ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS EXPLORATION FOR

BASE & RARE METALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS WITHIN

EPL 9218 near Nauchas, Windhoek District

Khomas Region

APRIL 2023

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Alliance
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

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DOCUMENT APPROVAL

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Nalonge Investments CC (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration for base & rare metals, and precious metals within EPL 9218 near Nauchas, Windhoek District in the Khomas Region. The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road. The EPL covers an area of approximately 5674 hectares in total. The EPL covers portions of the following farms: 14 – Nauchas, 176 – Areb, 177 – Nauams, 899 – Alberta, and 909 – Aus Boerdery (Pty) Ltd **(See Table 1)**.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The exploration activities will be executed through a series of stages which may involve a desktop review of existing data, regional reconnaissance assessment which includes field-based activities such as soil sampling and analysis, geophysical survey (remote sensing Induced polarization and magnetic ground survey), geological mapping and drilling holes for exploration in selected targeted areas.

This Scoping Report (SR) has been compiled in support of an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and it includes an Environmental Impact Assessment section. This report describes the baseline bio-physical and socio-economic environment, legal requirements and it also documents the mitigation and control measures are also carried over into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is bound to this report. The results of this scoping assessment were considered satisfactory and concluded that no further assessment was necessary for this phase of the project.

The climate of the Khomas Region is referred to as local steppe, semi-arid. Khomas region is one of the coldest regions in Namibia. For several months of the year, it is warm to hot at temperatures continuously above 25 degrees, sometimes up to 33 degrees. Windhoek gets an average of 370 mm of rainfall per year. Despite the importance of agriculture in the area, minerals occurrence in the surrounding is considered prominent. The Acacia Hereroensis plant species, usually referred to as the Mountain thorn, predominates in the region where the EPL area is located. The Acacia Hereroensis is a thin tree or shrub with an open, airy canopy. It can also grow to be a huge tree with a rounded

canopy and black, fissured bark. It is estimated that 60 species of reptile, 14 amphibian, 68 mammal, 141 bird species (breeding residents), at least 52 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) and at least 64 species of grasses occur in the general/immediate area of which a moderate proportion are endemics. The soils in this area are broadly categorized as the group of leptosols and defined by a combination of eutric and lithic leptosols dominating soils.

The EPL falls within the Rehoboth group and associated rocks. The Rehoboth Basement Inlier in central Namibia comprises low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive origin. According to the current lithostratigraphy (SACS, 1980) these units belong to high-grade metamorphic rocks of pre-Rehoboth age.

The public is informed of the project via four (4) newspaper advertisements and written notices. Communication was also done through email, text messages and phone calls with some affected landowners. There was no one-on-one face-to-face interaction (public meetings) held with the public. The draft documents were shared with the public via email for their review and commentary before submission to authorities. The concerns and comments received from the public and the local community members will form the basis for this report as well as the Draft EMP.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the planning, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The following potential impacts on the socio-environment during exploration activities have been identified:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

The benefits that could arise from the project are:

- Creation of additional employment in the area.
- Generation of export and foreign exchange earnings.
- Skills transfer and training would develop the local workforce.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing exploration operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium to high magnitude, temporally and permanent duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence. All

impacts are provided with mitigation measures in order to minimize or avoid them to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are taken into consideration.

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be provided for the planned project activities. When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- Where applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners/authorities.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Alliance Environmental Consultancy
BID	Background information Document.
CV	Curriculum Vitae
°C	Degree Celsius
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
DWA	Directorate of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
ESIA	Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessment
HAM	Hacking Assessment Method
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	Kilometers
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
WHO	World Health Organization
OSHA	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCAA	Namibia Civil Aviation Authority
PPP	Public Participation Process
RC	Reverse Circulation
SR	Scoping Report
ToR	Terms of Reference

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.
Competent Authority	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values".
Environmental Assessment (EA)	Process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.
Evaluation	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.
Hazard	Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.
Interested and Affected Party (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
Mitigate	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.
Proponent (Applicant)	Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.
Public	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set

	of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.
Scoping Process	Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.
Significant Effect/Impact	An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Stakeholder Engagement	The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".
Stakeholders	A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (I&APs). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) has been appointed by Nalonge Investments CC to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration for base & rare metals, and precious metals within Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9218 near Nauchas, Windhoek District in the Khomas Region. The proposed exploration activities will be assessed in this report and an Environmental Management Plan will be provided (Appendix B).

No specialist survey of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the actual site and surroundings was done. However, a number of studies have been completed for other projects within the vicinity surrounding areas. Though not a site-specific baseline study as such, this report represents a reference point for comparing any current and future data collected. This will be the subject of the section on monitoring recommendations.

1.1. PROJECT LOCALITY

The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road. The EPL covers an area of approximately 5674 hectares in total. **FIGURE 2** shows the locality of the area.

The EPL covers portions of the following farms as per the shapefile obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reforms (MAWLR):

TABLE 1 - FARMS OVERLAPPING EPL 9218

FARM NO.	FARM NAME
14	Nauchas
176	Areb
177	Nauams
899	Alberta
909	Aus Boerdery (Pty) Ltd

The proponent applied for the EPL area through the MME on 13 December 2022. The EPL is still at the application stage, and it will be subject to an ECC by the MEFT which is the reason for conducting this environmental scoping and impact assessment.

The **FIGURE 1** below shows the locality of the EPL as displayed on the Namibia Mining Cadastral Portal on this link https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/.

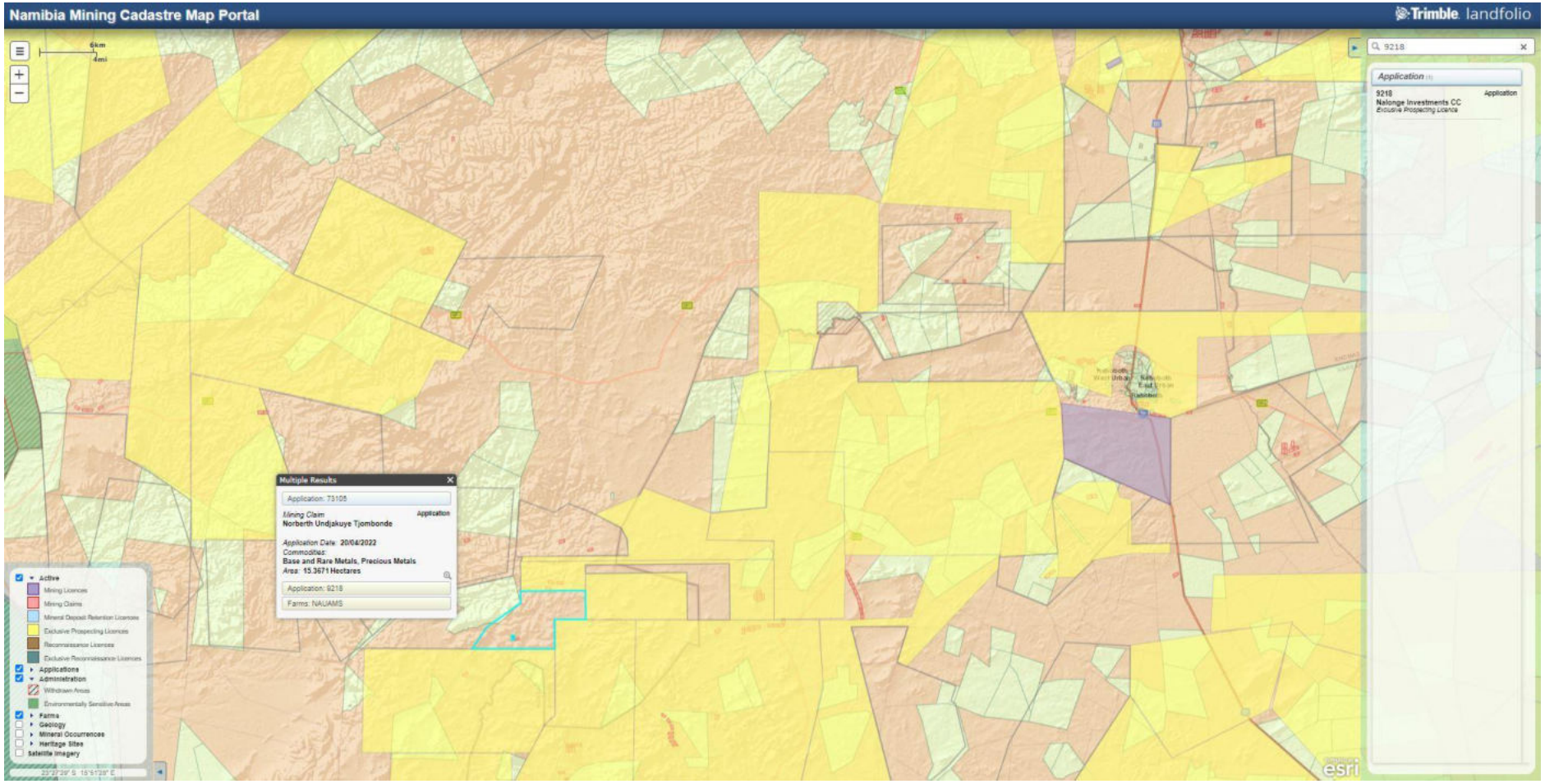


FIGURE 1 - LOCALITY DISPLAY ON THE MINING CADASTRE PORTAL (MME,2023) *https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/.*

