ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF DIMENSION STONE, ON MINING LICENCE (ML) 255 AT FARM MON REPO, KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION.

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LOCATION	KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Blue Sky Mining cc have the intention to establish mining activity of dimension stone on Mining License 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib District, Erongo Region. The company conducted a successfully exploration in the area and it has determined that mining of dimension stone is imminent. Available historical mineral data were used to determine the viability of the project and reverse circulation drilling method and bulk sampling works were undertaken to determine the depth of the available reserves. Mapping of the area and drilling works in order to determine the resource estimate in terms of tonnages and grade. The ML 255 was further delineated from the rest of EPL area based on the exploration results.

A myriad of negative impacts associated with mining of dimension stone at ML 255 have a medium to low significance. However, some of the negative impacts have medium significance which can be mitigated to marginally low provided that the outlined mitigation measures are applied as per the recommendations suggested in this Scoping Environmental Impact Assessment Report (See Section 15 of the report).

The high significance of the impacts as a result of the proposed mining activities of dimension stone, is high on the social impact which is positive. The positive consequence in the social impact category has been driven by the possibility of the project contributing immensely to the reduction of unemployment in the area. Moreover, the project will contribute to the national economy through loyalties, levies and foreign currency earnings.

ABBREVIATION

CC	Close Corporation
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
KW	Kilowatts
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Blue Sky Mining CC, hereafter referred to as the proponent is of the intention to carry out mining activities for dimension stone on the Mining Licence (ML) 255. The company had lodged an application for the Mining Licence 255 on the 20 October 2023 with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), with a pending Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The proponent has both financial and technical capacities to carry out the proposed mining activities. The company undertook a comprehensive exploration program in the area after acquiring an environmental clearance certificate for exploration on EPL 7782 from the relevant authority. The exploration commenced in 2021 and a commercial reserve was identified after completing a substantial number of core-drilling holes with a depth of 30-meter-deep that have been drilled within the intended mining license area. The resource estimate for the available commercial reserve is projected to be around 30 million cubic meters that translated into a lifespan of approximately 30 years with prospect for expansion. However, validity of the proposed mining license is 25 years with the potential for extending based on the results of continuous exploration in the area. If the proposed project generated positive results it will have a huge economic impact to the town of Karibib and the entire Erongo Region. The project will employ about 85 people during the mining phase and is estimated to cost around 15 million Namibian dollars

The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the proposed development. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by Blue Sky Mining CC to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the envisaged dimension stone mine development.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The ML 255 is situated approximately 7 Km south-west of Karibib and turn off to the right with a track heading into Farm Mon Repos for approximately 3 Km and proceeds from the farm gate for approximately 11 Km to reach the site (see **Figure 1** & **2** below for the proposed site). The ML covers an area of 749.9621 Ha and its bordering the Mining Licence 231 of Erongo Marble

and Granite (Pty) Ltd on the north-west and Mining License 180 that belong to QKR Namibia Navachab Gold Mine (Pty) Ltd on the north. The ML is accessible via a track that branch from the C32 road into Farm Mon Repos.

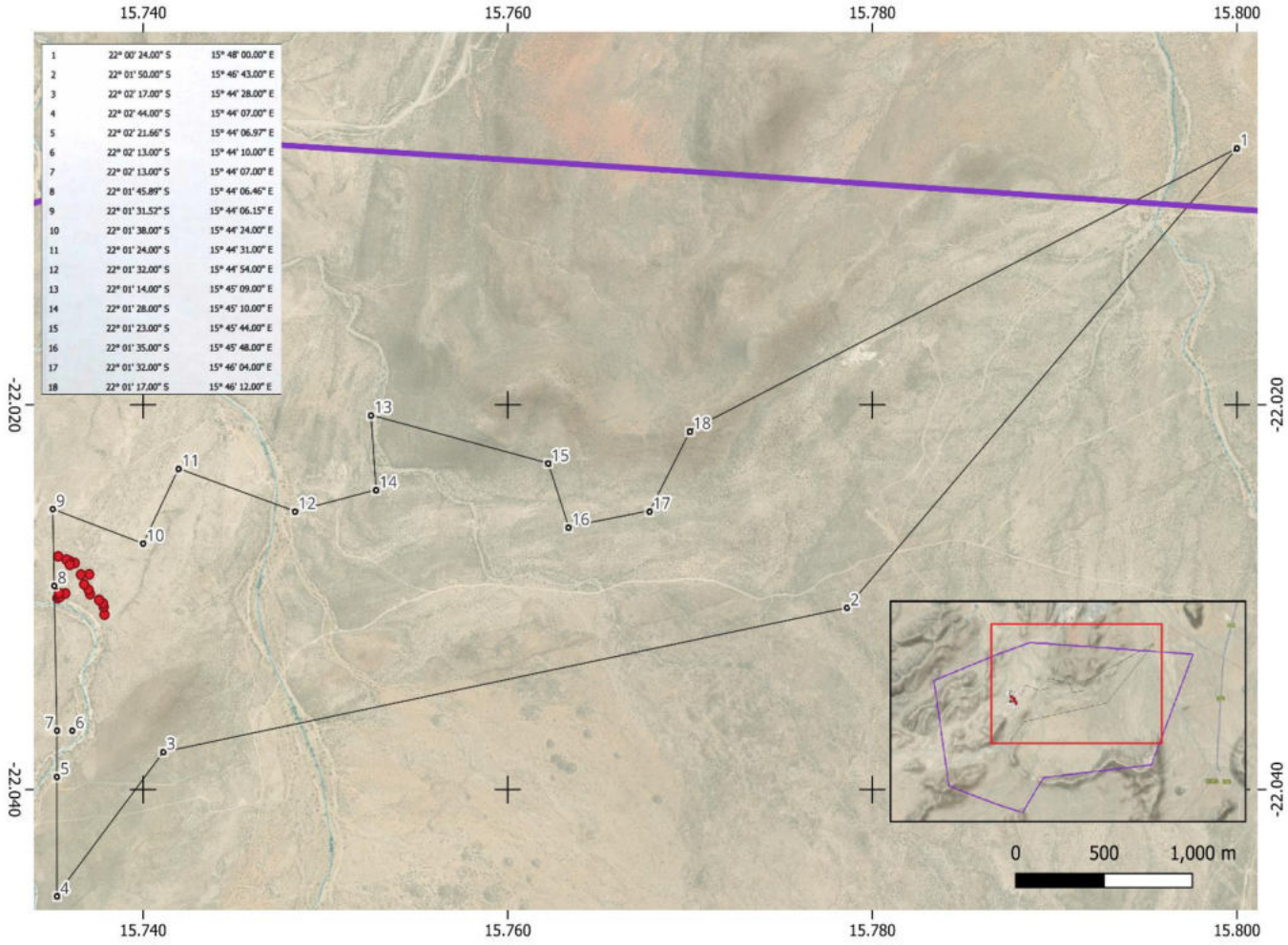

Figure 1: Orientation of ML 255, Farm Mon Repos, Karibib, Erongo Region (Polygon) (GPS coordinates - 22.028056 S, 15.756111 E).

