A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8160 EASTERN NAMIBIA

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IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Excel Dynamic Solutions

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, EASTERN NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, Carl Joone, acquired exclusive prospecting licence EPL 8160 from the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proposed project aims to undertake mineral exploration activities for copper. Impala Environmental Consulting, together with EDS Namibia was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed mineral exploration project.

1.2 Location

The mineral licence is located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals (Copper).

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, EASTERN NAMIBIA

Draft SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, Carl Joone, acquired exclusive prospecting licences EPL 8160 from the Ministry of Mines and Energy. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

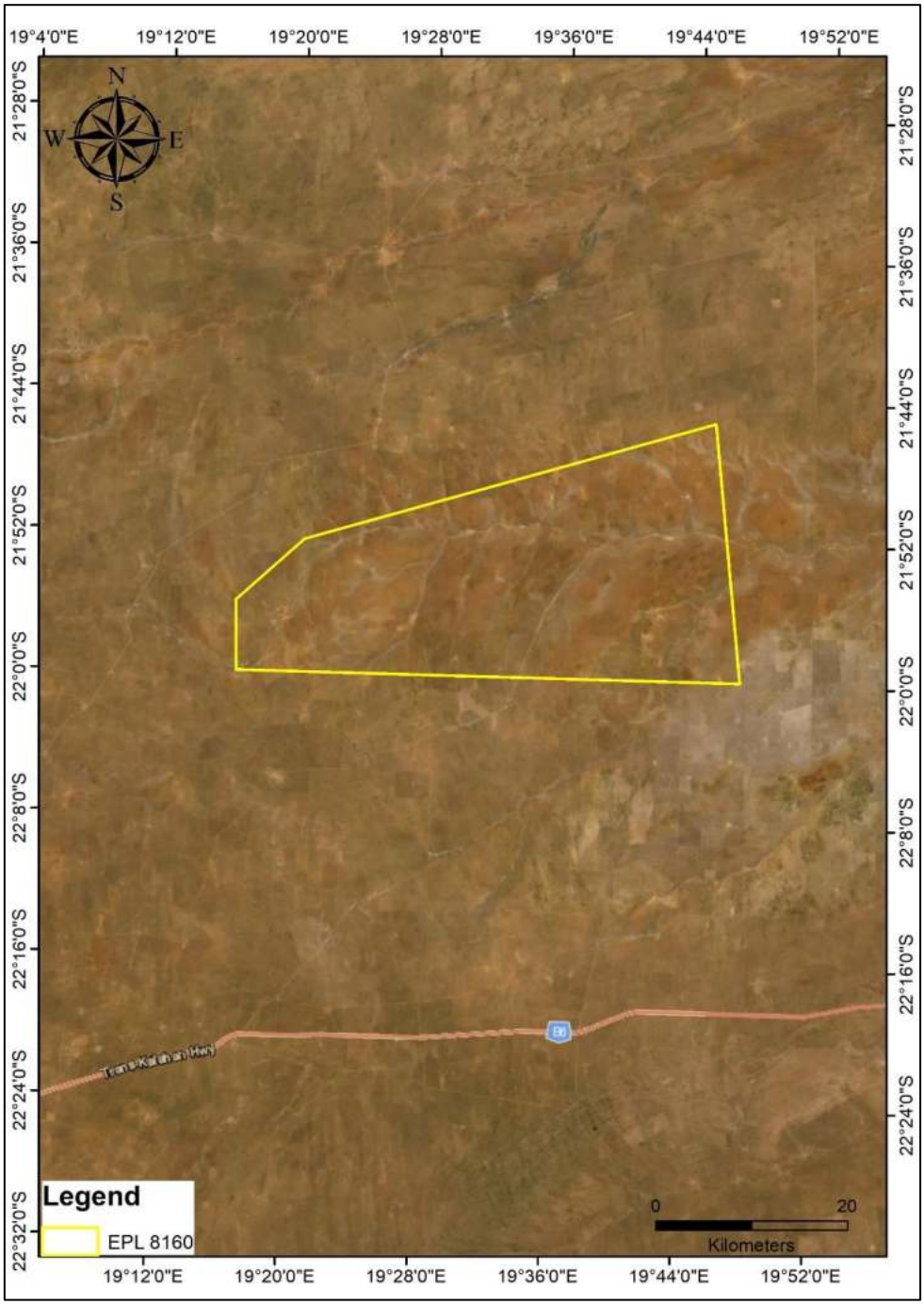


Figure 1 A satellite imagery showing the orientation of the mineral exploration licences.

The proposed project aims to undertake mineral exploration activities for base metals, mainly copper. Figure 2 shows the surrounding settlements of the project area.

1.1.1 Mineral Licence Tenure

The exclusive prospecting licence numbers is EPL 8160. These licence is was approved in March 2021 and will be valid until March 2024.

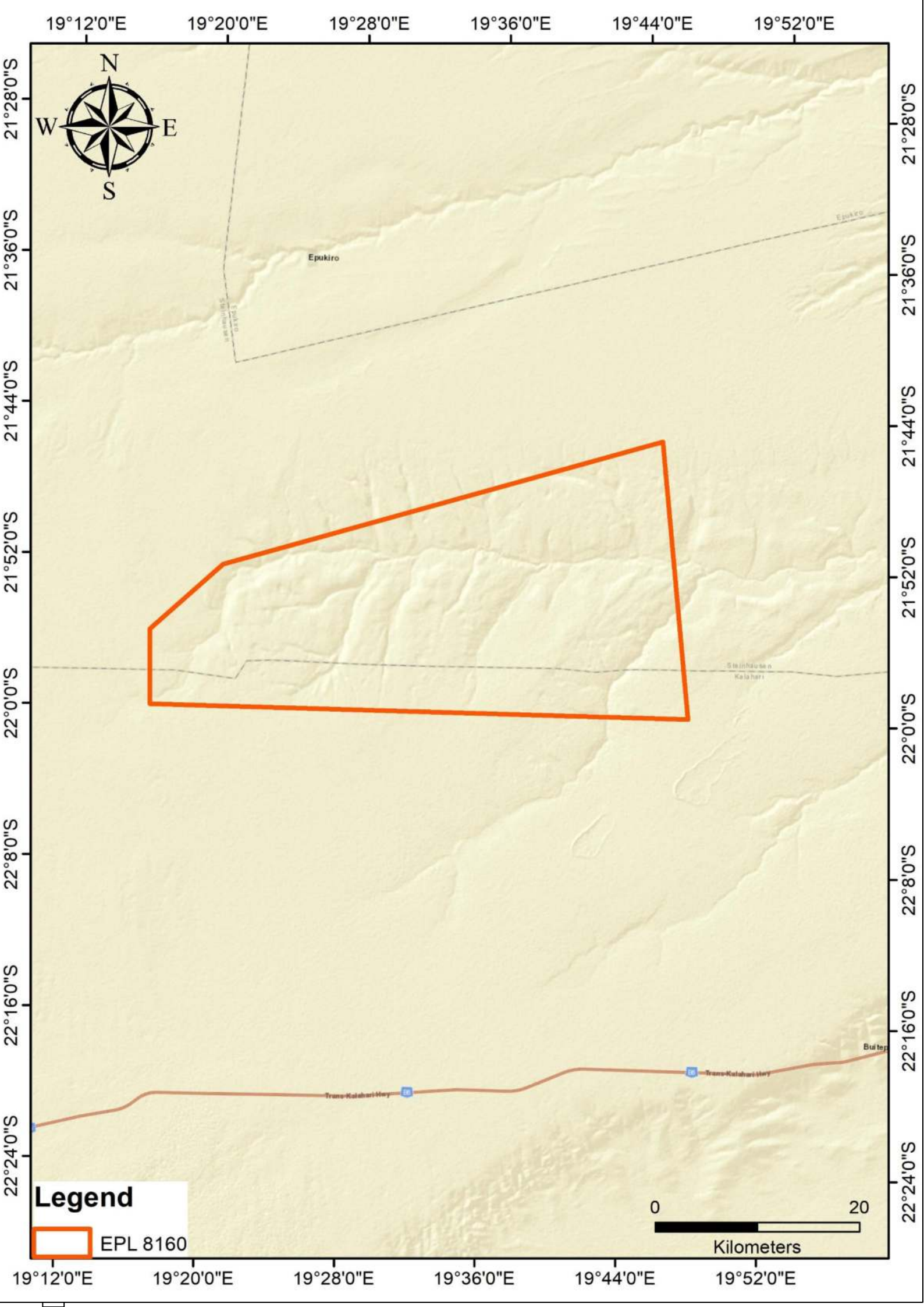
1.1.2 Environmental Consultant

Impala Environmental consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Impala was assisted by EDS Namibia. Impala and EDS 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 was overseen by Mr. Nerson Tjelos. 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 Licences belongs to Carl Joone together with GFM Geophysics cc.

Licence Holder	Postal Address	Email Address	Contact
Carl Joone	P.O Box 31950 Windhoek		+264813432291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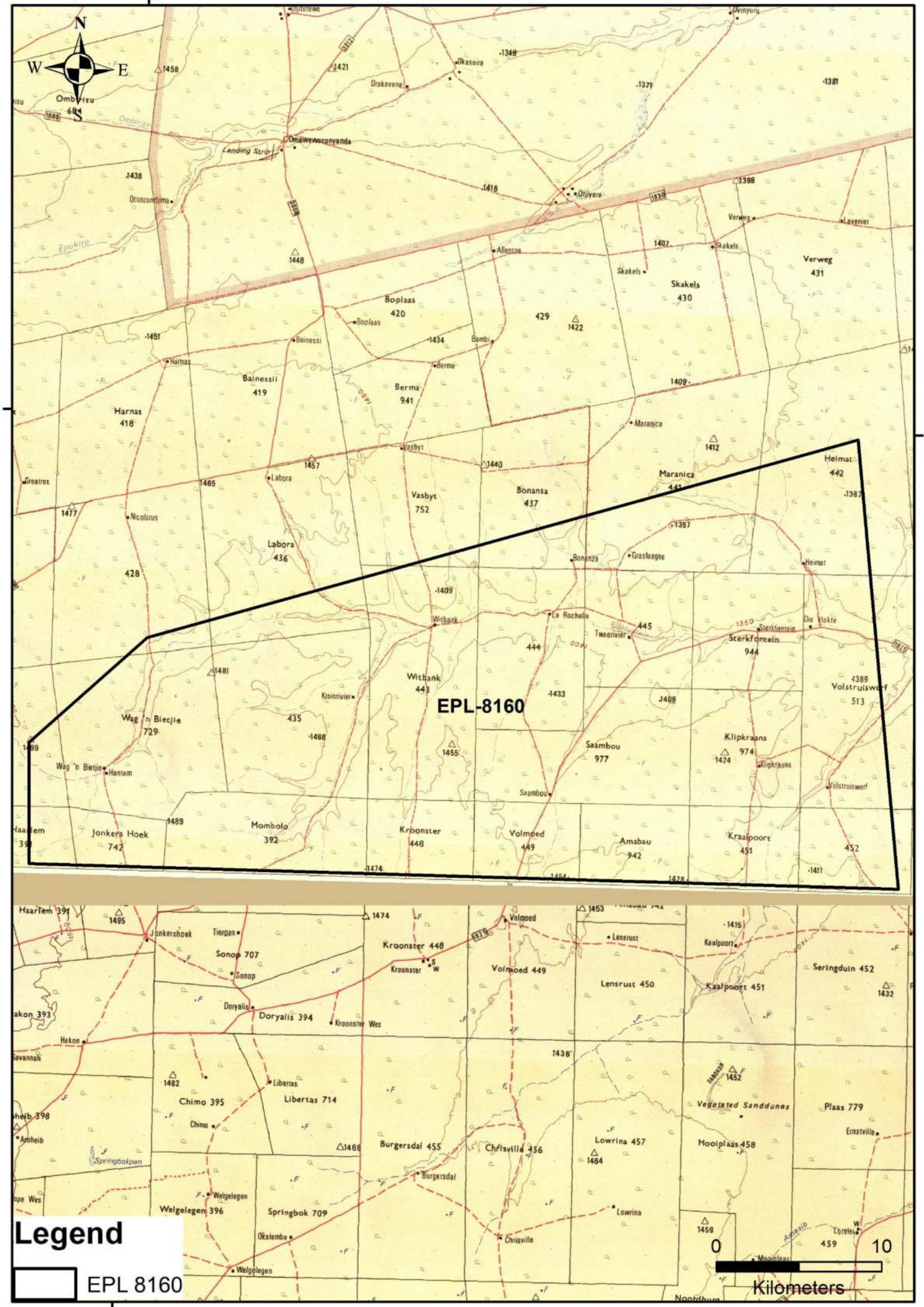
1.2 Project Location

The mineral licence is located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos.

1.2.1 EPL 8160

EPL 8160 is located 82 km northeast of Gobabis. The coordinates for the center of the area are 19.554008 and -21.911943. It covers farms Amabau, Bonanza, Frohsinn, Graslaag, Haarlem, Hamam, Heimat, Heimat, Jonkershoek, Kaalpoort, Klipkrans, Kom Nader, Kruisrivier, La Rochelle, Labora, Mombolo, Nicolsrus, Saambou, Sterkfontein, Sukses, Trutershoop, Tweeriviere, Vasbyt, Vlakte, Volmoed, Volstruiswerf, Wag 'N Bietjie And Witbank. The license is 98,759 Ha in size.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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 any 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 supply 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

Consumables such as grease, oil etc will be removed from any exploration site and discarded off properly. 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 exploration's activities, domestic or otherwise, from all property. The exploration company 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 for safety reasons, strict access to and from the exploration site will be facilitated by personnel.

1.3.6 Buildings

At this stage of the project, no exploration camp will be set up. Should any exploration camp be required in future, these will be set up in consultation with the affected farmer.

1.3.7 Roads

All the exploration permits will be accessed from the B2 road leading from Windhoek to Buitepos. The exploration permits will also be accessed by using the existing D1692, D1092, D1603, D 1601, D1670, D1825 and D1851 roads. No additional roads will be created. Existing farm roads will be utilized with consent from the affected farmer.

1.3.8 Mobile Equipment

Provision will be made 4x4 vehicles for moving around the exploration permits. Should an exploration target be delineated, a drill rig will be mobilized to the site.

1.3.9 Fuel Distribution, storage and supply

During the drilling phase, diesel will be delivered to the site 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 will be handled with utmost care.

1.3.11 Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and 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 EAP 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 EPL 8160. 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 vital during the impact assessment and eliminates those that are of little concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference, 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 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 undertaken 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 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.

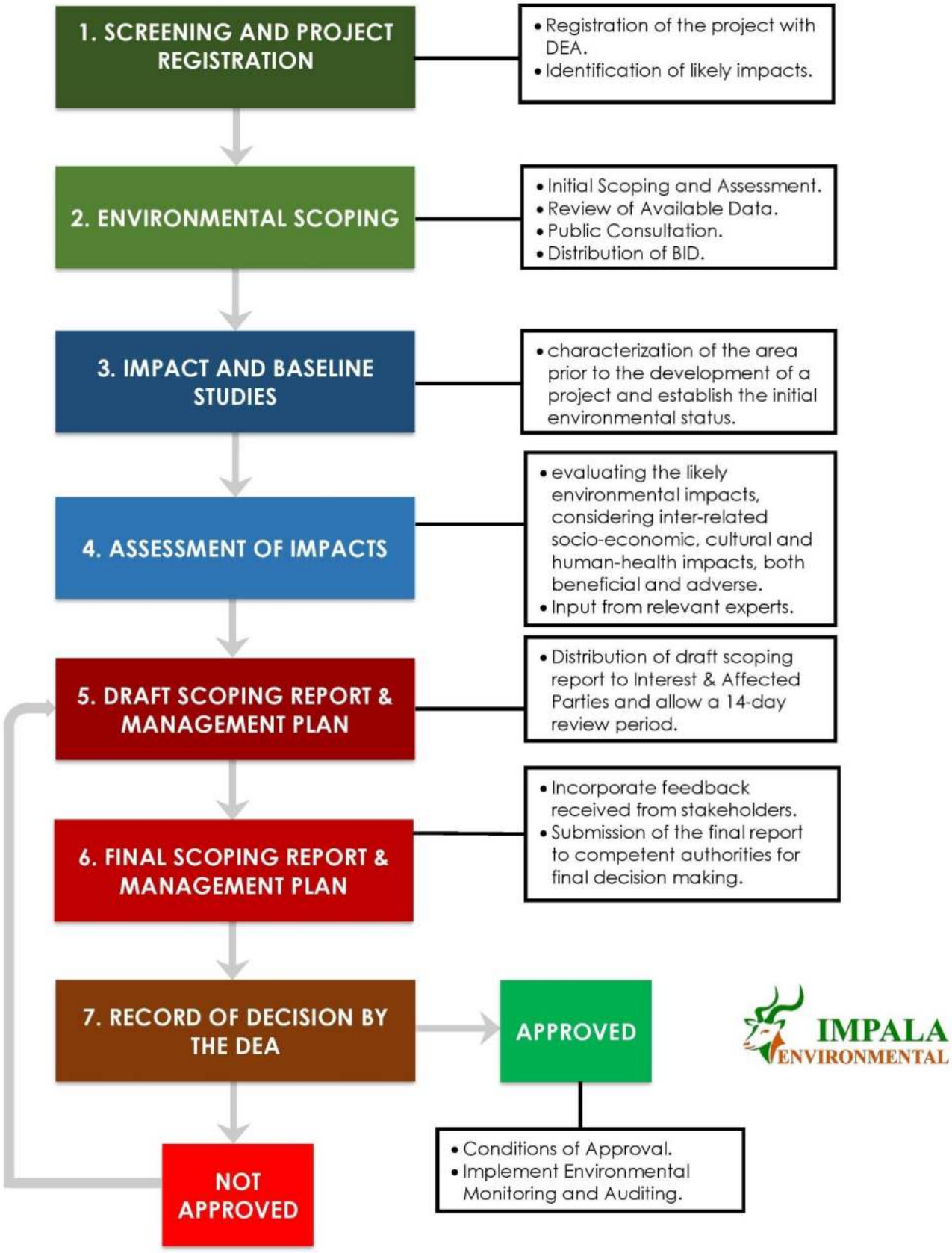


Figure 3 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

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 was 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.