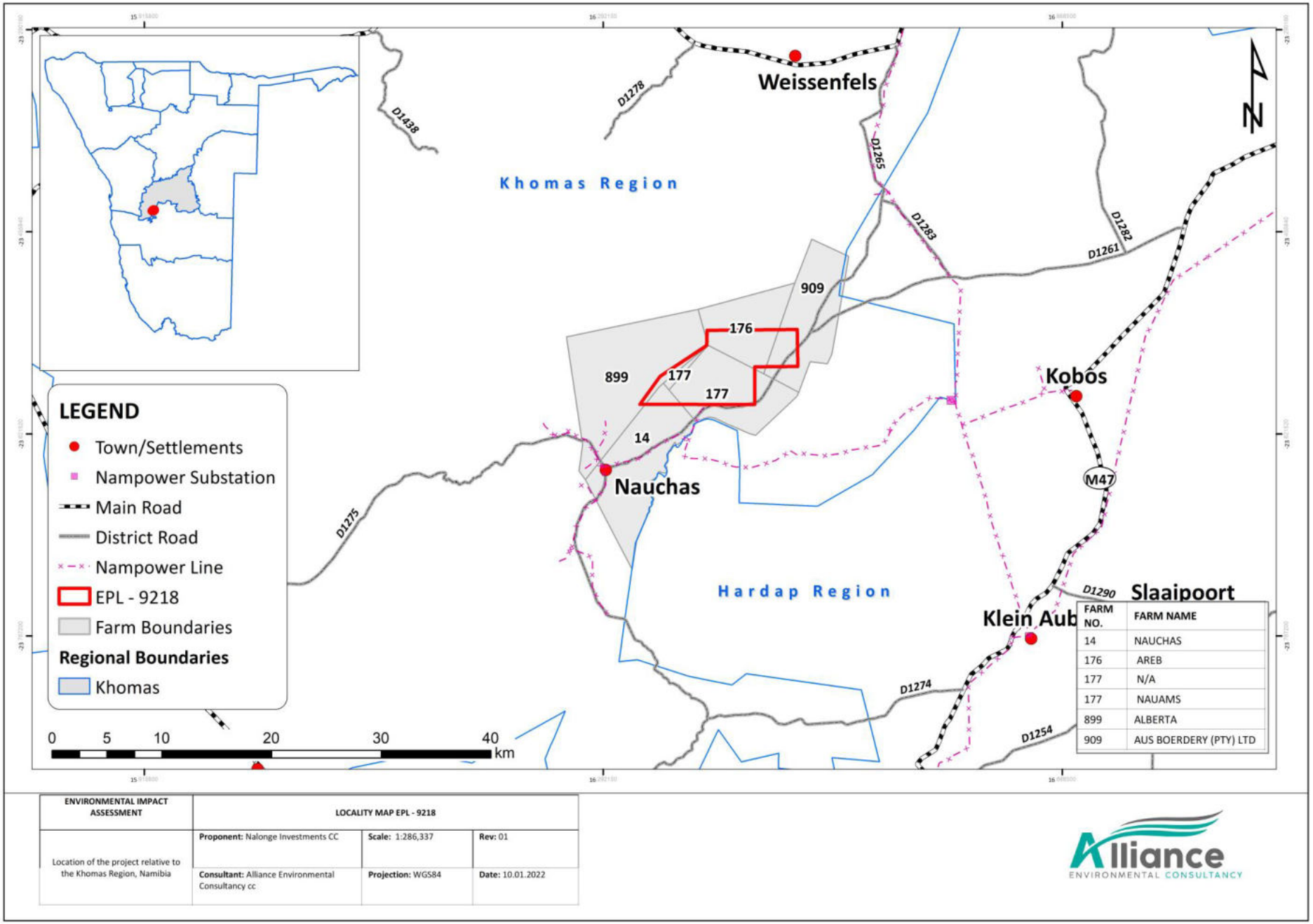


FIGURE 2 – LOCALITY MAP AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

FIGURE 3- GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE OF EPL 9218

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION/RATIONALE

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although for exploration activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the MME.
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Value adding to Namibian raw materials.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region,
- Direct capital investment into Khomas Region.

Should a feasible resource be located, it could provide social and economic development within the region and the country, subject to a Mining Licence (ML) being issued by MME and a separate, comprehensive (full) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

1.3. PROJECT LIMITATIONS

AEC assumes that all information and technical data for the Project relevant to the scope of the environmental scoping procedure provided by the Proponent are true and correct, and that all necessary information has been disclosed.

This report is compiled as a scoping assessment and no specialist study was done as part of this assessment. This is because the consultants believed that the magnitude of the proposed activities and the existence of similar projects in the vicinity can be used to sufficiently address these potential impacts from the proposed project under the impact assessment section of the SR and mitigation measures provided accordingly. Reviewed literature, and professional experience from similar studies in the Regions and elsewhere were also considered when addressing these effects. The project specific information used in this document is as provided by the Proponent, consultants experience and relevant literature reviewed/research.

1.4. PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) as the issuing authority to make a decision as to whether

an environmental clearance certificate can be issued or not before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The environmental scoping assessment report aims to address the following:

i. Identification of potential positive and negative environmental impacts.
ii. Evaluation of the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts
iii. Identify a range of management actions that could mitigate the potential impacts to required levels.
iv. Consult relevant stakeholders regarding the proposed development.
v. Provide sufficient information to the MEFT to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

4.1 The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

1.5. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the proposed project are based on the requirements set out by the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its EIA Regulations (2012). The scope of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts emanating from the

proposed activity. Data has been compiled by making use of literature, and the information provided by the proponent.

The process covered the following steps, as divided into the sections below. Each section describes what was undertaken.

1.5.1. SCREENING PHASE (DECEMBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023)

This involves project initiation discussions with the proponent to finalize the TOR for the study. The consultants identify potential environmental aspects and potential impacts that may be relevant to the project. Once the screening phase is concluded the scoping process is initiated.

1.5.2. SCOPING PHASE (FEBRUARY TO MARCH 2023)

This phase constitutes of the identification of further potential environmental issues associated with the proposed project, provide a description of the receiving environment, assessment of potential environmental impacts and develop management and mitigation measures.

Other activities that can be conducted at this phase include site visits and identification as well as communication with potential affected parties and the compilation of Scoping Report and EMP. The reports are then distributed to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for comment. This phase is further discussed under **Chapter 2**.

1.5.3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

All legislation, policies and guidelines that had reference to the proposed project are listed under **Chapter 5**. The activities for which clearance is required for the project were extracted from the EMA Regulations. As per legal requirements, any exploration activity requires the Environmental Commissioner within the Ministry of Environment & Tourism to render an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

1.5.4. AIM OF THE REPORT

The aim of this report is to provide details on the proposed planning, operational, decommissioning and closure activities that will enable decision makers to make informed decisions regarding the development from an environmental perspective.

1.5.5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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.

Stakeholder engagement through the public consultation process, is described in a later section of this report (**Chapter 7**).

1.5.6. ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

The 'environment' is defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".

Relevant environmental data was compiled by making use of secondary information and stakeholder consultation. The report identified existing environmental (both ecological and socio-economic) conditions of the receiving environment in order to determine environmental sensitivities. Information regarding the biophysical and socio-cultural environment was sourced from a number of studies previously done in and around the study area. Please refer to **Chapter 6** and the document reference list for the sources of information consulted.

1.5.7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The scoping and assessment process aims to guide and promote sustainable and responsible development and not to discourage development. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and addressed in the report (**Chapter 9**). The EAP has assessed likely positive and negative impacts environmental and social impacts at the local and regional (Khomas Region) and national (Namibia) levels using the Hacking Assessment Method (HAM).

Possible enhancement measures have been listed for those positive impacts while prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation measures have been provided for negative impacts. The environmental assessment was conducted to comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act, the requirements of Local Authorities and all other legal requirements applicable to the development and Namibia.

The assessment process involved merging various information streams into a description of the environment and the proposed project. If the environmental commissioner finds that the assessment of potential impacts and the proposed mitigation measures proposed in this report, are acceptable, an ECC may be awarded.

1.5.8. ENVIROMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

This task involved the drafting of a standalone document that outlined the management, monitoring and mitigation measures that will avoid, minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts. In some case remediation and rehabilitation will be required. The ECC should refer to the EMP contained in **Appendix B**, and the conditions stipulated therein, thus rendering the EMP a legally binding document to which the proponent must adhere.

2. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project will take into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in **FIGURE *4***.

PHASE 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project initiation and registration with the Competent Authority

- This involves meeting with the client and discussing timeframes, logistics and project descriptions.
- Basic desktop site Baseline analysis and compilation of a Background Information Document (BID)
- Project registration with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to be done on the EIA online portal system.
- After the project is registered, the environmental commissioner will advise whether a full EIA or scoping assessment is required for the project, the required documents are outlined on the online system.

PHASE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT INCLUDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- An extensive desktop baseline study and review for the area will be undertaken using remote sensing to identify and describe potential sites that are likely to be impacted by the project before on ground site verification.
- The consultants will conduct a site visit during this stage to form a basis for the assessment and determine the real sensitivity of the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment.
- The information obtained during the site visit (if done) will be supplemented by a literature review and will be used by the environmental consultant to: (a) Determine the actual/real risks associated with the project activities, (b) Provide practical mitigation measures to minimize the risks; and (c) Make recommendations for further studies, should it be required.

Public Consultation Process and stakeholder engagement (21 Days)

- Public consultation is an important stage of the EIA process as it ensures public involvement. The public consultation process begins with newspaper advertisement (Minimum two (2) local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks), site notices to be placed at easily accessible places around the project area/town, radio announcements, when necessary, through respective constituency offices (especially in remote areas where newspapers might not reach on time) and then possible public meetings when critical. This is being done to provide

the public a chance of getting involved in the process, provide their views and input regarding to the proposed activities in the area.

- The EAP approaches different organizations and government institutions to gather information on potential stakeholders' contact details.
- During this stage, potential stakeholders (local governments, constituency offices, farmers etc.) are identified and made aware of the project as advised in writing. Invitation letters and or emails will be sent to the identified I&APs. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) contact details will be collected for future communications related to the project progress.
- The Background Information Document (BID) prepared in phase 1 will be shared with all identified and registered I&APs during this period. The BID usually contains summarized project information such as the project description of activities, project motivation, potential impacts, and EIA process followed. This document will be shared via email or delivered in hardcopy to the relevant/applicable parties. Other social media platforms such as WhatsApp will also be utilized in this case.
- All comments, inputs, issues and/ or concerns raised by I&APs during the process will be recorded for consideration in the environmental assessment report and development of the EMP.

PHASE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING – ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESAR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

- This stage will include data reduction and analysis using appropriate techniques to produce suitable project results for interpretation and discussion. This stage will entail consolidation of the findings in the form of a report that can be presented to the client for review and comments. An EMP will be drafted to mitigate and manage all impacts identified in the scoping report.
- After approval of the documents by the Client, the draft ESAR and EMP will be prepared for circulation to the public (I&APs) for comments over a period of 7 days.
- All comments are consolidated and included in the reports and the ESAR and EMP are finalized for submission to the competent authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and issuing authority (MEFT).
- The registered and identified I&Aps will be informed that the final documents have been submitted to the authorities for decision making and that for any further comments, they can directly contact the DEA. Furthermore, the DEA provides another 14 days period for public participation on the online portal in this regard.

