

A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8737, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, Tura Wood Trading CC, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for Copper and Zinc 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 10 km north of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 19°26'25" S and 18°07'37" 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 8737, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, Tura Wood Trading CC, was granted an exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The licence holder intends to explore for Copper and Zinc within the rock units that are found within the vicinity of the area. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

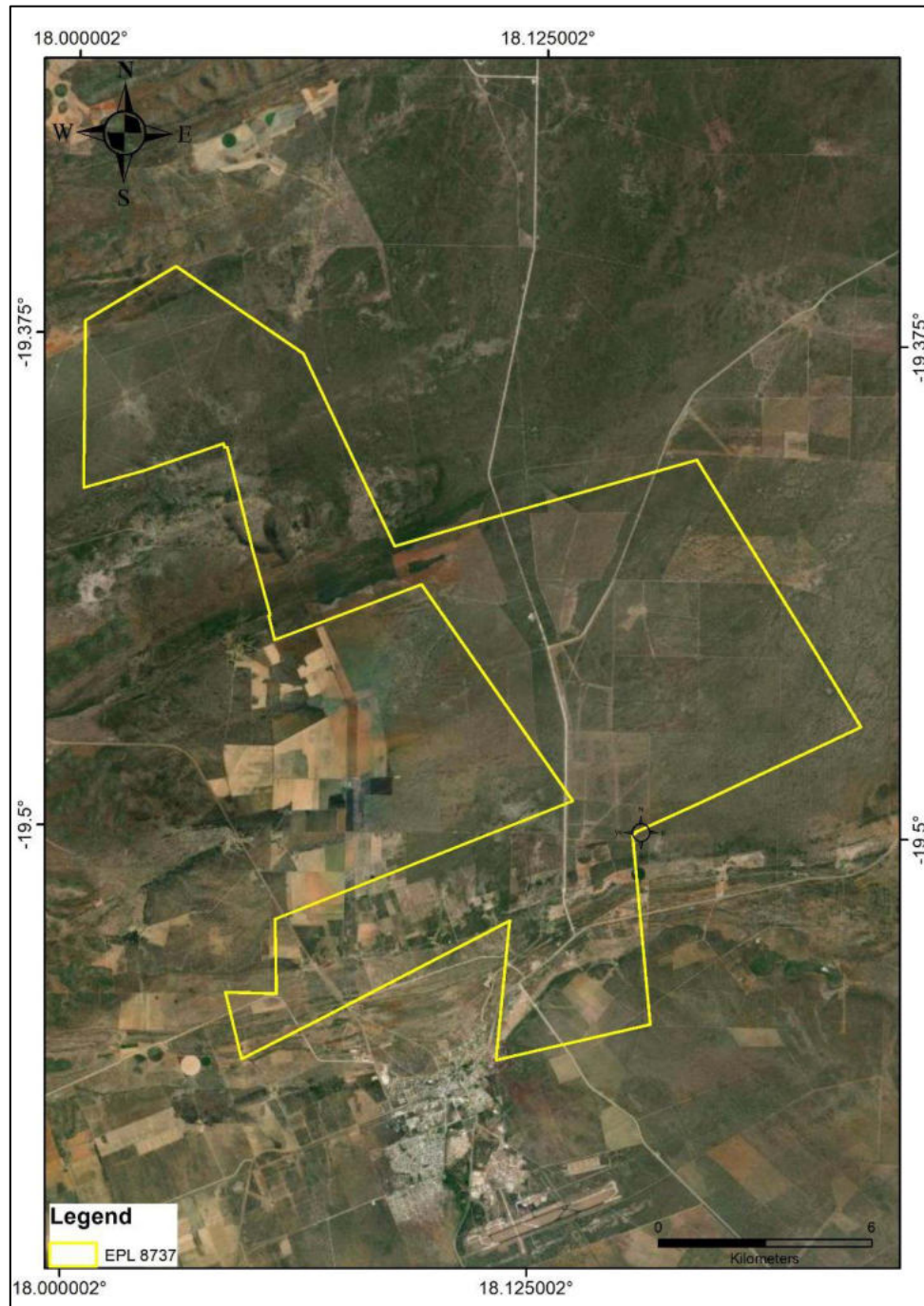


Figure 1 A satellite imagery showing the orientation of the mineral exploration licence.

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 14/2/1/4/2/8737. The mineral licence is issued to Tura Wood Trading CC.

The size of the mineral licence is **17078.01 Hectares**. It is granted for Base Metals 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 Tura Wood Trading CC.

Licence Holder	Postal Address	Email Address	Contact
Tura Wood Trading CC			

1.2 Project Location

The mineral license is located 10 km North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The coordinates for the centre of the license are 19°26'25" S and 18°7'37" E.

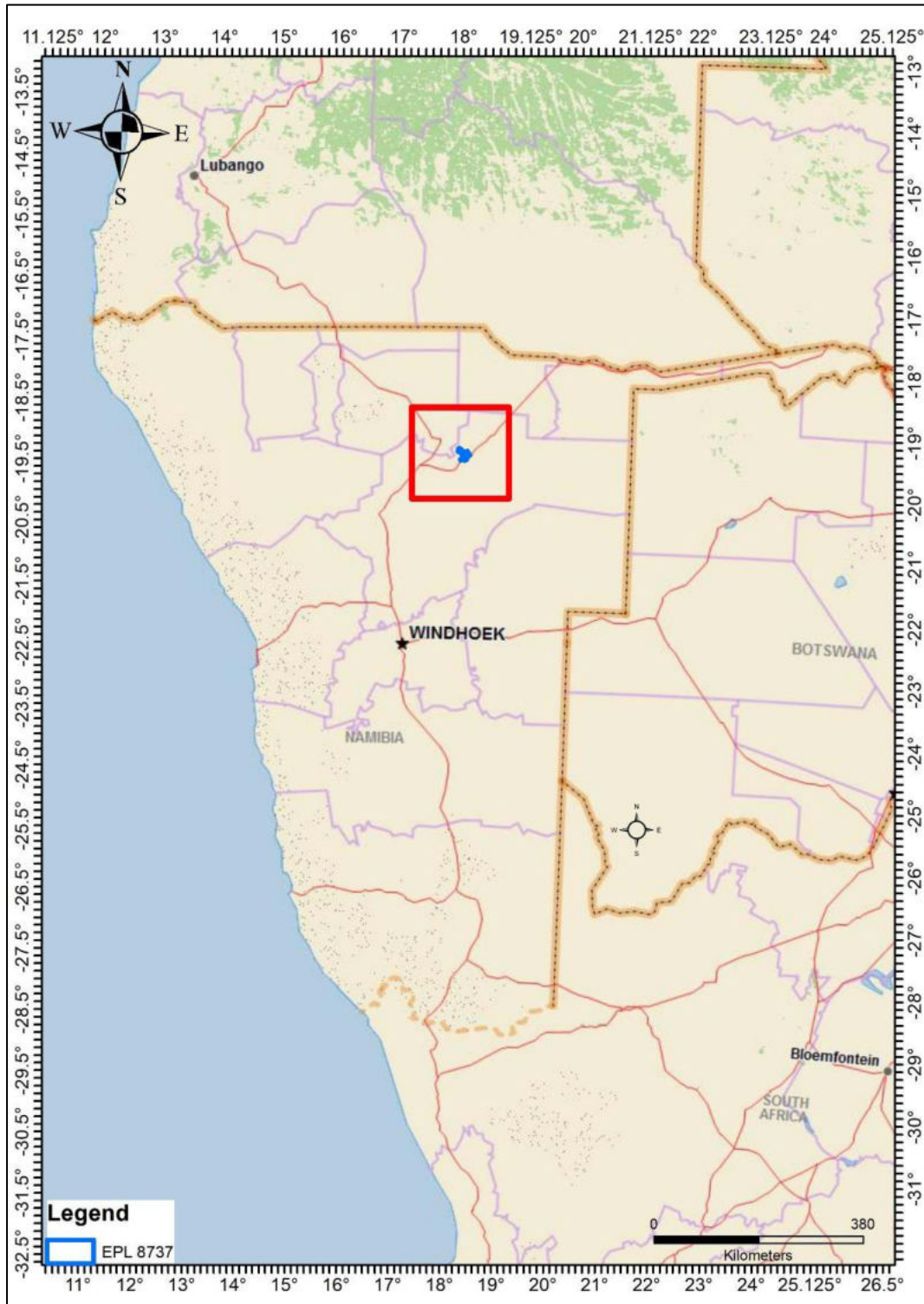


Figure 3 Locality map of the exclusive prospecting licence area

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 with 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.

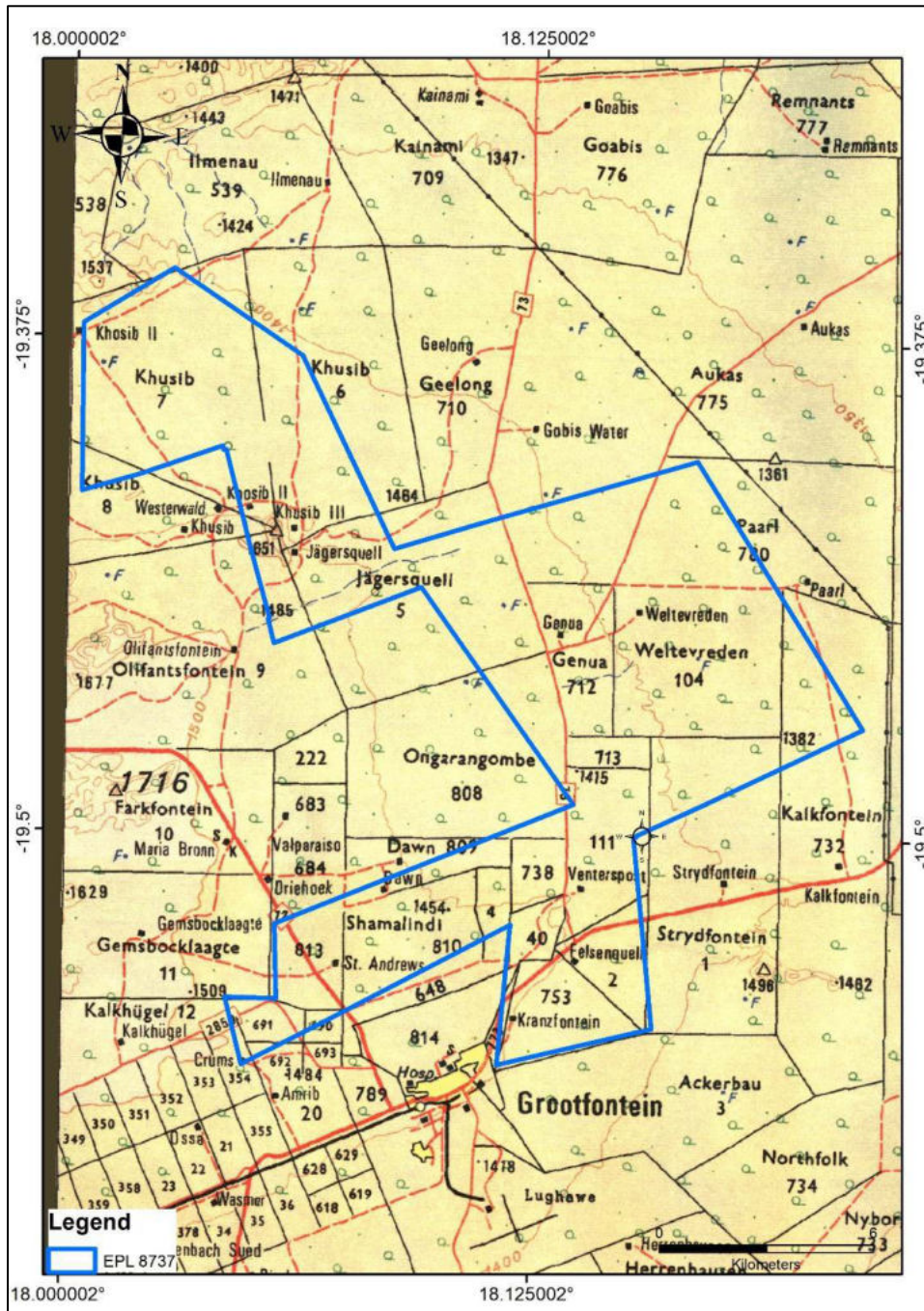


Figure 4 Topographic map showing the existing road network within the licence area.

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 10 km North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 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.

