ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF RARE AND BASE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8565

KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION.

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
DOCUMENT STATUS	FINAL
PROJECT TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8565, KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION.
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LOCATION	KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION
DATE	APRIL 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ruungandu Mining cc have the intent to conduct exploration activity of rare and base metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565, Karibib District, Erongo Region. Due to exploration and mining activities imminent in the area, Ruungandu Mining cc will optimise the available historical mineral data to expedite the exploration process. Non-invasive and invasive exploration in the delineated the EPL area will be carried out. The application of other mineral exploration techniques will be employed which includes; geophysical surveys, reverse circulation drilling method and bulk sampling. The intended exploration program will consider using a technically low risk exploration program that will uses geophysical exploration techniques that will recognize suppressed gravel terraces. Thereafter, mapping of the adjacent banks will be carried out to determine the existence of gravel terraces and drilling works to work out the resource estimate in terms of tonnages and grade.

A myriad of negative impacts associated with the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565 have a medium to low significance. However, some of the negative impacts have medium significance which can be mitigated to marginally low provided that the outlined mitigation measures are applied as per the recommendations suggested in this Scoping Environmental Impact Assessment Report (See Section 15 of the report).

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

ABBREVIATION

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

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ruungandu Mining CC, hereafter referred to as the proponent is of the intention to carry out exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565. The company had lodged an application for the Exclusive Prospecting Licence 8565 on the 09 September 2021 with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), and the application current status is pending ECC. The proponent has secured both financial and technical partners to carry out the proposed exploration activities. The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the intended project. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by Ruungandu Mining CC to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the intended development.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

EPL 8565 is situated approximately 13 Km south of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region, (see **Figure 1** & **2** below for the proposed site). The EPL covers an area of 2 562.5275 Ha and its bordering the mining licence 190 of Bohale Investment CC on the east and mining licence 204 belonging to Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd on the south and is accessible via the D1953 which branch out of the C32 road from Karibib to Otjimbingwe. The EPL 8565 is also accessible via the D1992 which branch out of the D1953 and further stretches and pass Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd project.

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Figure 3; Location of EPL 8565, Karibib District, Erongo Region (red pinned) (GPS coordinates **- 22.036389 S, 15.920278 E**).

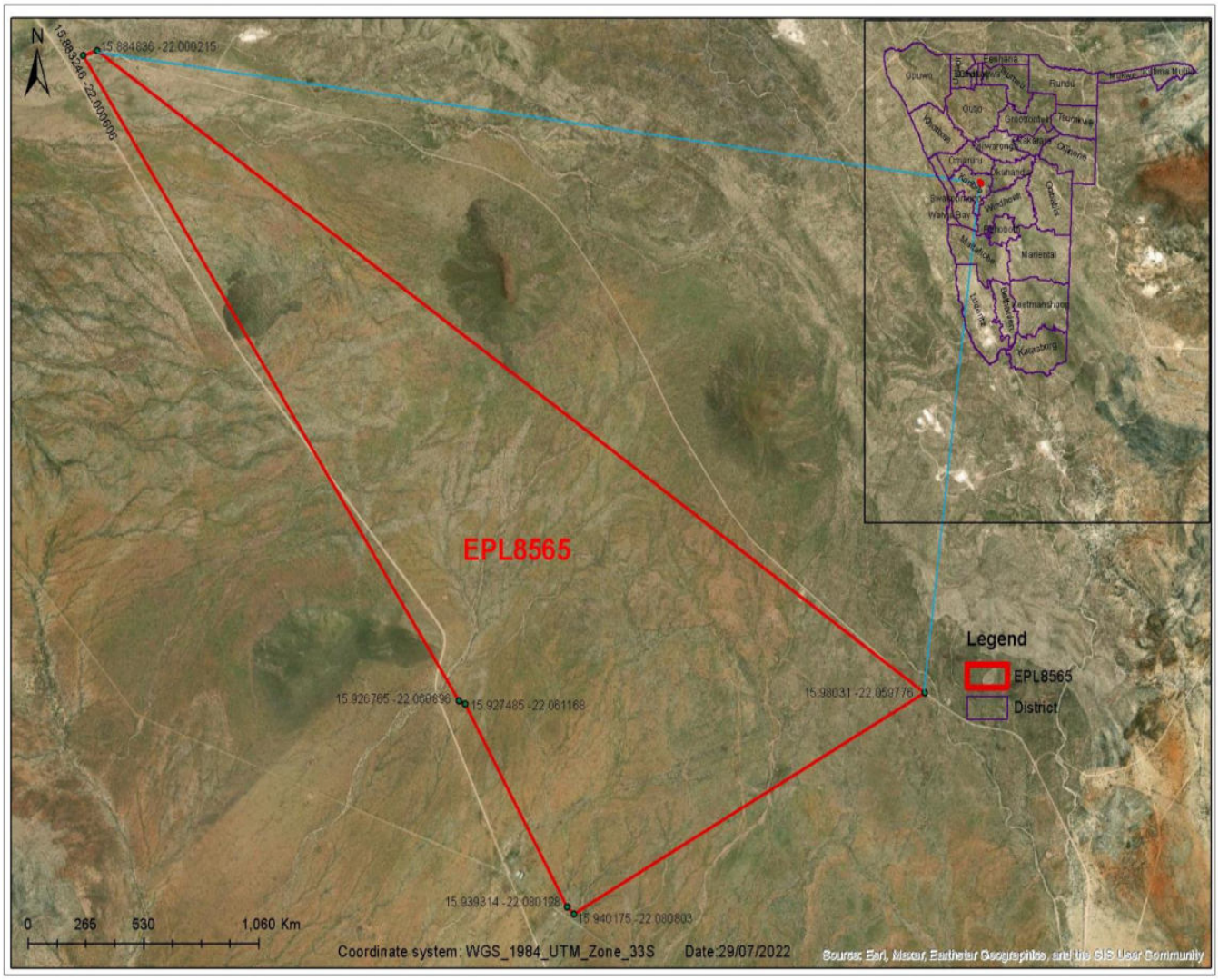

Figure 4: Satellite image depicting the orientation of EPL 8565 delineated in red.

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

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

- Provide a detail description of the planned activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the planned activity;

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

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) clearly specify that no mining or exploration activities should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Consequently, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Therefore, it is imperious that the proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the intended exploration activity.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts related with the proposed project during the EIA and exterminate issues which are of diminutive concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any key environmental impacts to be taken into account before the proposed project is initiated.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose
- Inform the public about the proposed exploration activities

- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project
- Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

Numerous EPLs areas were explored by the proponent to identify the most appropriate area in relation to the most intended minerals and available historical geological data. Subsequently EPL 8565 has been considered to be the reasonable area due to the fact that it's the most accessible, feasible and economic viable in term of the required commodities.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is primarily the reference point against which all the available options are clearly explained. The no-go alternative will basically entails continuing with the existing status quo, whereby the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals will not advance at all. Moreover, the exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals will not be initiated. This will emanate in the attribution to the undesirable social and economic difficulty to the residents of Karibib and Erongo Region at large because they may lose out on potential employment opportunity associated with the proposed project. Furthermore, if the proposed exploration project happened not to take place the resident of Karibib and surrounding settlement will be deprived an economic opportunity. Beside employment the proposed mineral exploration project will further contribute to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency exchange.

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

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

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

Namibia is among the country in sub-Sahara Africa endowed with different highly economically valuable minerals. Exploration for mineral particularly base and rare metals and industrials minerals especially Lithium has been the most targeted commodity around the globe and in Namibia it's not an exemption. Lithium is currently one of the minerals highly in demand because of its electronegative properties which made it ideal for use in battery. Generally, Lithium in nature does not occur in elemental form due to its reactivity. There are a number of known minerals which may constitute Lithium but only few the minerals have a lithium bearing minerals found to be of economic value. Due to the proximity of the EPL with existing mining licence such as ML204 that belong to Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd the area is considered to have high prospects for Lithium deposit.

3.2 Exploration Methods

The exploration methods will include the use of non-invasive and invasive mineral exploration methods. Furthermore, the exploration targets will be determined using historical mineral occurrence within and around the EPL and it will involve using geophysical remote sensing technology to extrapolate the distribution of the targeted mineral occurrences. In order to amplify the exploration activities other methods such as radiometric, seismic and magnetic technology will be exploited. The core drilling activities which will require the use of diamond drills will be used once the results of the non-invasive exploration have been obtained. The sample will be collected in geological sample bags and sealed mineral resource estimation and grade analysis. Some of the sample will be send to reputable and accredited testing laboratories in South Africa and China.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The main aim of the intended project is to explore for available mineral resources in the area and to determine the economic viability of the project. If the planned project generated positive results it will have a huge economic impact to the town of Karibib and the entire Erongo Region. The project will employ about 45 people during the exploration phases. The Labour Act of 2007

will always be adhered to. The proponent has been granted the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mine and Energy and other required permits and authorisation will be applied for once the proponent acquire an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The duration of the exploration phase is forecasted to last for a period of 9 months and is estimated to cost around 20 million Namibian dollars.

3.4 Services

3.4.1 Energy Requirements

Electricity at the site will be sourced from the existing infrastructure such as the national grid via the regional distributor Erongo Red. The use of diesel generator will be considered if it deems feasible as a back-power source. This will ensure constant power supply in the event of power outage. The proponent will in future explore the potential of establishing a renewable source of energy in the form of solar power to ensure uninterrupted power supply and cut down on carbon footprint as an effort to reduce climate changes and transition towards the green economy.

