

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL NO.7498**

Okombahe District, Erongo Region

APP No. 221010000044

2023



COMPILED BY



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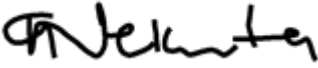
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APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

EA - Environmental assessment

ECC – Environmental Clearance Certificate

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessments

EMA – Environmental Management Act of 2007 (No. 7 of 2007)

ESA - Environmental Scoping Assessment

I&AP – interested and affected parties

METF – Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry

MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy

Minerals Act - Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EPL 7498 was granted to Ms. Joyce Mwiyaambo Musweu (the proponent) on October 16, 2019 and expired on 15 October 2022. The status is pending renewal, and the license was transferred to (Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Close Corporation) the new proponent during the compilation of the ESA. The proponent is undertaking the EIA process as a part of the application process for obtaining an ECC for the proposed exploration activities as described in the subsequent chapters. EPL (7498) is located in the western part of Namibia approximately 10km southwest of Okombahe Settlement, in the Tsibeb conservancy, Erongo Region and it is accessible via C36 road from Okombahe to Uis and then through various access road. The EPL covers mostly the communal land.

In compliance with the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 the project requires an EIA because of the various impacts it will have on the environment. The exploration activities will not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Hence, the proponent is expected to obtain an ECC from the EC before the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed project will involve exploration methods on EPL 7498 which will include: field geological mapping, ground electromagnetic and geophysical surveys, drilling, and soil geochemical sampling. It should be noted that the EPL area is quite flat and clear, with a few tracks already present. For this reason, only minimal vegetation may need to be cleared for access routes and working areas to be established and for the installation and development of exploration drill holes and ground geophysical surveys. Noteworthy, the duration of exploration activities is anticipated to be conducted over the mineral license and ECC tenure, which is valid for a three (3)-year period upon grating from EC. In addition, the duration of each exploration program will be refined after detailed geological information is available via a desktop study report.

The Environmental Assessment scoping study was carried out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30). Its purpose is to identify the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed activities by doing a risk assessment. This reports will enable the EC to make sound decisions regarding the exploration activities from

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an environmental perspective notably, the proponent must ensure that all the necessary regulations are accounted for by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 (Minerals Act) regarding exploration activities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Ms. Joyce Mwiya Musweu (the proponent) was granted Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7498 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on 16 October 2019. The license was valid until 15th October 2022 and the current status is pending renewal. During the compilation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESA), the EPL was transferred to (Uis-Chi Investment Namibia Close Corporation). Despite the transfer, the Environmental Consultant went ahead and submitted the final report under the original proponent's name.

The EPL allows for the exploration of industrial minerals, precious, base, and rare metals mineral groups. The proponent is currently in the process of undertaking the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as part of the application for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities described in subsequent chapters.

1.2 Locality

The EPL (7498) is located in the western part of Namibia approximately 10km southwest of Okombahe Settlement, in the Tsibeb conservancy, Erongo Region and it is accessible via C36 road from Okombahe to Uis and then through various access road. The EPL covers mostly the communal land. Figure 1 below delineates the locality map for the EPL, and the EPL corner coordinates are depicted by in

Table 1.

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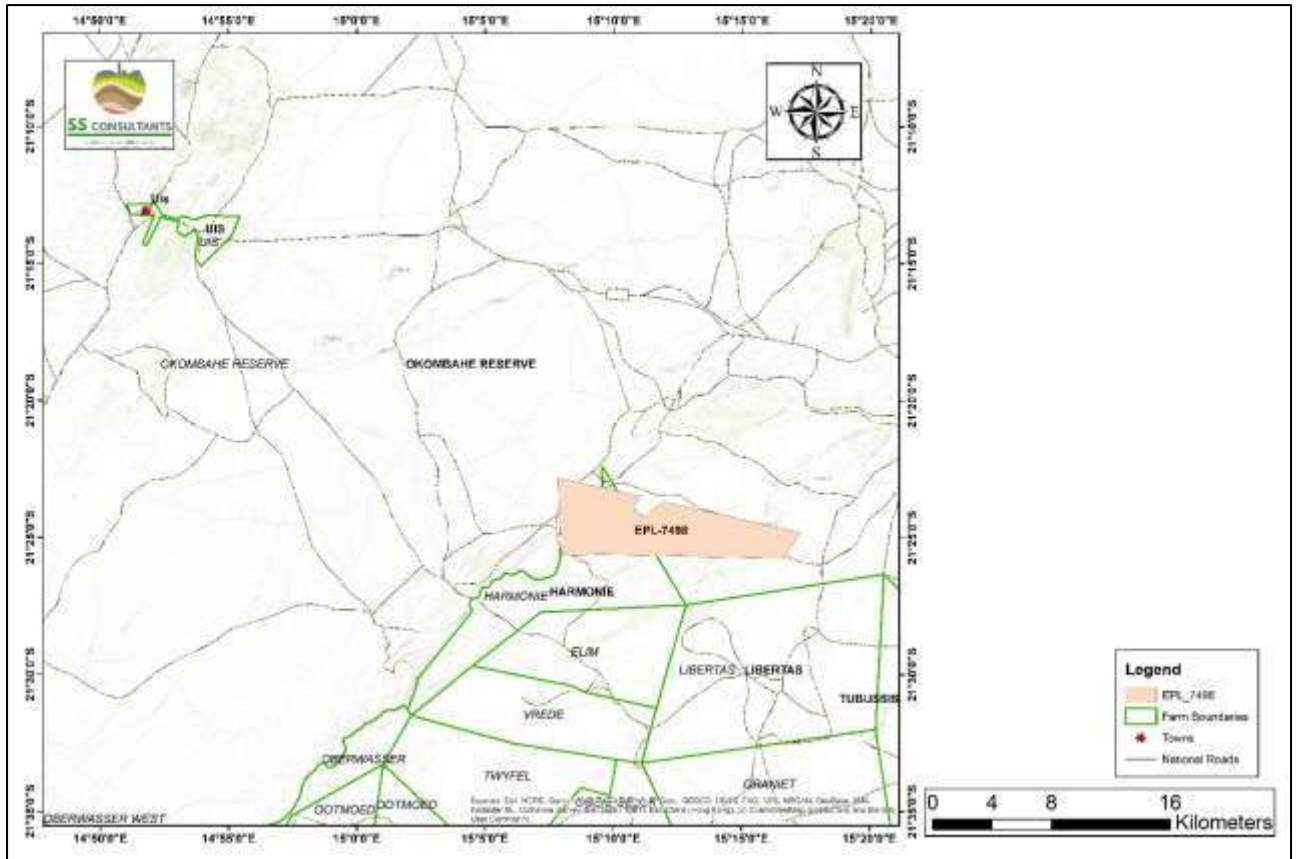


Figure 1-1: Locality map for EPL 7498 in the Erongo Region.

Table 1: Corner coordinated for EPL 7498.

	Geographic Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 24' 49.26" S	15° 17' 16.76" E
2	21° 23' 41.55" S	15° 11' 56.29" E
3	21° 24' 15.26"	S 15° 11' 10.82" E
4	21° 23' 55.21" S	15° 10' 45.91" E
5	21° 23' 30.36" S	15° 11' 03.26" E
6	21° 22' 48.94" S	15° 07' 49.95" E
7	21° 25' 33.46" S	15° 07' 57.17" E
8	21° 25' 37.27" S	15° 07' 58.89" E
9	21° 25' 41.15" S	15° 08' 59.72" E
10	21° 25' 36.83" S	15° 08' 59.81" E
11	21° 25' 46.87" S	15° 16' 36.95" E

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Table 2: Summary of EPL 7498 location details.

Location	Approximately 10 km South-West of Okombahe
Area size	5346.3145hectares.
Constituency	Okombahe Reserve
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Uis and Omaruru

1.3 Need and Desirability of the Project

The government of Namibia has recognised the need to boost the country's economic growth, the country made initiatives that will help enhance its development through the Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP 5) and Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), which aim to achieve the government goals set to improve the economic growth by creating employment opportunities. Like many other African countries, Namibia's mining industry contribute hugely towards the country's GDP (International Trade Administration, 2022). The sector accounts for about 10% of the country's GDP every year. It further mentioned that historically, precious stone (diamond) mining has been the leading sub-sector of Namibia's mining industry.

According to Victoria Nambinga and Lydia Mubita (2021), Namibia mining has been the cornerstone of the economy for remote ages in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others. Mining is an important source of government fiscal receipt and source of foreign exchange (Walser, 2000). Total job creation in the sector has been volatile due to fluctuation in commodity prices and technological advancement. Therefore, this project will bring about employment and development within the area in a sense of creating job opportunities, educational skills and infrastructure development within the surrounding community. This will therefore also contribute to the country's GDP but also to the local and regional development

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1.4 Scope of Work

As per the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), the scoping study is done to identify the potential environmental impacts caused by the proposed exploration project. As per regulation, the proposed project may not be undertaken without an ECC. Therefore, the process has been undertaken as required and guided by the Regulations. Furthermore, the ECC is required by the MME for consideration to renew the expired EPL rights. Relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of secondary data from desktop work and fieldwork.

The ESA Report, together with the EMP and all its appendices will be submitted to the DEAF and MME. The document (Report) covers the following chapters or sections, in addition to the introductory chapter:

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

Description	Section of the Report
Legal Framework: The relevant legislation, policies and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
Description of The Project Activities: Overview of the different exploration methods to be undertaken once ECC is granted.	Chapter 3
Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) by which the interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project;	Chapter 5
BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE: this chapters talks about the geological understanding of the project area and	Chapter 6

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Description	Section of the Report
Understanding the impacts of the proposed activities and its effects to the environment and society	
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment, mitigation measures and recommendations	Chapter 7
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 8
References	Chapter 9

The next chapter will highlight the Administrative and Legal framework of MEFT, and to give a description of the proposed project and its associated activities.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

It is crucial that the Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that are in line with the project being undertaken are considered during the EIA process. Chapter 3 will therefore review all the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that should be considered and applied for the proposed development. This review serves as an informative tool to the Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the decision makers at the MEFT DEAF of the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be met so that the exploration activities could be conducted.

This scoping assessment was carried out based on the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2021 (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30). The EMA has put in place conditions for completing the required process in order to obtain an ECC for permission to conduct certain listed activities.

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

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Table 3 presents the full list of all applicable legislation identified and conducted during the EIA process:

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

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	Necessitate that projects with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which must guide all EAs.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. But based on Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution that deals with Principles of State Policy, the Namibian Constitution states, “the state shall enact legislation to ensure	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	consistent planning to raise and maintain an acceptable standard of living for the country's people" and to improve public health.	
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	<p>The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is not yet gazetted; hence, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force:</p> <p>Interdict the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)).</p> <p>Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)).</p> <p>Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)).</p>	The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	<p>The act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to:</p> <p>Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of</p>	

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aim to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been	The Proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to,

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferred right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State, for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	and that the project does not disturb the roaming of domestic animals from the nearby farms
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act cater for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	There are shrubs and trees within the proposed site to be explored. The proponent is therefore required to obtain a permit from the Forestry office in Uis/Swakopmund, to remove protected species.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 “to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.”	The relevant Regional Council are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The Erongo Regional Council (Karibib Constituency) is the

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development.	responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	Ministry of Labour (MOL) aim to ensure harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia- Exploration	Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.	The proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.

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Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Section 48 off sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Heritage sites or remains are defined in Part 1, Definitions 1, as “any remains of human habitation or occupation that are 50 or more years old found on or beneath the surface”.	The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during its operations. All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains, paintings etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be removed and/or relocated.

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3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 Planned Exploration Techniques

The proposed activities will involve a detailed exploration of industrial minerals, precious metals, base and Rare Earth Metals mineral deposits on EPL 7498. Prior to undertaking the proposed activities on the EPL (mobilizing to site and undertaking any groundwork), the Proponent will be required to sign land use agreements and consent with the affected landowners / custodian such as the Tsiseb Conservancy and Okombahe community. The consents of land use have been obtained from the two custodians. It should be noteworthy that the exploration programs are based on an iterative, results-driven and phased nature. Therefore, it is not possible at an early stage of exploration to give an exact duration of the exploration activities (Resilient Environmental Solutions, 2019). Moreover, the minerals exploration activities can take up to a maximum of seven years, with different projects at various stages of the exploration phase (Resilient Environmental Solutions, 2019).

Non-invasive and invasive exploration methods will be applied during the exploration activities. Non-invasive exploration methods aim at geological desktop studies, aeromagnetic and remote sensing image processing and interpretation, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey, surface rock and soil sampling. Conversely, invasive exploration methods are more about destructive methods of exploration such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first to expound on whether more invasive activities are needed or not. Should non-invasive exploration techniques yield positive results, detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will then be undertaken.

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

Phase 1: Desktop study and prospecting activities

The description of the proposed desktop and prospecting activities to be implemented by the proponent are described as follow:

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- Continuous engagement with the relevant authorities to obtain land access to the license area,
- Detail study and thoroughly understating of the infrastructure needed in support of the project and socioeconomic environment.
- Interpretation of satellite and topographic images to initiate target area for field reconnaissance work,
- Purchase, process, and interpretation of existing Government high aerial hyperspectral, resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data.
- Interpretation of all data and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance local 1:5000 field-based activities.
- This phase is completely on desktop studies and no invasive work will be conducted at this stage of the proposed exploration activities which will take about 3 months.

Phase 2: Initial Field-Based Activities

This phase will entail different methods of exploration as revealed in the previous sub-section. However, most invasive methods like trenching, pitting, sampling, and drilling will only be employed depending on the findings of phase 1?

Phase 2 of the project will execute the following:

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

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This phase will take up to 12 months, and will give insight depth information, based on the results as to whether the minerals available within the area are economical viable or not, and whether to continue with phase three (3), which is the last phase of exploration or not.

Phase 3: Detailed Field-Based Activities

This phase demands detail exploration activities.

Provided the economic and viable targets are found, the following detailed outline of the proposed local field-based exploration activities will be implemented as per the EIA report.

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

To further assess the economic viability of the target/s, it may require an extension of the scope and scale of the possible field work. Additionally, the type of drilling method (RAB, RC, or Diamond drilling) to be applied will be chosen based on the type of material onsite whether its consolidated or not and also based on the expected. Any drilling method opted for usually only requires truck-mounted rigs and one or two support vehicles to transport the drill rods and air compressor (NSW Mining, 2013).

3.2 Projects Resources, Infrastructure and Services

The indispensable infrastructure services such as water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation needed for this project are vital and were considered during this EIA. Noteworthy, phase 1 and 2 will use very limited infrastructures and services, and this means only phase 3 will require most of these services on a daily basis.

3.2.1 Water

Water will be required during phase 2 and 3 exploration related activities such as: ground geophysical surveys, dust suppression, washing of equipment, drilling, domestic (drinking, cooking, and ablution). For exploration related activities such as cooking, drinking and

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personal use, about 300 litres of water will be required per week (1,200 litres per month). Exploration drilling, specifically diamond requires a lot of water, and it would require approximately 10,000 to 25,000 litres (10 to 25m³) per day, in instances where for example fractured formations are encountered) per hole during drilling. A few communal farms have been observed in surrounding areas. The main source of water is borehole water which is located a few kilometres away from these farms. The water is drawn via water pipes from the borehole to the nearby farms. If sufficient, with the agreement between the proponent and the farmers, water can be drawn from these nearby communal farms water tanks, or deployed in from the Namwater water facility from the Uis municipality. Water will be sourced from existing boreholes on nearby farms and piped to the operating sites, subject to necessary agreements with landowners. Alternatively, water could be sourced from the Uis Municipality. To ensure that the already low potential local groundwater resources are not stressed or significantly impacted by the project activities such as drilling, the Proponent will be carting water from outside the area (where water supply is not an issue). The water will then be stored in relevant industry standard water storage tanks onsite that will be refilled as and when necessary.

Alternatively, the Proponent may consider drilling a borehole near the River (to target the porous alluvial aquifers). A borehole cannot be drilled elsewhere on the EPL further from the River due to low groundwater potential/ rock bodies with little groundwater potential).

3.2.2 *Power*

Renewable energy has been the epitome of the power industry discussion in the recent years. For this reason, the country has been experiencing an increased share of the renewable energy within the energy market. For this reason, this exploration project will also look into using solar or wind sources to supply the power needed for drilling. However, provision for days when renewable resources are not available should still be made, and in such cases, a diesel-powered generator will be on standby to power the project during times of load shedding. The minimal usage of the diesel-powered generator will ensure that the project does not in a large portion release carbon emission to the atmosphere, to mitigate global warming.

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On the other hand, various machinery and equipment required for drilling have their own power supplies and or generators attached. Fuel (diesel) will be stored in small mobile bowser where needed. The drill rigs will be refuelled either with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

3.2.3 Road Access

There is a gravel road that pass through the EPL area and quite a number of existing car tracks. Hence, the same roads can be used to have access to the EPL. All the access routes to the explorations sites (or target areas) have not yet been determined, however, the shortest route is usually the preferred option. Furthermore, although the area has sparse vegetation, if new access routes will be created across the area, they will cause additional impacts to the environment (I.e. dust, general disturbance to biodiversity, visual impacts, etc.). Instead of this approach, in order to minimise the clearing of vegetation and other potential impacts, existing tracks can be utilized.

3.2.4 Contractors' Accommodation

A decent temporary campsite for the contractors will be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The size of the exploration camp will occupy a limited space during the exploration phases but its extension may be required in case the project carries on with the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources. There temporary toilet facilities will be places at the camp, and a temporary transportable dumpsite will be created to ensure the exploration site is clean and tidy.