PHASE 4: FOLLOW-UP WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY UNTIL FEEDBACK IS GRANTED

FIGURE 4: BELOW PROVIDES A SIMPLIFIED EIA PROCESS FLOWCHART

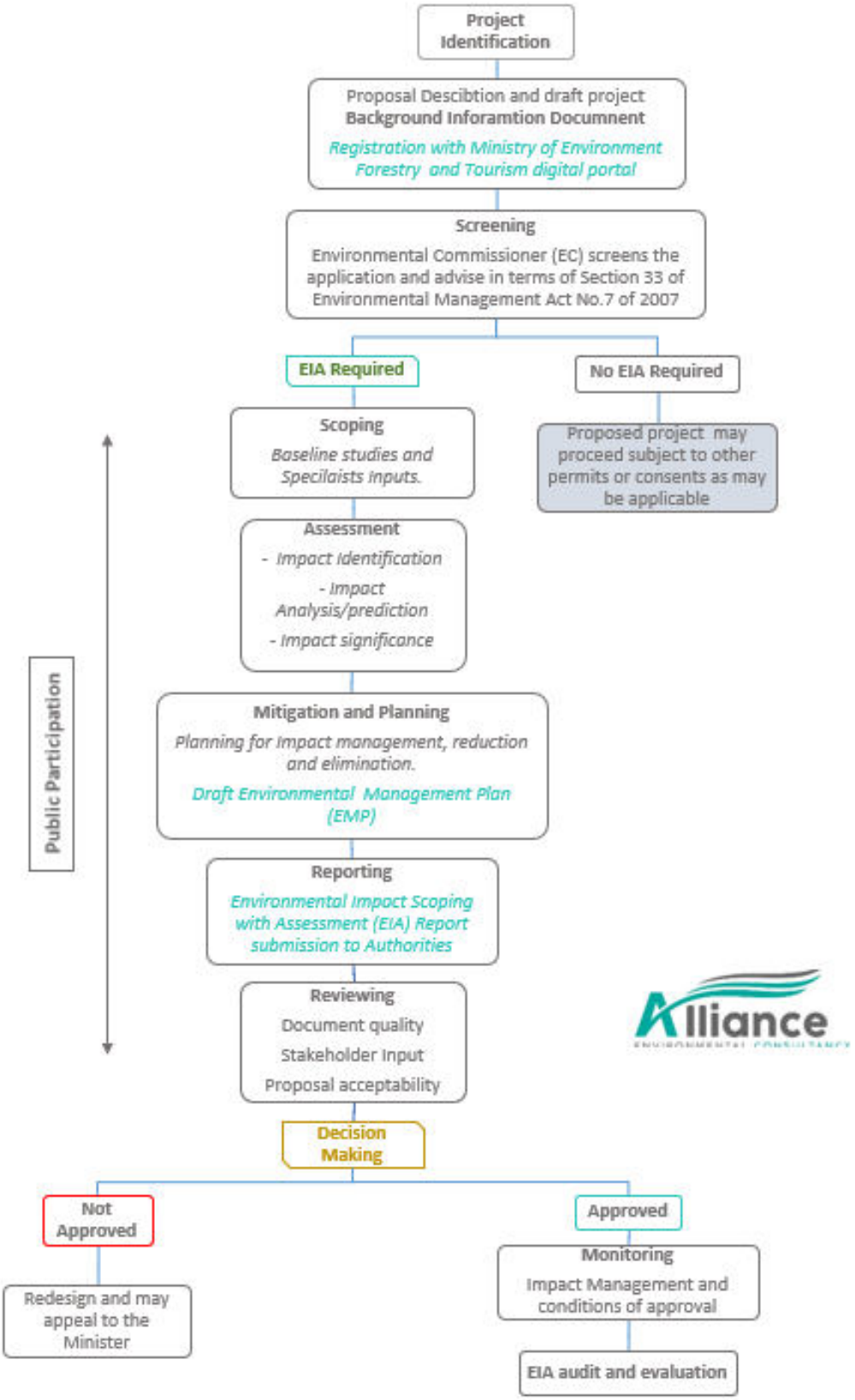


FIGURE 4 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The proponent wishes to conduct an exploration program on EPL 9218 for base & rare metals, and precious metals. Once granted by MME, the licence will be valid for three years with possible renewal after this period. The commencement of the project is planned as soon as the environmental clearance certificate and physical EPL licence has been issued. The exploration program will be carried out as outlined in more detail below:

3.1.1. PLANNING PHASE

This will incorporate the procurement of all required permits and agreements with various state and parastatal agencies as well as surface landowners/land custodians. These will result in various agreements to be entered into between the proponent and the respective parties.

Possible parties that will be/are being consulted include the following:

- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Environment Forestry & Tourism (MEFT, this application)
- Respective Regional Councils
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Landowners/ Land custodians

3.1.2. INITIATION/PRE-OPERATIONAL PHASE

i. Accommodation

During this phase, a provisional field camp is planned with basic infrastructure as required for operations within the boundaries of the EPL, such providing accommodation on site. Alternatively, the workers can commute from the nearby town/settlement/lodge or any accommodation places that may be deemed sufficient by the proponent. Any infrastructure will be erected with the permission of the land custodians in the area, i.e., the farmers. The accommodation area will be demarcated to limit the movement of equipment and personnel beyond the footprint of the camp area, and also to limit the movement of animals onto the site from the surrounding.

ii. Access

Existing access roads will be utilized and if need be, upgraded to accommodate heavy motor vehicles and operational machines. The selective clearing of vegetation in areas designated for prospecting will be minimal from the foreseen operations. Usually, land is cleared at areas where drilling operations will be conducted or where the camping area will be erected. When lateral

expansion is required the removal of vegetation will be done in association with the Directorate of Forestry that issues the relevant permits.

iii. Waste management

Solid waste will be removed off site and taken to the nearest registered dumpsite/landfill (Kupferberg Windhoek Landfill). Toilets need to be established, with septic tanks to be emptied regularly using a tanker truck which removes the sewerage and takes it to the municipal sewerage works. For a longer-term field camp arrangement, a French drain system could be devised and constructed.

3.1.3. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

i. Water supply

Water supply sources being considered are either.

- Ground water abstraction; and
- NamWater

The proponent does not expect to use much water, as the only main activities are for camp use and for drilling. It is suggested that amounts of water can be sourced from the nearest NamWater supply scheme or from one of the surrounding neighbors or community boreholes and then be trucked to the exploration site and camp, this is the preferred option.

If for any reason more water is required then the proponent suggests abstraction of ground water, which can be done at minimal extraction cost, a borehole can be sunk to augment supply volumes or an existing borehole can be utilized with the owner's permission. However, for this option groundwater exploration would need to be undertaken followed by the required permit application process with the Directorate of Water Affairs (DWA).

i. Power supply

No infrastructure development to get electricity from the national grid has been planned. All mobile equipment is diesel driven and self-propelled. Static equipment will use electricity generated by diesel generators. A small field of photovoltaic panels is also envisaged for power generation in the medium term.

ii. Onsite fuel storage

Diesel storage at the site will be only temporary and intermittent during drilling and bulk sampling operations. Fuel will be stored in a bunded fuel tank system, conveniently placed and accessible for deliveries. This facility will be of modern construction, either double-skinned or 110% bound to ensure spills are prevented.

Delivery systems will use sealed fittings to prevent spillage. The fuel facility is to be actively manned. Standardized spill kits and reporting systems will be in place to deal with any hydrocarbon spills. Contaminated soil will be transferred to a remediation site, which is specifically designed for such treatment.

3.1.4. PROSPECTING/OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES

The company is targeting rare and base, dimension stones, industrial minerals, precious metals, and semi - precious stones mineralization of the area. A number of mineral occurrences are known in the area from past exploration works. Operations are scheduled to operate 10 hours a day (7am to 5pm) Monday to Friday and (07am to 1pm) on Saturdays. The personnel will be transported to and from the operational site by company transport.

i. Vehicle, machinery, and associated equipment

Main equipment types to be used will include 4X4 bakkies, drill rigs (Reverse Circulation (RC) or Diamond Drill Hole (DDH), excavators and front-end loaders to be used if overburden topsoil removal is required, water tankers for the camp site and to support drilling operations, portable geophysical equipment, sampling equipment (bags, sieves, spades etc.). The aforementioned will be stored and designated areas at the accommodation place.

The projected mineral exploration activities during prospecting follow a staged approach. The different work aspects and consecutive phases are summarized as follows:

ii. Desktop studies including geological mapping.

High resolution data are purchased from the MME to assist in a desktop review of existing historic geological exploration reports data as well as all past research conducted in the general area to see if there are any prospective targets. The data available is used to understand the background of the area through remote sensing and topographic surveys. This involves a review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations. The maps and data will be updated where relevant information has been obtained.

iii. Geophysical survey

The geophysical surveys include the collection of information of the substrata, by ground and airborne techniques, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area. Ground geophysical surveys would be carried out using sensors mounted on vehicles or carried by hand. Aerial geophysical surveys would be carried out using sensors mounted on low flying aircraft. The airborne geophysical technique tries to measure electrical conductivity and magnetic variations of the ground using measuring instruments suspended

underneath a helicopter or aircraft. Where necessary, permits will be obtained from Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) to support the airborne geophysical surveys. Generally, these techniques are not intrusive in terms of impacts towards the environment.

iv. Geochemical sampling

This stage incorporates geochemical analyses, geochemical soil sampling programs, and additional ground geophysical surveys.

For soils sampling, it is done at depths of at least 10 - 30cm therefore firstly removing the upper surface of the soil that will be filled back once a sample is collected. The samples are collected into bags of approximately 100 - 500grams. Usually, soil samples are to be collected where drainage and catchment basins are poorly developed. Sampling can be carried out in up to 8 teams, each consisting of a field technician or geologist and local field assistants.

Once the exercise concludes, the samples are collected and sent to an analytical laboratory (as preferred by the proponent) for geochemical trace element analysis to determine if sufficient quantities of the desired mineralization are present.

Using the results obtained through the geophysical and geochemical surveys, a guided map is created. When target areas are determined, drill pads may be established where these then require clearing of trees and shrubs. Should sensitive/protected species be present in the target area a trees removal and clearing permit is applied for through the Department of Forestry (DoF).

v. Exploration Drilling

Exploration drilling is the process of sampling rock below surface from an area, where it is suspected that there may be mineralization. The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve.

Exploration Diamond Drilling differs from other geological drilling in that a solid core is extracted from depth, for examination on the surface. The key technology of the diamond drill is the actual diamond bit itself. It is composed of industrial diamonds set into a soft metallic matrix. The drill produces a "core" which is logged, photographed and which can be split longitudinally for sampling purposes. Half of the split core is assayed while the other half is permanently stored for future use and reference.

RC Drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. The technique produces an uncontaminated large volume sample, which is comprised of rock chips. It is relatively quick and cheap compared to Diamond Drilling. The RC technique is common for infill drilling, at a

much higher density or narrower spacing to allow extrapolations of the rock units. Usually, the drill area is approximately 15 m x 15 m and is off-limits to those not part of the exploration team.

Once the samples are analysed at the laboratory the information will be used for the resource modelling and delineation of mining targets. The proponent has not developed the preferred technique to be used yet, therefore for this purpose both techniques apply.

vi. Advanced prospecting/exploration

In the advanced stage of exploration, larger amounts of rock sample material may be required for performing processing trials and for metallurgical testing programs. Ground conditions and geotechnical parameters also need to be established for planning and costing purposes.