3.4.2 Water supply

Water will mostly be required for domestic uses and cleaning of equipment's. However, since the project will take place in the arid area and water will be recycled and where possible used sparingly. Water for the intended mining activities including domestic and human consumption will be sourced from the borehole yet to be drilled with another alternative of connecting to the existing NamWater pipeline supplying water to the town of Karibib and Otjimbingwe settlement. A pipeline will be laid from the borehole or the existing NamWater pipeline and feed water storage tank which will be erected at the site. A water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

3.4.3 Waste management

All domestic waste materials that will be generated during mining operation will be disposed of at Karibib landfill. There is a possibility of contracting a reputable local SME to handle the removal of all solid waste fraction from the site. The sewage is to be removed from the site mobile toilets by means of sewer removal truck of the Karibib Town Council at regular intervals

and disposed at the Karibib sewerage ponds. Due to the sensitivity of the area, sewerage must be disposed in a manner that does not pollute the environment. The proponent will ensure that there is adequate supply of temporary sanitary containerize facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. The proponent will work closely with the suppliers of consumable such as grease and lubricants to ensure that upon used they are collected and dispose of in an environmentally friendly manner.

4. Infrastructure Services

4.1 Housing and Offices

Due to the proximity of the proposed project with the town of Karibib, the proponent intends to rent staff houses within the townland of Karibib and the main office will also be situated in town. Options will be explored if the proponent will rent or construct the main office in Karibib. The employees will be transported to the site with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00. Existing designated municipal boarding and drop off zones in Karibib will be optimised. An area at the site will be identified to erect the guards house and a small onsite operational office.

4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

Lubricants and consumable materials will be stored in containers at a designated area at the site. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and it is presumed that they are non- hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the nearest towns such as Karasburg and Noordoewer. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be used to transport fuel such as diesel needed to operate different equipment required for the exploration project.

4.3 Roads

The access to the EPL will be gained via the D1953 which branch out of the C32 road from Karibib to Otjimbingwe. The EPL 8565 is also accessible via the D1992 which branch out of the D1953 and further stretches and pass Lepidico Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd project. Existing farm roads will be used to access the targeted exploration sites within the EPL, and new roads will only be established if it is necessary and obviously areas which are less ecologically sensitive will be taken into consideration.

4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

The proposed area has unstable network coverage for all telecommunications service providers in the country. Therefore, access to telecommunication networks to enable effective communication will be limited although the site is few kilometres outside Karibib. Since the area has limited access to telecommunication networks, efforts will be made to use two-way radio to enable the exploration team to communicate effectively. The use of exploration equipment may pose danger to employees, therefore the use of cell-phones during working hours will be circumscribed to ensure that the safety of the workers is not compromised at all.

4.5 Security

A reputable local company from Karibib will be contracted to render security services on daily basis at the site. There will be strict access control to the site since accessing the site will be gained via the farm gate and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be required to be registered.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate

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

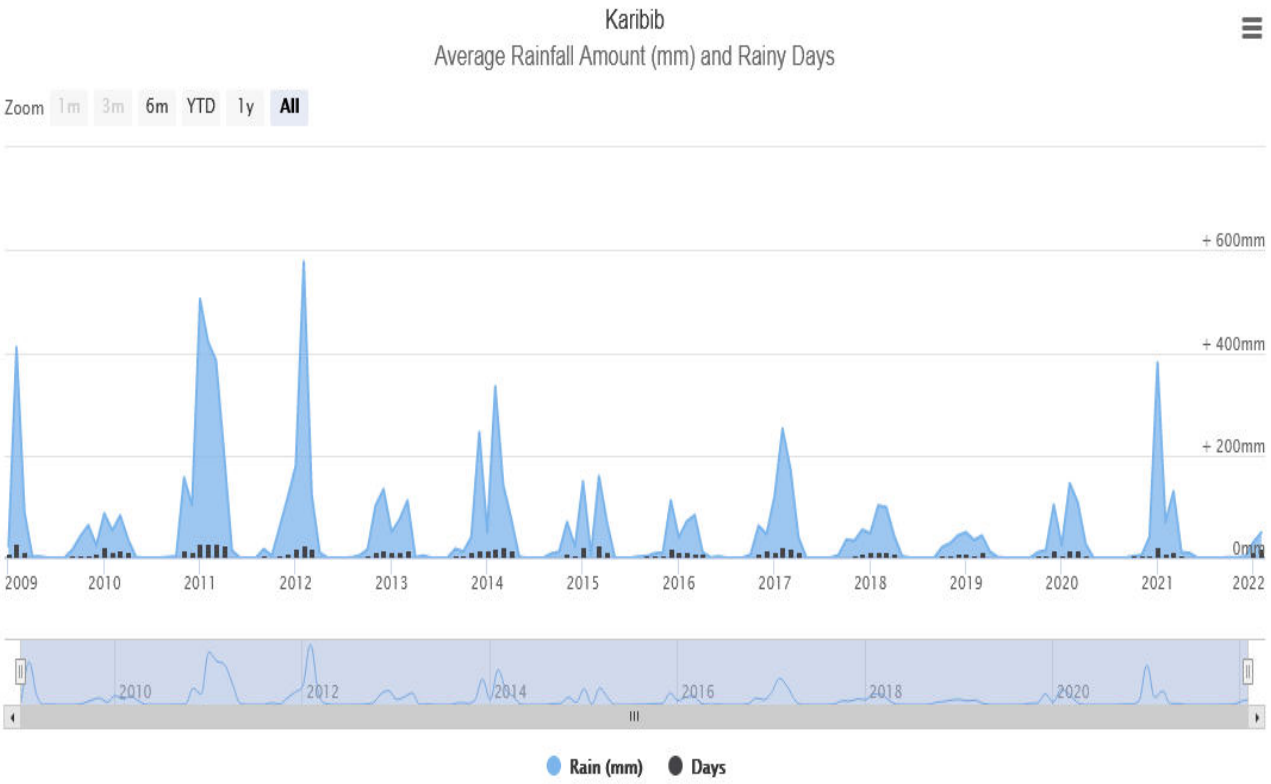

Figure 3: Average rainfall graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

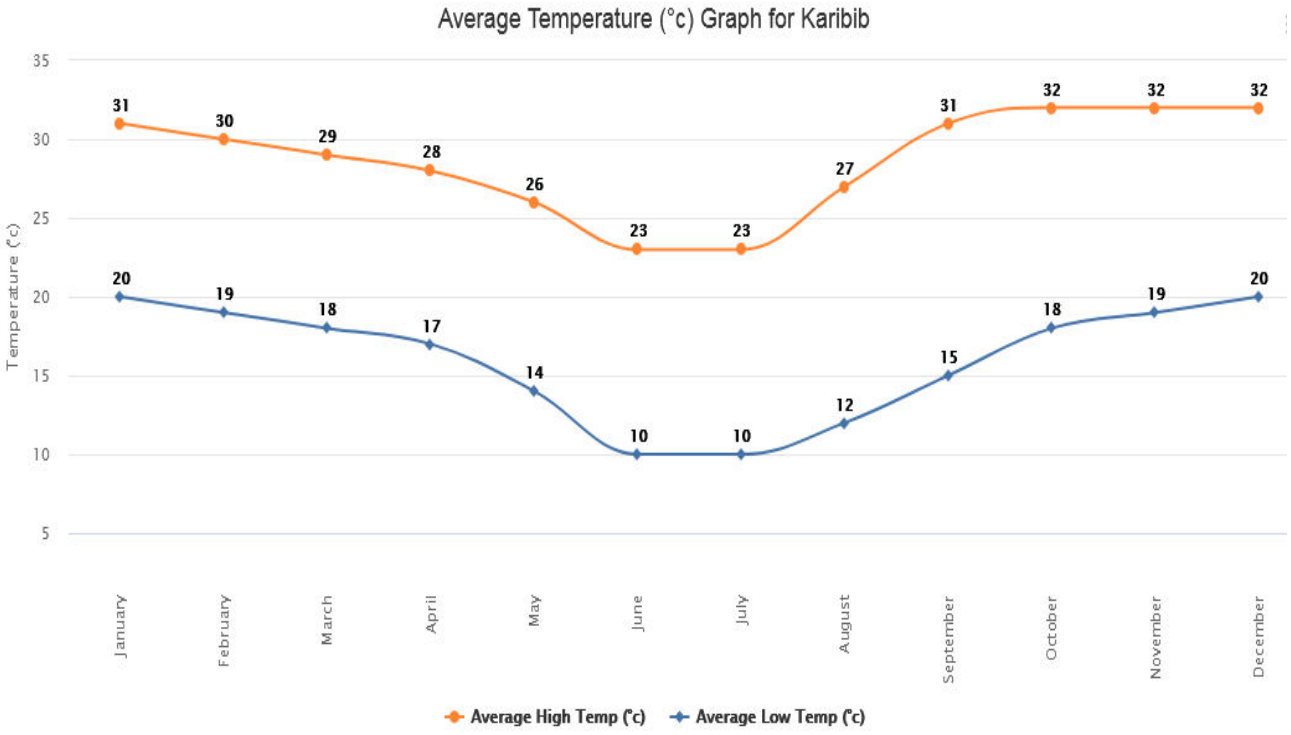

Figure 4: Average monthly temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