3.2.5 Transportation

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

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everyday exploration activities, whereas the drilling machines will be stationed at the site being drilled and only moved when moving to the next drilling site.

3.2.6 *Domestic and hazardous waste*

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

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

3.2.7 *Resources and Working Team*

The quality of the work being done within the exploration area defines the success of the resources being sought for. To ensure that the resources being explored is well defined, various geological consultants, and contractors will be contracted during different exploration phases. Previously mentioned, various exploration methods will be executed and each method produces outcomes that determine the next exploration phase. Therefore, a geophysics expert will potentially be employed during exploration to conduct geophysical surveys and determine whether it is on the ground or air. In addition, drilling will be employed by an appointed drilling contractor, and it is expected that they will have their own drilling crew. Furthermore, temporary employment will potentially be availed for graduate Geologists (2 positions) and Technicians (4 positions) for the purpose of geological mapping and geochemical surveys. The nearest populated town is Uis from which unskilled labour can be sourced. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in Uis throughout the exploration activities.

3.2.8 *Site Access*

The EPL 7498 is accessible via C35 road from Uis to Hentisbay, and then through D2342 dirty road. No farm were discovered within the EPL boundaries during the field site visit.

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4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

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

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

4.1 No-Go Option

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

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

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

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4.2 Services Infrastructure

There are identified services that may be required for the proposed exploration activities.

Table 4 below presents the alternatives for the identified services.

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Table 5: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Water	<p>Obtaining water from the nearby communal farms’ sources or from Okombahe.</p> <p>The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not cause any depletion/limitation on the water level/availability of the sources that the locals use.</p>	<p>Hauling water from Okombahe with permission from the local authority.</p>
Power (electricity) for drilling	<p>Solar sources will be used to power the project.</p> <p>This will mitigate carbon emission released to the atmosphere, as well as prevent major soil and groundwater pollution that could have otherwise developed from using a diesel generator at all times.</p>	<p>Electric drives and generators will alternatively be used in cases when there is no enough sunlight to enable solar power usage.</p> <p>In the future, the project can be powered by the Daure green hydrogen project that will happen soon in the area. This will allow the project to use 100 clean energy, drawing the country closer to its 2050 net-zero plans.</p>

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Power for cooking	Gas stoves will be used for cooking during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors will not use any firewood from the area which would increase deforestation.	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (for instance when the gas is unexpectedly fished).
Workers accommodation	A temporary campsite will be constructed within the EPL area on limited space, although it might be extended in the future provided the mineral resources within the area are economic and minable. The campsite developed in the area of the EPL that is far from the close by farms to minimise noise pollution.	In cases where there is an absence of a suitable site for a camp, accommodation in the nearest accommodation facility will be used with permission from the accommodation owner.
Waste Management		
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. This would be best suited at the contractors’ camp.
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill which is Uis is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.

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	damage the road and disseminate dust within the area.	
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Waste generated is to be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.	In cases of emergencies, organic chemicals will be used.

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objective

Public consultation is one of the vital segment of an EIA process. This is on the grounds that it opens opportunities for all the I&AP to comment on and/or raise their concerns and apprehension regarding the proposed project. All raised comments and concerns are considered as an important part of the assessment process as per the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations and must therefore be included in that final scoping report.

Furthermore, customarily the public knows their community better than anyone else thus; the public consultation process adds value to the identification of all potential impacts and to what extent further investigations are needed. In addition, public consultation aids the process of identifying possible ways of impacts monitoring and mitigations measures.

5.2 Approach

The approach taken for public participation is guided by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MET as per the regulation.

a) Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

I&APs are the people who are affected in one way or another by the project development, directly and indirectly. SS identified specific I&APs, who were considered interested in and/or affected by the proposed exploration activities. In addition, notices regarding the project were placed in widely circulated national newspapers for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs. The complete list of I&APs is provided in **Appendix C**.

b) Pre-identified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities, local leaders, and other interested members of the public were identified. Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly, while other parties were given a chance to register after seeing project advertisement notices in the newspapers.

c) Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details steps to be taken during a given public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process.

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Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

- i. A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (**Appendix D**) and handed to the all new registered I&AP between the 26th of October 2022 to 22nd of February 2023 as per the I&AP request.
- ii. Notices were placed in the Market Watch newspaper of 20th of October 2022 and 27th of October 2022, and in the New Era newspaper dated 19th and 26th October 2022, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs (Appendix E).
- iii. A site notice was fixed at various sites i.e. the (see Appendix G).

5.3 Public consultation

The first meeting was scheduled for the 4th of November 2022. The reason for the postponement is that only a few I&AP have reached out to the company and the other reason is that the Paramount Gaob of the ≠Nukhoen/Damara is hosting the annual Gaob Festival in Okombahe from the 4th to the 6th of November 2022.

The meeting was held in Okombahe settlement on the 25 February 2023. During the meeting, the environmental practitioner discussed the main reason for the environmental impact assessment, and why it is being done in the area. The exploration activities that are likely to happen in the area provided the Environmental Clearance certificate is granted have been discussed, including the impacts; they will have on the area. The locals stressed on the negative effect the exploration may have on their day-to-day activities, and pointed out their fear of losing the land, as it is the only thing they have. The meeting minutes and the attendance registers are attached in Appendix H. The comments submitted by the I&APs taken note off and are incorporated are further presented in the issues and comments report in Appendix H.



Figure 5-1: Picture taken at the Headman's house prior the public consultation.

The scoping report was made available to all I&APs for public review from 23 July 2023 to the 30 July 2023. The comments on the review were sent via email on the 3rd and 4th of August 2022, respectively. The major concerns for all the I&APs were on the negative impact the project may have on fauna and flora, and the concern of the water table drop for the aquifer. They have also raised the concern on the effect the project will have on the heritage of the area. There are also no further comments received on the draft report.

During the meeting, the environmental assessments practitioner (EAP) outlined the main reason for the Environmental Scoping assessment (ESA), and why it is being done in the area. The EAP further explained the exploration activities that are proposed to take place in the area, including the potential impacts; they are likely to have on the area. The farmer stressed on the negative effect that the exploration may have on her farm, and pointed out her fear of losing her farm, as it is her source of income. The meeting minutes and the attendance register are attached in Appendix H. The comments submitted by the farmers were received

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

6 GEOLOGY

6.1.1 Regional geology

Regionally the EPL7498 area falls in the Southern Kaoko Zone (SKZ) and a part of the northern Central Zone of the Damara belt (Miller, 2008). It lies between two NE trending crustal structures, the Khorixas Gasenairob Thrust (KGT) on the north and the Autseib Fault on the south. The EPL area occurs right on the junction of the Pan- African Kaoko and central Damara Belt (Passchier et. al, 2002). On a regional level, the zone is dominated by the Neoproterozoic Zerrissene Group turbidite system (Amis River Formation schists), Damaran granites, pegmatite and late Cretaceous units (Brandberg Complex, Karoo sedimentary units and dikes). The intrusion of the Damara is mostly on the western end of the northern Central Zone and form a boundary between the NZ and the SKZ further west. However, the aeromagnetic data demonstrates that the NZ is rather ending abruptly against the granite, taper gradually to the SW.

6.1.2 Local geology surrounding EPL 7498

Throughout the area, the geology within the EPL consists of metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Swakop Group of the Damara Super Group, that are intruded by syn-tectonic biotite granites and leucogranites (**Figure 6-1**). Post-Karoo, dolerite dykes intrude the metasedimentary rocks and are exposed on the eastern part of the EPL. Younger quaternary sediments are exposed on the central and north-western corner of the license. The metasedimentary rocks cover about 90% of the area and intrusive rocks account for the remaining area (**Figure 6-1**).

The Swakop group (sub-divided into a lower Ugab, a middle Usakos and an upper Navachab Subgroup), is only represented by the Usakos (Arandis Formation) and Navachab (Karibib and Kuiseb Formations) within the EPL. The Arandis Formation, consisting of mica-schist and calc-silicate rocks overlie the Chuos Formation and is subdivided into four members, the Karub, Spes Bona, Okawayo, and Oberwasser member. Only the Spes Bona (mica schist and calc-silicate), Okawayo (impure marble and calc-silicate), and Oberwasser (mica schist) members

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are exposed in the EPL area. The Karibib Formation (dominated by marbles) sits on top of the Arandis Formation and outcrops on the west and eastern part of EPL 7498. Three members of the Karibib Formation are exposed with the EPL area, i.e. the Harmonie (Impure marble, interbedded calc-silicate and mica schist), Otjongeama, (Impure marble, minor calc-silicate; local marble breccia, oolitic marble) and Arises River (Massive calcitic marble) members.

The Kuiseb Formation is the most exposed unit within the EPL and consists of both the lower schistose and the upper more quartzitic/ phyllitic unit. The upper Kuiseb Formation occurs the north-western part of the EPL whereas the lower Kuiseb Formation outcrops throughout the EPL. Collectively, the unit is mostly composed of quartz-biotite-muscovite schist or phyllite, with varying amounts of sillimanite, cordierite and andalusite. Thin quartzite layers show graded bedding near the base of the unit, while the tourmaline schist locally developed at the base consists of thin (1cm) graded sequences, and contains common scheelite, malachite, chalcocite, pyrite and chalcopyrite; it displays an abundance of sedimentary structures (i.e. load casts, rip-up clasts, flame structures, planar cross-bedding), and is thought to be of exhalative origin (Badenhorst, 1986).

The Damara meta-sediments are intruded by syn-tectonic Salem Suite granites and leucogranites, exposed largely on the central parts of the EPL area.

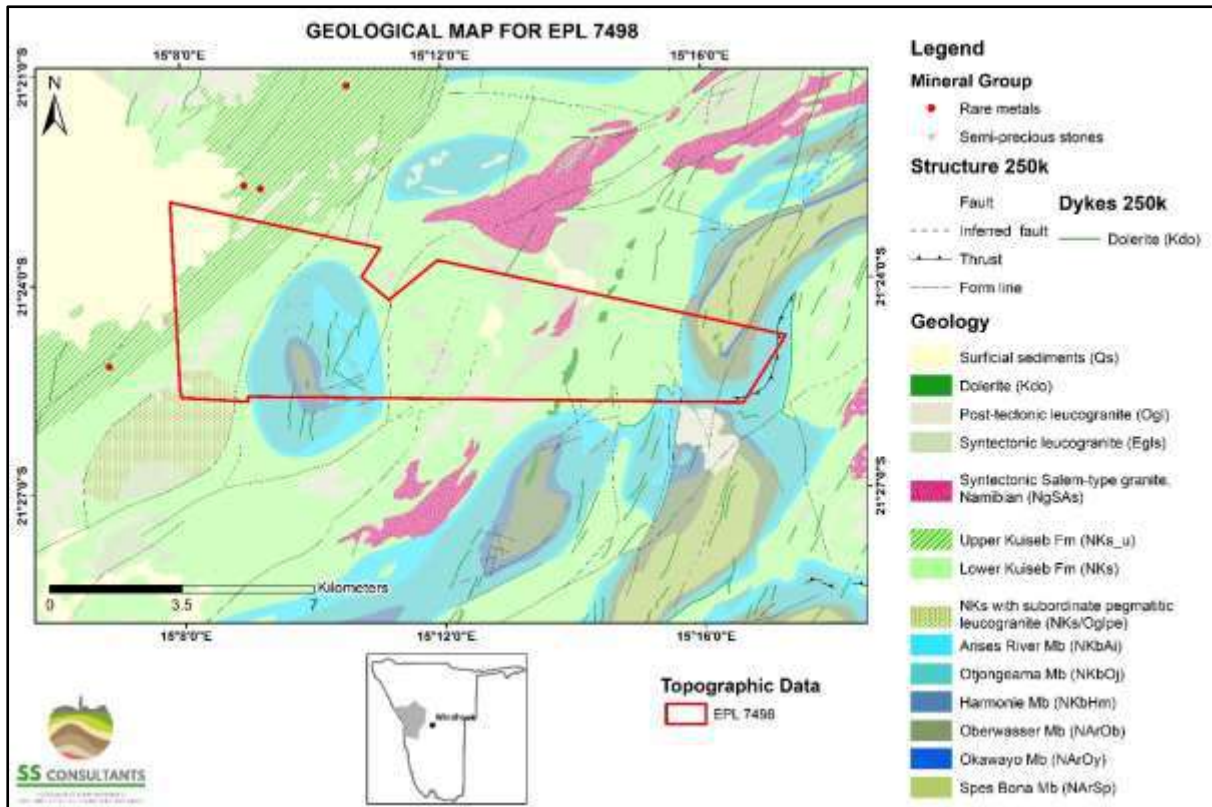


Figure 6-1: Map showing local geology, mineral occurrences, and structures underlying EPL 7498 (Data source: GSN).

6.1.3 Landscape and Topography

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



Figure 6-2: Images showing EPL 7498 Landscape and Topography. The images were taken during the site visit.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

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

7.1 Biophysical Environment

7.1.1 Climate

Located at an elevation of 801.17 meters above sea level, in Erongo Region. Owing to Namibia's aridity and low unpredictable rainfall patterns, the country is mostly focusing on stock farming rather than crop farming. The arid nature of the landscape means that very little of the area has agricultural potential. The settlement's yearly temperature is recorded with an average maximum of 31.21°C and a minimum of 14.57 °C which is -3.72% lower than Namibia's averages. Uis usually receives about 9.83 millimetres of precipitation and has 19.39

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rainy days (5.31% of the time) annually. The maximum wind recorded is 27.05 Kmh while the minimum is at 8.32 Kmh.

7.1.2 *Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater*

The area being very dry there are no observed surface water around the area except the ephemeral Omaruru River that passes through the settlement. In addition, there is no aquifer recorded around the area. The settlement gets its water from an aquifer located in the Omaruru River.

7.1.3 *Fauna and Flora*

Based on the research on the flora of the Brandberg, Namibia, the occurrence of granite in the area is very crucial for the existence of certain vegetation in the area (P. Craven1 & D.Craven, 2000). (Miller, 2008) has also noted that many of the perennial species are restricted to one or other geological formations for the rocks that are found in the area. Large areas of the Brandberg are covered by rock plates, which do not retain water. These plates play a crucial role when discussing vegetation in the area. This is because the run-off from these plates and the microclimate these effects, contributes to an increase or decrease in vegetation. Within the EPL 7498, a few trees were recorded during the site visit. These the *Adenolobus gariensis*, *cryptocarpus pyriformis*, *Ziziphus lotus*, *Aloe namibensis*, and the Camel thorn tree.



Figure 7-1: Image showing a Adenolobus gariensis tree



Figure 7-2: cryptocarpus pyriformis



Figure 7-3: Ziziphus lotus



Figure 7-4: Aloe namibensis

7.1.4 Archaeological and Heritage Resources

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

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of 2007. It is for the above reason that OTAH and ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants (**JV**) was appointed to provide an archaeological/heritage assessment for EPL 7498.

The main assignment of the archaeological survey and assessment was to identify and capture all sensitive archaeological sites within the limits of EPL 7498 that could be negatively affected by the exploration activities of the proposed project. The assessment also intended to establish heritage significance of possible resources and assess their vulnerability. It also aims to estimate the extent of the possible impacts and establish mitigation measures.

The AIA has, therefore, been conducted for EPL 7498 to fulfil the following objectives:

- To identify, capture and document cultural/ archaeological materials and sites within and around the project area.
- Assess the nature and magnitude of risks and impacts the exploration project will have on heritage resources.
- To suggest possible conservation strategies for the cultural heritage resources, present in the EPL area which can be destroyed in the course of the project activities.

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

7.1.5 Social Environment

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

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

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7.1.6 Social Demographics

The Okombahe Settlement is situated in the north-western part of the Dâures Constituency in the Erongo Region of Namibia. The Okombahe settlement is sparsely populated and the distances between the farms are vast. Okombahe is traditionally regarded as the capital of the ǀNûkhoen² (Damara) tribe. Poverty is pervasive in Okombahe and highest among farmers, especially those in crop farming (!Kharuchab, 2013, p.3). The Okombahe Settlement Area came into being because of the impact of merchant capital and colonial expansion on pastoral societies, made up of small, interrelated, kin-based clans (Rohde et al., 1997, pp. 34-36). This area was originally set aside for Damara rural communities by the colonial authorities and was largely neglected in the pre-independence period. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (2005, pp. 3-4), there are fiftythree (54) farms and two-hundred-and-five (205) communal farmers in the Okombahe Settlement Area. This number excludes those who have settled in the area through the customary land registration process, which commenced in 2012.

7.1.7 Economy

According to Phororo (2001, pp. 10-11), during the apartheid era, the communal areas were sealed off from the commercial economy and the only way of earning cash income was through subsistence farming. The commercial farmers received subsidies for settlement, wells, dams, and breeding stock and cash loans. All the communal farm holdings are very small, when compared with the areas farmed by 16 commercial farmers, thus indicating the deliberate strategy of the colonial legacy to keep communal farming at a subsistence level. The need for a cash income, which subsistence farming could not provide, forced an increasing number of men to flock to urban centres and commercial farms to seek employment. Economically, Uis is generally known for its mining and tourism activities, and majority of the settlement residents are mine workers. The area is also recognised due to the presence of various rare earth and industrial mineral. Wages and salaries are the main source of income in Erongo region and this is true for Uis. While other income sources include farming, and business it should be noted that most of the resident of Uis are mine workers. For the farmers in the vicinity of the EPL, farming is their main source of income. Aforementioned, Uis is at the foot of the brendberg which is a home to a world famous The

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White Lady rock printing that is believed to be over 20 000 years old and attracts a lot of tourism.