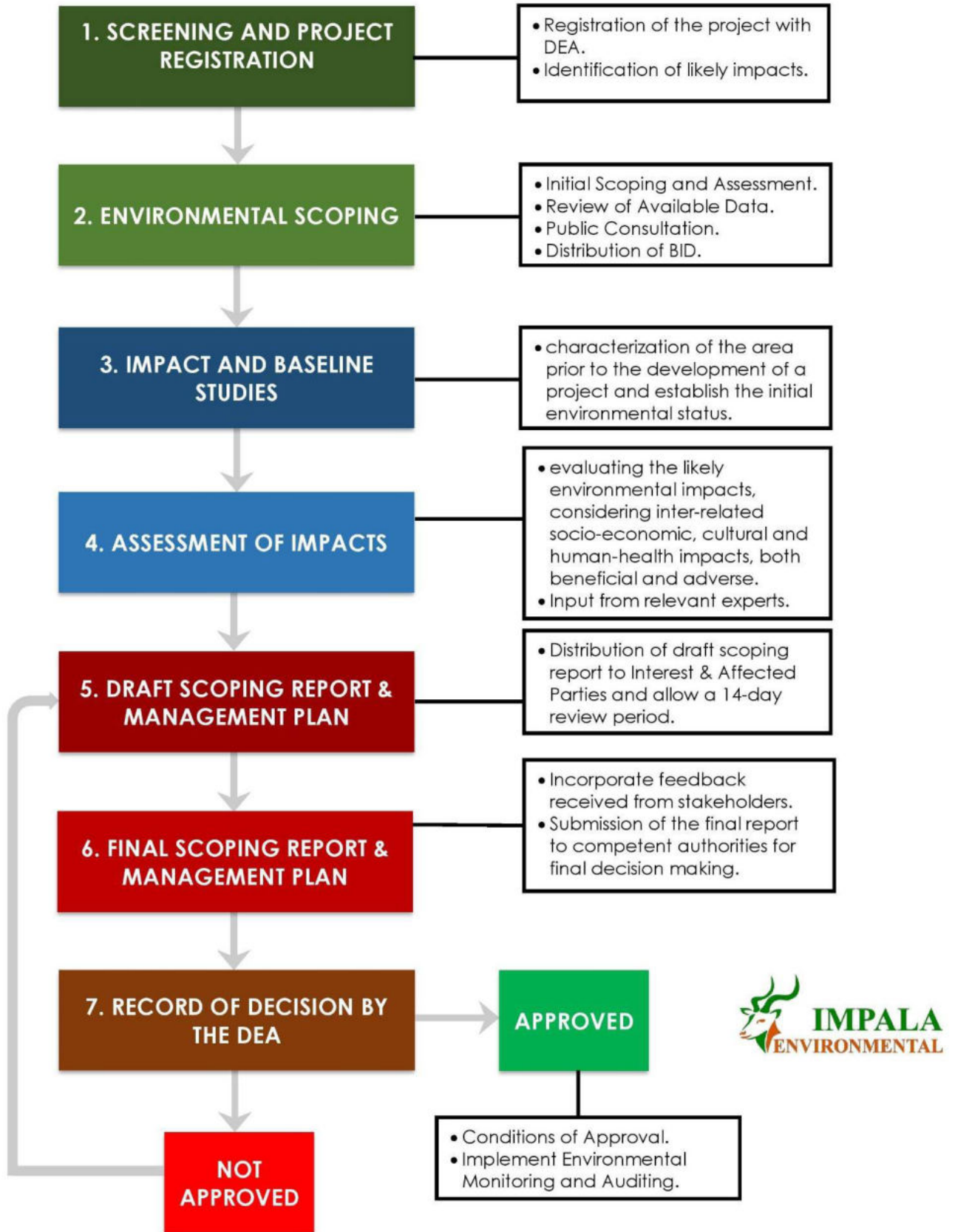


Figure 5 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

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 beneficinations 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

Base metals are any non-ferrous (they contain no iron) metals that are neither precious metals nor noble metals. The most common base metals are copper, lead, nickel, tin, aluminium, and zinc. Base metals are more common and more readily extracted than precious metals, which include gold, silver, platinum, and palladium. Noble metals, some of which also are precious, are unlike base metals because they resist oxidation. Some common examples of noble metals include silver, gold, osmium, iridium, and rhodium.

Pure base metals oxidize relatively easily. Except for copper, they all react with hydrochloric acid to form hydrogen gas. Base metals also are less expensive than their counterpart precious metals because they are so much more common. Base metals are used in a wide variety of applications. Copper is commonly used in electrical wiring because of its high ductility and conductivity. It's also good for wiring since it is the one base metal that resists oxidation and does not corrode as easily. Lead has proven to be a reliable source for batteries, and nickel often is used to strengthen and harden metal alloys, including stainless steel. Base metals also are used frequently to coat other metals. For example, zinc is used to coat galvanized steel.

3.2 Nature of the Development

The mineral licence is valid for Base and Rare Metals, Precious Metals, and Dimension stone commodities. The licence contains zinc and copper occurrences of the Otavi Mountain Land (OML) deposit type which will form part of the main exploration target.

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 lithium brines in 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 Grootfontein. 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 Grootfontein. 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). The Otjozondjupa region is situated in the central parts of Namibia. It has a total population of approximately 143 000 residents and its capital is Otjiwarongo. The area is well-known for being the host of the Waterberg Plateau Park and cattle farming activities. Twenty-four kilometres west of Grootfontein lies the huge Hoba meteorite. At over 60 tons, it is the largest known meteorite on Earth, as well as being the largest naturally occurring mass of iron known to exist on the planet's surface. The region borders on the country of Botswana and six other regions of the country – Omaheke, Khomas, Erongo, Kunene, Oshikoto and Kavango. This region borders more regions than any other in Namibia.

In the Otjozondupa region, the farming activities of Okahandja and Otjiwarongo are homogeneous as these parts are well known for cattle farming. The Otavi and Grootfontein districts, and to a lesser extent also Otjiwarongo, are the granary of Namibia. The region also has a great potential to establish industries connected with such farming activities and by-products of it. It further has the advantage of combining communal and commercial farming in the same region.

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the proposed area, October and November are the warmest month with an average temperature of 29°C at noon. June is the coldest month with an average temperature of 17°C at night. Grootfontein, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.

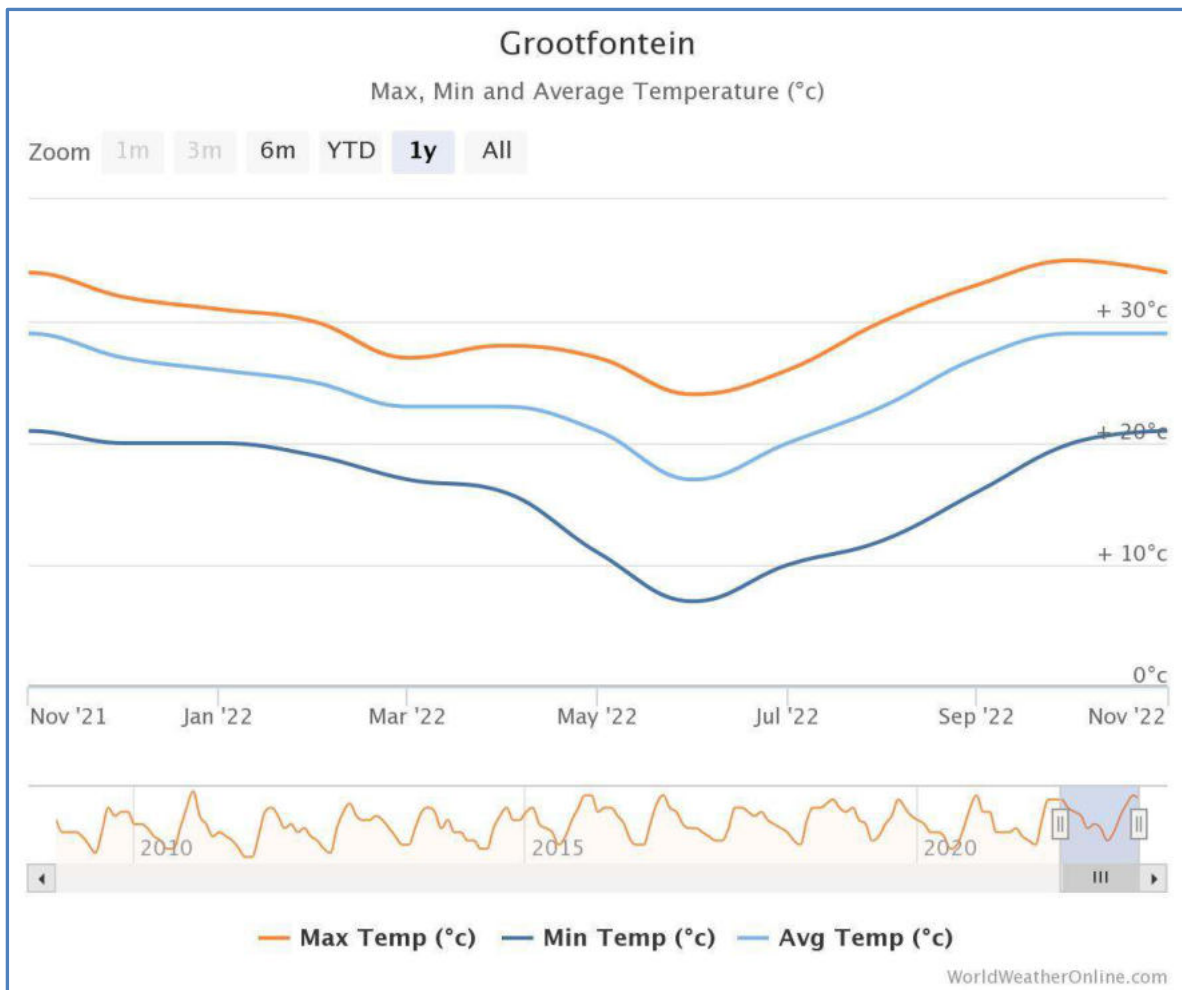


Figure 6 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Grootfontein, from www.worldweatheronline.com
 In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees centigrade. Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the proposed development area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in January which may reach 46,6 mm with average rainfall days of 0. In February months, rain-fall may reach about 29 mm with average rainfall days of 1. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.

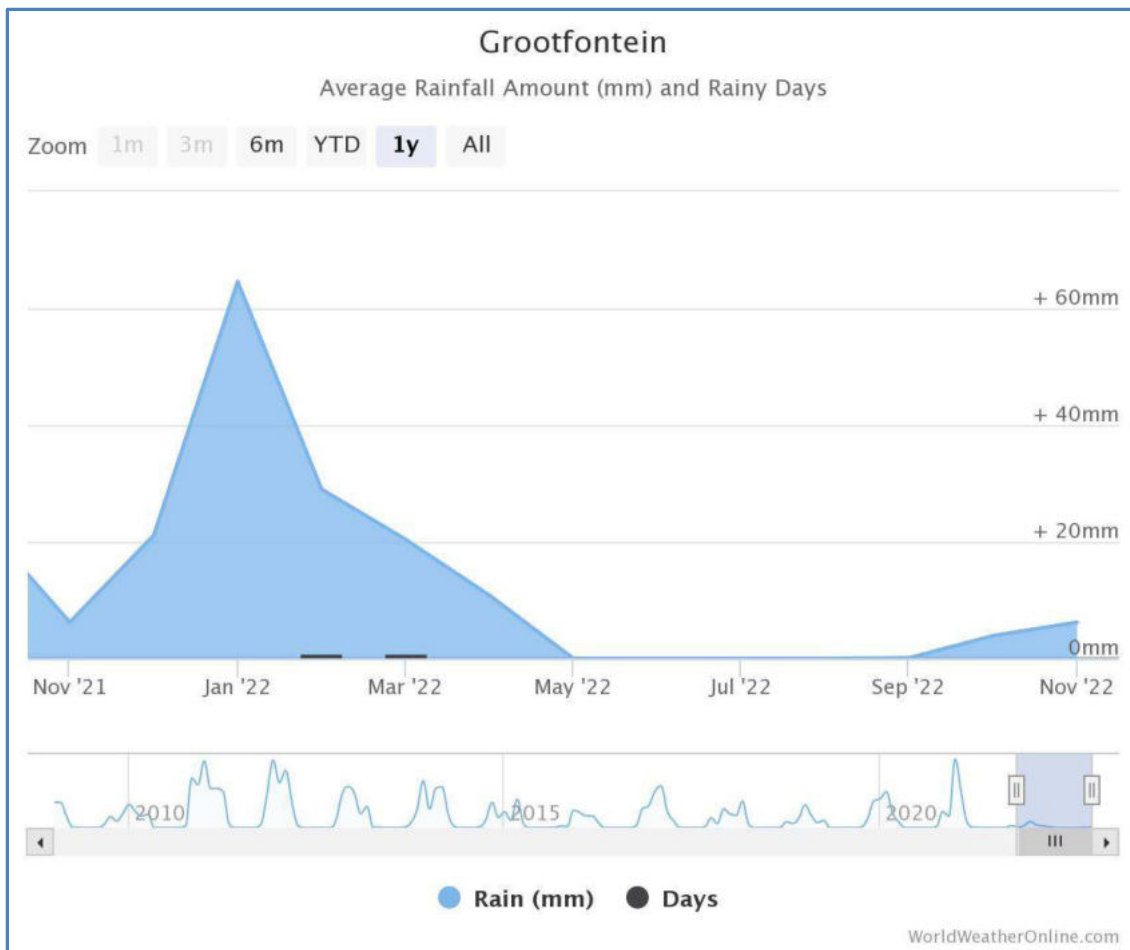


Figure 7 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Grootfontein, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.3 Wind

Predominantly south easterly. Southerly, easterly and northerly airflow is common. The highest wind speeds are experienced from September to December (+ 20 km/h).