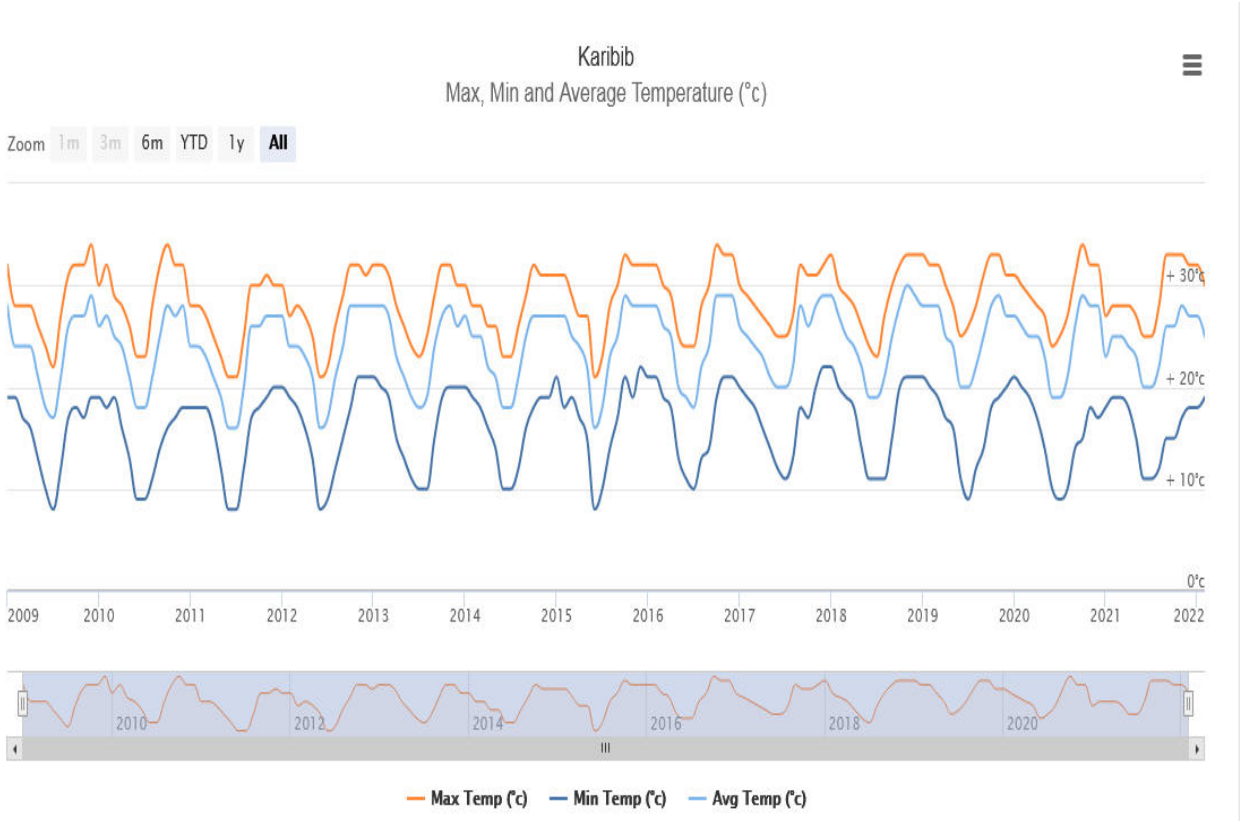

Figure 5: The maximum, minimum and average temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

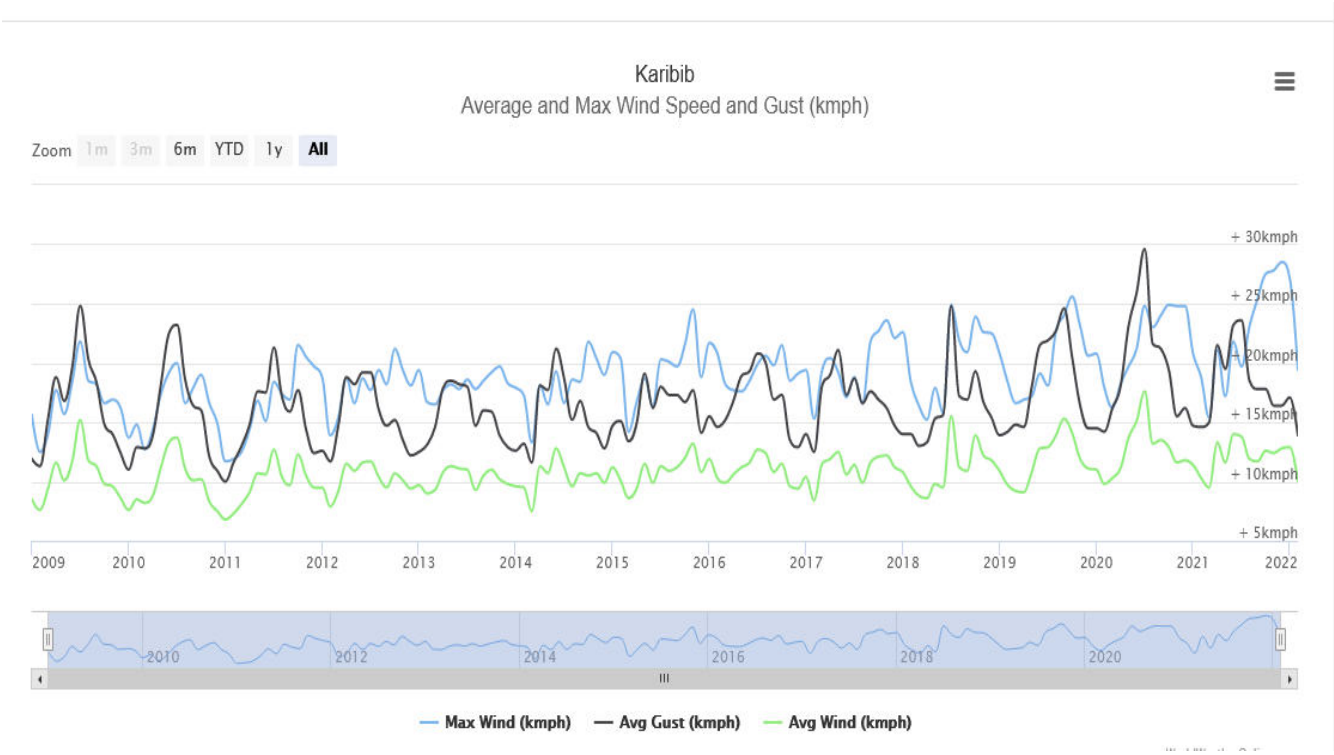

Figure 6: Average and maximum wind speed graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

A project of this magnitude requires a holistic understanding of the climatic pattern of the area for instances rainfall, temperature and wind speed. Such factors are crucial in planning and executing of the activity and implementing risk assessment. There are possibilities that the area may experience high rainfall, extreme heat and/or high wind speed and this may deter the operation of the project. Since 2009 rainfall in the area of Karibib where the proposed project will take place has been fluctuation as depicted in **Figure 3**. The temperature for the area as represented in **Figure 4** and **5** demonstrates that there are variations in the average monthly temperature as well as the maximum, minimum and average temperature. Whereas the wind speed as illustrated in **Figure 6** shows from 2009 until 2022 the wind speed has been undulating.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 Geology

The geology of the area is dominated by amphibolite-facies metasedimentary rocks of the Damara Sequence, a Neoproterozoic marble and schist which dominated the continental shelf type succession (Kister, 2005). The area is considered to be part of the southern Central Zone of the Pan-African Damara Belt the late Neoproterozoic which is the collisional suture between the Congo and Kalahari Cratons. The Damara orogen in central Namibia formed part of the larger Pan African collisional belt which cut through the African continent and also surround it. The orogeny formed during the unification of the Gondwana super continental during the late proterozoic and primary phanerozoic. The collision of Congo and Kalahari Cratons manifested into the formation of the Damara belt which is sometime referred as the intracratonic or inland branch of the Damara orogeny (Slabbert 2013).

6.2 Geohydrology

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

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants under the lead consultant Mr. Henry Nakale. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter attached as **Annexure A**. Although there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Fauna Diversity

An assessment on biodiversity was carried out in the area. However, there is were no wild animals encountered during the site visit. It's presumed that there are some wild animals occurring in the area. This was also reflected by the scats of game animals found in the in the area. Probable game animals which are expected to occur in the area includes; Kudu, Ostriches, Warthogs and Springboks. The occurrences of wild-animals can potentially results in illegal hunting, hence proper measures should be in place to deter people from engaging in illegal hunting activities.

8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

The general area of the EPL has a relatively species diversity of reptiles of which some are endemic to Namibia. According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002) reptile diversity and endemism in the area is predicted to be in a range of 41-50 species. The occurrences of reptiles in the area has been necessitated by the availability of different micro-habitats found in the area. The following table below presented the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of EPL 8565.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of EPL 8565.