- **Background Information Document (BID):** A 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, 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) will summarise 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 will comply with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR will be 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. 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, noise, 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.

1.7.2.1 Exploration Method Alternatives

Geophysical exploration, 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 tourism will not be disturbed. Important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna.

No-go alternative will result in the non-exploration of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment.

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 outlined 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. Section 52(1) states that a mineral licence holder may not undertake mineral exploration activities on private land without a written agreement being concluded with landowner or being granted an ancillary right.

2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

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

2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation board. The basic set of regulations under the ordinance is contained in GN 240/1976 (OG 3556). The topics covered in the regulations include tariffs (game parks), regulations relating to game parks, swimming baths, use of boats in game parks, inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing. In addition, the ordinance also regulates game dealers, game skins, protected plants, birds kept in cages, trophy hunting of hunt-able game, hunting at night, export of game and game meat, sea birds, private game parks, nature reserves, regulations of wildlife associations and registers for coyote getters.

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

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

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

2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

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

functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof".

2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

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

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

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

2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

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

2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling.

2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

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

2.11 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

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

2.12 Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

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

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

3 Description of Proposed Mineral exploration Project

3.1 Introduction

Copper is found in the earth's crust and the oceans although the amount in the latter is thought to be negligible, amounting to no more than about eight months mine production at present-day rates. The upper 10 kilometers of the crust is thought to contain an average of about 33 ppm of copper. For commercial exploitation, copper deposits generally need to be in excess of 0.5% copper, and preferably over 2%. The known reserves of higher-grade ore in the world amount to nearly 1 billion tons of copper. At the present rate of mine production, which is about 13.9 million tons (12.5 million metric tons) a year, known reserves of copper could be depleted in about 65 years. However, successful exploration for new mineral deposits, technological advances in mining and extractive metallurgy (which enable the exploitation of leaner ores, thereby enlarging the pool of known reserves) and copper uses (which permit copper to be used more sparingly where larger quantities were used in the past) and the continued recycling of scrap are likely to forestall indefinitely depletion of this valuable metal (Calcutt, 2001).

For example, in the first mile depth of the crust of the continents, it is estimated that there is 3x 1018 metric tons of copper diffusely distributed. The relatively concentrated portion of this copper is only a small fraction of the whole, constituting an estimated 1010 metric tons in deposits with a grade of 0.25% or more. At current world mine production, this represents a million years' supply of copper theoretically available in the mineable portion of the earth's crust (Calcutt, 2001).

The barren rock, or gangue has to be separated from the sulphide minerals in order to smelt the metallic copper from the ore. By far the greatest proportion of copper is extracted from the sulphides of copper, iron and sometimes other metals. Such ores originate from sulfur-bearing volcanic magmas, which have separated into metal sulphides and siliceous melts. The copper has concentrated almost entirely into the sulphide fraction, and if this becomes separated from the siliceous melt it can become deposited in veins or in fissures in the host rock by hydrothermal or other geological activity. In many ores (and most of those found in the Western USA) the copper minerals occur as a dispersion of fine particles. Such ores are called porphyries. Where mineralized rocks become outcropped or shattered, the sulphide minerals

undergo chemical changes due to air, groundwater, and heat, giving rise to the other main variety of copper minerals - the oxidized ores. There is no shortage of copper resources. In fact, copper is one of the most abundant of the metallic elements in the earth's crust. The average estimated concentration is between 55 and 70 mg/kg, placing it below chromium (200 mg/kg) and zinc (132) but above tin and lead. Commercially exploited deposits of copper ores are found in many parts of the world, frequently associated with mountain-building processes (Calcutt, 2001).

3.2 Techniques for Mineral Exploration

3.2.1 Target Generation

Copper target generation involves certain stages, such as mapping, geochemical survey, geophysical survey, and remote sensing. Mapping includes development of the geological, topographical (base), geochemical, geophysical, and structural maps. Geological map focuses on identifying and mapping outcrops, describing mineralization and alteration zones, and making geological cross sections. In other words, it relies on the identification of rocks and minerals and the understanding of the environment in which they form. It aims to find what rock types occur at or close to the surface and how these rock types are related to each other, e.g., by defining their boundaries, ages, and structure. Topographical map, which is a base map, depicts the topographical features (contour, hill, stream, etc.). Geochemical map includes surface sample locations and results, including analyses of rock, silt, and soil samples. Geophysical map depicts the geology and results obtained from geophysical survey. Structural map shows the orientation data (strike, dip, type, etc.) of bedding planes, faults, folds, joints and other structural features. They are all gathered to be used for the interpretation in copper mineral exploration (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.1.1 Geochemical Survey

Geochemical survey is a kind of sampling method in mineral exploration and results in ‘Assay’ after laboratory works. Exploration geochemistry has evolved from its early origins using the chemistry of the environment surrounding a deposit in order to locate it. A wide variety of copper bearing rocks such as quartzites can be chemically analyzed in laboratory for this survey. In mineral exploration studies, geochemical methods involve the geochemical analysis of geological materials, including rock, soil, and stream sediment or silt sediment. In addition to these surface samples, any

materials obtained from drilling can be analyzed for the evaluation. The results of sampling may reveal patterns that point to the location of a potential copper deposit, which may be present either underground or at the surface. This survey provides physical results to be worked on for the further interpretation and is used for identifying geochemical anomalies, which are used for geochemical mapping (Mentes, 2012). During the first phase, the type of sampling methods that will be applied are soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, and bulk sampling.

3.2.1.2 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey focuses on measuring physical characteristics (e.g., magnetism, density, conductivity) of rocks at or near the Earth's surface and uses surface methods to measure these properties to designate a potential ore body. The measured values are then used to compare with the values and models of known copper deposits. The results obtained from this survey are gathered together to make a geophysical anomaly maps, which is a good way for evaluation.

3.2.1.3 Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing, which is also useful for copper exploration, is the collection of information about an object or area without being in physical contact with it. Data gathering systems used in remote sensing are photographs obtained from manned space flights or airborne cameras, and electronic scanner or sensors such as multispectral scanners in satellites or airplanes and TV cameras, all of which record data digitally. Aerial photography and satellites allow people to work with modern techniques. Aerial photography is used to sense the amount (quantity) of mineral in a particular area. The mineral exploration team collects information such as tracks, roads, fences, and habitation, as well as maps of outcrops, regolith, and vegetation cover across a region. Landsat image (satellite imagery) is used both for the visible light spectrum over mineral exploration (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.2 Target Drilling

Target drilling is the process whereby rigs or some operated tools are used to make boreholes to intercept an ore body. It can be done by contractors with more experienced operators. This method is used to obtain very detailed information about

rock types, mineral content, and rock fabric, and the relationships between rock layers close to the surface and those at depth. Then, subsurface geology in a area is evaluated after the results are obtained. That indicates if the potentially economic resources are present or not. In general, the purpose of drilling is to: determine the absence or presence of copper ore bodies, define the volume of and depth to the ore body; estimate reserve of ore body reservoir. Then, ore deposit is discovered before it is decided to be mined (Mentes, 2012). During the first exploration phase, RC Drilling and Diamond Drilling methods will likely be employed.

3.2.3 Resource Evaluation

It is an evaluation of tonnage (volume) and grade (concentration or weight percent) of the ore body. The volume is determined by using drill data to outline the deposit in the subsurface, and by using geometric models to calculate the volume. The grade is the average concentration determined from numerous assays of drill samples. The purpose of the resource evaluation is to understand the possibility to expand the known size of the deposit and mineralization. In this way, the economic standards of an ore body are obtained, which is needed for the next step. This step should give an information or idea about proceeding of mineral exploration activities. Resources at this work are determined during exploration and do not provide certain results of grade and tonnage. In order to get an exact size, quality of the commercial mineral, 'reserve definition', which is next step of mineral exploration studies, is used (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.4 Resource Definition

Reserve definition is important to transform a copper mineral resource into an economic asset, which is an ore reserve and find the answer if it is valuable or not. 'Reserve' is more intensive, technical, and well characterized term with its exact quality and size relative to 'Resource'. Also, reserve estimation may be changed over time because of the assessments during and after the mining. The main purpose of this stage is the making decision on the techniques just before extraction as a result of the results. It includes technical, economic evaluation, geotechnical assessment, and engineering studies of the rocks surrounding the deposit to determine the potential parameters of proposed open pit or underground mining methods. At the end of this process, a feasibility study is published, and the ore deposit is supposed either uneconomic or economic. At this stage, a decision is made whether to mine the

mineral deposit from the surface, called as ‘open-pit mining’, or by tunnelling, called as underground mining (Mentes, 2012).

3.3 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 Gobabis. 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 Erongo in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the mineral exploration area, November is the warmest month with an average temperature of 28°c at noon. July is the coldest month with an average temperature of 18°c. Gobabis, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.

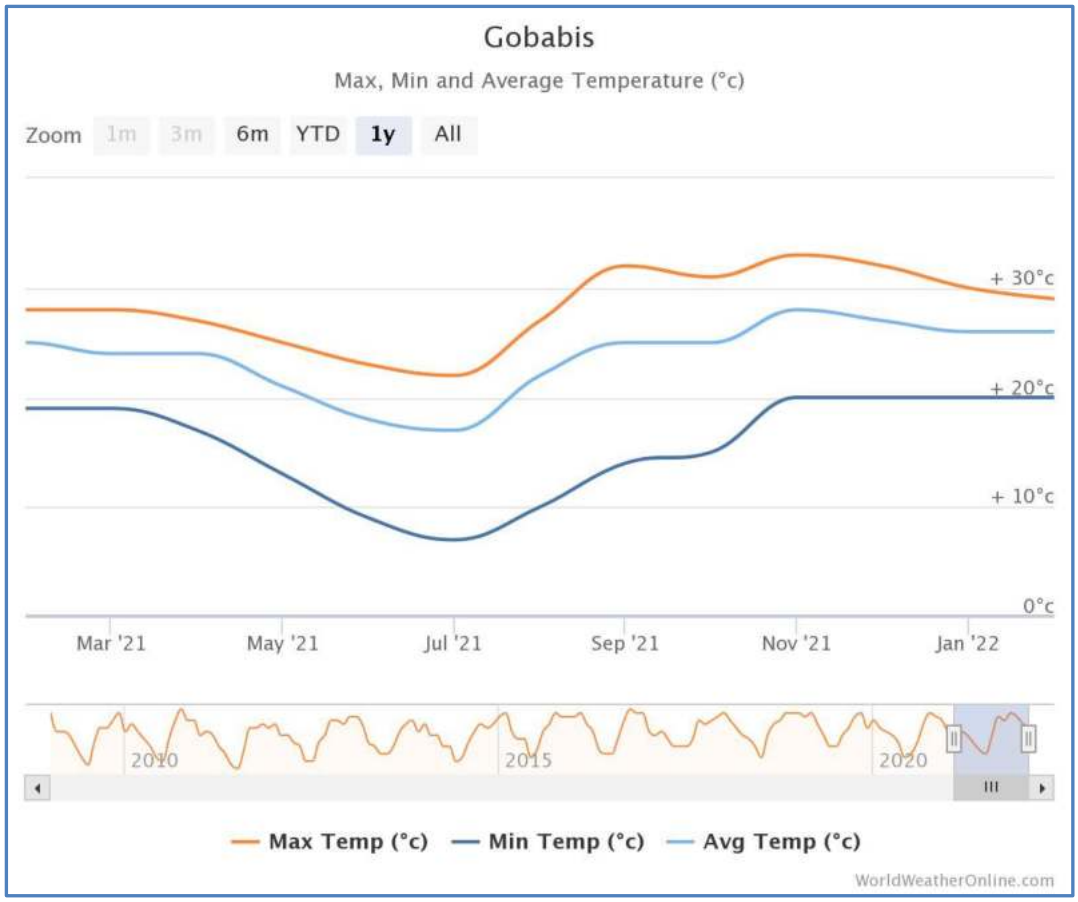


Figure 4 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Gobabis, from www.worldweatheronline.com

Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with the coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the mineral exploration area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in February and may reach 400 mm. In March months, rainfall may exceed 200 mm. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.