Bulk sampling for metallurgical tests and processing trials will be done to complement the material obtained during drilling. Possibly, pits or trenches are to be dug / excavated to a depth of 5m, and several hundred cubic meters of samples are taken. The location of the pits will depend on the drilling results and will be in close proximity to where drilling has occurred. The size of the sample required depends on the nature of the mineralization as observed from drilling and sampling.

vii. Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies

If the detailed exploration activities yield positive results, the exploration data will be compiled into a pre-feasibility report, and upon positive results from further work, a detailed feasibility study will be conducted on the identified site-specific area where a mineral deposit is defined.

Additional detailed and site-specific drilling, bulk sampling, laboratory testing, and trial mining may be conducted.

viii. Mining Licence Application or End of exploration Program

Only if an economic mineral resource is discovered within the EPL area, the proponent will compile an application for a mining licence and a detailed environmental impact assessment study will be undertaken. The EIA will comprise of detailed site-specific specialists' studies of different aspects of the project these studies may include the following impact assessments; Hydrology and geohydrology, archaeology, air quality, traffic, biodiversity (fauna & flora), visual and soil etc.

Should there be no discovery of any economic minerals that warrants a Mining Licence, the proponent can decide to end the operations of the project and the area is rehabilitated.

3.1.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND FINAL REHABILITATION

In accordance with the EMA, the proponent is required to make funds accessible which will specifically be available and allocated for rehabilitation efforts. This fund should continually be available during the period of the active operation yet also be sufficient to cover all decommissioning activities when required.

Decommissioning activities will include the removal of any temporary infrastructure, rehabilitation of roads and other linear infrastructure, drill sites and bulk sampling pits, as necessary. This is done in order to reduce the effects of soil erosion and to re-establish normal ecosystem functionality so as to rehabilitate the environment.

4. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed to identify different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to, location, type of activity, design and layout, technology and operation aspects. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified. The alternatives considered are tabulated below:

TABLE 2 - ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TABLE.

ALTERNATIVE	JUSTIFICATION
Site/Location	Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored and mined by various companies throughout the years. However, mineral occurrence is often highly localized and therefore primarily determined by the site geology. As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore and mine for potential base & rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, precious metals, and semi - precious stones economic minerals occurrences in this specific EPL area. There are no alternative locations considered for exploration.
Infrastructure	**Access Roads –** The access routes to target areas and around the EPL have not been determined yet, however the proponent will use the existing external and internal road networks during the various phases of the project, should any new access be created, it will be done with the permission of landowners/land custodians as well as MEFT. **Equipment and infrastructure –** The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved and environmentally safe to use equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.
Water supply	Water will be brought to site from the nearest town/settlement and stored in a tank on site. The alternative is to use existing boreholes or do a hydro search to drill a new borehole.
Power supply	Power will be sourced from a diesel generator; the alternative is to Install photovoltaic solar panels at a later stage

4.1. NO GO ALTERNATIVES

Not conducting exploration will deprive the proponent an opportunity to pursue its business and to strive for mineral resource discoveries, but it will also constitute an opportunity loss for the Namibian economy and overall wealth of the Namibian people. As such it will also deny other key stakeholders an opportunity to earn a much-needed income. The local authority and central government agencies will not earn revenue through rates and taxes. Considering the above losses, the "no-action/go" alternative was not considered a viable option in the interest of the directly affected community and the proponent.

5. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1. LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

A list of legislation that is applicable to the proposed project is presented in **TABLE 3.**

TABLE 3 - LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990	The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary) as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled "promotion of the Welfare of the People". This article states that the Republic of Namibia 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 living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."
Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	The purpose of the Act is to give effect to Article 95(l) and 91(c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. - to promote the coordinated and integrated management of the environment to give statutory effect to Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy. - to enable the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to give effect to Namibia's obligations under international conventions. - In terms of the legislation, it will be possible to exercise control over certain listed development activities and activities within defined sensitive areas. The listed activities in sensitive areas require an Environmental Assessment to be completed before a decision to permit development can be taken. The legislation describes the circumstances requiring environmental assessments. Activities listed as per the provisions of the Act will require environmental assessment unless the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in consultation with the relevant Competent Authority, determines otherwise and approves the exception. The provision of listed activities is listed under **section 1.4**
Environmental Assessment Policy (1994)	This policy aims to promote sustainable development and economic growth while protecting the environment in the long term by requiring environmental

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
	assessment prior to undertaking of certain activities. Annexure B of the policy contains a schedule of activities that may have significant detrimental effects on the environment, and which require authorisation prior to undertaking.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992 and special regulations Sections 50, 52, 54, 57 and 130 of this Act sets out provisions for environmental management for activities arising from mineral, Exploration, and exploitation of mineral resources
Water Act 54 of 1956 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)	This Act provides for the control, conservation, and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act. In accordance with the Act, the proposed project must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. water permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for "water works."
Forest Act 12 of 2001 - Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	The Act 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 the control and management of forest fires. Section 22 requires a permit for the cutting, destruction or removal of vegetation that are classified under rare and or protected species; clearing the vegetation on more than 15 hectares on any piece of land or several pieces of land situated in the same locality which has predominantly woody vegetation; or cut or remove more than 500 cubic metres of forest produce from any piece of land in a period of one year. Should the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Minimal vegetation clearing will be required to support the project activities. The necessary permit should be obtained from the MEFT, where the application should satisfy that the cutting and removal of vegetation will not interfere with the conservation of soil, water, or forest resources.

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001) Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) Ministry of \mines and Energy (MME)	Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides "for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance and to provide for matters connected therewith." The project will require diesel storage for supplying power, and machinery operation. The necessary permits should be acquired in this regard.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976. Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)	This regulation sets out principles for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles. The proposed prospecting activities would not entail the discharge of large quantities of gaseous pollutants into air but may result in increased noise levels, dust generation, destruction of in situ soil structure during such operations.
The Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected, and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required.
Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969 and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971	The act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil and vegetation.
Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act	The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
No. 11 of 2007 Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC)	establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees. to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections. to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment. To ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the protection of employees from unfair labour practice.
Affirmative Action (Employment) Act No. 29 of 1998	Fair employment practice
Regional Councils Act (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development in the regions.
Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995	Prescribes Environmental Impact Assessments for any developments with potential negative impacts on the Environment
Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5 of 1996	To provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilization of game in communal areas
Draft Pollution and Waste Management Bill (1999)	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill repeals the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976). In terms of water pollution, it will be illegal to discharge of, or dispose of, pollutants into any watercourse without a Water Pollution Licence (apart from certain accepted discharges). Similarly, an Air Quality Licence will be required for any pollution discharged to air above a certain threshold. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. The Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.
Convention on Desertification of 1994	Combating desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought
	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)	objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed activities will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during the implementation of the activities, such a find shall be reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage.

TABLE 4 - INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY

INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer - 1985
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1987
The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal – 1989
The Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade – 1989
The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992

5.2. KEY REGULATORS / COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed project, including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in **TABLE 5**.

TABLE 5 - AGENCIES REGULATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN NAMIBIA.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Issuance of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012.
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority responsible for granting authorisations. 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.

5.3. PERMITS

Some permits related to exploration activities are listed in **TABLE 6**.

TABLE 6 - APPLICABLE PERMITS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY
Fuel Consumer Installation Certificate - (MME)	Regulates the amount of fuel product in possession	Temporary/ permanent
Notice of intention to drill – (MME)	This is submitted to the mining commissioner prior to drilling operation	Valid for the drilling period in notice
Water abstraction permit – (DWA)	This is applied for at the Directorate of Water Affairs to outline the borehole locations and the quantities of water you intend to abstract ad for what sort of activities	Permit dependent
Forestry Permits – (DOF)	Regulates the forest species to be cleared.	Temporary

6. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT/ STUDY AREA

This section lists the most important environmental characteristics of the study area. This provides a baseline where changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured. The data was gathered through desktop analysis of existing data and through spatial analysis. The spatial data used for mapping under this section was obtained from various sources including the https://digitalnamibia.nsa.org.na/ of Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) as well as the MME minerals Cadastre portal https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/ and The Environmental Information Services website at http://www.the-eis.com/ . No specialist study was conducted for this project.

6.1. CLIMATE

6.1.1. TEMPERATURE

The climate of the Khomas Region is referred to as local steppe, semi-arid. Khomas region is one of the coldest regions in Namibia. For several months of the year, it is warm to hot at temperatures continuously above 25 degrees, sometimes up to 33 degrees. Maximum and minimum temperatures at Windhoek (closest recorded data to site) during the hottest and coldest months range between 29 - 32 °C and 6 to 11 °C, respectively (**FIGURE 5**).

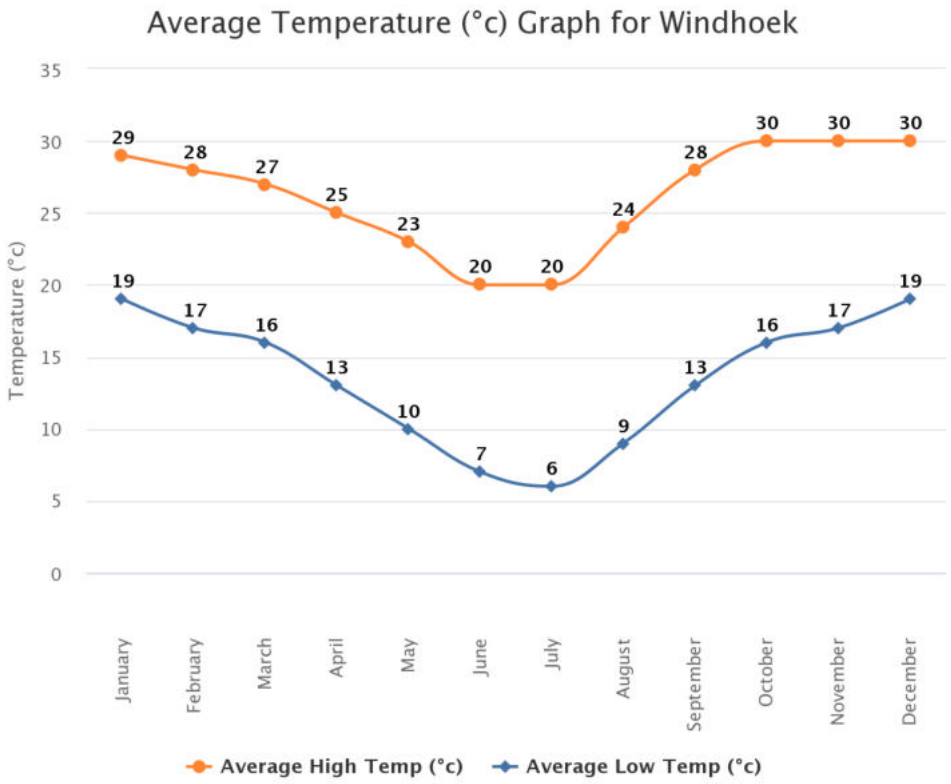


FIGURE 5 - AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE FOR WINDHOEK (WWW.WORLDWERATHEONLINE.COM)

Nauchas as the closest settlement to the proposed project area, is located at an elevation of approximately 1600 - 2000 meters above sea level and has a subtropical steppe. The settlement's yearly temperature is 23.4°C and it is -1.06% lower than Namibia's averages. Nauchas typically receives about 61.93 millimeters of precipitation and has 79.65 rainy days (21.82% of the time) annually. (www.worlddata.info).