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

Nucras intertexta	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	Spotted Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis namaquensis	Namaqua Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanisundulata	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus validus	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
Lygosoma sunderalli	Sundevall's Writhing Skink	√	-
Trachylepis capensis	Cape Skink	√	-
Mabuya hoeschi	*Hoesch's Skink*	√	Endemic
Mabuya occidentalis	Western Three-striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya spilogaster	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	-
Mabuya striata wahlbergii	Striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya sulcata	Westen Rock Skink	√	-
Mabuya variegata	Variegated Skink		
Monitors (Varanidae)			
Varanus albigularis	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Agamas (Agamidae)			
Agama aculeata	Ground Agama	√	-
Agama anchietae	Anchietae Agama	√	
Agama planiceps	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
Chamaeleo namaquensis	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-
Geckos (Gekkonidae)			
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus bicolor	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus capensis	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus turneri	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus punctatus	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus weberi werneri	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Ptenopus garrulus maculatus	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic
Rhoptropus boultoni	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic

The general area of EPL 8565 have a higher diversity of reptiles and exploration activities may be detrimental to the reptile population if proper measures are not taken into consideration. Reptiles are vulnerable due to anthropogenic development. Therefore, the planning of the exploration activity should factor in the prevention of reptile species from any danger and all employees should be cognisant that some reptile are key stone species and they need to be conservation and should not be consider as danger to human.

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
Apus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Swift	-
Cypsiurus parvus	African Palm Swift	-
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	-
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	-
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	-
Falco chicquera	Red-necked Falcon	-
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	-
Hirundu albigularis	White-throated Swallow	-
Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Stiped Swallow	-
Hirundo semirufa	Red-breasted Swallow	-
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
Prinia flavicans	Black-chested Prinia	-
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	-
Mirafra africana	Rufous-naped Lark	-
Mirafra fasciolata	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
Mirafra sabota	Sabota Lark	-
Calendulauda africanoides	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
Ammomanopsis grayi	Gray's Lark	Endemic
Chersomanes albofasciata	Spike-heeled Lark	-
Certhilauda benguelensis	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
Eremopterix leucotis	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
Eremopterix verticalis	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
Calandrella cinerea	Red-capped Lark	-
Alauda starki	Stark's Lark	-
Bradornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	-
Namibornis herero	Herero Chat	-
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	-
Bualornis niger	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver	-
Ploceus rubiginosus	Chestnut Weaver	-

Quelea quelea	Red-billed Quelea	-
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	-
Vidua paradisaea	Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah	-
Vidua regia	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	-
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	-
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	-
Passer griseus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
Anthus similes	Long-billed Pipit	-
Serinus alario	Black-headed Canary	-
Crithagra atrogulariis	Black-throated Canary	-
Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus albogularis	White-throated Canary	-
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	
Emberiza flaviventris	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The general area of EPL 8565 is endowed with a high species diversity of bird. Some of the bird species known to occur in the area are endemic while some of the species are near threaten. Although a large number of species known to occur in the general area have no conservation concern. The birds play a vital role in the ecological function of the ecosystem. The impacts associated with this project in terms of the avian fauna includes the destruction of nests and habitats of birds during exploration. It is possible that some of the nesting and breeding sites for birds may fall within the targeted exploration area and this will in destruction of such sites. There possibility that the birds found in the area also endure noise and vibration problem as a result of drilling equipment that will be used for exploration. Some birds are sensitive to vibration and there are might be possible impacts such as breeding potential which may occur.

9. Flora Diversity

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

Figure 7: The general area of EPL 8565, Karibib District, Erongo Region.

Table 4: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of EPL 8565.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
Acacia hebeclada	Abundant	-	-
Acacia erubescens	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia tortilis	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia senegal. var. *rostrata*	Occasional	LC	-
Acalypha segetalis	Occasional	-	-
Adenolobus garipensis	Occasional	LC	-
Aizoon schellenbergi	Occasional	-	-
Boscia albitrunca	Common	LC	F
Boscia foetida subsp. *foetida*	Occasional	LC	-

Barleria lancifolia subsp. *lancifolia*	Common	-	-
Blepharis grossa	Common	LC	NE
Monechma desertorum	Common	LC	E
Caesalpinia rubra	Common	LC	-
Catophractes alexandrii	Abundant	LC	-
Croton grastissimus	Common	-	-
Euphorbia chamaesycoide	Occasional	-	E
Euphorbia gariepina subsp. *balsamea*	Occasional	LC	-
Terminalia prunioides	Common	-	-
Zizphus mucronata	Common	-	-
Commiphora grandulosa	Common	LC	-
Commiphora glaucescens	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora dinteri	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora pyracanthoides	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora virgata	Occasional	LC	-
Camptorrhiza strumosa	Occasional	-	-
Cyphostemma congestum	Occasional	LC	-
Cyphostemma juttae	Occasional	LC	E
Grewia flava	Common	-	-
Grewia tenax	Occasional	-	-
Helinus spartioides	Occasional	-	-
Hibiscus sidiformis	Common	-	-
Hermannia tigrensis	Common	-	-
Heliotropium ciliatum	Occasional	-	-
Jamesbrittenia pallida	Occasional	-	E
Tragia lancifolia	Occasional	-	E
Myrothamnus flambellifolius	Common	-	-

Manuleopsis dinteri	Occasional	LC	E
Petalidium lanatum	Common	LC	E
Petalidium variabile var. *spectabile*	Occasional	-	E
Portulaca hereroensis	Common	-	-
Phyllanthus pentandrus	Common	-	-
Pomaria lactea	Occasional	-	-
Sterculia africana var. *africana*	Occasional	LC	-
Sarcocaulon marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Erythrina decora	Occasional	LC	E
Heliotropium tubulosum	Common	-	-
Heliotropium giessii	Occasional	-	-
Cleome angustifolia subsp. *diandra*	Occasional	-	-
Dicoma capensis	Occasional	-	-
Maerua schinzii	Occasional	LC	-
Monechma cleomoides	Common	LC	-
Moringa ovalifolia	Occasional	P	NE
Cleome angustifolia subsp. diandra	Common	-	-
Cleome elegantissima	Occasional	-	-
Cleome semitetrandra	Occasional	-	-
Cleome suffruticosa	Occasional	-	E
Crotalaria heidmannii	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria argyraea	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa subsp. *polycarpa*	Occasional	-	-
Requienia sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-
Ruellia marlothii	Occasional	-	-
Sesbania pachycarpa. subsp. *dinterana*	Occasional	LC	NE
Sesbania sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-

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

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

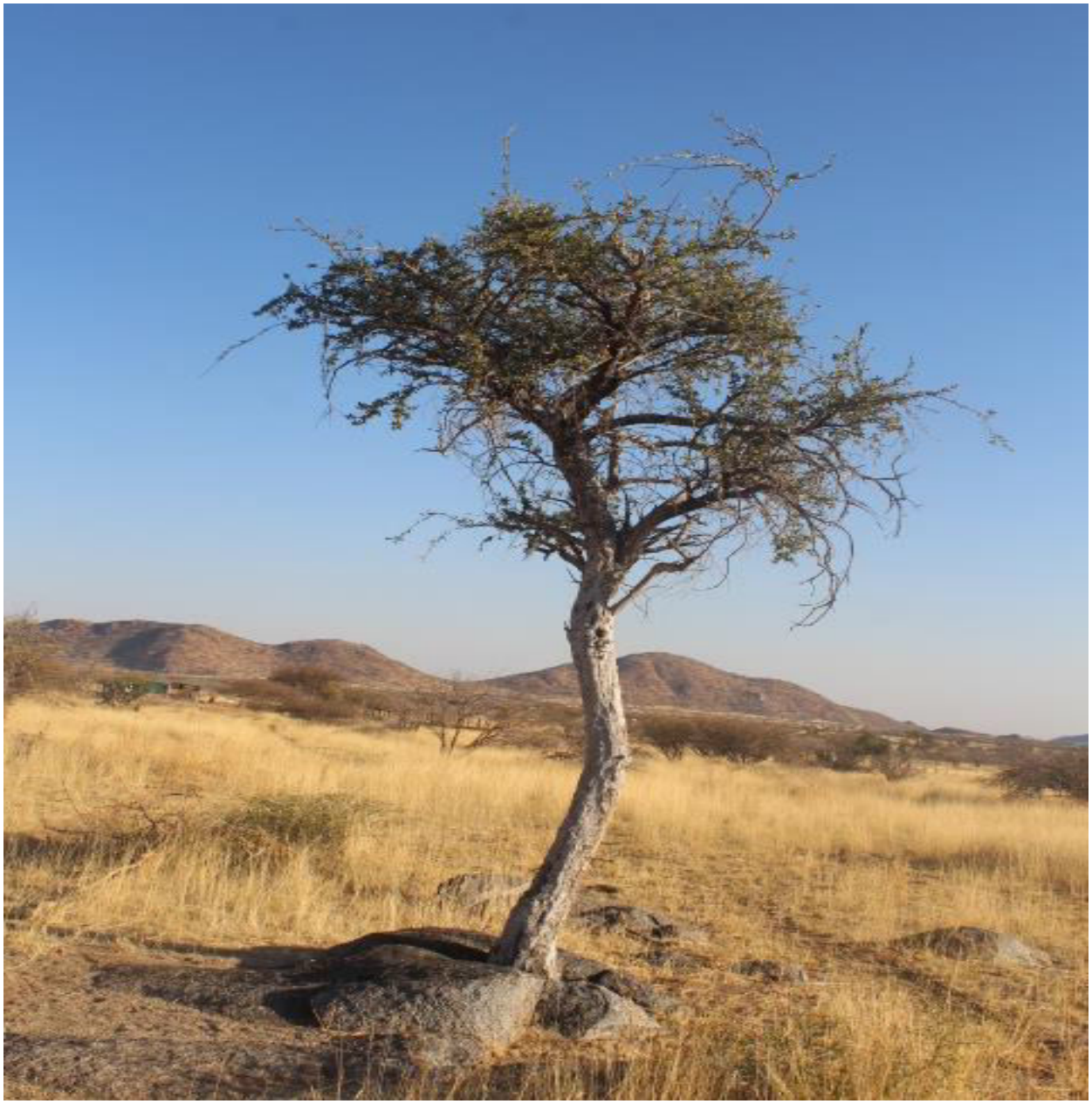

Figure 8: *Boscia albitrunca* the forestry protected plant species common in the area.