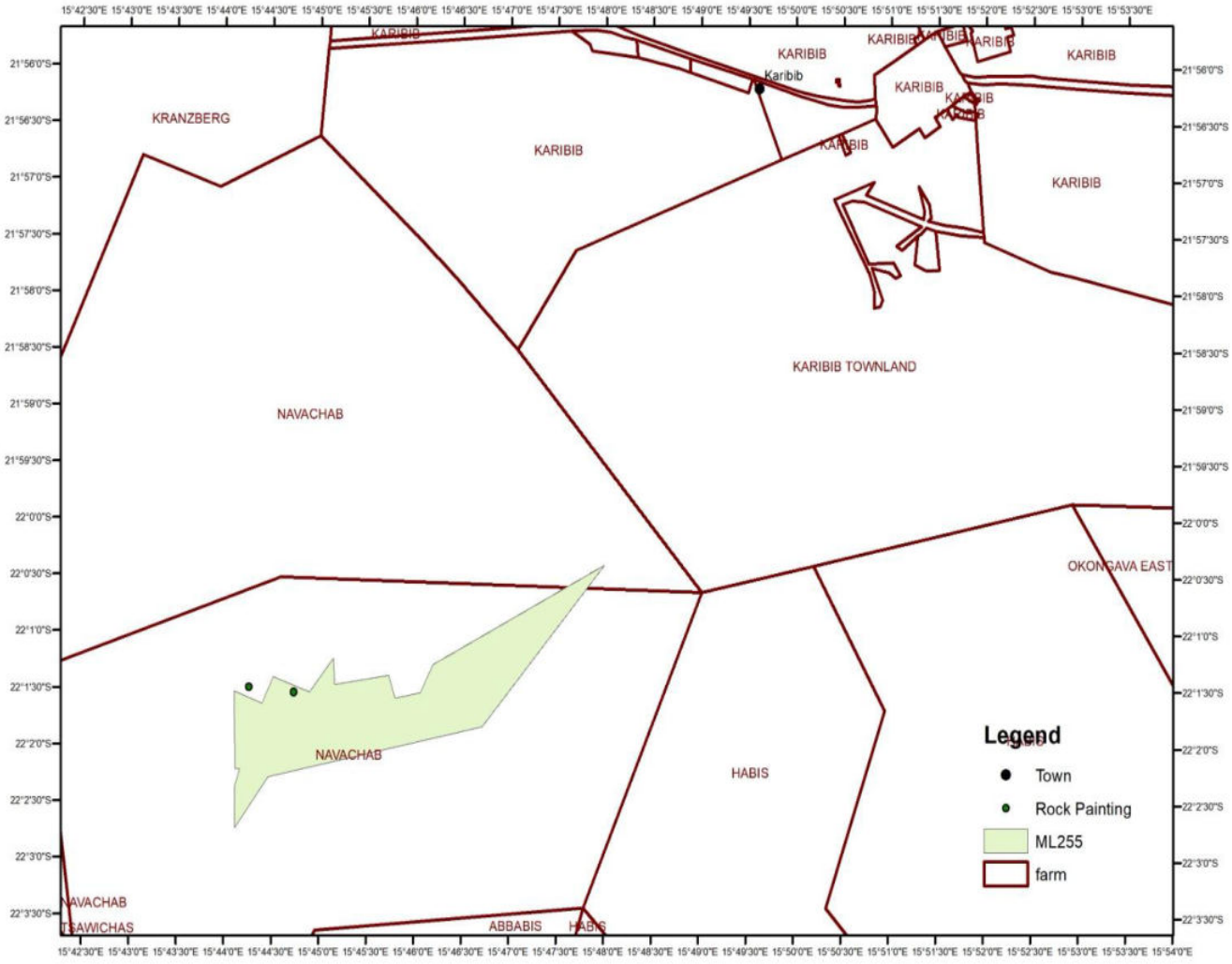

Figure 2: Location of ML 255 Karibib, Erongo Region (light grey polygon) (GPS coordinates - 22.028056 S, 15.756111 E).

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in accordance with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The essence of the EIA is to provide sufficient and significant information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in order to allow them an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) of the proposed development should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) includes the following steps, which are detailed in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the proposed activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed activity;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed dimension stone mine.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) clearly specify that no mining activities should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Therefore, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Hence, it's imperative that the proponent must undertake a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the establishment of proposed mining activity of dimension stone on ML 255.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 255. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts related with the proposed development during the EIA and eliminate issues which are of diminutive concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any key environmental impacts to be taken into account before the proposed project is initiated.

- Identify information required for decision making purpose
- Inform the public about the proposed mining activities
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed development
- Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

Different areas were taken into consideration by the proponent to identify the most appropriate area in relation to the marble stone resources and available historical geological data were optmised to expedite the identification process. The area considered for the proposed development is the most suitable in terms of the resources required, resource availability as well as accessibility and commercial viability.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is primarily the reference point against which all the available options are clearly considered. The no-go alternative will merely include proceeding with the prevailing status quo, whereby the development of the dimension stone mine will not take place at all. Additionally, mining activity of dimension stone will not commence. This will result in depriving the community of Karibib the social and economic benefit associated with the proposed development such as losing out on employment prospect accompanying the proposed development. Contrary to employment opportunities the envisaged mining project will contribute immensely to national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency exchange.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The envisaged dimension stone mine shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at … The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate.	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	Further, the Act ensures that; (a) Potential threats are considered timeously (b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project (c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)	This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.	Generation of greenhouse gases by the fuel
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a	Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.	
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.	Provision of the EIA and guidelines
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties. Health: Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.	Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries. Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned	Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.	Ensure that the river systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following; • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the ephemeral river systems.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of mining equipment to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	Mining activities such as excavation may unearth archaeological material.
Word's Best Practises	***Precautionary Approach Principle*** This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied. ***Polluter Pays Principle*** This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.	Mining particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when carrying out excavation during the mining of dimension stones. In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DIMENSION STONE MINING PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

Karibib is prominent because it harbours descent dimension stones resources of high economic value such as white marble. The town hold a flagship of being one of the towns with the oldest existing gold mine in the country, namely; Navachab Gold Mine, which is located approximately 7 Km south-west of the townland. The marble from Karibib are considered to be one of the best qualities and hard enough, which made them one of the best dimension stones product in the international market. The marble from Karibib have been used to provide the best appealing buildings in the country and beyond. This includes various government offices locally, the parliament building in Cape Town and construction of Frankfurt International Airport in Germany.

Presently the marble from Karibib is among the leading dimension stones in major international markets for instance in China and USA. Mining is a major economic sector in Namibia, that is contributing enormously to the country GDP through export revenues, loyalties and taxes.

Mining of dimension stones has been complemented the government efforts in addressing the issue of unemployment and improving the livelihoods of many people in the town and the country at large.

3.2 Mining Methods

The mining methods will include the use of block-cutters that are equipped with large diameter diamond saw blade. The cuts are made at all the sides and includes the use of the horizontal saw blade to cut the strips once the right vertical thickness has been achieved. Various supporting equipment such as excavators, wheel loader, forklifts, wire saw machines, drilling machines, trucks as well as air compressor will be used to expedite the operation. The dimension stones will be cut as per the magnitudes that have been preloaded into the machine and subsequently these stones are loaded with a heavy-duty front-end forklift into a flatbed truck which transport the dimension stones to the factory in Karibib were the block of marble will be cut into slabs for export to the international markets and further processing.

Figure 3: The block of white marble that will be mined and diamond wire saw machine for cutting marble

3.3 Labour Requirements

The main aim of the intended project is to mine high quality marble stone resources in the area for both local and international market. The planned mine will complement the existing economic activities in Karibib and Erongo region as a whole. The project will employ about 85 people during mining phases. However, the employment prospect is anticipated to escalate due to cumulative jobs associated with the proposed development. Some of the local SME in the town will be contracted to carry out some of the activities such as cleaning and laundry services. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to and all other required permits and authorisation will be applied for once the proponent acquire an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The lifespan the mine is approximately 30 years with prospect for expansion. However, the validity of the intended mining license is 25 years with the potential for extending based on the results of continuous geological works in the area.

3.4 Services

3.4.1 Energy Requirements

A 275 KV generator will be used to supply power to the site to ensure uninterrupted power supply during the operation (as depicted in **Figure 4**). This is due to the fact the proposed mine will be situated on a farm with strict access and there will be no facilities that will be constructed at the site that may require high voltage power supply. The need for power is mainly for the operation of the block-cutters that are equipped with large diameter diamond saw blade as well as running the site office on daily basis. The proponent will consider fitting solar roofing on top of the containers that will be used as a site office and storerooms to ensure supplement power supply and decreases carbon footprint as an effort to condense climate changes and transition towards the green economy.

Figure 4: A 275 KV generator that will supply power to at the site.

3.4.2 Water supply

As per the agreement with the farm owner, water will only be sourced from the existing boreholes on the farm to fill the three water containers with a capacity of 10 000 litres each. Water will mostly be needed for domestic uses as well as cleaning of equipment's. Additional water tanks will be supplied to the site if the demand for water escalated. The usage of water tanks to store and supply water during the operation of the mine has been deemed to be the best water saving mechanism. The water tank will be filled up every second week with a water tank truck. Furthermore, since the proposed mine is situated within the arid environment it is advisable to use water sparingly and employ water recycling mechanism to ensure that there is no wastage of water.

Figure 5: The 10 000 litres water tank that will be used for water storage during the operation of the mine.

3.4.3 Waste management

All domestic waste materials that will be generated during the operation of the mine will be disposed of at Karibib landfill. As an effort to empower the local business a reputable local SME will be outsourced to render the cleaning and waste removal services from the site. The sewage is to be removed from the site mobile toilets by means of sewer removal truck of the Karibib

Town Council at regular intervals and disposed at the Karibib sewerage ponds. The proponent will ensure that there is enough supply of temporary sanitary containerize facilities which will be maintained and kept in a clean hygienic condition. The proponent will work closely with the suppliers of consumable such as grease and lubricants to guarantee that upon used they are collected and dispose of in an environmentally friendly manner.

4. Infrastructure Services

4.1 Housing and Offices

Since the proposed mine is situated nearer with the town of Karibib, the proponent intends to rent staff houses within the townland of Karibib as well as the main office. The employees will be transported to the site with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00. The existing designated municipal boarding and drop off zones in Karibib will be used.

4.2 Marble processing facility

Due to the call by the government to ensure that no mineral resources are exported out of the country without value addition, the proponent has consulted the Karibib Town Council to lease a portion land zoned for industrial within the townland for the purpose of establishing a marble processing facility in order to ensure that marble are cut into one-inch slabs before exported to international markets. This will also allow local people to purchase marble products such tiles and kitchen tops at the factory.

4.3 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

Lubricants and consumable materials will be kept in containers at a designated area at the site. These products will only be used for mechanical purposes and they will be non- hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the available filling stations in Karibib. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be used to transport fuel for instance diesel that will be required to operate various mining equipment at the site.

4.4 Roads

The ML 255 is accessible via a track that branch out from the C32 road leading into Farm Mon Repos. Since the road is private road, a consensus with the farm owner for the mine to use the road had been agreed upon. The farm roads will be used merely for the purpose of mining

activities and existing should be used and no new other roads should be established. If there is a need for the establishment of new road the proponent should make a formal request and prior arrangement with the owner of the farm. In the event that a new road will be established ecological sensitive areas should be avoided.

4.5 Telecommunication and IT System

The area has stable network coverage for all telecommunications service providers in the country. Therefore, access to telecommunication networks to enable effective communication will be unlimited at the site. However, efforts to make use of the two-way radio to amplify effective communication and avoid employees spending time using their mobile phone is highly suggested. The use of mining equipment may pose danger to employees, therefore the use of cell-phones during working hours will be restricted to ensure that the safety of the workers is not compromised.