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

7.1.8 *Land Use*

Only 10 km² of the Erongo Region is cleared for cultivation (National Planning Commission, 2007, p. 67). Communal land makes up about one third of the Erongo region and small stock farming is the most important agricultural activity in the region. This is mostly practised on the communal land described above, where goats and sheep are run on the conservancy land (Eliphas !Owos-Oab, 2014). Therefore, Okombahe main land uses is communal farming.

Although there is mining and quite a number of exploration activities happening in the area, it must be known that the areas around Okombahe is mostly used for communal farming and the farmers depend on their vegetables and livestock for survival.

7.1.9 *Infrastructure*

Infrastructure, particularly the conditions of transport, market and communication facilities affects both farmers and extension work. Peterson (1997, p. 17) argues that the capacity to move people, inputs and to send and receive information influences extension activities and capacity. The Okombahe Settlement Area has no tarred roads and all roads linking communal farmers with the case organisation are gravel and need constant maintenance.

8 IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

8.1 Impact Assessment

This section aims to assess and identify the impacts of the project on the environment, that are likely to be permanent. This is done by listing and addressing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts. It is the assessment and the identification of these impacts that make it possible to draw up the possible mitigation measures to diminish the immensity of the

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impacts that would be expected from the numerous activities that comprise the proposed mineral exploration on EPL 7498.

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

Positive impacts:

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

Negative impacts:

- Disturbance to the grazing area
- Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss.
- Generation of Dust
- Water Resources Use
- Soil & Possible Water Resources Pollution
- Waste Generation
- Occupational Health & Safety risks

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- Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- Noise Pollution
- Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- Impacts on local Roads
- Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values
- Impacts associated with the closure and decommissioning of small-scale mining works

The identified and evaluated impacts were appraised qualitatively, in terms of their chances of occurrence, scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale). Certain biophysical and social features will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities. As presented in Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, and Table 10. The risk magnitude rate with numerical values has been used to facilitate a scientific approach. This approach determines the environmental impact significance. The methodology ensures consistency and that potential impacts are addressed in a rational manner, allowing a wide range of impacts to be compared.

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

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

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

The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

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8.1.1 Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. Table 6 shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 6: Extent or spatial impact rating

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

8.1.2 Duration

Duration is defined as the time frame over which the impact is anticipated to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. Table 7 shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 7: Duration impact rating

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

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8.1.3 Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the significance or magnitude to which the impact calibrates the functioning of an element of the environment. The significance of the adjustment can either be positive or negative. Noting this, the positivity or negativity of the adjustment significance was therefore also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. Table 8 shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 8: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

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

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8.1.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability indicates the chances of the impacts occurring. This determination is determined by the evaluation of the previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. See Table 9 for impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 9: Probability of occurrence impact rating

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

8.1.5 Significance

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

Once the above factors (Table 6, Table 7 Table 8 and Table 9) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the *scale of magnitude* formula:

Significance (SP) = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability

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

Table 10: Significance rating scale

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

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

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

8.2 Pre-operational Phase Impact Assessment

The beginning of phase two (2) of the exploration activities, which is the pre-operational phase, the impact assessment focuses on the impacts identified in the process of the

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preparation of the exploration activities' site. The potential impacts during this phase include biodiversity impacts.

8.2.1 Impact Assessment of Biodiversity Loss

The area has very sparse vegetation, but this does not despite the fact that a few areas of the site may need to be cleared in preparation for the proposed exploration activities. It is for this reason that the project will have, to a certain extent, an impact on the existing biodiversity in the area. Moreover, the construction of roads and tracks to access specific areas of the EPL may have an additional impact on the area's biodiversity. To ensure minimal damage to the environment, it is important that the removal of vegetation for site preparation is done with care. The anticipated impact on biodiversity at the project site is not expected to be of such high degree and/or significance that it will have irreversible effects on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia as a whole. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on biodiversity loss

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

8.2.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations to biodiversity loss

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

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

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8.2.1.2 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

Aforementioned, a few archaeological and heritage resources have been discovered in the area and included in the archaeological assessment. The preparation of the site for the proposed exploration activities may involve clearing certain areas on site. This may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources. The construction of roads to access certain areas on the EPL may also expand the impact on these resources. Should any of the archaeological and heritage be encountered during the exploration activities mitigation measures need to be executed to make sure that these resources are not endangered. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

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

8.2.1.3 Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

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

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

8.3 Operational Phase Impact Assessment

The potential impacts associated with the operational phase of the exploration activities have been identified and assessed in this subchapter. The main impacts identified are impacts on wildlife, soil and groundwater, waste, social, archaeological resources and health and safety. Temporary potential impacts identified include dust and noise impacts.

8.3.1 Impact Assessment of Wildlife

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

Table 13: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on wildlife

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

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8.3.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations to wildlife impacts

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

8.3.2 Impact Assessment of Soil, Surface, and Groundwater

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

Table 14: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil, surface and groundwater

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

8.3.2.1 Mitigations and recommendations to soil, surface and groundwater impacts

- Employees must be equipped with effective training on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be established to manage soil contamination.
- Training in spill management should be offered to the employees.

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- All contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons) which might potentially be carried in run-off should be contained on-site in the appropriate manner (e.g. temporary storage in designated containers, installation of oil-water separators etc.) and disposed of as hazardous waste, so that they do not contaminate soil or groundwater.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.

8.3.3 Impact Assessment of Erosion

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

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

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

8.3.3.1 Mitigations and recommendations to erosion

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

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- Avoid drainage lines when planning for access routes/tracks.

8.3.4 Impact Assessment of Waste

Unsuitable disposal of waste materials at the site may lead to pollution of the site and resultant environmental degradation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “low” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 16.

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

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

8.3.4.1 Mitigations and recommendations to waste

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

8.3.5 Impact Assessment of Health and Safety

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

Table 16: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on health and safety

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	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	M/L - 4	M - 3	L - 18

8.3.5.1 Mitigations and recommendations to Health and Safety

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

8.3.6 Impact Assessment of Dust

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

Table 17: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on dust generation

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

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8.3.6.1 Mitigations and recommendations to dust generation

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

8.3.7 Impact Assessment of Noise

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

Table 18: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on noise

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

8.3.7.1 Mitigations and recommendations to noise

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

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8.3.8 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

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

Table 19: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

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

8.3.8.1 Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

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

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8.3.9 Impact Assessment of Social Environment

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

Table 20: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on social environment

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

8.3.9.1 Mitigations and recommendations to the social environment

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

8.4 Decommissioning Phase

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

8.4.1 Impact on Groundwater

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

Table 21: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on groundwater

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

8.4.1.1 Mitigations and recommendations on groundwater impacts

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

8.4.2 Impact on Employment

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

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

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

8.4.2.1 Mitigations and recommendations on loss of employment

- The Proponent should inform the employees, of the possibility of ending the exploration activities, and the expected date well in advance.
- The Proponent should make it known to the employees of the possibilities for work in other related sectors if possible.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The assessment of the impacts of the planned activities on the environment, including impacts on biodiversity, air, water, vegetation and ecology has been done. This includes all impacts related to the pre-operational, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed project activities have been identified and assessed. Based on the identified and evaluated impacts, mitigation measures have been recommended to minimise or avoid the assessed impacts. The impacts can be summarised as follows:

- Impacts on biodiversity loss (during pre-operational phase_ end of phase 1 and beginning of phase 2 of exploration activities): There is the probability of loss of vegetation during the site preparation for the proposed activity. However, the impact can be adequately addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on wildlife during field operational phase (phase 2 and 3 of exploration activities): The site is located within an area that is home to wild animals. It thus may disturb their roaming patterns. The impact can be adequately addressed by the series of management plans given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on soil, surface, and groundwater (during operational and decommissioning phases): Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the excavated areas be rehabilitated groundwater may be polluted if contaminated soils are used. The impact can be adequately addressed by the management plans given under report and the management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts of erosion (during operational phase): Exploration activities may result in erosion from the removal of vegetation which could have an impact on water run-off and loss of topsoil. The impact can be efficiently addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on waste (during field operational phase): Unsuitable disposal of waste materials at the site may lead to pollution of the site and resultant environmental

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degradation. The impact can be efficiently addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.

- Impacts on health and safety (during filed operational phase): Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to people operating on the site. The impact can be adequately resolved by the mitigation measures given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on dust and noise (during field operational phase): Exploration activities may increase dust and noise generated around the site area. The impact can be adequately addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impacts on archaeological and heritage resources (during field pre-operational and field operational phase): The proposed exploration activities may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources. Should these be encountered during the exploration activities mitigation measures need to be in place to ensure that these resources are not harmed? The impact can be efficiently resolved by the mitigation measures given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.
- Impact on social environment (during filed operational and decommissioning phase): The proposed activity may provide employment opportunities for the local people. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the farmers and the proponent. Once the exploration activities are decommissioned, those employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The impact can be adequately addressed by the recommendations given in the report and management actions given in the EMP.

9.2 Recommendation

Based on the information provided in this report, SS can assure that the identified risks and impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities can be reduced to bearable levels and ensure nominal harm to the environment, should the measures recommended in the EMP be implemented and monitored effectively.

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

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- The proponent is to consult the local and traditional authorities and engage with them prior to the commencement of any exploration activities.
- The proponent is urged to compile a policy on how to cater for social and corporate responsibilities in the area of operation.
- Although an Archeologically Heritage Assessment has been conducted its urged that further to granting the ECC, it should be updated yearly.
- That once a target area has been identified all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

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APPENDIX A: CV ANNA MT NEKUTA



ANNA NEKUTA

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SUMMARY

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

SKILLS

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

EXPERIENCE

SS Consultant Senior Geologist

05/2020-Present

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

**B2Gold Exploration Namibia |
Exploration Geologist**

06/2013 - 02/2018

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

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

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

University of Namibia Windhoek | Namibia Bachelor of Science in Geology

04/2013

ACTIVITIES AND HONOURS

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

REFERENCES

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Developing Officer: Alumni and Networking University of Namibia

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APPENDIX B: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT FOR:

**THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL MINERAL, PRECIOUS, BASE AND RARE
EARTH ELEMENTS MINERAL GROUPS EXPLORATION ON EPL
NO.7498**

OKOMBAHE, ERONGO REGION – NAMIBIA

COMPILED BY




SS CONSULTANTS

 info@ssconsultants.com

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT EPL 7498

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Author:	Anna Nekuta
Qualifications and Role	BSc Honours (Geology), M.Sc. (International Energy Studies and The Environment) Environmental Assessment Practitioner SS Consultant CC
Email address:	admin@ssconsultants.co
Signature:	

Proponent:

Joyce Mwiambango Musweu
P O Box 2775, Ondangwa, Namibia
Namibia

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Project Background

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) presented in this section demonstrates how the Proponent intends to manage all the exploration, possible mining and processing operations within the EPL area that will significantly impact on the receiving environment, or that may potentially be of high risk in the long-term. By implementing this management plan, the Proponent will minimize the likely negative effects and maximize the positive effects of its operations in the EPL area. In line with the company's Environmental Policy and the implementation of the EMP, the proponent commits to responsible and sound environmental management of all its exploration, test mining and processing activities within the EPL area.

Joyce Mwiya Musweu (referred to as the proponent) has been granted a license by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to conduct mineral exploration activities encompassing industrial minerals, precious metals, base metals, and rare metals. This authorization is in alignment with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007 and its associated 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. Prior to initiating any exploration endeavors within the designated area, the proponent is obligated to secure an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) as stipulated by the EMA and its EIA Regulations.

The geographical location of the Exploration Prospecting License (EPL) is situated in the northwestern region of Namibia. Specifically, it is positioned approximately 40 kilometers southeast of the Uis settlement and 20 kilometers southwest of Okombaye village, both situated within the Daures District of the Erongo Region. The spatial coverage of the EPL encompasses a vast expanse of land, totaling 5346.3145 hectares. Refer to Figure 1 on the map for a visual representation of the EPL's exact location.

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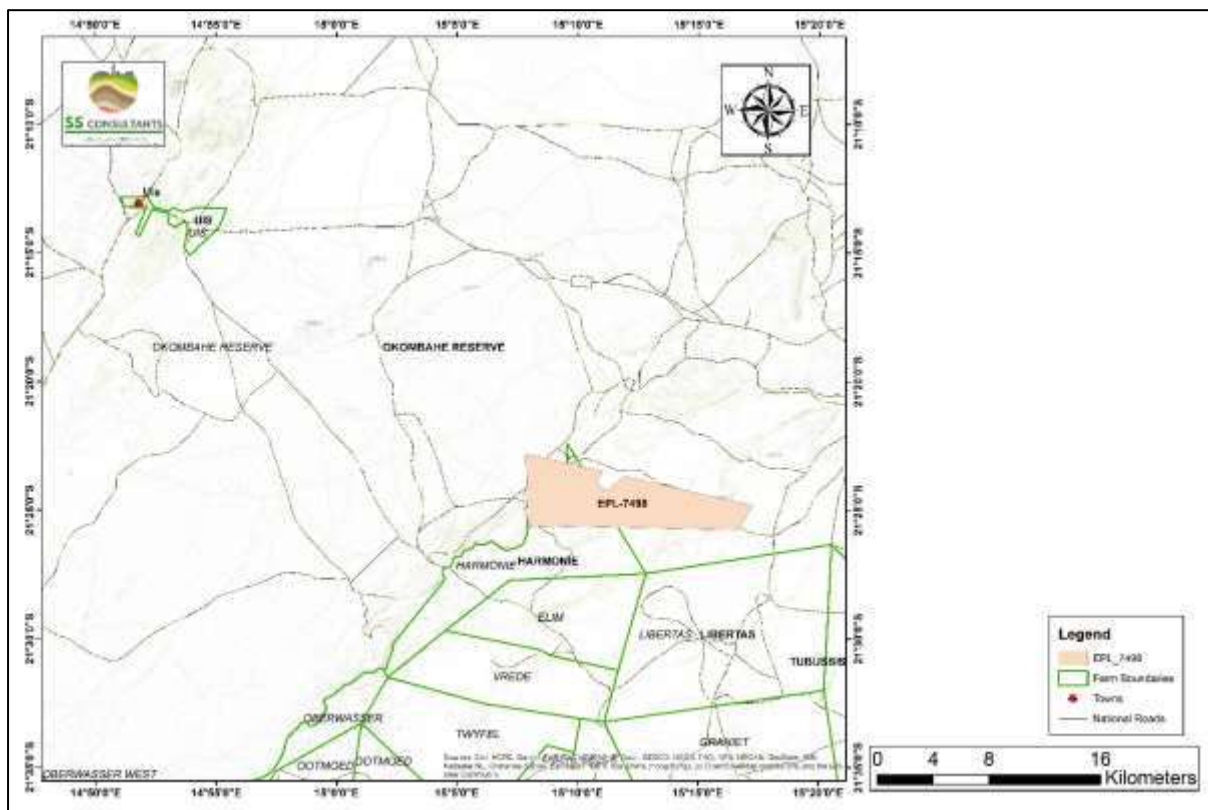


Figure 1: Locality Map for EPL 7498.

1.2. Purpose of the EMP

The primary objective of the Environmental Management plan is to outline the necessary steps for implementing the mitigation hierarchy, ensuring that all exploration activities are conducted with consideration for environmental protection and compliance with environmental regulations. As previously discussed, in accordance with regulation 8 of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012), an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) must be acquired before commencing exploration activities. This certificate is granted based on an approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Consequently, it is obligatory for a preliminary version of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be included alongside the scoping Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

An 'Environmental Management Plan' is defined as "...a plan that outlines strategies for

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mitigating, controlling, and monitoring activities with potential significant effects on the environment."

Aligned with the risks and impacts identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the EMP establishes a link between these effects and the specific environmental management measures to be implemented on-site during project execution and over the project's lifespan. Additionally, the EMP is a legally binding document, and any individual who violates its provisions may be subject to imprisonment and/or fines.

Considering the complexities associated with assessing and identifying potential environmental risks and impacts during the EIA process, it is imperative for the proponent to adopt a dynamic EMP. This dynamic plan ensures that the implementation of mitigation measures remains adaptable to any changes that may arise and is informed by ongoing monitoring throughout the project's lifecycle.

Therefore, the objective of this document is to provide continuous guidance on executing the environmental management plan throughout all phases of the proposed project's lifespan: pre-operation (planning and design), operation, and decommissioning.

The overall objectives of the EMP:

- To stipulate measures that will reduce the adverse impacts of the proposed project on the environment.
- To ensure that regulatory authority conditions and guidelines are complied.
- To initiate actions that boost the value of environmental components where possible.
- To formulate measures that are in line with the protection of the environmental resources (biodiversity, ecosystem, natural resources and social aspects) as well intensify the value of environmental components where possible.

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- Responding to unforeseen events and providing feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.

1.3. Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Joyce Mwiyaambo Musweu, who is the proponent, has engaged the services of SS Consultants, an independent environmental consulting firm. Their role is to undertake the necessary Environmental Assessment (EA) and create an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the planned development. The EMP, along with the scoping EA report, will be submitted as supporting documentation for the application seeking an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This application will be directed to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), which operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT).

The EMP report is intended to provide guidance to both Contractors and the Proponent throughout the proposed exploration activities. Its purpose is to ensure that potential environmental impacts are either minimized or completely mitigated. This approach is aimed at preventing adverse effects on the environment wherever feasible.

1.4. Legal Requirements

Section 8 (j) of the EIA Regulations has listed the requirements which must be met by the EMP for it to be considered. Henceforth, it is of importance that the EMP addresses the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity throughout the project life cycle. In addition, the EMP must involve a system for assessment of sound monitoring and management arrangements after implementation. It is a proponent's responsibility to ensure that the proposed activity and the EIA process comply with the principles of EMA and must ensure that any contractors appointed by them also conform to such principles.

