A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8676, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

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IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for copper and gold minerals within the rock units that are found within the vicinity of the area. Impala Environmental Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project.

1.2 Location

The mineral license is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 21°1'17" S and 15°32'49" E.

1.3 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mining and mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

1.4 Project Alternatives

An alternative to the proposed mineral exploration activity would be to allocate the land-usage to other income generating activities tourism activities. The proposed project will strictly employ locals from nearby towns and settlements.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for copper and gold minerals within the rock units that are found within the vicinity of the area. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

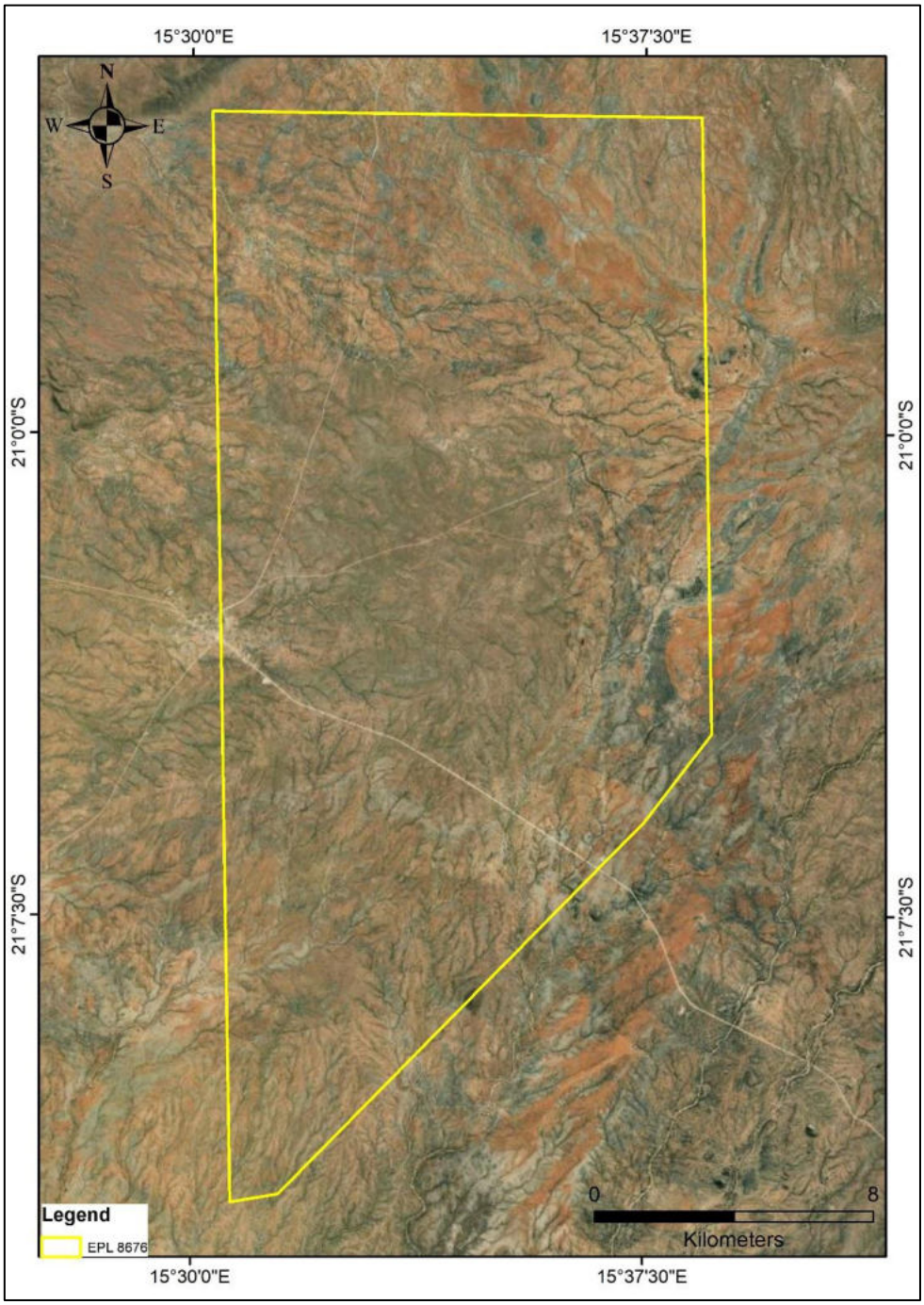


Figure 1 A satellite imagery showing the orientation of the mineral exploration licence.

Figure 2 shows the surrounding farms of the project area. The licence falls within a traditional authority area.

1.1.1 Mineral Licence Tenure

The exclusive prospecting number is 14/2/1/4/2/**8676**. The mineral licence is issued to Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd.

The size of the mineral licence is **35440.2063 Hectares**. It is granted for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metal commodities.

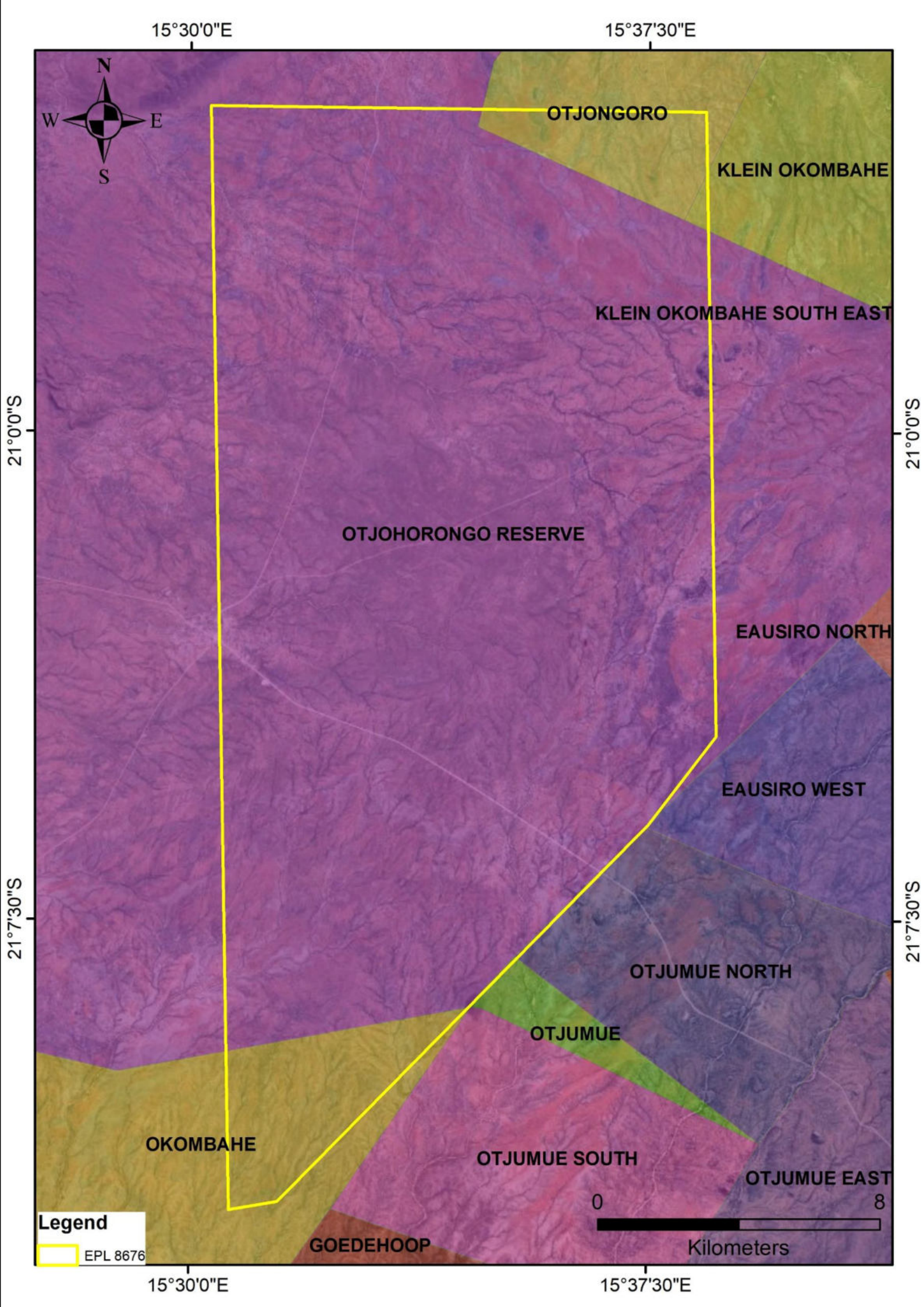
1.1.2 Environmental Consultant

Impala Environmental Consulting cc was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Impala does not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity, application or appeal, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project. The public participation process and report writing was overseen by Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya as the EAP. CV's of various role players are annexed to the appendix section of this report.

1.1.3 Proponent of the Proposed Project

The Exclusive Prospecting Licence belongs to Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd.

Licence Holder	Postal Address	Email Address	Contact
Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd			264 81 343 2291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EPL 8676
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1.2 Project Location

The mineral license is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 21°1'17" S and 15°32'49" E.

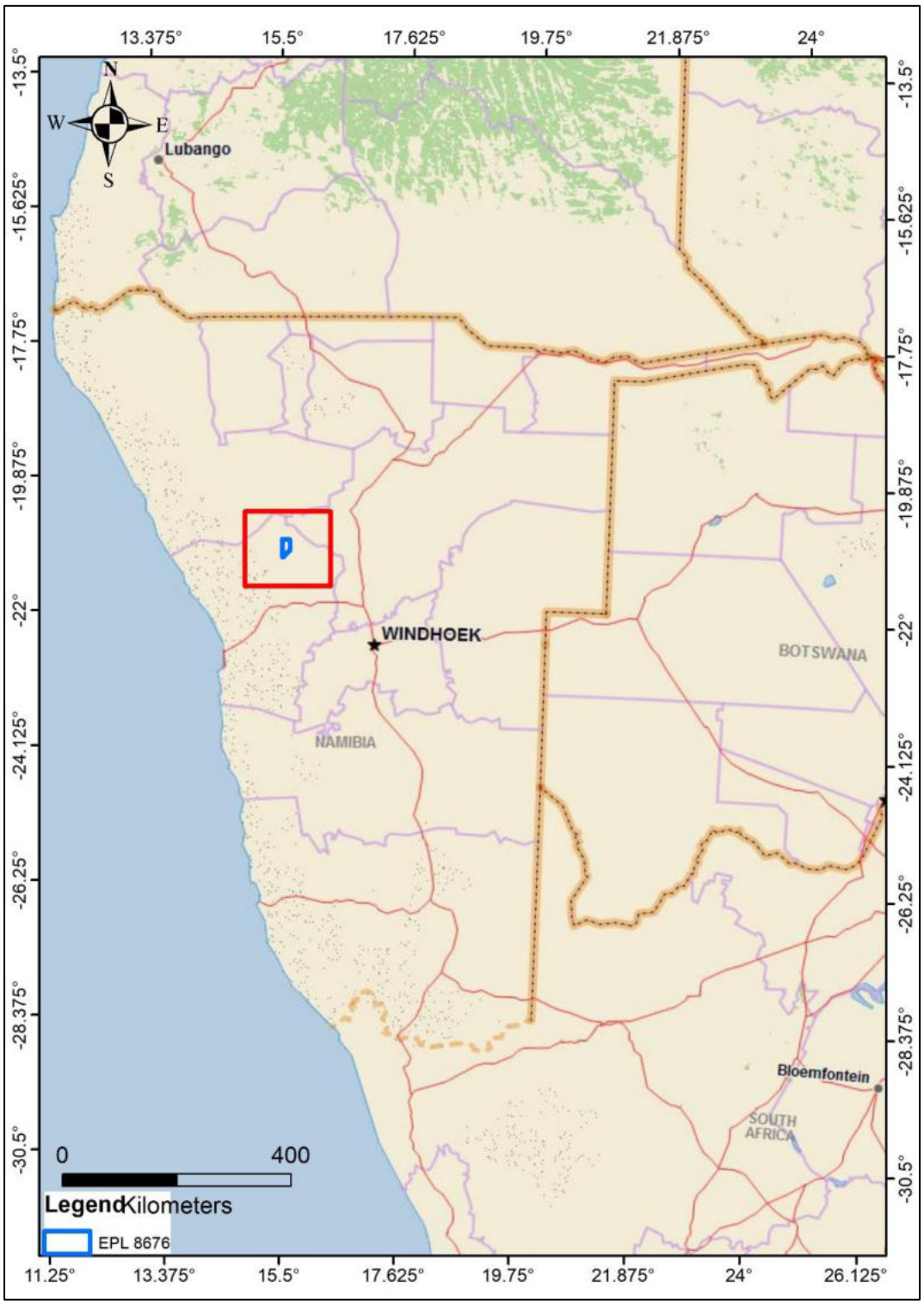


Figure 3 Locality map of the exclusive prospecting licence area

1.3 Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Electricity

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The power requirements for the proposed project will be minimal as power will only be required for the following activities:

- Emergency lighting.
- Powering small machinery during the mineral exploration process.
- Power supply for temporary office block or container if necessary.

1.3.2 Water Supply

The water requirements for the project are minimal. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning. The water used for drilling will be recycled.

1.3.3 Refuse and Waste Removal

The proponent will negotiate directly will all suppliers of consumables such as grease, oil etc. to remove these materials for disposal once they have been used and need to be discarded. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage will be disposed of in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the proponent's activities, domestic or otherwise, from the property. The Miner will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the mineral exploration operations.

1.3.4 IT Systems and Communication

If drilling commences, provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the drill rig operators and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

1.3.5 Security and Fencing

No provision has been made for fencing although strict access to and from the exploration site will be facilitated by personnel.

1.3.6 Buildings

At this stage, no exploration camp will be set up and so provision will be made for prefabricated containers.

1.3.7 Roads

Access to the mineral exploration sites is limited as there are currently no convenient roads, except for 4x4 tracks.

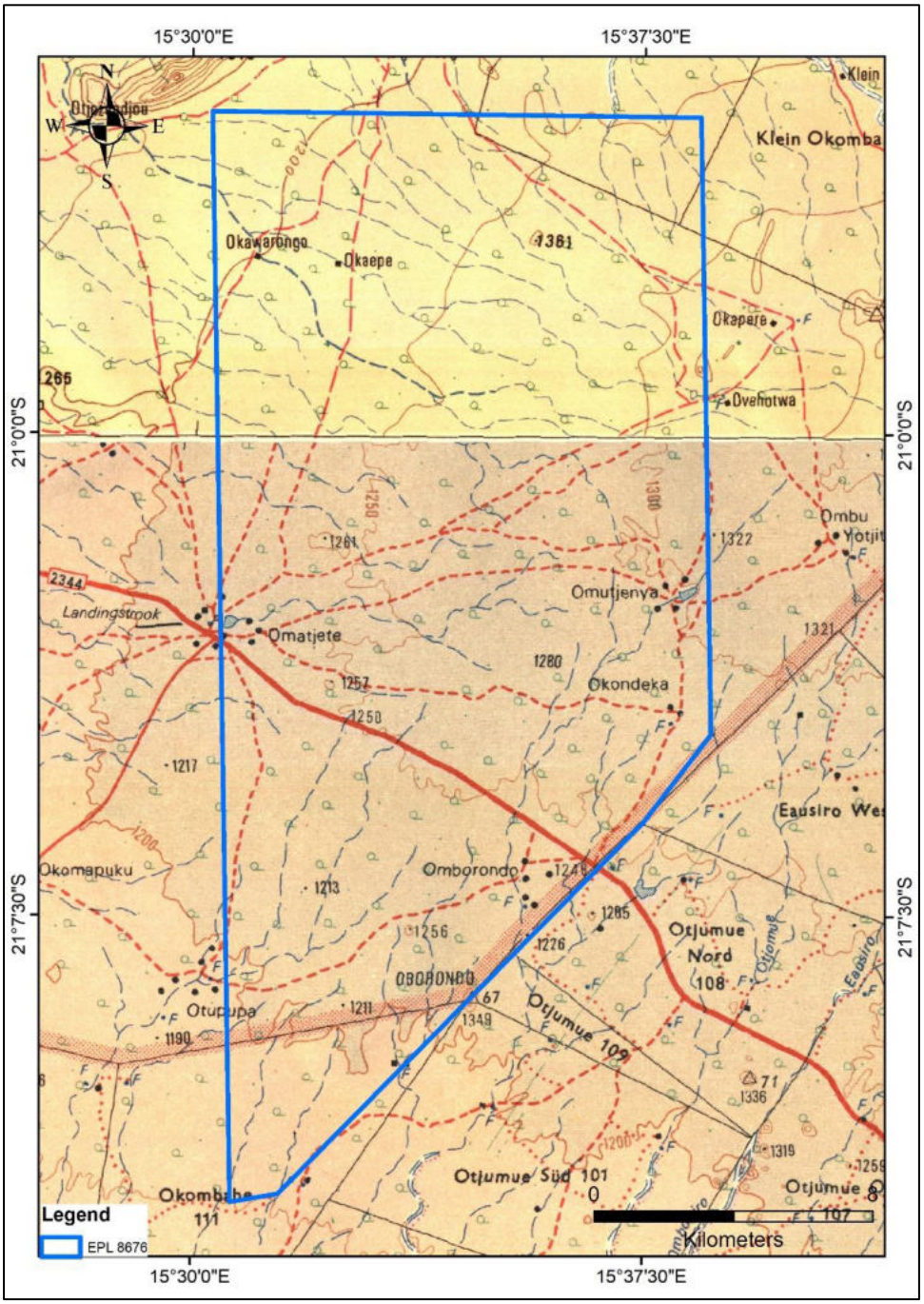


Figure 4 Topographic map showing the existing road network within the licence area.