10. Important Biodiversity Areas

Important areas which harbour biodiversity within the vicinity of the mining claim 72121 are as follows;

10.1 Vertebrate fauna

a) Rocky areas

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

b) Drainage lines

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

10.2 Flora

a) Rocky areas

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

b) Washes

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

c) Alluvial plain area

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

d) Protected species

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

e) Drainage lines

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

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Karibib is one of the mineral rich area situated west of Namibia within the Erongo region and it's the district capital for the Karibib electoral constituency. The town is situated near the Khan

River and it is found halfway between Windhoek and Swakopmund along the B2 road. The town is known for its aragonite marble quarries and QKR Navachab Gold Mine. Erongo region has a population size of 150 809 while the town of Karibib is estimated to have a population size of approximately 5 132 inhabitants (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The main economic activities in the town is mining and the immediate surrounding area is mainly comprising of agricultural farming with a vast focus on agricultural livestock farmings. The town feature two state schools namely Karibib Junior Secondary School and Ebenhaeser Primary School and one private school; Karibib Private School. The town also have a healthcare facility; Karibib clinic and a private medical centre. The town is properly position in terms of logistic because it is connected to both railway network and B2 road which pass through the town.

12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

12.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at well-defined phase of the EIA process is obligatory. This includes participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the planned project. The public was afforded sufficient time to comments and make suggestions on the proposed project. Site notices were place at the notice boards at Spar in Karibib and community hall. A public participation meeting was scheduled for the 22nd August 2022 but no member of the public turned up for the meeting (See **Annexure D**). Please see **Table 5** below for activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project from **August 2022** to **05 September 2022** (See **Annexure B** proof of Newspaper advertisement). However, no comment or suggestions were received from the public.

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

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

12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **5th September 2022** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the project.

13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The aim of this segment is to explain the assessment methodology used in order to determine the significance, management, location and operational impacts of the for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565 and where necessary the probable alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565 activities that is not operational at this stage by its nature, inherently undefined environmental assessment is therefore an imprecise discipline. In order to deal with such uncertainty a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Consequently, this study exploits such methodology to determine the significance of the

possible ecological impacts associated with the planned exploration project as defined in **Table 6** below;

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

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	**Description of the potential impact**
Nature Describe type of effect	**Positive**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. **Neutral**: The activity will have a no effect. **Negative**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.
Extent Describe the scale of the impact	**Site Specific**: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite). **Small**: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited). **Medium**: Within 5 km of the site (local). **Large**: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact	**Temporary**: <1 year (not included in the construction). **Short-term**: 1-5 years. **Medium**: 5-15 years. **Long-term**: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences). **Permanent**: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Intensity Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact	**Zero**: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered. **Very low**: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected. **Low**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered. **Medium**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way. **High**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of occurrence Describe the probability of the impact **actually** occurring	**Improbable**: Not at all likely. **Probable**: Distinctive possibility. **Highly probable**: Most likely to happen **Definite**: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
Degree of Confidence in predictions State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.	**Unsure/Low**: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%). **Probable/Med**: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%). **Definite/High**: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).
Significance Rating The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.	**Neutral**: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated. **Very low**: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	Low: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures. **Medium**: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures. **High**: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.

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

For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are described. These criteria are used to ascertain significance of the impact, commencing with the event where there is no mitigation required and then with the most effective mitigation measures in place. The pronouncement as to which mitigation measure can be useful lies with the proponent; **Ruungandu Mining cc** and their acceptance and ultimately approval with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is consequent by taking into consideration the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. Such significance is also informed by the nature of the impact and the receiving environment.

14. MITIGATION MEASURES

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

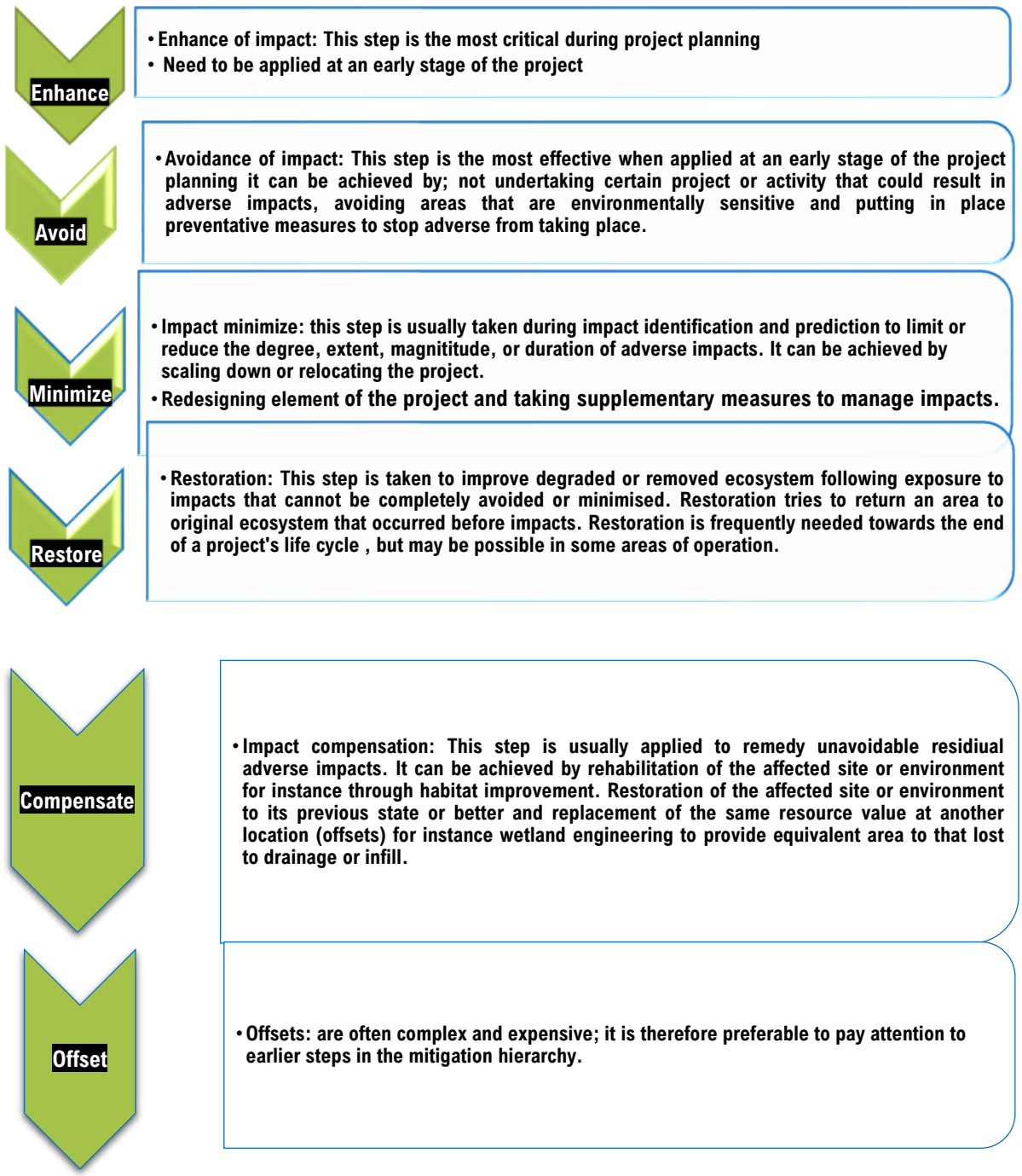

Figure 9: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This elucidate the bio-physical and socio-economic environments impacts which may take place due to the planned exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565 explained in Section 3. This includes probable long-term impact associated with the project such as exploration activity and short terms impacts such as construction of the site office and new road to access the targeted exploration sites without difficulty. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the project will assist to inform and provide a complete overview of the project to the MEFT: DEA regarding the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptance of the exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals within EPL 8565 and setting of conditions (should the exploration project authorised) will be informed by this section in addition to the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline and possible impacts that could emanate due t the consequences of the exploration at EPL 8565 are described and assessed with potential mitigation measures recommended. Finally, recommendation has been made on the latent cumulative impacts which may occur as a result pf the planned exploration activity.

15.1 Impacts during exploration phase

Once the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565 commences, a significant alteration to the receiving environment will take place at the targeted exploration sites within the EPL. Therefore, there is a need to delineate an area for placing sampling heaps, waste rocks and a dispatching area.

15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possibilities that drilling and trenching equipment that will be used during exploration may pose some risk to the underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground

water heavy drilling equipment should be carefully checked for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage. Precaution should also be taken to ensure that surface water is not contaminated during the rainy season.

15.1.2 Noise Impacts

Machineries and drilling equipment that will be used during the exploration will emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level. The employees will be exposed to the noise for an extended period during working hours. Therefore, employees should be provided with ear protecting gears and given enough breaks.

15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts

Air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good, nevertheless, dust problem may potentially occur during the exploration phase due to machinery and heavy drilling equipment that will be used for core drillings purposes. However, the generation of dust is inevitable during the exploration particularly at the targeted sites. The movement of vehicles and heavy-duty drilling equipment in the area may also result in the generation of dust. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that the exploration activities are conducted within the confinement of the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (**No. 11 of 1976**).