4.6 Security

A reputable local company from Karibib will be contracted to render security services on daily basis at the site. There will be strict access control to the mining site and accessing the mine will be gained via the farm gate and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be required to be registered. There will be no access that will be allowed without permission from the mine or communicated with the farm owner.

Figure 6: Strict access control at the proposed mine site (ML 255), at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib District, Erongo Region.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate

The ML 255 falls within the semi-desert and savanna transition (escarpment) and is dominated by trees and shrubs. The area has an average annual rainfall of 200 mm – 250 mm. The average minimum temperatures in the area is 4˚C - 6˚C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 32˚C to 34˚C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs depicts the climatic variation in the area.

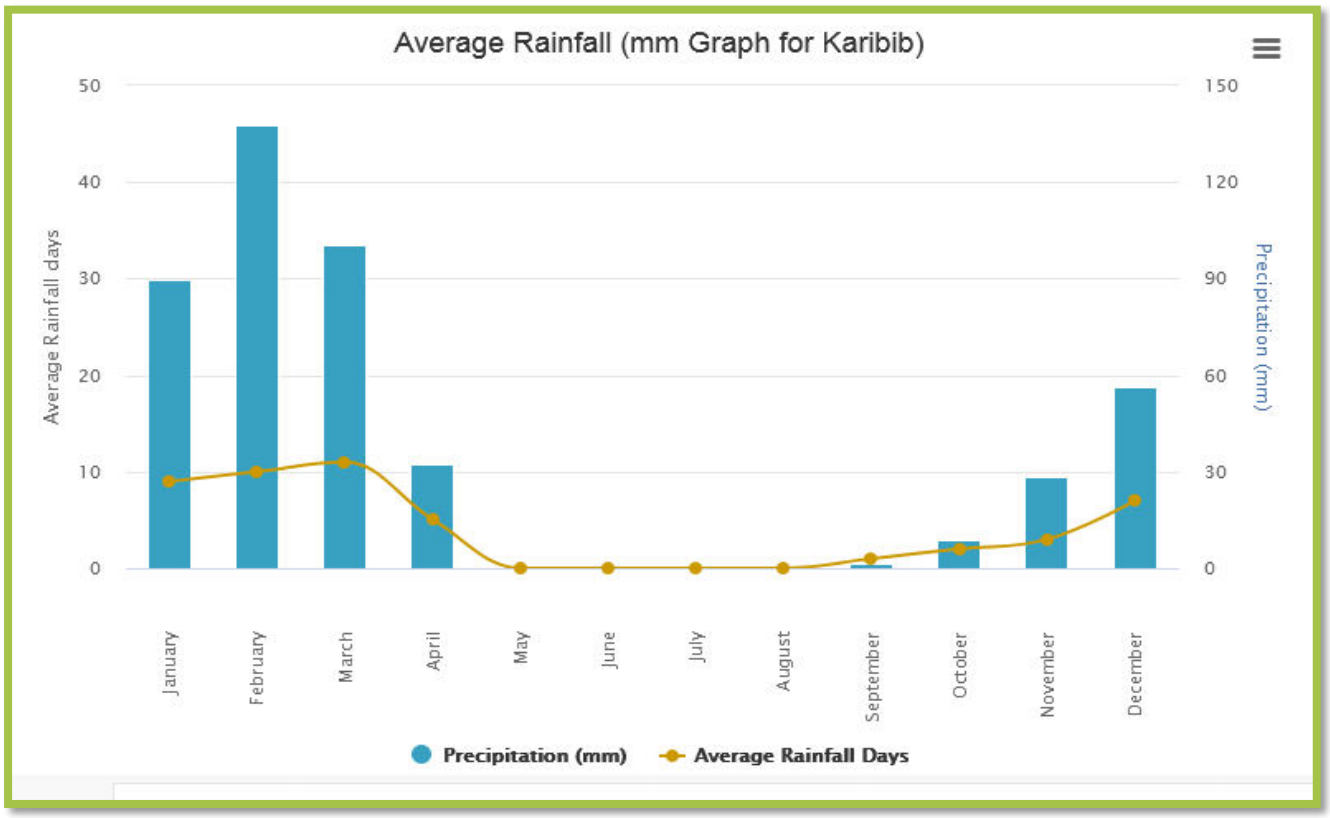

Figure 7: Average rainfall graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

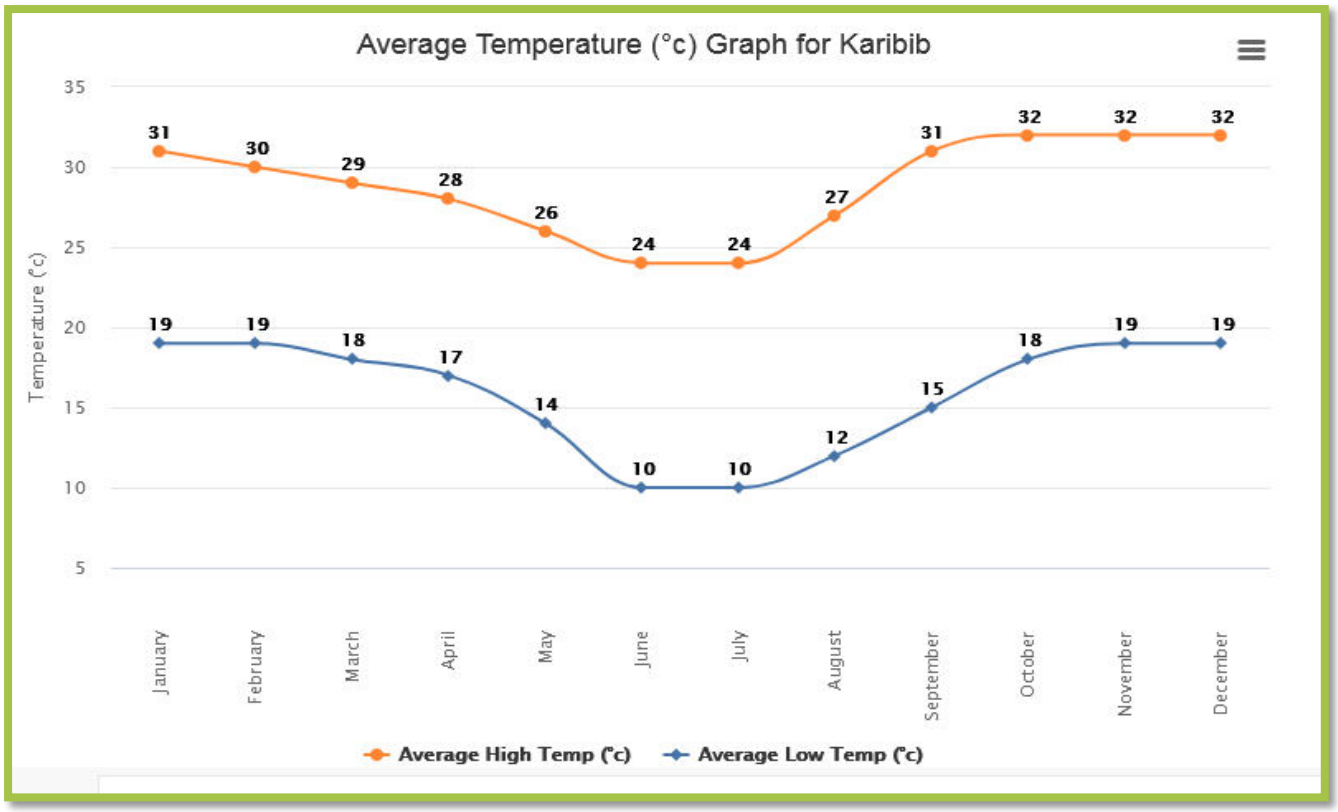

Figure 8: Average monthly temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