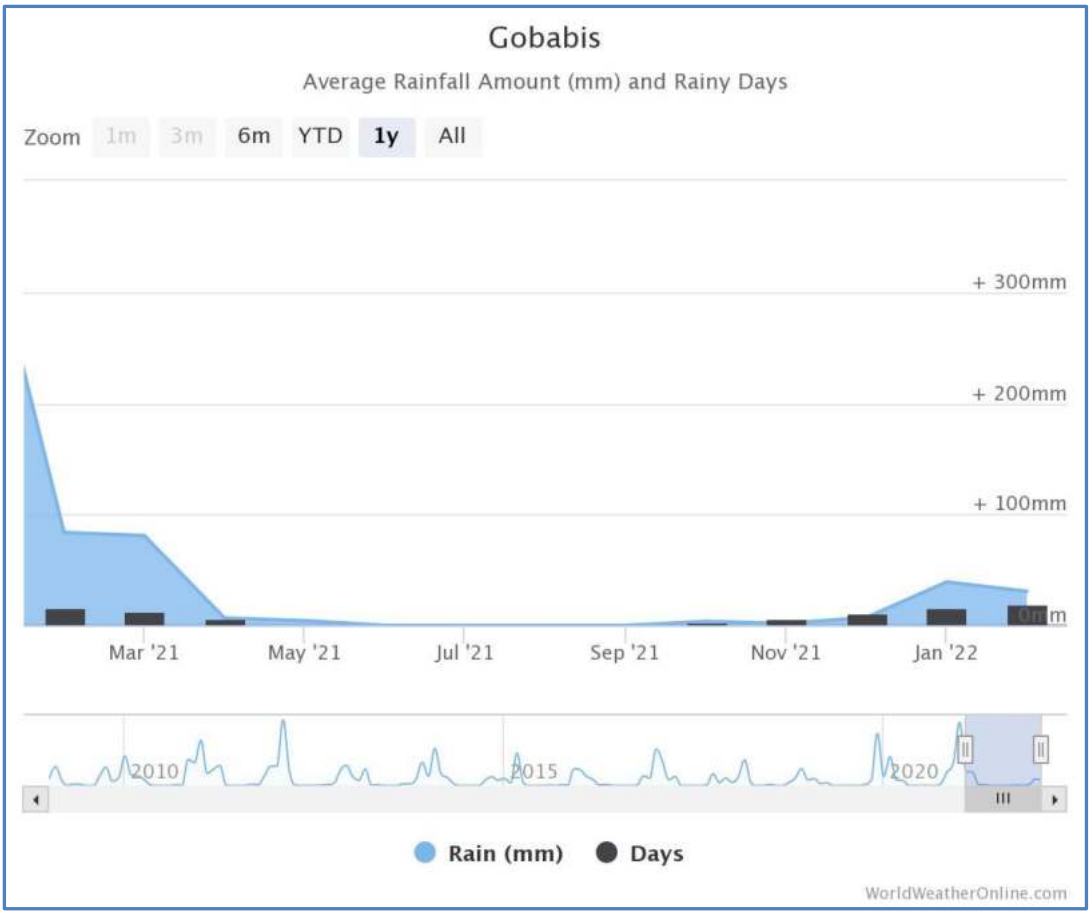
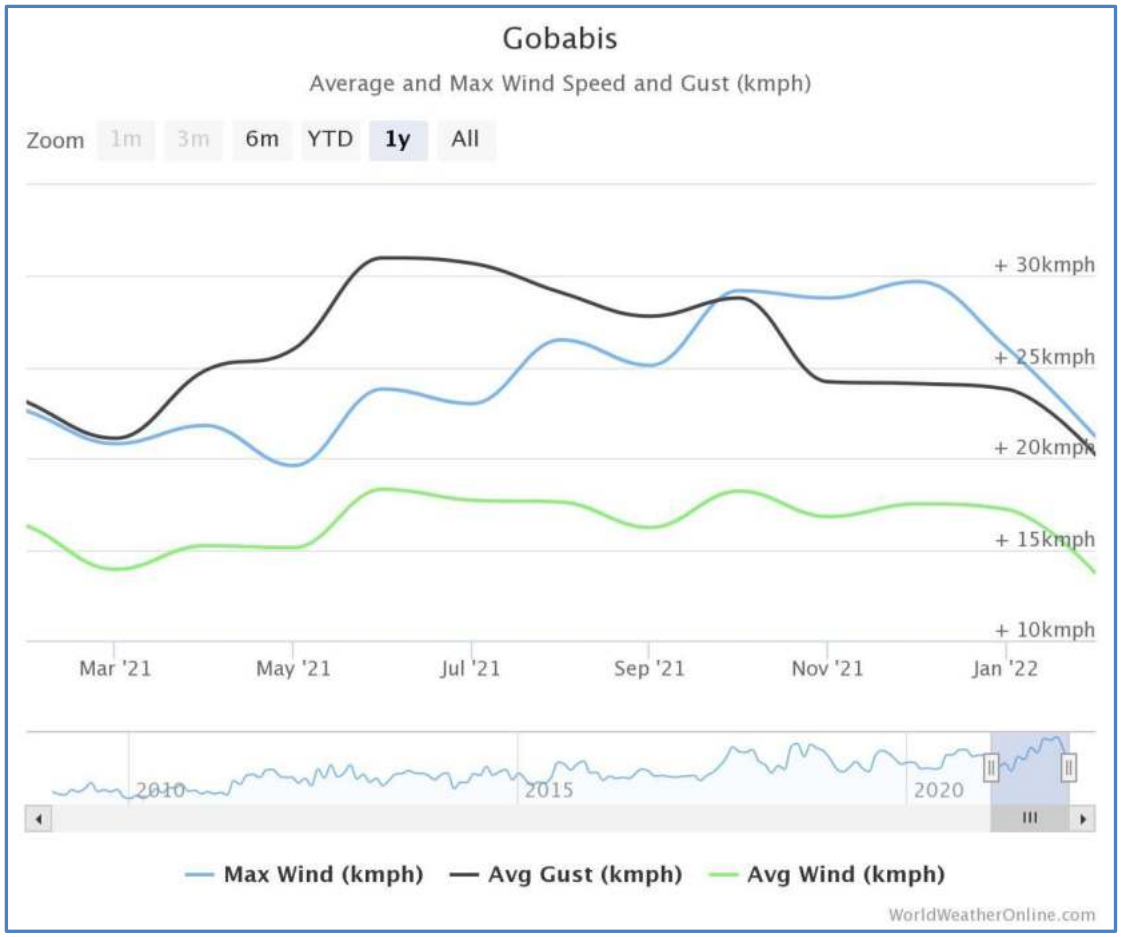


Figure 5 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Gobabis, from www.worldweatheronline.com

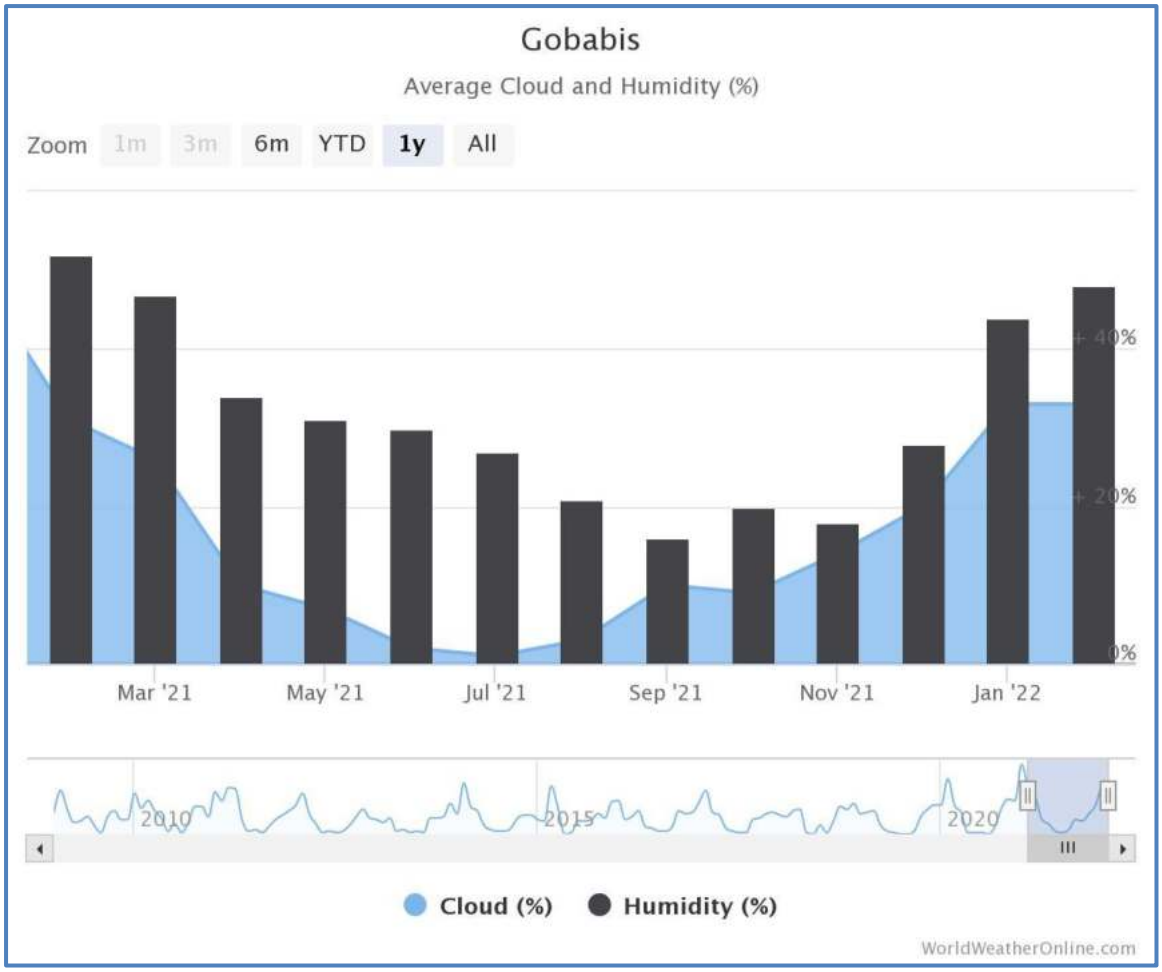
4.2.3 Wind

The graph below depicts the wind patterns in the area. The highest wind speeds are attained in June as shown by the graph below.



4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid months of the year, i.e. November and September, is around 18 % and the most humid month is January with a humidity that may reach 50%. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate as the cloud cover is reduced and the rate of evaporation increases.



4.3 Air Quality

Activities around the exploration licence area mainly consist of tourism and livestock farming. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas.

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

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally good with an air quality index of 13 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O_3) is about 13 µg/m³ which is good as well. The fine particle matter levels ($PM_{2.5}$) are about 4 µg/m³. The particle matter (PM_{10}) is about 6 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) levels in the area are recorded to be 1 µg/m³.

4.4 Geology

The licences lie in the Southern Zone of the Damara Orogen, which developed because of a collision between the Congo Craton and the Kalahari Craton in the late Proterozoic/early Palaeozoic. The Okahandja Lineament, a regional northeast-trending feature, separates the Central Zone (high-temperature, medium pressure metamorphism) from the Southern Zone (medium-temperature, high-pressure metamorphism) and marks the leading edge of the Congo Craton. Omitiomire lies within a nappe complex, consisting of Neoproterozoic strata of the Damara Sequence and pre-Damara rocks. In particular, the licences are within a basement dome comprising amphibolite, amphibolebiotite-plagioclase schist and felsic gneiss. The mafic rocks are interpreted as metamorphosed mafic volcanics; the felsic rocks are interpreted as meta-dacite and some tonalite sills. During the Damaran (Pan-African) Orogeny, D1 and D2 deformation, during the period 580 – 550 Ma, resulted in south- to southwest-directed nappes and thrusts. Zircon crystals have rims dated at ~550 Ma, reflecting the Damaran metamorphism. Late Damaran (D3) deformation resulted in pronounced southeast verging structures (Miller, 2008) Rock exposure in the region is very poor. The geology is interpreted mainly from airborne geophysical imagery supported by drill hole data. Following the D3 collision (collisional peak), the orogen was ‘locked up’. A change in the regional stress field produced D4 transpression, resulting in NNE-oriented folds.

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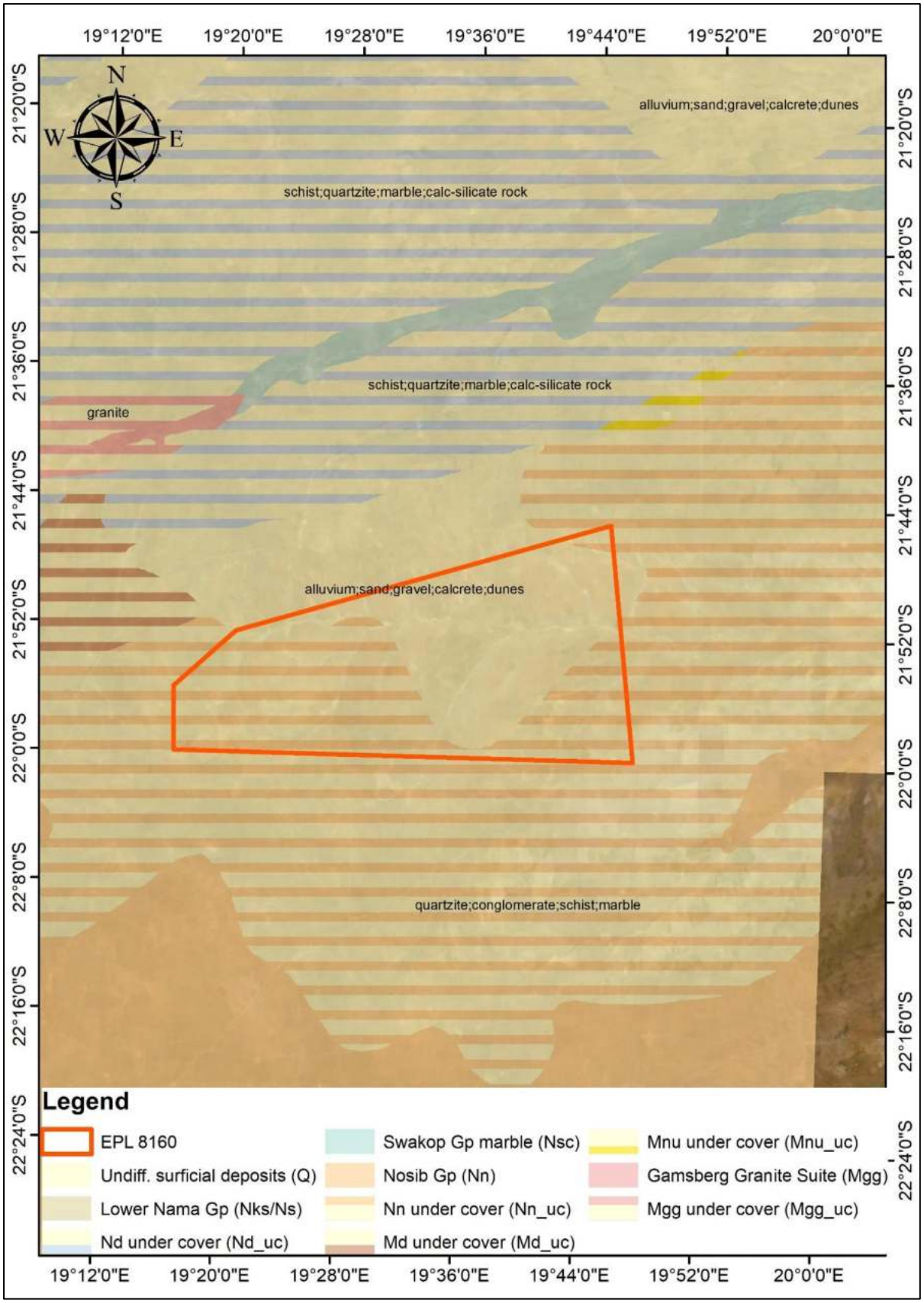
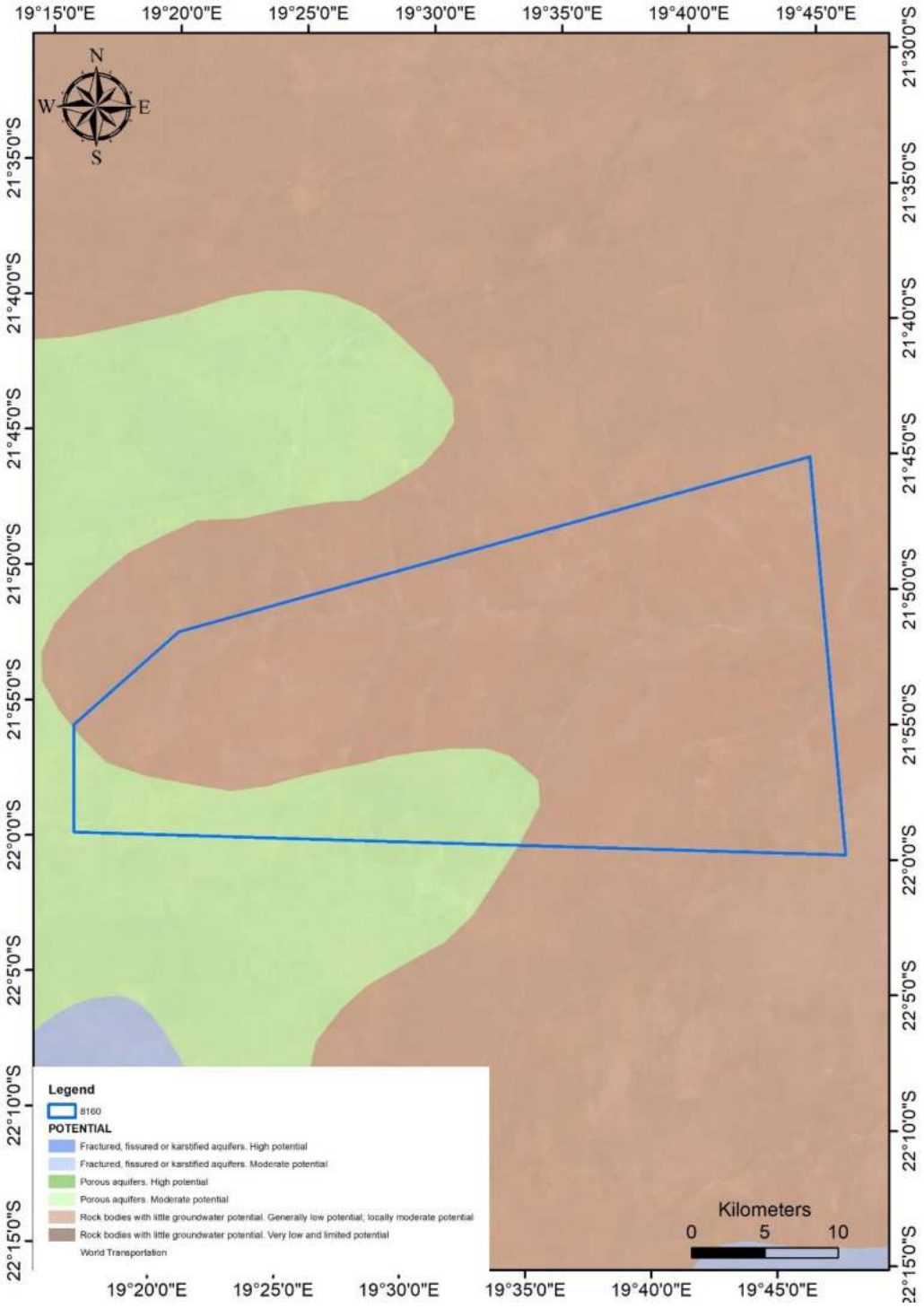


Figure 6 A geological map of the area

4.5 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

EPL 8160 is underlain by a porous aquifer and areas with little groundwater potential.