1.3.8 Mobile Equipment

The proponent's vehicle fleet will be optimised during the next project phase. Provision will be made 4x4 vehicles and a drill rig.

1.3.9 Fuel Distribution, storage and supply

During the drilling phase, diesel will be delivered to the by road transport and offloaded into the vehicles by offloading pumps.

1.3.10 Storage of Lubrication and consumables

During the drilling phase, consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous.

1.3.11 Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and, as well as in the mobile containers where possible.

1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

1.5 Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities. The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be most important during the EIA and eliminates those that are of little

concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before commencing with mineral exploration activities on the proposed mineral exploration sites.
- To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA study.
- To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

- Inform the public about the proposed mineral exploration activities.
- Identify the main stakeholders, their comments and concerns.
- Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

1.6 Terms of Reference

The approach and methodology taken was guided by the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent:

- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project.
- Identify existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) 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 development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development and assess the significance of the identified impacts.
- Compile a Scoping Report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identifying specialist investigations, if required.

- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- Submit the final scoping report to the competent authority and the Environmental Commissioner.

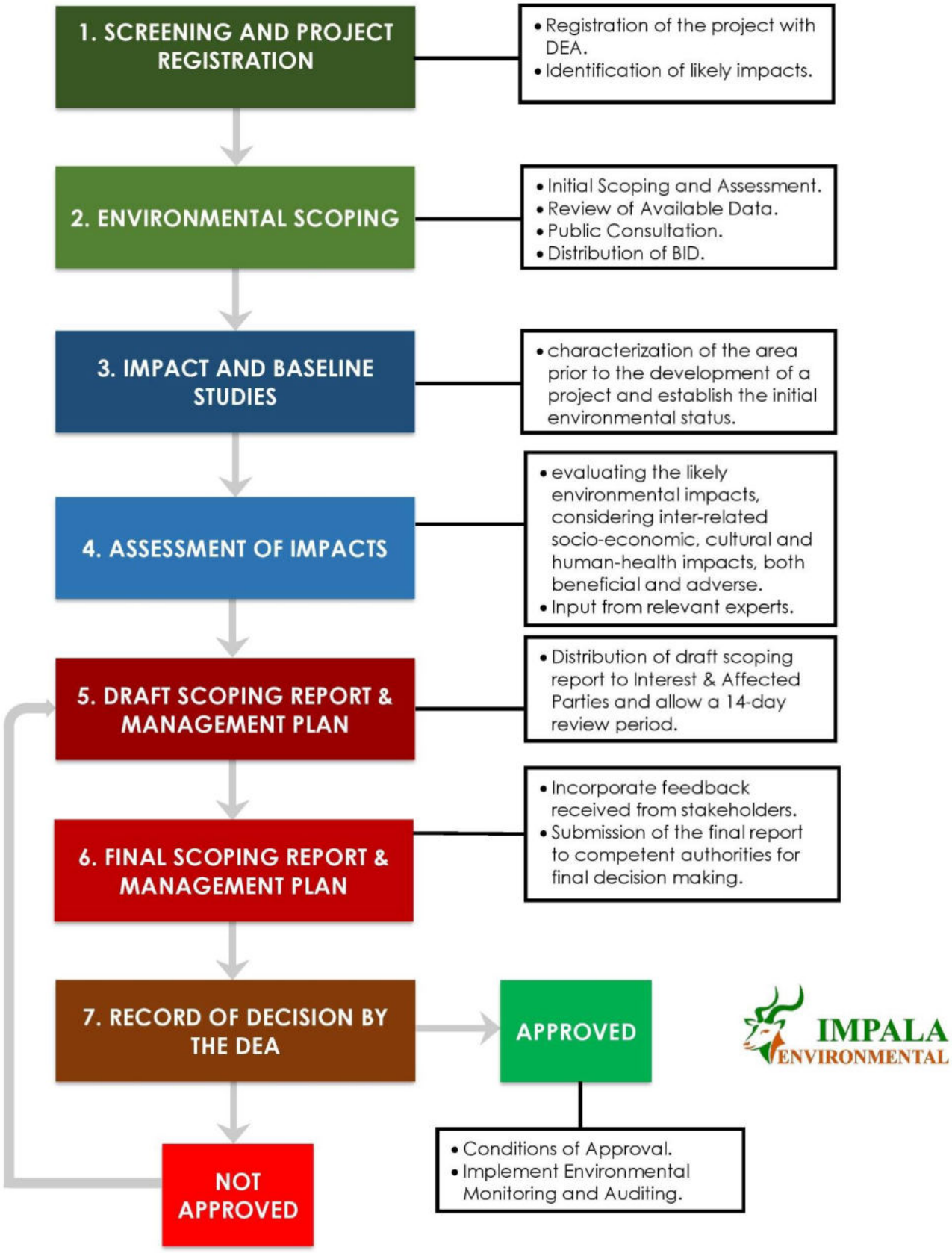


Figure 5 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

1.6.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised below.

1.6.1.1 Project Initiation and Screening

The project registered on the online ECC portal (eia.met.gov.na) in order to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

1.6.1.2 Initial Scoping Public Participation Process

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&Aps) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarised below:

- **I&AP identification:** A preliminary I&AP database was compiled using the farmer's contact details that were obtained from the Ministry of Lands and contact details of other interested and affected parties that were provided by the proponent. Additional I&AP's were added to the database based on

responses to the advertisements and notification letters, as well as attendees to the various meetings.

- **Notification letter and Background Information Document (BID):** A notification letter and Background Information Document was distributed for review and comment for a period of 3-4 weeks after commencement of the project.
- **Advertisements and site notice:** Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, public meetings and the I&AP registration / comment period were placed in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the boundaries of farm fences and on the notice boards of the Regional Council.

Over and above the issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were collated and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.

1.6.1.3 Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)

The DSR was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR was distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

1.6.1.4 Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) summarises the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA.

The FSR complies with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR was submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.

1.6.2 List of Specialist Studies Undertaken

Section 9(a) of the Environmental Regulations of 2012 requires a disclosure of all the tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if necessary.

The mineral exploration project has not commenced yet. This means that the proponent has not conducted any surface exploration activities (i.e. geophysical survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling) to find anomalies and determine suitable targets which can be tested with drilling. As such, no field specific specialist studies were commissioned by the proponent as no specific target area has been delineated yet. Although specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the exploration activities at this stage, a heritage impact assessment study was undertaken for this project. Specialist studies conducted in the area, in previous years, have been reviewed as part of the scoping and assessment process of this project.

After the proponent successfully drills a delineated target, undertakes a feasibility study and confidently decides to proceed with mining, a full environmental impact assessment will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies on groundwater, air-quality, fauna, flora, archaeology and avifauna.

1.7 Need and Desirability

1.7.1 Need of the Exploration Project

Mineral exploration companies play an important role in the development of a country's mineral resources. When minerals are mined, the company selling the product must pay a royalty to the government). The royalties are set by the government at a level that will encourage others to risk their capital in finding and developing these minerals, rather than the government risking taxpayer's money. This way the country can share in benefit of mineral resources without risking funds required for key everyday services to the community.

Namibia has a long tradition of mining. In 2018, mining contributed 14% of GDP and expanded 28%. In 2019, the mining industry contributed over 300 million dollars to government revenue. The whole industry contributed around 2.2 billion dollars to the national economy in the same period. However, a drop in diamond and uranium

production caused a contraction of 11,1%. Lower mineral commodity prices led to the declining expenditure on exploration. In 2019, the mining industry paid over 300 million dollars in wages and salaries and provided 16 324 direct jobs with 9 027 permanent employees. Temporary jobs figured out 800, while 6 515 were contractor jobs.

The exploration project may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). During the exploration phase, the project will provide employment to at least 15 people from the surrounding towns and settlements. If the exploration project leads to the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit, this may subsequently lead to the development of a mine within the area. A mine can significantly contribute to social-economic development around the surrounding community.

1.7.2 Alternatives

During the application of the exploration licence, no alternative sites were considered. The proposed exploration site has shown the potential to host an orogenic gold deposit.

1.7.2.1 Exploration Method Alternatives

Geochemical sampling and geological mapping methods will be used during the initial exploration period until a target is delineated. Thereafter, reverse circulation and diamond drilling methods will be employed to test the depth and extent of the mineralised rock units. If more modern, effective, and environmentally friendly exploration methods than the preferred ones are developed, such methods will be assessed and or considered.

1.7.2.2 No-Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean that the current land activities such as farming and important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna.

No-go alternative will result in the non-exploration of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment. However, the no-go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts.

2 Summary of applicable legislation

All mineral rights, related to mineral exploration activities in Namibia, are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The acts that affect the implementation, operation and management of mineral exploration activities in Namibia are shown below.

2.1 Environmental Management Act of 2007

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. The act further states that any clearance certificate issued before the commencement of the act (6 February 2012) remains in force for one year. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

2.2 The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act of 1992

Line Ministry: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining and transfers of mineral licences.

2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act provides for the management, protection, development, usage and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water resources and to provide for incidental matters.

2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish,

and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation board. The basic set of regulations under the ordinance is contained in GN 240/1976 (OG 3556). The topics covered in the regulations include tariffs (game parks), regulations relating to game parks, swimming baths, use of boats in game parks, inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing. In addition, the ordinance also regulates game dealers, game skins, protected plants, birds kept in cages, trophy hunting of hunt-able game, hunting at night, export of game and game meat, sea birds, private game parks, nature reserves, regulations of wildlife associations and registers for coyote getters.

2.5 National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The act regulates the importation and usage of petroleum products. The act reads as “To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price thereof; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard; in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof”.

2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows “To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and control and management of forest trees; to repeal the preservation of Bees and Honey proclamation 1923, preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 and the Forest Act, 1968; and to deal with incidental matters”.

The constitution defines the function of the Ombudsman and commits the government to sustainable utilization of Namibia’s natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duties to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and the destruction of ecosystem and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia. Article 95 states that “*the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting; inter-alia policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future*”.

2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, with the exception of East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for the purposes of section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.

2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the

environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling.

2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

The act caters for water rehabilitation of prospecting and mineral exploration areas, environmental impact assessments and for minimising or preventing pollution.

2.11 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

provide a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.12 Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

3 Description of Proposed Mineral exploration Project

3.1 Introduction

Copper is one of the first metals to be used, largely because it occurs in metallic form at the surface. By 4000 B.C., it was being smelted from ores in Israel and other parts of the Middle East. Copper is a malleable, ductile reddish metal, and is one of only two strongly colored metals (gold being the other). Copper is a stable metal largely unaffected by water and air, although carbon dioxide will react with the surface of pure copper to form greenish copper carbonate. Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity (second only to silver) and electrical motors, generators and wiring are its primary use. Copper is also used in ornamentation, coins and as a building material, especially in plumbing and roofing. Many pounds of copper are used in each automobile in radiators and electronic wiring.

Gold is one of the most popular and well-known minerals, known for its value and special properties since the earliest of time. Most of the natural Gold specimens that have been found since early times have been smelted for production. Nice specimens, therefore, are regarded very highly, and are worth much more than the standard gold value. Only recently have more specimens been available to collectors, as more miners have been saving some of the larger pieces for the collectors market.

Gold in its natural mineral form almost always has traces of silver, and may also contain traces of copper and iron. A Gold nugget is usually 70 to 95 percent gold, and the remainder mostly silver. The color of pure Gold is bright golden yellow, but the greater the silver content, the whiter its color is. Much of the gold mined is actually from gold ore rather then actual Gold specimens. The ore is often brown, iron-stained rock or massive white Quartz, and usually contains only minute traces of gold. To extract the gold, the ore is crushed, then the gold is separated from the ore by various methods. Most gold is used to make jewellery and other art items. Because it is chemically stable and conducts electricity so well, it is very important in electronics. Electronic applications represent a significant amount of the United States' annual gold consumption, followed by dentistry and a variety of other applications.

3.2 Nature of the Development

The mineral licence is valid for Base and Rare Metals, Precious Metals, Dimension Stone and Industrial Minerals commodities. The licence contains gold occurrences which are the main exploration target area.

3.3 Non-invasive Exploration

Before exploration field work commences, an initial field study will be undertaken to identify specific areas of interest. This will be done by various methods:

1) Historical geological data compilation
2) Geochemical Sampling
3) Mapping

The processes above will be used to select smaller target areas to focus further activities on. These may include ground geophysics and further, more detailed, mapping.

3.4 Invasive Exploration

Once a target area has been identified, more invasive activities will be conducted to investigate the potential of the area. These include soil and stream sediment sampling, and trenching. Drilling will take place if the results from the soil and stream sediment sampling are positive.

3.4.1 Soil and Stream Sediment Sampling

This process will involve taking small amount of material for the beds of streams, or from with the soil profile, and sending these samples off to laboratories for analysis.

3.4.2 Trenching

Trenching will involve digging a trench through the soil profile to the underlying rock beneath. Samples of this rock will be taken and sent off for analysis.

3.4.3 Drilling

Further investigation at greater depths will be conducted by drilling. There are several drilling types of drilling which may be used including drilling using high air pressure

(RAB and RC drilling), or drilling using high rotation speeds (DD drilling). The type of drilling depends upon several factors including the geological information required, cost, environment, access and fuel and water supply.

3.5 Exploration Camp

Exploration staff will be accommodated in Opuwo. Exploration activities will take place during daytime and the exploration team will be commuting to the work site.

3.6 Labour Requirements

The proponent intends to employ about 5-15 personnel, including 3 management staff for the first phase of the project. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Opuwo. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.

4 Description of the Current Environment

4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity.

Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and hardap in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Kunene Region occupies the north-west corner of Namibia. The Skeleton Coast Park forms its entire western boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. The Kunene River with its Epupa Falls forms an international boundary with Angola to the north. Nationally, Kunene is bordered by Omusati Region and the western boundary of Etosha National Park. In the south it forms the southern boundary of most of Etosha National Park and borders Erongo and Erongo regions. The region is home to the Skeleton Coast Park and many conservancies. Erongo is one of the central regions in Namibia with a size of 105,185 square kilometers, with vegetation ranging from open savanna around Omaruru, to lush vegetation and massive bright red sandstone cliffs.

There is generally an absence of fences in most parts of the Erongo Region. This makes livestock farming easier which means that both wild and domestic animals can move widely in many places, migrating from areas of poor grazing to other places with more abundant pastures.

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the proposed area, November is the warmest month with an average temperature of 27°c at noon. June is the coldest month with an average temperature of 17°c at night. Omaruru, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.