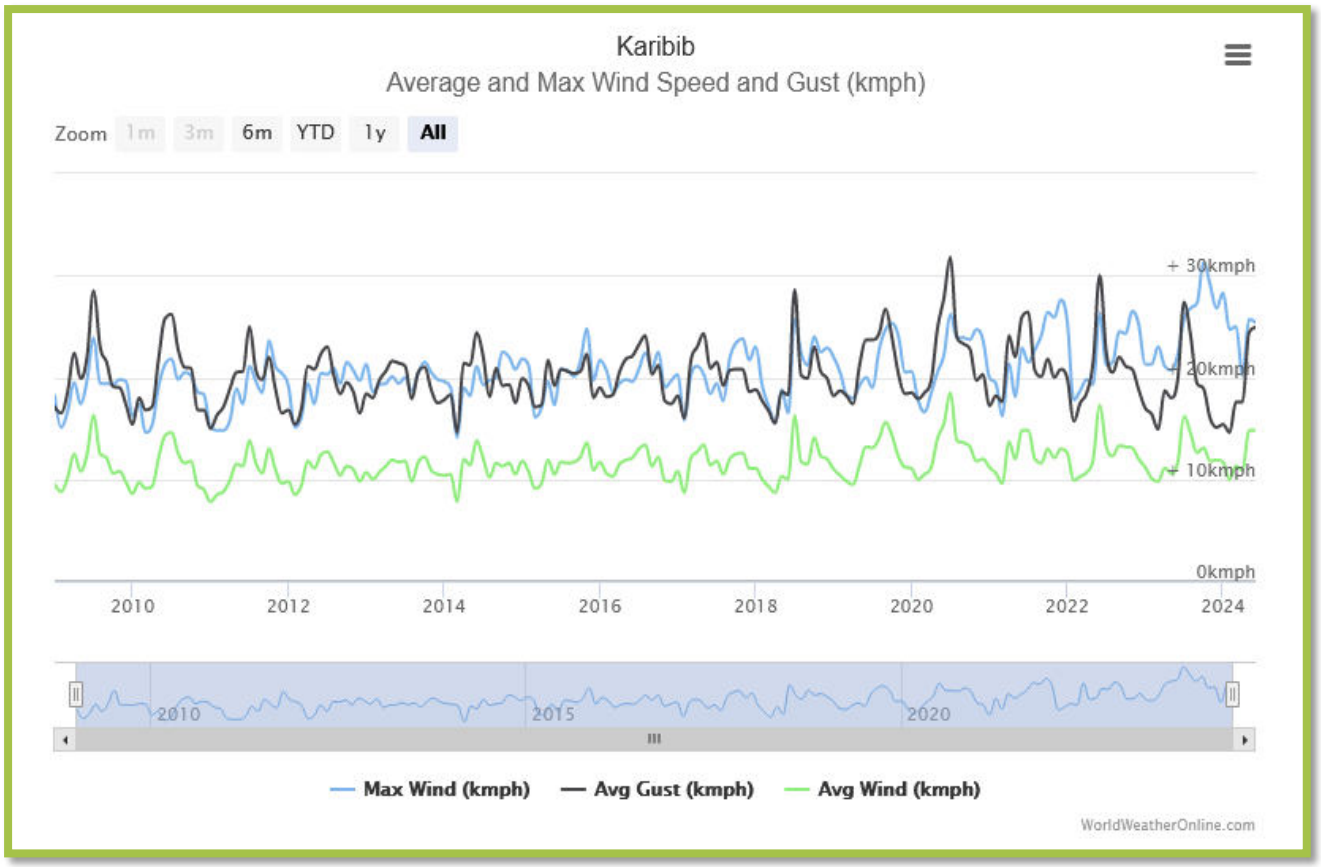

Figure 9: The maximum, minimum and average temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

An operation of this scope requires an inclusive considerate of the climatic pattern of the area for instances rainfall, temperature and wind speed. These features are central in scheduling and performing mining activities and applying risk assessment. There are potentials that the area may experience high rainfall, extreme heat and/or high wind speed and this may prevent the operation of the mine to continues. Rainfall in the area of Karibib where the planned mining activities will take place may be experienced mainly from September to December and continues in January until April as reflected in **Figure 7**. The temperature for the area as denoted in **Figure 8** demonstrates that there are variations in the average monthly temperature as well as the maximum, minimum and average temperature. Whereas the wind speed as illustrated in **Figure 9** depict that wind speed has been undulating over the years.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 Geology

The ML 255 is located within the Central Zone of the Damara Orogen (Petzel, 1990). The Damara Orogeny, an integral part of the Pan African structural framework, consists of a north south trending coastal branch and an orthogonal intra-continental branch. The two branches meet at a three-armed asymmetric Orogenic junction with structural and lithologic continuity between each arm (Eriksson and Chuck, 1985). The geology of the area is dominated by amphibolite-facies metasedimentary rocks of the Damara Sequence, a Neoproterozoic marble and schist which dominated the continental shelf type succession (Kister, 2005). The area is considered to be part of the southern Central Zone of the Pan-African Damara Belt the late Neoproterozoic which is the collisional suture between the Congo and Kalahari Cratons. The Damara orogen in central Namibia formed part of the larger Pan African collisional belt which cut through the African continent and also surround it. The orogeny formed during the unification of the Gondwana super continental during the late proterozoic and primary phanerozoic. The collision of Congo and Kalahari Cratons manifested into the formation of the Damara belt which is sometime referred as the intracratonic or inland branch of the Damara orogeny (Slabbert 2013).

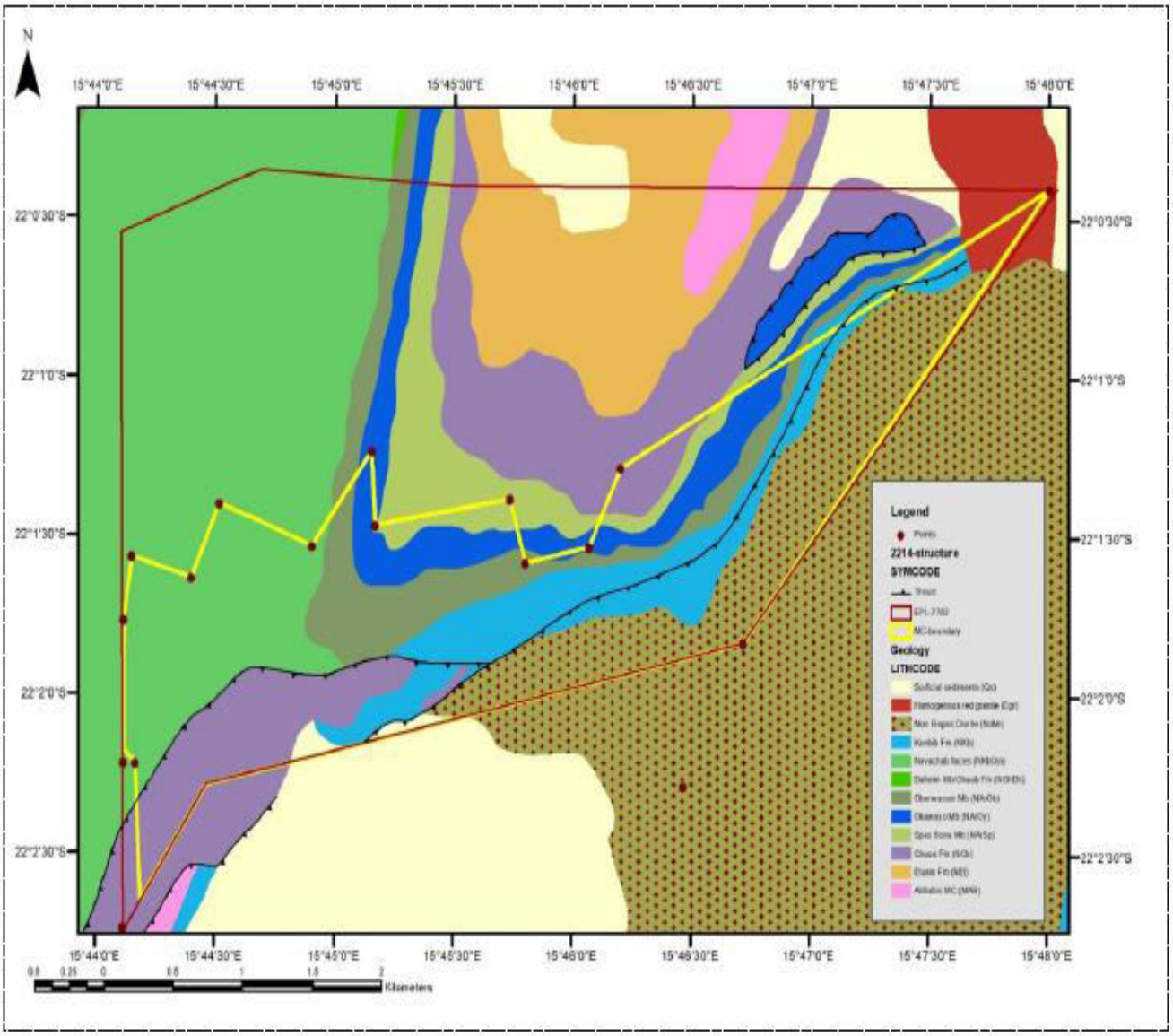

Figure 10: The geological map for the proposed ML 255, Farm Mon Repos, Karibib, Erongo Region

6.2 Geohydrology

The are no known underground water flow in the area. However, the ML is underlain by moderately productive yet variable aquifer.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC).

There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter with the consent number no; **70/2024/49** attached as **Annexure A**. Even though there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Fauna Diversity

A comprehensive assessment on biodiversity was conducted in the area. There are wild animals occurring on the farm. This was also reflected by the scats of game animals found in the area (as reflected in **Figure 11**). The game animals occurring in the area includes; Kudu, Ostriches, Warthogs and Springboks. The existences of wild-animals can possibly results in illegal hunting, therefore appropriate measures should be in place to discourage people from engaging in illegal hunting activities.