6.1.2. RAINFALL

Windhoek gets an average of 370 mm of rainfall per year, or 30.8 mm per month. On average there are 41 days per year with more than 0.1 mm of rainfall (precipitation) or 3.4 days with a quantity of rain, sleet, etc. per month. The driest weather is in August when an average of 0 mm of rainfall (precipitation) occurs. The wettest weather is in February when an average of 48 mm of rainfall (precipitation) occurs (**FIGURE 6**).

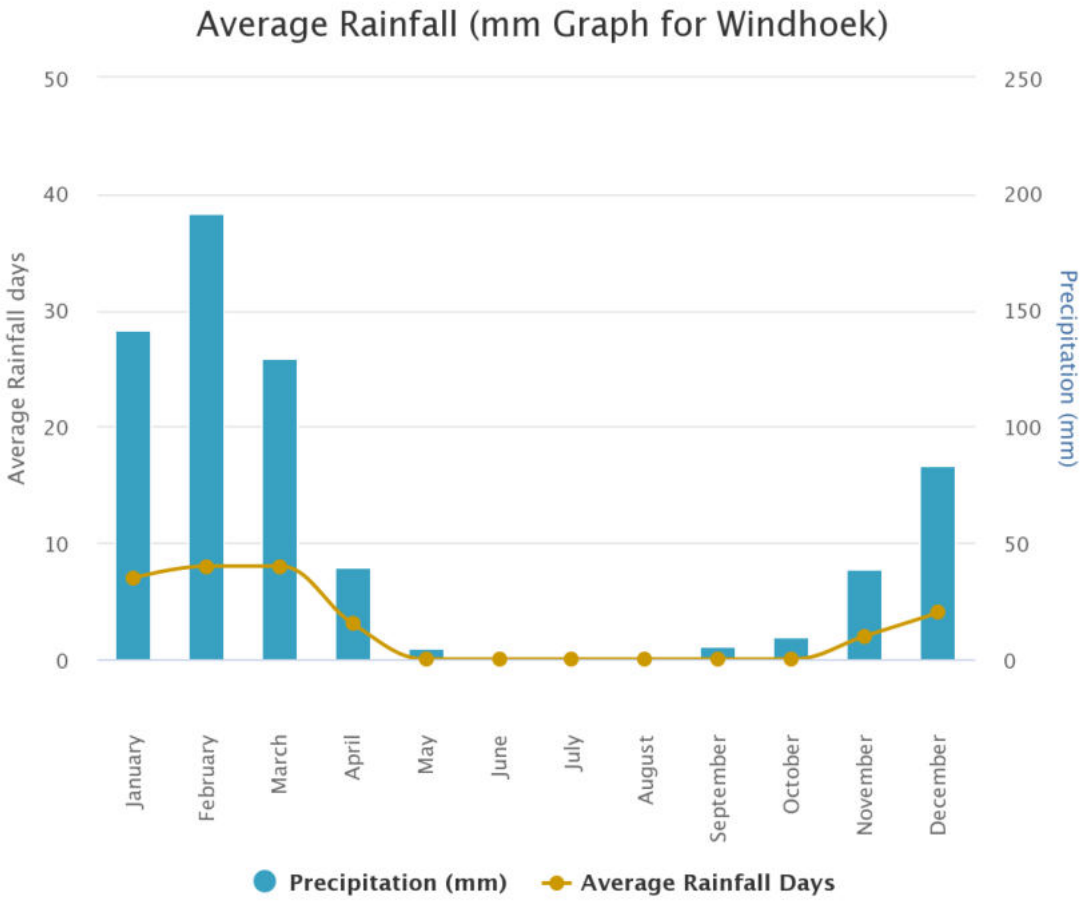


FIGURE 6 – AVERAGE RAINFALL IN WINDHOEK (www.worldweratheonline.com)

6.1.3. CLOUD COVER

The average percentage of cloud cover near the Windhoek surrounding area fluctuates seasonal over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in the EPL's surrounding area begins around the end of March and lasts for 7.9 months, ending around mid-November. The clearest month of the year is May, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 92% of the time.

The cloudier part of the year begins around November 19 and lasts for 4.1 months, ending around March 24. The cloudiest month of the year in Windhoek is January, during which on average the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 45% of the time (www.worldweatheronline.com).

6.1.4. SUNSHINE AND WIND

The number of hours of sunshine refers to the time when the sun is actually visible. That is, without any obstruction of visibility by clouds, fog or mountains. With 10 hours per day, November is the sunniest month in the region of Khomas. In March, the sun shines the least. The average annual rates of evaporation in the Windhoek area range between 1,960 and 2,100 mm (Mendelsohn et al., 2009).

The maximum windspeed recorded for areas around Windhoek in the figure below ranges from 8 - 9mps eastern wind with an average 2.6mps (World weather, 2023).

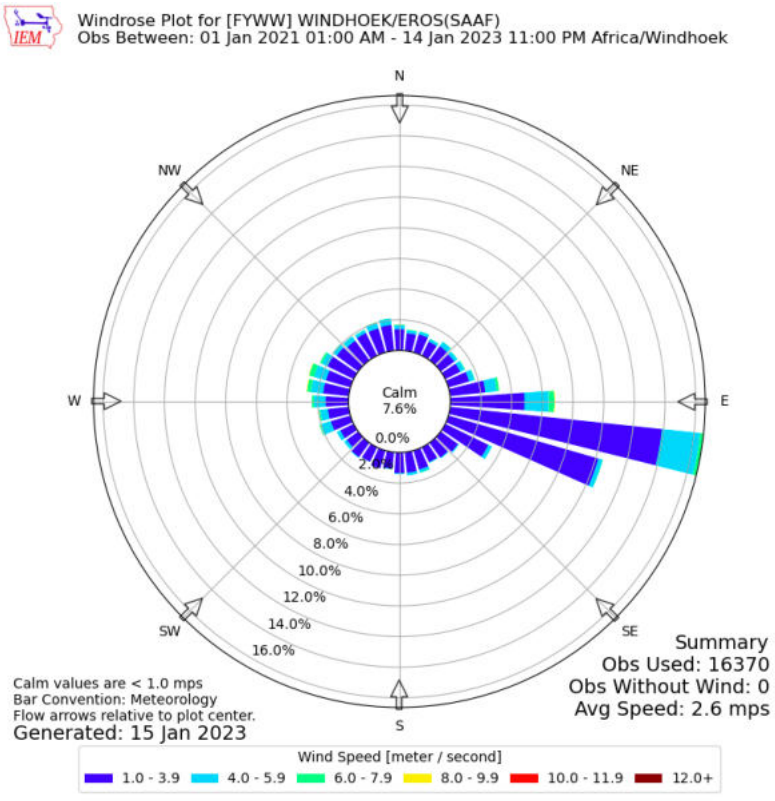


FIGURE 7 - WINDROSE FOR WINDHOEK 2021 TO JANUARY 2023 (IOWA WEATHER, 2023)

6.2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

6.2.1. FLORA

The majority part of Namibia is arid to semi-arid. Hence livestock farming is the most prevalent land use activity, while dryland and irrigated crop agriculture are minor sectors in the Namibian economy (Strohbach, 2000). Namibia's vegetation is strongly influenced by rainfall patterns. The study area lies within the Nama karoo biome (**FIGURE 8**), covered with the dwarf shrub savanna vegetation structure.

Where the soil is shallower and the landscape hillier, plant growth tends to be shrubby. Where the soils become deeper and the landscape flattens, vegetation is characterized by large, open expanses of grass dotted by small trees and bushes (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Most of the woody vegetation vary between 1m and 2m in height. Along the dry rivers, vegetation is slightly denser, and the trees are of a higher length as well.

The *Acacia Hereroensis* plant species, usually referred to as the Mountain thorn, predominates in the region where the EPL area is located. The Acacia Hereroensis is a thin tree or shrub with an open, airy canopy. It can also grow to be a huge tree with a rounded canopy and black, fissured bark. Thorns can appear to be dispersed and are fine, hooked, in pairs, single, or occasionally absent. The most important species are the endemic – *Tetragonia schenckii* – and near endemic species as well as those with some form of formal protection – i.e., Forestry, Nature Conservation and CITES species. The endemic/near endemic grasses (*Anthephora argentea, Eragrostis lehmanniana, Eragrostis truncata, Panicum kalaharense and Stipagrostis amabilis*) are viewed as the most important species potentially occurring in the general area (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The average percentage cover per vegetation stratum for the different plant community types showed that, generally trees are scarce in the area with the highest average cover recording a rather low value of less than 4 % per specie type, this means that the structural composition of the area is limited to shrublands or bushlands, plains and grasslands. **TABLE 7** and **TABLE 8** indicates potential species to occur in the bigger area.