4.6 Flora

In form, vegetation is generally sparse, with few trees and a thin variety of grass. The surrounding area is characterised by high botanical diversity. Based on the literature review, all the vegetation that are found within the vicinity of the area are of “medium”

to “high” sensitivity against external conditions. The growing season is very short due to the semi-arid climate.

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

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn	Protected
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	Secure
Acacia reficiens	False umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn	Protected
Acacia erubescens	Blue thorn	Secure
Acacia karroo	Sweet thorn	Secure
Acacia tortolis	Umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia hereroensis	False hook-thorn	Secure
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	White-stem corkwood	Secure
Aloe littoralis		Protected
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd’s tree	Protected
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
Catophractes alexandri	Trumpet thorn	Secure
Combretum apiculatum	Red bush willow	Secure
Commiphora dinteri		Endemic
Commiphora glandulosa	Tall common corkwood	Secure
Commiphora glaucescens	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
Croton gratissimus	Lavender fever-berry	Secure
Cyphostemma bainesii		Endemic, protected
Dichrostachys cinerea	Sickle bush	Secure
Diospyros lycioides	Blue bush	Secure
Dombeya rotundifolia	Common wild pear	Endemic
Ehretia alba		Secure
Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa		Secure
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree	Protected
Euclea undulata	Common guarri	Secure
Euphorbia guerichiana	Western woody milk bush	Secure
Euphorbia virosa		Secure
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig	Protected

Ficus ilicina	Laurel fig	Secure
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig	Protected
Grewia bicolor	White raisin	Secure
Grewia flava	Velvet raisin	Secure
Grewia flavescens	Sand paper raisin	Secure
Gymnosporia senegalensis	Red spike-thorn	Secure
Ipomoea adenioides		Secure
Lycium bosciifolium		Secure
Lycium cinereum		Secure
Lycium eenii		Secure
Lycium hirsutum		Secure
Lycium villosum		Secure
Maerua juncea		Secure
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree	Protected
Manuleopsis dinteri		Endemic
Melianthus comosus		Secure
Obetia carruthersiana		Near endemic
Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae		Secure
Sterculia africana	African star-chestnut	Protected
Tarchonanthus camphoratus		Secure
Tetragonia schenckii		Secure
Vernonia cinerascens		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) ciliata		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) lancea	Karree	Protected
Searsia (Rhus) marlothii		Secure

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

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig

Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree
Searsia (Rhus lancea)	Karree
Sterculia Africana	African star-chestnut

4.7 Fauna

4.7.1 Introduction

The proposed mineral exploration area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the project area.

4.7.2 Amphibians

Based on the literature review, there are generally 14 types of amphibian species that occur in the project area. Nine of these amphibian species occur abundantly, two occur rarely and six of them occur uncommonly. Griffin (1998) highlighted that amphibian species are declining throughout the world due to various factors such as climate change and habitat destruction. There are approximately 4000 species of amphibians worldwide of which over 200 species are present in Southern Africa and 57 in Namibia (Griffin, 1998). However, this low figure may be due to the lack of detailed studies carried out on amphibians. The table below shows the different amphibian species that are likely to occur within the study area.

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE
PLATANNAS				
Xenopus laevis	COMMON PLATANNA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)
TOADS				

Breviceps adspersus	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882
Bufo dombensis	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	**ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895
Bufo poweri	MOTTLED TOAD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935
FOSSORIAL FROGS				
Phrynomantis affinis	SPOTTED RUBBER FROG	**AMBIGUOUS (RARE?)**	RARELY	(Boulenger, 1901)
Phrynomantis bifasciatus	BANDED RUBBER FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Smith, 1848)
SAND FROGS, BULLFROGS, RIDGED FROGS, CACOS, PUDDLE FROGS etc.				
Cacosternum boettgeri	COMMON CACO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Boulenger, 1882)
Hildebrandtia ornata	ORNATE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(Peters, 1878)
Phrynobatrachus mababiensis	MABABE PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	FitzSimons, 1932
Phrynobatrachus natalensis	SNORING PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(A. Smith, 1849)
Pyxicephalus adspersus	GIANT BULLFROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Tschudi, 1838
Tomopterna krugerensis	KNOCKING SAND FROG	**SECURE**	RARELY	Passmore et al, 1975
Tomopterna tandyi	TANDY'S SAND FROG-	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Channing et al, 1996
TREE FROGS, REED FROGS & KASSINAS				
Kassina senegalensis	BUBBLING KASSINA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Dumèril et al, 1841)

4.7.3 Mammals

Based on the literature review, there are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. There are generally 25 species which rarely occur, 2 species that occur seasonally, 4 that occur occasionally, and 33 that occur abundantly within the project area. Considering the relative size of the mineral exploration area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the mineral exploration activities of the proponent. Namibia is seemingly well endowed with mammal diversity with around 250 species know to be present within the country (Griffin, 1998). There are currently 14 mammal species which are endemic to Namibia, including 11 species of rodents and small carnivores which are not well known. Griffin (1998), points out

that most of these endemic mammals are associated with the Namib and Escarpment with 60% of these appearing to be rock-dwelling species. The author, Griffin (1998) further highlights that the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family *Petromuridae* (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera *Gerbillurus* and *Petromyscus*. The table below shows the mammal species which are likely to occur within the study area. A full list, of mammal species that are likely to occur within the area, is in the appendix section at the end.

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbok
Atelerix frontalis angolae	Southern African Hedgehog
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed Jackal
Caracal caracal	Caracal
Crocuta crocuta	Spotted Hyena
Cynictis penicillata	Yellow Mongoose
Equus zebra hartmannae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
Felis nigripes	Black-footed Cat
Felis silvestris/lybica	African Wild Cat
Galerella sanguinea	Slender Mongoose
Genetta genetta	Small Spotted Genet
Ictonyx striatus	Striped Polecat
Lepus capensis	Cape Hare Secure
Lepus saxatilis	Scrub Hare
Manis temminckii	Ground Pangolin
Mellivora capensis	Honey Badger/Ratel
Oreotragus oreotragus	Klipspringer
Oryx gazella	Gemsbok
Otocyon megalotis	Bat-eared Fox
Panthera pardus	Leopard
Parahyaena (Hyaena) brunnea	Brown Hyena
Phacochoerus africanus	Common Warthog
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok
Suricata suricatta marjoriae	Suricate
Sylvicapra grimmia	Common Duiker
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	Greater Kudu
Vulpes chama	Cape Fox

4.7.4 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.

4.8 Avifauna (Birds)

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

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

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

4.9 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate specialist study is annexed to this report.

4.10 Socio-Economic Environment

4.10.1 Demographics of Gobabis

Gobabis is a town in eastern Namibia. It is the regional capital of the Omaheke Region, and the district capital of the Gobabis electoral constituency. Gobabis is situated 200 km down the B6 motorway from Windhoek to Botswana. The town is 113 km from the Buitepos border post with Botswana, and serves as an important link to South Africa on the tarred Trans-Kalahari Highway. Gobabis is in the heart of the cattle farming area. Gobabis also has its own local Airport. Gobabis continues to grow as a town due to goods being transported from the mines of landlocked Botswana to the Namibian port of Walvis Bay, and furthermore from consumer goods being imported into Namibia from Gauteng in South Africa. The transport route is known as the Trans-Kalahari Corridor. Gobabis is connected to the Namibian railway system. The passenger train that used to run to the capital Windhoek four times a week no longer takes passengers. The town hosts a state hospital, a state clinic and a private Hospital, banking and shopping facilities. Legare Stadium is located in the town.

4.10.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a many people (especialy farmers) may be negatively affected by dust, noise, and nuisance, the explorer will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. 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. In addition, no farm will be accessed without a separate farm access agreement with the affected farmer.

5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessment 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 8062, 8151, 8152 and 8160. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the target generation (mapping and geophysical interpretation) 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** (Omaheke 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

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.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The mineral exploration project will require a significant capital investment of at least N$ 25 million. This will be used for mapping, geophysical interpretation 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 permanent people and atleast 30 temporary workers, this means that many people will benefit from the project during the on-going phase.

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, Namwater and the Ministry of Agriculture 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 farming and tourism.

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 and Covid-19 increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the target generation and drilling phase of the mineral exploration project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

Table 8 Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS & Covid-19	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 Geophysical Survey 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 phase, 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 wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The proposed exploration activities will take place at a reasonable distance from any road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the exploration team will be minimised. In some parts of the area, the topography of the mineral exploration site is slightly elevated.

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

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

5.2.2. Drilling Phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, bore holes will be drilled. To conveniently refuel 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. 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 Gobabis 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

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	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	**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.

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. 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 because 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 always adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

Methods for monitoring:

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

6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources

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

6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste

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

6.3.10 Noise

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

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

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

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

6.3.11 Air Quality

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

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

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

During the life of the project, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored, and corrective action taken where necessary, 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 to account for the following scenarios:

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

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

6.6 Closure Plan

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

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

6.6.1 Alternatives Considered

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

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

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

6.6.2 Preferred Alternative: Rehabilitation/ Backfill of boreholes

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

Advantages:

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

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

6.6.3 Closure Assumptions

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

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

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

6.6.4 Closure and Rehabilitation Activities

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

6.6.4.1 Infrastructure

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

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

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

6.6.4.2 Boreholes

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

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

6.6.4.3 Roads

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

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

6.6.4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Areas

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

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

6.6.4.5 Vegetation

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

To counter the effects of erosion, naturally occurring grassland species will be planted on slopes. These species will provide soil holding capacity and reduce runoff velocity. The flatter areas will be re-vegetated with the objective of creating a sustainable ecosystem. The occurrence of protected plant species will need to be determined before vegetation is removed and the required permits will be obtained for either destruction or relocation.

6.6.4.6 Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

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

7. Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with newspaper advertisements in two newspapers for three consecutive weeks. Farmers were notified directly by registered mail. Site notices were placed, and a public meeting was held in Gobabis on the 28th of March 2022. Details on the issues raised and responses given are recorded in the appendix section of this report.

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration licences which area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals, especially copper. 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.

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 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.

9. References

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Appendix A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by [illegible] Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8062

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
	Hortebe[illegible] Farming CC	
	P O Box 74, [illegible]	
1.	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
	P O Box [illegible]	
2	Gobabis	
	Edison Oswald Katjiputa	
	P.O. Box 4281, Windhoek	
3		
	Government of Republic of Namibia	
	P O Box 13343	
4	Windhoek	
	Kenneth Uaurnaje Kauria	
	P O Box 22203	
5.	Windhoek	
	Hendrik Jacobus Jansen van Vuuren	
	P O Box 115	
6.	Gobabis	
	Daniel Dean and Jacoba Magriela Susara Van Vuuren	
	P.O Box 422	
7.	Gobabis	
	Kwaragas Farming (Pty) Ltd	
	P O Box 269	
8.	Gobabis	
	Obethe Mbumpaha and Kahoo Frieda Witness Kandjoze	
	P.O Box 98639	
9.	Windhoek	
	Total Namibia (Pty) Ltd	
	P O Box 4223	
10	Windhoek	
	Ismael Katjitae	
	P O Box 50056	
11	Bachbrecht	
	Phillipus Frans Keet	
	P O Box 773	
12	Gobabis	
	Gebhardt and Gerhardine Hengari	
	P O Box 512	
13	Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items 15 Received by [signature]

Date-stamp: NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK 2022.02 WINDHOEK

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

P1/185

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 109 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 112 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 126 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 130 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 143 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 157 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 165 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 174 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 188 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 191 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 205 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 214 NA

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services


BA 000 279 228 NA

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Envi Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8062

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
14	[illegible]	
15	Agnes Stephanus Jungen van Vuuren P O Box 1020, Lüderitz	

studio print 28054

Number of items ..... Received by Petrunella.

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK LÜDERITZ 2020-02-28

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

P1/185

UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

BA 000 279 231 NA

UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

BA 000 279 245 NA

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8151

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
1	Khumbai Farming Enterprise (Pty) Ltd P. O Box 661 Windhoek	
2.	Schalk Willem van Wyk P. O. Box 529 Gobabis	
3.	Christian Mathys Opperman P. O. Box 355 Gobabis	
4.	Dongalis Farming CC. P. O. Box 396 Gobabis	
5.	Adries Jacobus Johannes van Schalkwyk P. O. Box 314 Gobabis	
6.	Cattle Country Properties (Pty) Ltd P. O. Box 1100 Gobabis	
7.	Petrus Ignatius Labuschagne P. O. Box 21 Gobabis	
8.	Chrisville Investment CC P. O. Box 30 Windhoek	
9.	Government Republic of Namibia Private Bag 13343 Windhoek	
10.	Fredrik Jacobus Pretorius P O. Box 624 Gobabis	
11.	Jacobus Oösewald Hurn Private Bag 2200 Gobabis	
12.	Frans Lottering P. O. Box 473 Gobabis	
13.	Gernot Herman Riedel P. O. Box 1411 Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items 16 Received by Petrunelle

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK WINDHOEK 20220228

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P1/185

UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

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lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8151

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
14.	Jaspan Johannes Engelbrecht P O Box 384 Gobabis	
15	Suiderkruis Farming CC P.O.Box 43 Gobabis	
16.	Pansioun van Rhyn P. O. Box 522 Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items 16 Received by Ketumetse

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK WINDHOEK 20220228

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P1/185

UPU
UNION
POSTALE
UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

RR 014 869 349 NA

UPU
UNION
POSTALE
UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

RR 014 869 352 NA

UPU
UNION
POSTALE
UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

RR 014 869 366 NA

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8152

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
1	Travis Lottering P.O Box 473 Gobabis	
2	Angeline Uavanga Mazeingo P O Box 23135 Windhoek	
3	Julius Kaapama P. O. Box 1475 Gobabis	
4.	Hafeni N. Shapua and Alisa Nghimamwami P. O. Box 22428 Windhoek	
5.	Easter Properties CC P. O. Box 30 Windhoek	
6.	Government of Republic of Namibia Private Bag 13343 Windhoek	
7.	Mooiplaas Farming CC P. O. Box 515 Gobabis	
8.	Lorelei Farming P. O. Box 75 Gobabis	
9.	Fredrik Jacobus Pretorius P. O. Box 624 Gobabis	
10	Paul Elliot and Gisela Hisika P. O. Box 3886 Windhoek	
11.	Martin and Erna Tjituka P. O. Box 25277 Windhoek	
12.	Willibard Ngunoue and Ingeluien Vejanika Matundu P. O. Box 255 Swakopmund	
13	Jaspon Johannes Engelbrecht P. O. Box 384 Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items 13 Received by

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA 2022 02 22 WINDHOEK

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

P1/185

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UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8160

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
1.	[illegible] Trading Enterprise (Pty) Ltd P O Box [illegible] Windhoek	
2.	Schalk Willem van Wyk P O Box 524 Gobabis	
3.	Johannes James Bitz P O Box 961 Gobabis	
4.	Albertina Mumamoe and Lea Mupaine P.O.Box 23287 Windhoek	
5.	Wolfgang Riedel P O Box 310 Gobabis	
6.	Israel Nauhuru[illegible] P O Box 57[illegible] Gobabis	
7.	Leopoldine Tjiwanga P O Box 21378 Windhoek	
8.	Frans Lottering P O Box 473 Gobabis	
9.	Roelof Johannes Cornelius Brits P O Box 542 Gobabis	
10.	John Abraham Luck P O Box 598 Gobabis	
11.	Jasper Johannes Engelbrecht P O Box 384 Gobabis	
12.	Hendrik Cornelius Van Niekerk P O Box 170 Gobabis	
13.	Manfred and Orpa Ngunjake P O Box 1542 Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items .... Received by ....

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK
2022.02.28
WINDHOEK

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

P1/185

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letters – special services

LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

nampost®

by Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd 8160

Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
14.	Willem Petrus Swart P.O. Box 77 Gobabis	

studio print 28054

Number of items 14 Received by Petronella

Date-stamp

NAMIBIA SAVINGS BANK 9 2022.02.28-8 WINDHOEK

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

P1/185

UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

lettres – services spéciaux
letters – special services

EASYPACK 1 WAYBILL

nampost®

P O BOX 287, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA, TEL: 0800 444 444, FAX: (00264) 61-228988
E-MAIL: parcelcollection@nampost.com.na WEBSITE: www.nampost.com.na
VAT REG. NO. 0024451 015

CUSTOMER CARE TOLL FREE NUMBER
0800 444 444

FROM	TO
FROM: Aili Iipinge	TO: Ms Jenny
COMPANY: Excel dynamic solution	COMPANY: Gobabis Municipality
ADDRESS: 112 Robert Mugabe avenue	ADDRESS: 35 church street
CITY/TOWN: Windhoek	CITY/TOWN: Gobabis
CONTACT 081152 4420	TEL NO: 062 259530
CONTACT	TEL NO: 062 562551

Normal Rates will apply if weight of 1kg is exceeded

NO PKGS	NATURE OF PACKING
X	Site Notice

MAXIMUM WEIGHT 1 KG

S0132440

The shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and requests carrier to receive and forward the above mentioned cargo to said destination and deliver it to the consignee in accordance with the standard trading conditions of the carrier. Maximum liability (insurance) is N$50.00. COINS, CASH, OR CASH EQUIVALENT ON OWNERS RISK.
THE COMPANY WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS WHICH ARE NOT PACKED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATION.