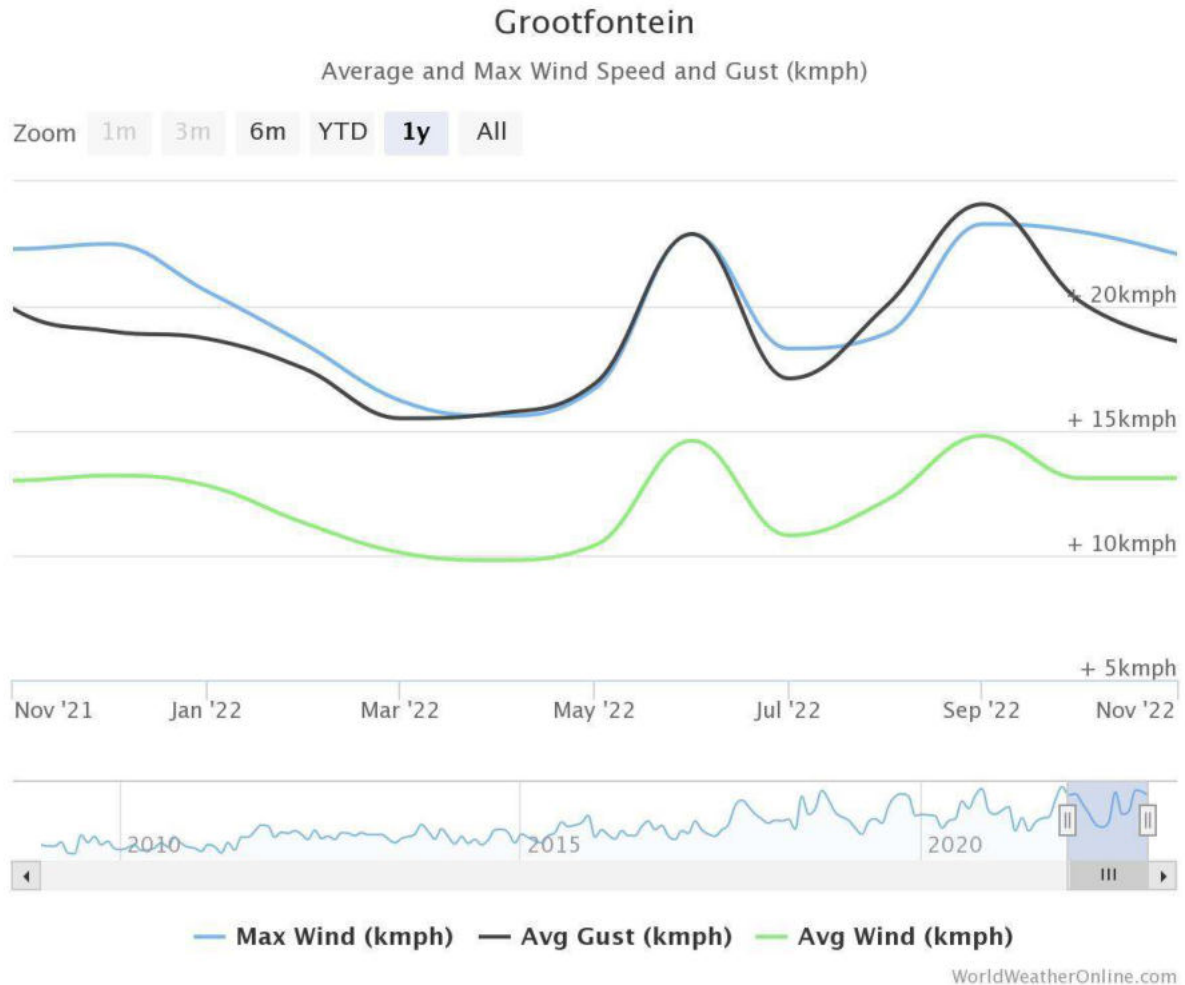


Figure 8 A graph showing windspeed patterns in Grootfontein, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid months of the year, i.e. August and September is 17% and the most humid month is March with 61% 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.

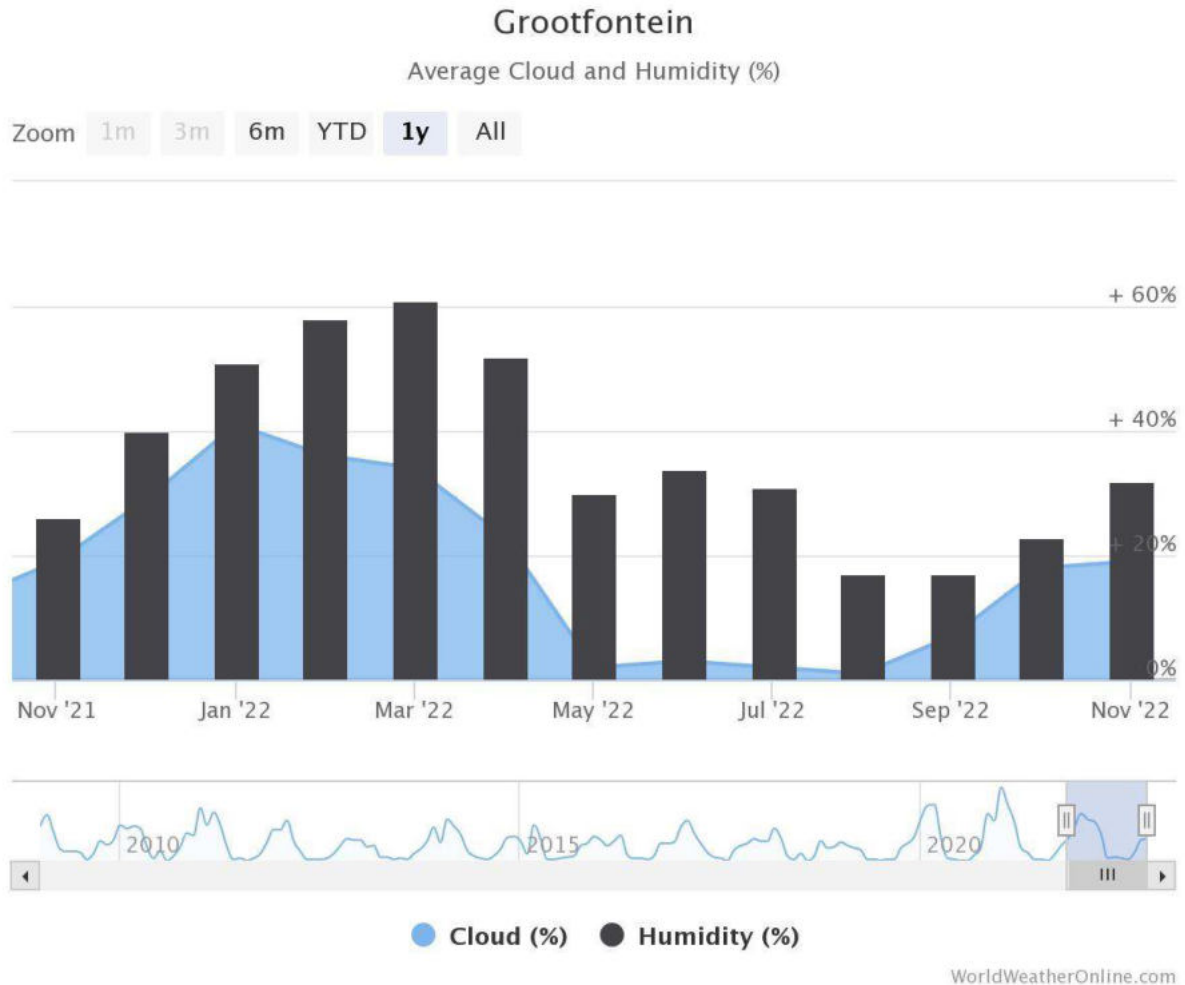


Figure 9 A graph showing the humidity patterns in Grootfontein, from www.worldweatheronline.com

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.

PM₁₀ 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. NO₂ and nitric oxide (NO) are formed simultaneously in combustion processes and other high temperature operations such as blast furnaces. Sources of SO₂ include fossil fuel

combustion from industry and power plants. SO₂ 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 20 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O₃) is about 20 µg/m³ which is fair. The fine particle matter levels (PM_{2.5}) are about 9 µg/m³. The particle matter (PM₁₀) is about 7 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) 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.

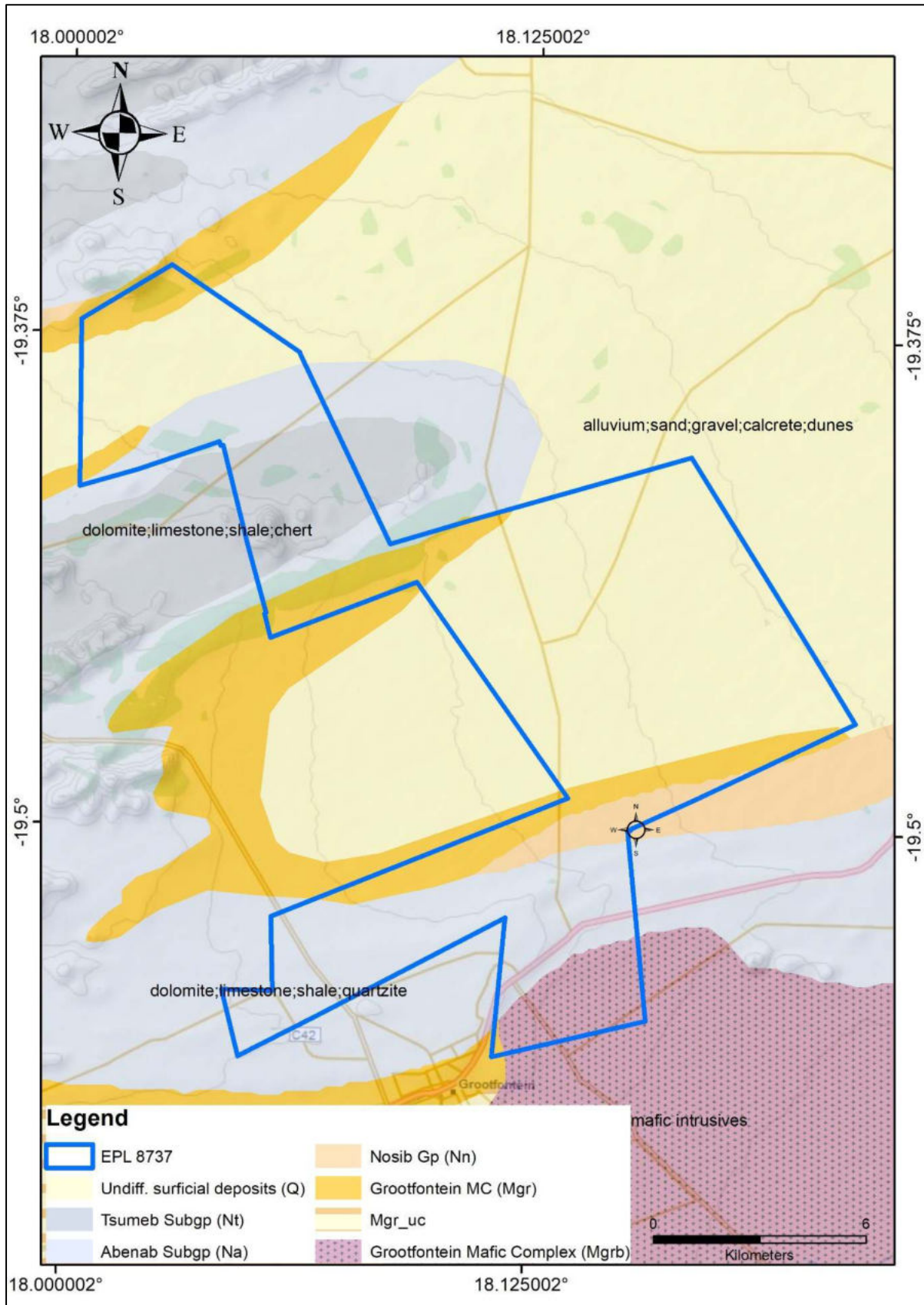
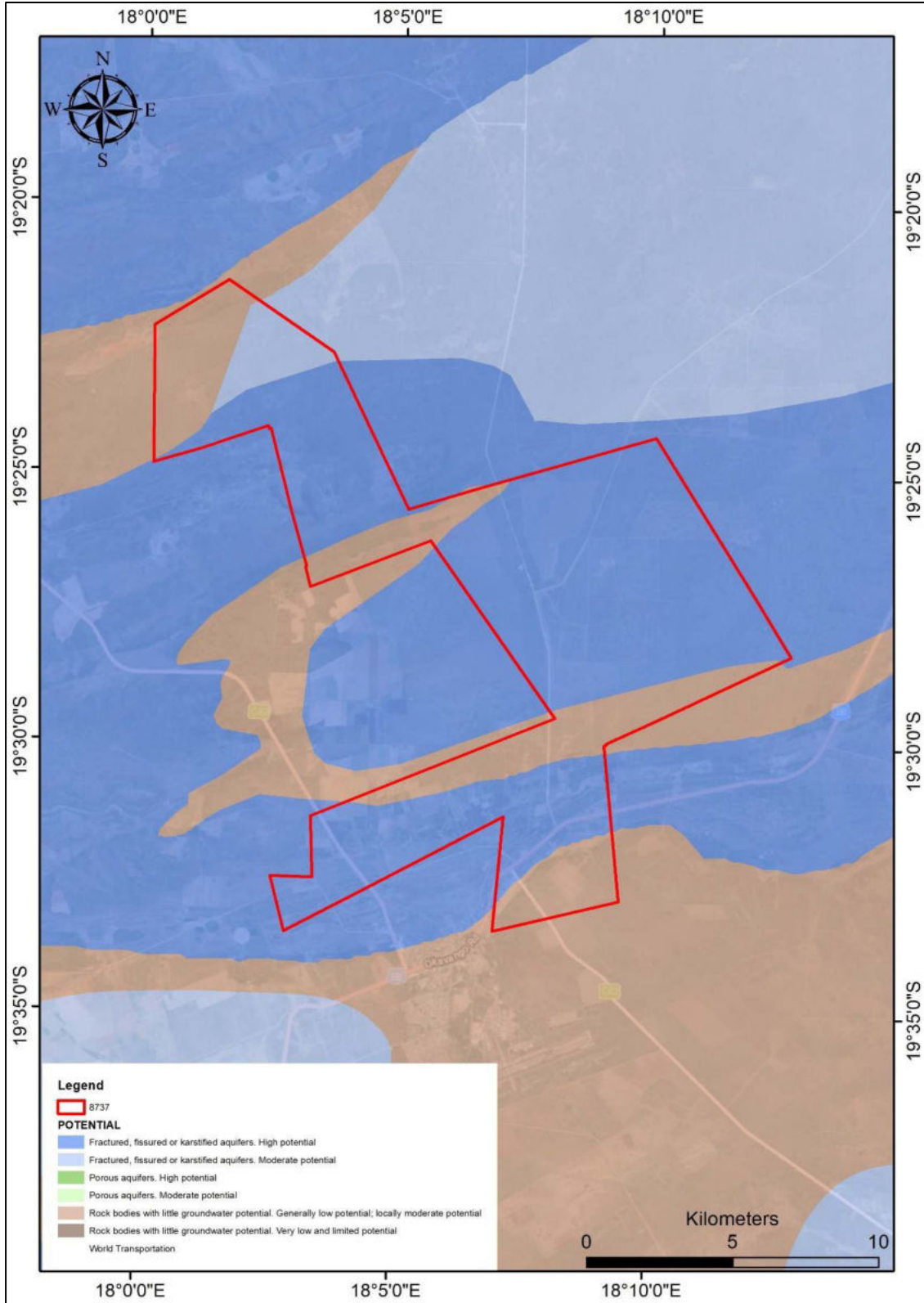


Figure 10 A geological map of the area

4.4 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

The area is underlain by rocks with high groundwater potential.