1.5. Assumptions and Limitations

This EMP has been designed with the awareness of the following assumptions and limitations:

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- This EMP has been drafted based on the scoping-level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) done for the proposed development of EPL 7498 inclusive of a Archaeological And Cultural Impact Assessment Report.
- The mitigation measures recommended in this EMP document are based on the risks/impacts in the scoping report which were identified based on the provided project description and site investigation. It must be noted that the EMP is a living document and can be adjusted throughout the project development and amended if the scope of the project changes. This gives room for any change on the scope of the project; in cases of reassessing the impacts, the mitigation measures will be formulated correspondingly.

1.6. Report Structure

The EMP highlights the mitigation and management implementations that must be employed and monitored for the proposed exploration activities on EPL 7498. The EMP addresses the following phases:

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

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all management actions are effectively carried out and monitored through all the project’s phases. The delegated responsibility for the effective implementation of this EMP will be delegated to the following key individuals, which may be fulfilled by the same person:

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2.1. The Operating Company

The company is ultimately responsible for all stages of the project and the impacts resulting from those activities. The responsible persons will be the company's Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and Managing Director to ensure that:

- The EMP and its environmental specifications are included in contractual documents and it is required that contractors, and subcontractors, consultants etc. do meet the EMP requirements;
- The company and all its subcontractors, consultants etc. comply with all Namibian legislation and policies and any relevant International Conventions;
- Compliance with the environmental specifications are enforced on a day-to-day basis;
- Environmental audits are conducted periodically by a suitably qualified ECO to confirm that the environmental requirements are properly understood and effectively implemented;
- Sufficient budget is provided to implement those measures that have cost implications.
- The site manager must commission tree surveys well in advance of planned road construction or drill pad preparation so that the necessary site visits by forestry personnel and forestry permits are acquired; and,
- Open an effective communication between all parties concerning environmental management on the project.

2.2. Site managers

Day-to-day responsibility for environmental management will be assigned to the ECO and Manager Field Operations site manager for the duration of all operational activities to:

- Be familiar with the contents of the EMP and applicable sections of the EIA and the measures recommended therein;

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- Monitor compliance with the environmental specifications on a daily basis and enforce the environmental compliance on site by communicating the ECO's directions to all personnel involved.
- In the event of any infringements leading to environmental damage, personnel need to consult with the ECO and seek advice on any remedial measures to limit or rectify the damage;
- Maintain a record (photographic and written) of "before-and-after" conditions on site;
- Facilitate communication between all role players in the interests of effective environmental management

2.3. Proponent's Representative

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

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

Responsibility	Project Phase
Managing the actions evolve around the implementation and monitoring of this EMP and updating and maintaining it when necessary	Throughout the lifetime of the project
Ensure environmental policies are well communicated to all personnel and that employees understand the guidelines of the EMP	Throughout the lifetime of the project
Management and monitoring of individuals and/or	Throughout the lifetime of the

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equipment on-site in terms of compliance with this EMP	project
Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions	Throughout the lifetime of the project

2.4. Environmental Control Officer

The Proponent shall assign responsibility for overseeing the on-site implementation of the entire EMP, from the planning and design phase to the operation and decommissioning phase, to a designated person, named herein as Environmental Control Officer (ECO). Like for PR, this can be assigned to one person throughout the project lifetime or to different people for each project phase. The ECOs will have the following responsibilities:

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

2.5. Environmental Management System Framework

The proponent and its contractors will create and implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) in order to apply Environmental Management Practices. The structure for compiling a project EMS is established in this section. All environmental management paperwork will be kept in a paper and/or electronic system by the applicable exploration EMP.

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These may include, but are not limited to:

- Standard operating procedures for the implementation of the environmental action plan and management program.
- Procedures for dealing with incidents and emergencies.
- Procedures for auditing, monitoring, and reporting,
- As well as EMP compliance method statements for ad hoc actions not explicitly covered in the EMP action plans.

2.6. Register of Roles and Responsibilities

Relevant roles and duties will be identified during project planning and risk assessments. All environmental commitment duties and obligations must be documented in a register. The register must include pertinent contact information and be updated as needed.

Identify key personnel responsible for implementing and monitoring the EMP.

2.7. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Notification of the proposed activities were advertised in the two widely common newspaper to consult the public as presented in Appendix E, to identify and contact as many potential I&APs as possible. The description of the project was presented, and opportunity was given for the I&APs to give their comments and issues.

2.8. Communication between Parties

Emphasis will be put towards open communication between all parties, in order to reach a proactive approach towards potential environmental issues deriving from the project. This approach should guarantee that environmental impacts are anticipated and prevented/minimised. Rather than adopting a negative “policing” approach after negative impacts have already occurred. The importance of a proactive approach cannot be overemphasised, particularly in relation to preventing unnecessary tracks, and damage to vegetation (i.e. protected and endemic species) as these impacts cannot

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easily be remedied.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1. Compliance with the Environmental Specifications

The activities will be conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The contractor and all personnel on-site will comply with the environmental specifications contained in this section.

3.2. Training and Awareness

All site personnel and site contractors will receive the training to equip them with the necessary knowledge to comply with the environmental specifications. The MFO will ensure that an appropriate level of training is provided at all levels of site personnel.

3.3. Stakeholder Relations

All site personnel will maintain good relations with the landowners and members of the public. Any complaints received by the ECO will be addressed.

3.4. Permits

All relevant permits shall be obtained from relevant authorities. The removal or relocation of rare and endangered plants will be conserved, and should it be removed or relocated it shall be done with the required permits from the Directorate of Forestry.

3.5. Road Safety

The access roads can be dangerous at times due to dust from passing vehicles, poor camber, patches of loose sand, careless drivers and other external factors. All drivers must be aware of these hazards and take precautions to avoid them. Such precautions will include, but not be limited to:

- Complying with speed limits;
- Reducing speed considerably when visibility is poor

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- Being wary of other vehicles
- Travelling with lights on even in daylight;
- Slowing down for animals and birds on the road; and,
- Being cautious of other road users– taking into account reduced visibility due to dust.

3.6. Access Tracks

No new tracks will be made unless there are no pre-existing tracks, any new tracks or extensions should be established with the permission of the Municipality and other landowners.

The selected access and site roads will be clearly marked. A single road only will be used to and from each destination. Turning points for vehicles will also be pre-selected and marked. Care will be taken to avoid damage to plants.

Any elevated sites, or sites away from existing tracks, will be accessed on foot rather than by a vehicle.

3.7. Conservation of Biodiversity

Damage to protected species will be avoided at all costs.

3.8. Wildlife Poaching

No animal or bird is to be captured, killed or harmed in any way. Anyone caught violating this law will face suspension from the project and could be liable for prosecution. In a likewise manner, domestic livestock on farms may also not be harmed.

3.9. Health and Safety

All company personnel will receive a detailed induction upon joining the project and on a regular basis and be provided with the necessary PPE attire to prevent potential injuries and excessive inhalation of dust or harmful gases. Eating, drinking, and smoking while working with any materials that may contain radioactive or hazardous substances is forbidden. Good personal hygiene is encouraged (e.g., washing hands before eating) to

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prevent ingestion of potentially hazardous or radioactive materials. Marking disturbance areas and buffer zones to avoid unnecessary impacts. Installing sediment controls around boreholes and access roads and implementing a spill response plan and providing spill kits at all work sites

3.10. Compliance Monitoring

During exploration activities, the company ECO will conduct site compliance inspections at least once a month. After each inspection the ECO will compile an EMP compliance report for regular submission to the MFO and biannually to the MEFT or as required.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTIONS

The main reason for this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to achieve compliance with the environmental protection and mitigation requirements of the impacts identified during the environmental assessment. This is required to avoid or minimize negative impacts and enhance positive impacts associated with the operations.

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

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

4.1. Key Potential environmental impacts to be managed

From the EA, the following main potential impacts per project phase has been identified and are summarised in the tables 3.2 to 3.4 as well as in the Scoping Report.

Table 4-1: Summary of key potential environmental impacts per project phase

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

Primarily, the EMP's management actions aims to avoid the potential impacts where possible. With the impacts that cannot be avoided, there will be measures in place to ensure the risks/impacts are minimised are carried out.

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

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

The proponent or/and the appointed personnel must evaluate these actions in detail and acknowledge their commitment to the specific management actions detailed in the table of the next subchapters.

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4.2. Phase 1: Planning and Design Management Actions

The management requirements detailed in **Table 4-2** must be executed prior to any exploration activities outset on site while necessary preliminary legislative and administrative arrangements are made in preparation for the proposed exploration activities.

Table 4-2: Planning and design management actions

Aspect	Management Requirement	Responsible PERSON/S	TARGET DATE
Labour Recruitment	<p>Provisions initiated to reduce the use of local labour should be inclusive within tenders concerning the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation to allow equal treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers, and to establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship, and promote compliance with national employment and labour laws. • Provision that all labour primarily focuses on local communities and should be included within tenders concerning the exploration operations. • Specific employment procedures ensuring local businesses have 	Joyce Mwiya Musweu (the Proponent)	Ongoing



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	<p>firsthand preference during tender adjudication should be included within tenders that have to do with the exploration operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions promoting gender equality pertaining to recruitment should be included within tenders concerning the exploration operations. 		
<p>Occupational Health and Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and submitting the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. • Adhere to all the Namibian Health and Safety Regulations under the Labour Act and Exploration and Mining Safety Regulations. • Facilitating training on Occupational health and Safety Training for all the employees. • There should be always a qualified first aid. • Consistent and correctly usage of all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

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<p>EMP Implementation and Monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the EMP to be executed during all exploration project phases. • Adhering effectively to all relevant legislation and this EMP. • Facilitating regular meetings as a reminder of all the EMP details and doing site inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/ Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing
<p>Consultation with affected communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining ongoing informed consultation and participation with the affected communities (community, local and traditional authorities) prior to any exploration activities commencement and throughout the activities to provide them with the following information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detailed work plan about the exploration activities. ○ Discussion of access agreements. ○ Discussion of compensation (as necessary). ○ Discussion of any other concerns or information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyce Mwiyaambo Musweu / PR/ ECO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing



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	<p>requirements that the farmers may have.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementing the grievance mechanism with the affected communities to ensure that all the concerns and grievances related to the project are received and resolved. ○ Resolve the affected communities’ issues and concern promptly and transparently and in a culturally fitting way. ○ An allegiance by the exploration company for the rehabilitation of the site when exploration activities are decommissioned. 		
<p>Archaeology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A qualified archaeological must be employed to conduct a detailed archaeological survey and monitoring once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically assisted exploration. Should a heritage or archaeological site be uncovered, an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure should be applied as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyce Mwiyambango Musweu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During phase two and phase three

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	outlined in Appendix K of the Scoping Report.		
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4.3. Phase 2: Operational Phase Management Actions

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

Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Operation phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Potential Impact	Management Actions	Responsible Person(s)	Target Date
Waste Management	Visual impact and soil contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration site must all times be kept clean. • All domestic and general waste accumulated daily should be cleaned and contained appropriately. • No waste may be buried or burned. • Waste containers (bins) should be emptied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing



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		<p>regularly and removed from site to the nearest municipal waste disposal site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All recyclable waste needs to be taken to the nearest recycling depot. • Several, separate waste containers (bins) for hazardous and domestic / general waste must be provided on site. • Contractors should be equipped with training on how dispose different wastes in a responsible manner and not to litter. • All the wastes must be removed from site after the completion of the project. 		
Hazardous Waste	Soil and groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All heavy operation vehicles and equipment on site must be supplied with a drip tray to prevent hazardous spills on the ground. • All heavy operation vehicles must be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase two and Phase three of the project

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		<p>maintained daily to avoid oil leakages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and washing of operation vehicles must happen only at a designated, demarcated workshop. 		
Groundwater	Groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict usage of the toilets instead of the veld must be employed. • If grey water can be collected from ablution facilities at the contractors' camp it should be recycled and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Used for dust suppression; ○ Used to water vegetable gardens or to support a small nursery in local communities (as and when agreed upon by such communities); and/or ○ Used to clean equipment. • All run off materials such as hydrocarbons, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the Employees and Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

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		<p>wastewater and other potential contaminants should be contained on site appropriately and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards, so that they do not reach to ground or surface water systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wastewater (excluding sewage) should be drained into lined / impermeable catch pits, big enough for daily / weekly usage without overflowing. Water from these catch pits should be removed from site to the nearest wastewater treatment facility by an approved wastewater removal company.• Facilitation of Employees training on the groundwater impact awareness must be done.		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be an established and maintained emergency preparedness and response system that facilitates space for responding to any accidental and emergency situations to prevent and mitigate any harm to people and the environment. This can account for major / minor spills and firefighting at the exploration site during exploration activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water). 		
Soil	Soil contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to control soil contamination. • An impermeable liner should be placed on site to prevent contamination from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing



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		<p>reaching to surrounding soils and groundwater systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be placed in appropriate containers on site and be disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards to ensure that they do not contaminate soils in the area.• Soil contamination should be monitored on site daily by PR and monthly by ECO.• PR(s) and/or CEO(s) should make sure that there is enough number of drip trays available on-site to be used in event of leakage from construction trucks or vehicles.		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated soils onsite that may have resulted from leakage/spillage from construction vehicles or equipment should be removed to a depth dependent on the size of the spill, and disposed at a designated landfill. The removed soil must be replaced with clean soil. 		
Biodiversity	Loss of Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations and mitigation measures as provided by the vegetation study with regards to the protection of biodiversity in the area should be applied and monitored during exploration activities. Trees with a trunk size of 150 mm and bigger should be surveyed, marked with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing



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		<p>paint (readily visible) and protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that are out of the footprint should be left to preserve biodiversity in the area. • If cleared, (provided a licence to clear is obtained) the numbers of protected, endemic and near endemic species removed should be documented. • Trees and plants protected under the Forest Act No 12 of 2001 must not be removed without a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry. 		
Terrestrial environment	Noise and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dust generated during the exploration activities should be reduced using water. • If attainable, wastewater should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

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		<p>treated to an acceptable water quality level, so that it can be used for dust suppression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Noise levels during exploration activities should be kept within the allowable standards for urban areas.• Noise levels should adhere to the SANS restrictions on noise.• The working hours should be restricted to daytime due to the use of heavy equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles.• Noisy equipment should be off when not used to avoid noise pollution on site and its surroundings.• Workers should wear ear plugs when		
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		<p>performing noisy tasks and should be rotated regularly to avoid exposing them to excessive noise for a long period of time in a day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce noise exposure. Workers should ensure that they always wear the PPE on work sites. 		
Health and Safety	Health and safety impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor(s) should ensure that all personnel are equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE), such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, safety glasses and hard hats always. Workers should ensure that they always 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing

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		<p>wear their PPE at work, in an appropriate way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No alcohol consumption is allowed during working hours. • No workers should be allowed on site if under the influence of drugs and alcohol. • An appropriate location should be indicated on the site for the parking of operation vehicles and must be demarcated to be visible to everyone. • Public access to the exploration site should be prohibit. 		
Exploration labourers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Proponent should ensure that locals got the priority for employment of any type of a job on the project. • Portable toilets (i.e., easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyce Mwiambango Musweu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

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		<p>transportable) should be available on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separate bathrooms or toilets should be available for men and women and should clearly be labeled as such.• Sewage waste needs to be removed on a regular basis to the nearest approved sewage disposal site.• Workers responsible for cleaning the toilets should be provided with latex gloves, rubber boots, overalls, masks and all the necessary PPE for cleaning.• No workers may live on site for the whole period of the exploration period. Only a security guard will be allowed to sleep on-site (if there will be any).• The proponent or contractor should		
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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT EPL 7498

		<p>draft a Communication Plan, which should outline as a minimum the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How stakeholders, who require ongoing communication for the duration of the exploration period, will be identified and recorded and who will manage and update these records.○ How these stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project lifetime.○ Provision should be made for a grievance mechanism – outlining how to discover		
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		<p>and assess the issues raised and determine how to address them, inclusive of further steps of arbitration if feedback is deemed unsatisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There should be continues engagement with the stakeholders and affected communities to ensure they are aware of the relevant communication channels and that they are part of the project decision making where needed. 		
Water	Groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No wastewater / effluent should be allowed to leave the site premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

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		<p>without proper control in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The disposals should be done in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards.• Daily maintenance of exploration equipment and vehicles should be done to detect early spills or leakages.• An emergency responsive plan should be available for major / minor spills at the exploration site during operation (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) to prepare the workers on how to respond to any emergency.• Groundwater impact awareness should be raised among the employees involved in this phase.		
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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT EPL 7498

<p>Wildlife and Stock animals</p>	<p>Disturbance of wildlife and stock theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working hours should be committed to during the day so that the wildlife can roam freely at night. • The contractor is to compile a Non-Theft Policy to which all workers are to comply with. • All exploration workers are to cohere to the Non- Theft Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyce Mwiyaambo Musweu/ PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the project commencement (in the employment contract). • Ongoing
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4.4. Phase 4: Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Management Actions

The table below presents the management action for decommissioning phase.