Aiipinge — SIGNATURE OF SENDER OR DULY AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

Aiipinge 25/02/22 Aili — PRINT NAME

25/02/2022 — DATE

15:21 — TIME

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF CARRIER

SIGNATURE

Rethuels — NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

28.02.22 — DATE

15:37 — TIME

CONSIGNEE'S DECLARATION
I ACCEPT THAT THE GOODS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD TRADING CONDITIONS

SIGNATURE — NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

DATE — TIME

WRITTEN NOTICE OF DAMAGE OR LOSS MUST BE GIVEN WITHIN 48 HOURS OF RECEIPT OF GOODS, FAILING WHICH NO CLAIM WILL BE CONSIDERED.

SENDER'S COPY

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Definitions

1.1 "Additional charges" means any expenses, fines, damages, levies, duties, taxes and storage fees actually incurred or paid for by Nampost on behalf of or for the benefit of the Consignor or the Consignee in addition to the charges, particularly, but not limited to, circumstances where the Shipment is unacceptable.

1.2 "Charges" means remuneration charged by Nampost for the Services, as determined by Nampost from time to time.

1.3 "Consignee" means the intended recipient of the Shipment, as described overleaf.

1.4 "Consignor" means anyone or all of the following persons: (i) the sender of the Shipment, or (ii) the person delivering the Shipment to Nampost or (iii) the lawful holder of this Waybill.

1.5 "Goods" means the articles, items and documents described overleaf.

1.6 "Insurance" means such short term insurance as Nampost agrees with an insurer of its choice in respect of Shipment.

1.7 "Nampost" means Namibia Post Limited.

1.8 "Prohibited goods" means:

1.8.1 hazardous or dangerous goods or material, including articles prohibited or restricted by IATA and ICAO;

1.8.2 goods in respect of which no customs declaration has been made but where such declaration is required by any applicable laws;

1.8.3 goods that may not be transported under any applicable laws;

1.8.4 goods regarded by Nampost in its sole discretion to be hazardous or dangerous, either by their nature or for the purposes of transport;

1.8.5 without limiting 1.8.1 -1.8.4, firearms parts thereof and ammunition, human remains, pornography, illegal narcotics and drugs.

1.9 "Services" means the receipt, handling, dispatch, transportation and delivery of the Shipment by Nampost from the Consignor to the Consignee, subject to these Terms and Conditions.

1.10 "Shipment" means the goods described overleaf and forming the subject matter of the Services in terms of this Waybill.

1.11 "Shipper" is synonymous with "Consignor".

1.12 "waybill" means this document.

2. Provision and scope of Services

2.1 Nampost provides the Services to the Consignor subject to these Terms and Conditions.

2.2 Nampost may subcontract any part of the Services to any person.

2.3 Nampost endeavours to deliver the Shipment to the Consignee in accordance with Nampost's normal transport and delivery schedules (as amended from time to time in the discretion of Nampost), but Nampost does not guarantee delivery in accordance with such normal transport and delivery schedules.

3. Unacceptable Goods

3.1 The consignor may not included unacceptable goods as part of the shipment unless there is written proof that the consignor has complied with all the respective laws and regulations and the consignor accepts sole liability in an event where the unacceptable goods causes damages to the carrier or third parties and there is a written agreement between Nampost and the consigner for the transportation of such goods"

4. Delivery

4.1 Nampost will use reasonable efforts to deliver the Shipment to the Consignee's address as instructed by the Consignor. If Nampost is unable to find such address, the Consignor will be notified.

5. Packaging

5.1 The Consignor is responsible to package the Shipment or goods:

5.1.1 in such a manner as to prevent any damage thereto; and

5.1.2 in accordance with the maximum weight of 1000 grams (1kg) and

5.1.3 in accordance with instructions given by Nampost, if any.

5.2 Nampost may at any stage following receipt of the Shipment refuse to provide the Services if Nampost in its sole opinion regards the packaging or the non-packaging of the goods or the Shipment to be unsuitable or insufficient.

6. Rights of Nampost

6.1 Nampost may complete any documents required under any applicable laws for the Consignor.

6.2 Nampost may redirect the Shipment to another address upon request of a person that Nampost reasonably believes to be authorised by the Consignor or Consignee.

6.4 Nampost is entitled to open and inspect any Shipment without notice to the Consignor.

6.5 Nampost reserves the right to auction any uncollected item after 60 days of storage in its warehouse.

7. Consignor's Warranties

The Consignor warrants that:

7.1.1 the Shipment is properly marked and addressed and to ensure safe transportation with ordinary care in handling;

7.1.2 all applicable customs, import, export and other laws have been complied with.

8. Exclusion and Limitation of Liability

8.1 Nampost is not liable for any loss of or damage to any Shipment or goods:

8.1.1 Unless any claim in respect of such loss or damage has been notified to Nampost within 48 hours of delivery of the Shipment to Nampost, and unless insurance has been arranged by the Consignor for such Shipment through Nampost's insurers; and / or

8.1.2 where such goods or Shipment consist of gold coins, precious stones or minerals, cash, jewellery; and / or

8.1.3 where such loss or damage is caused by an inherent defect in the Shipment or the goods; and / or

8.1.4 where such loss or damage involves electrical, magnetic or other damage to, or erasure or loss of electronic data, images or recordings; and/ or

8.1.5 where such damages are caused by any delay in the delivery of the Shipment to the Consignee; and / or

8.1.6 where such damages are caused by insufficient or unsuitable packaging.

8.2 Where insurance has been arranged, Nampost's liability to the Consignor in respect to loss of or damage to such goods or Shipment shall be limited to any amount paid out by Nampost's insurers, less insurance excess.

8.3 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Terms and Conditions, Nampost's liability is in any event limited as per the provisions of the Posts and Telecommunications Act, Act No. 19 of 1992.

8.4 Nampost is in any event not liable for:

8.4.1 any loss or damage arising from circumstances or events constituting vis major, including, but not limited to storms, earthquakes, floods, strikes or industrial action, riot or civil commotion, war or armed insurrection, robbery or theft by persons other than Nampost's employees;

8.4.2 any consequential losses or damages whatsoever, whether direct or indirect or whether foreseeable by Nampost or not.

9. Indemnity

9.1 The Consignor indemnifies and holds Nampost harmless against any loss or damage whatsoever arising out of or from:

9.1.1 the Consignor's failure to provide full and accurate instructions to Nampost or full and accurate information on this Waybill; and

9.1.2 the Consignor failing to properly package the shipment or the goods forming part of the shipment.

9.1.3 the consignor's employment of unreliable agents, staff and or representatives to prepare the shipment.

9.1.4 the consignor's preparation of shipment in insecure premises.

9.1.5 the consignor's failure to protect the shipment against unauthorized interference during preparation, storage and/or transportation to Nampost.

9.1.6 the consignor's failure to mark, address, and package consignment to ensure safe transportation with ordinary care, and special care where applicable, in handling.

9.1.7 the consignor's failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations for the relevant consignment.

9.1.8 the signing of the waybill by unauthorized representative of the consignor as a result of which the terms and conditions would ordinarily not constitute binding and enforecable obligations on the consignor.

9.1.9 the consignor indemnifies Nampost against any claims of whatsoever nature suffered by any third party arising from the consignor's negligent or willful acts, commissions or inaccuracies relating to the standard trading conditions.

10. Insurance

10.1 The Consignor agrees, upon a request by Nampost, to promptly assist Nampost and to provide all relevant information to enable Nampost to lodge an insurance claim with Nampost's insurers, failing which Nampost shall be under no obligation to prosecute any insurance claim for the Consignor.

10.2 In any event, Nampost's obligation to the Consignor is limited to lodging an insurance claim on request of the Consignor and following up with its insurers from time to time.

10.3 The Consignor shall not do anything that would invalidate or in any manner adversely affect the insurers.

10.4 Consignment insurance does not cover indirect loss or damage, or loss or damage caused by delays.

10.5 Failure by the consignor to ascertain their consignment's insurance status does not in anyway whatsoever make Nampost liable for any claims arising from the consequent occurrence of such risks and the consignor shall remain liable for all payment of all tariffs due to Nampost.

11. Entire Agreement

These Terms and Conditions constitute the entire agreement between Nampost and the Consignor regarding the Services. No employee or subcontractor of Nampost is authorised to waive, alter, or modify these Terms and Conditions.

12. Severability

The invalidity or un-enforceability of any provision or term shall not affect any other part of these terms and conditions.

13. Miscellaneous

The standard Nampost terms and conditions of contract forms an integral part of the terms and conditions herein after set out and the customer/consignor confirms that he is conversant with the contents thereof.

14. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

The legal relationship between Nampost, the Consignor, and the Consignee is governed exclusively by the laws of Namibia and the Consignor agrees to the jurisdiction of the Namibian courts in respect of any legal dispute arising in connection with the Services. The Consignor agrees also to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court, provided that Nampost may institute legal proceedings at its choice in either the High Court of Namibia or the Magistrate's court.

NAMPOST
VAT Reg No: 0024451015

Branch: Windhoek

Date: 28/02/22 Time: 15:36:18
Counter: 6 PETRUNELLAN STOCKUNIT06

Qty	Product	Price VAT
15	Letter	
	Registered Mail	$79.50
	(Registered Item No)	$541.50
	(P1 185 Form No:BA000279109NA TO BA00027	
	(Recipient Name)	
	(Address Line 1)	
	(Address Line 2)	
	(Address Line 3)	
	(Address Line 4)	
	PrePaid	
	Net	-$621.00

Tax Code	Amount	Total Tax
VAT A (0%)		
VAT B (15%)	$470.87	$70.63
Total		$0.00

Name:
Address:

Receipt No: 264-10001-6-1417841-2
THANK YOU FOR USING YOUR POST OFFICE
DANKIE DAT U DIE POSKANTOOR GEBRUIK
TANGI ESHI HOLONGIFA OPOOSA YOYE

NAMPOST
VAT Reg No: 0024451015

Branch: Windhoek

Date: 28/02/22 Time: 15:18:00
Counter: 6 PETRUNELLAN STOCKUNIT06

Qty	Product	Price VAT
16	Letter	
	Registered Mail	$84.80
	(Registered Item No)	$577.60
	(P1 185 Form No:RR014869216NA TO RR01486	
	(Recipient Name)	
	(Address Line 1)	
	(Address Line 2)	
	(Address Line 3)	
	(Address Line 4)	
	PrePaid	-$662.40
	Net	-$75.34

Tax Code	Amount	Total Tax
VAT A (0%)		
VAT B (15%)	$502.26	$75.34
Total		$0.00

Name:
Address:

Receipt No: 264-10001-6-1417818-3
THANK YOU FOR USING YOUR POST OFFICE
DANKIE DAT U DIE POSKANTOOR GEBRUIK
TANGI ESHI HOLONGIFA OPOOSA YOYE

NAMPOST
VAT Reg No: 0024451015

Branch: Windhoek

Date: 28/02/22 Time: 15:25:58
Counter: 6 PETRUNELLAN STOCKUNIT06

Qty	Product	Price VAT
14	Letter	
	Registered Mail	$74.20
	(Registered Item No)	$505.40
	(P1 185 Form No:BA000278960NA TO BA00027	
	(Recipient Name)	
	(Address Line 1)	
	(Address Line 2)	
	(Address Line 3)	
	(Address Line 4)	
	PrePaid	-$579.60
	Net	-$65.92

Tax Code	Amount	Total Tax
VAT A (0%)		
VAT B (15%)	$439.48	$65.92
Total		$0.00

Name:
Address:

Receipt No: 264-10001-6-1417825-2
THANK YOU FOR USING YOUR POST OFFICE
DANKIE DAT U DIE POSKANTOOR GEBRUIK
TANGI ESHI HOLONGIFA OPOOSA YOYE

NAMPOST
VAT Reg No: 0024451015

Branch: Windhoek

Date: 28/02/22 Time: 15:31:38
Counter: 6 PETRUNELLAN STOCKUNIT06

Qty	Product	Price VAT
13	Letter	$68.90
	Registered Mail	$469.30
	(Registered Item No)	
	(P1 185 Form No:RR014869088NA TO RR01486	
	(Recipient Name)	
	(Address Line 1)	
	(Address Line 2)	
	(Address Line 3)	
	(Address Line 4)	
	PrePaid	-$538.20

Net		-$61.21

Tax Code	Amount	Total Tax
VAT A (0%)		
VAT B (15%)	$408.09	$61.21

Total	$0.00

Name:
Address:

Receipt No: 264-10001-6-1417833-2
THANK YOU FOR USING YOUR POST OFFICE
DANKIE DAT U DIE POSKANTOOR GEBRUIK
TANGI ESHI HOLONGIFA OPOOSA YOYE

List of Stakeholders / Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Environmental Scoping Assessment for Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) No. 8062, 8151, 8152, 8160 in the Omaheke Region

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmental Consultant				
1.				
2.				
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry)				
3.	Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 275 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 240 339	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek teofilus.nghitila@met.gov.na
4.	Mr. Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 271 5	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek Timoteus.Mufeti@meft.gov.na
5.	Mr. Fillemon Kayofa	Acting Director: Forestry	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 732 0	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek Fillemon.Kayofa@meft.gov.na

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
6.	Ms Vanessa Stein	Forester: National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	Tel: +264-61-202 201 3 Fax: +264-61-258153	Vanessa.Stein@mawf.gov.na
Ministry of Mines and Energy				
7.	Mr. Simeon Negumbo	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 811 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 238 643/ 220 386	Private Bag 13297, Windhoek Simeon.Negumbo@mme.gov.na
8.	Mr. Erasmus Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 811 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 238 366	Erasmus.Shivolo@mme.gov.na
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform				
9.	Ms. Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata	Acting Executive Director (ED)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 764 9	Private Bag 13184, Windhoek ED@mawlr.gov.na
10.	Ms. Justy Matheus	Secretary to the ED		
11.	Mr. Petrus Nangolo	Director: Land Reform	Tel: +264 (0) 61 296 510 3	Petrus.Nangolo@mawlr.gov.na
Ministry of Works and Transport				

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
12.	Ms Esther Kaapanda	Executive Director (ED)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 882 2 Fax: +264 (0) 61 228 560	Private Bag 13341, Windhoek Esther.Kaapanda@mwt.gov.na
13.	Ms. Charleen Benade	Secretary to the ED		pssecretary@mwt.gov.na
14.	Ms. Monica A. Uupindi	Personal Assistant to Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 883 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 228 560	Private Bag 13341, Windhoek muupindi@mwtc.gov.na
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development				
15.	Mr. N Daniel	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek ndaniel@murd.gov.na
16.	Ms. Rosalia Ruben	Secretary to Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek Rruben@murd.gov.na
17.	Ms. B. van Wyk	Personal assistant to the ED	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek bvanwyk@murd.gov.na
Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations & Employment Creation				
18.	Ms. Lydia Indombo	Acting Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 206 632 4	Private Bag 19005, Windhoek Lydia.Indombo@mol.gov.na
Roads Authority				
19.	Mr C. M. Lutombi	Chief Executive Officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 707 4 Fax: +264 (0) 61 284 715 8	Private Bag 12030, Ausspannplatz

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
				lutombiC@ra.org.na
20.	Mr E. de Paauw	Senior Specialist Road Legislation, Advice & Compliance NP&C	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 702 7 Fax: +264 (0) 61 284 715 1	P/Bag 12030, Ausspannplatz dePaauwe@ra.org.na
National Heritage Council				
21.	Mrs Erica Ndalikokule	Acting Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	erica@nhc-nam.org
22.	Ms Agnes Shiningayamwe	Regional heritage officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	rho1@nhc-nam.org
23.	Mr Manfred Gaeb	Regional heritage officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	rho2@nhc-nam.org
24.	Ms Lucia	Administrator	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	luciapermitsnhc@gmail.com
Omaheke Regional Council				
25.	Hon. Pijoo Nganate	Governor	Tel: +264-62-56 3191 / +264-62-56 3191 Fax: +264-62-56 2432	pr@omahekerc.gov.na
Gobabis Municipality				
26.	Hon. Elvire Theron	Mayor	Tel: +264 (0) 62 577 300	ceogomun@iafrica.com.na
Identified & Registered relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)				