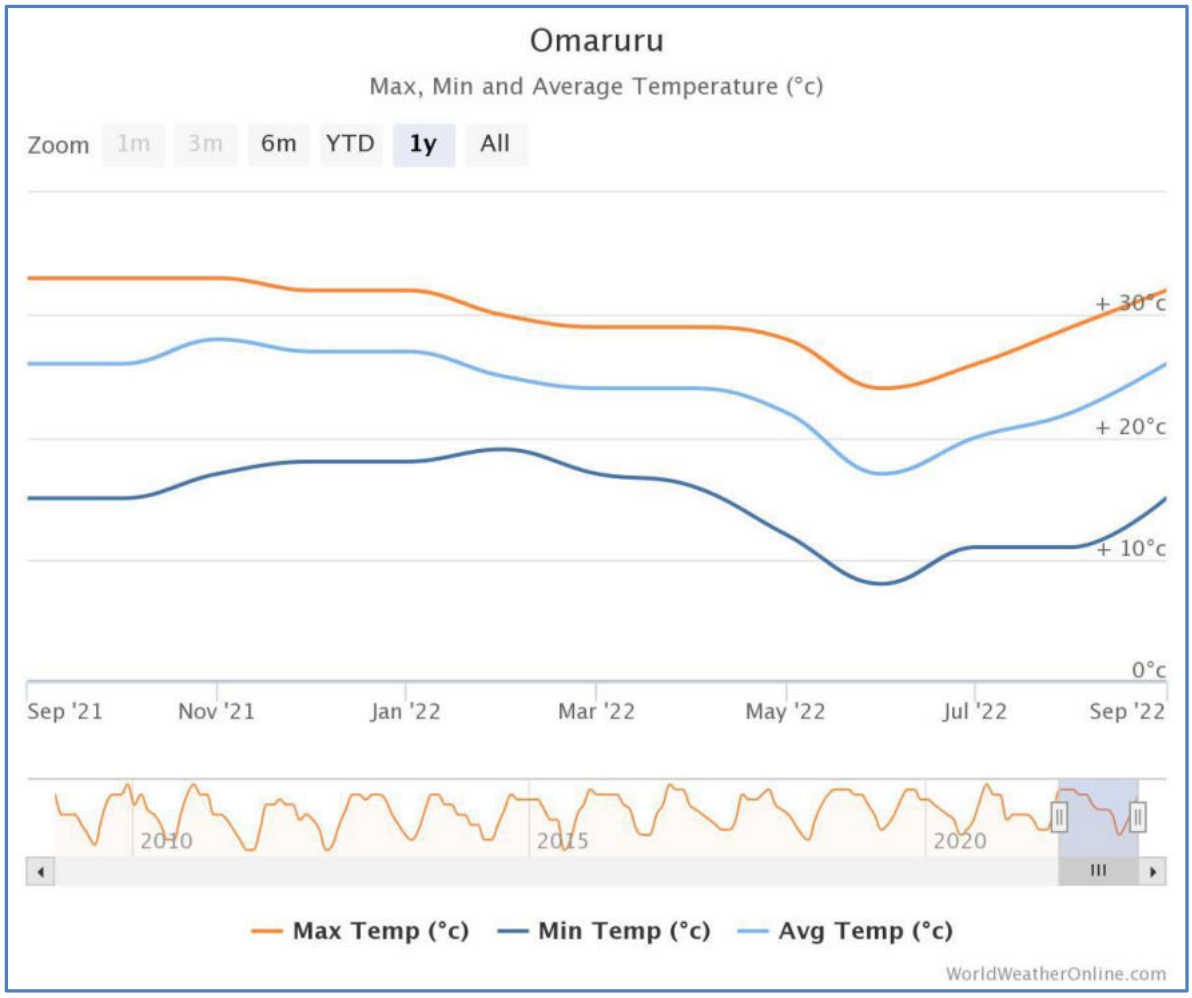


Figure 6 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Omaruru, from www.worldweatheronline.com

In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees centigrade. Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the proposed tourism development area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in February which may reach 49.1 mm with average rainfall days of 3. In January months, rain-fall may reach about 30.3 mm with average rainfall days. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.

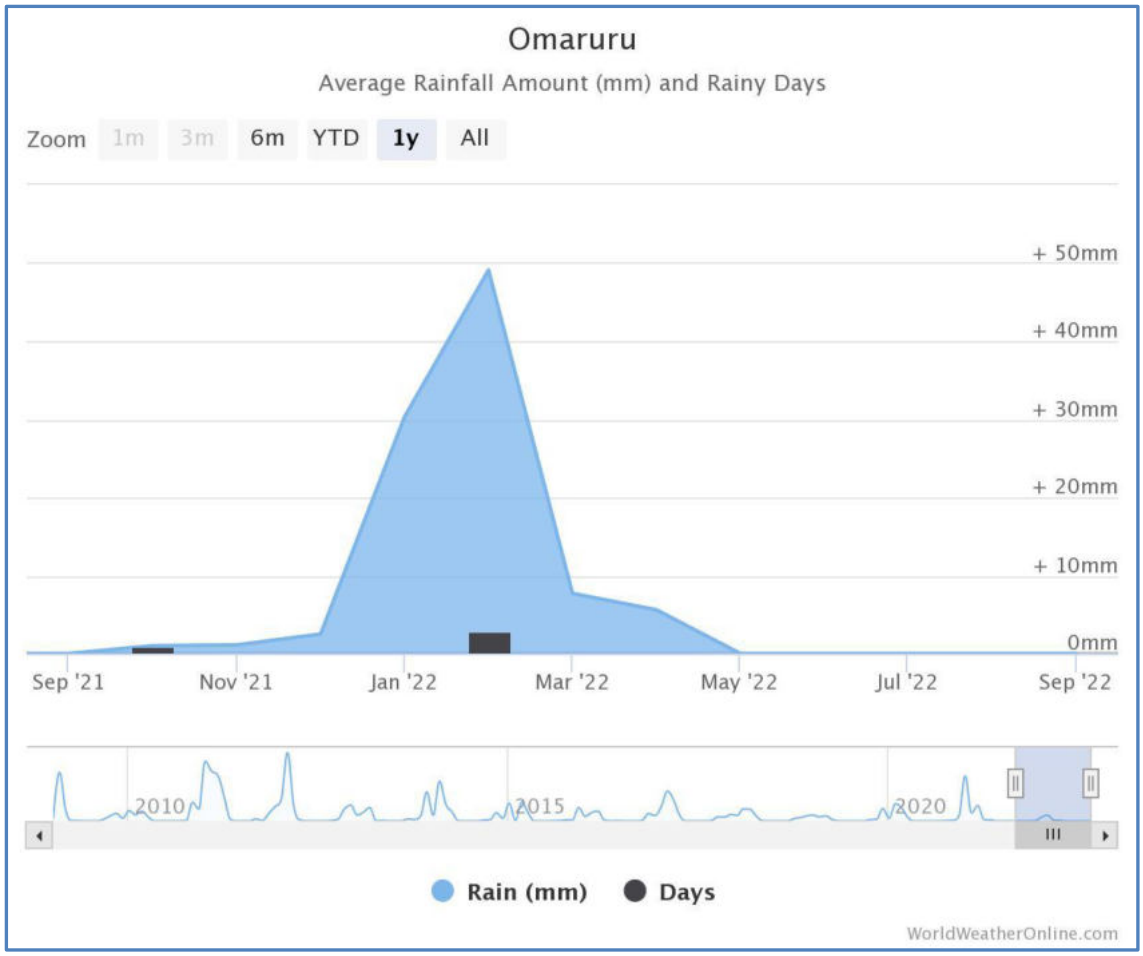


Figure 7 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Omaruru, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.3 Wind

Predominantly south easterly. Southerly, easterly and northerly airflow is common. The highest wind speeds are experienced in November and December (+/- 28 km/h).

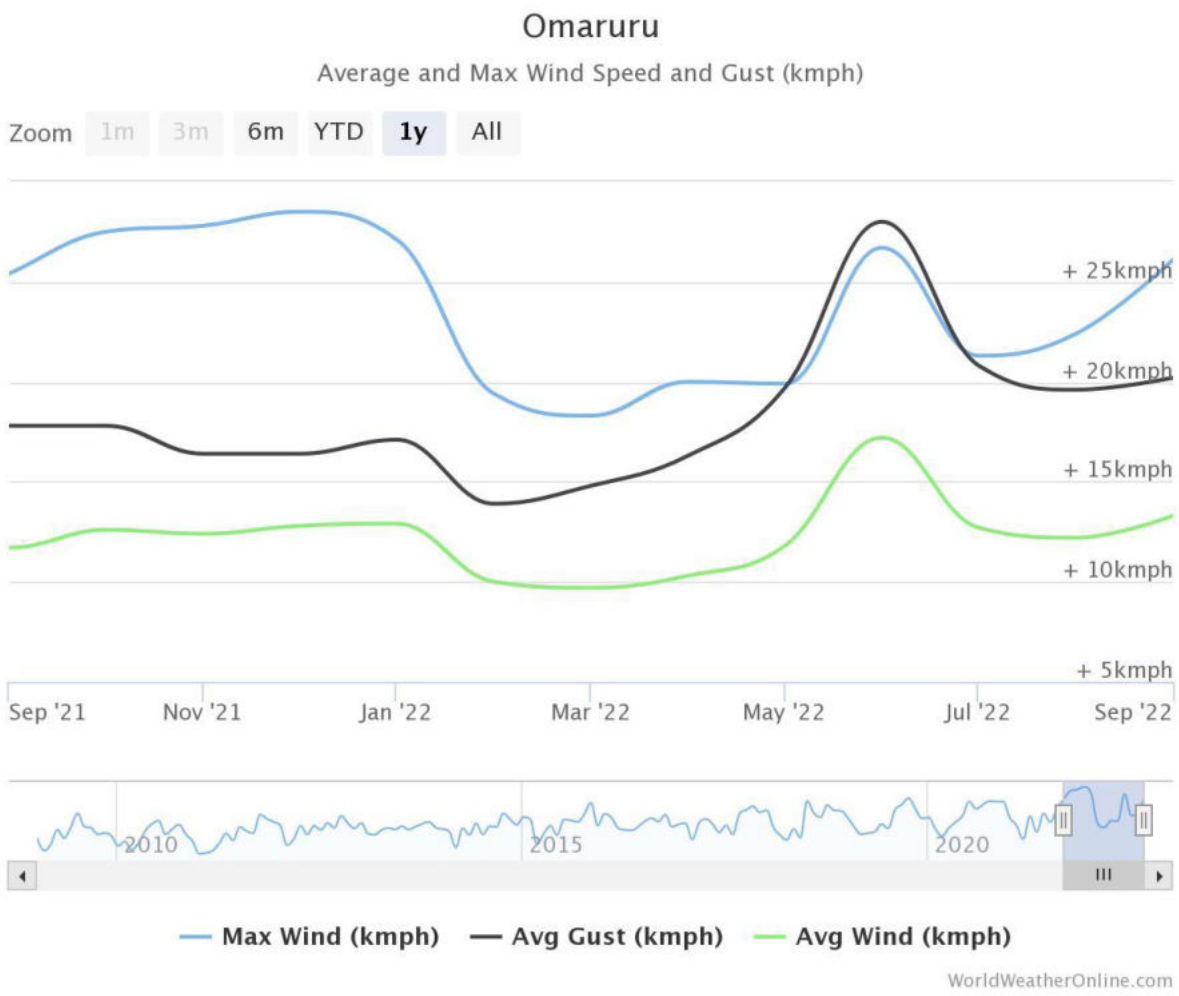


Figure 8 A graph showing windspeed patterns in Omaruru, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid month of the year, i.e. September is around 16-18% and the most humid month is February with 58% humidity. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain and increases the rate of evaporation.

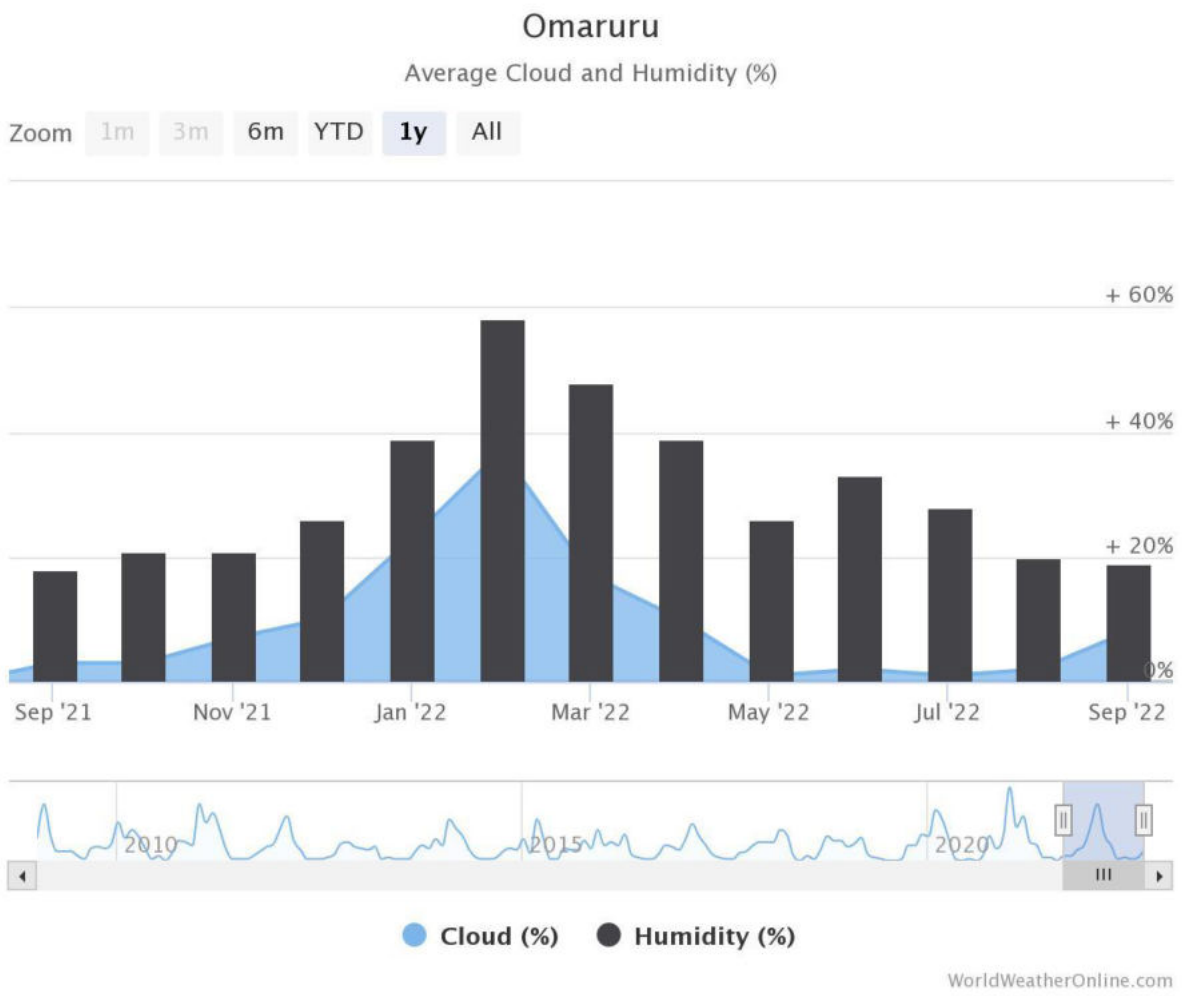


Figure 9 A graph showing the humidity patterns in Omaruru, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2 Air Quality

Activities around the exploration licence area mainly consist of tourism and small-scale livestock farming. Besides other exploration activities, there are no other industries or operating mines in the area or mines in the area. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas.

PM_{10} describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 10 µm and are generally emitted from motor vehicles (diesel engines) and burning of wood. $PM_{2.5}$ describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 2.5 µm and are mostly related to combustion. NO_2 and nitric oxide (NO) are formed simultaneously in combustion processes and other high temperature operations such as blast furnaces. Sources of SO_2 include fossil fuel

combustion from industry and power plants. SO_2 is emitted when coal or other biomass fuels are burnt for energy.

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally excellent with an air quality index of 23 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O_3) is about 23 µg/m³ which is fair. The fine particle matter levels ($PM_{2.5}$) are about 11 µg/m³.The particle matter (PM_{10}) is about 11 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) levels in the area are recorded to be 1 µg/m³.

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 Geological setting

The mineral licence is hosted by rocks within the Southern Central Zone of the Damara Orogen. This terrane comprises mid Proterozoic granitic basement inliers, overlain by metamorphosed late Proterozoic arkoses, shelf carbonates, turbidites and minor volcanic rocks that have been intruded by numerous granites and pegmatites.

Most of the project area is underlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of the Nosib Group meta-arkoses (Etusis Formation) or the stratigraphically younger Swakop Group marine carbonates and meta-turbidites comprising the Arandis Formation (biotite schist, minor quartz schist calc-silicate rock and amphibolite), the Uis Formation (dominantly dolomitic and calcitic marbles with minor calc-silicate) and the overlying Kuiseb Formation (schistose quartz feldspar mica meta-greywacke and meta-pelite). Glaciogenic mixtites of the Chuos and Ghaub Formations have limited exposure in the project area. The Swakop Group sediments have been intruded by a series of syn-, late-syn- and post-tectonic granite and pegmatite bodies.

The project is straddled by the magnetically defined regional scale Abbabis Lineaments. These lineaments are interpreted to be important tectono-stratigraphic boundaries associated with changes in sedimentology, structure and type of granitic intrusion observed in the Damara Orogen and have known association and control with uranium and other forms of mineralization. The structural setting of the Project area is complex with sediments deformed during poly-phase deformation and metamorphosed to upper greenschist-amphibolite facies.