TABLE 7 - FLORA DATA FOR THE GENERAL AREA

Biome	Nama karoo
Vegetation structure type	Dwarf shrub savanna
Number of plant species	More than 300 - 400
Dominant plant species	*Acacia hereroensis*

TABLE 8 - PLANT SPECIES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE AREA (**Source**: National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)))

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Albuca amboensis (Schinz) Oberm.	Endemic	Not Protected
Commiphora glaucescens Engl.	Near endemic	Not Protected
Eriocephalus dinteri S.Moore	Endemic	Not Protected
Hermannia juttae Dinter & Engl.	Endemic	Not Protected
Indigofera rautanenii Baker f.	Near endemic	Not Protected
Jamesbrittenia fleckii (Thell.) Hilliard	Endemic	Not Protected
Manulea dubia (Skan) Overkott ex-Roessler	Endemic	Not Protected
Monechma genistifolium (Engl.) C.B.Clarke subsp. genistifolium	Endemic	Not Protected
Namacodon schinzianum (Markgr.) Thulin	Endemic	Not Protected
Ornithogalum stapffii Schinz	Endemic	Not Protected
Trichodiadema pomeridianum L.Bolus		Protected

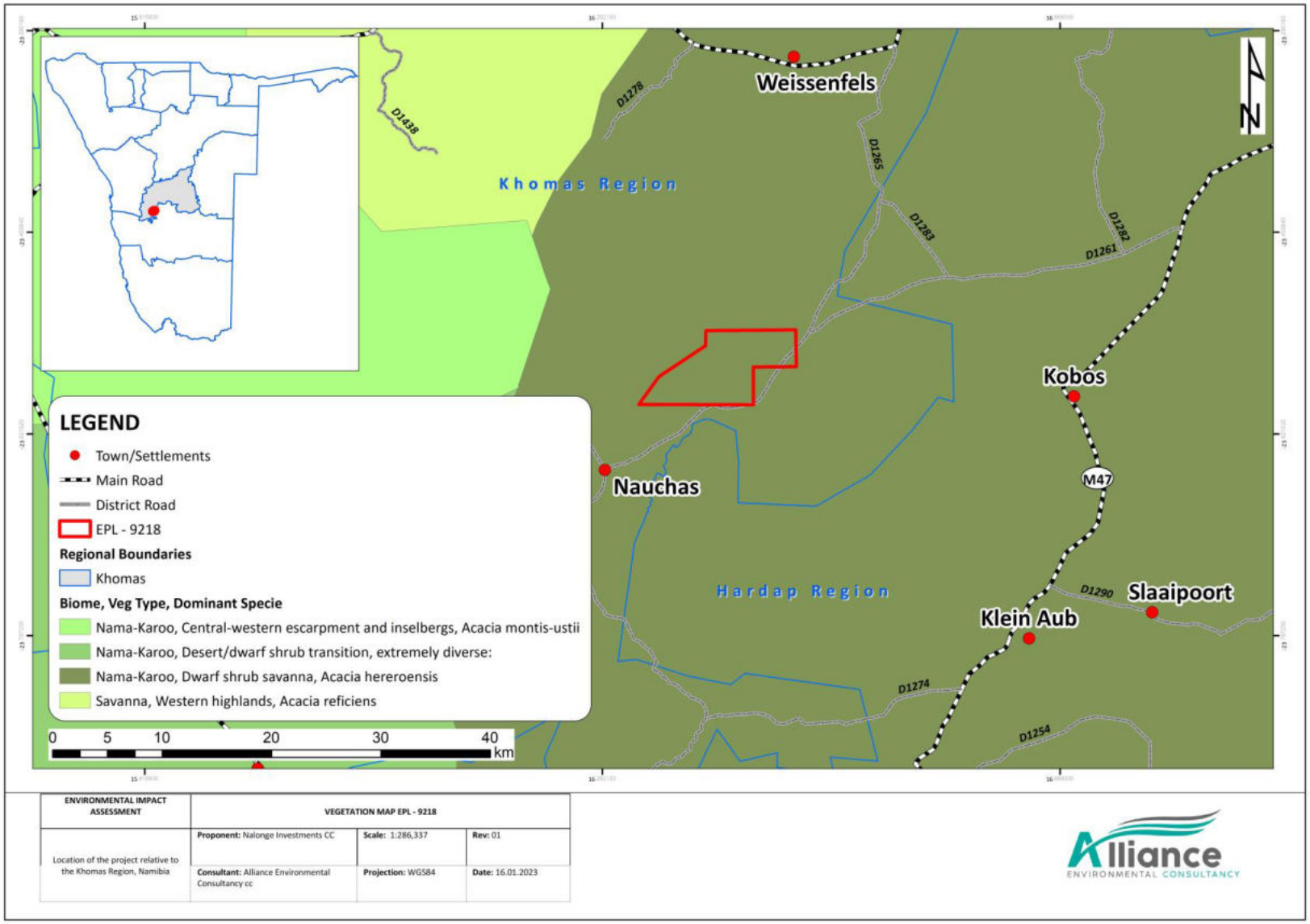


FIGURE 8 -VEGETATION COVER OF THE SURROUNDING AREA.

Some bush clearing may be required during exploration where access roads, drill pads and bulk sample sites are chosen. The clearing of any vegetation would not be on the scale, which triggers a full EIA, but permits to fell trees and clear bush for exploration will require a Forestry Permit. In addition to this, vegetation clearing restrictions within 100m of rivers must be taken into account as outlined in the draft regulations of the Water Resource Management Act. Any relaxation of this rule needs to be confirmed and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.

6.2.2. FAUNA

Nationally, the area is regarded as a relatively high mammal, reptile and intermediate amphibian diverse (Mendelsohn et al. 2002). Furthermore, the study area is known to have a relative high number of reptile and mammal species that are endemic to Namibia. The bird's diversity that occurs in or near the area ranges at least up to 141 species.

It is estimated that the general area consists of 60 species of reptile, 14 amphibian, 68 mammal, 141 bird species (breeding residents), at least 52 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) and at least 64 species of grasses occur in the general/immediate area of which a moderate proportion are endemics. Although many endemic species are known to occur from the general area, it cannot be determined if any of these are associated with the existing EPL area. The high percentage of endemic reptile species (41.3%) associated with the general area underscores the importance of this area without formal state protection. Some of the reptiles in the area viewed as those classified as vulnerable and protected game under Namibian legislation i.e., Tortoises, snakes and monitor lizards are routinely killed for food or as perceived threats.

Mammals classified as rare (*Cistugo seabrae, Zeltomys woosnami, Felis nigripes*) under Namibian legislation and vulnerable (*Smutsia temminckii Acinonyx jubatus, Panthera pardus, Felis nigripes*) and near threatened (*Eidolon helvum, Hyaena brunnea*) by the IUCN (2017) are viewed as the most important although they do not necessarily occur in the area throughout the year, but rather pass through occasionally dependent on environmental conditions, etc (Griffin, M, 2003). Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions and elephants are rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the exploration area. Based on literature review, development of a mineral exploration project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

Generally, there are numerous anthropomorphic influences – e.g., farming activities, lodging and associated infrastructures, roads, and private farm tracks, etc. affecting the natural area.

6.3. SOIL

The soils in this area are broadly categorized to the group of leptosols and defined by a combination of eutric and lithic leptosols domination soils as indicated in **FIGURE 9**. These soils are coarse-textured, typically associated with actively eroding landscapes, especially in undulating terrains. Leptosols form thin layers, are shallow (not exceeding 50 cm) and are underlain by continuous hard rock. The soil often contains gravel and is calcareous in many cases. Their water-holding capacity is low, and a sparse vegetation cover associated with these soils is the reason for a low organic content. Overall, these soils are susceptible to erosion (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

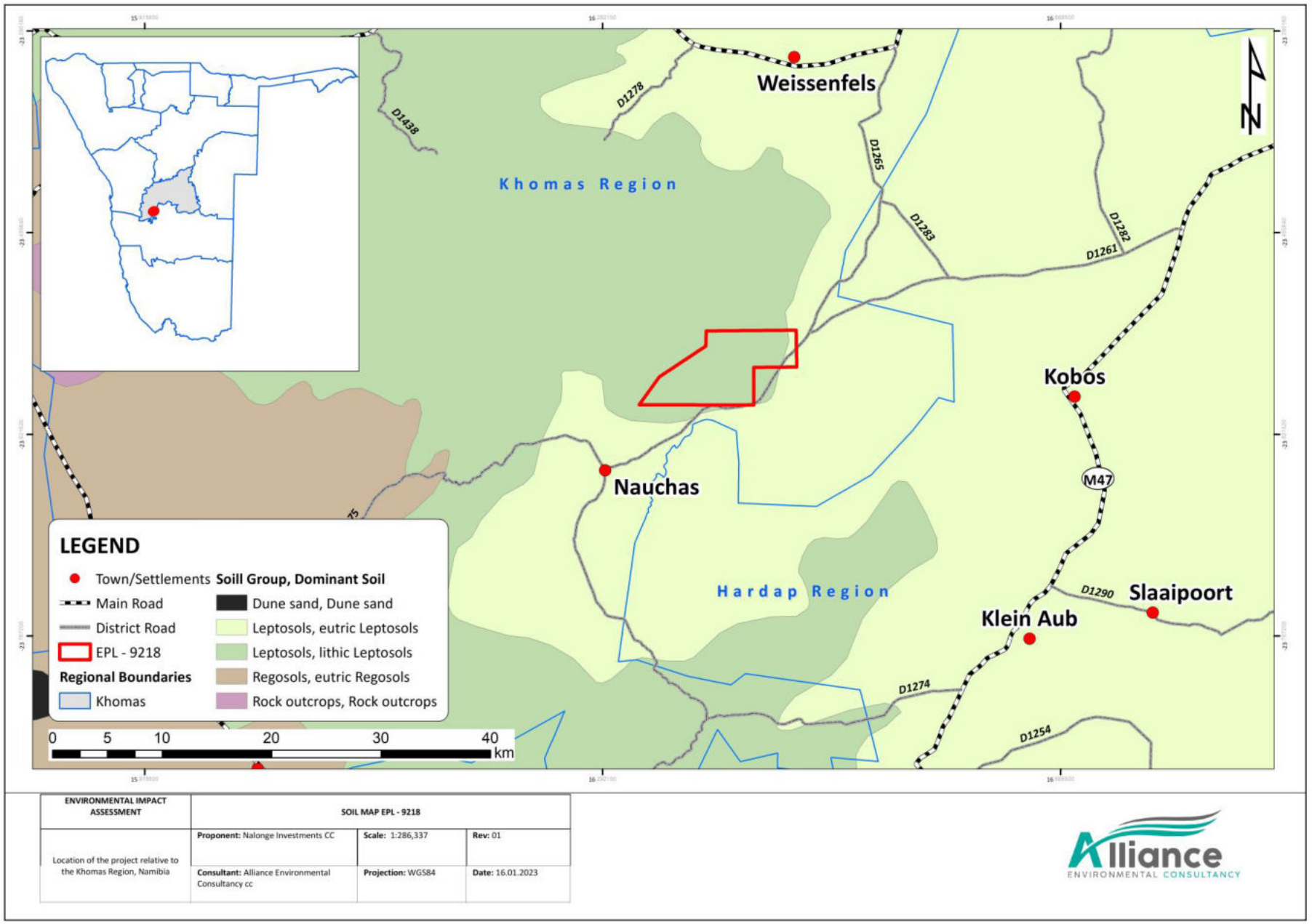


FIGURE 9 - DOMINANT SOIL AROUND THE STUDY AREA

6.4. GEOLOGY

The EPL falls within the Rehoboth group and associated rocks as indicated in **FIGURE 10**. The Rehoboth Basement Inlier in central Namibia comprises low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive origin. According to the current lithostratigraphy (SACS, 1980) these units belong to high-grade metamorphic rocks of pre-Rehoboth age.