15.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

There are limited existing disturbance on the EPL area, since the area is mainly used as a farm for livestock farming. The intended exploration activities will thus result in the removal of some of the vegetation in the targeted areas. This will also result in minimal impacts on the fauna found in the area. Nevertheless, the possible impact of the intended mineral exploration on the freshwater ecosystem should be considered.

15.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The heap of rocks and drilling holes that will be created during exploration will result in the terrain to be visually unpleasant and compromise the aesthetic values of the area. The is possible alteration to the visual characteristic of the site due to the fact, that the site will now have a different landscape due to the presence of drilling holes and heap of rocks and sand. The degree of this impacts will primarily rely on the aesthetic values attached to the initial aesthetic eminence of the area by the interested and affected parties.

15.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) within the subject area and this was confirmed by the archaeological and heritage resource assessment conducted in the area. However, an accidental find procedure may be required.

15.1.6 Social Impacts

Unemployment continue to be an issue of concern in the region and the entire country at large. There is a high number of unemployment in the country particularly the youth. The high demand for employment in the country has been exacerbated by a number of external factors that impact the economy. The intended exploration project will assimilate a substantial number of people from the area on permanent and casual basis and more cumulative jobs will be created. The project will contribute immensely to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency exchanges.

15.1.7 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is not expected to increase significantly during the exploration project, besides small light vehicles that will be used for the exploration team and heavy-duty drilling trucks that will be used for exploration purposes. However, it is suggested that exploration should be done as per schedule and vehicles should adhere to usage of demarcated right of ways, in order to reduces the impacts to a very low significance.

15.1.8 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

The project will source power from the existing ErongoRed overhead powerline which stretches from Karibib to Otjimbingwe. Electricity will be mainly required to supply power to the office, since the operation will not require the employees to reside onsite due to its proximity to the town of Karibib. Water that will be required for domestic usage and cleaning of equipment's will be source from the existing NAMWATER pipeline supplying water to Otjimbingwe. Efforts will be made to ensure that water is used sparingly and where possible recycled will be enforced.

15.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts

The exploration project will obviously result in a substantial number of people on site during working hours who will needs ablution facility and provision of solid waste management services. The proponent will supply sufficient temporary sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. The proponent will be responsible for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Karibib. Assorted wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided at the site. All domestic waste materials that will be generated during the exploration will be disposed of at Karibib landfill. A reputable local SME will be contracted to handle all solid waste from the site.

15.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Hazardous substances are considered by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) as those substance which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of a human being due to their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It includes manufactures, sales, use, disposal, and dumping as well as import and export. The use of hazardous substance is during mineral exploration is highly likely to take place. Hazardous substance by nature have the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment if such substance is not handled properly, thus hazardous substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container.

15.1.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The establishment of a temporary workforce in the area is anticipated to occur because people will start migrating into the area to search for employment opportunity. Experience with past project has proven that migrant workers may have a chance to intermingle with the local community. This may create a significant risk due to the development of social conditions and sexual behaviours which attributes to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained in this report as **Annexure F**. The aim of the EMP is to outline the type and mitigation measures that should be applied during the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565 and decommissioning phase of the project to reduces the negative impacts associated with the exploration activities.

17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A summary of the significance of the potential impacts from the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals activity is delineated in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 7** below) and the summary of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts have been provided. Even though some distinction in the scale of the possible impact would occur due to the planned alternatives such difference was not considered to be significant for any probable impacts, consequently the table below is relevant to all the intended alternatives.

Table 7: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565

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

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

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

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

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

18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

The essence of this segment is to draw up a conclusion on the assessment report in relation to the environmental impact assessment matrix for the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565 on **Table 7** above and suggest the way forward. Most of the negative impacts from the intended exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565 at EPL 8565 are considered to have **medium** to **low** significance, although some negative impacts have medium significance which can be reduced to marginally **low** when exploiting the recommended mitigation measures. Through the application of the mitigation measures in **Section 15** together with the EMP in **Annexure F** which should be read together with this report, the consequence of the negative impacts which may occur as result of the planned exploration activities will be condensed to **low**.

If planned exploration activities happened to be implemented correctly the impact on the biodiversity will be minimal. The impacts on biodiversity can be rated low-medium but localized to the areas or site targeted exploration. It is suggested that protected plant species which are occurring in the targeted exploration sites should be circumvented by all means. It is further advisable for the proponent to recompense for the loss plants as this will also contribute immensely to the decline in carbon dioxide which is mong the attributing factor to climate change. The potential occurrence of wild animals may drive the employees to engage in illegal hunting activity, hence any suspicious illegal activity associated with poaching should be reported to the nearest police station in Karibib or anti-poaching unit within the line ministry.

The **high** significance of the impacts as a result of the intended exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals at EPL 8565is is favourable in the social impact which is **positive**. The positive significance in the social impact is due to potential employment opportunities associated with the project. The intended activity has the potential to contribute to reduction of unemployment in area to a certain extent, beside employment, the project will further contribute to national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

The level of confidence in the environmental assessment carried out is considered to be acceptable and sufficient for the decision making particularly in terms of the environmental impacts associated with the project. The information available at the project planning stage are substantial, consequently, this project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. Nevertheless, due to unremitting changes on the environment, systematic monitoring must be carried out and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to uninterruptedly carry out environmental audits for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

REFERENCES

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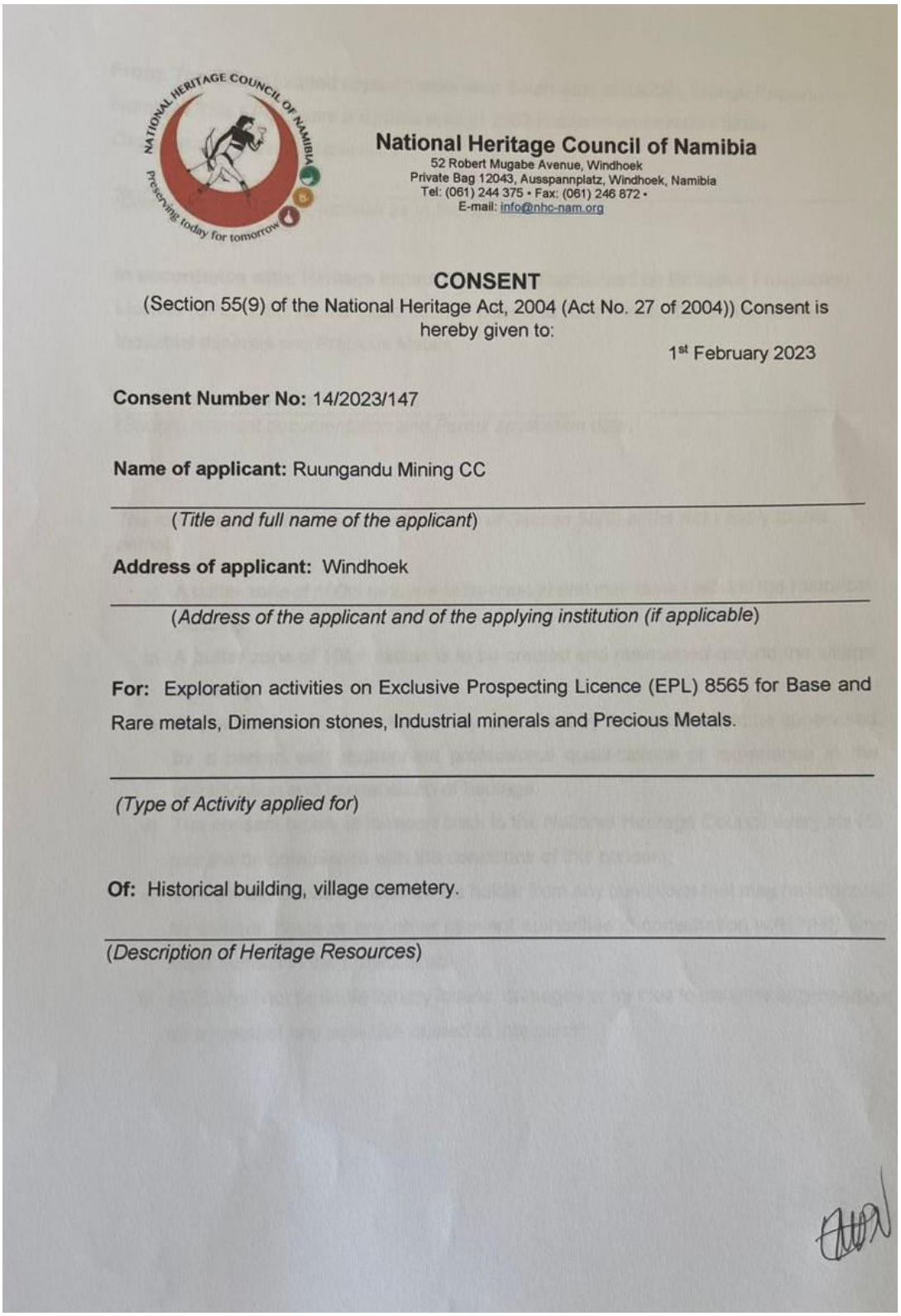
Annexure A: Proof of consent letter from the National Heritage Council (NHC)



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

CONSENT

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

1st February 2023

Consent Number No: 14/2023/147

Name of applicant: Ruungandu Mining CC

(*Title and full name of the applicant*)

Address of applicant: Windhoek

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

For: Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8565 for Base and Rare metals, Dimension stones, Industrial minerals and Precious Metals.