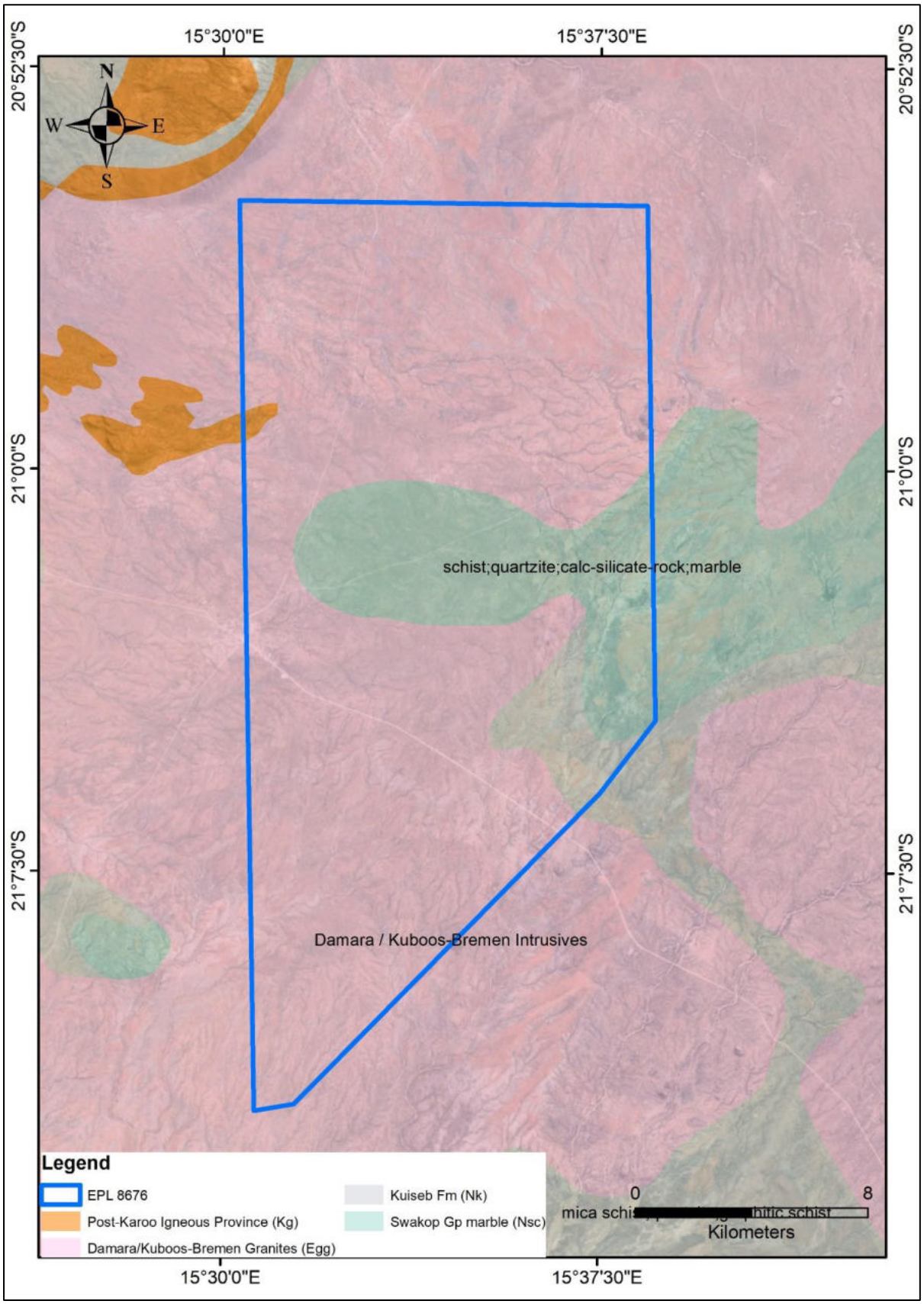
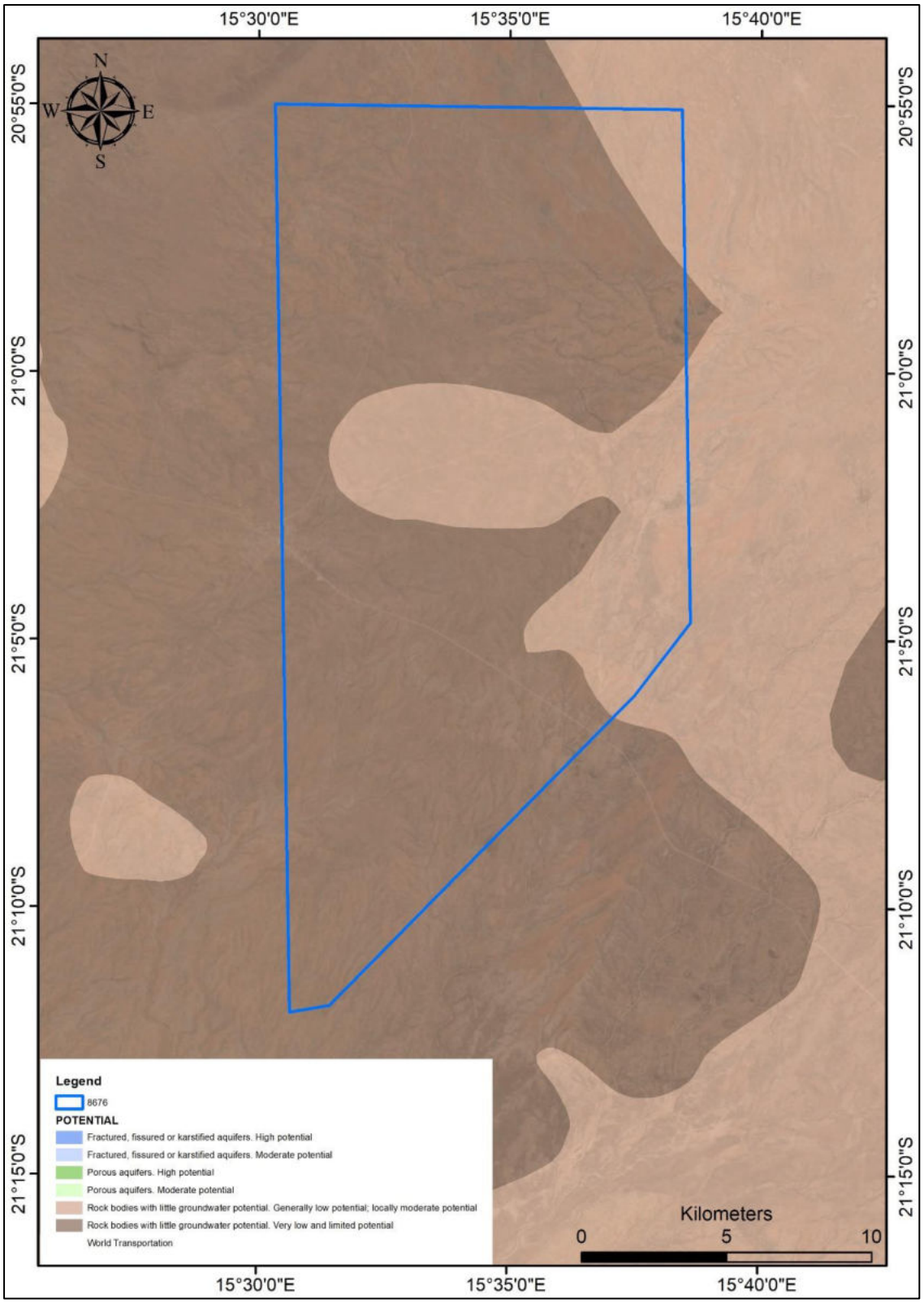


Figure 10 A geological map of the area

4.4 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

The area is underlain by rocks with little groundwater potential.



4.5 Flora

Rainfall in the Erongo Region is usually both low and extremely variable which means that years of abundant rain often followed by extreme dry conditions (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). In form, vegetation is generally sparse, with few trees and a thin variety of grass. Plant cover varies in relation to rainfall and so the eastern parts of Erongo have more grass and trees than the Western, coastal areas (Christian, 2005). The surrounding area is characterised by high botanical diversity. Based on the literature review, all the vegetation that are found within the vicinity of the area are of "medium" to "high" sensitivity against external conditions. The growing season is very short due to the semi-arid climate.

Grass is dependable on rainfall, which in-turn causes livestock and other animals to suffer during periods of minimal rainfall (Burke, 2003). The mineral exploration area, which is semi-arid, contains diverse vegetation species which include a number of species endemic to Namibia. Table 1 below lists the different plant species which are most likely to occur within the project area.

Table 1 A table showing plant species which are likely to occur in the area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn	Protected
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	Secure
Acacia reficiens	False umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn	Protected
Acacia erubescens	Blue thorn	Secure
Acacia karroo	Sweet thorn	Secure
Acacia tortolis	Umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia hereroensis	False hook-thorn	Secure
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	White-stem corkwood	Secure
Aloe littoralis		Protected
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree	Protected
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
Catophractes alexandri	Trumpet thorn	Secure
Combretum apiculatum	Red bush willow	Secure
Commiphora dinteri		Endemic
Commiphora glandulosa	Tall common corkwood	Secure
Commiphora glaucescens	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
Croton gratissimus	Lavender fever-berry	Secure
Cyphostemma bainesii		Endemic, protected

Dichrostachys cinerea	Sickle bush	Secure
Diospyros lycioides	Blue bush	Secure
Dombeya rotundifolia	Common wild pear	Endemic
Ehretia alba		Secure
Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa		Secure
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree	Protected
Euclea undulata	Common guarri	Secure
Euphorbia guerichiana	Western woody milk bush	Secure
Euphorbia virosa		Secure
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig	Protected
Ficus ilicina	Laurel fig	Secure
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig	Protected
Grewia bicolor	White raisin	Secure
Grewia flava	Velvet raisin	Secure
Grewia flavescens	Sand paper raisin	Secure
Gymnosporia senegalensis	Red spike-thorn	Secure
Ipomoea adenioides		Secure
Lycium bosciifolium		Secure
Lycium cinereum		Secure
Lycium eenii		Secure
Lycium hirsutum		Secure
Lycium villosum		Secure
Maerua juncea		Secure
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree	Protected
Manuleopsis dinteri		Endemic
Melianthus comosus		Secure
Obetia carruthersiana		Near endemic
Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae		Secure
Sterculia africana	African star-chestnut	Protected
Tarchonanthus camphoratus		Secure
Tetragonia schenckii		Secure
Vernonia cinerascens		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) ciliata		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) lancea	Karree	Protected
Searsia (Rhus) marlothii		Secure

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the mineral exploration site is sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing trees and schrubs, as these are very important to the ambience and visual appeal of the mineral exploration site. A vegetation expert will be consulted throughout the lifecycle of the mineral exploration program. The protected plant species in the project area are shown in the table below.

Table 2 Table of plant species which are protected under the Forestry Act and likely to occur in the area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree
Searsia (Rhus lancea)	Karree
Sterculia Africana	African star-chestnut

4.6 Fauna

4.6.1 Introduction

The information is based on a detailed literature review and a site visit which was carried out. The purpose of the Fauna literature review is to identify all potential amphibians, reptiles, and mammals expected on the project area and the surrounding farms in the vicinity of the mineral exploration area. The proposed mineral exploration area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the study area.

Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions and elephants are rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the exploration area. Based on literature review, development of a mineral exploration project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

4.6.2 Amphibians

Based on the literature review, there are generally 14 types of amphibian species that occur in project area. Nine of these amphibian species occur abundantly, two occur rarely and six of them occur uncommonly. Griffin (1998) highlighted that amphibian species are declining throughout the world due to various factors such as climate

change and habitat destruction. There are approximately 4000 species of amphibians worldwide of which over 200 species are present in Southern Africa and 57 in Namibia (Griffin, 1998). However, this low figure may be due to the lack of detailed studies carried out on amphibians. The table below shows the different amphibian species that are likely to occur within the study area.

Table 3 A list of amphibian species which may occur in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE
PLATANNAS				
Xenopus laevis	COMMON PLATANNA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)
TOADS				
Breviceps adspersus	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882
Bufo dombensis	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	**ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895
Bufo poweri	MOTTLED TOAD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935
FOSSORIAL FROGS				
Phrynomantis affinis	SPOTTED RUBBER FROG	**AMBIGUOUS (RARE?)**	RARELY	(Boulenger, 1901)
Phrynomantis bifasciatus	BANDED RUBBER FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Smith, 1848)
SAND FROGS, BULLFROGS, RIDGED FROGS, CACOS, PUDDLE FROGS etc.				
Cacosternum boettgeri	COMMON CACO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Boulenger, 1882)
Hildebrandtia ornata	ORNATE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(Peters, 1878)
Phrynobatrachus mababiensis	MABABE PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	FitzSimons, 1932
Phrynobatrachus natalensis	SNORING PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(A. Smith, 1849)
Pyxicephalus adspersus	GIANT BULLFROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Tschudi, 1838
Tomopterna krugerensis	KNOCKING SAND FROG	**SECURE**	RARELY	Passmore et al, 1975
Tomopterna tandyi	TANDY'S SAND FROG-	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Channing et al, 1996

TREE FROGS, REED FROGS & KASSINAS				
Kassina senegalensis	BUBBLING KASSINA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Dumèril et al, 1841)

4.6.3 Mammals

Based on the literature review, there are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. There are generally 25 species which rarely occur, 2 species that occur seasonally, 4 that occur occasionally, and 33 that occur abundantly within the project area. Considering the relative size of the mineral exploration area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the mineral exploration activities of the proponent. Namibia is seemingly well endowed with mammal diversity with around 250 species know to be present within the country (Griffin, 1998). There are currently 14 mammal species which are considered to be endemic to Namibia, including 11 species of rodents and small carnivores which are not well known. Griffin (1998), points out that most of these endemic mammals are associated with the Namib and Escarpment with 60% of these appearing to be rock-dwelling species. The author, Griffin (1998) further highlights that the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family *Petromuridae* (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera *Gerbillurus* and *Petromyscus*. The table below shows the mammal species which are likely to occur within the study area. A full list, of mammal species that are likely to occur within the area, is in the appendix section at the end.

Table 4 Mammal species which are likely to occur within the project area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbok
Atelerix frontalis angolae	Southern African Hedgehog
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed Jackal
Caracal caracal	Caracal
Crocuta crocuta	Spotted Hyena
Cynictis penicillata	Yellow Mongoose
Equus zebra hartmannae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
Felis nigripes	Black-footed Cat
Felis silvestris/lybica	African Wild Cat
Galerella sanguinea	Slender Mongoose
Genetta genetta	Small Spotted Genet
Ictonyx striatus	Striped Polecat
Lepus capensis	Cape Hare Secure

Lepus saxatilis	Scrub Hare
Manis temminckii	Ground Pangolin
Mellivora capensis	Honey Badger/Ratel
Oreotragus oreotragus	Klipspringer
Oryx gazella	Gemsbok
Otocyon megalotis	Bat-eared Fox
Panthera pardus	Leopard
Parahyaena (Hyaena) brunnea	Brown Hyena
Phacochoerus africanus	Common Warthog
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok
Suricata suricatta marjoriae	Suricate
Sylvicapra grimmia	Common Duiker
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	Greater Kudu
Vulpes chama	Cape Fox

4.6.4 Reptiles

The literature review showed that there are approximately 60 reptile species that are expected to occur in the site area. According to the Namibia Conservation Ordinance of 1975, there are four reptile species protected, namely:

Table 5 Protected reptile species in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Psammobates Oculiferus	Kalahari Tent Tortoise	Protected
Python Natalis	Southern African Python	Protected
Geochelone Pardalis	Leopard Tortoise	Protected
Varanus Albigularis	Veld Leguaan	Protected

Griffin (1998) highlighted the presence of 261 species of reptiles which are present in Namibia. These reptiles make up 30% of the reptile species found on the continent. 55 species of Namibian Lizards are classified as endemic (Griffin, 1998). The author, Griffin (1998), describes that more than 60% of the reptiles found in Namibia are protected by the conservation Ordinance. Although mineral exploration activities do affect reptile habitat, the project will not have any significant impact on the reptile species within the proposed mineral exploration area. Namibia, with 129 species of lizards, has one of the continent's richest lizard Fauna. The table in the appendix shows the reptile species which are likely to occur within the vicinity of the mineral exploration area.