4.5 Flora

Rainfall in the Otjozondjupa region, generally increases from south to north, and there is also a zone of higher rainfall caused by orographic uplift over the Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb hills. Rainfall also varies greatly from year to year, causing wide variation in pasture availability, carrying capacity, rates and kinds of livestock offtake, meat prices, and the economic viability of farms (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). The eastern two-thirds of the region are dominated by savannas characteristic of Kalahari Sands, with more broad-leaf deciduous trees in the north and more thorny species in the south. The western parts are covered in thorny species growing on more rocky, shallow soils. These areas are the most degraded in the country as a result of bush encroachment. This problem is largely and directly due to a lack of fires in areas used for livestock farming; farmers prevent fires and there is little grass to burn anyway because of heavy grazing. 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
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel thorn	Protected
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Black thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia reficiens</i>	False umbrella thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia haematoxylon</i>	Grey camel thorn	Protected
<i>Acacia erubescens</i>	Blue thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Sweet thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia tortolis</i>	Umbrella thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia hereroensis</i>	False hook-thorn	Secure
<i>Commiphora tenuipetiolata</i>	White-stem corkwood	Secure
<i>Aloe littoralis</i>		Protected
<i>Ozoroa crassinervia</i>	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree	Protected
<i>Albizia anthelmintica</i>	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
<i>Catophractes alexandri</i>	Trumpet thorn	Secure
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i>	Red bush willow	Secure
<i>Commiphora dinteri</i>		Endemic
<i>Commiphora glandulosa</i>	Tall common corkwood	Secure
<i>Commiphora glaucescens</i>	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
<i>Croton gratissimus</i>	Lavender fever-berry	Secure
<i>Cyphostemma bainesii</i>		Endemic, protected
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle bush	Secure
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	Blue bush	Secure

<i>Dombeya rotundifolia</i>	Common wild pear	Endemic
<i>Ehretia alba</i>		Secure
<i>Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa</i>		Secure
<i>Euclea pseudebenus</i>	Ebony tree	Protected
<i>Euclea undulata</i>	Common guarri	Secure
<i>Euphorbia guerichiana</i>	Western woody milk bush	Secure
<i>Euphorbia virosa</i>		Secure
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua fig	Protected
<i>Ficus ilicina</i>	Laurel fig	Secure
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Common cluster fig	Protected
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	White raisin	Secure
<i>Grewia flava</i>	Velvet raisin	Secure
<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Sand paper raisin	Secure
<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i>	Red spike-thorn	Secure
<i>Ipomoea adenioides</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium bosciifolium</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium cinereum</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium eenii</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium hirsutum</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium villosum</i>		Secure
<i>Maerua juncea</i>		Secure
<i>Maerua schinzii</i>	Ringwood tree	Protected
<i>Manuleopsis dinteri</i>		Endemic
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>		Secure
<i>Obetia carruthersiana</i>		Near endemic
<i>Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae</i>		Secure
<i>Sterculia africana</i>	African star-chestnut	Protected
<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>		Secure
<i>Tetragonia schenckii</i>		Secure
<i>Vernonia cinerascens</i>		Secure
<i>Searsia (Rhus) ciliata</i>		Secure
<i>Searsia (Rhus) lancea</i>	Karree	Protected
<i>Searsia (Rhus) marlothii</i>		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 shrubs, 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
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<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel thorn
<i>Acacia haematoxylon</i>	Grey camel thorn
<i>Albizia anthelmintica</i>	Worm-bark false-thorn
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree
<i>Euclea pseudebenus</i>	Ebony tree
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua fig
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Common cluster fig
<i>Maerua schinzii</i>	Ringwood tree
<i>Ozoroa crassinervia</i>	Namibian resin tree
<i>Searsia (Rhus lancea)</i>	Karree
<i>Sterculia Africana</i>	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				
<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	COMMON PLATANNA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)
TOADS				
<i>Breviceps adspersus</i>	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882
<i>Bufo dombensis</i>	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895
<i>Bufo poweri</i>	MOTTLED TOAD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935
FOSSORIAL FROGS				
<i>Phrynomantis affinis</i>	SPOTTED RUBBER FROG	AMBIGUOUS (RARE?)	RARELY	(Boulenger, 1901)
<i>Phrynomantis bifasciatus</i>	BANDED RUBBER FROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Smith, 1848)
SAND FROGS, BULLFROGS, RIDGED FROGS, CACOS, PUDDLE FROGS etc.				
<i>Cacosternum boettgeri</i>	COMMON CACO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Boulenger, 1882)
<i>Hildebrandtia ornata</i>	ORNATE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	(Peters, 1878)
<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i>	MABABE PUDDLE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	FitzSimons, 1932
<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i>	SNORING PUDDLE FROG	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY	(A. Smith, 1849)
<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>	GIANT BULLFROG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Tschudi, 1838
<i>Tomopterna krugerensis</i>	KNOCKING SAND FROG	SECURE	RARELY	Passmore et al, 1975
<i>Tomopterna tandyi</i>	TANDY'S SAND FROG-	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	Channing et al, 1996
TREE FROGS, REED FROGS & KASSINAS				

<i>Kassina senegalensis</i>	BUBBLING KASSINA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY	(Dumèril et al, 1841)
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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 known 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
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah
<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Springbok
<i>Atelerix frontalis angolae</i>	Southern African Hedgehog
<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	Black-backed Jackal
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Caracal
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Spotted Hyena
<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	Yellow Mongoose
<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat
<i>Felis silvestris/lybica</i>	African Wild Cat
<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>	Slender Mongoose
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	Small Spotted Genet
<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	Striped Polecat
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Cape Hare Secure
<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Scrub Hare
<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Ground Pangolin
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	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 comparatively 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 species 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 Grootfontein

Grootfontein (English: great spring, named after the nearby hot springs) is a city of 23,793 inhabitants in the Otjozondjupa Region of central Namibia. It is one of the three towns in the Otavi Triangle, situated on the B8 national road that leads from Otavi to the Caprivi Strip. The place was known to the Herero under the name Otjivanda.

Like all the towns in the Otavi Triangle, Grootfontein is green in summer but drier in winter. In spring, jacaranda and flamboyant trees bloom in profusion. The town has an old German Schutztruppe fortress from the year 1896, which today houses a museum that expounds on the local history. The economic mainspring of the area was for many decades the Berg Aukas and Abenab mines to the north east of the town. These produced zinc and vanadium but have since closed. This is dolomite country and the carbonate deposits in the upper parts of the mine have yielded interesting fossils of simian or pongoid creatures that lived millions of years before modern humans evolved.

Twenty-four kilometers west of Grootfontein lies the huge Hoba meteorite. At over 60 tons, it is the largest known meteorite on Earth, as well as being the largest naturally occurring mass of iron known to exist on the planet's surface.

Grootfontein is a railhead on TransNamib, the national railway and transport system. The next station to the west is Otavi. Grootfontein is also home of Namibia's main military base which housed several units of the now departed South African Defence Force. It has an airfield that can handle large transport carriers such as the Hercules C130, as well as commercial passenger aircraft.

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 8737. 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 (Otjozondjupa 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 Impact	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	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
	NMM	MM				
Impact						
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 Grootfontein 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Site Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of dust produced. • Level of Landscaping carried out.
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Management 	Amount of noise
Solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Oil leaks and spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor 	No oil spills and leaks on the site
First aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	Contents of the first aid kit.
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Archaeological Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of all archaeological sites identified.
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of Well stocked First Aid Box. • Clean sanitary facilities.
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning signs on site • restored vegetation
Operational Phase			

Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of noise
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warning signs on site restored vegetation
Solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of waste on Site Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.
Oil leaks and spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No oil spills and leaks on the site.

Archaeological Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Register of all archaeological sites identified.
First aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents of the first aid kit.
Fire preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sanitary facilities. • Copies of Annual Audit
Decommissioning Phase			
Environmental/Social Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan/indicator
Noise & Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of noise
Disturbed Physical environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 	
Solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste should be collected by a contracted waste collection company • Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of waste on Site. • Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of a First Aid Box.
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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 aesthetic 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 is 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.

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, Forestry and Tourism
Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Maria Amakali	Director, Water Resources Management	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
E. Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Ministry of Mine and Energy

Table 12 Identified IAP's.

Farm Name	No.	Postal Address
Dawn	809	PO Box 368, Grootfontein
TIGERQUELLE	4	PO Box 1296, Grootfontein
FELDMANSHOEK	818	PO Box 597, Grootfontein
FELSENQUELL	2	PO Box 127, Grootfontein
GROSSILMENAU	756	PO Box 756, Grootfontein
HAMALINDI	810	PO Box 219, Oshakati
HANGOVER	773	PO Box 1945, Tsumeb
JAGERSQUELL	5	PO Box 9971, Eros
KALKHUGEL	12	PO Box 705, Grootfontein
KAMMELWATER	738	PO Box 738, Grootfontein
KHUSIB III	6	PO Box 31387, Windhoek
KRASFONTEIN	753	PO Box 319, Grootfontein
LESLIE	1339	PO Box 209, Grootfontein
MAORI	739	PO Box 65, Tsumeb
OLIFANTSFONTEIN	9	PO Box 1307, Grootfontein
MORGENSON	40	PO Box 1444, Olympia
PAARL	1152	PO Box 244, Grootfontein
SHAMALINDI	810	PO Box 540, Grootfontein
SEIDERAP	1127	PO Box 88, Grootfontein
ST ANDREWS	813	PO Box 720, Grootfontein
SHAMALINDI	810	PO Box 376, Grootfontein
VEILE	690	PO BOX 830, Grootfontein

TSCHFLL	691	PO Box 60, Grootfontein
UITSIG	1258	PO Box 254, Oshakati
WELTEVREDE	104	PO Box1500, Grootfontein
KHUSIB I	8	PO Box 612, Otjiwarongo
DAWN	809	PO Box 1398, Grootfontein
SHAMALINDI	810	PO Box 1212, Grootfontein

Summary of Issues Raised

Name	Organisation	Contact	Email	Questions/Comments	Responses
Maïke Prickett	Farm St Andrews 1161	081271 144	maïke.prickett@gmail.com	<p>1. In the meantime here are a few general issues and concerns:</p> <p>Theft, Poaching, Trespassing, Veld fires, Littering & Waste Management Protected Fauna and Flora Interference of farming operations (agronomy and cattle) What method of drilling will be used for the exploration? Water, Noise and Air Pollution</p> <p>Take note that we will raise further issues and concerns once we have received the BID.</p> <p>What specialist studies will be conducted?</p> <p>We would hereby like to request a deadline extension because this public consultation process is being conducted during the holiday season which in itself is a concern and we have also to-date not received a BID as requested during our e-mail sent on the 13th of December 2022.</p>	<p>Good Day Maïke</p> <p>Thank you for your email.</p> <p>Here are a responses to the questions.</p> <p>Poaching, trespassing, littering - No person will enter the property without a land access agreement being concluded. The land access agreement should provide the conditions of entry, the and the appropriate restrictions.</p> <p>Protected Flora and Fauna - No animals may be killed or disturbed and no plants may be removed.</p> <p>Interference - The areas with existing operations e.g agricultural areas, may not be disturbed by the exploration company. These will be no-go areas.</p> <p>Drilling - This will either be RC or Diamond Drilling.</p> <p>Water - Water requirements are minimal. Water is only required for consumption or washing.</p> <p>Air Pollution - Dust from vehicle movement will be avoided and suppressed as far as possible. The only other envisaged air pollution source is the carbon monoxide from the exhaust of the vehicles and drill rigs.</p> <p>In terms of specialist studies, an archaeological</p>

					field survey will be required.
Willem Visser	Farm Vigo No 693 Grootfontein.	0817517778	visser@wkh-law.com	<p>I herewith wish to register as an interested and affected party regarding the ECC process.</p> <p>Although my property does not fall within the demarcated area I will be affected as the source of our ground water falls within same.</p>	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.
Ursula Christa List	Farm Shamalindi Plot No. 4 Grootfontein	0816475725		wish to register as an affected party and to be entered on your records for future information sharing	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.
Wynand Marais	Farms Felsenquel no 2, portions 2 to 7	081246917	threelink@afol.com.na	Hi Sirs...Herewith I would like to be registered as an Interested & Affected Party to the EPL no 8737 in the Otijozondjupa region.	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.
Jaco Gericke	Farm Name: Plot 809 (Dawn) No. 2 & No. 3	0817084632	kaalvoetjaco@gmail.com	<p>Comments/Inputs:</p> <p>Even though the work that will be undertaken as part of this EPL only entails prospecting activities, the intent of these activities is to search for minerals which can be mined. If favorable results are obtained, mining in the area will definitely be pursued. Why should prospecting therefore even be considered if we know that mining in the area will have devastating effects on the environment and the health of those who live in close proximity? My main concern with prospecting therefore is that it is performed with the hopes of mining in the area. It is therefore important that the dangers of mining be considered before prospecting takes place.</p> <p>I would therefore like to mention the following concerns that I have with prospecting/mining in the area:</p> <p>Groundwater contamination: As I'm sure you are aware, copper and zinc mines are some of the most damaging types of</p>	Thank you for email and details. Your concerns are well noted and acknowledged.