Table 4-4: Decommissioning phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Impact	Management Actions	Responsible Person/s	Target date
Employment	Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proponent should tell the employees beforehand, of any intentions to end the project activities, and the expected date of such. The Proponent should motivate and raise awareness of the possibilities for work in other industrial sectors. Conduct a skills training programme during the operations phase to equip workers with more knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joyce Mwiyaambango Musweu (proponent)/PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 months before the project closure Ongoing

		and experience.		
Rehabilitation	Groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial prospecting phase, only limited surface rock and soil sampling will take place and it is unlikely that any damage be left by this activity. • All waste, inoperative samples, and any other remains from the site must be removed. • All sample bags, plastic waste, survey pegs, materials used for sump creation etc. from site at completion of sampling schedule must be detached. • Site should be rehabilitated as close as possible to its original condition. • Re-contour and rip the drill site before the site is finally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the entire phase 2 and Phase 3.

		<p>decommissioned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fill holes, rip up, rake track, and spread stockpiled topsoil back over the entire new tracks made, to allow re-vegetation.• Make sure that the ECO did a site inspection prior to and after rehabilitation to check rehabilitation efforts of each drill site.		
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Site closure and rehabilitation

Rehabilitation involves the procedure of repairing the environmental harm caused by exploration operations. The primary objective of rehabilitation is to return a disturbed environment to a condition similar to its state prior to exploration activities. This effort also encompasses addressing the impact on access roads, tracks created by vehicles in the vicinity, removal of vegetation, abandoned drill holes from exploration, and the restoration of regions affected by the accumulation of sampled materials and rock deposits. Through rehabilitation, a secure, steady, and environmentally benign landscape is established after prospecting, promoting interconnected, self-supporting, and beneficial possibilities, ultimately leaving behind a lasting and favorable legacy.

Site closure and rehabilitation activities

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

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

The rehabilitation actions intended to be undertaken during the recommissioning of the

proposed exploration activities are described below.

Remediation of Contaminated Areas

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

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

Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

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

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) presented in this report outlines the proactive measures that will be implemented to effectively mitigate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed exploration operations within EPL7498. The EMP details a comprehensive management strategy to address environmental concerns and ensure responsible and sustainable practices throughout the project's lifecycle.

By adhering to the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the provisions set forth by the project proponent, the approach and methodology for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be rigorous and thorough. The EIA will assess the potential environmental consequences of the proposed activities, taking into account factors such as air quality, water

resources, biodiversity, and cultural heritage resources.

The implementation of the EMP is essential to minimize negative effects on the environment while maximizing positive outcomes. It will focus on employing best practices, innovative technologies, and environmental safeguards to protect the natural surroundings and the well-being of local communities.

By following the EMP guidelines, the project aims to enhance the overall ecosystem services and value of the EPL7498 and its vicinity. This means conserving and protecting biodiversity, water resources, and cultural heritage, while simultaneously contributing to sustainable economic development. Therefore, this environmental Management Plan embodies the project proponent's commitment to responsible and environmentally conscious practices. Through the implementation of the EMP and the rigorous EIA process, the project aims to strike a balance between exploration and environmental conservation, ensuring a harmonious coexistence between human activities and the natural environment.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site guiding living document during all phases of the proposed project. Additionally, auditing should take place to ensure compliance with the EMP of the proposed project. Parties responsible for implementation of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. Overall, the severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions) will have low probability of occurrence, localized extent, and low magnitude and temporally duration. This report should be considered as a framework for actively implementing mitigation measures and applicable legal tools to ensure both compliance and sustainability. For this reason, it is important that the proponent provide satisfactory support for human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration activities.

Given the recommendation of the EMP, SS consultants is confident that the proposed exploration activities, the proponent may be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Recommendations

For the purpose of this EMP to fulfilled, the following implementation of monitoring measures should be put in place:

- Monitor compliance and executed of guidelines set in the EMP.
- Non-compliance shall be recorded and discussed at weekly site meetings, were timeous remedial actions should be undertaken.
- In instances were dust and noise complaints be received, mitigation measures should be implemented such as water spraying, and continued communication should be held with the aggrieved parties until the noise and dust matters are clarified.

Provided that the recommendation given in this EMP is effectively executed, managed, and monitored, Consultants is confident that the proposed exploration activities, as described in the EA report be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate. The decision must also be based on a fact that all the legal requirements pertaining to this development are complied with.

6. REFERENCES

'ACACIA', 2002. Atlas of Namibia Project. Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Ashmole, I., & Motloun, M. (2008). Mineral: the latest trends in exploration and production technology. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Surface Mining* (Vol. 5, No. 8). Craven, D., & Craven, P. (2000). The Flora of the Brandberg, National Herbarium of Namibia, National Botanical Research Institute.

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

APPENDIX C: LIST OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7498

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

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANISATION	POSTAL ADRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL
1. Gerson Gurirab			+264 817732335	ghragerson@gmail.com
2. Adelma Uises (Secretary)	Daures Daman Traditional Authority		+264813702167	dauredaman@gmail.com
3. Gotty Gaoseb				ggaoseb@gmail.com
4. Eric Xaweb (Manager)	Tsiseb Conservancy		+264813479255	tsisebconservancy@gmail.com
5. Solly Brown				Sollybrown476@gmail.com
6. Upon (vice Chairperson)	Conservancy		+264813396692	uisesviola@gmail.com
7. Jeseja Goseb	Tsiseb Conservancy		+264813348186	
8. Mr. Uiseb			+264813402077/081458232 2	
9. Pastor	0816393173			
10. Walter Erwin Garoed	Walter Mining and Engineering Supplies CC		+264814128352	Oryxminingeng@gmail.com

APPENDIX D: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIALS MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 7498 LOCATED IN UIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

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

Hence, BID aims to provide:

- An overview of proposed exploration activities on EPL 7498 for industrial minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral groups respectively.
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the EIA process

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

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

Attention: Ms. Anna Nekuta
Address: Unit 24, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +264814304609

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the consultant), is an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Joyce Mwiymbango Musweu** (here after referred to as Proponent) to undertake an environmental scoping assessment process and obtain environmental clearance certificate on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 7498.

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

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

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

1. Project Description

The license was issued to **Joyce Mwiyaambo Musweu** by the Ministry of Mines and Energy MME to explore for various mineral groups as described in the previous sections. The license was granted on **16/10/2019** and will expire on **15/10/2022**. The license tenure may be extended for further two years by renewal of the rights if the Minister of MME is satisfied with the previous demonstrable progress shown as per Section 72. The project area is made up of one EPL license which may be converted to Mining License (s) if an economically viable deposit is discovered and the licensing requirements of the latter are met. The proposed activities of exploration will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil sampling. whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The license falls within a well serviced area with infrastructure, such as water line, national roads, railways, telephones, petrol stations (Usakos, Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay) and 3-phase electricity from NamPower. Therefore the applicant will use the existing water and electrical infrastructure in the area.

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

2. Project Location

EPL 7498 is situated south of Uis town in **Erongo Region** and it covers a total surface area of **5346.3145 hectares** Figure 1. The main land use of the area within and outside the EPL is predominated by state land and other forms of human settlements.

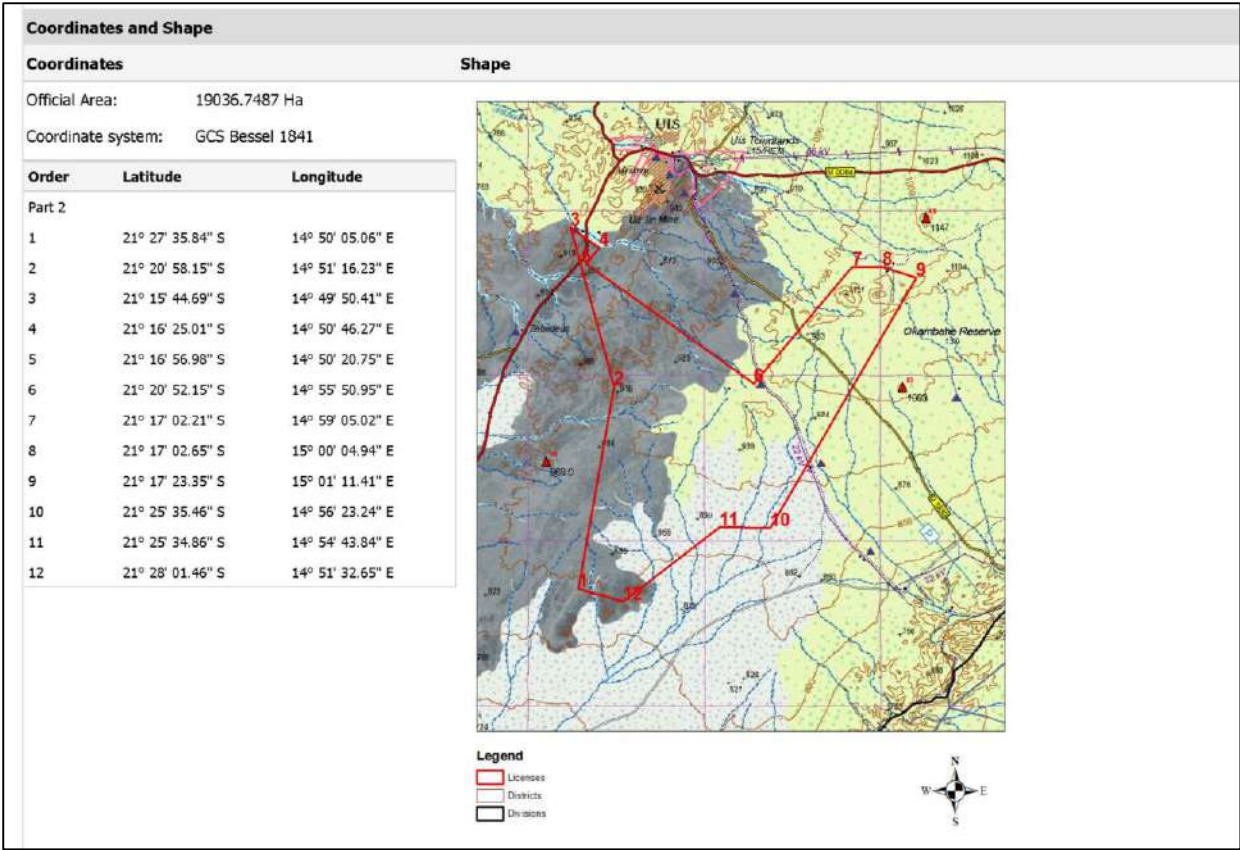


Figure 1: Map depicting the coverage of EPL 7498 and corner coordinates of the license area

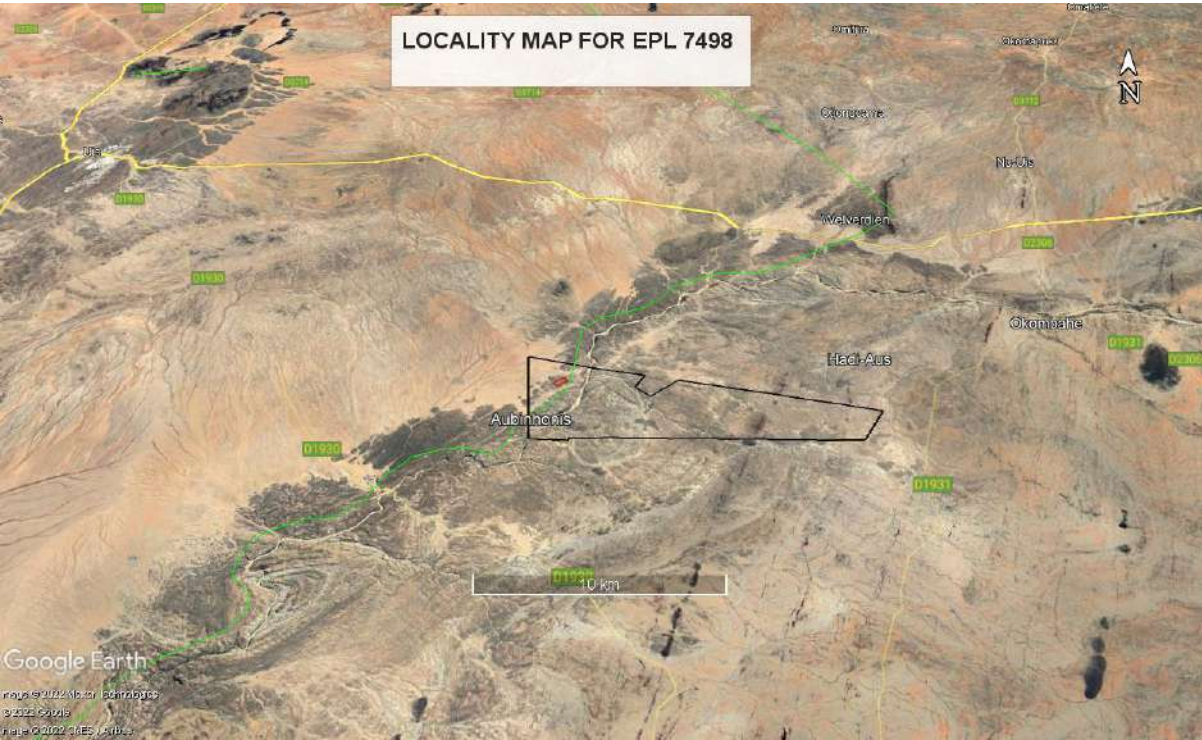
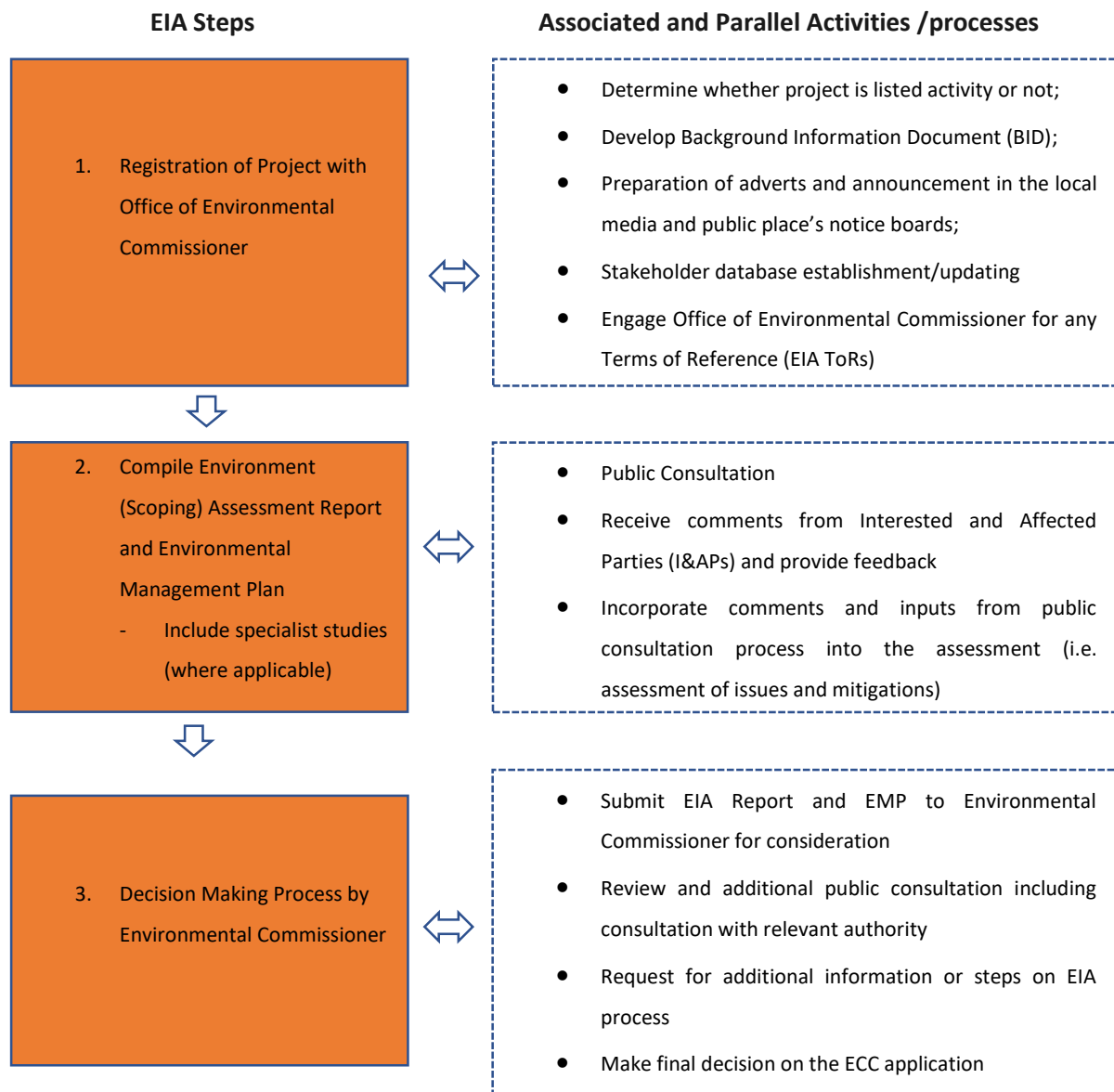


Figure 2: Google image showing the locality for EP 7498.

3. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outlined in the 2012 EIA regulations of the EMA. The process followed is summarized below.



4. Potential Impacts

Below are the potential impacts have been identified from the proposed exploration activities on the license area:

- Temporary job creation** this is the hiring of workers non-skilled to skilled workers from the area to be involved during the clearing of the fauna and flora in order to access target sites, and to also assist during pitting and trenching as well as drilling and associated exploration works.