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
27.	Dr. Christopher Brown	Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 240 140 Cell: +264 (0) 81 162 580 7	P.O Box 40723, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek ceo@n-c-e.org admin@n-c-e.org
Affected Land Users (Property owners) and Directly Neighbours to sites				
	Farm Owner	**Farm Name & No.**	**Tel / Fax/ Cell no:**	**Details (Postal/ email/phone)**
28.	Cheryll	Gobabis Guesthouse		gbsguesth@iway.na
29.	Hartebeesfontein Farming CC	Rem of Farm Hartebeesfontein No. 352		P.O. Box 74, Gobabis
30.	Theodorus Bezuidenhout	Ptn 1 of Farm Hartebeesfontein No. 352		P.O. Box 884, Gobabis
31.	Edison Ewald Katjipuka	Ptn 1 (a ptn of ptn 2 – kleinbegin) of farm Gemsbokfontein No. 354		P.O. Box 4281, Windhoek
32.	Government of Republic of Namibia	Ptn 1 of farm Gemsbokfontein No. 354		P.O. Box 13343, Windhoek
33.	Government of Republic of Namibia	Rem of Farm Gemsbokfontein No. 354		P.O. Box 13343, Windhoek
34.	Kenneth Uzamuje Kaurivi	Rem of Ptn 2(Kleinbegin) of farm Gemsbokfontein No. 354		P.O. Box 22203, Windhoek

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
35.	Hendrik Jacobus Jansen van Vuuren	Farm Naunan No. 359		P.O.Box 115, Gobabis
36.	Daniel Deon and Jacoba Magrieta Susara Van Vuuren	Ptn 2 of farm Sandfontein No. 468	Tel: +264 (0) 62 560 405 Fax: +264 (0) 62 560 406	P.O. Box 422, Gobabis admin@eastgatenam.com
37.	Daniel Deon and Jacoba Magrieta Susara Van Vuuren	Ptn 4 (a ptn of ptn e) of Farm Sandfontein No. 468	Tel: +264 (0) 62 560 405 Fax: +264 (0) 62 560 406	P.O. Box 422, Gobabis admin@eastgatenam.com
38.	Daniel Deon and Jacoba Magrieta Susara Van Vuuren	Ptn 7 of farm Sandfontein No. 468	Tel: +264 (0) 62 560 405 Fax: +264 (0) 62 560 406	P.O. Box 422, Gobabis admin@eastgatenam.com
39.	Government Republic of Namibia	Ptn 6 of farm Sandfontein No. 468		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek
40.	Kwaragas Farming (PTY) ltd	Ptn 1 of farm Sandfontein No. 468		P.O. Box 289, Gobabis
41.	Obethe Mhuipaha and Kahoo Frieda Witness Kandjoze	Rem of farm Sandfontein No. 468		P.O Box 98039, Windhoek
42.	Sandfontein farming pty ltd	Rem of ptn 3 of farm Sandfontein No. 468		P.O. Box 289, Gobabis
43.	Total Namibia (PTY) ltd	Ptn 5 (a ptn of ptn 4) of farm Sandfontein No. 468		P.O Box 4223, Windhoek

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
44.	Ismael Katjitae	Ptn 1 of Farm Dawis (Colorado) No. 477		P.O. Box 50056, Bachbrecht
45.	Phillipus Frans Keet	Rem of Farm Dawis No. 477		P.O. Box 773, Gobabis
46.	Government Republic of Namibia	Farm No. 521		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek
47.	Gebhardt and Gerhardine Hengari	Rem of ptn 1 of farm Arbeidsgenot No. 522		P.O. Box 512, Gobabis
48.	Government Republic of Namibia	Arbeidsgenot No. 522		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek
49.	Kambaurona Goliath Tujendapi	ptn 2 (a ptn of ptn 1) of Farm Arbeidsgenot No. 522		P.O Box 25096, Windhoek
50.	Adies Stephanus Jansen van Vuuren	Farm Derwoud No. 1081		P.O. Box 1058, Gobabis
51.	Khumba Farming Enterprise (PTY) ltd	Farm Haarlem No. 391		P. O Box 661, Windhoek ironwood.vs@icloud.com
52.	Schalk Willem van Wyk	Farm Mombolo No. 392		P. O Box 529, Gobabis
53.	Christian Mathys Opperman	Farm Hakon Rem No. 393		P. O BOX 385, Gobabis
54.	Christian Mathys Opperman	Ptn 1 of Farm Hakos (Savannah) No. 393		P. O BOX 385, Gobabis

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
55.	Christiaan Mathyas Opperman	Ptn 1 (Hohen Oos0 of farm Doryalis No. 394		P.O BOX 385, Gobabis
56.	Doryalis Farming CC	Rem of Farm Doryalis No. 394		P.O BOX 396, Gobabis
57.	Adries Jacobus Johannes Van Schak Wyk	Farm Chimo No. 395		P.O BOX 314, Gobabis
58.	Cattle Country Properties (PTY0 ltd	Farm Welgelegen No. 396		P. O Box 1100, Gobabis
59.	Good hope Properties (PTY) ltd	Farm Good hope No. 397		P. O Box 1100, Gobabis
60.	Pierre Robert Blake	Farm Aroheib rem. Ptn No. 398		P. O Box 448, Wellington.RSA
61.	Pierre Robert Blake	Ptn 1(West – Aroheib) of farm Aroheib No. 398		P. O Box 448, Wellington.RSA
62.	Elizabethe Els	Farm Siegfeld Rem ptn No. 403		P.O Box 14390, Lyttelton, RSA
63.	Good hope Properties (PTY) ltd	Ptn 2 (Boesmandrink) of farm Siegfeld No. 403		P. O Box 1100, Gobabis
64.	Petrus Ignatius Labuschagne	Ptn 1 of farm Siegfeld No. 403		P.O Box 21, Gobabis
65.	Chrisville investment CC	Rem of farm Bu Buegersdal No. 455		P.O Box 30, Windhoek
66.	Easter Properties CC	Farm Chrisville No. 456		P.O Box 30, Windhoek

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
67.	Government Republic of Namibia	Farm Lowrina No. 457		P/Bag 13343, Windhoek
68.	Fredrik Jacobus Pretorius	Farm la salle No. 463	Cell: +264 (0) 81 289 801 3	P.O Box 624, Gobabis jacat@afol.com.na
69.	Jacobus Oostewald Horn	Ptn 1 of Farm Sonop No. 707		P/Bag 2200, Gobabis
70.	Jacobus Oostewald Horn	Rem of Farm Sonop No. 707		P/Bag 2200, Gobabis
71.	Frans Lottering	Farm Springbok No. 709		P .O Box 473, Gobabis
72.	Gernot Herman Riedel	Farm Bitterpan No. 710	Cell: +264 (0) 81 486 6968	P. O Box 1411, Gobabis bitterpan@iway.na
73.	Jaspen Johannes Engelbecht	Farm Good hope wes No. 711		P. O Box 384, Gobabis
74.	Poring Boom Farming CC	Farm Libertas No. 714		P.O BOX 396, Gobabis
75.	Jacobus Andries Cornelius Pretorius	Farm Dannahauser No. 718	Cell: +264 (0) 81 289 801 3	P.O Box 624, Gobabis jacat@afol.com.na
76.	Suiderkruis Farming CC A De Jager	Farm Suiderkruis No. 936	Cell: +264 (0) 81 268 693 0	P.O BOX 43, Gobabis Email: jadejager@iway.na
77.	Jasper Johannes Engelbrecht	Farm Amabau No. 942		P.O Box 384. Gobabis koos321@afol.com.na

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
78.	Andries Jacobus Johannes Van Schak WYK	Ptn 1 of Farm Eersteling No. 1012		P. O Box 314, Gobabis
79.	Prinsioon Van Rhyn	Rem of Farm Eersteling No. 1012		P. O Box 522, Gobabis
80.	Frans Lottering	Rem of Farm Kaalpoort No. 451		P. O Box 473, Gobabis
81.	Angeline Uavanga Mazeingo	Ptn of Farm Trutershoop No. 452		P. O BOX 23835, Windhoek
82.	Julius Kaapama	Rem of Farm Trutershoop No. 452		P. O BOX 1475, Gobabis
83.	Government Republic of Namibia	Ptn 1 (jag boom) of Farm 453 No. 453		P/Bag 13343, Windhoek
84.	Hafeni n. Shapua and Alisa Nghinamwami	Rem of ext of Farm Rosenbank No. 453		P. O Box 22428, Windhoek
85.	Farm elders	Farm Elders No. 454		P. O BOX 98173, Pelican square
86.	Easter Properties CC	Farm Chrisville No. 456		P.O Box 30, Windhoek
87.	Government Republic of Namibia	Ptn 1 of Farm Lowrina No. 457		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek
88.	Government Republic of Namibia	Rem. Of Farm Lowrina No. 457		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
89.	Mooiplass farming CC	Farm Mooiplaas No. 458		P. O Box 515, Gobabis
90.	Lorelei Farming	Farm Loreilei No. 459		P. O Box 75, Gobabis
91.	Government Republic of Namibia	Farm Vergenoeg No. 461		P/Bag 13343, Windhoek
92.	Frikkie Pretorius Sonop Farmers Association (Chairman)	Farm Pugeot - No. 462 Omaheke Maize Mills Jacat Angus Stud Jacat Charolais Stud	Cell: +264 (0) 81 289 801 3 Tel no: +264 (0) 62 568 975	P.O Box 624, Gobabis jacat@afol.com.na
93.	Fredrik Jacobus Pretorius	Farm la salle No. 463		P.O Box 624, Gobabis
94.	Steynsberg farming (PTY) ltd	Farm Steynsberg No. 464		P/bag 13343, Windhoek
95.	Steynberg Farming CC	Farm Steynsberg No. 464		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek
96.	Nuwebegin Boerdery CC.	Farm no 465 No. 465		P. O Box 515, Gobabis
97.	Nuwebegin Boerdery cc	Farm 465 No. 465		P.O Box 515, Gobabis,
98.	Rem. Elandsbult Farming(PTY) ltd	Farm Elandsbult No. 474		P/bag 13343, Windhoek
99.	Elandsbult farming (PTY) ltd	Rem of Farm Elandsbult No. 474		P/ bag 13343, Windhoek

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
100.	Zelda Farming (PTY) ltd	Farm Zelda No. 566		P. O Box 75, Gobabis
101.	Jacob Andries Cornelius Pretorius	Farm Dannhauser No. 718		P.O Box 624, Gobabis
102.	Paul Elliot and Gisela Hiskia	Farm Noordburg No. 937		P.O Box 3886, Windhoek
103.	Martin and Erna Tjituka	Ptn 1 of Farm Wolseley No. 938		P. O Box 25277, Windhoek
104.	Willibard Ngunoue and Ingeloren Vejaruka Matundu	Farm Wolseley No. 938		P .O Box 235, Swakopmund
105.	Jaspen Johannes Engelbecht	Farm Amabau No. 942		P. O Box 384, Gobabis koos321@afol.com.na
106.	Khumba Farming Enterprises (PTY)ltd	Farm Haarlem No. 391		P. O Box 661, Windhoek ironwood.vs@icloud.com
107.	Schalk Willem van Wyk	Farm Mombolo No. 392		P. O Box 529, Gobabis
108.	Johannes Juries Britz	Farm number 427No. 427		p. o box 969, Gobabis
109.	Albertina Mumomava and Lea Mupaine	Farm 428 No. 428		P. O BOX 23287, Windhoek
110.	Wolfgang Riedel	Farm Bonansa No. 437		P.O Box 310. Gobabis

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
111.	Isarael Kaahorere	Farm Witbank No. 443		P. O Box 574, Gobabis
112.	Theopoldine Tjivanga	Rem. Of farm 445 (Tweerivier) No. 445		P. O Box 21378, Windhoek
113.	Frans Lottering	Rem of farm Kalpoort No. 451		P. O Box 473, Gobabis
114.	Roelof Johannes Cornelius Brite	Farm Wag – N- Bietjie No. 729		P. O Box 542, Gobabis
115.	John Abraham Luck	Farm Jonkers hoek No. 742		P. O Box 598, Gobabis
116.	Jasper Johannes Engelbrecht	Farm Amabau No. 942		P.O Box 384, Gobabis koos321@afol.com.na
117.	Hendrik Cornelius Van Niekerk	Farm Sterkfontein No. 944		P. O BOX 1170, Gobabis
118.	Manfred and Orpa Ngaujake	Farm Klipkraans No. 974		P. O Box 1542, Gobabis
119.	Willem Petrus Swart	Farm Saambous No. 977		P. O Box 77, Gobabis
Other Registered Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) / Members of the Public				
120.	Ronnie Barnard	Barnard Farming Trust	Cell: +264(0) 81 128 775 1	Email: ronnie@ai.com.na
121.	Mr. P.F. Keet	Farm Dawis – No. 477	Cell: +264 (0) 81 376 000 8	jubreykruger38@gmail.com Gobabis

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
122.	A V Vuurew	Oerwaud	Cell: +264 (0) 81 300 5843	auclriesvv@gmail.com
123.	H J Jansen v Vuuven	Naunas – No. 359	Cell: +264 (0) 81 250 0777	evevanvuuven@gmail.com
124.	Dvan Vauren	Sandfontein Suid No. 468	Cell: +264 (0) 81129 0686	deonenrita@gmail.com
125.	J J louw	Chrisville	Cell: +264 (0) 81 555 5136	louwjurie@gmail.com
126.	F Pretorius	Lasalle No. 463	Cell: +264 (0) 81 289 8013	jacat@moeb.com.na
127.	B Swart	Hartebeesfontein No. 352	Cell: +264 (0) 81 257 9945	lizetteswart12@gmail.com
128.	P Strydam	Volmoed No. 449	Cell: +264 (0) 81 305 8440	volmoedmelkerg@outlook.com
129.	Avon Niekerk (F)	Sterkfontein	Cell: +264 (0) 81 129 5002	alettavanniekerk7@gnail.com
130.	W. Lottering	Kaalpoort	Cell: +264 (0) 81 320 060 / Cell: +264 (0) 81 786 2334	waldolottering@gmail.com
131.	K Kandjoze	Sandfontein North	Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 1139	kahookandjoze@gmail.com
132.	I Kandjitae	Colorado	Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 0723/ Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 2351	yvonnekatjitae@iway.na
133.	P. F Keet	Dawis	Cell: +264 (0) 81 376 0008	jubreykvuger38@gmail.com

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
134.	J H Visser	(Chaarlem & Sukses) Khumba Farm Enterprise		ironwood.vs@icloud.com
135.	R R Visser		Cell: +264 (0) 81 227 5030	
136.	J A Luck	Joukershoek No. 742	Cell: +264 (0) 81 418 5025	jonkershoek@iway.na
137.	R. Riedel	Farm Bonanza No. 437	Cell: +264 (0) 81 232 0177	budriedel@gmail.com
138.	A. Riedel	Farm Bonanza No. 437	Cell: +264 (0) 81 421 7325	bonanzafarming@iway.na
139.	W. Riedel	Farm Bonanza No. 437	Cell: +264 (0) 81 285 7309	bonanzafarming@iway.na
140.	J Engelbrecht	Farm Amabau	Cell: +264 (0) 81 260 9264	jeng@afol.com.na
141.	J.J A Engelbrecht	Farm Krasnater	Cell: +264 (0) 81 129 9973	koos321@afol.com.na
142.	J J Engelbrecht	Farm Lensrus	Cell: +264 (0) 81 260 9264	jeng@afol.com.na
143.	J J Engelbrecht	Farm Goodhope-Wes	Cell: +264 (0) 81 281 0465	jaliz@afol.com.na
144.	D.J.J Van Wyk	Farm Mombolo No. 392	Cell: +264 (0) 81 374 1325	djjvanwyk@iway.na
145.	I Katjitae	Colorado	Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 0723/ Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 2351	yvonnerkatjitae@iway.na

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
146.	Kaloo Kandjoze	Sandfontein North	Cell: +264 (0) 81 127 1139	kahookandjoze@gmail.com

28 March 2022

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING & EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES (EPLs) No. 8062, 8151, 8152 & 8160 EAST OF GOBABIS IN THE OMAHEKE REGION, NAMIBIA

Date: Monday, 28 March 2022

Time: 11h00 – 13h45

Venue: Goba Lodge

The Public Consultation Meeting was attended by twenty-eight (28) people, of which included two Environmental Consultants from Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS) and a representative from Parabola Investments CC. - **Please refer to the attached attendance register**.

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOMING REMARKS

The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Nerson Tjelos from EDS. He expressed gratitude to everyone in attendance for making time to attend the meeting.

The meeting attendance register was then circulated for the attendees to write down their names, contact details and sign so that they could be added to the list of interested and affected parties (I&APs) and receive further information on the ESA process.

MEETING AGENDA AND PRESENTATION

The agenda of the meeting included the following main points:

2.1 Brief Description of the Project

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or ESA and the reason that the proponent appointed Impala Consulting with assistance from Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS), to carry out the EIA and apply for the Environmental Clearance certificate (ECC).

