 50 cm using a multi-toothed ripper and tractor.
- Cover with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10 cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a layer of gravel by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.



## ❖ **Step 7: Rehabilitate created access/ roads**

- Compaction of the road will result from the continuous passage of heavy vehicles so it will be necessary to break up the road surface.
- Rip the road surface to a depth of at least 50 cm using a multi-toothed ripper and tractor.
- Disk the ripped surface to break up the clods.
- Cover with a layer of topsoil to a depth of about 10 cm, and.
- Cap the topsoil containing the seedbank with a gravel layer by manually spreading the fragments across the surface using a rake.

## **4.2 Monitoring of the Environmental Performance**

### **4.2.1 Rehabilitation Evaluation and Performance Monitoring**

The following is the summary of key rehabilitation evaluation and performance monitoring to be implemented by the proponent:

- ❖ **Monitoring:** Monitoring program is instituted to ensure that the requirements of the mining site rehabilitation program are met. Rehabilitation program may be subjected to various natural or man-made forces that can hinder the progress and lead to problems or failure or the rehabilitation program. Regular monitoring will ensure that these factors are identified early so they may be resolved through appropriate recommendations.
- ❖ **Frequency:** All rehabilitated areas should be monitored over a 3 years period from the onset of the rehabilitation procedures. The frequency of monitoring suggested above is dependent on satisfactory performance. If, however, the requirements are not being met, the frequency of monitoring can be increased. It is suggested that the monitoring be conducted once a year around September when the grasses and forbs are flowering.
- ❖ **Methods:** The rehabilitated areas might be monitored by the sampling randomly located 1m<sup>2</sup> quadrates. Approximately 10 quadrates per hectare (or a minimum of 3) should be sampled per plant community. The factors that will be examined in each quadrate include:
  - Percentage basal cover.
  - Percentage aerial cover.
  - Species composition and diversity.
  - Vigor and health of plants.
  - Presence of and evidence of fauna, and.
  - Nature of the substrate.
- ❖ **Controls:** To enable a comparison, control plots located within the surrounding un-mining areas should also be monitored. This will give an indication of the progress of rehabilitated areas versus the natural vegetation and will set the goals, which ultimately should be achieved. By monitoring the natural vegetation annually, it will also be possible to assess the natural changes that are taking place. These findings can then be applied to the rehabilitated areas so as to account for the changes, which may have resulted from natural events. Approximately 5 to 10 quadrates of 1m<sup>2</sup> should be sampled per community type to set the controls.

- ❖ Maintenance: Maintenance requirements may include seeding (if there is poor germination of the seedbank), fertiliser applications, correcting erosion problems, removing weeds, etc. Maintenance of the rehabilitated areas will be necessary periodically. The need for and extent of maintenance activities will be determined during the regular monitoring of the site, and.
- ❖ Qualified Personnel: The rehabilitation procedures from implementation to monitoring should be overseen by qualified personnel. Any persons involved in the rehabilitation of the mining site should be trained in the techniques involved.

#### **4.2.2 Overall Environmental Performance Monitoring and Reporting**

The monitoring of the environmental performances for the proposed / ongoing exploration project can be divided into two (2) parts and these are:

- (i) Routine / ongoing daily monitoring activities to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required, and.
- (ii) Preparation of annual Environmental Monitoring Report and Environmental Closure covering all activities related to the Environmental Management Plan during exploration / prospecting stages and at closure of the proposed / ongoing exploration to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required.

The proponent will be required to report regularly (twice in a year or as the case may be) to the Environmental Commissioner (Environmental Regulator) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) through the Mining Commissioner (Competent Authority) in the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the environmental performances as part of the ongoing environmental monitoring programme. Environmental monitoring programme is part of the EMP performances assessments and will need to be compiled and submitted as determined by the Environmental Commissioner. The process of undertaking appropriate monitoring as per specific topic (such as fauna and flora) and tracking performances against the objectives and documenting all environmental activities is part of internal and external auditing to be coordinated by the Project HSE Officer.

The second part of the monitoring of the EMP performance will require a report outlining all the activities related to effectiveness of the EMP at the end of the planned mineral exploration to be undertaken by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required. The objective will be to ensure that corrective actions are reviewed and steps are taken to ensure compliance for future EIA and EMP implementation.