Formations of the Damara Supergroup, are between 850 and 600 million years old, cover a large part of the central and western parts of Namibia north of the Tropic of Capricorn. South of the Damara Supergroup is the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex (between 1,400 and 1,050 million years old), the Nama Group (600 – 543 million years old) and the Karoo Supergroup (300 – 180 million years old). To the east the much younger Kalahari deposits (<70 million years old) dominate, overlaying most of the older formations (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). The predominance of flat-lying Kalahari sediments on the surface means that there is almost no geological variation over this vast area (that also covers the largest part of the central interior of southern Africa) and not many exposures of rocks occur.

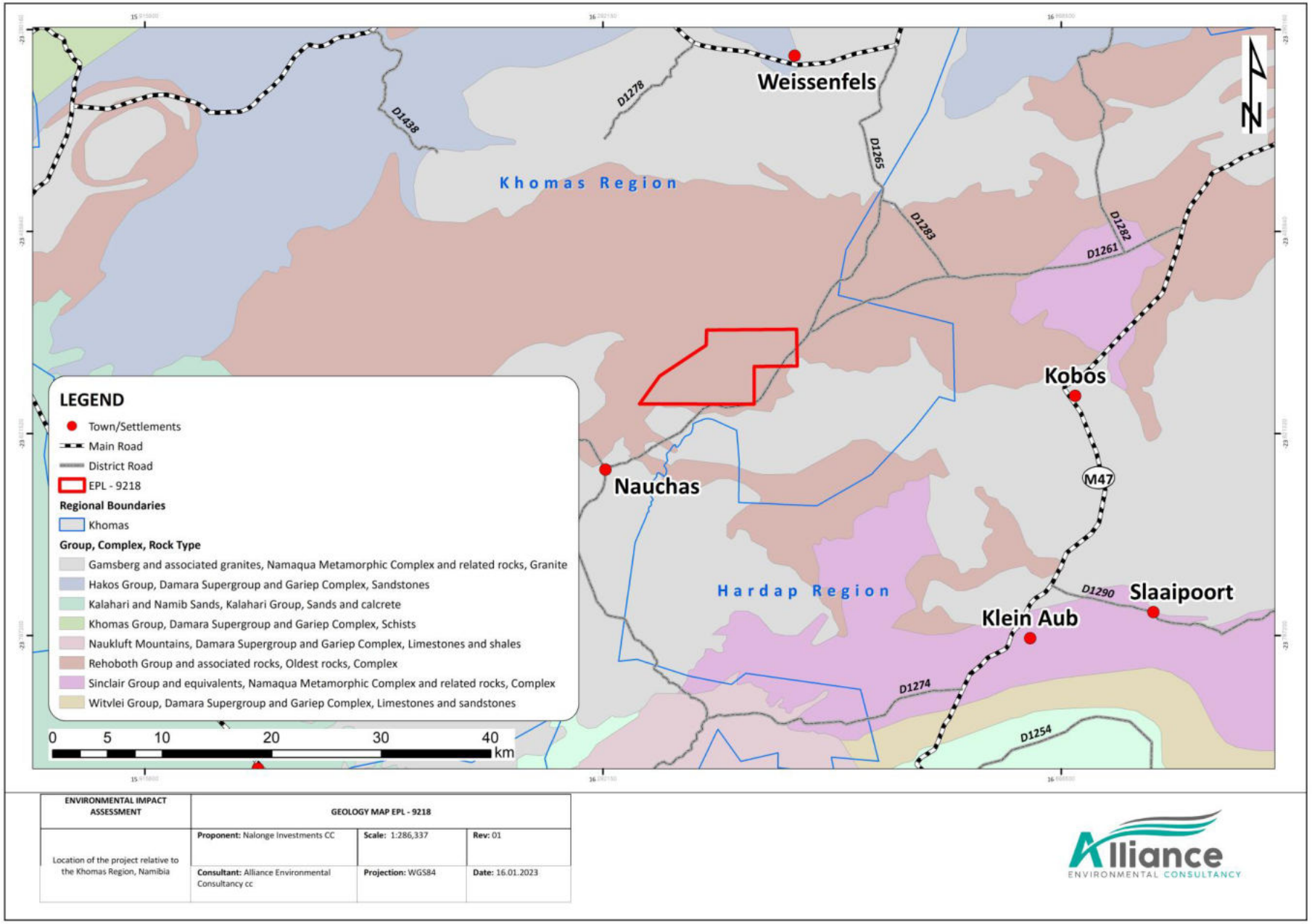


FIGURE 10 - GEOLOGY OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS.

6.5. HYDROLOGY

The proposed EPL lies in the Kuiseb groundwater basin, while bordering the Fish River basin (**FIGURE *11***). The basin is characterized by upper, middle and lower zones. The upper part consists mainly of the highlands and commercial farms. Water in the basin comes mainly from rainfall and runoff from the central highland. The Kuiseb River is a westward flowing ephemeral river, which flows for a short period following heavy rainfall. The Kuiseb river does not reach the sea very often and ends in the sandy riverbed of a large delta. The river also serves as a "linear oasis" meaning that it supports dense vegetation along the river course(DEA, 2002).

The river has good groundwater flow and large aquifers in the lower basin area. The stored water is absorbed by means of boreholes or shallow wells. Boreholes and wells supply water to the people and livestock living close to the river. (DEA, 2002). The major water using activities/users in the basin include Upper and middle basin area - Commercial livestock farming. There are approximately 109 farms (providing livelihood for an estimated 1 700 people) in the freehold farming area. Should the proponent wish to abstract water during exploration the relevant permits should be obtained and authorized from the Department of Water Affairs.

Storage of any material substance that may cause pollution to water sources should be handled and stored in accordance with appropriate legislation. Should the sensitivity of the groundwater be determined at a later stage of the project, that will warrant a hydrological study to be undertaken.

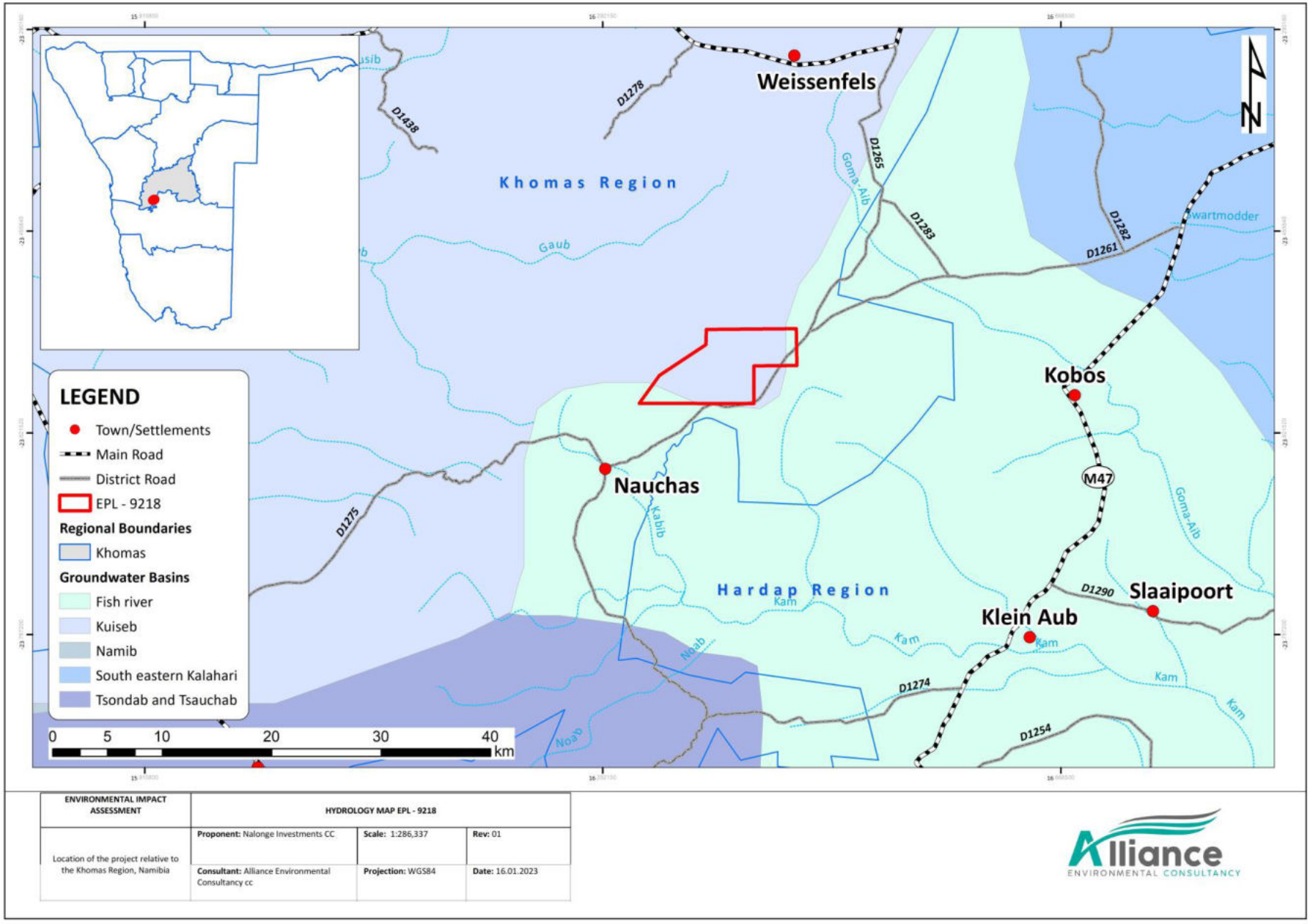


FIGURE 11 - HYDROLOGY SETTING OF THE SURROUNDING AREA.

6.6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING

6.6.1. REGIONAL AND LOCAL PROFILE

Khomas region is the central region of Namibia and is named after the Khomas Hochland, the prominent highland that surrounds Namibia's capital. In the west and northwest, the region is bordered by the Erongo region, by the Otjozondjupa region to the northeast, the Omaheke region to the east and the Hardap region to the south. Although the Khomas region only occupies 4.5% of the land area of Namibia, it accommodated the largest percentage (18%) of the national population total in 2016 (NSA, 2017).

The City of Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia as well, falls within the Khomas Region. Windhoek forms the administrative, legislative and judicial center of the country, with a population representing over 16% of the total population, it is also the most important business, educational and transport (rail, road and air) Centre of Namibia (Khomas Regional Council, 2015). Most of Namibia's supply (manufacturing) industries are based here, although it cannot be considered as an industrial Centre. The City of Windhoek provides over half of Namibia's non- agricultural employment, with its national share of employment in utilities, transport and communication, finance, and business services (Khomas Regional Council, 2017).