4.7 Avifauna (Birds)

Simmons et al (2003) points that although Namibia's Avifauna is comperatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas elsewhere in Africa, approximately 658 species have already been recorded with a diverse unique group of arid endemics. There are approximately 650 species of birds that have been recorded in Namibia, although the country's avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas in Africa (Brown & Lawson, 1989). Brown et al (1989) mentions that 14 species of birds are endemic or near endemic to Namibia with the majority of Namibian endemics occurring in the Savannah of which ten species occur in a north-south belt of dry Savannah in Central Namibia. Simmons (2003) recorded 63 species of birds within the vicinity of the project area. 650 bird species are recorded in Namibia, of which 160 species are present in area, especially after good rains fall (Christian, 2005). These birds consist of raptors, chats, larks and karoid species. Christian (2005) recorded the presence of the following bird species in the vicinity of the area, which include:

Table 6 Bird scpecies which are likely to occur within the site area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird
Eupodotis rueppellii	Rüppell's Korhaan
Lanioturdus torquatus	White-tailed Shrike
Parus carpi	Carp's Tit
Phoeniculus damarensis	Violet Wood-Hoopoe
Poicephalus rueppellii	Rüppell's Parrot
Pternistis hartlaubi	Hartlaub's Spurfowl
Tockus damarensis	Damara Hornbil
Tockus monteiri	Monteiro's Hornbill

A full list of bird species within the area is shown in the appendix.

4.8 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate archaeological study is attached to this report.

4.9 Socio-Economic Environment

4.9.1 Demographics of Omaruru

Omaruru is a city and constituency in the Erongo Region in central Namibia. The town has 14,800 inhabitants and occupies 352 square kilometres of land. The town is situated near the Erongo Mountains, on the usually dry Omaruru River. It is located on the main paved road from Swakopmund to Otjiwarongo. The name in the local Otjiherero language means 'bitter milk', as the cattle used to browse on a local bush that turned their milk bitter. The town is known for its annual festival where the Hereros commemorate their past local chiefs, its winery and for the dinosaur footprints at nearby Otjihenamaparero.

The small town Omaruru is located 50 km from town Karibib and 240 km from Windhoek, the capital of the country. Set in the heart of game-farm area the town is surrounded by array of mountains with the most prominent, the Oruwe, located southeast of town. Kristall Kellerei, the only winery in the country, is located in Omaruru.

4.9.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a few people (including farmers) and animals might be negatively affected by dust and noise, the explorer will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the mineral exploration activities on EPL 8676. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the target generation (mapping and sampling) phase, and secondly the drilling phase are being covered by this assessment. Should the mineral exploration activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

The following assessment methodology was used to examine each impact identified:

Table 7 Assessment methodology used to examine the impacts identified

Evaluation Criteria	Symbol	Significance of Rating
Nature of impact:	**P or N**	Effect the proposed activity would have on the affected environment which is positive (***P***) or negative (**N**)
Extent of impact:	**O**	**On-Site** (the site and it's immediate surrounds)
	L	**Local** (Mineral exploration Area)
	R	**Regional** (Erongo Region)
	N	**National** (Namibia)
	I	**International**
Duration of impact:	**SD**	Short Duration (0 to 5 years)
	MD	Medium Duration (5 to 15 years)
	LD	Long Duration (lifetime of the development)
Intensity of impact:	**L**	**Low** intensity where the natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected.
	M	**Medium** intensity where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social functions and processes can continue.
	H	**High** intensity where the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural and social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of impact:	**LP**	**Low probability** is when the possibility of the impact occurring is low.
	P	**Probable** is when there is a distinct possibility that it will occur.
	HP	**Highly probable** is when the impact is most likely to occur.
	D	**Definite** where the impact will occur.
Significance of Impact: Further subdivided into impacts with mitigation (MM) measures and impacts with no mitigation measures (NMM).	**L**	**Low Significance** is when natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes are not affected. If the impacts are adverse, mitigation is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. If impacts are beneficial, alternative means of achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective and less time=consuming

	M	**Medium Significance** is when the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes can continue. An impact exists but is not substantial in relation to other impacts that might take effect within the bounds of those that could occur. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost and effort.
	H	**High Significance** is when the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease. If impacts are adverse, there is no possible mitigation that could offset the impact, or mitigation is difficult, expensive, time consuming or a combination of these. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a Substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur.

5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The mineral exploration project will require a significant capital investment of at least N$ 10 million. This will be used for mapping, sampling and drilling.

Stimulation of skills transfer: Due to the nature of mineral exploration projects, the proponent will implement ad-hoc training programme for some of its staff members. Training programmes will be well structured and staff members will permanently benefit from these training programmes.

Job creation: With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 10 families will benefit from the project during the on-going phase. The project has a great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

- The data generated from the exploration programme will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding settlements.
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focussed on small-scale farming and small-scale mining of semi-precious stones.

5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

Notwithstanding the above benefits there are a few concerns that could reduce or counteract the above benefits related to the project, as follows:

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the target generation and drilling phase of the mineral exploration project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

Table 8 Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	NMM	MM				
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS	M	L	LD	N	M	LP
Increased influx of people to the area	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Increased informal settlement in the area	M	L	MD	L	L	LP

5.2. Mineral Exploration phases and associated issues

5.2.1. Mapping and Geochemical Sampling Phase of the Project

The following potential effects on the environment during the target generation phase of the mineral exploration project have been identified:

5.2.1.1. Dust

Dust may be generated during this phase and might be aggravated during the winter months when strong winds occur. Dust will be generated by the vehicles moving in the area. Fall out dust settling on vegetation is likely to cause local disruptions in herbivorous and predatory complexes and should be minimised as far as possible.

5.2.1.2. Noise

Noise will most likely be generated by vehicles during the target generation phase. It is recommended that vehicle movement be limited to normal daytime hours to allow nocturnal animals to roam freely at night.

5.2.1.3. Safety and Security

During mapping and sampling, small tools and equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries and the responsible manager must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. The manager is further advised to ensure that adequate emergency facilities, including first aid kits, are available on site. All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.

Should a camp be necessary at a later stage, it should be in such a way that it does not pose a risk to the community members and wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The proposed exploration area is situated more than 1 km from any main road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the exploration team are minimal. In some parts of the area, the topography of the mineral exploration site is slightly elevated.

Table 9 Impact evaluation for the target generation phase of the project

Identified	**Significance**		**Duration**	**Extent**	**Intensity**	**Probability**
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Dust	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Noise	M	L	SD	L	M	D
Safety & Security	L	L	SD	O	L	P
Visual	L	L	MD	O	L	LP

5.2.2. Drilling Phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, a few holes will be drilled into the orebody. To conveniently refuelling company vehicles without driving long distances, a small portable fuel storage tank will be brought on site.

5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles and the drill rig but not to an extent that warrants concern. Dust will also be produced by the drill rig and the movement of vehicles in the area.

5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

All fuel storage and handling facilities in Namibia must however comply with strict safety distances as prescribed by SANS 10089. SANS 10089 is adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as the national standard.

It must further be assured that enough water is available for fire firefighting purposes. In addition to this, all personnel must be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the exploration area. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment and pollution control materials at the drilling site.

All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with SANS 10089-1:1999, or better. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed.

Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire, is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted before drilling.

5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste

Solid waste be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material.

The types of waste that could be generated during operation include hazardous industrial waste (e.g. lubricants), general industrial waste (e.g. scrap material), and domestic waste (e.g. packaging). The waste will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for final disposal at permitted waste disposal facilities. A registered Waste Management Company would be contracted to remove all hazardous waste from the exploration site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the Omaruru periodically. No waste will be discharged on site.

5.2.2.4. Health and Safety

The drilling programme operations can cause serious health and safety risks to workers on site. Occupational exposures are normally related to the dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason, adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes:

- Proper training of operators;
- First aid treatment;
- Medical assistance;
- Emergency treatment;
- Prevention of inhalation of fumes;
- Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields;
- Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated material safety data sheets becomes available;
- And Monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis, including accident reports.

5.2.2.5. Fauna

Mineral exploration activities may have minor disturbances on the habitat of a few

species but no significant impacts on the animals are expected. The proponent shall ensure that no animal shall be captured, killed or harmed by any of the employees in any way. Wildlife poaching will strongly be avoided as this is an offence and anyone caught infringing in this regard will face suspension from the project and will be liable for prosecution.

5.2.2.6. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is seemingly undisturbed in the project area except for grasses, which have been grazed by livestock and wild animals. Some vegetation species in the area may be adversely impacted by the project. The type of vegetation that might be affected by the project are:

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- Scrublands surrounding the mineral exploration area

Certain species regarded as particularly important for conservation may yet be identified and made known via an Addendum to this report. If particularly important species are found, they will be located by GPS and their locations communicated to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Such locations will then be demarcated and completely avoided.

5.2.2.7. Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, tourist or contractor. Should the employees observe any bird nesting sites for vultures, they will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the site will be avoided.

5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien

invasive weed species. Some of the plant species that could become invasive in the area are listed below:

- Prosopis glandulosa
- Lantana camara
- Cyperus esculentus
- Opuntia imbricate
- Cereus jamacara
- Melia azedarach

There are numerous ways in which invasive species can be introduced deliberately or unintentionally.

5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 10 Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project

Identified Impact	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	NMM	MM				
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	H	M	SD	O	M	LP
Generation of waste	M	L	LD	O	L	D
Health and Safety	H	M	MD	N	L	P
Fauna	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Vegetation	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Avifauna	M	L	MD	L	M	LP
Alien Invasive Plants	M	L	MD	L	M	P
Heritage	M	L	LD	O	H	LP

5.2.2.10 Groundwater Impacts

Mineral exploration activities may affect the availability of water and the quality thereof. exploration works may affect the water availability for deep rooted trees in riverbeds. Surface water for animals may be affected by mineral exploration activities. In rare

instances, the quality of the groundwater for water consumption may be compromised by mineral exploration activities.

6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Overview

This Environmental Management Plan is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment. To achieve this goal, it is essential that all personnel involved on the mineral exploration are fully aware of the environmental issues and the means to avoid or minimize the potential impacts of activities on site. The proposed mineral exploration activities are summarized in Section 3 of the scoping report above. Legal and policy requirements are well known and understood by the proponent, its employees and contractors and will be strictly enforced by its management team. A general description of the environment is contained in Section 4, and more site-specific information on particularly sensitive areas is contained in Section 4 as well. Issues and concerns identified in the EIA will form a set of environmental specifications that will be implemented on site. It is the intention that these environmental specifications should form the basis for an agreement between the proponent and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. By virtue of that agreement, these specifications will become binding on the proponent.

Environmental management requires a joint effort on the part of all parties involved. The proponent has assigned certain roles to ensure that all players fulfil their responsibilities in this regard.

6.2 Environmental Management Principles

The proponent will ensure that all parties involved in the project uphold the following broad aims:

1. All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, guests and anyone entering the exploration areas in connection with the mineral exploration project.

2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being

- Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and radiation hazards; and,

- Promote good relationships with the local authorities and their staff.

3. Biophysical Environment

- Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations.
- Prevent or minimise environmental impacts.
- Prevent air, water, and soil pollution, Biodiversity conservation and Due respect for the purpose and sanctity of the area.

To achieve these aims, the following principles need to be upheld.

A. Commitment and Accountability:

The proponent's senior executives and line managers will be held responsible and accountable for:

Health and safety of site personnel while on duty, including while travelling to and from site in company vehicles and environmental impacts caused by mineral exploration activities or by personnel engaged in the mineral exploration activities, including any recreational activities carried out by personnel in the area.

B. Competence

The proponent will ensure a competent work force through appropriate selection, training, and awareness in all safety, health and environmental matters.

C. Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control

Identify, assess and prioritise potential environmental risks. Prevent or minimize priority risks through careful planning and design, allocation of financial resources, management and workplace procedures. Intervene promptly in the event of adverse impacts arising.

D. Performance and Evaluation

Set appropriate objectives and performance indicators. Comply with all laws, regulations, policies and the environmental specifications. Implement regular monitoring and reporting of compliance with these requirements.

E. Stakeholder Consultation

Create and maintain opportunities for constructive consultations with employees, authorities, other interested or affected parties. Seek to achieve open exchange of information and mutual understanding in matters of common concern.

F. Continual Improvement

Through continual evaluation, feedbacks, and innovation, seek to improve performance about social health and well-being and environmental management throughout the lifespan of the mineral exploration project.

G. Financial Provisions for Mineral exploration

In line with Namibia's environmental rehabilitation policy, the proponent will make the necessary financial provision for compliance with the EMP.

6.3 Impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

6.3.1 Impacts on Archaeological Sites

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Potential damage to archaeological sites as a result of vehicle tracks, footprints and actions of contractors, employees and visitors of the mineral exploration site.
- As the mitigation measures below are fully enforced, any impact will be significantly reduced compared to with present situation.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Buffer zones will be created around the sites.
- Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities.

- All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.
- Notices/information boards will be placed on sites.
- Training employees regarding the protection of these sites.

Methods for monitoring:

- An archaeologist will inspect any identified archaeological sites before commencing with the mineral exploration activities.

6.3.2 Impacts on Fauna

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of vehicles in and out of the site.
- Noise produced by moving earth-moving equipment.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.
- A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.
- No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way.
- No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.
- Care will be taken to ensure that no litter is lying around as these may end up being ingested by wild animals
- No animals shall be fed. This allows animals to lose their natural fear of humans, which may result in dangerous encounters.

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.

6.3.3 Impacts on Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, visitor or contractor.

6.3.4 Impact on Vegetation

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Negative impacts on plants from trenching, compacting and removal of plants.
- Negative Impact from movement of vehicles and the movement of people around the site.
- Negative impacts from land-clearing and mineral exploration operations.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will always be adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.
- Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.
- The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.
- The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.
- Areas with species of concern will be avoided.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be informed of any protected species which will be transplanted in consultation with MET.

6.3.5 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Plant or seed material may adhere to car tyres or animals
- Seed or plant material may be imported to site in building materials if the source is contaminated.
- Seeds may blow from debris removed at sites.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.
- Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.
- Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.

6.3.6 Impacts on Socio-Economic

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Impact from loss of grazing for domestic livestock in “exclusive use zone”
- Impacts on cultural and spiritual values.
- Demographic factors: Attraction of additional population that cannot benefit from the project.
- Perception of Health and Safety risks associated with mineral exploration.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals.
- The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.

Methods for monitoring:

- Public meetings will be held by the proponent whenever necessary.

6.3.7 Visual Impacts

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Tracks and damaged vegetation caused by the mineral exploration vehicles.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

Methods for monitoring:

- Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.

6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources

Water and electricity are very scarce in Namibia. During the exploration, best international practices will be considered as a minimum standard for operation. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The proponent will maximise water recycling opportunities wherever possible.

6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste

Correct management of solid waste will involve a commitment to the full waste life cycle by all the employees and contractors of the site. The Proponent's goal is to avoid the generation of solid waste in the first place and if not possible, to minimise the volumes generated by looking at technologies that promote longevity and recycling of products. Ideally, the proponent should transport solid waste to a registered site for disposal. However, it is not certain if such facilities are available in the area or if they have the capacity to handle large increases in volume. Appropriate on-site facilities will be designed to store large volumes of waste.

6.3.10 Noise

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of people, and vehicles.
- Noise may be generated from an airborne geophysical survey which may be carried out at a later stage.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimise noise.

6.3.11 Air Quality

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Dust from movement of people, vehicles and earth-moving machinery. Emissions from vehicles and drill rigs as well.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- All staff on should be equipped with dosimeters that measure exposure levels to radiation.
- All staff must be made aware of the health risk and obliged to wear dust masks.

6.4 Summary of Environmental Management Plan during construction, operation and decommissioning phases

Construction/Initial Phase			
Environmental Impact	**Proposed mitigation measures**	**Responsibility**	**Monitoring plan**
Air pollution	• Control speed and operation of construction vehicles. • Prohibit idling of vehicles. • Maintenance of vehicles and equipment. • Sensitize field exploration workers and contractors. • Workers should be provided with dust masks if working in sensitive areas.	• Contractor • Site Manager	• Amount of dust produced. • Level of Landscaping carried out.
Noise pollution	• Maintain equipment and vehicles. • Field work should only be carried out only during daytime i.e. 08h00 to 17h00. • Workers should wear earmuffs if working in noisy section. • Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.	• Contractor • Management	Amount of noise
Solid waste	• Any debris should be collected by a waste collection company • If trenches are dug, waste should be re-used or backfilled. • The site should have waste receptacles with bulk storage facilities at convenient points to prevent littering during exploration.	• Management	Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Oil leaks and spills	• Vehicles and equipment should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. • Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater. • All oil products should be handled carefully.	• Contractor	No oil spills and leaks on the site
First aid	• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel	• Management	Contents of the first aid kit.
Visual	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.	• Management	• Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Archaeological Sites	• Buffer zones will be created around the sites. • Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities. • All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.	• Management	• Register of all archaeological sites identified.
Occupational Health and Safety	• Provide Personal Protective Equipment Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Report any accidents / incidences and treat and Compensate affected workers. • Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.	• Contractor • Management	• Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of Well stocked First Aid Box. • Clean sanitary facilities.
Fauna	• Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. • A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise. • No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way. • No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.	• Management	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	• The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed off. • Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure. • Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan	• Management • Contractor	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. • Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible. • The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided. • The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.	• Contractor • Management	• Warning signs on site • restored vegetation
Operational Phase			

Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
Noise pollution	• Maintain vehicles and drilling equipment. • Exploration drilling should be carried out only during daytime. • Workers to wear earmuffs if working in noisy section • Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of noise
Visual	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.	• Management	• Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Fauna	• Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. • A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise. • No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way. • No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.	• Management	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	• The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of. • Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure. • Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan	• Management • Contractor	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. • Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible. • The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided. • The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.	• Contractor • Management	• Warning signs on site • restored vegetation
Solid waste	• Minimize solid waste generated on site. • Recycle waste especially waste from trenching. • Debris should be collected by waste collection company. • Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of waste on Site • Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.
Oil leaks and spills	• Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. • Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater. • All oil products should be stored in a site store and handled carefully.	• Contractor	• No oil spills and leaks on the site.