Figure 11: The scats of antelope recorded at Farm Mon Repos, Karibib, Erongo Region

8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

The general area of the mining license has a relative species diversity of reptiles of which some are endemic to Namibia. According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002) reptile diversity and endemicity in the area is likely to be in a range of 41-50 species. The existence of reptiles in the area has been made possible by the availability of diverse micro-habitats found in the area. The following table below presented the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of ML 255.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of ML 255.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (√)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	Schlegel's Beaked Blind Snake	√	-
Leptotyphlops labialis	Damara Thread Snake	√	-
Python anchietae	Anchieta's Dwarf Python	√	-
Python natalensis	Southern African Python	√	Vulnerable
Atractaspis bibronii	Southern or Bibron's Burrowing Asp	√	-
Xenocalanus bicolor	Bicoloured Quill-snouted Snake	√	-
Lamprohis fuliginosus	Brown House Snake	√	-
Lycophidion capense	Cape Wolf Snake	√	-
Lycophidion namibianum	Namibian Wolf Snake	√	Endemic
Mehelya vernayi	Angola File Snake	√	Near-Endemic
Pseudaspis cana	Mole Snake	√	-
Prosymna bivittata	Two-striped Shovel-snout	√	-
Prosymna frontalis	South-western Shovel-snout	√	-
Hemirhagerrhis viperinus	Viperine Bark Snake	√	Endemic
Dipsina multimaculata	Dwarf Beaked Snake	√	-
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	Striped Skaapsteker	√	-
Psammophis trigrammus	Western Sand Snake	√	Endemic
Psammophis notostictus	Karoo sand Snake or Whip Snake	√	-
Psammophis leopardinus	Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes	√	Endemic
Philothamnus semivariegatus	Spotted Bush snake	√	-
Dasypeltis scabra	Common or Rhombic Egg Eater	√	-
Telescopus polystictus	Eastern Tiger Snake	√	Endemic
Dispholidus typus	Boomslang	√	-
Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus	Coral Snake	√	Endemic
Aspidelaps scutatus	Shield-nose Snake	√	-
Elapsoidea sunderwallii	Sundevall's Garter Snake	√	Endemic
Naja annulifera/anchietae	Snouted Cobra	√	-
Naya nigricincta	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	√	Endemic
Bitis arietans	Puff Adder	√	-
Bitis caudalis	Horned Adder	√	-

Tortoises (Geochelone)			
Geochelone paradalis	Leopard Tortoise	√	-
Psammobates oculiferus	Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise	√	-
Lizards			
Zygaspis quadradrifrons	Kalahari Round-headed Worn Lizard	√	-
Monopeltis infuscata	Dusky Spade-snouted Worm Lizard	√	-
Heliobolus lugubris	Bushveld Lizards	√	-
Meroles suborbitalis	Spotted Desert Lizard	√	-
Nucras intertexta	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	Spotted Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis namaquensis	Namaqua Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanisundulata	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus validus	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
Lygosoma sunderalli	Sundevall's Writhing Skink	√	-
Trachylepis capensis	Cape Skink	√	-
Mabuya hoeschi	*Hoesch's Skink*	√	Endemic
Mabuya occidentalis	Western Three-striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya spilogaster	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	-
Mabuya striata wahlbergii	Striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya sulcata	Westen Rock Skink	√	-
Mabuya variegata	Variegated Skink		
Monitors (Varanidae)			
Varanus albigularis	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Agamas (Agamidae)			
Agama aculeata	Ground Agama	√	-
Agama anchietae	Anchietae Agama	√	
Agama planiceps	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
Chamaeleo namaquensis	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-
Geckos (Gekkonidae)			
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus bicolor	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus capensis	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus turneri	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus punctatus	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus weberi werneri	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Ptenopus garrulus maculatus	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic

Rhoptropus boultoni	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic

The general area of ML 255 has a high diversity of reptiles and mining activities may be potentially pose some unfavourable destruction on the reptile population if appropriate procedures are not taken into account. Reptiles are vulnerable due to anthropogenic development such as extractive industries. Consequently, appropriate planning of mining activity should take into consideration measures to prevent any damages of reptile species and all employees should be cognisant that some reptile are key stone species and they need to be conserved and not just considered as danger to human.

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of ML 255, Karibib district, Erongo region.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
Apus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Swift	-
Cypsiurus parvus	African Palm Swift	-
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	-
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	-
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	-
Falco chicquera	Red-necked Falcon	-
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	-
Hirundu albigularis	White-throated Swallow	-
Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Stiped Swallow	-
Hirundo semirufa	Red-breasted Swallow	-
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
Prinia flavicans	Black-chested Prinia	-
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	-
Mirafra africana	Rufous-naped Lark	-
Mirafra fasciolata	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
Mirafra sabota	Sabota Lark	-
Calendulauda africanoides	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
Ammomanopsis grayi	Gray's Lark	Endemic
Chersomanes albofasciata	Spike-heeled Lark	-

Certhilauda benguelensis	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
Eremopterix leucotis	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
Eremopterix verticalis	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
Calandrella cinerea	Red-capped Lark	-
Alauda starki	Stark's Lark	-
Bradornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	-
Namibornis herero	Herero Chat	-
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	-
Bualornis niger	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver	-
Ploceus rubiginosus	Chestnut Weaver	-
Quelea quelea	Red-billed Quelea	-
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	-
Vidua paradisaea	Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah	-
Vidua regia	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	-
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	-
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	-
Passer griseus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
Anthus similes	Long-billed Pipit	-
Serinus alario	Black-headed Canary	-
Crithagra atrogulariis	Black-throated Canary	-
Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus albogularis	White-throated Canary	-
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	
Emberiza flaviventris	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The general area of ML 255 is endowed with a high species diversity of bird. Some of the bird species known to occur in the area are endemic while some of the species are near threaten. Although a large number of species known to occur in the general area have no conservation concern. The ecological function of birds in the ecosystem is crucial and as such they should be protected because they are vulnerable. The impacts associated with this project in terms of the avian fauna includes potential destruction of nests and habitats of birds during mining. It is possible that some of the nest and breeding sites for birds may fall within the targeted mining license area and this will result in potential destruction. There are possibilities that the birds found in the area may be exposed to noise and vibration impact as a result of mining equipment

that is being used during the operation. Some of the bird's species are sensitive to vibration which may impact their breeding potential.

9. Flora Diversity

The ML falls within the semi-desert and savanna transition (escarpment) and is dominated by trees and shrubs. The tree and shrubs species occurring in the area includes; *Catophractes alexandrii*, *Acacia hebeclada*, *Acacia mellifera* and *Croton grastissimus, Commiphora grandulosa, Cymphostema sp*, *Boscia albitrunca, Parksonia africana, Terminalia prunioides, Zizphus mucronata, Myrothamnus flambellifolius, Asparagus sp., Ximenia sp. Monechma sp.* and *Blepharis sp.*

Figure 12: The general area of ML 255, Karibib District, Erongo Region.

Table 4: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of ML 255.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
Acacia hebeclada	Abundant	-	-
Acacia erubescens	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia tortilis	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia senegal. var. *rostrata*	Occasional	LC	-
Acalypha segetalis	Occasional	-	-
Adenolobus garipensis	Occasional	LC	-
Aizoon schellenbergi	Occasional	-	-
Boscia albitrunca	Common	LC	F
Boscia foetida subsp. *foetida*	Occasional	LC	-
Barleria lancifolia subsp. *lancifolia*	Common	-	-
Blepharis grossa	Common	LC	NE
Monechma desertorum	Common	LC	E
Caesalpinia rubra	Common	LC	-
Catophractes alexandrii	Abundant	LC	-
Croton grastissimus	Common	-	-
Euphorbia chamaesycoide	Occasional	-	E
Euphorbia gariepina subsp. *balsamea*	Occasional	LC	-
Terminalia prunioides	Common	-	-
Zizphus mucronata	Common	-	-
Commiphora grandulosa	Common	LC	-
Commiphora glaucescens	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora dinteri	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora pyracanthoides	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora virgata	Occasional	LC	-
Camptorrhiza strumosa	Occasional	-	-
Cyphostemma congestum	Occasional	LC	-

Cyphostemma juttae	Occasional	LC	E
Grewia flava	Common	-	-
Grewia tenax	Occasional	-	-
Helinus spartioides	Occasional	-	-
Hibiscus sidiformis	Common	-	-
Hermannia tigrensis	Common	-	-
Heliotropium ciliatum	Occasional	-	-
Jamesbrittenia pallida	Occasional	-	E
Tragia lancifolia	Occasional	-	E
Myrothamnus flambellifolius	Common	-	-
Manuleopsis dinteri	Occasional	LC	E
Petalidium lanatum	Common	LC	E
Petalidium variabile var. *spectabile*	Occasional	-	E
Portulaca hereroensis	Common	-	-
Phyllanthus pentandrus	Common	-	-
Pomaria lactea	Occasional	-	-
Sterculia africana var. *africana*	Occasional	LC	-
Sarcocaulon marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Erythrina decora	Occasional	LC	E
Heliotropium tubulosum	Common	-	-
Heliotropium giessii	Occasional	-	-
Cleome angustifolia subsp. *diandra*	Occasional	-	-
Dicoma capensis	Occasional	-	-
Maerua schinzii	Occasional	LC	-
Monechma cleomoides	Common	LC	-
Moringa ovalifolia	Occasional	P	NE
Cleome angustifolia subsp. diandra	Common	-	-
Cleome elegantissima	Occasional	-	-
Cleome semitetrandra	Occasional	-	-
Cleome suffruticosa	Occasional	-	E

Crotalaria heidmannii	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria argyraea	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa subsp. *polycarpa*	Occasional	-	-
Requienia sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-
Ruellia marlothii	Occasional	-	-
Sesbania pachycarpa. subsp. *dinterana*	Occasional	LC	NE
Sesbania sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-
Sesamum capense	Occasional	LC	-
Sesamum marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Tapinanthus oleifolius	Occasional	LC	-
Tephrosia dregeana var. *dregeana*	Occasional	-	NE
Tribulus zeyheri subsp. *zeyheri*	Common	-	-
Eragrostis porosa	Common	LC	-
Figurehuthia africana	Common	LC	-
Schmidtia kalahariensis	Common	LC	-
Stipagrostis uniplumis	Abundant	LC	-
Sarcocaulon marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Sesamum rigidum subsp. *rigidium*	Occasional	-	-
Marcelliopsis denudata	Common	LC	-
Monsonia umbellata	Common	-	NE
Melinis repens	Common	LC	-
Ornithogalum rautanenii	Occasional	LC	E
Otoptera burchellii	Occasional	-	-
Oncocalyx welwitschii	Occasional	LC	-
Limeum dinteri	Common	LC	-
Lophiocarpus tenuissimus	Occasional	LC	-
Indigastrum parviflorum subsp. *parviflorum* var. *parviflorum*	Occasional	-	-
Indigofera heterotricha subsp. *pechuelii*	Common	LC	-
Indigofera auricoma	Common	-	-

KEY: LC – Least Concern; **E**- Endemic; **NE**- Near - Endemic; **P**-Protected, **F** – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001).