- **Impact on vegetation and fauna:** some vegetation may need to be removed to create access roads, pitting and trenching, geophysical lines as well as drilling sites. This may also lead to habitat destruction for some fauna.
- **Traffic safety:** very slow drilling rigs and associated vehicles may compromise traffic safety in the area.
- **Environmental degradation** through different types of waste generated on the site.
- **Soils and water contamination** from chemicals and other substances used in drilling fluids.
- **Noise and dust** generated by pitting and trenching as well as drilling vehicles and activities.
- **Health and safety risks** which may result to workers operating on site.
- **Archaeological and Heritage Impacts** if these sites are located close to the planned exploration area.

5. Public consultation

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

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

Notices for public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspaper as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). The date and venue for the public consultation meeting will be communicated..

If you categorize yourself as an I&AP who wishes to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process, you are hereby invited to register using the Form on Page 5. You may also communicate with SS Consultants via email, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Contact details:

Ms. Anna Nekuta

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

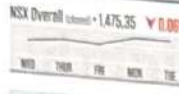
SS Consultant CC

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

Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

Mobile number: +26481 430 4609

APPENDIX E: NEWSPAPER ADVERTS



Company News
MTN partners with small energy companies.
3

STATISTICS SA
“Despite this decrease, the price is still significantly higher than the R30.98 consumers paid in September 2021.”
2

10.7%
Bread and cereals annual inflation in September 2022.
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86 completed in September

CoW approves 237 building plans

Year-to-date, 1904 building plans worth N\$1.41 billion have been approved.

STAFF REPORTER

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

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

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

New residential units were the second largest contributor to the



PHOTO DANIEL-MCCULLOUGH/UNIFLASH

number and value of building plans approved. 62 new residential units were approved in September compared to the 55 recorded in August. In value terms N\$48.6 million worth of residential units were approved during the month, representing a 19.0% month-on-month rise from the N\$40.9 million approved in August but declining by 44.1% on a year-on-year basis. Year to date, 606

residential units valued at N\$568.7 million were approved, representing an 8.7% year-on-year drop in number terms and a 27.3% year-on-year decline in value terms, IJG added.

Approvals of commercial and industrial units remained in the single-digit territory as has been the case since February 2020. 6 new commercial and industrial units valued

at N\$43.1 million were approved in September, the highest value recorded since October last year.

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

Innovation Bridge Portal launched



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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





VACANCY

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

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

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

For further information and submission of applications, please visit our website at:
<http://www.mvafund.com.na>

Closing Date:
Friday, 04 November 2022 @ 12H00

Contact Person: Marilyn De Koch
Senior Human Resources Officer, Tel: (061) 289 7037

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

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

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

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

Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

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

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



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

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

Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

Proponent: Mr. Eno Eheinge Telela Shamika

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

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



**EXPRESSION
OF INTEREST**

First date of publication: 24 October 2022

DBMNE0443: PRESSURE EQUIPMENT TESTING, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

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

DOCUMENTS TO SUBMIT:


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

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

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

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

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



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


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

Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okombaha settlement, Uis District, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mwiyanbango Musweu

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

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



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

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

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

Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

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

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (EAP)
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 430 4609
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**PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION
ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7576)**


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

Project Location: EPL 7576 is located roughly 30 km NW from Usakos town, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

Proponent: Cadan Minerals And Resources Close Corporation

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

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



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Employment Offered

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

Key areas of responsibility

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

Requirements

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

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

Deadline: 28.10.2022. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Notices Legal Notices

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

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities. Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

Propponent: Ms. Eno Etangwe Bweti Shwaanati
All interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 4th of November 2022 in Uis, Registration, as well as submissions of IAPs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before the 28th of October 2022, to:

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



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

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed industrial minerals, precious metals, base and rare metals mineral exploration activities. Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okonjaye settlement, Uis District, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

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

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



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

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed industrial minerals, base, rare earth elements and precious metals mineral exploration activities. Project Location: EPL 7470 is located about 8 km SSW from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

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

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



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

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the proposed industrial minerals, base, rare earth elements and precious metals mineral exploration activities. Project Location: EPL 7469 is located roughly 20 km SW from Uis Settlement, Erongo Regions and it covers state land.

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

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



Notices Legal Notices

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, NICOLAS BIEBLE, P O BOX 572, OKAHAO

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates, TARE SITA SHEREEN

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates, Application will be lodged 11-31 OCTOBER 2022

4. Nature and details of application: SUGAR LIQUOR LICENCE

5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged, OKAHAO MAGISTRATE

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 11-31 OCTOBER 2022

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard, 14 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, ANDREW KONDALAGO AKUUNDA, P O BOX 15596B, OKAVANGA

2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates, AZAZ INVESTMENT CC

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates, ONEHENDI, BANGWANA MAR ROAD

4. Nature and details of application: TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR LICENCE FROM ASHA NENE AGO ANUUNDA TO AZAZ INVESTMENT CC

5. Where will application be lodged, OKAVANGA

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 31 OCTOBER 2022

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

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY

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

DESCRIPTION:
A Portion of Remainder of Farm 39 AREA: 35,000
PURCHASE PRICE: 1,750,000.00
PRICE INCLUDING 15% VAT (NS): 2,012,500.00

Full particulars pertaining to the sale will lay for inspection by interested persons until Friday 31st October 2022 at room 45, Municipal Offices, Kaitshombeni. For more information Ms. Mervache Matsiba be contacted at telephone number 054- 2013235 during office hours.

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

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 628

Notice is hereby given that I, SCHUODDENE FERIS, intend to apply for a certified copy of: CERTAIN: FARM ROZENDAL NO. 628 MEASURING: 150,000 HECTARES SITUATED: IN THE REGISTRATION DIVISION "M"

DATED: 27 APRIL 2021 THE PROPERTY OF: SCHUODDENE FERIS

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections with the Registrar within three weeks from the last publication of this notice. Dated at REINHOLDT on this 11th OCTOBER 2022.

S. FERIS
Signature of Applicant
P O Box 3096, Rehoboth
Tel No: 0916272406



Notices Legal Notices

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, STANDE HARRY SEBEDI, P O BOX 9571, EROS, WINDHOEK

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates, AMBASSADOR BLOTS AND GAMBLING

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates, Application will be lodged 07 NOVEMBER 2022

4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE

5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged, RUNDU MAGISTRATE

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 07 NOVEMBER 2022

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard, 14 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, KALOUA NEHALLE FELLEMON, P O BOX 8700B, EROS, WINDHOEK

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates, WEST LINE BAR

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates, ONEUMBA VILLAGE, OSHTUTUMA, ONIYA DISTRICT

4. Nature and details of application: SHEREEN LIQUOR LICENCE

5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged, ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 07 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, P O BOX 1542, TSWEBI, JOS MARTIN SHILYATIKENI

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates, PEACE GARDEN SHEREEN

3. Address/location of premises to which application relates, Application will be lodged 08 DECEMBER 2022

4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE

5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged, TSWEBI MAGISTRATE

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 08 DECEMBER 2022

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard, application will be heard, 14 DECEMBER 2022

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

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NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 15 km north of Usakos, Erongo Region.

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

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Mr Matti Shigwedha
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environment 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: enviroindim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

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

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: enviroindim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

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

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: enviroindim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

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

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: enviroindim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

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

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: enviroindim@gmail.com on or before Friday 21st November 2022.

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

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 7685 LOCATED WEST OF OKAKARARA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION. Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry before commencement. The public is hereby notified that an application for an ECC will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Project Type & Location: The proposed prospecting and exploration of Base & Rare Metals, Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-nuclear Fuel Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 7685. The 31 744 0067-ha EPL is located about 32 km West of Okakarara in the Otjozondjupa Region. The EPL covers (overies) Farms Okambukunde 417, Rodenstein 307, Cumbungambamba 267, New Ojokara 526, Okuzama 370, Chirima 352, Farm No. 582, Okawakona 351, Okawika 150

Proponent: Enekelo Investment CC
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

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

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

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

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

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations for the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on the EPL 8135 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) before commencement. Therefore, the public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Brief Project Description: EPL 8135 (S -27 698, E 14 761) is an offshore prospecting license covering a total area of 10 982 9519 Ha. The targeted commodity in this EPL area are Precious Stones.

Proponent: Franklin Alohi Ohiozobau
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the EIA process. **Public consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs in due course.** Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on the 11 November 2022.

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

NOTICE

Take note that Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc has applied to the City of Windhoek for the following: **CONSENT IN TERMS OF TABLE B OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME TO OPERATE A "BUSINESS BUILDING" IN THE FORM OF A MEDICAL PRACTICE ON THE REMAINDER OF ERF 822, KLEIN WINDHOEK**

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 7495)

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

Project Location: EPL 7495 is located roughly 20 km SW from Usakos, Erongo Region and it covers state land.

Proponent: Ms. Frieda Namutenya Nambahu

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

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



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

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

Project Location: EPL 7498 is located roughly 20 km SW of Okombaha settlement, Usakos District, Erongo Region and it covers state land.

Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mwiyanbango Musweu

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

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



REZONING NOTICE:

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

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

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

Please note that the locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at Oshakati Town Council Office Building, 908 Sam Nujoma Road, Civic Center, Oshakati.

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

Applicant: NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants
PO Box 55160
Rocky Crest Contact details:
Tel: 061-213041
Fax: 061-213042
Efax: 0866519068
Email: consultancy@namland.com.na



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

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION IN THE EXECUTION OF A Judgment of the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold by Public Auction at, ADVANCED REFRIGERATING MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, at 12:00 on the 24th day of NOVEMBER 2022.

3 X DEEP FREEZERS
30 X CHAIRS
10 X TABLES VARIOUS AMOUNT OF BEER VARIOUS AMOUNT OF COOLDRINK
1 X DISPLAY FRIDGE
1 X COFFEE TABLE
1 X VARIOUS CHAIRS
1 X TOYOTA SRV BAKKIE
N 7976 UP

CONDITIONS OF SALE: "AS IS" - CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Dated and SIGNED at OSKAKATI on this 1st day of October 2022
SIGNED: J GREYLING

GREYLING & ASSOCIATES
ERF 849 - ROBERT MUGABE STREET, PRIVATE BAG 5592 - OSKAKATI
TEL: 065 2216718 DR
FAX 221619
REF. JG/001269

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(Regulations 14, 28 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHAKATI

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

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(Regulations 14, 28 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHAKATI

1. Name and postal address of applicant: ABRAHAM SHANE, P O BOX 482, OSHAKATI
2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: MUSIFA PUB
3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: OSHAKATI MAIN ROAD EXTENSION 2
4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged: OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT
6. Date on which application will be lodged: 17-31 OCTOBER 2022
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 14 DECEMBER 2022

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



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

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

Project Location: EPL 8100 is located roughly 20 km SE from Usakos, Erongo Region and it covers state land.

Proponent: Mr. Eino Efelingo Telala Shaanika

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

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




APPENDIX F: EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE

Re: INFORMATION

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

Thu 20/10/2022 20:49

To:WALTER ERWIN GAROEB <oryxminingeng@gmail.com>

 3 attachments (3 MB)

Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7469.pdf; Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7470.pdf; Background Information Document BID_EIA for EPL_7498.pdf;

Good Evening Mr Garoeb,

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

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

Regards

Anna

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

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

Hi Anna

Will you please forward me about the following EPL'S

7469

7470

7498

--

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



Public Meeting 17/12/2022

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

Fri 16/12/2022 13:42

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

Cc:SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

Dear Registered I&APs

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

VENUE: Head office in Uis

Time: To be specified

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

Kind Regards

Anna Nekuta

Senior Geologist & Environmental Specialist

From: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants

Sent: Friday, 4 November 2022 10:33 am

To: SS Consultants

Cc: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants

Subject: Postponement of the public consultations for EPL Nos: 7469, 7498, 7470, 7576 & 8100

Dear Potential Interested and Affected Party

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

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

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

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

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

Kind regards,
Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist

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

Dear Mr. Gustavo,

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

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

Regards,
SS

Anna Nekuta
Senior Geologist & Environmental Specialist

From: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants

Sent: Friday, 4 November 2022 10:33 am

To: SS Consultants

Cc: Anna Nekuta Admin @ SS Consultants

Subject: Postponement of the public consultations for EPL Nos: 7469, 7498, 7470, 7576 & 8100

Dear Potential Interested and Affected Party

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

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

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

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

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

Kind regards,
Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist

Public Meeting 17/12/2022

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

Fri 12/16/2022 1:42 PM

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

Cc:SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

Dear Registered I&APs

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

VENUE: Head office in Uis

Time: To be specified

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

Kind Regards

Anna Nekuta

Senior Geologist & Environmental Specialist


Re: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 7498 IN THE ERONGO REGION

SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

Sun 7/23/2023 11:56 PM

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

Bcc:Manfriedt.weskop@gmail.com <Manfriedt.weskop@gmail.com>;Hoeabgustav42@gmail.com <Hoeabgustav42@gmail.com>;ggaoseb@gmail.com <ggaoseb@gmail.com>;Tsiseb Conservancy Conservancy <tsisebconservancy@gmail.com>;Hilya Amukwa <hamukwa@gmail.com>;Martha Haludilu <marthahaludilu@gmail.com>

 2 attachments (8 MB)

Emp report for EPL_7498_final_final.docx; ESA Report for EPL_7498_final.docx;

Dear Interested and Affected Party,

Following our previous communications from admin@ssconsultants.

SS Consultants CC (SS) hereby gives notice to all Registered I&APs that the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) is now available for the above proposed project for public comment from the **23th of July 2023 until the 30th of July 2023**. An electronic copy of the full reports are available and thus attached to the email.

Should you wish to comment on the proposed project, kindly do so in writing on or before **30th of July 2023** at the below contact information.

Anna Nekuta

E-mail: info@ssconsultants.co

Tel: +264812409124

Kind Regards,
SS

APPENDIX G: SITE NOTICES

1. SITE NOTICE: UIS REGIONAL COUNCIL



Caption 1: Front view of UIs Regional Council



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



Caption 3: The noticeboard inside the Uis Regional Council office

+26481753118, 0857383605
goldenohy143@gmail.com
Okombahe

ting needs!
hop

you do!

ng Enterprise Investment CC
528 Okombahe, Namibia

MENU
S CAKER
for N\$180 36 for N\$250
mall/ N\$200 Large/280
Flavours
Chocolate
Vanilla
Red Velvet
Cappuccino
Lemon
Rum
Carrot
be made 2 days in advance
pings an additional N\$ 50
outside Okombahe N\$70
/CORPORATE/ LEISURE
0817401950 / 0818193737
Mubasen's Kombuis
Ready Made
N\$ 30

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

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

Project Location: Okombahe area, Uis District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

Official Area: 5346,3145 Ha
Coordinate System: GCS Served 2041

LOCALITY MAP FOR EPL 7498

Order	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 24' 46.24" S	17° 17' 46.76" E
2	21° 22' 41.50" S	17° 17' 56.26" E
3	21° 20' 35.26" S	17° 17' 55.02" E
4	21° 19' 30.24" S	17° 17' 46.26" E
5	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 36.26" E
6	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 46.26" E
7	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 56.26" E
8	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 46.26" E
9	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 36.26" E
10	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 46.26" E
11	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 56.26" E
12	21° 17' 30.24" S	17° 17' 46.26" E

Proponent: Ms. Joyce Mwiambango Musweu

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 3rd of November 2022 in Okombahe. Registration as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document) must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

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

SS CONSULTANTS

COPIES- N\$:
PRINTING:
BLACK- N\$ 3:
PHOTO PRINT:
PASSPORT PH:
BLACK & WHI:
COLOUR- N\$ 1:
10X15CM:
BLACK & WHI:
COLOUR- N\$ 20:
A4:
BLACK & WHITE:
COLOUR- N\$30.0:
LAMINATING- N\$:
SCAN TO USB/PAK:
CALL: 0857

Caption 4: Public Notice for EPL 7498 on the noticeboard of the regional council office.