(*Type of Activity applied for*)

Of: Historical building, village cemetery.

(*Description of Heritage Resources*)

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

20 | Tuesday 9 August 2022 | NEW ERA

CLASSIFIEDS

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

Services

Goods

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously - Classifieds words and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing - Cancellations and alterations: 15:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

Notices
VAT Inclusive
Legal Notice N$40.00
Land Lost Title N$40.00
Liquor Licence N$60.00
Name Change N$40.00
Birthdays from N$200.00
Death Notices from N$200.00
Insurance Grading from N$200.00
Thank You Messages from N$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Property

For Sale

TWAHAFA REAL ESTATE

IWAHAFA REAL ESTATE

Urgently looking for Properties to SELL in Windhoek, Price N$ 200K- N$ 3mil
0818534437
info@iwahafagroup.com
Sole mandate Specialist

Employment

Offered

Oral Hygienist Vacancy

Windhoek Orthodontic Practice
CVs to be forwarded to
hart@iggie.com.na

Closing date:
12 August 2022

TIANCI INVESTMENT CC

We are looking for a Factory Manager.

1. Fluent at both Chinese and English as working language .He/she has the capacity to read and speak Chinese.
2. Working and management experience more than 5 years.
3. Over 4 years working experience in manufacturing industry.
4. In addition, he/she should has the capacity to lead and manage the staffs.

Closing date: 14/08/2022
Please send CVs to:cambler-leej@hotmail.com

ZENJOH IMPORT AND EXPORT CC

We are looking for a Sales Manager who must have 10 years working experience, well stock management skills as well as shop management skills. In addition, she/he should have the capacity to lead and manage the shop staffs. The applicant must use

Notice

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estate: t: 2969/2021
Master's Office: Windhoek
Surname: Cornelissen
First names: Fredrick James
Date of birth: 29/05/1954
Identity number: 5405290001 54
Last address: Windhoek
Date of death: 12/07/2021

Surviving Spouse:
Aletta Katrina Cornelissen
ID Number: 5902290201255

Married in Community of Property

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Period allowed for lodgment of claims if other than 30 days: 30 days only

Advertiser, and address:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on:
05 August 2022

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 35(5) of Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be the later, and at the offices of the Masters and Magistrates as stated.

Registered number of estate: t: 2027/2021
Surname: Klaasta
Christian Names: Saul
Identity number: 3911085001 66
Last Address: Windhoek

Description of account other than First and Final: Final
Period of inspection other than 21 days: 21 days
Magistrate's Office: WINDHOEK
Master's Office: Windhoek

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:

Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue,

Notice

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estate: t: 1725/2022
Master's Office: Windhoek
Surname: Hamga
First names: Peter
Date of birth: 13/07/1959
Identity number: 5907130 0238
Last address: Windhoek
Date of death: 23/06/2016

Surviving Spouse:
Rachel Katrina Hamga
ID Number: 5703080 0456
Married in Community of Property

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Period allowed for lodgment of claims if other than 30 days: 30 days only

Advertiser, and address:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on:
05 August 2022

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 35(5) of Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be the later, and at the offices of the Masters and Magistrates as stated.

Registered number of estate: t: 830/2019
Surname: Shambo
Christian Names: Viktorinu
Identity number: 4808120 0597
Last Address: Swakopmund

Description of account other than First and Final: Final
Period of inspection other than 21 days: 21 days
Magistrate's Office: Swakopmund
Master's Office: Swakopmund

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:

Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue,

Notice

Legal Notice

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environolim 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 NAME 8: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8565 is situated approximately 13 Km south of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ruungandu Mining CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environolim Consulting Services cc

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

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 20th August 2022
Time: 10h00 a.m

Notice

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estate: t: 2922/2021
Master's Office: Windhoek
Surname: Kooper
First names: Paulina
Date of birth: 07/10/1958
Identity number: 5810070 0443
Last address: Windhoek
Date of death: 10/01/2019

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Period allowed for lodgment of claims if other than 30 days: 30 days only

Advertiser, and address:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on:
05 August 2022

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estate: t: 2919/2021
Master's Office: Windhoek
Surname: Kapembu
First names: Thomas
Date of birth: 15/05/1948
Identity number: 4805150 0355
Last address: Swakopmund
Date of death: 10/05/2013

Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 0813513657

Period allowed for lodgment of claims if other than 30 days: 30 days only

Advertiser, and address:
Namib Capital Investment Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9, Independence Avenue,

Services

Goods

CLASSIFIEDS

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

Services Offered

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

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

Notices (VAT Inclusive)
Legal Notice N$460.00
Lost Land Title N$400.00
Liquor License N$400.00
Name Change N$400.00
Birthdays from N$300.00
Death Notices from N$500.00
Tombstone Unveiling from N$300.00
Thank You Messages from N$300.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Employment Offered

COVSURE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER is looking for the services of a medical Laboratory Technician, to start 01/09/2022.

Medical Lab technician required

Requirements.

1. Recognized Medical Laboratory Technician Qualification.
2. Registration with the Health Professions Council of Namibia.
3. Five years experience in clinical pathology practice in the private sector.
4. Experienced in Covid 19 PCR testing using BIOER PCR platform.
5. Able to work after hours, weekends and holidays.

Email applications C.V, copies of academic, professional and HPCNA qualifications and registration to covsurediagnostic center2021@gmail.com.

Deadline for submission is 20/08/2022

Employment Offered

ONDANGWA PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners & Radiology cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following positions:

Position: Orthopedic

Qualifications, Skills, Competencies, and Experience Requirements:

- MD/DO Degree and MS in Orthopedics.
- Minimum of 5 years' experience as an Orthopedic.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.
- Have above -Average intellectual ability and emotional stability.
- Ability to reassure tensed patients.
- Have concern for the health and well-being of people.

Position: Radiologist

Qualifications, Skills, Competencies and Experience Requirements:

- Must have an M.D Degree.
- Minimum 5 years' experience as a Diagnostic Radiologist.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.
- Good clinical knowledge across all specialties.
- An analytical mind, an eye for detail and good observational skills.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly submit your CV and all certified supporting documents to P.O. Box 2775 Ondangwa or forward them via e-mail to: recruitment@oph.com.na

Closing Date: 22 August 2022

Employment Offered

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

Local stables in Swakopmund riverbed plots, looking for an unpaid young equestrian lady (less than 58kg) who is skilled German and English speaking rider for the English riding sport (dressage/jumping) and professional horse care.

Minimum requirement:

- German riding batches in bronze and riders passport with minimum 10 years in horse riding.
- Suitable candidate should help start young horses, exercise schooled show horses, teach beginners riders to the basic labels in dressage.
- Previous experience in Namibia needed
- Candidate must have a first aid certificate and voluntarily teach employees & welfare development programs in their free time, candidates must be willing to teach horse riding and horse care to less privileged children in our township.

Should you meet the above requirements, please send a resume and cover letter, including all copies of relevant qualifications to: jobvacancies@iafrica.net
Closing date: 24/08/2022

Please note that only shortlisted candidates who meet all of the requirements and qualifications will be contacted. No CVs and documentation will be returned.

VACANCY

K D and H Medical Services (a private medical practice based in Ondangwa), is looking for a medical director.

Requirements:

1. MBChB degree or equivalent
2. Registration with HPCNA
3. 5 years experience
4. Ability to do sonography and obstetric procedures are added advantages

Interested applicants should submit their CV and qualifications by email: kdandhmedicalservices@gmail.com

Due date: 09/09/2022

IA ACADEMY PRIVATE SCHOOL CC

VACANCY: Maths and Science Teacher

Employment offered to Maths and Science teacher
Candidate should hold a Degree or Diploma in education
Multi-subject teaching is an added advantage.

Send your CV to Iaprimary1@gmail.com on or before 20/08/22

Enrolment for Pre-Primary – Grade 11 learners still open for 2023 smaller classes.

Employment Offered

Namibia Tennis Association

Vacancy for ITF level 2 Tennis Coach.
Send all applications to: nta@iway.na

Accommodation Offered

Employment Offered

TWAHAFA REAL ESTATE

Urgently looking for Properties to SELL in Windhoek.
0816534437
info@twahafagroup.com

Sole mandate Specialist

Notices Legal Notice

CASE NO: 3174/2021

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WINDHOEK

In the matter between:
JAMES JACOBS
EXECUTION CREDITOR
AND
HILTON GERALD VINEGAR
EXECUTION DEBTOR

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

KINDLY TAKE NOTE THAT the undermentioned assets, in execution of a Judgment granted on 5th day of November 2021 against the Execution Debtor, will be sold in execution by the Messenger of the Court for the district of WINDHOEK, on line https://auctocauction starts on 31st August 2022 at 10h00 – 5th September 2022 at 10h00 and timed online at Erf 49 Prosperita, cnr of Michelle Mclean & Platinum streets, Windhoek

GOODS:
1XCOMPRESSOR - RED
1XDRILL
1XSEWING MACHINE – TOMSEW
1XFRIDGE – WHITE
TERMS: VOETSTOOTS AND CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
DATED at WINDHOEK on 28th of JULY 2022

JAMES JACOBS
Erf 307 Okandeka Street
Kleine Kuppe, Windhoek

Notices Legal Notice

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
[illegible]
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard
12 OCTOBER 2022
[illegible]

Notices Legal Notice

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8565 is situated approximately 13Km south of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ruungandu Mining CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 9th September 2022.**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 20th August 2022
Time: 10h00 a.m

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

Classifieds

Contact: Mandy
• T: 061 24 6136 • C: 081 895 8296 • E: mandy@confidentenamibia.com

Classifieds

Contact: Mandy
• T: 061 24 6136 • C: 081 895 8296 • E: mandy@confidentenamibia.com

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) 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 the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Construction of a New Municipal Waste Disposal Site for Karibib Town, Karibib, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the south-western quadrant of Karibib Town (Q2) at coordinates lat: -21.994910o; lon: 15.831379o

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:
Construction of a New Municipal Waste Disposal Site, weighbridge, equipment store and staff rooms, vehicle fleet garages, administrative building, parking and washing bay, recycling stalls, operators' room and stores, public disposal area, hazardous waste disposal pond, incinerator, electrical substation, sewage effluent reticulation, security etc.