Figure 13: *Boscia albitrunca* the forestry protected plant species common in the area.

Figure 14: *Adenolobus garipensis* an near-endemic plant species recorded in the area.

10. Important Biodiversity Areas

Important areas which may be of biodiversity importance in the mining license area are as follows;

10.1 Vertebrate fauna

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for vertebrate fauna not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Drainage lines

Drainage lines, albeit ephemeral, are the lifelines in the drier parts of Namibia with a variety of vertebrate fauna attracted and/or associated with such features. Although not as important as perennial rivers, well vegetated drainage lines are still regarded as important habitat for a variety of vertebrate fauna in the area.

10.2 Flora

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for flora not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Washes

The bank of the washes is the habitat of many plant species particularly in the arid environment and plays a major role in maintaining the arid ecosystem.

c) Alluvial plain area

Sandy plain areas are associated with diverse species of plant, because vegetation can easily establish in harsh condition and it serves as habitat for many species especially the annual herbs and grasses.

d) Protected species

Protected tree and shrub species are considered as the most imperative in the proposed mining areas and any unnecessary removal of these species should be avoided.

e) Drainage lines

Ephemeral drainage lines are considered as important for flora as most of the larger protected, endemic and near-endemic species are often associated with such areas.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Karibib is one of the mineral rich area situated west of Namibia within the Erongo region and it's the district capital for the Karibib electoral constituency. The town is situated near the Khan river and it is found halfway between Windhoek and Swakopmund along the B2 road. The town is known for its unique marble quarries and QKR Navachab Gold Mine. Erongo region has a population size of 150 809 while the town of Karibib is estimated to have a population size of approximately 5 132 inhabitants (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The main economic activities in the town is mining and the immediate surrounding area is mainly encompassing agricultural farming with a vast focus on livestock farming. The town feature two state schools namely; Karibib Junior Secondary School and Ebenhaeser Primary School and

one private school; Karibib Private School. The town also have a healthcare facility; Karibib clinic and a private medical centre. The town is properly position in terms of logistic because it is connected to both railway network and B2 road which pass through the town.

12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

12.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at well-defined phase of the EIA process is obligatory. This includes participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the planned project. The public was afforded sufficient time to comments and make suggestions on the proposed project. Site notices were place at the notice boards at Karibib community hall. A public participation meeting was scheduled for the **06th July 2024** but only six members of the public turned up for the meeting (See **Annexure D**). Please see **Table 5** below for activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project from **28th June 2024** to **19th July 2024** (See **Annexure B and C for proof of Newspaper advertisement and site notices**). The comment or suggestions received from the public via e-mails were acknowledge and comments incorporated in the report (See **Annexure D** proof of comments and correspondence with stakeholders).

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidente Newspaper & Windhoek Observer)	**See Annexure B**
Proof of site notices	**See Annexure C**

12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **19th July 2024** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the project.

13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The aim of this segment is to explain the assessment methodology used in order to determine the significance, management, location and mining operational impacts of dimension stone on the ML 255 and where feasible the credible alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the dimension stone on the ML 255 activities that has concluded with the exploration and in the process of transition into mining stage once all the authorisations have been acquired. Due to some uncertainty associated with the proposed development a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Therefore, this assessment optimised the methodology to establish the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts associated with the proposed mining development as explained in **Table 6** below;

Table 6: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the possible ecological impacts.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	**Description of the potential impact**
Nature Describe type of effect	**Positive**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. **Neutral**: The activity will have a no effect. **Negative**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Extent Describe the scale of the impact	**Site Specific**: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite). **Small**: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited). **Medium**: Within 5 km of the site (local). **Large**: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact	**Temporary**: <1 year (not included in the construction). **Short-term**: 1-5 years. **Medium**: 5-15 years. **Long-term**: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences). **Permanent**: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.
Intensity Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact	**Zero**: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered. **Very low**: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected. **Low**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered. **Medium**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way. **High**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Probability of occurrence Describe the probability of the impact **actually** occurring	**Improbable**: Not at all likely. **Probable**: Distinctive possibility. **Highly probable**: Most likely to happen **Definite**: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
Degree of Confidence in predictions State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.	**Unsure/Low**: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%). **Probable/Med**: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%). **Definite/High**: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).
Significance Rating The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.	**Neutral**: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated. **Very low**: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary. **Low**: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures. **Medium**: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures. **High**: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.

It is imperative to acknowledge that the extent of the impact must be associated with the relevant standard (threshold value specified and source reference). The magnitude of impact is depending on the specialist knowledge of a specific field.

For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are described. These criteria are exploited to establish significance of the impact, starting with the event where there is no mitigation needed, followed by the available most effective mitigation measures. The pronouncement as to which mitigation measure can be suitable with proposed mining operation depends on the proponent; **Blue Sky Mining cc** and their acceptance and eventually approval with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is consequential by taking into account the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. Therefore, the significance can be crucial because it can be informed by the nature of the impact and the receiving environment.

14. MITIGATION MEASURES

There is a mitigation hierarchy of action that can be used to response to any planned project or activity. The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation (See **Figure 7** below). It is plausible and required to prioritise positive benefits deriving from the proposed project or activity towards the environment and if negative impacts happen to take place the hierarchy indicates the required actions.

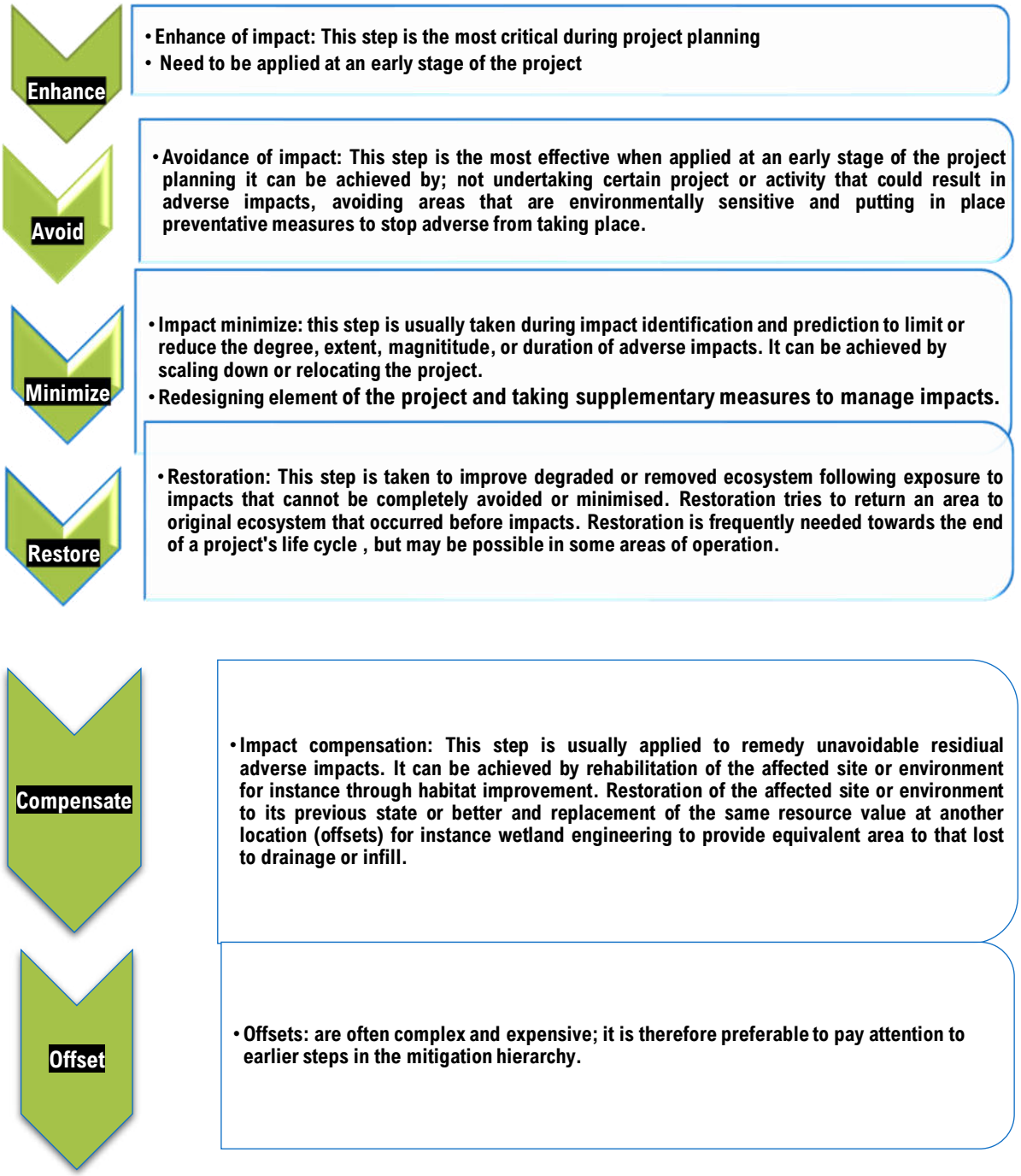

Figure 15: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section explains the impact on the bio-physical and socio-economic environments which may occur as result of the proposed mining activity of dimension stone on the ML 255. This includes possible long-term impacts associated with the project such as mining activity and