3. SITE NOTICE: OKOMBAYE REGIONAL COUNCIL



Caption 5: Front View of Okombaye Regional Council



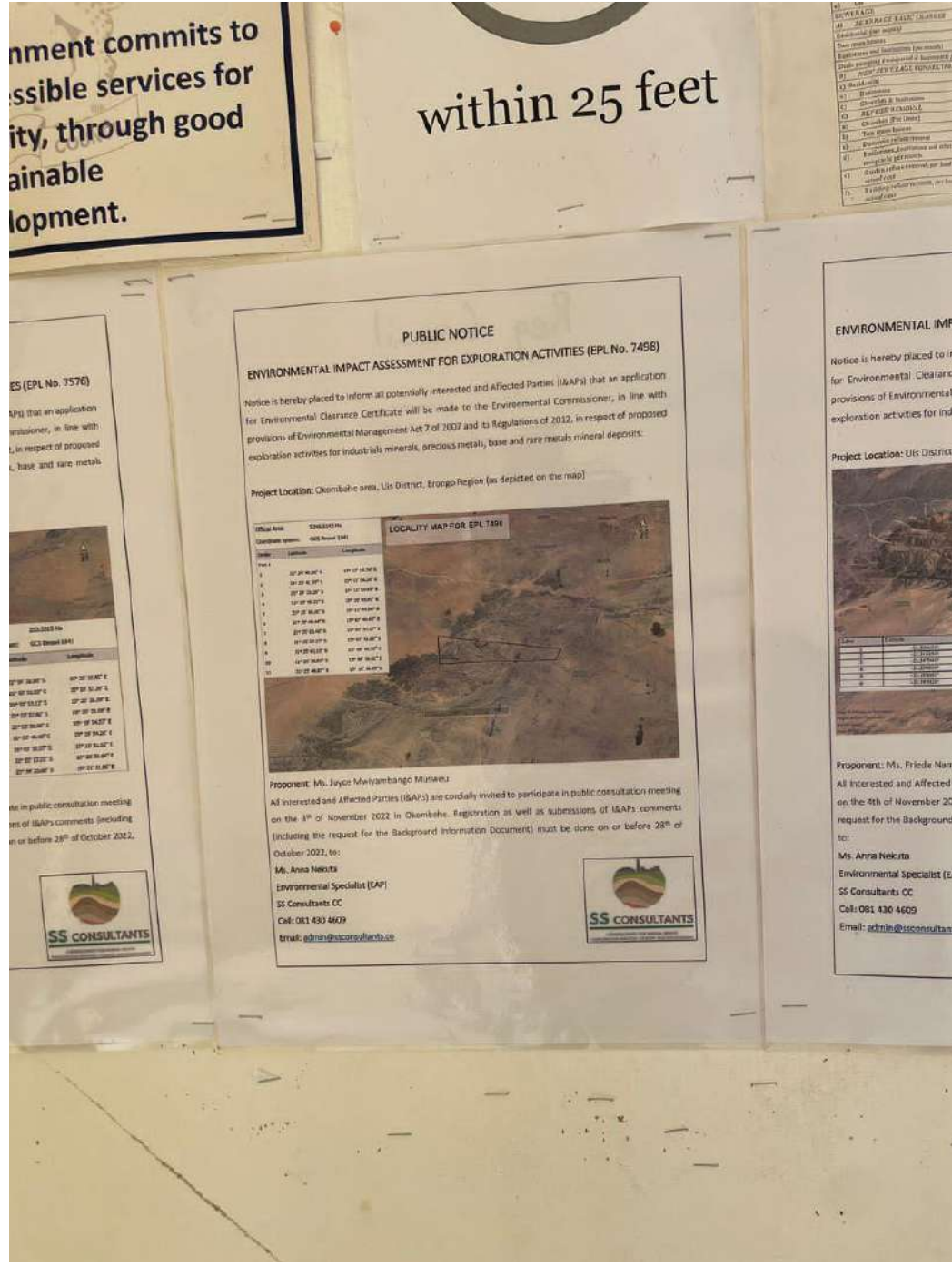
Caption 6: Inside View of the regional Council



Caption 7: Noticeboard inside the Okombaye regional Council



Caption 8: EIA public notices on the noticeboard of the Okombaye regional council



Caption 9: The public notice for EPL No. 7498 on the regional Council's noticeboard

ment commits to
ossible services for
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lopment.

within 25 feet

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

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

Project Location: Okombabe area, Uis District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

Official Name	Coordinates (S)	Coordinates (E)
Point 1	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 2	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 3	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 4	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 5	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 6	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 7	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 8	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 9	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 10	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 11	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 12	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 13	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 14	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 15	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 16	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 17	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 18	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 19	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 20	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E

ES (EPL No. 7576)

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

Project Location: Okombabe area, Uis District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

Proposed: Ms. Joyce Mvuyambango Muzweu

All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 1st of November 2022 in Okombabe. Registration as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document) must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

Project Location: Okombabe area, Uis District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

LOCALITY MAP FOR EPL 7498

Official Name	Coordinates (S)	Coordinates (E)
Point 1	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 2	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 3	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 4	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 5	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 6	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 7	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 8	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 9	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 10	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 11	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 12	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 13	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 14	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 15	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 16	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 17	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 18	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 19	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E
Point 20	20° 21' 40.00" S	107° 07' 45.00" E

Proposed: Ms. Joyce Mvuyambango Muzweu

All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 1st of November 2022 in Okombabe. Registration as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document) must be done on or before 28th of October 2022, to:

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

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

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

Project Location: Uis District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

Proposed: Ms. Frieda Namusila

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

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

5. SITE NOTICE: OKOMBAYE CLINIC



Caption 10: Front View of Okombaye Clinic



Caption 11: Public Notice pasted right beside the entrance of the clinic



Caption 12: A close picture of EPL No. 7498 Public Notice by the Okombahe Clinic.

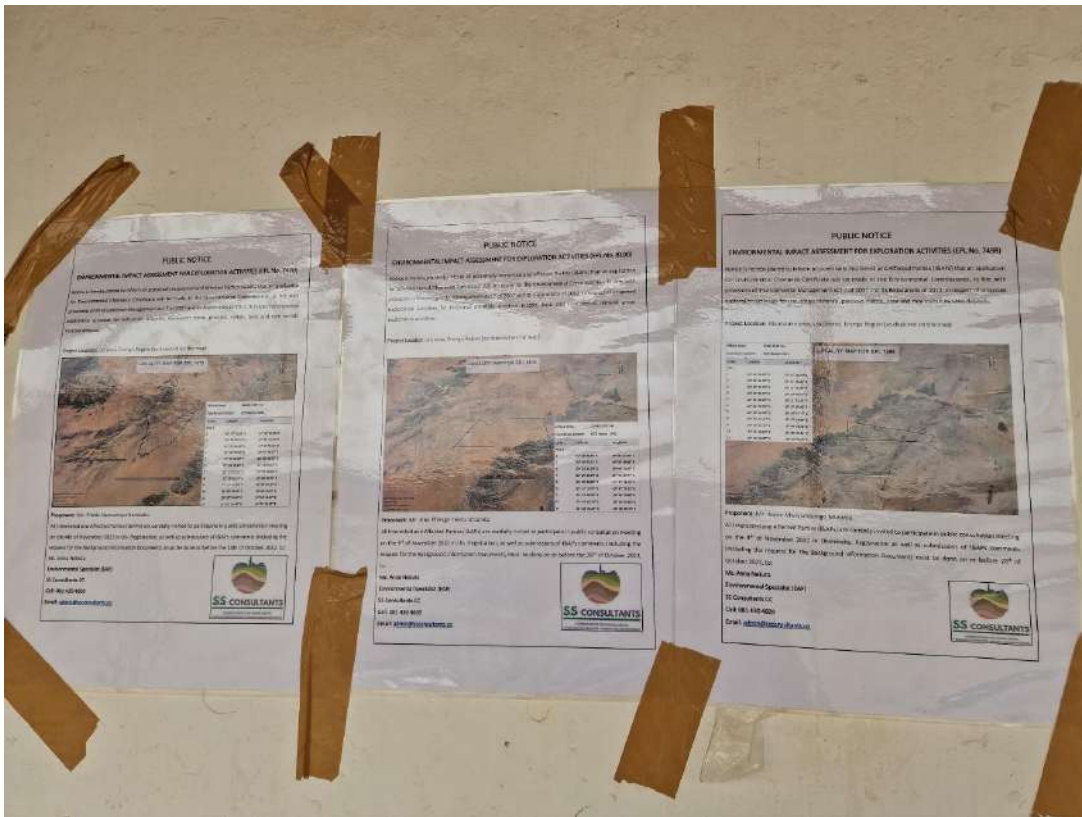
4. SITE NOTICE: OKOMBAYE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



Caption 13: Front View of the Okombahe Traditional Authority



Caption 14: The EPLs Public Notices right beside the Traditional Authority Entrance



Caption 15: Close picture for the EPLs No: 7470, 7498, and 8100 beside the entrance of Okombahe Local Authority

APPENDIX H: MEETING MINUTES AND MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

SS CONSULTANTS CC

(Registration number: SS/2016/13499)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD HEADMANS HOME IN OKOMBAHE SETTLEMENT HELD ON THE 25th FEBRUARY, 2023 AT 12H00

QUORUM:

Okombahe

IN ATTENDANCE

The Headman

Miss H. Amukwa

The meeting Commenced at Okombahe

The Consultants welcomed everyone present at the meeting.

The senior environmentalist took the chair of the meeting.

1. Concerns raised by The Headman

- Pollution from the exploration activities to be conducted by the proponent;
- The affected parties stressed that, preference for non-skilled or skilled labour employment available during exploration and mine commissioning should be given to the community members;
- The headman mentioned that he has concerns about what will happen to his community members that's are busy with small scale miners in the area and how they will be accommodated;
- How will their mineral resource extracted be regulated and how will they need to know who owns the EPL within their community.

2. CLOSING:

There being no other business, the meeting closed at 12h00.

APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT

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

Compiled by:

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

And

Dr. Mowa Eliot, Maritime Archaeology University of Bristol. PhD

Archaeology (UP).

Compiled for:

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

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

Copyright

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

Copyright: This report and the information it contains is subject to copyright and may not be copied in whole or part without written consent of the authors.

This report can however be reproduced by IDT and The National Heritage Council of Namibia for the purposes of the Archaeological and Heritage Management in accordance with the National Heritage Act, 27 of 2004

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

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

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

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

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that we do:

1. have knowledge of and experience in conducting archaeological assessments, including knowledge of Namibian legislation, specifically the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), as well as regulations and guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
2. perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant;
3. comply with the aforementioned Act, relevant regulations, guidelines and other applicable laws. We also declare that we have no interests or involvement in:
 - (i) the financial or other affairs of either the applicant or his consultant; and
 - (ii) the decision-making structures of the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Signed by:

HNakale

Acronyms

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

Key Concepts and Terms

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

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

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

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

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

Early Iron Age (~ AD 200 to 1000)

Late Iron Age (~ AD1100-1840)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

1.0 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- b) To assess the nature and scale of archaeological impact of the exploration activities to heritage resources,
- c) To suggest some conservation strategies for the cultural heritage resources that might occur in the area proposed for explorations which can be potentially destroyed in the course of such activities.

1.1 Project Description and Location

Project Description

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

Project Location

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

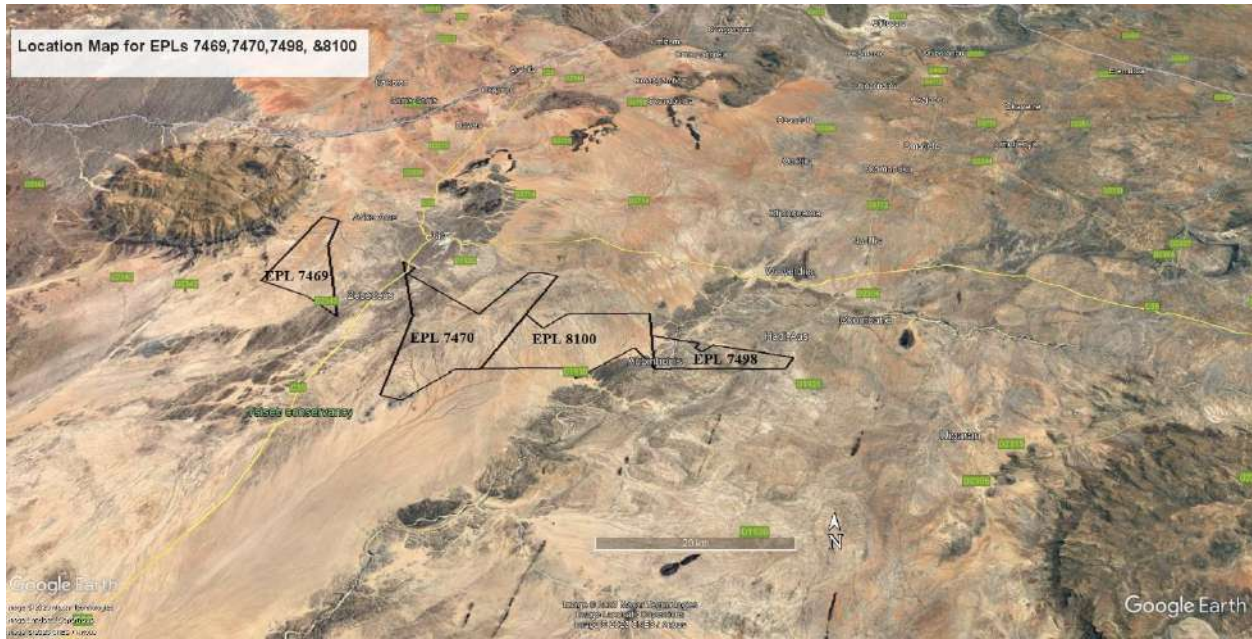


Figure 1; Locality map for both 4 EPLs (source: SS Consultants 2022).

Table 1; Center coordinates for the four EPLs

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

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

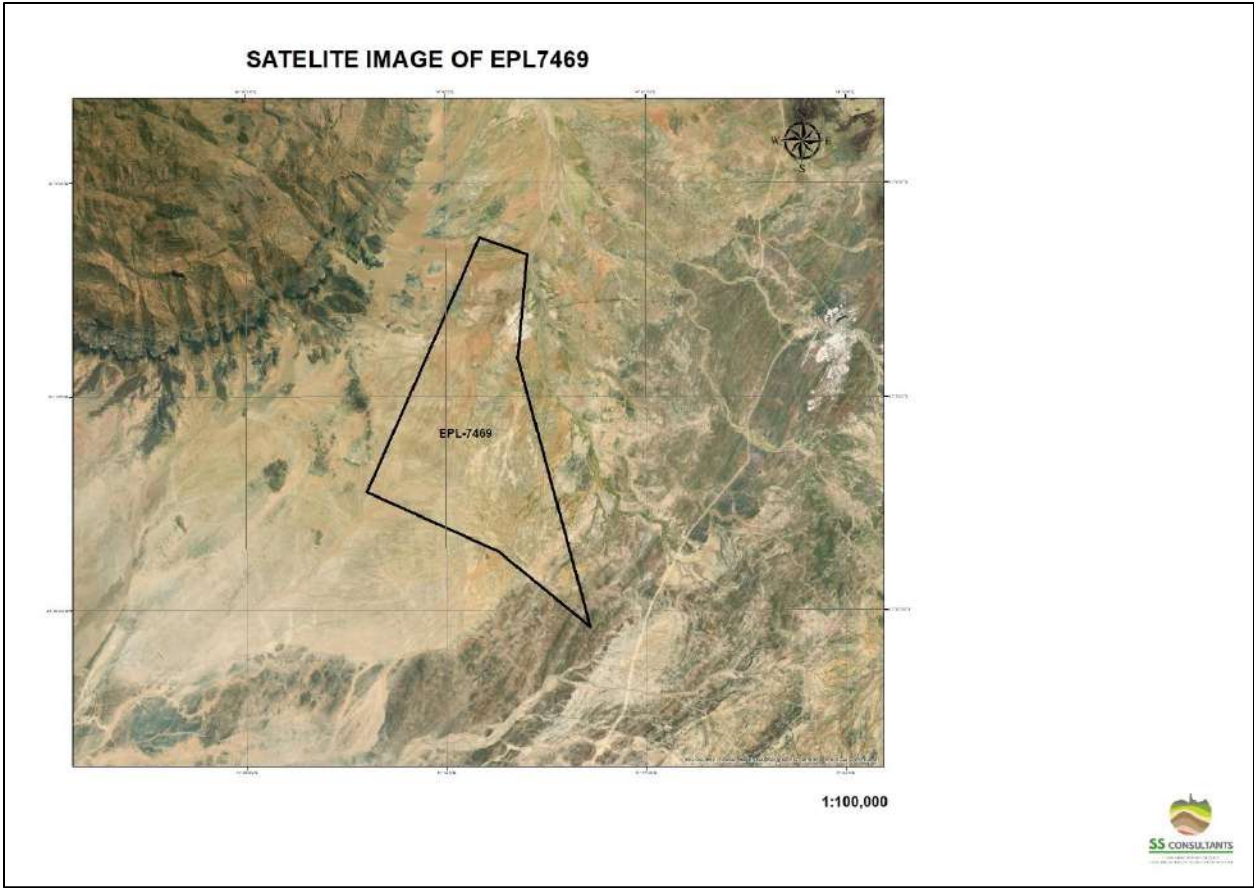


Figure 2; Locality Maps of EPL 7469. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

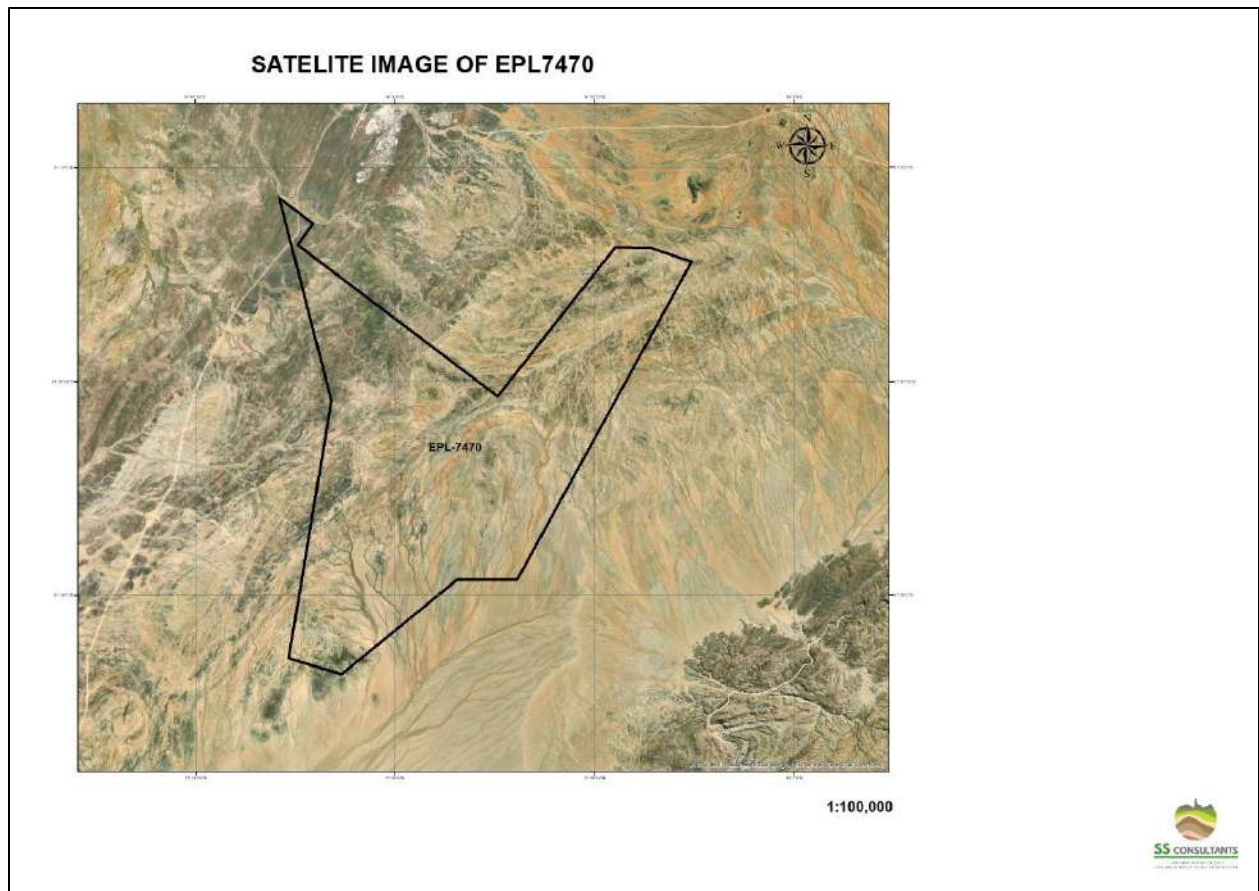


Figure 3; Locality Maps of EPL 7470. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