2.2 Explanation of what an ESA is, its Process and the Public Role in the Process

Mr. Tjelos explained to the attendees what the meeting was all about and why they were invited (with reference to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations on Public Consultation). He further explained what an ESA is and that the proposed exploration activities are one of the listed activities in the 2012 EIA Regulations of the EMA that cannot be undertaken without an ECC from the Environmental Commissioner.

2.3 Presentation of Potential Project Impacts

To ensure transparency and that the attendees understand both sides of the proposed project activities, the Environmental Consultants also presented the potential pre-identified potential positive & negative environmental and social impacts.

2.4 Public Open Discussion (Interactive Session)

Mr. Tjelos provided the meeting attendees the opportunity to raise their concerns/issues and or comment on the proposed project activities. The issues and comments recorded are presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Comments and issues raised during the public meeting at Goba Lodge on the 28th of March 2022

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
1.	Will it pose as a problem to livestock on the farm and what activities will be done at the farms?	**Mr. Tjelos:** After the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), we produce an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). In this report we raise issues that were raised now and what needs to be done. This will indicate the responsible person for specific actions. It will also indicate how regularly certain actions should happen. The proponent can also stipulate in the contract that there should be a daily report of different tasks that were completed on a daily basis. All the issues that you have no are ones that are currently happening on active projects. For this reason, monitoring is done and an audit report needs to be done every 6 months. If the EPL holder and the workers are not compliant towards what is stated in the EMP, evidence can be submitted to the MEFT, and such works could be closed. This was the case, 2 weeks ago for a project in Usakos. This is costly for exploration companies and most people that do have licences are not in the country.
	What is the quantity of water that will be abstracted for prospecting operations? And in which manner will the water be purified and disposed of?	**Mr. Tjelos:** These were some of the questions that we got earlier. What they have is a pre-project proposal and they also legally don't own the licences. At this stage the client may not yet know how much water will be extracted and used for the exploration activities but it is up to the I&APs to mention now if they are experiencing water shortages is certain areas. This issue will then be raised and they (EPL holder) can look at alternatives.

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
2.	My problem is that these activities that will take place is going to disturb our farming activities. It won't be possible to farm the way we did before. So then what about compensation? We know the minerals belongs to the state, but surely everything above ground is ours. We can agree on anything but we need compensation. Can you tell us a little bit about that then?	**Mr. Tjelos:** That's a very good question. People have gotten away with it in the past; without rehabilitating the area. When they operate, some of the funds should actually go towards filling the holes and rehabilitating the area. I know at this point the Minerals Act and the Environmental Management Act are under revision. They were supposed to release them at the end of last year for cabinet consideration. At this point they are trying to rectify the Act so that rehabilitation is taken more seriously. As far as compensation goes, in my opinion it is still lacking our legal system. You could refuse at an agreement stage, that unless they promise to leave your area in a certain state, that you will not grant them any access. If you need support from the legal side, that is what is being addressed now. Therefore you really need to be strict when it comes to access to your farm while we await for the legal documents to be finalized for reinforcement.
3.	Are you doing the impact assessment for the exploration and not for mining as yet?	**Mr. Tjelos:** Yes, that is correct. This is purely for prospecting and exploration. And if they do discover enough minerals then a full environmental assessment needs to be conducted with different specialists to be able to get another ECC and then they can apply for a Mining Licence. This also where they bring in the economics. They focus on the feasibility of the project. Therefore, this stage the geologists will use mapping to determine where certain rock unit are located. When they know these target, they can then go directly to the farmer and ask for access.

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
	At this point and time, will you involve other specialists, such as geologists, etc?	**Mr. Tjelos:** No, at this stage it will just be scoping, assessing what is there and gather input from affected parties.
	Another thing, the Act asks for the Scoping and Impact Assessment should be done by a competent person/organization. Can you send us information on your company and how do you fit in with Impala Consulting? Kindly mail the company profiles and CVs to me please. (2nd Name on the attendance register)	**Mr. Tjelos:** That can be made available and we can share our company profile and Impala is an associate company that we work with for this project. Their area is mostly geo-science. The CV's are also as part of the final product that will be shared to the public for review. You can also search for our company online.
	Do you perhaps have a Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that you are working from? To share that as well so that we can work through it as well. Because you have to submit this EMP before getting an ECC, contain our issues?	**Mr. Tjelos:** What normally happens is that you raise a concern, we rate it in terms of its significance and come up with a mitigation measure in the EMP. Once this is done, it will be made available to the public for their review and further input. Yes, this will be submitted together with the Environmental Scoping Report.

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
	Please send us a previous EMP even if it is from other projects. Also include rates of payment for access, for using roads, etc.	I have some copies of access agreements which I assisted some colleagues with. The problem is, this is not regulated yet but I can provide an average rate what others ask.
4.	I'm just looking at the concept itself, and it seems as if you guys are focusing on a vast area of about 100,000 Ha. There are some benefits for the surrounding and that area, but when you are coming and conducting these activities on a pre-existing business, other people have their livelihood there for generations. All of a sudden someone comes and goes to Ministry of Mines and Energy and wants to prospect on this area. The way things have been done in the past was not really to benefit the intended people. Most people come here only to give 10% to the country and they keep the 90%, which is exploitation. Never mind of them employing a few people. Other countries don't allow us to go into their country and	**Mr. Tjelos:** For exploration, you do not get a single dollar, up to the definition of the mine plan. I fully agree and the Mining Act should be strict because here we have resources going out of the country, unprocessed, people get jobs and then the same people get taxed for these jobs. At exploration phase it doesn't really matter if someone out of the country does it but when it comes to mining phase, a larger portion should be for the benefit of the country. The biggest challenge is funding, especially for geo-physics and a more practical example is drilling. These activities normally require millions and in most cases locals do not have these funds and therefore has to seek for investors.

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
	set up businesses. We are selling our country for nothing. There is a need to control this for the benefit our country. You would expect certain people to be compliant, but on the long run the country might not be benefitting. I know this is just an exploration, but these will come out eventually. It's better to address this now because to avoid the sense of mistrust every time such projects are introduced. Unfortunately, these activities need to be looked and so that the country can start benefitting.	

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
5.	Can we have more information of who Carl Joone is and share his profile? From what we heard now, Botswana has found copper on the other side, could we have some more information about how they went about of this process, because they might be ahead of us in terms of how they got the information and how they will be dealing with this. How they are going about this? What can we learn from them?	**Mr. Tjelos:** There are a lot of discoveries. By law, the operators should report to the Ministry of Mines, but somehow our government does not have the facilities to get the information to the affected people. When we are done with the reports for this project, we are supposed to bring these back to you. Bi-annual reports and updates are also part of the requirements by MEFT. The Ministry does have a whole storage of information.
6.	What is the extent to which the land can be used and transformed during prospecting and exploration?	**Mr. Tjelos:** This will be dependent on the activities. What they are doing now are more desktop work. For a bore hole, you just need to clear small area. These will mainly be made more clear once the Clearance are granted. This will be the point where one can disagree.
7.	As long as they do not plan to pump hazardous substances into the water sources or anything like that, I do not think there should be a reason to deny them	**Mr. Tjelos:** Yes, we agree and take note.

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
	access or refuse these activities from taking place.	

FINAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

Mr. Tjelos thanked the attendees for their crucial input through comments and raising their concerns. He indicated to the attendees that all their comments, concerns and inputs had been noted down for consideration and addressing in the Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report as well as incorporating their recommendations into the draft EMP.

Furthermore, Mr. Tjelos informed the attendees that the draft Environmental Assessment Report together with the meeting minutes, and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be shared with them for review and further comments. These documents will be made available through emails provided on the attendance register.

Once the review of the draft ESA Report and EMP is done, the documents will be finalized and submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) for evaluation and consideration of an ECC.

The meeting was adjourned at 13h45.

Excel Dynamic Solutions

IMPALA

Public Meeting Attendance Register

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPLs 8062, 8151, 8152 & 8150

Venue: Gaba Lodge
Date: Monday, 28 March 2022
Time: 10h30

No	Name	Organisation / Farm	E-mail Address	Telephone Contact	Signature
1.	A. V. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	K. BARNARD	ENVIROSERVE ATA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Excel Dynamic Solutions

IMPALA

Public Meeting Attendance Register

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPLs 8062, 0161, 8162 & 8160

Venue: Gobe Lodge
Date: Monday, 28 March 2022
Time: 10h30

No	Name	Organization / Farm	E-mail Address	Telephone Contact	Signature
1	J.H. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[signature]
2	K.R. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
4	R. [illegible]	Farm [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
5	A. [illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
6	W. [illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
8	[illegible]	Farm [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]

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EDS Stakeholder Engagement

From: ironwood.vs@icloud.com
Sent: Tuesday, 22 March 2022 6:25 PM
To: public@edsnamibia.com
Subject: Prospecting on Farm Haarlem - No.391 and Portion 1 of the Farm Sukses – No.426

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to the letter of 25 February 2022 from Excel Dynamic Solutions ("**EDS**") regarding prospecting on Farm Haarlem – No. 391 and Portion 1 of the Farm Sukses – No. 426 (together the "**Farm**").

Thank you for your invitation to register as an interested and affected party for purposes of the environmental impact assessment to be conducted under the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Environmental Regulations, 2012 promulgated thereunder.

The undersigned represents the interests of Khumba Farming Enterprises (Proprietary) Limited (the "**Company**"). The Company is the owner of the Farm, which falls within the area covered by exclusive prospecting licence No. 8151 and 8160 (together the "**EPL**") issued to Carl Joone (the "**Licensee**").

The Company is conducting extensive farming operations on the Farm. It is envisaged that the environment of the Farm, its infrastructure and the farming operations being conducted thereon will be detrimentally and prejudicially affected by any prospecting operations contemplated under the EPL.

The extent to which it will be affected can only be determined if more particulars are provided to the Company about the nature and extent of the prospecting operations contemplated on the Farm. It follows that rational comments on the environmental effect of the contemplated prospecting operations can only be formulated if and when particulars are provided to the Company about -

(i) the number of boreholes to be drilled on the farm;

(ii) the number, seizes, locations of any holes or trenches to be excavated on the farm and the mechanical means to be used in the process;

(iii) the quantity of subterranean water to be extracted for prospecting operations; the manner in which such water will be purified and disposed of;

(iv) the extent to which the land will be used and transformed;

(v) the means and methods of rehabilitation of the land during and after prospecting operations;

(vi) the number of persons who will be involved in the prospecting operations, transportation to be used by them, their residential and sanitary requirements and facilities;

(vii) the inherent danger that prospecting operations may pose to the wildlife and livestock on the farm (especially as a result of illegal activities);

(viii) the area of land that will be affected by prospecting operations, the noise generated by it, the stress-effect on livestock and their production

(ix) to name but a few.

You are requested to provide more particulars to enable a rational assessment of the intended prospecting operations and to address these concerns in writing and in the course of consultations.

You are requested, therefore, to register the Company as an interested and affected party under the Act. Any written notices under the Act are to be delivered to the Company at the homestead on the Farm Haarlem and by email to ironwood.vs@icloud.com . Any correspondence conducted on this platform should not be regarded as a waiver of that requirement.

Moreover, it is to be noted at the outset that any communication or any participation by the Company in any process or procedure contemplated by the Act will be without prejudice to the Company's rights as landowner under -

(a) the Constitution (in particular those guaranteed under Articles 12, 16 and 25 of Constitution) and

(b) the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (in particular the provisions of sections 52(1)(a)(i) and (d)) and to require that the licensee complies with his obligations under the EPL and the provisions of the Act (in particular those enumerated in sections 41 and 52 of the Act.

Yours sincerely,

Sarita Steyn
Director of Khumba Farming Enterprises (Proprietary) Limited

P.F. KEET

FARM DAWIS

NR 477

GOBABIS

CELL NR

+264813760008

MAIL:

jubreykruger38@gmail.com

31.03.2022

GOOD DAY

MR.P.F. KEET REQUEST THAT ALL THE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, NOTES AND/OR ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION WITH REGARDS TO THE LETTERS THAT WAS SENT OUT ABOUT THE MEETING/PROSPECTING GET SENT TO HIM ON THIS MAIL ADDRESS

PLEASE ALSO LET HIM KNOW WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE DONE FROM OUR SIDE SO I CAN MAKE SURE THAT IT IS DONE ON TIME.

YOUR ASSISTANCE IS MUCH APPRECIATED

CLASSIFIEDS

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

Project: Proposed development of a marble quarry on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.
Location: The project is situated approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Karibib on the farm Etusis 75.

Proponent: Cristofina Kanyama.
Project description: Marble quarrying on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012),all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022.**

Tel: +264 85 761 4750
Email address: info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com

Minera-XploreConsultancy

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 Febeuary 2012) for the proposed activity:

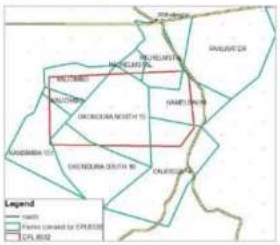
Project: Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.
Location: The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kaliombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandura North 15, Okandura South 16, Onjoosa 14, Kamelhoute, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.

Proponent: Windhost Investments(Pty) Ltd
Project description: Mineral prospectiag and exploration on EPL 8532.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022.**

Tel: +264 85 761 4750
Email address: info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com

Minera-XploreConsultancy



Minera-Xplore Consultancy

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

Project description: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a **2 Ha** portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.
Location & size: Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.
Proponent: Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via **email:** info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com on or before Friday **25 March 2022**. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC
Contact Person: N Ndakunda
Tel: +264 85 761 4750

Minera-Xplore Consultancy

Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc

VACANCIES

WE ARE HIRING

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

Graduate Geologist (Part time)

Responsibilities:Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drillingut the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)

Qualification: BSc Honours degree in geology

Driller (Part time)

Responsibilities: Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller

Qualification: Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

Assistant driller (Part time)

Responsibilities: Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.

Qualification: Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate will be an advantage

Due date: **18 March 2022 @ 17h00**

Send CV and copies of qualification to

Email address: frontdesk@minera-xplore.com or info@minera-xplore.com

Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8405

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 license area is located about 7 to 20 km south of Outjo, accessible along the M63 and C39 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Carl Andries Joone

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

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

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, 8151, 8152 & 8062

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

Project: The licenses area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Carl Andries Joone and GFM Geophysics cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register, obtain details of the public meeting and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Ms. Althea Brandt
Email: public@edsnamibia.com, Tel: 061259530 / 0811524420

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Excel Dynamic Solutions

the bottom line

News, views and everything you need to know about the economy

MORE MONEY ... Data recently released by the Bank of Namibia shows that in January alone, Namibian banks extended N$135,8 million in residential mortgage loans, to reach a consolidated balance of N$43 billion. Picture for illustration purposes.

Photo: FreePik

Management Tip of the Day

Build job security as your own boss

ONE of the best ways to thrive as a freelancer is to build loyalty in your clients. Repeat work is considered a goldmine because it can lead to both consistency and referrals. To keep your clients returning, take the following steps.

- Interact with your clients in a personable way. Do not just focus on the results, build your relationships. Get to know your clients, their challenges, and what their goals are. The better the rapport you develop, and the more interest you show in them as a human, the more they will remember you — and keep using your services.
- Find out what other projects they might need help with and offer support. If you do not hear of any follow-up opportunities during your initial stint, take initiative and tell your employer that you are open to working on more projects in the future.
- Never over-promise and then under-deliver. Delivering great work on time is paramount to building trust. Do not get yourself into a situation where you cannot follow through on your promises. Build in extra time where you can.
- Always get testimonials. Ask for feedback on your work. Not only can you use their compliments to attract new clients but having them articulate what has made the relationship work will increase the chances they turn to you the next time they need a freelancer.

** This tip is adapted from, 'What successful freelancers do differently', by Ben Laker and others.*

A better January for credit uptake

• LAZARUS AMUKESHE

JANUARY this year had companies taking up debt, including overdrafts, but this is not expected to continue.

This is according to Simonis Storm Securities analysts in reaction to the credit uptake for the first month of the year.

The analysts say the data shows a clear 'January effect' for corporates, most likely due to the holiday season and business being slower than usual during December.

"As a result, corporates make use of overdrafts to meet short-term operational expense obligations. The data shows a clear trend that overdraft demand by corporates immediately reduces in February each year, indicating that overdrafts obtained in January is mostly a once-off event," the commentary reads.

Bank of Namibia (BoN) data shows that credit extended to the private sector increased by 2,7% in January 2022 year on year, with all sub-categories recording increases in net debt levels for households, while overdrafts were the only sub-category recording a lower net level of debt for corporates.

Growth in corporate debt was driven by increases in short-term debt instruments of businesses in the agriculture, fishing and transport sectors, according to the central bank.