short terms impacts such as erecting the site office and grading the existing road to improve the condition of the access road to reach the sites without difficulty. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the project will be instrumental in providing significant information to the relevant authority; MEFT: DEA in order for them to comprehend the project as well as ensure correct condition on the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The decision on the environmental acceptance of the mining activity of dimension stone on ML 255 and setting of conditions (should the mining project happened to be authorised) will based on the information provided in this section including the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline and possible impacts that could stem as consequences of mining activities at ML 255 are elucidated and assessed with possible mitigation measures suggested. The, recommendation has been made on the potential compound impacts which may take place as a result of the proposed mining activities.

15.1 Impacts during mining phase

As soon as the mining of dimension stone at ML 255 starts, a significant modification to the receiving environment will occur at the targeted sites within the ML. Therefore, it is out most important to demarcate areas such as placing cut marble blocks, waste rocks and a dispatching area.

15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possibilities that equipment that will be used for mining purposes may pose some risk to the underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground water heavy mining equipment should be carefully checked for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage. Precaution should also be taken into account to ensure that surface water is not contaminated during the rainy season.

15.1.2 Noise Impacts

Machineries and equipment that will be used during dimension stone mining will emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level. The employees will be exposed to the noise for an

extended period during working hours. Therefore, employees should be provided with ear protecting gears and given enough breaks.

15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts

Air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good, nevertheless, dust problem may potentially occur during mining due to machinery and heavy equipment that will be used for mining purposes. However, the generation of dust is unavoidable during the mining operation. The movement of vehicles and heavy-duty mining equipment in the area may also result in the generation of dust. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that mining activities are carried out under the prescribed Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).

15.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

There are existing disturbances in area, since there are already active existing mining activities taking place in the area. Therefore, the proposed mining activities will result in further disturbance which includes the removal of some of the vegetation in the targeted sites. This will result in environmental disturbances in the area.

15.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The heap of marble blocks and waste rocks that will be created during mining will result in the terrain to be visually unpleasant and compromise the aesthetic values of the area. There are potential variations anticipated to take place in terms of visual intrusion of the site due to the fact, that the site will now have more mining sites and this will change the aesthetic value of the area due to the presence of marble block and waste rocks. The extent and magnitude of this impacts will mainly depend on the aesthetic values attached to the initial appearance of the area by the interested and affected parties. However, since there are existing marble mines in the project area this impact will not be new to the area.

15.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) within the mining license area and this was based on the archaeological and heritage resource assessment conducted in the area and a consent letter was granted by the NHC bearing the

following reference number; **70/2024/49**. However, an accidental find procedure may be required.

15.1.6 Social Impacts

The level of unemployment in the entire country including Karibib is very high particularly among youth. The increase in high of demand for employment has been aggravated by different factors comprising of external factors that influence the economy of the country. The proposed mining development will avail both long-term and casual jobs to the local people especially residents of Karibib. In addition, cumulative jobs will be created complete long-term and casual employment and this will result in significant number of people securing employment opportunity and enhance their livelihoods. Furthermore, the mine will generate foreign currency and contribute to the national economy through loyalties and taxes.

15.1.7 Traffic Impacts

The traffic volume is not anticipated to escalate significantly in the area during the mining period, however, there will be small light mining vehicles that will be used the mining company and a bus that will transport employees between the site and Karibib town. The heavy-duty mining trucks will be mainly used for mining purposes. The main concern with traffic will be basically the flatbed trucks that will transport marble blocks from the site to the factory in Karibib as well as to the port of Walvis Bay. It is highly recommended that suggested mining and transportation of marble blocks should be undertaken as per schedule and all vehicles should obey to procedure of demarcated right of ways, in order to condense the impacts to negligible.

15.1.8 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

A 275 KV generator will be used to supply power to the site to ensure uninterrupted power supply during the operation of the mine. This is due to the fact the proposed mine will be situated on a farm with strict access and there will be no facilities that will be constructed at the site that may require high voltage power supply. The need for power is mainly for the operation of the block-cutters that are equipped with large diameter diamond saw blade as well as running the site office on daily basis. The proponent will consider fitting solar roofing on top of the containers that will be used as a site office and storerooms to ensure supplement power supply and decreases carbon footprint as an effort to condense climate changes and transition towards the green economy.

As per the agreement with the farm owner, water will only be sourced from the existing boreholes on the farm to fill the three water containers with a capacity of 10 000 litres each. Water will mostly be needed for domestic uses as well as cleaning of equipment's. Additional water tanks will be supplied to the site if the demand for water escalated. The usage of water tanks to store and supply water during the operation of the mine has been deemed to be the best water saving mechanism. The water tank will be filled up every second week with a water tank truck. It should be acknowledged that the proposed mining project although it's operation is not going to require a large quantity of water the mine will be situated in a water stress environment with limited water, therefore, water should be used wisely and water recycling is strongly recommended.

15.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts

The operation of the mine will inevitably generate waste materials and a number of people will be at the site for an extended period during working hours. The employees will obviously use ablution facility and generate waste including solid waste streams and others. An integrated waste management is therefore suggested and the proponent must supply adequate sanitary facilities. The ablution facility should be well maintained, kept in a hygienic condition and to the employees that cater separately for both male and female. The proponent should be accountable for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Karibib. Various wheelie bins and skip containers should be made available at the site to discard the generated solid waste. All domestic waste materials that will be generated at the mine must be disposed of at Karibib landfill. It will be advisable to seek the service of a reputable local SME the waste management services. The proponent should explore opportunity in converting the generated waste rocks and off-cuts to make powder that is useful in road-marking industries and engaged the local to take up initiative such as marble pebble craft for gardens.

15.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Hazardous substances are considered by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) as those substance which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of a human being due to their lethal, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It entails manufactures, sales, use, disposal, and

dumping as well as import and export. The use of hazardous substance at the mine is conceivable. It's therefore cognisant to bear mindful that any hazardous substance by nature have the possibility of causing detrimental impacts on the environment if such substance is improper managed, hence all hazardous substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container with limited access.

15.1.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

A substantial workforce is expected in the area and migration of people from elsewhere in the country to Karibib to search for employment opportunities will be imminent. Mining project as well as past project of the same magnitude has demonstrated that migrant workers may have a chance to interact with the local community. This may create a significant risk due to the development of social conditions and sexual behaviours which attributes to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained in this report as **Annexure G**. The aim of the EMP is to details the mitigation measures that should be enforced and applied during the mining operation of dimension stone on ML 255 and decommissioning phase of the mining project to condenses the negative impacts associated with the mining activities.

17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A synopsis of the significance of the likely impacts from the mining of dimension stone activity is delineated in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 7** below) and the summary of the mitigation measures that need to be implemented to reduce the impacts have been detailed. However, some difference in the scale of the conceivable impact would occur due to the planned alternatives such difference was not careful taken in account to be momentous for any possible impacts, subsequently the table underneath is relevant to all the planned alternatives.

Table 7: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of dimension stone at ML 255, Karibib district, Erongo region.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium - Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Dust and Emission Impacts	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Archaeological and Heritage Impacts		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	**Probable**	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

The section is intended to make an inference on the assessment report in based on the environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of dimension stone at ML 255 as provided in **Table 7** above and make recommendations. Most of the negative impacts associated with the proposed mining activities of dimension stone at ML 255 are considered to have **medium** to **low** significance. Moreover, certain negative impacts have also been rated medium significance and can be condensed to negligible **low** provided the advised recommendations and mitigation measures are correctly implemented. The suggested significance evaluation should complement the mitigation measures detailed in **Section 15** together with the EMP in **Annexure G** and should be read together with this report.

If proposed dimension stone mining activities transpired and suggested mitigation measures are appropriately implemented the impact on the biodiversity will be nominal. The impacts on biodiversity can be rated low-medium and localized to the mining license areas only. It is therefore, recommended that protected plant species which are occurring in the mining license area should be avoided by all means. The proponent should implement a feasible ecological compensation policy which take consideration vegetation management and tree planting program. The potential occurrence of wild animals may result in employees to participate in illicit activities such illegal hunting of wild-animals. Any suspicious activity linked with poaching should be reported immediately to the nearest police station in Karibib or anti-poaching unit within the line ministry.

The proposed mining project will assimilate a substantial number of people particularly the residents of Karibib to have permanent employment. Thus, there is a **high** significance in the social impacts which is encouraging as well **positive**. The positive significance in the social impact is associated with potential employment opportunities accompanying the project. The mining project will contribute immensely to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings and there is potential for value addition and skill development if the proponent establishes the intended marble cutting and processing factory in Karibib.