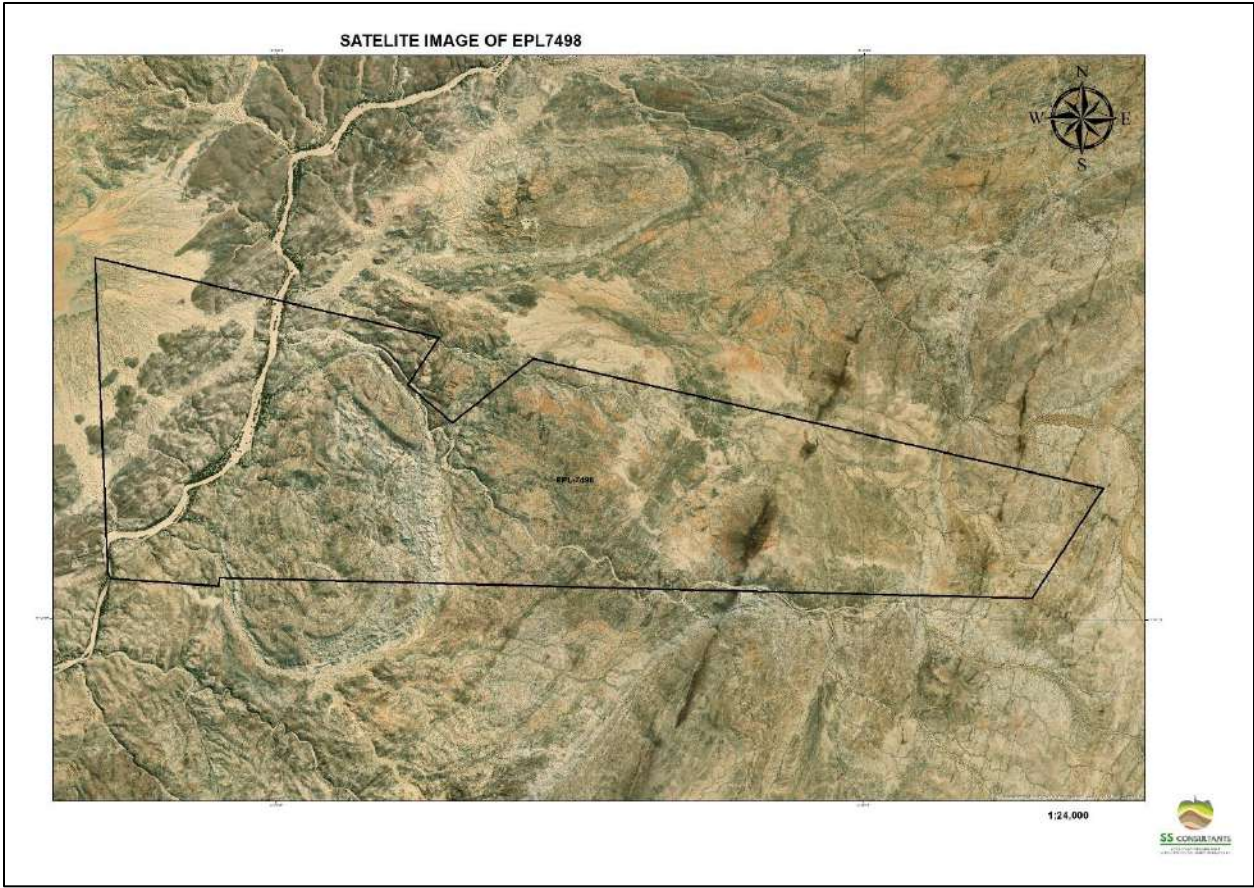


Figure 4; Locality Maps of EPL 7469. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

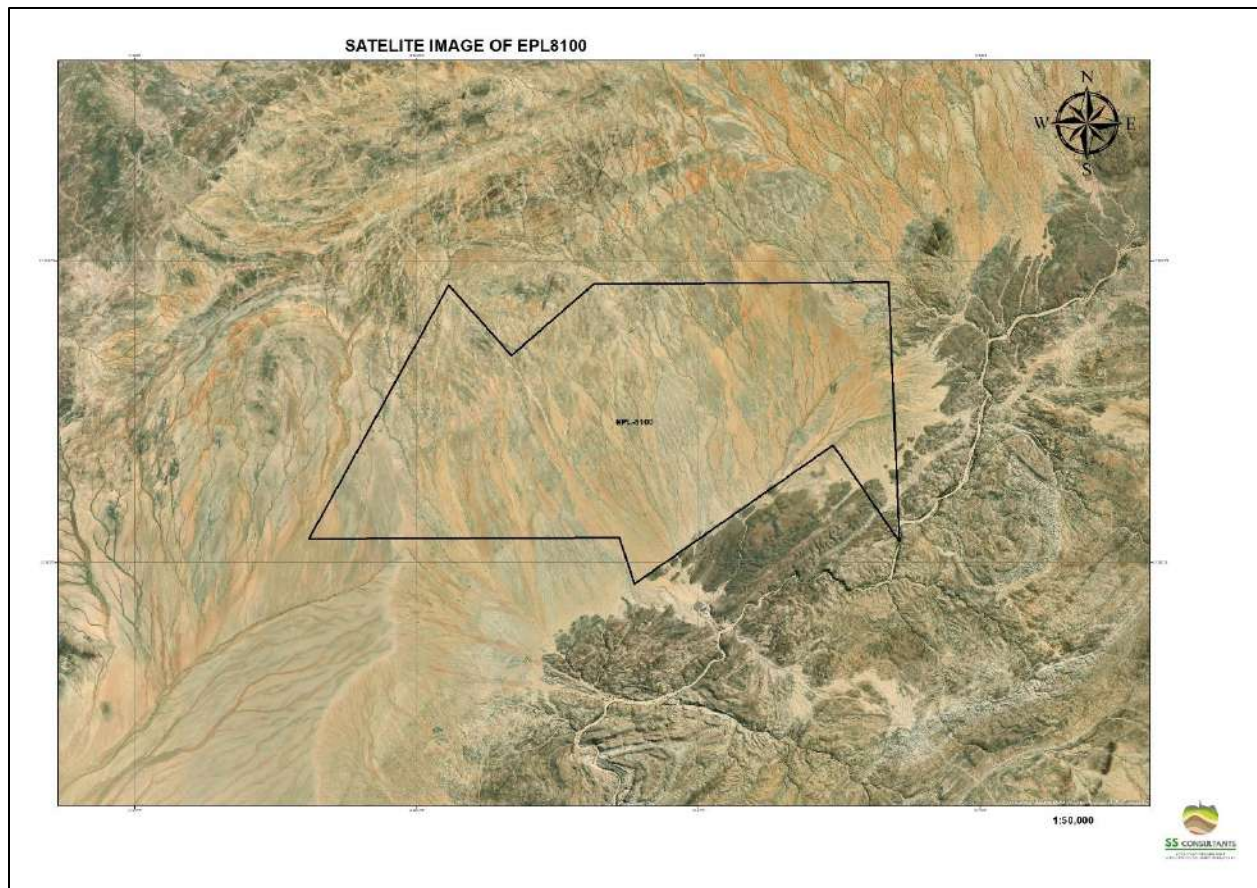


Figure 5; Locality Maps of EPL 8100. (Source: SS Consultancy cc 2022).

2.0 Legislations

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

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

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

3.0 Approach to study

3.1 Terms of Reference

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

3.2 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4; Reversibility Ratings Criteria

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

4.0 Assumptions and Limitations

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

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

5.1 Brief heritage setting of the Project Area

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

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

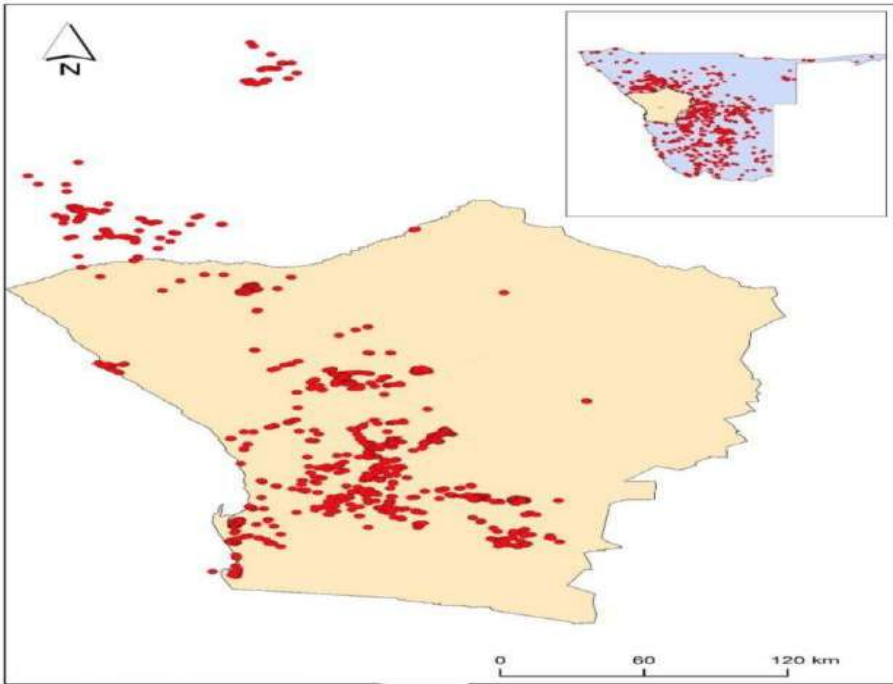


Figure 6; The modified map indicating the distribution of recorded archaeological sites in the Erongo region concerning the generally known sites distribution in Namibia. (Source: Kinahan 2021:7).

6.0 Fieldwork Findings and Observations

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

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

6.1 Detailed field findings

Within EPL 7469

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

Site 1;

Site coordinates: 21° 18' 54.15" S 14° 43' 46.79" E

Description: Outcrop (Granite Rock bolder) Fauna remains, Lithics and Ostrich egg shells on the surface see fig 7 & 9.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 4

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition



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

Site 2;

Site coordinates: 21° 18' 53.13" S 14° 43' 47.21" E

Description: On the same outcrop on a rock bolder there's a rock painting of 1 animal figure Red in color. The rock painting is very fragile with some small pieces of the rock falling off,

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 5

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: poor condition (not well preserved)



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

Site 3;

Site coordinates: 21° 18' 51.46" S 14° 43' 47.20" E

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

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 5

Vulnerability rating: 5

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: fair condition



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

Field findings within EPL 7470

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

Site coordinates: 21° 18' 2.30" S 14° 58'3.10" E

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

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition



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

EPL 7498

Field findings within EPL 7498

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

Site 1;

Site coordinates: 21° 24' 38.63" S 15° 07' 50.72' E

Description: A community burial site, fenced off.

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition



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

EPL 8100

Field findings within EPL 8100

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

Site 1;

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

Description: a ruins (building)

Records: Photographs and fieldnotes

Significance rating: 3

Vulnerability rating: 3

Reversibility rating: Irreversible

Condition assessment: stable condition



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

7.0 Results of Desktop Research

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

8.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

8.1 Management recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2 Conclusion

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

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

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

References

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

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

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

Appendix 1)

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

1. Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) management guideline:

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

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

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

A. Responsibilities:

Operator To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found

Foreman To secure site and advise management timeously

Superintendent To determine safe working boundary and request inspection

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

B. Procedure:

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

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

- Report findings to foreman
- C. Action by foreman:
- Report findings, site location and actions are taken to the superintendent
 - Cease any works in the immediate vicinity
- D. Action by superintendent
- Visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings;
 - Determine and mark the exclusion boundary
 - Site location and details to be added to the Archaeological Heritage database system
- E. Action by archaeologist
- Inspect site and confirm the addition to AH database system;
 - Advise National Heritage Council and request a permit to remove findings;
 - Recovery, packaging and labeling of findings for transfer to National Museum
- F. In the event of discovering human remains
- Actions as above;
 - Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human;
 - Advise and liaise with NHC Guidelines; and
 - Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, or as directed.

Appendix 2 Archaeological and Heritage Monitoring Measures

SITE REF	HERITAGE ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PENALTY	METHOD STATEMENT REQUIRED
Chance Finds (Archaeological and Burial Sites)	General area where the proposed project is situated is a historic landscape, which may yield archaeological, cultural property, remains. There are possibilities of encountering unknown archaeological sites during subsurface construction/exploration work which may disturb previously unidentified chance finds.	<p>Possible damage to previously unidentified archaeological and burial sites during exploration phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated impacts on Archaeological sites where project actions inadvertently uncovered significant archaeological sites. • Loss of historic cultural landscape; • Destruction of burial sites and associated graves • Loss of aesthetic value due to exploration work • Loss of sense of place <p>Loss of intangible heritage value due to change in land use</p>	<p>In situations where unpredicted impacts occur exploration activities must be stopped and the heritage authority should be notified immediately.</p> <p>Where remedial action is warranted, minimize disruption in exploration scheduling while recovering archaeological data. Where necessary, implement emergency measures to mitigate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where burial sites are accidentally disturbed during exploration, the affected area should be demarcated as no-go zone by use of fencing during exploration, and access thereto by the exploration team must be denied. • Accidentally discovered burials in development context should be salvaged and rescued to safe sites as may be directed by relevant heritage authority. The heritage officer responsible should secure relevant heritage and health authorities' permits for possible relocation of affected graves accidentally encountered during exploration work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor / • Project Manager • Archaeologist • Project Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or Site Manager 	Fine and or imprisonment under the NHA	<p>Monitoring measures should be issued as instruction within the project EMP.</p> <p>PM/EO/Archaeologists Monitor exploration activities on sites where such exploration projects commence within the farm.</p>

Appendix 3) Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

Objectives of Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

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

Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

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

APPENDIX J: CONSENT FROM NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL



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:

13th March 2023

Consent Number No: 30/2023/25

Name of applicant: Uis-Chi Investment Namibia cc

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant: P. O. Box 3250, Windhoek, Namibia.

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

For: Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7498, 7470 and 8100 for the exploration of Base and Rare metals, Precious metals, and Industrial minerals.

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: Ruins of historical buildings in EPL 8100, a burial site in EPL 7498 and no heritage resources recorded in EPL 7470

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: The EPLs are all located South-East of the Brandberg mountain, Erongo region, Namibia. The EPLs covers a combined surface area of 37 827 Hectares.

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

[Handwritten signature]

In accordance with: Heritage Impact Assessment conducted on Exploration Prospecting License (EPL) 7498, 7470 and 8100, for the exploration of Base and Rare metals, precious metals, and Industrial minerals. The EPLs are all located South-East of the Brandberg mountain, Erongo region, Namibia.

Permit application date: 03/02/2023

(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

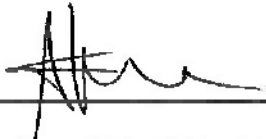
The following conditions (imposed in terms of Section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) A buffer zone of 50m should be created and maintained around the stone cairn in EPL 7470.
- b) A buffer zone of 100m should be created and maintained around the ruins of the historical building in EPL 8100.
- c) A buffer zone of 100m should be created and maintained around the community burial site in EPL 7498.
- d) A buffer zone of 15 km radius should be maintained around the Brandberg mountain. This should be regarded as a NO-GO area and the proponent should comply with this.
- e) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorized by this consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience.
- f) Chance Find Procedures is proposed if buried or hidden remains are found during course of development.
- g) Monitoring and evaluation inspection will be carried out on the area during the course of the year.
- h) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- i) This Consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.

- j) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- k) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per Section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- l) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses.

(List any conditions that the Council may see fit to impose in terms of section 55 (9) of the act.

This Consent will be valid from 13th March 2023 to 12th March 2024.



Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia



Tsiseb Conservancy Office

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Uis

Namibia

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Enquiries: Eric Xaweb Manager

17 June 2023

Uis-Chi investments Namibia CC

P.O. Box 3250

WINDHOEK

Email: Uis_Chi_investment@yahoo.com

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

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

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

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

JESAJAS B. GOSEB

J. Goseb
CHAIRPERSON-CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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