Archaeological Sites	• Buffer zones will be created around the sites. • Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities. • All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.	• Management	• Update Register of all archaeological sites identified.
First aid	• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel	• Management	• Contents of the first aid kit.
Fire preparedness	• Firefighting drills carried out regularly. • Firefighting emergency response plan. • Ensure all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained, serviced and inspected. • Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any fire incidence.	• Management	• Number of fire drills carried. • Proof of inspection on firefighting equipment. • Fire Signs put up in strategic places. • Availability of firefighting equipment.
Environment Health and Safety	• Train workers on personal safety and disaster preparedness. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Report any accidents / incidences and treat and compensate affected workers. • Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean. • Conduct Annual Health and Safety Audits.	• Management	• Provide sanitary facilities. • Copies of Annual Audit
	Decommissioning Phase		
Environmental/ Social Impact	**Proposed mitigation measures**	**Responsibility**	**Monitoring plan/indicator**
Noise & Air pollution	• Maintain plant equipment. • Decommissioning works to be carried out only during daytime. • Workers working in noisy section to wear earmuffs. • Workers should be provided with dust masks.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of noise
Disturbed Physical environment	• Undertake a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation	• Management	
Solid waste	• Solid waste should be collected by a contracted waste collection company • Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of waste on Site. • Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Occupational Health and Safety	• Provide Personal Protective Equipment. • Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Demarcate area under decommissioning.	• Contractor	• Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of a First Aid Box.

6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

During the life of the project, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored, and corrective action taken where necessary, in order to ensure compliance with the EMP and relevant enviro-legal requirements.

6.5.1.1 Internal Inspections/Audits

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:

    - Prior to a contractor beginning work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.

    - Following completion of a Contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.

2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction/initial and decommissioning phases.

3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable phase exploration manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

6.5.1.2 External Audits

- At the close of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.

- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of mineral exploration operations. The proponent will be provided with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the exploration project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

6.5.1.3 Documentation

Records of all inspections/audits and monitoring reports will be kept in line with legislation. Actions will be issued on inspection/audit findings. These will be tracked and closed out.

6.5.1.4 Reporting

Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on a bi-annual basis.

6.5.2 Environmental Management System Framework

In order implement Environmental Management Practices, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be established and implemented by the proponent and their Contractors. This subchapter establishes the framework for the compilation of a project EMS. The applicable exploration manager will maintain a paper based and/or electronic system of all environmental management documentation. These will be divided into the following main categories:

6.5.2.1 Policy and Performance Standards

A draft environmental policy and associated objective, goals and commitments has been included in the EMP. The mineral explorer may adapt these as necessary.

6.5.2.2 Enviro-Legal Documentation

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent. Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorisations and permits will also be kept with

the exploration team. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

6.5.2.3 Impact Aspect Register

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant management measures, is to be maintained. This Draft EMP identifies the foreseeable project aspects and related potential impacts of the proposed project, and as such forms the basis for the Aspect-Impact Register; with the Project Activity. It is however noted that during the life of the project additional project aspects and related impacts may arise which would need to be captured in the Aspect-Impact Register. In this regard, the impact identification principles set forth in the scoping report can be used to update the Register. This method can be modified as required by the applicable exploration manager as necessary during the life of the project.

6.5.2.3 Procedures and Method Statements

In order to affect the commitments contained in this EMP, procedures and method statements will be drafted by the relevant responsible mineral exploration staff and Contractors. These include, but may not be limited:

- Standard operating procedures for environmental action plan and management programme execution.
- Incident and emergency response procedures.
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting procedures, and
- Method statements for EMP compliance for ad hoc activities not directly addressed in the EMP action plans.

All procedures are to be version controlled and signed off by the applicable exploration manager. In addition, knowledge of procedures by relevant staff responsible for the execution thereof must be demonstrable and training records maintained.

6.5.2.4 Register of Roles and Responsibilities

During project planning and risk assessments, relevant roles and responsibilities will be determined. These must be documented in a register of all environmental

commitment roles and responsibilities. The register is to include relevant contact details and must be updated as required.

6.5.2.5 Site Map

An up to date map of the exploration site indicating all project activities is to be maintained. In addition to the project layout, the following detail must be depicted:

- Materials handling and storage;
- Waste management areas (collection, storage, transfer, etc.);
- Sensitive areas;
- Incident and emergency equipment locations; and Location of responsible parties.

6.5.2.6 Environmental Management Schedule

A schedule of environmental management actions is to be maintained by the applicable phase site managers and/or relevant Contractors. A master schedule of all such activities is to be kept up to date by the exploration manager. Scheduled environmental actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental risk assessment;
- Environmental management meetings;
- Soil handling, management and rehabilitation;
- Waste collection
- Incident and emergency response equipment evaluations and maintenance
- Environmental training;
- Stakeholder engagement; Environmental inspections; and
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting.

6.5.2.7 Change Management

The EMS must have a procedure in place for change management. In this regard, updating and revision of environmental documentation, of procedures and method statements, actions plants etc. will be conducted as necessary in order to account for the following scenarios:

- Changes to standard operating procedures (SOPs);
- Changes in scope;
- Ad hoc actions;
- Changes in project phase; and
- Changes in responsibilities or roles

All documentation will be version controlled and require sign off by the applicable phase site managers.

6.6 Closure Plan

The closure vision for the proposed project is to establish a safe, stable and non-polluting post-prospecting landscape that can facilitate integrated, self-sustaining and value generating opportunities, thereby leave a lasting positive legacy. The aim of the closure plan is to:

- Creating a safe, physically stable rehabilitated landscape that limits long-term erosion potential and environmental degradation.
- Sustaining long term catchment yield and water quality.
- Focusing on establishing a functional post-prospecting landscape that enables self-sustaining agricultural practices where possible.
- To encourage, where appropriate, the re-instatement of terrestrial and aquatic wetland biodiversity

6.6.1 Alternatives Considered

Considering that this is an exploration project, the proposed project is not complex, and the risks associated with prospecting are understood and can be mitigated at

closure. Alternative options for closure are limited. There are only two options that have been considered as activity alternatives for the closure plan:

- **Preferred Alternative:** Closure or Backfill of boreholes with overburden removed during drilling.
- **Alternative 2:** To Leave boreholes open, in-order to allow for groundwater recharge by surface run-off.

6.6.2 Preferred Alternative: Rehabilitation/ Backfill of boreholes

Rehabilitation is the restoration of a disturbed area that has been degraded as a result of activities such as mining, road construction or waste disposal, to a land use in conformity with the original land use before the activity started. This also includes aesthetical considerations, so that a disturbed area will not be visibly different to the natural environment. This also involves maintaining physical, chemical and biological ecosystem processes in degraded environments, hence the preferred option of backfilling the boreholes with the overburden removed during development and cover with growth medium to establish vegetation. This option has several advantages as discussed below:

Advantages:

- The site will be aesthetically acceptable;
- The site will blend in with the environment;
- The site will be a suitable habitat for fauna and flora again.
- The site will be safe and pollution free;
- Revegetating the site will ensure that the site in non-erodible.

Opting for alternative 1, which is to leave boreholes without backfilling poses a risk in that, these boreholes may fill in with water, which may become attractive to wildlife and communities leading to drowning and the risk of being trapped in the declines. To mitigate these risks, it is necessary to backfill. Treatment technologies should be used to prevent decanting.

6.6.3 Closure Assumptions

This closure plan has been developed based on limited available information including environmental data. Some of the information currently available may need to be supplemented during the operational period. Therefore, several assumptions were made about general conditions, and closure and rehabilitation of the facilities at the site to develop the proposed closure actions. As additional information is collected during operations, these assumptions will be reviewed and revised as appropriate.

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

- The closure period will commence once the last planned weight of minerals has been extracted from the site for laboratory testing.
- The proposed prospecting sites will be adhered to minimise the potential impacts.
- Vegetation establishment will be in line with a project area's indigenous vegetation.
- Water management infrastructure developed for the operational phase will be retained for closure /end of the life of the project as necessary.
- There are limited opportunities for any infrastructure to be built on site and if any infrastructure is built, it will be of limited benefit to the community. Therefore, all buildings will be demolished.
- All hazardous and domestic waste will be transported offsite for disposal in licensed landfills.
- No roads are anticipated to be constructed to access the site; existing roads will be used as far as possible. Where access tracks have been developed in cases where there are no roads, these will be rehabilitated and closed as part of normal closure actions.

6.6.4 Closure and Rehabilitation Activities

The rehabilitation actions intended to be undertaken at the end of the life of the proposed prospecting activities are described below.

6.6.4.1 Infrastructure

All infrastructures will be decommissioned, and the footprints rehabilitated for the establishment of vegetation. Material inventories will be managed near the end of prospecting activities to minimize any surplus materials at closure. Where practicable, equipment and materials with value not needed for post-closure operations will be sold and or removed from the site. Equipment with scrap or salvage value will be removed from the site and sold to recyclers.

A soil contamination investigation will be conducted on completion of demolition activities. The purpose of this is to identify areas of possible contamination and design and implement appropriate remedial measures to ensure that the soil contaminants are removed. Closure actions will include:

- All power and water services to be disconnected and certified as safe prior to commencement of any decommissioning works;
- All remaining inert equipment and decommissioning waste will be disposed to the nearest licensed general waste disposal facility;
- Salvageable equipment will be removed and transported offsite prior and during decommissioning;
- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons to be flushed or emptied prior to removal to ensure no hydrocarbon/chemical residue remains;

6.6.4.2 Boreholes

Closure of boreholes will entail backfilling with overburden stripped ahead of prospecting activities. All overburden should be replaced into the void and the final surface reshaped to simulate surrounding topography while ensuring that the surface is free draining.

Once backfilling is complete a growth medium cover will be placed, and vegetation will be established. There may be a requirement to include sacrificial erosion protection measures on the surface while vegetation is being established.

6.6.4.3 Roads

Existing roads will be used as far as possible. Closure actions concerning roads and parking areas will include:

- Removal of all signage, fencing, shade structures, traffic barriers, etc.
- All 'hard top' surfaces to be ripped along with any concrete structures.
- All potentially contaminated soils are to be identified and demarcated for later remediation; and
- All haul routes that have been treated with saline dust suppression water need to be treated, with the upper surface ripped and removed to designated contaminant disposal areas.

6.6.4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Areas

All soil, contaminated with hydrocarbons, will be identified, excavated, if possible, to at least 200 mm below the contaminated zone and then treated.

- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons will be flushed or emptied.
- Removed soils will be managed as determined by the nature and extent of the contamination.
- Liquid storage tanks will be emptied, the structure removed/demolished and sub-surface holes filled; and
- All equipment in which chemicals have been stored or transported will be cleaned and disposed of in a suitable disposal facility.

6.6.4.5 Vegetation

Successful revegetation will help control erosion of soil resources, maintain soil productivity and reduce sediment loading in streams utilizing non-invasive plants that fit the criteria of the habitat (e.g. soils, water availability, slope and other appropriate environmental factors). Invasive species will be avoided, and the area will be managed to control the spread of these species.

To counter the effects of erosion, naturally occurring grassland species will be planted on slopes. These species will provide soil holding capacity and reduce runoff velocity.

The flatter areas will be re-vegetated with the objective of creating a sustainable ecosystem. The occurrence of protected plant species will need to be determined before vegetation is removed and the required permits will be obtained for either destruction or relocation.

6.6.4.6 Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

- Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.
- Non-hazardous will be disposed in the nearby licensed landfill site;
- Scrap and waste steel will be sold to recyclers.
- It may be necessary to fence temporary salvage yards for security reasons, particularly where these are located close to public roads.

7. Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with newspaper advertisements in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks as shown in Appendix B.

Known interested and affected parties were notified directly via mail and fax.

The registered interested and affected are indicated in the table below:

Table 11 Registered IAP's from various organs of state.

Name	Position	Organization
Teofillus Nghitila	Executive Director	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Maria Amakali	Director: Water Resources Management	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
E. Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Min. of M&E - Mining Commissioner

Registered IAP's and Summary of Issues Raised

The issues raised are shown in the appendix, under the public meeting section.

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

Basically, mineral exploration is relatively unsophisticated and rudimentary. The methods that will be employed are mainly target generation, target drilling, resource evaluation and mineral resource definition.

With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator.

The potential negative impacts associated with the proposed mineral exploration project are expected to be low to medium in significance. Provided that the relevant mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the proponent, there are no environmental reasons why the proposed project should not be approved. The project will have significant positive economic impacts that would benefit the local, regional and national economy of Namibia.

Several other potential impacts have been addressed in Section 5 and 6 of this EIA, and will be managed through the implementation of the EMP.

The EMP contains a set of Environmental Specifications that will form part of all contracts between the proponent and contractors such as lubrication companies. The requirements of the EMP will be enforced on site by the Management team, and periodic environmental audits will be undertaken and submitted to MET.

This EIA has been subject to a few limitations, which are explained as follows: -

- the time available in which to secure an environmental contract with the authorities; and,

The limited botanical work done to date did not raise any concerns but will be monitored on an on-going basis. If any “special” species of plants are found, these will be located by GPS. An addendum will then be added to the EMP to indicate localities that should be avoided, or to implement other appropriate measures about any special plants.