				<p>mines on the planet. Virtually all copper mines have spilled toxic chemicals to some degree. These chemicals include arsenic, lead, sulphuric acid and asbestos, which end up in the drinking water and pose a severe health risk to humans and wildlife, and have a damaging effect on agricultural activities, especially for those living in close proximity to the mining activities. On average 99 tonnes of waste material must be removed for every 1 tonne of extracted copper. That number simply isn't sustainable and makes it difficult to manage waste.</p> <p>Air pollution: Copper mining also releases toxic chemicals that pollute the air. This air pollution can harm people's skin, eyes, and lungs, making breathing difficult.</p> <p>Hazard to Humans: Not only is the prospecting area close to our farm, it is also relatively close to Grootfontein. There is no doubt that future mining activities will affect the air and water quality in town, damaging the health of thousands. I am not sure if you are aware of what is happening in Tsumeb at the moment. where the drinking water was declared unfit for human consumption due to the presence of high levels of arsenic and other toxins that originate from mining activities in the area. Many of the poorer locals have no other option than to drink the hazardous tap water, and the mining company has made no attempt that I know of to provide the community with safe drinking water. Grootfontein will only follow suit if mining is to commence in the area.</p>	
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				<p>There are also numerous examples of this in our neighboring country, Zambia, where many people were severely affected by the environmental hazards brought about by copper mines, especially those residing close to the mines. In 2015 a community of 1800 people had no other option that to sue the copper mine in the area as it was polluting the local waterways and causing catastrophic damage to their health and livelihoods.</p> <p>Scientific studies have also been conducted to estimate the impact that copper mines have on those who live close to the site. These studies found a direct correlation between proximity to the mines and respiratory diseases.</p> <p>Danger to my family members with a genetic disease: Apart from the concerns mentioned above, I also have a number of family members residing on our farm (Dawn) which have a rare genetic condition called Hereditary Angioedema. This is a very rare and life-threatening genetic condition, which causes uncontrollable and mostly untreatable swelling. Prevention of swelling attacks is of utmost importance, and there are numerous sources that can trigger an attack. Environmental hazards and toxins are a big cause for concern, and if mining were to commence, we would have no other option than to vacate our family farm with decades of investment and labor to move to a safer location, as previous exposure to toxins triggered an attack which almost caused the death of my wife.</p>	
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Nadia Pretorius	Part 1 of Farm St Andrews, Ohama 813	081 553 1019	nadiapretorius85@icloud.com	We would like to register as interested and affected parties for the EIA process for EPL 8737	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.
Louis Pretorius	Part 1 of Farm St Andrews, Ohama 813	081 488 9999	louispretorius91@gmail.com	We would like to register as interested and affected parties for the EIA process for EPL 8737	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.
Johan & Nita Pretorius	Part 1 of Farm St Andrews, Ohama 813 (Owner)	081 124 2182 / 081 128 2964	primesteeljd@gmail.com	We would like to register as interested and affected parties for the EIA process for EPL 8737	Thank you for your email. Attached, please find a copy of the BID.

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 10 km North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 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
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	STRAW-COLORED FRUIT BAT	SECURE	SEASONAL
<i>Nycteris thebaica</i>	COMMON SLIT-FACED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	TOMB BAT	SECURE	SEASONAL
<i>Rhinolophus fumigatus</i>	RÜPPELL'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
<i>Rhinolophus darlingi</i>	DARLING'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
<i>Rhinolophus denti</i>	DENT'S HORSESHOE BAT	SECURE	OCCASIONALLY
<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>	COMMERSON' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Hipposideros caffer</i>	SUNDEVALL' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Chaerephon nigeriae</i>	NIGERIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Mops midas</i>	MIDAS FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	EGYPTIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>	GREATER LONG-FINGERED BAT	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>	SCHREIBERS' LONG-FINGERED BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Neoromicia capensis</i>	CAPE SEROTINE BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Neoromicia zuluensis</i>	ALOE SEROTINE BAT	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Nycticeinops schlieffenii</i>	SCHLIEFFEN' S BAT	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Scotophilus dingani</i>	AFRICAN YELLOW BAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Atelerix frontalis</i>	SOUTHERN AFRICAN HEDGEHOG	UNKNOWN, RARE?	RARELY
<i>Crocidura fuscomurina</i>	TINY MUSK SHREW	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Crocidura hirta</i>	LESSER RED MUSK SHREW	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Galago moholi</i>	SOUTHERN AFRICAN BUSHBABY	UNKNOWN, RARE?	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Papio ursinus</i>	CHACMA BABOON	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lepus victoriae</i>		SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Xerus inaurus</i>	CAPE GROUND SQUIRREL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Funisciurus congicus</i>	STRIPED TREE SQUIRREL	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Saccostomus campestris</i>	POUCHED MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Tatera leucogaster</i>	BUSHVELD GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Tatera brantsii</i>	HIGHVELD GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Desmodillus auricularis</i>	SHORT-TAILED GERBIL	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Gerbillurus paeba</i>	PYGMY GERBIL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Steatomys pratensis</i>	FAT MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Malacothrix typica</i>	LARGE-EARED MOUSE	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Mus indutus</i>	KALAHARI PYGMY MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

<i>Lemniscomys rosalia</i>	SINGLE-STRIPED MOUSE	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Rhodomys pumilio</i>	STRIPED MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Thallomys paedulus</i>	TREE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Thallomys nigricauda</i>	BLACK-TAILED TREE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Aethomys namaquensis</i>	NAMAQUA ROCK RAT	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Aethomys chrysophilus</i>	RED VELD RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Zelotomys woosnami</i>	WOOSNAM'S DESERT RAT	RARE	RARELY
<i>Mastomys natalensis</i>	NATAL MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Mastomys coucha</i>	MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Graphiurus murinus</i>	WOODLAND DORMOUSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Pedetes capensis</i>	SPRINGHARE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PORCUPINE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Cryptomys damarensis</i>	DAMARA MOLE RAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Felis lybica</i>	AFRICAN WILD CAT	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	SMALL - SPOTTED CAT	INDETERMINATE; PERIPHERAL; RARE?	RARELY
<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL	AMBIGUOUS & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	CARACAL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD	SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION	AMBIGUOUS(END ANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	CHEETAH	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	CIVET	AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
<i>Genetta maculata</i>	SMALL-SPOTTED GENET	SECURE – SP (taxonomy)	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Galarella sanguineus</i>	SLENDER MONGOOSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Helogale parvula</i>	DWARF MONGOOSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Mungos mungo</i>	BANDED MONGOOSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	YELLOW MONGOOSE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYAENA	SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>	BROWN HYAENA	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	OCCASIONALLY
<i>Proteles cristatus</i>	AARDWOLF	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	WILD DOG	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	BAT-EARED FOX	ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL- SP (taxonomy)	RARELY
<i>Vulpes chama</i>	CAPE FOX	ENDANGERED?	RARELY
<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	STRIPED POLECAT	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	HONEY BADGER	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>	AFRICAN STRIPED WEASEL	AMBIGUOUS(RARE?)	RARELY
<i>Manis temminckii</i>	SAVANNA PANGOLIN	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	RARELY
<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	SOUTHERN WARTHOG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE	ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	RED HARTEBEEST	SECURE ?	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	SPRINGBOK	SECURE	

<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	BLUE WILDEBEEST	INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>	ROAN	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Madoqua damarensis</i>	DAMARA DIK-DIK	INADEQUATELY KNOWN	RARELY
<i>Oryx gazella</i>	GEMSBOK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	STEENBOK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	COMMON DUIKER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	BUFFALO	INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>	ELAND	INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	GREATER KUDU	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Equus burchelli</i>	PLAINS ZEBRA	INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	WHITE RHINOCEROS	EXTINCT & REINTRODUCED (non topotypical stock)	EXTINCT
<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	BLACK RHINOCEROS	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	EXTINCT
<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	AARDVARK	SECURE ?	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Elephantulus intufi</i>	BUSHVELD SENGI	ENDEMIC AND SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	HELMETED TERRAPIN	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	LEOPARD TORTOISE	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	KALAHARI TORTOISE	ENDANGERED	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lygodactylus bradfieldi</i>	NAMIBIAN DWARF GECKO	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Colopus wahlbergii</i>	KALAHARI GROUND GECKO	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	TROPICAL BUTTON-SCALE GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	CAPE GECKO	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>	SPECKLED GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Ptenopus garrulus</i>	COMMON BARKING GECKO	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Agama aculeata</i>	COMMON GROUND AGAMA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>	FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Acontias occidentalis</i>	WESTERN LEGLESS SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lygosoma sundevalli</i>	COMMON WRITHING SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	CAPE SKINK	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Trachylepis punctulata</i>	EASTERN VARIEGATED SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Trachylepis wahlbergii</i>	WAHLBERG'S STRIPED SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Trachylepis varia</i>	COMMON VARIABLE SKINK	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Heliobolis lugubris</i>	BUSHVELD LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Ichnotropis capensis</i>	CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Ichnotropis squamulosa</i>	COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Nucras holubi</i>	HOLUB'S SANDVELD LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Nucras intertexta</i>	SPOTTED SANDVELD LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Pedioplanis lineocellata</i>	OCELLATED SAND LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	NAMAQUA SAND LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

<i>Gerrhosaurus auritus</i>	KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>	BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	VELD LEGUAAN (MONITOR)	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Dalophia pistillum</i>	BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD	SECURE ?	MARGINALLY
<i>Monopeltis anchietae</i>	ANGOLAN SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Monopeltis infuscata</i>	DUSKY SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Monopeltis leonhardi</i>	KALAHARI SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Monopeltis mauricei</i>	SLENDER SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Zygaspis quadrifrons</i>	KALAHARI ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Leptotyphlops labialis</i>	DAMARA WORM SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Leptotyphlops scutifrons</i>	PETERS= WORM SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Rhinotyphlops schlegelii</i>	SCHLEGEL'S BLIND SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Rhinotyphlops boylei</i>	KALAHARI BLIND SNAKE	SECURE	RARELY
<i>Python natalensis</i>	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON	ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Amblyodipsas polylepis</i>	COMMON PURPLE-GLOSED SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN; RARE?	RARELY
<i>Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata</i>	KALAHARI PURPLE-GLOSED SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Aparallactus capensis</i>	CAPE CENTIPEDE EATER	INADEQUETLY KNOWN ; RARE?	RARELY
<i>Atractaspis bibronii</i>	SOUTHERN STILLETTO SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Xenocalamus bicolor</i>	VARIABLE QUILL-SNOURED SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Xenocalamus mechowii</i>	ELONGATED QUILL-SNOURED SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i>	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	RHOMBIC EGG EATER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Dispholidus typus</i>	BOOMSLANG	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i>	BROWN HOUSE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Lycophidion capense</i>	CAPE WOLF SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Mehelya capensis</i>	CAPE FILE SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Mehelya nyassae</i>	BLACK FILE SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
<i>Mehelya vernayi</i>	ANGOLAN FILE SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Philothamnus angolensis</i>	ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Philothamnus semivariiegatus</i>	SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Prosymna angolensis</i>	ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOUT	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Prosymna bivittata</i>	TWIN-STRIPED SHOVELSNOUT	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Psammophis angolensis</i>	DWARF WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Psammophis jallae</i>	JALLA'S SAND SNAKE	INADEQUETLY KNOWN	RARELY
<i>Psammophis leopardinus</i>	LEOPARD WHIP SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Psammophis mossambicus</i>	OLIVE WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Psammophis notostictus</i>	KAROO WHIP SNAKE	SECURE	MARGINALLY
<i>Psammophis subtaeniatus</i>	WESTERN STRIPED-BELLIED SAND SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Psammophis trigrammus</i>	WESTERN WHIP SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Psammophis trinasalis</i>	KALAHARI SAND SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Psammophylax tritaeniatus</i>	STRIPED SKAAPSTEKER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	MOLE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Telescopus semiannulatus</i>	SOUTHERN TIGER SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Thelotornis capensis</i>	VINE SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Aspidelaps lubricus</i>	CORAL SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Aspidelaps scutatus</i>	SHIELD-NOSE SNAKE	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>	BLACK MAMBA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Elapsoidea semiannulata</i>	ANGOLA GARTER SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Elapsoidea sundevallii</i>	KALAHARI GARTER SNAKE	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Naja anchietae</i>	ANGOLAN COBRA	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Naja mossambica</i>	MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA	SECURE	RARELY

<i>Naja nigricincta</i>	ZEBRA SNAKE	ENDEMIC & SECURE	ABUNDANTLY
<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	HORNED ADDER	SECURE	UNCOMMONLY
<i>Bitis arietans</i>	PUFF ADDER	SECURE	ABUNDANTLY

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Little Banded Goshawk	Secure
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Secure
<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	African Jacana	Secure
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Rosy faced Lovebird	Secure
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	Openbilled Stork	Secure
<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	Richard's Pipit	Secure
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	Secure
<i>Apus apus</i>	European Swift	Secure
<i>Apus caffer</i>	Whiterumped Swift	Secure
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Secure
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	Secure -
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	Endangered
<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	Wahlberg's Eagle	Secure
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Kori Bustard	Secure
<i>Batis molitor</i>	Chin spot Batis	Secure
<i>Batis pririt</i>	Pirit Batis	Secure
<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	Redbilled Buffalo Weaver	Secure
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted Dikkop	Secure
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Steppe Buzzard	Secure -
<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	Barred Warbler	Secure
<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	Sabota Lark	Secure
<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	Greybacked Camaroptera	Secure
<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Fierynecked Nightjar	Secure
<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Rufouscheeked Nightjar	Secure
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	Secure
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik Cuckoo	Secure
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's Cuckoo	Secure
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	Secure
<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	Marico Sunbird	Secure
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Blackbreasted Snake Eagle	Secure
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling Cisticola	Secure
<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>	Tinkling Cisticola	Secure
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Secure
<i>Coracias caudata</i>	Lilacbreasted Roller	Secure
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Secure -
<i>Coracias naevia</i>	Purple Roller	Secure
<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	Longtailed Shrike	Secure
<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Black Crow	Secure
<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	Grey Lourie	Secure
<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Wattled Starling	Secure
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Secure
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black Cuckoo	Secure
<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	African Cuckoo	Secure
<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	Temminck's Courser	Secure
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	Palm Swift	Secure
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	Secure -
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Forktailed Drongo	Secure
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Blackshouldered Kite	Secure
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Goldenbreasted Bunting	Secure
<i>Emberiza tahapis</i>	Rock Bunting	Secure
<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Yellowbellied Eremomela	Secure
<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Greybacked Finchlark	Secure
<i>Erythropygia leucophrys</i>	Whitebrowed Robin	Secure