The assurance in the environmental assessment conducted is considered to be adequate and acceptable for the decision making particularly in terms of the environmental impacts associated

with the proposed marble mining project. The information presented at the developmental stages are significant and relevant. Therefore, this project is strongly recommended for approval and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. But, due to continuous alteration on the environment, regular monitoring must be undertaken and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to simultaneously carry out environmental audits for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

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Annexure A: Proof of consent letter from the National Heritage Council (NHC)

National Heritage Council of Namibia
52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

31st July 2024

Consent Number No: 70/2024/49

Name of applicant: Blue Sky Mining CC

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant: P.O. Box 86939, Windhoek, Namibia

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable)

For: Mining Licence (ML) 255 for the mining of Dimension Stone.

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: Boulder with rock art paintings; lithic and pottery sherds; cave with rock art paintings.

(Description of Heritage Resources)

Annexure B: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting

ADVERTS

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The ML 256 is situated at Uundundu waNandjila village approximately 30 Km north-east of Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Chrono Resources CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 26th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Senior Councillor Homestead, Uundundu waNandjila village
Date: Saturday, 13th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on Mining License (ML 255), at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION:

The ML 255 is situated approximately 21 Km south-west of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on ML 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Blue Sky Mining CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 19th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 06th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

SK PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

INFRASTRUCTURE/CONSTRUCTION MANAGER VACANCY

SK Properties is seeking a highly skilled and experienced Infrastructure/Construction Manager to join our team. The ideal candidate will possess extensive knowledge and expertise in managing construction projects, ensuring they are completed on time, within budget, and to the highest standards.

Requirements:

Msc Project Management with specialization in construction and infrastructure management.

BSc Architecture

15 years' experience

DESIRABLE PERSONAL ATTRIBES:
Be of a good character and attitude. Excellent presentation & communication skills.
Namibian citizens from a previously disadvantaged background will be given preference.
Application should include a resume & a portfolio of works with their application.

Applications should be emailed on/before 24th July 2024 to:

kuda@sokogroup.africa
admin@sokogroup.africa

Namibia Institute of Pathology Limited

INVITATION TO BID

A public enterprise tasked with the responsibility of providing medical laboratory services. It operates 39 medical laboratories and patient service centres across the country.

PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Invitation to Bid

Bids are invited through Open International Bidding Method.

Procurement Reference No:	1. G/OIB/NIP-4 /2024 2. G/OIB/NIP-5 /2024
Procurement Title	1. Outright buy of Auxiliary and Small Equipment 2. Outright Buy or Lease of Two (2) Media Pouring Instruments, Two (2) Liquid Media Dispensers, One (1) Media Steam Pot and One (1) Media Sterilizing Instrument for NRL-Media Lab Including Service and Maintenance for a Period of (5) Years.
Date of Issue	Tuesday, 25 June 2024
Closing Date and Time	Wednesday, 07 August 2024 at 11:00am
Document Fee	1. G/OIB/NIP-4/2024 – **N$300.00** 2. G/OIB/NIP-5/2024 – **N$300.00** Non-refundable fee. The method of payment is EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer) into NIP's bank account (bank details provided on request).
Bid Document	The bidding documents can be obtained at the **NIP HOUSE, C/O Hosea Kutako Drive and Rowan Street, Windhoek, Namibia**, upon presentation of proof of payment. The documents can be collected between 09:00am to 16:00pm during weekdays.
Enquiries	Email: procurement@nip.com.na Telephone number: 061-295 4200

OUR VISION:
A trusted customer centric and innovative medical laboratory service povider of choice.

OUR MISSION:
To provide reliable, accessible, and innovative medical laboratory services responsive to our customer needs.

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CLASSIFIEDS

INVITATION FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MININING OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS ON MINING CLAIMS No: 74840, 74841 and 74843 IN THE ARANDIS CONSTITUENCY, ERONGO REGION

Mr T. K. Kaura (Or the Proponent) intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) through the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to mine industrial minerals (mica) from mining licence claims numbers: **74840, 74841** and **74843** in the Arandis Constituency, Erongo Region, Namibia.

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: The Proponent has appointed Portal Research and Engineering CC to facilitate public consultations and prepare reports required to support an application for the ECC at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: The appointed Consultant extend an invitation to the public and all Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) to register their interests in receiving further information regarding the proposed activities. **This registration should be completed by July 12, 2024, and can be done at the following address:**

Portal Research and Engineering CC
P. O. Box 3826, Vineta
Email: connecttoportal@outlook.com;
Mobile: +264 816375489

PRE

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

CFIERD
Centre for Impact Evaluation and Research Design
Baseline Surveys
Monitoring & Evaluation
Impact Evaluation
Environmental Impact Assessment

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

Zero Carbon Industrial Park to harness the power of wind and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, multi-industry facility in the expanded Townlands, Erongo Region

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following proposed activity:

- Project Name : Zero Carbon Industrial Park
- Project Location : Arandis Townlands, Erongo Region,Namibia
- Proponent : Afri-Track Namibia Holdings (Pty) Ltd t/a Zero Carbon Namibia
- Competent Authority : Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioner : Centre for Impact Evaluation & ResearchDesign
- Project Description : Afri-Track Zero Carbon, a Namibian company, has embarked on an ambitious project to harness the power of wind and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, multi-industry facility in the expanded Arandis Townlands. The project includes the construction of a state-of-the-art 1GW wind and solar farm that will generate clean and renewable energy to power the facility.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before 14 July 2024. Background Information Document (BID) will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Public Consultation meeting date: TBA | Venue: TBA

Should you wish to register as an I&AP, please contact the EAP:
Call / SMS / WhatsApp: +264 81 878 6676 / +264 85 333 4090
Email: C4IERD@gmail.com

ZCN
ZERO CARBON NAMIBIA

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on Mining License (ML 255), at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION:

The ML 255 is situated approximately 21 Km south-west of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on ML 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Blue Sky Mining CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 19th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 06th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 81 595 5643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim
Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region.

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PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Chrono Resources CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 26th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Senior Councillor Homestead, Uundundu waNandjila village
Date: Saturday; 13th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 81 595 5643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim
Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that **Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists** has been appointed by the owner of **Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4,** to apply to the Oranjemund Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

1. **CONSOLIDATION OF ERF 1413 WITH ERF 1414 ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4 INTO CONSOLIDATED ERF X**
2. **THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF THE CONSOLIDATED ERF X FROM SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:450 TO GENERAL RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100**

In terms of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Erf 1413 and Erf 1413 are located in Oranjemund Extension 4, approximately 1 328m, west of the Oranjemund Town Council. Erf 1413 measures 951sqm, and Erf 1414 measures 892sqm. Currently, both Erven are zoned 'Single Residential' with a density of 1:450.

In order to maximise the development potential of both properties, the owner of Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4, would like to consolidate Erf 1413 and Erf 1414 into Erf X and to subsequently rezone the consolidated Erf X from Single Residential with a density of 1:450 to General Residential with a density of 1:100.

Please further take note that -

a. For more enquiries regarding the consolidation and the rezoning application, visit the Oranjemund Town Council's Department of Planning.

b. any person having objections to the consolidation and the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oranjemund Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **22 July 2024.**

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Applicant

KAMAU

No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west |
c: +264 81 6532389 | c: +264 61251975 | f: +264 61 304219 |
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek |
hope@kamautpds.com | w: www.kamau-architects.com

Local Aunthority

Oranjemund Town Council Po Box 178
c/o 8th & 12th Avenue, Oranjemund
+264 63 233 500
abner.imene@orndc.com.na

Annexure C: Proof of Site notices placed at Karibib Community Hall for a public participation meeting

Annexure D: Proof of member of the public turn up for a public participation meeting

Annexure E: Consent letter from the farm owner

DRENAM (PTY) LTD

Drenam Pty (Ltd)
Director: Dr. Klaus Rheinschmidt
Director: Jens Eckardt
PO Box 174
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Tel.: +264 - 64 – 550258
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VAT Nr. 0015308-01-5

Director: Mr. Mike Bin
P. O Box 41566
Ausspanplatz, Windhoek
Erf 22, Moses Tjitendero Street
Olympia,Windhoek
Tell: 0811600002

Re: No objection letter for the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)for the proposed mining activities for the dimension stone at ML (Application) 255 Farm Mon Repos at Karibib, Erongo Region.

The owner of Mon Repos, situated within the Karibib district has no objection for the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed mining activities of dimension stone at ML (Application) 255 at Karibib, Erongo Region.

The proponent, Blue Sky Mining cc must, however, adhere to all mandatory requirements as per the conditions stipulated in the existing landlord agreement between the two parties and should continue to engage with our office on developmental issues pertaining to mining activities and comply with all relevant legislation requirement.
The restrictions are
The Holder shall not construct any roads and erects any fences on the Property
and shall not explore or later mine on restricted areas.
These restricted areas are:
Borehole of Kudupos 200 meter, boreholes and dams 400 meter and
Farm house and worker houses due to noise and air pollution. 500 meter

Furthermore, Blue Sky Mining cc should ensure that priority in terms of employment opportunity should be offered to the local community of Karibib as an effort to reduce the unemployment rate and contribute to economic development of the town.

Sincerely

Dr. Rheinschmidt
Drenam Pty(Ltd)

Annexure F: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Annexure G: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)