This growth had the month boasting a loan book of N$107 billion – with N$45 billion extended to businesses, and N$62 billion to households.

Mortgages make up the bulk of these loans at N$55 billion.

According to Simonis Storm's analysis, household annual credit growth increased by 3,2% in January 2022, with personal and other loans increasing by 4%, instalment and leasing credit shooting up by 3,6%, and mortgage loans by 3,4%.

Despite January being considered to be a very long month, overdrafts at individual level did not grow much, edging up by 1,2% only.

Credit growth increased by 2% year on year for businesses, with loans and advances increasing by 5,5%, and instalment and leasing credit by 3,6%.

Corporate overdraft growth, however, decreased by 2,7% when compared to 2020.

Reacting to the same data, PSG Namibia's Michelle Louw said overall, the monetary and credit aggregates did not show any signs of a resurgence in credit demand and economic growth in the first month of 2022.

Expectations are, however, that credit extension will pick up gradually and moderately over the course of the year as economic growth recovery gains traction, said Louw.

She, however, highlighted that the Russia-Ukraine war, unless it escalates beyond the borders of Ukraine, would have a relatively small impact on Namibia, as trade with Russia and Ukraine is limited, but could have a serious impact when considered at a grander scale.

"The main impact of the war will be via higher global oil and food prices, which will raise domestic headline inflation beyond our current forecast of 4,7% in 2022, possibly to 5%, or slightly higher due to the Russia-Ukraine war.

"The increase in inflation this year, together with the expected monetary policy tightening, will inhibit the growth recovery in private-sector credit extension and private consumption," she said.

Bank sees Covid-19 as opportunity for estate agents

• MATTHEW DLAMINI

WHILE Bank Windhoek recognises the difficult economic conditions in the Erongo region under Covid-19, it sees the circumstances as an opportunity to be innovative and think outside the box.

This was said by the bank's head of specialist finance, Saara Shivute, at the annual awards ceremony for estate agents held at the coast on 25 February.

"I am, however, a firm believer that any situation presents an opportunity – an opportunity to innovate and think outside of the box," she said.

"It is thus pleasing to see that the resilience of estate agents ensured that the housing market gained traction."

Ramos Realtors Namibia, J & B Estates, and Home Page Estate Agency were recognised as the top estate agencies in the country at the event.

Morne Human from J & B Estates won the gold award for achiever of the year in the commercial category.

Claudia Lofty-Eaton of Ramos Realtors scooped silver in the commercial and the residential categories, while Cecillia Muller from Grobbies Estates took third spot in the commercial category.

Janine du Plessis from Monopoly Housing claimed the residential category, and Toini Mweenda from Glory Real Estate took the third prize.

AGENTS: cont. on page 2

Finance ministry wants soccer kit

• MATTHEW DLAMINI

THE Ministry of Finance has put out a tender, seeking to buy soccer, volleyball and netball kits, as well as two treadmills and five whistles.

In a request for quotations for the kits, signed by the procurement management unit, the ministry also asked for four exercise bikes.

Giving specifications of kits required, the ministry said the soccer kit must comprise silk T-shirts and shorts, and polyester socks.

It must be blue and yellow, numbered and branded 'Ministry of Finance'.

The netball kit must be blue-and-yellow dresses that are branded and numbered, while the volleyball kit must be blue-and-yellow T-shirts and shorts, as well as socks.

Also on the wanted list are two commercial treadmills and four exercise bikes.

"All prices charged for goods supplied and the related services performed shall not be adjustable," said the ministry.

Although it could not be established what the ministry intends to do with the sport kits, at the presentation of his pro-youth budget speech last week, finance minister Iipumbu Shiimi came to parliament accompanied by members of the Iipumbu Shiimi Football Club in full sport attire.

He said he sponsors the team and had brought them to illustrate that the country's youthful population remained the most significant resource which could propel Namibia's economy onto a competitive and sustainable growth path.

"I believe our youth is indeed the lifeline of our economy. In light of this, I have decided to dedicate my budget speech today to the youth of Namibia," Shiimi said.

Questions sent to the ministry were not answered at the time of going to print.

Email: matthew@namibian.com.na

Anglican game of thrones

... priests push to lower criteria for bishop post

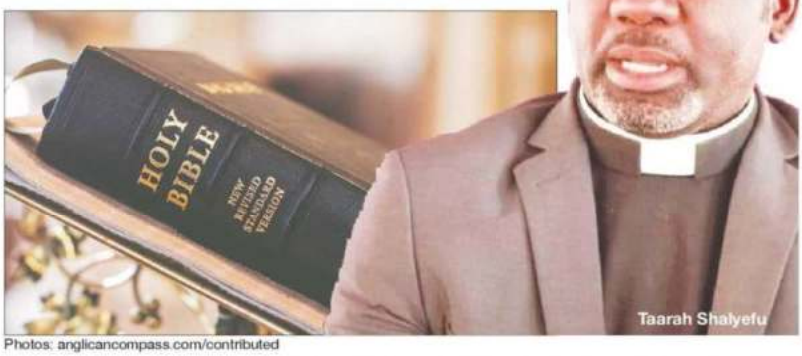
• ELIASER NDEYANALE

ANGLICAN priests are requesting the church to lower the criteria for the Diocese of Namibia bishop position, saying the bar has been set above their qualifications.

Two weeks ago, the church sent out nomination forms for bishop candidates for the Diocese of Namibia where those interested in the position are required to have a bachelor's degree in theology.

The church will have its elective assembly next month at Odibo in Ohangwena region where the 12th bishop of the Diocese of Namibia will be elected.

Nangula Kathindi



Taarah Shalyefu

Photos: anglicancompass.com/contributed

VOICES OF DISSENT

A series of voice notes from the church priests' WhatsApp group, Clergy Matters, leaked to *The Namibian* show that several priests are in support of the lowering of requirements, with some proposing that the requirements be rejected.

"We do not want a foreign bishop. They are setting these criteria looking at the weakness at the Diocese of Namibia. We are saying this because the outgoing bishop is from the same country as the archbishop. We might get another bishop from South Africa," one of the priests said.

One of the reverends, who identified himself as Mathew, claimed that those at the church's top echelons do not have the interest of the church at heart, but they are serving their own interests.

He further said the church should elect an Oshiwambo-speaking person as its bishop. He added, "If we elect a foreign bishop, when he goes for confirmation, the church will pay for his accommodation at guest houses. Let's work together and elect a Namibian bishop."

However, one of the contenders for the bishop's position, Taara Shalyefu, said in a voice note, also posted in the group, the criteria are in line with canons 4 and 18, which were revised in 2019 at the provisional synod.

FEMALE BISHOP?

The Namibian is informed that the church only has one priest who has a bachelor's degree in theology, but one of her male colleagues said the female bishop might not gain support as the "church is not ready to have a female bishop".

The office vicar general Nicky Barth informed church wardens to submit names of candidates for the office of bishop in conformity with the provisions of the church canon.

It is also indicated in the correspondence that for a priest to be considered for election, they shall be at least 40 years of age.

Other requirements are that the nominee must have been ordained and in full time ministry for not less than 10 years.

ELECTION COMING ... The Anglican Diosese of Namibia will have its elective assembly next month at Odibo in Ohangwena region where its 12th bishop will be elected.

Nominated priests are also required to have led a sound Christian spiritual and social life; must have a good reputation; be a person of integrity; and must have experience in pastoral ministry.

The nomination is expected to be sent to the chairperson of the advisory committee Mathew Nghihangwa before 4 March this year.

The church indicated that every nomination should have two seconders, who should provide supporting motivation for their nomination.

"The nominator should obtain the consent of the nominated candidate, which should be submitted in writing. The two supporters of the nomination must provide a supporting motivation each for the candidate they are supporting. Also note that if the nominated candidate is in full-time employment elsewhere, they must be prepared to resign and work full-time as bishop, if elected."

THE HOPEFULS

The Namibian is informed that those who are interested in the position are Anglican St Thomas (Oshakati) priest Nangula Kathindi, Onangwe parish pastor Phillipus Hainane and their St Michael Ongwediva colleague Shalyefu, who is also the mayor of Ongwediva. However, none of the priests allegedly have this qualification.

Contacted for comment two weeks ago, Shalyefu confirmed that he wants to be bishop and several people have allegedly approached him telling him that they want to nominate him.

"I will still have to think about whether you need to be spiritually ready, and the Spirit hasn't spoken to me. I will have an answer in March. My conscience tells me to participate," he said.

Kathindi declined to comment on the matter, saying she is still waiting for nomination.

Anglican executive director Archford Musodza says the requirements are formulated according to the church canons.

He also says these requirements are not only applicable to Namibia, but also to Anglican dioceses of South Africa, Lesotho, Angola, Mozambique and Swaziland.

The bishop will replace bishop Luke Pato, who retired last December. Pato, a South African clergyman, was assigned to Namibia in 2016 as the Anglican bishop of Namibia .

This was after the death of bishop Nathaniel Nakwatumba in 2015. He was supposed to be in that position for three years, but in 2019, Anglican archbishop Thabo Makgoba extended his term by two years.

He was sent to prepare the church for the election of a new Namibian bishop.

However, such elections never took place and the bishop allegedly took the position for himself.

Several pastors have since been involved in a power struggle with Pato, with some shown the door for questioning the bishop's legitimacy.

This led to one of the church priests Lukas Katenda forming his Reformed Evangelical Anglican Church of Namibia (REACH-NA).

Seed bank project off the ground

• NOMHLE KANGOOTUI

TO support biodiversity conservation and climate change intervention in Namibia, a community seed bank was launched in the capital on Tuesday.

An amount of N$400 000 has been sponsored toward the seed bank project.

The environment ministry, with the support of the Environment Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) and MTC will undertake the first project in the Kavango West region at the Ncuncuni constituency through the National Gene Bank.

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's environmental commissioner, Timo Mufeti, says there is a need to develop formal community seed banks within the rural areas.

"This project entails erecting a simple structure for community members to save their seed for current and future use. These are locally governed institutions to conserve, share and facilitate direct access to gene bank material," Mufeti said.

The government is committed to conserving genetic resources for current and future use, said Mufeti, which led to the establishment of the National Plants Genetic Resources Centre (NPGC).

At the launch, the CEO of EIF, Benedict Libanda, said the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's sixth assessment report on climate change and several other models suggests a reduction in ground cover and reduced net primary productivity by 2080 for Namibia.

"The EFI of Namibia is at the forefront of supporting biodiversity conservation and climate change intervention, I would therefore not underestimate the significance of seed banks towards securing indigenous genetic pools of our plant species.

What is more appealing to us is that this is a community-based seed bank. We can clearly see the National Botanical Research Institute's intention to build community resilience and capacity," Libanda said.

MTC's chief human capital and corporate affairs officer, Tim Ekandjo, said Namibians must make an effort to preserve the environment.

"You might ask why we are involved, issues of environmental sustainability are prominent at MTC, and we also have a philosophy of preserving our environment. There will be a lot of initiatives from us when it comes to the environment. We would like to see this project succeed, and from Kavango it must move to the south and throughout the country," said Ekandjo.

One of the beneficiaries of the seed bank from the Ncuncuni constituency in the Sarukwe community, Sitanzni Asser, told *The Namibian* that he feels lucky to be one of the first to benefit from the project.

"Already we are losing our most important plant species such as daureni (pearl millet), nohupa, kakunya and tundimbe. These are lost due to droughts or floods, deforestation," Asser said.

He further added that the seed bank will help the community conserve and exchange seeds among themselves and promote food security.

He also said they will regain, maintain and increase the control of the seeds while protecting the seeds for future generation.

SUSTAINABILITY ... The launch of the community seed bank project.

Photo: Nomhle Kangootui

CLASSIFIEDS

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

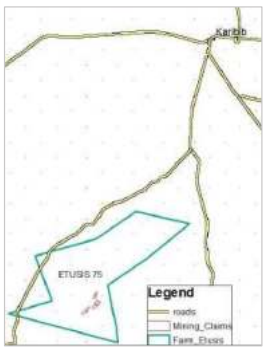
Project: Proposed development of a marble quarry on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.
Location: The project is situated approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Karibib on the farm Etusis 75.

Proponent: Cristofina Kanyama.
Project description: Marble quarrying on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012),all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022.**

Tel: +264 85 761 4750
Email address: info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com

Minera-XploreConsultancy



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

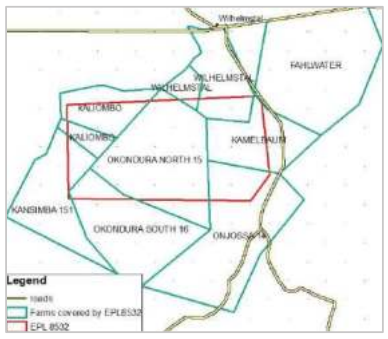
Project: Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.
Location: The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kaliombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandura North 15, Okandura South 16, Onjossa 14, Kamelbaum, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.

Proponent: Windust Investments(Pty) Ltd
Project description: Mineral prospecting and exploration on EPL 8532.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022.**

Tel: +264 85 761 4750
Email address: info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com

Minera-XploreConsultancy



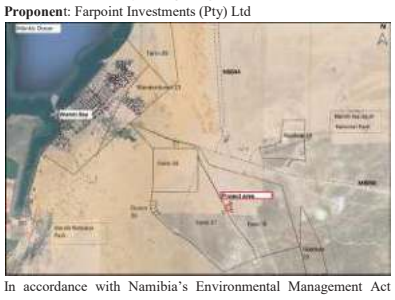
Minera-Xplore Consultancy

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

Project description: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a **2 Ha** portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.
Location & size: Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.
Proponent: Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via **email:** info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com on or before Friday **25 March 2022**. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC
Contact Person: N Ndakunda
Tel: +264 85 761 4750

Minera-Xplore Consultancy

Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc
We offer mineral exploration services

VACANCIES

WE ARE HIRING

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

Graduate Geologist (Part time)

Responsibilities:Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drillingat the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)

Qualification: BSc Honours degree in geology

Driller (Part time)

Responsibilities: Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller

Qualification: Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

Assistant driller (Part time)

Responsibilities: Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.

Qualification: Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate will be an advantage
Due date: **18 March 2022 @ 17h00**

Send CV and copies of qualification to

Email address: frontdesk@minera-xplore.com or info@minera-xplore.com

Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc
We offer mineral exploration services

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8405

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 license area is located about 7 to 20 km south of Outjo, accessible along the M63 and C39 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Carl Andries Joone

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

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

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, 8151, 8152 & 8062

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

Project: The licenses area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

Proponent: Mr. Carl Andries Joone and GFM Geophysics cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register, obtain details of the public meeting and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Ms. Althea Brandt
Email: public@edsnamibia.com, Tel: 061259530 / 0811524420

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Excel Dynamic Solutions


CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, 8151, 8152 & 8062
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The licenses area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.
Proponent: Mr. Carl Andries Joone and GFM Geophysics cc
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register, obtain details of the public meeting and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 15/03/2022. Contact details for registration and further information:
Ms. Althea Brandt
Email: public@edsnamibia.com. Tel: 061259530 / 0811524420
IMPALA
Excel Dynamic Solutions

Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya

1. **Proposed Position:** Environmental Coordinator

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

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

4. **Nationality:** Namibian

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

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

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

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

9. **Languages:**

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

10 **Employment Record:**

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

From: 2015 to 2018
Employer: Tschudi Copper Mine

Positions held: Chemist

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Exclusive Prospecting Licence
(Issued in terms of Section 70 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992)

Exclusive Prospecting Licence No: **8160** Office Reference No: **14/2/4/1/8160**

Subject to the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, this exclusive prospecting licence is hereby issued to

Full Name of Licence Holder: **Carl Andries Joone**

Identity/Passport or Company Registration No: **93070800564**

Address (natural person) or Registered Address (company):
P.O. Box 2664, Swakopmund
Namibia

Full Name of Accredited Agent (if applicable):

Address of Accredited Agent (if applicable):

for the period of **3 Years** from (date of issue) **23 March 2021** To (date of expiry) **22 March 2024**

unless abandoned or cancelled on any prior date, or extended to such later date as may be endorsed on this licence in the event that this licence is renewed.

This exclusive prospecting licence is issued in respect of

Name of Mineral(s)/Group(s) of Minerals: **Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals**

over a certain portion of land situate in Region(s): **Omaheke**

Registration Division(s): **L** Magisterial District(s): **Gobabis**

as more fully depicted in the attached diagram No **8160** signed by the Commissioner

and is further subject to the terms and conditions contained in the notice of the Minister's intention to grant the

licence dated **17 March 2021** and agreed to in writing by the applicant on **23 March 2021**

as appended hereto.

Signed at WINDHOEK this 15th day of April 2021

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
PRIVATE BAG 13297, WINDHOEK
OFFICIAL

MINISTER