PROPONENT: Karibib Town Council

PUBLIC MEETING: A Public consultation meeting will be held on 23 August 2022 at 11:00 am. The venue of the meeting will be Usab Community Hall, Karibib

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing, kindly contact:
Email: colin@environam.com
Fax: 061 258 470 or
Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **30 August 2022.**

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC
APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF CONSENT USE TO OPERATE A SMALL-SCALE ORPHANAGE FACILITY
ON ERF 65, OMDEL PROPER.

In terms of Clause 7 of the Henties Bay Zoning Scheme No 15 promulgated under General Notice 7764 of 2022, notice is herewith given to all interested parties that Messrs Carmen Hasoes (of Happy Land Orphanage) owner of Erf 65 zoned "Single Residential", P.O Box 61 Henties bay, intends to apply to the Council of the Municipality of Henties Bay for renewal of a Consent use to operate a small-scale Orphanage facility from Erf 65 Omdel Proper, Henties Bay.

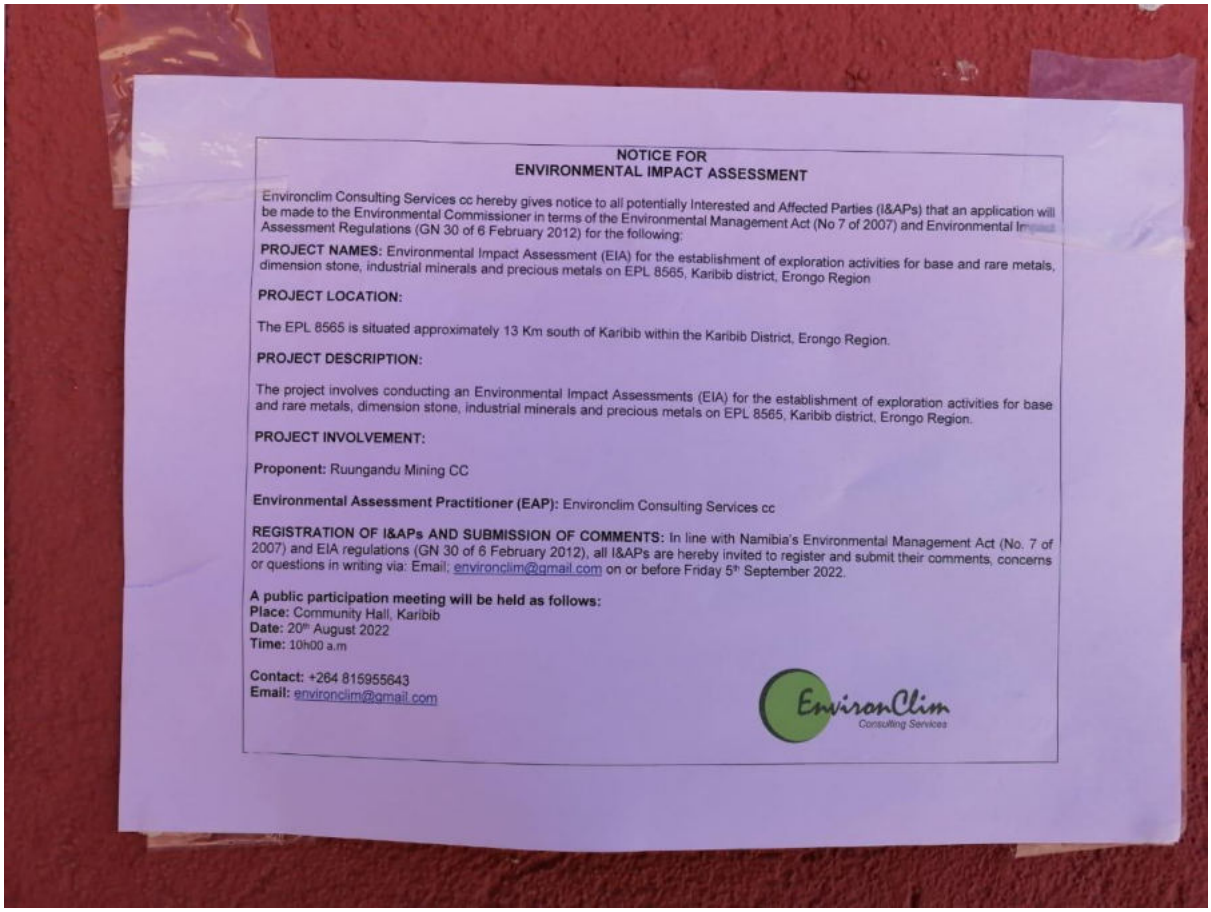
Any person(s) who wishes to lodge an objection to the proposed operation of such business from Erf 65 Omdel proper, may lodge in writing such objection (s) with valid reasons within 14 days from the date of publication of this notice to the under mentioned address:

The Chief Executive Officer
Municipality of Henties Bay
P.O. Box 61
HENTIES BAY

OR

Chief Executive Officer
Municipality of Henties Bay
C/o Jakkalsputz Road & Nickey Iyambo Avenue
HENTIES BAY

Annexure C: Proof of notices placed around Karibib for a public participation meeting



NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8565 is situated approximately 13 Km south of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8565, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ruungandu Mining CC

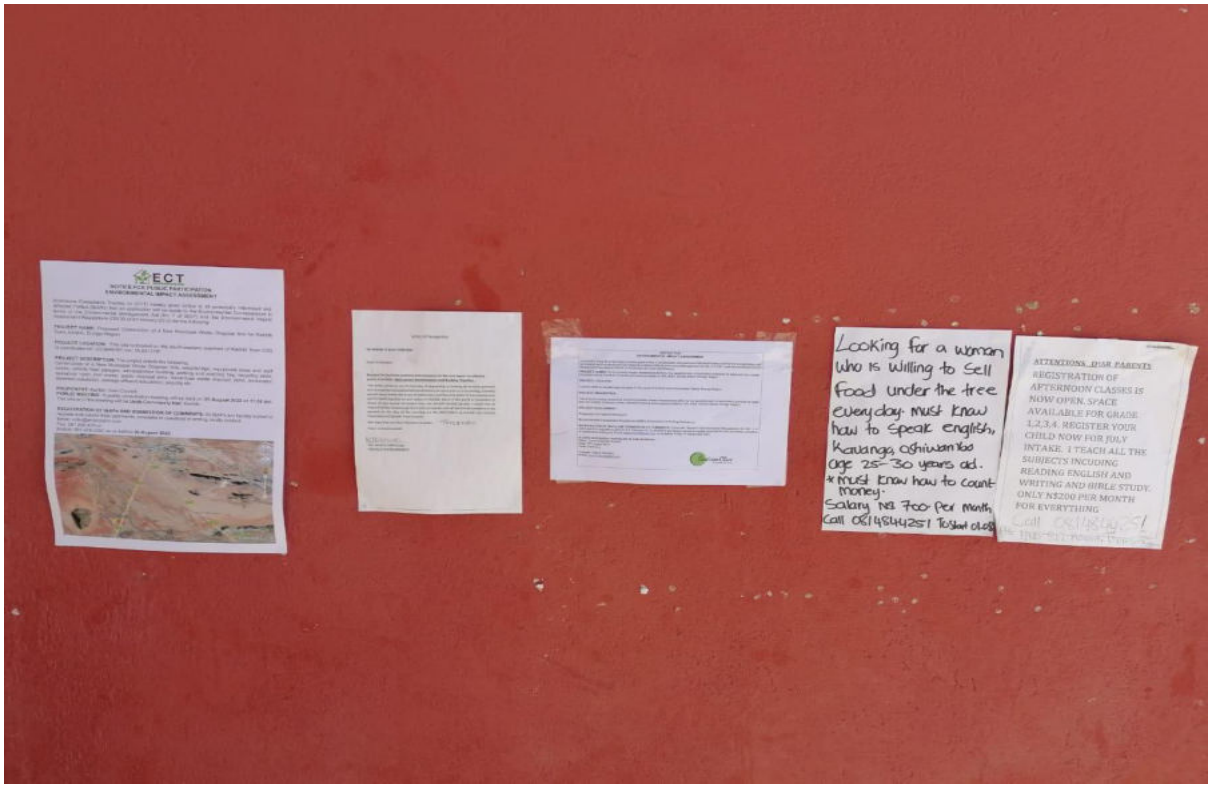
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 5th September 2022.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 20th August 2022
Time: 10h00 a.m

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

EnvironClim Consulting Services



Annexure D: Proof of no member of the public turn up for a public participation meeting

Annexure E: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Annexure F: **Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**