<i>Erythrocygia paena</i>	Kalahari Robin	Secure
<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	Blackcheeked Waxbill	Secure
<i>Eupodotis afroaoides</i>	Whitequilled Korhaan	Secure
<i>Eupodotis ruficrista</i>	Redcrested Korhaan	Secure
<i>Eurocephalus anguitemens</i>	Whitecrowned Shrike	Secure
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	Secure
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Rednecked Falcon	Secure
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby Falcon	Secure -
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Rock Kestrel	Secure
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Western Redfooted Kestrel	Secure
<i>Francolinus adspersus</i>	Redbilled Francolin	Secure
<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	Crested Francolin	Secure
<i>Francolinus swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Francolin	Secure
<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	Ethiopian Snipe	Secure
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	Whitebacked Vulture	Near Threatened
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	Endangered
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	Lesser Striped Swallow	Secure
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped Swallow	Secure
<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	Secure
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	European Swallow	Secure -
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Redbreasted Swallow	Secure
<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>	Burchell's Starling	Secure
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Glossy Starling	Secure
<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	Crimsonbreasted Shrike	Secure
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Fiscal Shrike	Secure
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Redbacked Shrike	Secure -
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	Secure -
<i>Melaenornis infuscatus</i>	Chat Flycatcher	Secure
<i>Melaenornis mariquensis</i>	Marico Flycatcher	Secure
<i>Melierax canorus</i>	Pale Chanting Goshawk	Secure
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-Eater	Secure -
<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	Swallowtailed Bee-Eater	Secure
<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	Gabar Goshawk	Secure
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Secure -
<i>Milvus parasitus</i>	Yellowbilled Kite	Secure
<i>Mirafrapa passerina</i>	Monotonous Lark	Secure
<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	Shorttoed Rock Thrush	Secure
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Secure -
<i>Nectarinia fusca</i>	Dusky Sunbird	Secure
<i>Nectarinia talatala</i>	Whitebellied Sunbird	Secure
<i>Nilaus afer</i>	Brubru	Secure
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Secure
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	Secure
<i>Onychognathus naboroupp</i>	Palewinged Starling	Secure
<i>Parisoma subcaeruleum</i>	Titbabbler	Secure
<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	Ashy Tit	Secure
<i>Passer diffusus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Secure
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	Secure
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	Whitebrowed Sparrowweaver	Secure
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Masked Weaver	Secure
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	Endangered
<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	Pygmy Falcon	Secure
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Blackchested Prinia	Secure
<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>	Groundscraper Thrush	Secure
<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>	Doublebanded Sandgrouse	Secure
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	Secure
<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	Redeyed Bulbul	Secure
<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Melba Finch	Secure
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Redbilled Quelea	Secure
<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	Scimitar-billed Woodhoopoe	Secure
<i>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</i>	Bronzewing Courser	Secure
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	Secure

<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	Blackthroated Canary	Secure
<i>Smutsornis africanus</i>	Doublebanded Courser	Secure
<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	Scalyfeathered Finch	Secure
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Cape Turtle Dove	Secure
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Secure
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	Secure
<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	Longbilled Crombec	Secure
<i>Tchagra australis</i>	Threestreaked Tchagra	Secure
<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Bateleur	Endangered
<i>Thripias namaquus</i>	Bearded Woodpecker	Secure
<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	Redbilled Hornbill	Secure
<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill	Secure
<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	Grey Hornbill	Secure
<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Lappetfaced Vulture	Vulnerable
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Pied Barbet	Secure
<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	Pied Babbler	Secure
<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	Greenspotted Dove	Secure
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	Secure
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	Blue Waxbill	Secure
<i>Uraeginthus granatinus</i>	Violeteared Waxbill	Secure
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Redfaced Mousebird	Secure
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Plover	Secure
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Plover	Secure
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Plover	Secure
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shafttailed Whydah	Secure
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Yellow White-Eye	Secure

Appendix B: Proof of Advertisements, Letters and Notices

Appendix of CV's

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services

Goods

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

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.

Notice

Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737

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 North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Zinc. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Tura Wood Trading CC
 All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information: **Impala Environmental Consulting**
Mr. S. Andjamba
 Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INVITATION TO COMMENT / PARTICIPATION

Masioline Zeenaro Kasiringua EPL 8724, Karasburg District Karas Region
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012).

Masioline Zeenaro Kasiringua EPL 8724, Karasburg District Karas Region is proposing to undertake exploration for Base, Rare Metals and Industrial Minerals. The exploration is being undertaken in line with the exploration programme that has been approved by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in the licence that was conditionally granted on 27th April 2022 and is pending an ECC for final granting.

Interested and affected parties are encouraged to register via email in order to receive the Background Information Document (BID) to the email below within a period of fourteen days from the date of advert to the email below, and information on a possible arrangement for a Public meeting.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH**.

Please contact:
Mr Mulife Siyambango
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc
 P.O. Box 31423 Pioneerspark Windhoek, Namibia. 128A Bach Street

Tel: 061-307157/
 Cell: 0856419511
 Email: cegeornam@gmail.com

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: **OSHIKOTO**

- Name and postal address of applicant, **JONAS MULOKOSHI PO BOX 29335, GROOTFONTEIN**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **NDAPUTUKA MINI MARKET**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OSHIKOTO MINI MARKET LICENCE**
- Nature and details of application: **OSHIKOTO**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **TSUMBEB MAGISTRATE COURT**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 NOVEMBER 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 JANUARY 2023**

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.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INVITATION TO COMMENT / PUBLIC MEETING

Venue: Farm Omuramba, NO. 341, Hochfield area Otjozondupa
Date: 21 st November 2022
Time: 10:00 am to 12:30pm
Solar PV stand alone with integrated storage solution
Proponent: **EUVI Energy Technologies cc**
Country of Registration: Namibia
Registration Number: cc/2020/06318
Postal Address: P O Box 6862 Ausspanplatz Windhoek

Type of Application: Generation Licence
Technology: Solar PV stand alone with integrated storage solution
Contracted Capacity: (10 MWp)

Location of Generation Station: Portion 11 of Farm Omuramba, NO. 341 Hochfield area Otjozondupa.
Plant Location: 21.548333 S : 7.31667 E

CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012).

Interested and affected parties are encouraged to register via email in order to receive the Background Information Document (BID) to the email below within a period of 7 days from the date of advert to the email below, and information on a possible arrangement for a Public meeting at Farm Omuramba No. 341 Hcofield Namibia. All comments and concerns should be submitted to **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH**.

Please contact:
Mr Mulife Siyambango
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc
 P.O. Box 31423 Pioneerspark Windhoek, Namibia. 128A Bach Street

Tel: 061-307157/
 Cell: 0856419511
 Email: cegeornam@gmail.com

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: **OSHIKOTO**

- Name and postal address of applicant, **JONAS MULOKOSHI PO BOX 29335, GROOTFONTEIN**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **NDAPUTUKA PUB**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OSHIKOTO**
- Nature and details of application: **OSHIKOTO**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **TSUMBEB MAGISTRATE COURT**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 NOVEMBER 2022**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 JANUARY 2023**

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.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INVITATION TO COMMENT / PARTICIPATION

New Horizon Investment Group cc, EPL 7073, Omaheke Region, Namibia
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012).

New Horizon Investment Group cc; EPL 7073 in Omaheke Region, Namibia is proposing to undertake exploration of base, rare and precious metals exploration covering the farms; Conellan 247, Nesbit 255, Kanduve 254, Waldhoh 257, Stanley 251, Andersson 245 & Okamukaru 256 in Omaheke.

The exploration is being undertaken in line with the exploration programme that has been approved by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Interested and affected parties are encouraged to register via email in order to receive the Background Information Document (BID) to the email below within a period of **fourteen days** from the date of advert to the email below, and information on a possible arrangement for a Public meeting.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH**.

Please contact:
Mr Mulife Siyambango
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc
 P.O. Box 31423 Pioneerspark Windhoek, Namibia. 128A Bach Street

Tel: 061-307157/
 Cell: 0856419511
 Email: cegeornam@gmail.com

FORM 24 RULE 108(2)(a) IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

(Main Division – Windhoek)
 Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/02006

In the matter between:
STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LTD
APPLICANT

And
SARAH JACOBA MOWES RESPONDENT
NOTICE BY JUDGMENT CREDITOR TO JUDGMENT DEBTORS

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT the Applicant **STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LTD**, (hereinafter called the Judgment Creditor) has obtained Judgment against the Respondent, **SARAH JACOBA MOWES** hereinafter called the Judgment Debtor) in this Honourable Court on **04TH OF FEBRUARY 2022**.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the Judgment Creditor shall apply for an Order in terms of Rule 108(1)(b) declaring the following property executable:

A unit consisting of-
 a) Section No. 24 as shown and more fully described on Sectional Plan No. 32/2021 in the building or buildings known as CITY VIEW situate at Windhoek, in the Municipality of Windhoek, Registration Division "K", Khomas Region of which the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 95 (Ninety Five) square metres in extent; and
 b) An undivided share in the common property in the land and building or buildings as shown and more fully described on the said sectional plan, apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota of the said section.

HELD under Certificate of Registered Sectional Title 32/2012(24)(UNIT) dated. Subject to the conditions therein contained.

KINDLY TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the Judgment Debtors or any other person is hereby called to provide reasons to this Honourable Court and/or Judgement Creditor within **10 (TEN)** days from date of service of this notice as to why an Order declaring the property executable may not be granted.

Dated at **WINDHOEK** on this

day of **NOVEMBER 2022**.

ANGULACO INCORPORATED
 Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
 Unit 112 E/F Block C
 Maerua Park
 Centaurus Street
WINDHOEK
 (Ref: DEB1454/EPH)

TO: THE REGISTRAR HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA WINDHOEK
AND: THE RESPONDENT SARAH JACOBA MOWES SECTION 24, CITY VIEW, PASTEUR STREET, WINDHOEK WEST WINDHOEK (TO BE SERVED VIA NEWS PAPERS)
AND
TO: ANY LESSEE /TENANT SECTION 24, CITY VIEW, PASTEUR STREET, WINDHOEK WEST WINDHOEK (TO BE SERVED BY DEPUTY SHERIFF)

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE ROUTE DETERMINATION OF ROADS AND DESIGN OF ASSOCIATED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ON PORTION 87 (A PORTION OF PORTION H) OF THE FARM BRAKWATER NO. 48, WINDHOEK

Green Earth Environmental **Consultants** have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure on Portion 87 (a portion of portion H) of the Farm Brakwater No. 48 to be subdivided into 9 portions and the Remainder.

Name of proponent: BV Investments Twenty-Six CC
Project location and description: Portion 87 of the Farm Brakwater No. 48 is located east of the B1 which link Windhoek and Okahandja dual-carriage road and west of the Klein Windhoek River. It is the intention of the proponent to subdivide Portion 87 into 9 new portions and the Remainder. To provide the newly created portions with access, new public roads must be aligned and associated physical infrastructure must be designed and constructed. A locality plan of the site is displayed at the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and available at the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkruma Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. **Only I&APs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.**

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 November 2022.
Contact details for registration and further information:
Green Earth Environmental Consultants
 Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/
 Carien van der Walt
 Tel: 0811273145
 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
 Environmental Consultant:
 Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
 Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.
Contact: Mr Silas David
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
 Environmental Consultant:
 Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
 Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.
Contact: Ms Aili lipinge
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
 Environmental Consultant:
 Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
 Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.
Contact: Ms Aili lipinge
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR: THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8201 LOCATED NORTHEAST OF KARIBIB, ERONGO REGION

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8201 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.

The public is hereby notified that an application for an ECC will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. **Brief Project Description:** The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8201. The target commodities on the EPL are **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals.**

Proponent: Damaraland Trading Enterprises CC.

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.

Contact: Ms Aili lipinge
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR: THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8092 LOCATED NORTHWEST OF USAKOS, ERONGO REGION

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8092 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.

The public is hereby notified that an application for an ECC will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. **Brief Project Description:** The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8092. The targeted commodities on the EPL are **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, Precious Stones and Semi-Precious Stones.**

Proponent: Suh Casa Investment CC.
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
 Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.
Contact: Mr Silas David
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Environmental Consultant:
 Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
 Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs
 Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 25th November 2022.
Contact: Mr Silas David
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530



ADVERTISE HERE CONTACT 061-2080844

Notice

Employment

Legal Notice

Offered

Advertisement of Application for Permit to Place on the Market Genetically Modified Feed only.

Notice is hereby served to inform all potential and affected parties that an application has been made to the Biosafety Council in terms of the Biosafety Act, 2006 (Act No. 7, 2006) and Biosafety Regulations (2016) for the above-mentioned activity. Montego Pet Nutrition (Pty) Ltd hereby confirms the submission of the application for importing, transporting and distribution of genetically modified maize feed, from South Africa.

The permit application and necessary supporting documents including the emergency response plan was submitted on 16/11/2022 to the office of the Biosafety Registrar, National Commission on Research, Science and Technology.

Take note that the application with all supporting documents lies for inspection at the office of the Biosafety Registrar at National Commission on Research Science and Technology, C/O Louis Raymond & Grant Webster Street, Olympia, Windhoek

Further take note that any person objecting to the permit as set out above may lodge such objection to the Biosafety Council, National Commission on Research, Science and Technology within 30 consecutive days of the last publication of this advertisement.

Montego Pet Nutrition;
2 Bresler Street; Graaff-Reinet; 3280; +27 49 891 0825; +27 860 252 774;
exports@montego.co.za / sakkie@montego.co.za

Dental Therapist wanted x2 POSTS

Duties

- Clinical Duties
- Administrative Duties
- Receiving remittances from medical aid
- Reconciliation

Minimum Requirements

- Registered with Health Professions Council of Namibia
- 6 years' experience

Interested Candidates should email CV's to edendent77@gmail.com

Closing Date:
22 November 2022

VACANCY

WE REQUIRE FULL-TIME SPECIALISTS IN THE FOLLOWING DISCIPLINES:

**PHYSICIAN
 CARDIOLOGIST**

REQUIREMENTS:

- MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE HPCNA
- 3 YEARS EXPERIENCE
- NAMIBIAN CITIZENS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE

ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES WILL BE GIVEN TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, INCLUDING HOUSING & CAR ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL AID

**PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR CV AND ACADEMIC CERTIFICATES TO THE FOLLOWING EMAIL ADDRESS,
 EMAIL: dalitsosegula@gmail.com**

MAXI MEDICAL LABORATORY

has a **ONE** vacancy for a registered **Medical Technologist** with at least **5 years'** working experience in **Clinical Pathology** in **Gobabis**.