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Appendix A

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Eidolon helvum	STRAW-COLORED FRUIT BAT	**SECURE**	SEASONAL
Nycteris thebaica	COMMON SLIT-FACED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Taphozous mauritianus	TOMB BAT	**SECURE**	SEASONAL
Rhinolophus fumigatus	RÜPPELL'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus darlingi	DARLING'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus denti	DENT'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Hipposideros commersoni	COMMERSON' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Hipposideros caffer	SUNDEVALL' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Chaerephon nigeriae	NIGERIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mops midas	MIDAS FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tadarida aegyptiaca	EGYPTIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Miniopterus inflatus	GREATER LONG-FINGERED BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Miniopterus schreibersi	SCHREIBERS' LONG-FINGERED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia capensis	CAPE SEROTINE BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia zuluensis	ALOE SEROTINE BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Nycticeinops schlieffenii	SCHLIEFFEN' S BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Scotophilus dingani	AFRICAN YELLOW BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Atelerix frontalis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN HEDGEHOG	**UNKNOWN, RARE?**	RARELY
Crocidura fuscomurina	TINY MUSK SHREW	**SECURE**	RARELY
Crocidura hirta	LESSER RED MUSK SHREW	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Galago moholi	SOUTHERN AFRICAN BUSHBABY	**UNKNOWN, RARE?**	ABUNDANTLY
Papio ursinus	CHACMA BABOON	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lepus victoriae		**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xerus inaurus	CAPE GROUND SQUIRREL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Funisciurus congicus	STRIPED TREE SQUIRREL	**SECURE**	RARELY
Saccostomus campestris	POUCHED MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera leucogaster	BUSHVELD GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera brantsii	HIGHVELD GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Desmodillus auricularis	SHORT-TAILED GERBIL	**SECURE**	RARELY
Gerbillurus paeba	PYGMY GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Steatomys pratensis	FAT MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Malacothrix typica	LARGE-EARED MOUSE	**SECURE**	RARELY
Mus indutus	KALAHARI PYGMY MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lemniscomys rosalia	SINGLE-STRIPED MOUSE	**SECURE**	RARELY
Rhabdomys pumilio	STRIPED MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys paedulcus	TREE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys nigricauda	BLACK-TAILED TREE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Aethomys namaquensis	NAMAQUA ROCK RAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Aethomys chrysophilus	RED VELD RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Zelotomys woosnami	WOOSNAM'S DESERT RAT	**RARE**	RARELY
Mastomys natalensis	NATAL MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mastomys coucha	MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Graphiurus murinus	WOODLAND DORMOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pedetes capensis	SPRINGHARE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Hystrix africaeaustralis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PORCUPINE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Cryptomys damarensis	DAMARA MOLE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Felis lybica	AFRICAN WILD CAT	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY

Felis nigripes	SMALL - SPOTTED CAT	**INDETERMINATE; PERIPHERAL; RARE?**	RARELY
Leptailurus serval	SERVAL	**AMBIGUOUS & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Caracal caracal	CARACAL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Panthera pardus	LEOPARD	**SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Panthera leo	LION	**AMBIGUOUS(ENDANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Acinonyx jubatus	CHEETAH	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Civettictis civetta	CIVET	**AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Genetta maculata	SMALL-SPOTTED GENET	**SECURE – SP** (taxonomy)	ABUNDANTLY
Galarella sanguineus	SLENDER MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Helogale parvula	DWARF MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mungos mungo	BANDED MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Cynictis penicillata	YELLOW MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Crocuta crocuta	SPOTTED HYAENA	**SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Parahyaena brunnea	BROWN HYAENA	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	OCCASIONALLY
Proteles cristatus	AARDWOLF	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Canis mesomelas	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lycaon pictus	WILD DOG	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Otocyon megalotis	BAT-EARED FOX	**ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL- SP (taxonomy)**	RARELY
Vulpes chama	CAPE FOX	**ENDANGERED?**	RARELY
Ictonyx striatus	STRIPED POLECAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mellivora capensis	HONEY BADGER	**SECURE**	RARELY
Poecilogale albinucha	AFRICAN STRIPED WEASEL	**AMBIGUOUS(RARE?)**	RARELY
Manis temminckii	SAVANNA PANGOLIN	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Phacochoerus africanus	SOUTHERN WARTHOG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Giraffa camelopardalis	GIRAFFE	**ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Alcelaphus buselaphus	RED HARTEBEEST	**SECURE ?**	ABUNDANTLY
Antidorcas marsupialis	SPRINGBOK	**SECURE**	
Connochaetes taurinus	BLUE WILDEBEEST	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Hippotragus equinus	ROAN	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Madoqua damarensis	DAMARA DIK-DIK	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN**	RARELY
Oryx gazella	GEMSBOK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Raphicerus campestris	STEENBOK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Sylvicapra grimmia	COMMON DUIKER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Syncerus caffer	BUFFALO	**INSUFFFICIENTLY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Tragelaphus oryx	ELAND	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	GREATER KUDU	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Equus burchelli	PLAINS ZEBRA	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Ceratotherium simum	WHITE RHINOCEROS	**EXTINCT & REINTRODUCED** (non topotypical stock)	EXTINCT
Diceros bicornis	BLACK RHINOCEROS	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Loxodonta africana	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Orycteropus afer	AARDVARK	**SECURE ?**	ABUNDANTLY
Elephantulus intufi	BUSHVELD SENGI	**ENDEMIC AND SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Reptile species which are likely to occur within the exploration area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Pelomedusa subrufa	HELMETED TERRAPIN	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Geochelone pardalis	LEOPARD TORTOISE	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammobates oculiferus	KALAHARI TORTOISE	**ENDANGERED**	ABUNDANTLY
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	NAMIBIAN DWARF GECKO	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Colopus wahlbergii	KALAHARI GROUND GECKO	**SECURE**	RARELY
Pachydactylus turneri	TROPICAL BUTTON-SCALE GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pachydactylus capensis	CAPE GECKO	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Pachydactylus punctatus	SPECKLED GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ptenopus garrulus	COMMON BARKING GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Agama aculeata	COMMON GROUND AGAMA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Chamaeleo dilepis	FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Acontias occidentalis	WESTERN LEGLESS SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lygosoma sundevalli	COMMON WRITHING SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis capensis	CAPE SKINK	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Trachylepis punctulata	EASTERN VARIEGATED SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis wahlbergii	WAHLBERG'S STRIPED SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis varia	COMMON VARIABLE SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Heliobolis lugubris	BUSHVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis capensis	CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis squamulosa	COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Nucras holubi	HOLUB'S SANDVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Nucras intertexta	SPOTTED SANDVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	OCELLATED SAND LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pedioplanis namaquensis	NAMAQUA SAND LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Gerrhosaurus auritus	KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus	BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Varanus albigularis	VELD LEGUAAN (MONITOR)	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Dalophia pistillum	BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE ?**	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis anchietae	ANGOLAN SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis infuscata	DUSKY SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis leonhardi	KALAHARI SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis mauricei	SLENDER SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Zygaspis quadrifrons	KALAHARI ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Leptotyphlops labialis	DAMARA WORM SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Leptotyphlops scutifrons	PETERS= WORM SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	SCHLEGEL'S BLIND SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops boylei	KALAHARI BLIND SNAKE	**SECURE**	RARELY

Python natalensis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Amblyodipsas polylepis	COMMON PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN; RARE?**	RARELY
Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata	KALAHARI PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Aparallactus capensis	CAPE CENTIPEDE EATER	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN ; RARE?**	RARELY
Atractaspis bibronii	SOUTHERN STILLETO SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus bicolor	VARIABLE QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus mechowii	ELONGATED QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Dasypeltis scabra	RHOMBIC EGG EATER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Dispholidus typus	BOOMSLANG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lamprophis fuliginosus	BROWN HOUSE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lycophidion capense	CAPE WOLF SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mehelya capensis	CAPE FILE SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Mehelya nyassae	BLACK FILE SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Mehelya vernayi	ANGOLAN FILE SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus angolensis	ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus semivariegatus	SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Prosymna angolensis	ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOUT	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Prosymna bivittata	TWIN-STRIPED SHOVELSNOUT	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Psammophis angolensis	DWARF WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis jallae	JALLA'S SAND SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Psammophis leopardinus	LEOPARD WHIP SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophis mossambicus	OLIVE WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis notostictus	KAROO WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Psammophis subtaeniatus	WESTERN STRIPED-BELLIED SAND SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trigrammus	WESTERN WHIP SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trinasalis	KALAHARI SAND SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	STRIPED SKAAPSTEKER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pseudaspis cana	MOLE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Telescopus semiannulatus	SOUTHERN TIGER SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thelotornis capensis	VINE SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps lubricus	CORAL SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps scutatus	SHIELD-NOSE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Dendroaspis polylepis	BLACK MAMBA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Elapsoidea semiannulata	ANGOLA GARTER SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Elapsoidea sundevallii	KALAHARI GARTER SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Naja anchietae	ANGOLAN COBRA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Naja mossambica	MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA	**SECURE**	RARELY
Naja nigricincta	ZEBRA SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Bitis caudalis	HORNED ADDER	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Bitis arietans	PUFF ADDER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Bird species which are likely to occur within the project area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Accipiter badius	Little Banded Goshawk	Secure
Accipiter ovampensis	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Secure
Actophilornis africanus	African Jacana	Secure
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosyfaced Lovebird	Secure
Anastomus lamelligerus	Openbilled Stork	Secure
Anthus cinnamomeus	Richard's Pipit	Secure
Apus affinis	Little Swift	Secure
Apus apus	European Swift	Secure

Apus caffer	Whiterumped Swift	Secure
Apus melba	Alpine Swift	Secure
Aquila nipalensis	Steppe Eagle	Secure -
Aquila rapax	Tawny Eagle	**Endangered**
Aquila wahlbergi	Wahlberg's Eagle	Secure
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Secure
Batis molitor	Chinspot Batis	Secure
Batis pririt	Pririt Batis	Secure
Bubalornis niger	Redbilled Buffalo Weaver	Secure
Burhinus capensis	Spotted Dikkop	Secure
Buteo buteo	Steppe Buzzard	Secure -
Calamonastes fasciolatus	Barred Warbler	Secure
Calendulauda sabota	Sabota Lark	Secure
Camaroptera brevicaudata	Greybacked Camaroptera	Secure
Caprimulgus pectoralis	Fierynecked Nightjar	Secure
Caprimulgus rufigena	Rufouscheeked Nightjar	Secure
Ceryle rudis	Pied Kingfisher	Secure
Chrysococcyx caprius	Diederik Cuckoo	Secure
Chrysococcyx klaas	Klaas's Cuckoo	Secure
Ciconia abdimii	Abdim's Stork	Secure
Cinnyris mariquensis	Marico Sunbird	Secure
Circaetus pectoralis	Blackbreasted Snake Eagle	Secure
Cisticola chiniana	Rattling Cisticola	Secure
Cisticola rufilatus	Tinkling Cisticola	Secure
Clamator glandarius	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Secure
Coracias caudata	Lilacbreasted Roller	Secure
Coracias garrulus	European Roller	Secure -
Coracias naevia	Purple Roller	Secure
Corvinella melanoleuca	Longtailed Shrike	Secure
Corvus capensis	Black Crow	Secure
Corythaixoides concolor	Grey Lourie	Secure
Creatophora cinerea	Wattled Starling	Secure
Crithagra flaviventris	Yellow Canary	Secure
Cuculus clamosus	Black Cuckoo	Secure
Cuculus gularis	African Cuckoo	Secure
Cursorius temminckii	Temminck's Courser	Secure
Cypsiurus parvus	Palm Swift	Secure
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	Secure -
Dicrurus adsimilis	Forktailed Drongo	Secure
Elanus caeruleus	Blackshouldered Kite	Secure
Emberiza flaviventris	Goldenbreasted Bunting	Secure
Emberiza tahapisis	Rock Bunting	Secure
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellowbellied Eremomela	Secure
Eremopterix verticalis	Greybacked Finchlark	Secure
Erythropygia leucophrys	Whitebrowed Robin	Secure
Erythropygia paena	Kalahari Robin	Secure
Estrilda erythronotos	Blackcheeked Waxbill	Secure
Eupodotis afraoides	Whitequilled Korhaan	Secure
Eupodotis ruficrista	Redcrested Korhaan	Secure
Eurocephalus anguitimens	Whitecrowned Shrike	Secure
Falco biarmicus	Lanner Falcon	Secure
Falco chicquera	Rednecked Falcon	Secure
Falco subbuteo	Hobby Falcon	Secure -
Falco tinnunculus	Rock Kestrel	Secure
Falco vespertinus	Western Redfooted Kestrel	Secure
Francolinus adspersus	Redbilled Francolin	Secure
Francolinus sephaena	Crested Francolin	Secure
Francolinus swainsonii	Swainson's Francolin	Secure
Gallinago nigripennis	Ethiopian Snipe	Secure
Gyps africanus	Whitebacked Vulture	**Near Threatened**
Hieraaetus pennatus	Booted Eagle	**Endangered**
Hirundo abyssinica	Lesser Striped Swallow	Secure

Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow	Secure
Hirundo fuligula	Rock Martin	Secure
Hirundo rustica	European Swallow	Secure -
Hirundo semirufa	Redbreasted Swallow	Secure
Lamprotornis australis	Burchell's Starling	Secure
Lamprotornis nitens	Glossy Starling	Secure
Laniarius atrococcineus	Crimsonbreasted Shrike	Secure
Lanius collaris	Fiscal Shrike	Secure
Lanius collurio	Redbacked Shrike	Secure -
Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike	Secure -
Melaenornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	Secure
Melaenornis mariquensis	Marico Flycatcher	Secure
Melierax canorus	Pale Chanting Goshawk	Secure
Merops apiaster	European Bee-Eater	Secure -
Merops hirundineus	Swallowtailed Bee-Eater	Secure
Micronisus gabar	Gabar Goshawk	Secure
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	Secure -
Milvus parasitus	Yellowbilled Kite	Secure
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	Secure
Monticola brevipes	Shorttoed Rock Thrush	Secure
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	Secure -
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	Secure
Nectarinia talatala	Whitebellied Sunbird	Secure
Nilaus afer	Brubru	Secure
Numida meleagris	Helmeted Guineafowl	Secure
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	Secure
Onychognathus nabouroup	Palewinged Starling	Secure
Parisoma subcaeruleum	Titbabbler	Secure
Parus cinerascens	Ashy Tit	Secure
Passer diffusus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Secure
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	Secure
Plocepasser mahali	Whitebrowed Sparrowweaver	Secure
Ploceus velatus	Masked Weaver	Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus	Martial Eagle	**Endangered**
Polihierax semitorquatus	Pygmy Falcon	Secure
Prinia flavicans	Blackchested Prinia	Secure
Psophocichla litsitsirupa	Groundscraper Thrush	Secure
Pterocles bicinctus	Doublebanded Sandgrouse	Secure
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	Secure
Pycnonotus nigricans	Redeyed Bulbul	Secure
Pytilia melba	Melba Finch	Secure
Quelea quelea	Redbilled Quelea	Secure
Rhinopomastus cyanomelas	Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe	Secure
Rhinoptilus chalcopterus	Bronzewinged Courser	Secure
Scopus umbretta	Hamerkop	Secure
Serinus atrogularis	Blackthroated Canary	Secure
Smutsornis africanus	Doublebanded Courser	Secure
Sporopipes squamifrons	Scalyfeathered Finch	Secure
Streptopelia capicola	Cape Turtle Dove	Secure
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	Secure
Struthio camelus	Ostrich	Secure
Sylvietta rufescens	Longbilled Crombec	Secure
Tchagra australis	Threestreaked Tchagra	Secure
Terathopius ecaudatus	Bateleur	**Endangered**
Thripias namaquus	Bearded Woodpecker	Secure
Tockus erythrorhynchus	Redbilled Hornbill	Secure
Tockus leucomelas	Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill	Secure
Tockus nasutus	Grey Hornbill	Secure
Torgos tracheliotus	Lappetfaced Vulture	**Vulnerable**
Tricholaema leucomelas	Pied Barbet	Secure
Turdoides bicolor	Pied Babbler	Secure
Turtur chalcospilos	Greenspotted Dove	Secure

Upupa epops	Hoopoe	Secure
Uraeginthus angolensis	Blue Waxbill	Secure
Uraeginthus granatinus	Violeteared Waxbill	Secure
Urocolius indicus	Redfaced Mousebird	Secure
Vanellus armatus	Blacksmith Plover	Secure
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Plover	Secure
Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Plover	Secure
Vidua regia	Shafttailed Whydah	Secure
Zosterops senegalensis	Yellow White-Eye	Secure

Appendix B: Proof of Advertisements, Letters and Notices

Appendix of CV's

Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya

1. **Proposed Position:** Environmental Coordinator

2. **Name of Firm:** Impala Environmental Consulting

3. **Name of Staff:** Ndaluka Amutenya

4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**
   - Bachelor of Technology, Chemical Engineering, University of South Africa, 2020
   - Bachelor of Science, Chemistry Major and Geology Minor, University of Namibia, 2012
   - Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC), Otjikoto Senior Secondary School, 2008

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**
   - None

7. **Other Training:** - None.

8. **Countries of Work Experience:** Namibia

9. **Languages:**

	Speaking	*Reading*	*Writing*
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Good	Good
Oshiwambo	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

10 **Employment Record:**

From: 2019 to Present
Employer: Impala Environmental Consulting
Positions held: Environmental Assessment Practioner

From: 2015 to 2018
Employer: Tschudi Copper Mine

Positions held: Chemist

From: 2013 to 2015
Employer: Heat Exchange Products (Water Treatment)
Positions held: Water Treatment Specialist

11. Detailed Tasks Assigned	12. Past Projects Undertaken
• Project Local Consultant • Client Liaison	**Name of assignment or project:** Catchment Management Plan for the swakoppoort dam namibia **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Okahandja, Namibia. **Client:** Namwater

• Water Sampling and Reporting • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Main project features:** Catchment Management Plan for the Swakoppoort Dam. **Positions held:** Local Consultant **Activities performed:** Water Sampling, logistics, site inspections and report writing.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Tantalite Mine, Southern Namibia. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Warmbad, Karas Region **Client:** Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Management **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Participation, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of A Medical Tourism University Hospital In Henties Bay **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Henties Bay, Erongo Region **Client:** Franco Civil Engineeering Cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Marble Mine. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 10 km north of Karibib **Client:** Sunsand Investments (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71816, 71817, 71818, 71819, 71820, 71821, 71822, 71823, 71824, And 71825. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northwest of Arandis **Client:** Rockstar Mining cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.

• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Sand Mining Activities on Mining Claim 72027 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 30 km North of Ongwediva **Client:** Comitx Investments Group CC **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on EPL 6408 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 5 km south of Karibib **Client:** Antler Gold Inc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71896-71900 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 15 km north of Karibib **Client:** Triple Tas Trading cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 7930 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northwest of Karibib **Client:** Antler Gold Inc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on

• Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	Mining Claims 72100, 72101, 72102, 72103, 72104, 72105 And 72106 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northeast of Arandis **Client:** Tala Mining cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 5702 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 30 km South of Kamanjab **Client:** Emor Mining (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Lodge in the Daures Conservancy Area. **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 50-80 km northwest of UIS **Client:** !U-#Gab Ams Investment cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Eia For the Proposed Establishment of a Service Station on Erf 4121, Khorixas **Year:** 2019 **Location:** Khorixas **Client:** Noabeb's Trading Enterprises cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment on dimension stone and industrial mineral quarrying activities on mining claims 71227 and 71228. **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 10 km south of Omaruru **Client:** Hiku Poultry and Trading CC **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment.