The report shall outline the status of the environment and any likely environmental liability after the completion of the proposed / ongoing project activities. The report shall be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and will represent the final closure and fulfilment of the conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) issued by the Environmental Commissioner and the conditions of the Pro-Forma Environmental Contract signed by the Proponent, Environmental Commissioner and the Mining Commissioner.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1 Conclusions

China Africa Resources Namibia (CARN) (Pty) Ltd (the **Proponent**) holds mineral rights under the Mining License (ML) No. 24B situated around Berg-Aukas in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region northcentral Namibia. Although the Proponents holds a ML, no mining activities will take place because no resources have so far been established. The proponent intends to only undertake exploration activities for base, rare and precious metals. The exploration activities to be undertaken leading to the preparation of the feasibility report that can support the renewal of the ML No. 24B and as assessed in this environmental assessment are as follows:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities.
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities.
- (iii) Initial local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations.
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations, and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies including possible test mining.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed / ongoing project activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) will be of low magnitude, temporally duration, localised extent and low probability of occurrence. Mitigation measures must be implemented as detailed in the EMP report. The Proponent must obtain permission of the land owners (surface rights holders) before exercising their subsurface rights in all the farms covered by the ML No. 24B.

### 5.2 Recommendations

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

- (i) Previous mined infrastructure that unlikely to be used in any future mine development and are unstable need to be made safe or demolished for the safety of the local communities, domestic animals and local wildlife, and.
- (ii) Unsafe and unstable steep slopes of the slag deposit located within the previous central mining area and theses slopes need to be stabilised by grading them to shallow angles to be supported by local waste rock from the previous mining operations. The slopes need to be made safe for the local communities, domestic animals and local wildlife.
- (iii) Mitigation measures must be implemented as detailed in this EMP report.
- (iv) The Proponent shall negotiate Access Agreements with the land owner/s as may be applicable.
- (v) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national regulations.
- (vi) Before entering any private or protected property/ area such as a private farm, the Proponent must give advance notices and obtain permission to access the ML Area at all times, and.

- (vii) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration boreholes drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to freshwater supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community / land owners/s. The abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowners must have access to the results of the water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as maybe applicable.

The Proponent must take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful implementation and completion of the proposed / ongoing exploration programme covering the ML No. 24B. Recommended actions to be implemented by the Proponent through implementations of the EMP are:

- (i) The Proponent must implement precautionary measures / approach to environmental management. Once a viable and potential economic resource have been identified, the Proponent must develop and implement a separate EIA and EMP inclusive of the specialist studies such as fauna and flora to be undertaken by specialist consultants as part of the feasibility study stage.
- (ii) Before detailed site-specific exploration activities such as extensive drilling operations and access routes are selected, the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required, should consider the flora, fauna and archaeological sensitivity of the area and commission a field survey in advance of any site development as may be required based on the assessment undertaken.
- (iii) The Project HSE Officer shall lead, implement and promote environmental culture through awareness raising of the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed / ongoing exploration period.
- (iv) The Proponent to provide all the necessary support including human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed / ongoing mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration activities for the ML No. 24B.
- (v) Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required to develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness programme for all the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors.
- (vi) Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities.
- (vii) Implement monitoring of the actions and management strategies developed during the mineral exploration process. Final Environmental Monitoring report shall be prepared by the Project HSE Officer with the support of the external specialist consultants as maybe required to be submitted to the regulators and to mark the closure of the proposed / ongoing mineral exploration, and.
- (viii) Develop and implement a monitoring programme that will fit into the overall company's Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as well as for any future EIA for possible mining projects.

### **5.3 Summary ToR for Test Mining and Mining Stages**

In an even that economic minerals resources are discovered within the ML No. 24B area and could lead to the development of mining project, a new Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for mining will be required. The ECC being supported by this EMP report only covers the exploration phase. A separate field-based and site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports supported by specialist studies as maybe applicable must be

prepared in order to support the application for the new ECC for mining operations. The EIA and EMP studies shall form part of the prefeasibility and feasibility study with respect to the test mining or possible mining operations.

The site-specific EIA and EMP shall cover the area identified to have potential economic minerals resources as well as all areas to be used for infrastructural support areas such as pit / shaft area/s, waste rock, tailings dump, access, office blocks, water and energy infrastructure support areas (water, energy and road / access). In addition to the Terms of Reference (ToR) to be developed during the Environmental Scoping study phase for the test mining / mining stages, the following field-based and site-specific specialist studies shall be undertaken as part of the EIA and EMP for possible test mining or mining operations in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources and possible development of a mining project:

- (i) Groundwater studies including modelling as maybe applicable.
- (ii) Field-based flora and fauna diversity.
- (iii) Noise and Sound modelling linked to engineering studies.
- (iv) Socioeconomic assessment, and.
- (v) Others as may be identified / recommended by the stakeholders/ land owners/ Environmental Commissioner or specialists.

The aims and objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) covering EIA and EMP to be implemented as part of the feasibility study if economic resources are discovered are:

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

**END of the EMP**