Please send CV to:
mmlab@iway.na

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Employment

Offered



BETONSTEIN CONSTRUCTION CC

Post: Foreperson

Duties and Responsibilities

- Exercise creative thinking to devise new innovative work systems.
- Ensure Compliance with SHEQ standards
- Schedule works.
- Prepare progress reports and cash flows
- Manage time
- Site Surveying
- Monitor production, personnel, budget and quality of works
- Update materials resources and planning schedules

Requirements and Qualifications

- National Diploma in Construction Technology/ Construction engineering/ equivalent
- Minimum 5years managing capital project sites.
- Experience using MS Project and Excel
- Experience in the site construction supervision
- Problem-solving skills, especially the ability to identify the source of the problem and create and test solutions

Candidates should send their CVs and Qualifications to:
betonsteinc@gmail.com
 by no later than **02 December 2022**.
 Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.



HIGHER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

VACANCIES

MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

- HEAD OF DEPARTMENTS**
- Business Management
 - Education
 - Marketing
 - Tourism
 - Hospitality
- MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:**
- Master's Degree Level 8+
 - Minimum of 5 years in management position
 - PHD will be an added advantage

VACANCIES: LECTURERS

- Bachelor of Science in Computing & Information Processing
- Chief Librarian
- Electrical Installation
- Education

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:
 An honors degree at level 8 or a Master's Degree. A postgraduate qualification in Education and experience in educational managements an added advantage

VACANCIES: ADMINISTRATION

Legal & Accounting Liaison Officer

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:
 Diploma in the relevant field
 Minimum 10 years experience

SEND YOUR CV & CERTIFIED DOCUMENTS TO
 hrm@riverhigherinstitute.edu.na
 info@riverhigherinstitute.edu.na
 Tel: +264 61 401598
 NO. 17 FARADAY STREET
 AUSSPANPLATZ WINDHOEK NAMIBIA
 CLOSING DATE: 05 DECEMBER 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

Venouua Fillipus wherever you are, I am looking for you regarding a pressing issue at hand. Kindly call me at 0814275407 / 0813955174. This message comes from Mara Kanduriko and Erenstine Mepeune Kamupingene. They are all good

Notices

Legal Notice

Advertisement of Application for Permit to Place on the Market Genetically Modified Feed only.

Notice is hereby served to inform all potential and affected parties that an application has been made to the Biosafety Council in terms of the Biosafety Act, 2006 (Act No. 7, 2006) and Biosafety Regulations (2016) for the above-mentioned activity.

Montego Pet Nutrition (Pty) Ltd hereby confirms the submission of the application for importing, transporting and distribution of genetically modified maize feed, from South Africa.

The permit application and necessary supporting documents including the emergency response plan was submitted on 16/11/2022 to the office of the Biosafety Registrar, National Commission on Research, Science and Technology.

Take note that the application with all supporting documents lies for inspection at the office of the Biosafety Registrar at National Commission on Research Science and Technology, C/O Louis Raymond & Grant Webster Street, Olympia, Windhoek. Further take note that any person objecting to the permit as set out above may lodge such objection to the Biosafety Council, National Commission on Research, Science and Technology within 30 consecutive days of the last publication of this advertisement.

Montego Pet Nutrition;
2 Bresler Street; Graaff-Reinet; 3280; +27 49 891 0825; +27 860 252 774;
exports@montego.co.za / sakkie@montego.co.za

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7610

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 125 km Northwest of Opuwo, in the Ombuku settlement area. The proponent intends to explore for base and rare metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Lisias Pius All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **09/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



Notices

Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737

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 North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Zinc. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Tura Wood Trading CC All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7210

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 34 km east of Noordoewer, accessible along the D208 road. The proponent intends to explore for Lithium. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Paywall Investment (Pty) Ltd All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



Notices

Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7609

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 120 km Northwest of Opuwo, in the Ombuku settlement area. The proponent intends to explore for base and rare metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Lisias Pius All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **09/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA HELD AT OSHAKATI CASE NO. HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/00367

In the matter between:
VISTOLINA KANDALI NDONGO PLAINTIFF
 and
MAPHETI CONSTRUCTION CC DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

In pursuance of a Judgment of the above Honorable Court dated **06th of FEBRUARY 2022** and Writ of Execution dated **01st of MARCH 2022** the following goods will be sold in a sale in execution on **6th of DECEMBER 2022** at Advanced Refrigeration, Main Road, Oshakati at 12h00.

1. 1 X LOUNGE SUIT
2. 1 X BRAAI STAND
3. 1 X TEA TABLE
4. 1 X DVD
5. 1 X DSTV
6. 1 X MICROWAVE
7. 1 X FRIDGE
8. 3 X PLASTIC CHAIR
9. 1 X DOUBLE BED
10. 1 X FLAT SCREEN TV
11. 1 X FAN
12. 1 X DRESSING TABLE
13. 1 X DOUBLE BED
14. 1 X HEARD BOARD

TERMS OF SALE: VOETSTOOTS AND CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER DATED at OSHAKATI this 30th day of MARCH 2022.
AINGURA ATTORNEYS Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff
S AINGURA Room 101, Palms Complex Cnr of Robert Mugabe & Main Road
OSHAKATI (Ref: S21097)



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **KALUPIUS INDILENI HAFENI P.O. BOX 456, LUDERITZ**
2. Name of licensed business to which application relates: **NAKANGOLO TRADING**
3. Address/Location of licensed premises to which application relates: **ERF 43 NEW LOCATION LUDERITZ**
4. Nature and details of application: **TRANSFER LIQUOR LICENCE FROM ERASTUS NAMBALA TO KALUPIUS INDILENI HAFENI AND CHANGE OF TRADE NAME FROM NAKANGOLO TRADING TO LEGEND CITY**
5. where application will be lodged: **LUDERITZ MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 NOVEMBER 2021**

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

Notices

Legal Notice

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA HELD AT OSHAKATI CASE NO. I 01/2012
 In the matter between:
CHE ALAMBAMA INVESTMENT CCC PLAINTIFF
 and
NH NDAFEDIVA DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

In pursuance of a Judgment of the above Honorable Court dated **21st of JANUARY 2022** and Writ of Execution dated **8 FEBRUARY 2013** the following goods will be sold in a sale in execution on **6th of DECEMBER 2022** at Advanced Refrigeration, Main Road, Oshakati at 12h00.

1. 1 X TILL
2. 1 X DEEP FRIDGE
3. 30 X MEAL MAIZE
4. 100 X RICE
5. 50 X MACARONI
6. 60 X COOKING OIL
7. 100 X TINNED FOOD
8. 50 X SUGAR
9. 200 X SOAP
10. 50 X WASHING POWDER
11. 5 X SHOP LAKER
12. 30 X BODY LOTION
13. 4 X PLASTIC TABLE
14. 30 X PLASTIC CHAIRS
15. 1 X POOL TABLE
16. 9 X BAR CHAIRS
17. 2 X DEEP FRIDGE
18. UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT OF BEER
19. UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT OF WINE
20. UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT OF COOL - DRINKS
21. UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT OF HOT LIQUOR

TERMS OF SALE: VOETSTOOTS AND CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER DATED at OSHAKATI this 17th day of NOVEMBER 2022.
AINGURA ATTORNEYS Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff
S AINGURA Room 101, Palms Complex Cnr of Robert Mugabe & Main Road
OSHAKATI (Ref: S13089)

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
 I, (1) **PETRUS JOSEF HAITALE** residing at **WINDHOEK GOREANGAB DAM, ERF 93** and carrying on business / employed as a (2) **N/A**. I intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **IITOPE** for the reasons that (3) **THE SURNAME ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS NOT CORRESPONDING TO THE SURNAME ON MY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, THEREFORE, I AM PLEDGING FOR YOUR HELP TO CHANGE MY SURNAME IN ORDER FOR ME TO APPLY TO THE TERTIARY INSTITUTES, MY FATHER'S SURNAME IS IITOPE AND HIS NAME IS PETRUS. I** previously bore the name(s) (4) **PETRUS JOSEF HAITALE**. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) **N/A** (5) to **N/A** Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **IITOPE** should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of **WINDHOEK** **10 FEBRUARY 2023**

Notices

Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE ROUTE DETERMINATION OF ROADS AND DESIGN OF ASSOCIATED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ON PORTION 87 (A PORTION OF PORTION H) OF THE FARM BRAKWATER NO. 48, WINDHOEK

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure on Portion 87 (a portion of portion H) of the Farm Brakwater No. 48 to be subdivided into 9 portions and the Remainder.

Name of proponent: Naulkluft Electricity Investments Pty Ltd

Project location and description: It is the intention of the proponent to construct a powerline in the Sesriem Area of the Hardap Region. The powerline will be ±1.27 km long and link the Namibia Wildlife Resort Facilities at Sesriem with the existing power grid at Sossus Oasis Service Station. The line will be a 33kV overhead line with 11m high single poles with suspension insulators in HLPDC or staggered delta configuration and an A-Frame road crossing over Road C27 with average 120m spans with shorter spans to compensate for the terrain and bend points. A plan showing the proposed alignment of the power line is available at the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkruma Avenue, Klein Windhoek. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. **Only I&APs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.**

The last date for comments and/or registration is 14 December 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 November 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 November 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com



Notices

Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A POWERLINE IN THE SESRIEM AREA OF THE HARDAP REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) to construct a powerline in the Sesriem Area of the Hardap Region.

Name of proponent: Naulkluft Electricity Investments Pty Ltd

Project location and description: It is the intention of the proponent to construct a powerline in the Sesriem Area of the Hardap Region. The powerline will be ±1.27 km long and link the Namibia Wildlife Resort Facilities at Sesriem with the existing power grid at Sossus Oasis Service Station. The line will be a 33kV overhead line with 11m high single poles with suspension insulators in HLPDC or staggered delta configuration and an A-Frame road crossing over Road C27 with average 120m spans with shorter spans to compensate for the terrain and bend points. A plan showing the proposed alignment of the power line is available at the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkruma Avenue, Klein Windhoek. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. **Only I&APs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.**

The last date for comments and/or registration is 14 December 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 November 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

The last date for comments and/or registration is 30 November 2022. Contact details for registration and further information: **Green Earth Environmental Consultants** Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145 E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com



CLASSIFIEDS



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PERMANENT CLOSURE OF ERF 685 TSUMB, EXTENSION 4 - OSHIKOTO REGION: NAMIBIA

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: Shavuka General Dealer cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc.

Project Description and Location:

- a.) Permanent Closure of Erf 586 Tsumeb, Extension 4 'as public open space' and rezoning from Public Open Space to Business with a bulk of 2.0.

Erf 586 is located in Hage Geingob Street in Tsumeb, Extension 4. The Erf is zoned 'Public Open Space' and measures ±2 961m² in extent.

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that a public participation meeting will be held on Friday 28 October 2022 at. The venue and time will be communicated to the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). **The participation and commenting period is effective until 11 November 2022.**

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant or alternatively fill the online form, link and contact details given: <https://forms.gle/PhfCoqbnQPXu8u9qil6>

EnviroPlan Consulting cc
Environmental Consultant: Mr T E. Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: tendai@enviroplanconsult.com

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
 MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737**

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 North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Zinc. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Tura Wood Trading CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
 MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7210**

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 34 km east of Noordoewer, accessible along the D208 road. The proponent intends to explore for Lithium. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Paywall Investment (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



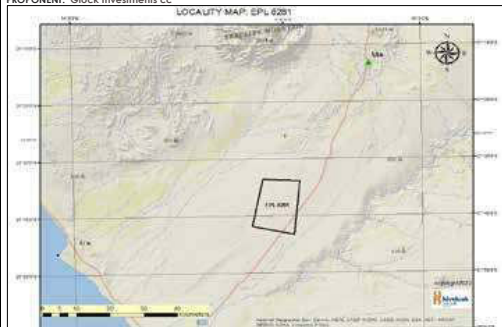
NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed exploration activities on EPL 8281

PROJECT LOCATION: Uis District, Erongo Region

PROponent: Glock Investments cc



I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. Please take note of the following:

PUBLIC MEETING

Date: Thursday, 24 November 2022

Venue: Uis Community Hall, Uis upper town

Time: 14h00

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to:

Mr Nghiyolwa, Fredrich
 Tel: +264 (0) 81 147 2029
 Email: junior20051@gmail.com



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE EXISTING STADMITTE ROOFTOP ANTENNA AT STADMITTE BUILDING IN SWAKOPMUND, ERONGO REGION-NAMIBIA.

D & P Engineers and Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: PowerCom (PTY) LTD.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants.

Project Description: The proponent intends to continue operating the existing Stadmitte rooftop antenna at Stadmitte building.

Project Location: The existing rooftop antenna is at Stadmitte building located in the CBD. The site coordinates are as follows:

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and receive further information on the EIA process. A public meeting will be shared with interested and affected parties. ; **The participation and commenting period is effective until 30 November 2022.**

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant or alternatively fill the online form, link and contact details given; <https://forms.gle/wdrs7mc4unbk2wFH6>

D&P Engineers and environmental consultants Environmental Consultant: Tendai E. Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Fax: +264 61 255 207
Email: tkasinganeti@dpe.com.na



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WE ARE LOOKING FOR WELDER WITH EXCELLENT SKILLS

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*BE HONEST & HARD WORKING

*WORK UNDERSTRESS

info@steelbuilders.com.na

Tel: 061 245127

25 November 2022

CLASSIFIEDS



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PERMANENT CLOSURE OF ERF 685 TSUMEB, EXTENSION 4 - OSHIKOTO REGION: NAMIBIA

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: Shavuka General Dealer cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc.