	Positions held: Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on Epl 5818, Central Namibia **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 40 km east of Khorixas **Client:** Gravity Empire Investments (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on Epl 6374 **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 50 km South of Opuwo **Client:** Nami Geological Techniques (Pty) **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676 & EPL 8790

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The licenses are located about 10-40 km northwest of Omaruru, accessible along the C36 road.

The proponent intends to explore for Base and Rare Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **18/10/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676 & EPL 8790

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

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Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, **Tel: 0856630598**

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Zodwa Wabantu stuns Mzansi after admitting to having 11 abortions

IHARARE

In the recent episode of Zodwa Wabantu's reality show, "Zodwa Wabantu: Uncensored", the dancer left viewers speechless after she confessed that she terminated 11 pregnancies.

According to the dancer, she was approached by a "mysterious man" who told her that she had to buy clothes for her children.

After she questioned the man concerning the message he had delivered to her, she was told it meant that she either had a miscarriage or an abortion.

She was told a cleansing ceremony was supposed to be performed to appease the spirits of the "departed children".

The man said: "If a child passed away because of a miscarriage you need to acknowledge and cleanse that child. That child is also treated as a child that is living."

He added that it was important for one to acknowledge, cleanse and speak to these children.

While shopping for clothes in preparation for the cleansing ceremony, Wabantu revealed that in her lifetime she had terminated about 11 pregnancies.

Wabantu said: Me to you, the number of abortions I have done in my entire life is about 11."

Since she did not know the gender of any of the foetuses, she decided to buy a mixture of colours – blues, pinks and yellows.

Wabantu and the sangoma then prepared sweets, biscuits and milk for the departed children.

Wabantu's confession left many viewers speechless, some saluted her honesty, while others said it was merely an attempt to get content and attention.

Save money monthly by being more organised, says this expert

NICOLE ANZIA

Home organisation has been turned into an art form by social media influencers who share beautifully curated images of pantries arranged by colour or linens tucked neatly into labelled baskets.

There is a full-blown obsession with organising. But all of this ignores the root of the problem. It's not that we need to organise our junk to make it prettier. It's that we need to buy less stuff to begin with.

People seem to be shopping constantly, buying whatever appeals to them without a second thought, whether it's clothes, home accessories, kitchen gadgets, make up or sports equipment. It's common for people to have so much that they forget or can't find what they have, so they buy more, only to discover the duplicate later. It's a vicious cycle.

1. What is all this stuff?

I frequently go into clients' homes, and as they show me around, they'll usually open a few closets and say: "I have no idea what's in here." Or they'll explain that they couldn't find the box of printer paper they bought last month, or their hammer or stapler, so they bought another one. This seems harmless, but when it becomes routine, it creates organisation problems.

Begin by taking a look around to see what you have, what you need, what you like and what you can get rid of.

Periodically taking a basic inventory and purging will help you make more informed shopping decisions and will help eliminate repeat purchases. You don't have to inventory your entire household at once; break it into manageable categories, such as kitchen appliances or winter clothes, then identify what you use regularly and what can go.

Also consider which belongings bring you joy and which ones you wouldn't miss if they were gone. Do clothes and shoes make you happy, or do you prefer the items you brought back from a trip or inherited from a family member? Are your books your most prized possessions? Knowing the answers to these questions will help you set priorities and stay focused when shopping.

2. Shop with intention

Our shopping habits are complex. Some people buy items because they're on sale or come highly recommended. Other people think it's necessary to stock up on almost everything "just in case," or because they're not sure whether they own something already. And other people shop because it makes them happy. Whatever the reason, the excitement usually doesn't last long. New items make people happy momentarily, then they become part of the mountain of stuff we find overwhelming.

Shopping mindfully - instead of impulsively or compulsively - will save you money and liberate you from the time required to organise, clean and manage the constant churn of items coming into and going out of your home.

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

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$402.50
Liquor License N$402.50
Name Change N$402.50
Birthdays from N$200.00
Death Notices from N$200.00
Tombstone Unveiling from N$200.00
Thank You Messages from N$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Property

For Sale

ERF FOR SALE
at Omdel ext 2 Henties Bay, size 779sq, price N$255000.00 negotiable. Contact 0811222091 or 0812792365

HOUSE TO RENT IN KHOMASDAL

3 Bedroomed house, 2 bathrooms to rent in Khomasdal and garage. Available 1st of October / November 2022.

N$7,500.00 water included, Deposit required, with negotiable payment.

Contact Arthur 0812859631

NAMIB MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Notification of Change of Ownership

As from the 1st of August 2022 **Namib Medical Supplies** is under new management and our office has moved to ATLAS HOUSE 177 Sam Nujoma Drive Unit 1, Windhoek

For any queries, please contact Juané Visser @ 061 253545.

Services Offered

Employment Offered

Vacancies

Company Name:
Sun Square Hotel cc

General Manager
Location:
Oshikango,
Ohangwena Region

Job Description:
• Supervise work of all Departments: Front Office, Housekeeping, Sales & Marketing, Accounting & Finance; work closely with department heads on a daily basis
• Responsible for the preparation, presentation and subsequent achievement of the hotel's annual Budget and reporting to the Board of Directors • Provide effective leadership to team members; create a supportive work environment for employees to keep high motivation levels • Ensure full compliance to operating controls, SOP's, policies and service standards

Requirements:
• Friendly, energetic, patient, diligent
• A professional manner and a calm, rational approach in crisis situations
• A strong background of management level experience within the hotel industry • Fluent English and Mandarin
• Excellent communication and interpersonal skills
• Exceptional negotiation skills and essential entrepreneurial abilities
• Genuine desire to learn and develop

Chinese Cuisine Chef
Location: Oshikango

Job Description:
The successful candidate will be responsible for the culinary operation of cuisine from China in the all-day dining restaurant. To implement all standardized procedures, rules & regulations systematically to be in line with hotel standards and policies.

Requirements:
• Knowledgeable and experienced in Chinese cuisine
• Be able to create buffet menu, seasonal menu, a la carte
•Well understanding in food safety management system
• Fluent in Mandarin

Note: Please send your CV to admin@sungroup-na.com before 7th October 2022

Notices Legal Notices

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The licence is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, around the omatjete and Okondeka areas. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent:
Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/10/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com,
Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Notices Legal Notices

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8790

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The licence is located 10 km west of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent:
Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/10/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com,
Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Notices Legal Notices

SUBDIVISION OF CONSOLIDATED ERF 84, MALTAHOHE INTO PORTION A AND REMAINDER AND CHANGE OF TITLE CONDITIONS TO USE PORTION A FOR 'BUSINESS PURPOSES'

DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owner of Erf 84, Maltahöhe, the Deutsche Evangelische-Lutheran Gemeinde Maltahöhe, in terms of Section 105 (1)(e & f) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act 5 of 2018), to the Maltahöhe Village Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for:

• the subdivision of the Consolidated Erf 84, Van Burgsdorff Street, Maltahöhe into Portion A (± 1655m²) and the Remainder of Erf 84 (± 1665m²)
• change of the Title Conditions of Portion A of Consolidated Erf 84, Maltahöhe to use the erf for 'business' purposes since there is not a Zoning Scheme in place.

The Consolidated Erf 84 is in Von Burgsdorff Street, two blocks north of the business centre. The Erf is 3320m² in extent and according to the Title Conditions in the Crown Grant No. 61/1961 it may only be used for church purposes and a parsonage/residence. The Church building was erected in the northwestern corner of the Erf. Thus, a very large portion of Erf 84 is vacant and underutilized. The Wolwedans Foundation approached the Deutsche Evangelische-Lutherische Gemeinde in Maltahöhe with a proposal to purchase Portion A (the vacant) part of Consolidated Erf 84 to establish a Village Laundry to create jobs and provide a service to the lodges in the surrounding area. For the past 10 years the Foundation is actively involved in community upliftment as part of their tourism establishments that operate in the Country. Maltahöhe is the closest community that benefit from the projects of Wolwedans Foundation. To be able to use Portion A as intended the Title Conditions of Portion A must be changed to 'business'. Sufficient onsite parking can be provided on proposed Portion A.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the site lies for inspection at the offices of Maltahöhe Village Council or can be obtained from the offices of Du Toit Town Planning Consultants, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Maltahöhe Village Council and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **29 September 2022).**

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email:
planner1@dutoitplan.com

Du Toit TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Notices Legal Notices

Notices Legal Notices

CLASSIFIEDS

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

Services
Goods

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

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Birthdays from N$200.00
Death Notices from N$200.00
Tombstone Unveiling from N$200.00
Thank You Messages from N$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Property
For Sale

ERF FOR SALE
at Omdel ext 2 Henties Bay, size 779sq, price is negotiable.
Contact: 0811222091 or 0812792365.

TWAHAFA REAL ESTATES

KHOMASDAL:
4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Erf size 450sqm
N$ 1 599 000 cost incl
GRYSBLOCK:
Double storey, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathroom flat
N$ 680 000 cost incl
0816534437

Notice
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
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region:
ZAMBEZI
1. Name and postal address of applicant,
SIMASIKU NASH MULIFE
PO BOX 2627, NGWEZE
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
KINGSMAN SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
IMPALILA ISLAND,
KALUNDU VILLAGE
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
KATIMA MULILO MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged:
12 OCTOBER 2022
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
16 NOVEMBER 2022
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

Notice
Legal Notice

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Notice is hereby given to all potentially Interested and/or 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. No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Proponent: BV Investments Two Hundred and Sixty Five CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Urban Green cc

Project Name: Increased groundwater abstraction at Remainder of Farm Sponholz No. 140

Project Location: The Remainder of Farm Sponholz No. 140 is situated along the M33 approximately 30km south of Stampriet Village, in the Hardap Region.

Project Background and Description: The owner of the Remainder of Farm Sponholz No. 140 intents to increase groundwater abstraction from the current Permit for purpose of cultivating olive and almonds orchards on the Farm. To this effect the Proponent would like to apply with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform for increase water abstraction from two existing boreholes on the farm.

Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: In line with the above mentioned legislation, all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments / concerns / questions (to be done in writing) to the office of Urban Green cc via the details given below. Information on the proposed project is available from the Urban Green cc office.

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS IS
18 October 2022

Contact: Brand van Zyl /
Tel.: 061 - 300 820 /
Fax: 061 – 401 294 /
email: urbangreen@iway.na

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region:
OSHANA
1. Name and postal address of applicant,
SHIHAFELENI J MWALYOMBU
PO BOX 11523, OSHAKATI
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
ZOZO INN BAR
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OSHAKATI WEST,
ERF NR. 8326 OSHAKATI ELIUDE MWATELE STREET
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OSHAKATI MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged:
30 SEPTEMBER 2022
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
09 NOVEMBER 2022
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

Notice
Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The licence is located 50 km northwest of Omaruru, around the omatjete and Okondeka areas. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.
Proponent:
Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/10/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com,
Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8790
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The licence is located 10 km west of Omaruru, accessible from the C36 road. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.
Proponent:
Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/10/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com,
Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Employment
Offered

RELOAD LOGISTICS NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD

is looking for a WAREHOUSE MANAGER to join our Operations team

Overview:
- **Location:** Walvis Bay
- **Experience:** Previous experience dealing with supply chain, logistics industry and warehousing
- **Other:** Valid driver license

Suitable candidates must fulfill the following inherent requirements:
- Knowledge of Warehousing, Transportation and Logistics
- Must have an academic degree
- Fulfilled similar role with at least 5-10 years of managing experience

Suitable candidates must have the following work experience
- Analytically orientated
- Attention to detail
- Managing group of 10+ employees
- Contact with international clients

The successful candidate will be responsible for, but not limited to:
- Managing daily operations of the warehouse
- Daily contact with various clients
- Keeping track of transport
- Responsible for communication between different cross-border entities

Salary will be market related, and only suitable candidates will be contacted

Vacancy: MANAGER - Farm Implements

Minimum of 5 years of experience with combined harvesters and large farm implements required.
Position also encompasses an array of horticulture activities and therefore experience in the field should also be provided.
CVs to be forwarded to:
hart2@joggie.com.na

Closing date
08 October 2022

Services
Goods

Services
Goods

Stakeholder Meeting:

Discussions

Table 1: Comments and responses recorded at the Public Meeting held in Omatjete on the 22nd of November 2022		
Comments/questions		Responses
• How many meters will the developments be from the homesteads?		• T At this stage it is not yet clear on how many meters the development will be but it will be far from the homesteads as the noise and dust may have negative impacts on the inhabitants.
• Will there be mining or is just for looking around?		• The exploration licence is only granted for mineral exploration which essentially means looking around. Once the project gets to the mining stage, a mining licence will have to be acquired and a separate EIA undertaken.
• Can you give us a background on the EPL, when was it granted? For which minerals?		• The licence was applied for in 2021 for Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and precious metals.
• Please elaborate on the negative impacts of the project.		• Impacts on Flora and Fauna, Impacts on water, impacts generated from noise and dust, social-economic impacts etc.
• There is a close by mountain which looks great and we do not want it destroyed.		• Thank you for bringing it to our attention, this mountain will be avoided as it poses a visual impact risk.
• Investors should travel around the community and engage them.		• Thank you, we will bring this to the attention of the proponent.
• Most of the community members are uneducated, will they get jobs?		• Yes, there will be jobs for both skilled and unskilled labour forces.
• We are having a water crisis as water in the area is limited. Will the proponent provide water?		• If the project goes well, the proponent may drill a borehole which may also be used by the community.
• There is a planned tourism development, will this be affected?		• No as the mineral licence is only for exploration and not surface rights. This means that both projects can co-exist.

2.

• Will the small-scale miners in the area have to move away?	• No as the mining claim is a separate licence from the EPL. The EPL holder may not enter the mining claim area.
• There is a place of worship on a hill close by, will this be affected by the project?	• Thanks for your comment, we take note of that. The proponent will have to avoid this area.

Attendance Register

Date	Name & Surname	Signature
22 Nov 2022	Immanuel Tjipepa	Tjipepa
22/11/2022	Dawid Tjiseseta	[signature]
22/11/2022	Othilië Kake Z.T.A	Kake
22/11/2022	Edward Make Z.T.A	[signature]
22/11/2022	Fabianus H. Uaseuapuani ZTA	[signature]
22/11/2022	Maritse C. Zeraeua	[signature]
22/11/2022	Benjamin Kariko	Kariko
"	Ambrosius Tjihenuna	Tjihenuna
" "	Rabbie Tjivinda	[signature]
	Lee Kariko	[signature]
22-11-2022	Sebastiaan Hipose	Hipose
" " "	Justus Hipose	Hipose
	Muvaui Neuja Hipose	[signature]
22/11/2022	Bob Kandundu	[signature]
" "	Gottfried Randulua	[signature]
22/11/2022	Dan Kariko	[signature]
22/11/2022	Benedict Isaharimana	[signature]
22/11/2022	Joel Tjimune	[signature]
22/11/1922	Teofilus Kam	[signature]
22/11/2022	Manfred V. Rukoro	[signature]
22/11/2022	Ebson P. Unomuinjo	[signature]
22/11/2022	Urbans Kapakere Tjazero	[signature]
22/11/2022	Immanuel Urura	[signature]
" "	Gerson Erike Tomo	[signature]
22/11/2022	Magrietha Kahirimana	[signature]
22/11/2022.	Benedictus Tjiseseta	[signature]
22/11/2022	Christina Tjiseseta	[signature]
22/11/2022	Lysing Tjambiru	[signature]
22/11/22	Mainda Muaine	[signature]
22/11/22	Zelda Mutambande Katjiukua	Katjiukua
22/11/22	Sofia Victoria Kameitjo	[signature]
22/11/22	Moses Uaseuapuani	Muuaseua
22/11/22	Merjam Kariko	Kariko
22/11/22	Josef Kandorozu	[signature]
22/11/22	Rejoice Mburuu	[signature]
22/11/22	Jackson Kazuu	[signature]
22/11/2022	Inyomoka Hianguti	Hianguti
22/11/2022	Martha Tjuongua	[signature]
22/11/2022	Stephanus Muhenua	[signature]


ZERAEUA ROYAL
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY (ZRTA)
CHIEF
MANASSE CHRISTIAN ZERAEUA

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8676

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Proponent: Ongwe Minerals (Pty) Ltd

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