Project Description and Location:

- a.) Permanent Closure of Erf 586 Tsumeb, Extension 4 'as public open space' and rezoning from Public Open Space to Business with a bulk of 2.0.

Erf 586 is located in Hage Geingob Street in Tsumeb, Extension 4. The Erf is zoned 'Public Open Space' and measures ±2 961m² in extent.

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that a public participation meeting will be held on Friday 28 October 2022 at. The venue and time will be communicated to the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). **The participation and commenting period is effective until 11 November 2022.**

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant or alternatively fill the online form, link and contact details given; <https://forms.gle/PhfCoqbnQPXu8u9qil6>

EnviroPlan Consulting cc
Environmental Consultant: Mr T E. Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: tendai@enviroplanconsult.com

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
 MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737**

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 North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Zinc. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Tura Wood Trading CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
 MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7210**

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 34 km east of Noordoewer, accessible along the D208 road. The proponent intends to explore for Lithium. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Paywall Investment (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **02/12/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



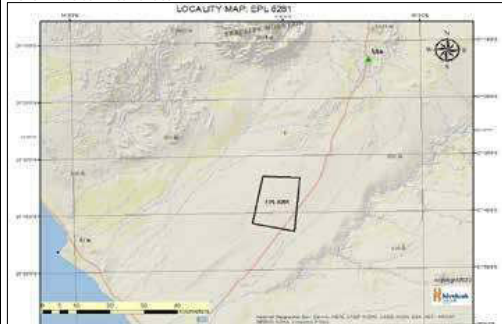
NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Proposed exploration activities on EPL 8281

PROJECT LOCATION: Us District, Erongo Region

PROponent: Glock Investments cc



I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. Please take note of the following:

PUBLIC MEETING

Date: Thursday, 24 November 2022

Venue: Us Community Hall, Us upper town

Time: 14h00

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to:

Mr Nghiyolwa, Fredrich
Tel: +264 (0) 81 147 2029
Email: juniorb20051@gmail.com



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE EXISTING STADMITTE ROOFTOP ANTENNA AT STADMITTE BUILDING IN SWAKOPMUND, ERONGO REGION-NAMIBIA.

D & P Engineers and Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows;

Proponent: PowerCom (PTY) LTD.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants.

Project Description: The proponent intends to continue operating the existing Stadmitte rooftop antenna at Stadmitte building.

Project Location: The existing rooftop antenna is at Stadmitte building located in the CBD. The site coordinates are as follows;

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and receive further information on the EIA process. A public meeting will be shared with interested and affected parties. ; **The participation and commenting period is effective until 30 November 2022.**

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant or alternatively fill the online form, link and contact details given; <https://forms.gle/wdr7mc4unbk2wFH6>

D&P Engineers and environmental consultants Environmental Consultant: Tendai E. Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Fax: +264 61 255 207
Email: tkasinganeti@dpe.com.na



**MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
 NOTICE**



HENTIES BAY: INTENTION TO ALIENATE PORTION OF THE FARM HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS NO 133 : MESSRS KANDJUMBI CONSTRUCTION & PLUMBING cc

By virtue of Council Resolution CO9/26/10/2022/09th /2022 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(f) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Henties Bay intends to alienate Portion of the Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133 measuring in extent 25 0047Ha at a selling price of N\$ 10.00 (N\$ 2 500 470.00) for the purposes of establishing mixed-used housing development.

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person (s) having objection (s) to the intended alienation of such immovable property may lodge an objection (s) fully motivated thereof to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

Enquiries: Ms. Bianca B. Hamutenya on 064 502027, E-mail: Property_Officer@hbaymun.com.na

The Chief Executive Officer
 P O Box 61
 Henties Bay



Impala Environmental

by

Sender's reference no.

Addressee's name and address

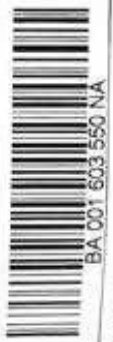
Registration no.

Fam Tschilli No. 692, Tsing
P.O. Box 60
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 563 NA

Fam Weltevade No. 100
Box 1500
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 550 NA

Fam Jagersquell No. 5
Box 997
Eros



BA 001 603 546 NA

Fam Dawn No. 809
Box 368
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 532 NA

Fam Feldhanshoel No. 81
Box 198
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 529 NA

Fam Felsinguel No. 3
Box 144
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 515 NA

Fam Pead No. 1152
Box 244
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 501 NA

Fam Viele No. 690
Box 830
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 492 NA

Fam Vitsig No. 1258
Box 254
Oshakati



BA 001 603 469 NA

Fam Siderop No. 1127 & Vie. 6 No. 690
Box 88
Grootfontein



BA 001 603 475 NA

Fam Kron niser No. 359
Box 502
Swakopmund



BA 001 603 461 NA

studio print 28054

Number of items 11/Eleven Received by *h*

Date-stamp



No compensation will be considered unless enquiry regarding this postal article is made within one year after the date of posting.

P1/185

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED



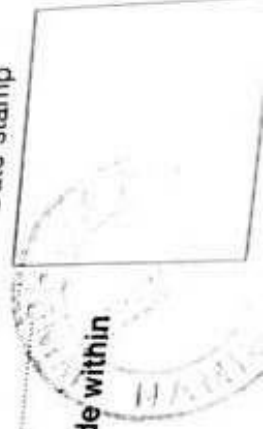
nam post

Impala Incremental

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
	<i>Farm: Jesterie No 1339</i>	
	<i>Box 209</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Ollivantsfontein No. 4</i>	
	<i>Box 1307</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Margenson No. 60 & Ventersg</i>	
	<i>P.O Box 1444</i>	
	<i>Olympia, Windhoek</i>	
	<i>Farm Grosslimmen No. 756</i>	
	<i>Box 171</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Hengwer No. 772</i>	
	<i>P.O Box 1425</i>	
	<i>Tsumeb</i>	
	<i>Farm Kalkknygel No. 12</i>	
	<i>Box 705</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Kruiswater No. 738</i>	
	<i>P.O Box 610</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Khuzib III No. 6</i>	
	<i>P.O Box 31387</i>	
	<i>Windhoek</i>	
	<i>Farm Kruisfontein No. 753</i>	
	<i>Box 319</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Sigmund No. 810</i>	
	<i>Box 1335</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm St Andrews No. 815</i>	
	<i>Box 720</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm St Andrews No. 1141</i>	
	<i>Box 130</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	
	<i>Farm Pann No 809 & Tigerquell</i>	
	<i>Box 1246</i>	
	<i>Grootfontein</i>	

Number of items *13 / one three* Received by *hwo*

Date-stamp



No compensation will be considered unless enquiry regarding this postal article is made within one year after the date of posting.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8737

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 North of Grootfontein, accessible along the C42 road. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Zinc. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Tura Wood Trading CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba

Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598



29 November 2022

Farm FELDTMANSHOEK No. 818
P. O. Box 198
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Impala Environmental Consulting CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Tura Wood Trading CC ("The Proponent") about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed exploration activities for Copper and Zinc on Exclusive Prospective License (EPL) 8737 near Grootfontein, in the Otjozondjupa Region. (Figure 1)

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Tura Wood Trading CC, holds subsurface mineral rights under the EPL No. 8737. The Proponent wishes to conduct prospecting activities which entails the following:

- a) Desktop studies which include the processing and interpretation of the existing geophysical data sets;
- b) Regional field-based reconnaissance activities and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory testing. (*Detailed explanation contained in the ESAR*)

Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

Registration can be done by requesting the BID dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following Cell: 0856630598, email: eia@impalac.com

29 November 2022

Farm DAWN No. 809 & TIGERQUELLE No. 4
P. O. Box 1296
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Impala Environmental Consulting CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Tura Wood Trading CC ("The Proponent") about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed exploration activities for Copper and Zinc on Exclusive Prospective License (EPL) 8737 near Grootfontein, in the Otjozondjupa Region. (Figure 1)

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Tura Wood Trading CC, holds subsurface mineral rights under the EPL No. 8737. The Proponent wishes to conduct prospecting activities which entails the following:

- a) Desktop studies which include the processing and interpretation of the existing geophysical data sets;
- b) Regional field-based reconnaissance activities and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory testing. (*Detailed explanation contained in the ESAR*)

Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

Registration can be done by requesting the BID dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following Cell: 0856630598, email: eia@impalac.com

29 November 2022

Farm DAWN No. 809
P. O. Box 267
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

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- b) Regional field-based reconnaissance activities and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory testing. (*Detailed explanation contained in the ESAR*)

Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

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29 November 2022

Farm HAAKIESDOORN No. 137
P. O. Box 1496
Windhoek

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 7210 NEAR NOORDOEWER IN THE IKARAS REGION, NAMIBIA

Impala Environmental Consulting CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Paywall Investments (Pty) Ltd ("The Proponent) about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed exploration activities for Lithium on Exclusive Prospective License (EPL) 7210 near Noordoewer, in the IKaras Region. (Figure 1)

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Paywall Investments (Pty) Ltd, holds subsurface mineral rights under the EPL No. 7210. The Proponent wishes to conduct prospecting activities which entails the following:

- a) Desktop studies which include the processing and interpretation of the existing geophysical data sets;
- b) Regional field-based reconnaissance activities and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory testing. (*Detailed explanation contained in the ESAR*)

Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

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29 November 2022

Farm ST ANDREWS No. 1161
P. O. Box 130
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm SHAMALINDI No. 810
P. O. Box 540
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm MORGENSON No. 40 & VENTERSPORT No. 111
P. O. Box 1444
Olympia

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm KRANSFONTEIN No. 753
P. O. Box 319
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm KAMEELWATER No. 738
P. O. Box 610
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm JAGERSQUELL No. 5
P. O. Box 9971
Eros

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm FELSEQUELL No. 2
P. O. Box 127
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm FELDTMANSHOEK No. 818
P. O. Box 597
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm DAWN No. 809
P. O. Box 1398
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm TSCHIFLL No. 692, TSINGTAU No. 691 & WENDELSTEIN No. 354
P. O. Box 60
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Tura Wood Trading CC, holds subsurface mineral rights under the EPL No. 8737. The Proponent wishes to conduct prospecting activities which entails the following:

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Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

Registration can be done by requesting the BID dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following Cell: 0856630598, email: eia@impalac.com

29 November 2022

Farm UITSIG No.1258
P. O. Box 254
Oshakati

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm VIELE No.690
P. O. Box 830
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm WELTEVREDE No.104
P. O. Box 1500
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm KHUSIB I No. 8
P. O. Box 612
Otjiwarongo

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm SHAMALINDI No. 810
P. O. Box 335
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm SEIDERAP No. 1127 & VEILE No. 690
P. O. Box 88
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm PAARL No. 1152
P. O. Box 244
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm OLIFANTSFONTEIN No. 9
P. O. Box 1307
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm LESLIE No. 1339
P. O. Box 209
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm KHUSIB III No. 6
P. O. Box 31387
Windhoek

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm KALKHUGEL No. 12
P. O. Box 705
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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29 November 2022

Farm HANGOVER No. 773
P. O. Box 1945
Tsumeb

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

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Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

Registration can be done by requesting the BID dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following Cell: 0856630598, email: eia@impalac.com

29 November 2022

Farm GROSSILMENAU No. 756
P. O. Box 171
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Impala Environmental Consulting CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Tura Wood Trading CC ("The Proponent") about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed exploration activities for Copper and Zinc on Exclusive Prospective License (EPL) 8737 near Grootfontein, in the Otjozondjupa Region. (Figure 1)

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Tura Wood Trading CC, holds subsurface mineral rights under the EPL No. 8737. The Proponent wishes to conduct prospecting activities which entails the following:

- a) Desktop studies which include the processing and interpretation of the existing geophysical data sets;
- b) Regional field-based reconnaissance activities and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities using techniques such as geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory testing. (*Detailed explanation contained in the ESAR*)

Should exploration yield successful results and the proponent confidently decides to proceed with mining a full environmental impact assessment and a detailed feasibility study will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies i.e., Hydrology, Biodiversity, Soil and more that are deemed necessary.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. You are hereby requested to register yourself as an affected party to receive the Background Information Document (BID) and the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

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29 November 2022

Farm FELSEQUELL No. 2
P. O. Box 558
Grootfontein

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8737 NEAR GROOTFONTEIN IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Impala Environmental Consulting CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Tura Wood Trading CC ("The Proponent") about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed exploration activities for Copper and Zinc on Exclusive Prospective License (EPL) 8737 near Grootfontein, in the Otjozondjupa Region. (Figure 1)

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Registration can be done by requesting the BID dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following Cell: 0856630598, email: eia@impalac.com

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:**

	<i>Speaking</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>
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 Practitioner
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

- Project Local Consultant
- Client Liaison

12. Past Projects Undertaken

Name of assignment or project: Catchment Management Plan for the swakoppoort dam namibia
Year: 2020
Location: Okahandja, Namibia.
Client: Namwater

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sampling and Reporting • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>Main project features: Catchment Management Plan for the Swakoppoort Dam.</p> <p>Positions held: Local Consultant</p> <p>Activities performed: Water Sampling, logistics, site inspections and report writing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Tantalite Mine, Southern Namibia.</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Location: Warmbad, Karas Region</p> <p>Client: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Main project features: Environmental Management</p> <p>Positions held: Lead Consultant</p> <p>Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Participation, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of A Medical Tourism University Hospital In Henties Bay</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Location: Henties Bay, Erongo Region</p> <p>Client: Franco Civil Engineering Cc</p> <p>Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Positions held: Lead Consultant</p> <p>Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Marble Mine.</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Location: 10 km north of Karibib</p> <p>Client: Sunsand Investments (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Positions held: Lead Consultant</p> <p>Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Location: 40 km northwest of Arandis</p> <p>Client: Rockstar Mining cc</p> <p>Main project features: Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Positions held: Lead Consultant</p> <p>Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation 	<p>Name of assignment or project: Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>

	<p>Positions held: Lead Consultant Activities performed: Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision 	<p>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.</p>