Khomas region is considered as one of the fast developing and equipped region in terms of infrastructural development, a well-developed economic, financial, and trade sectors, home to most government ministries, institutions, and other private company headquarters (Khomas Regional Council, 2017). Khomas region has the highest population density with over 342,141 head counts. The regional growth rate indicates that Khomas region's population has rapidly increased. In the last decade, Khomas had a population of 250,262 in 2001 escalating to 342,141 by 2011(Khomas Regional Council, 2015 and National Statistics Agency (NSA, 2017).

The Khomas regional economy is predominantly well developed, so investment can be made in any sector, but also in many specific others where opportunities abound. Around the EPL area however, the socioeconomic setting is dominated by commercial agriculture of cattle and small stock.

6.6.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

A review of the National Heritage Council and the environmental information services database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified in the project area. In cases where heritage sites are discovered, the chance finds procedure will be used where appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering sites of archaeological importance. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed.

7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

7.1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

Good consultation helps foster genuine and positive relationships with mutual respect, shared concerns and objectives between the company pursuing development and the community. The public participation facilitator's role is to facilitate that process of dialogue to ensure there is transparency and accountability in decision-making and public confidence in the proposed project and its management. The following approaches were employed in an attempt to get in contact with the potential affected and interested parties around the project area.

7.1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

A Background Information Document (BID) was provided to the various I&APs through the public participation process. This document gives an overview and non-technical summary of the proposed development and acts as an easy reference to the proposed project. The BID is included in **Appendix C**. The draft EIA and EMP will be circulated to the registered stakeholders in order to provide their further input and comments before submission to the authorities.

7.1.2. ADVERTS

Public notices/invitations were placed in the following newspapers for two consecutive weeks (**16, 25th and 31st of January 2023)**: **Appendix D** provides Tear sheets of the adverts.

- The Republikein newspaper
- The Allgemeine Zeitung
- The Sun newspaper
- The Windhoek Observer newspaper

7.1.3. SITE NOTICE AND VISIT

No site notices were placed at the EPL site.

7.1.4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Written notices/invitations were sent to several farmers in order to obtain details for farmers that overlap with the EPL boundaries and inform them about the proposed project. Several farmers were informed of the project and invited to provide their input or concerns regarding the proposed project. The communication trails are contained in **Appendix D.** The farms of concern are 176 Areb belonging to the republic of Namibia government and farms 177 Nauams which the known owner informed AEC that It belongs to the Bank Windhoek as of March 2023.

No public meeting was held for this project as it was not deemed necessary at this stage of the project. The draft scoping report and EMP were shared with the identified and registered stakeholders for a period of 7-14 days to provide their further input and comments regarding the proposed exploration project.

During this period apart from the identified farmers one (1) registration was received during the public participation process. In the event that the ECC is granted the proponent shall ensure ongoing consultation with all relevant affected parties for access to land and other resources.

7.1.1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

The draft reports were shared with the identified farmers/stakeholders for their input and commentary. No input has been received to date.

8. EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

8.1. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 9218 by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the environment during the different stages of the project have been identified:

Possible Positive Impacts

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the MME.
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Value adding to Namibian raw materials.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region,
- Direct capital investment into Khomas Region.

Possible Negative Impacts

- **Ecological disturbances**

  Potential removal of vegetation to allow project activities and erect temporary site shade structures during field work and exploration operations. Habitat disturbance, especially reptile habitats due to drilling, and increased flow of traffic. Loss of wildlife to poaching due to presence of exploration personnel.

- **Dust & Noise**

  Dust emanating from the increased movement of vehicles, trucks and other operational machinery may temper with the ambient air quality in the area. Potential increase in noise levels from project vehicles and machinery may be a nuisance to the locals.

- **Visual**

  Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to the presence of people, vehicles and machinery. Visible changes to habitats due to human activities.

- **Health & Safety**

  From the handling of equipment and use of machinery as well as potentially risks of contracting diseases linked to prolonged exposure to dust.

- **Waste**

  Resulting from maintenance work performed on the machinery as well as littering in the area include packaging from food or other products and consumables.

  Soil pollution includes petrochemical spills from vehicles (bakkies), water trucks, diesel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted diesel tank for fuel storage.

- **Groundwater and surface water**

  Due to inadequate management of waste, discharge, and infiltration of non-contained wastewater as well as potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication or drilling that penetrates the ground water table. This may also be influenced by site operations such as maintenance activities or accidental fuel spills.

- **Topography**

  Disturbance of the topography due to samples resource removal during exploration.

- **Heritage & Socio-Economic**

  Potential disturbance and damage to unforeseen archaeological or heritage sites during project activities and movements in the area.

- **Impact of poor communication**

  Miscommunication may lead to negative insolence in the community towards the project. Increased movement in the surrounding area and inadequate deliverable of notice for exploration and or operational activities in the community may result in conflicts with landowners and the affected community.

The following methodology is applied to the predication and assessment of impacts and risks. Potential impacts and risks have been rated in terms of the direct, indirect, and cumulative where:

Status	Whether the impact/risk on the overall environment will be
	• **Positive -** Environment overall will benefit from the impact/risk; • **Negative -** Environment overall will be adversely affected by the impact/risk; • **Neutral -** Environment overall not be affected.

Direct impacts	Impacts are directly caused by the activity and usually occur at the same time and place of the activity. These impacts are often related to the construction, operation or maintenance of an operation and are often obvious and quantifiable.
Indirect impacts	These types of impacts include all the potential impacts that are not evident immediately when the activity is carried out, or which occur at a different place due to the activity.
Cumulative impacts	Impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities.

In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial Extent	The size of the area that will be affected by the impact:
	Site specific - Only within the site boundaries **Local -** limited to within 15 km of the area **Regional -** limited to ~100 km radius **National -** limited to within the borders of Namibia **International -** extending beyond Namibia's borders

Consequence	The anticipated consequence of the impact:
	• **Extreme -** Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease); • **Severe -** Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • **Substantial -** environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • **Moderate -** Environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or • **Slight -** No natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected.

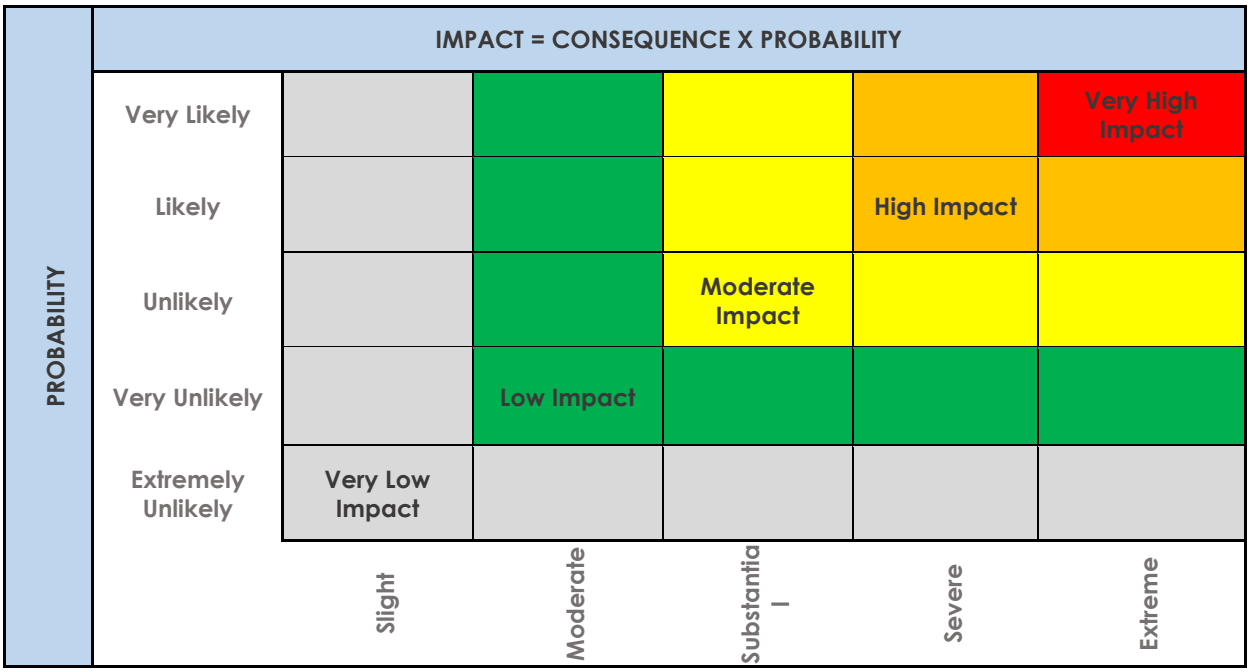
Duration	The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced
	• **Very short term** - instantaneous; • **Short term** - less than 1 year; • **Medium term** - 1 to 10 years; • **Long term** - The impact will occur for the project duration • **Permanent -** The impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning.

Reversibility of the Impacts	The extent to which the impacts/risks are reversible assuming that the project has reached the end of its life cycle (decommissioning phase)
	• **Yes** - High reversibility of impacts (impact is highly reversible at end of project life); • **Partially -** Moderate reversibility of impacts; or • **No -** Impacts are non-reversible (impact is permanent).

Using the criteria above, the impacts will further be assessed in terms of the following:

Probability	The probability of the impact/risk occurring
	• Very likely; • Likely; • Unlikely; • Very unlikely; and • Extremely unlikely.

To determine the significance of the identified impact/risk, the consequence is multiplied by probability. This approach incorporates internationally recognized methods from the IPCC (2014) assessment of the effects of climate change and is based on an interpretation of existing information in relation to the proposed activity. The significance is then rated qualitatively as follows against a predefined set of criteria (i.e., probability and consequence) as indicated below:



Where:

Significance	Will the impact cause a notable alteration of the environment? • **Very low (5) -** The risk/impact may result in very minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures and will not have an influence on decision-making. • **Low (4) -** The risk/impact may result in minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures, and will not have an influence on decision making. • **Moderate (3) -** The risk/impact will result in moderate alteration of the environment and can be reduced or avoided by implementing the appropriate mitigation measures and will only have an influence on the decision-making if not mitigated. • **High (2) -** The risk/impact will result in major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making); and • **Very high (1) -** The risk/impact will result in very major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making.
Confidence	The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information and specialist knowledge • **Low -** Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information • **Medium - B**ased on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information • **High -** Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information

Impacts are evaluated for the different phases of the proposed project. Impacts have been evaluated with and without mitigation in order to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures on reducing the significance of a particular impact. The Assessment is presented in the following section and further in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

9. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals prospecting and exploration activities within EPL 9218. Comments and concerns raised during the public consultation process have been considered and included.

TABLE 9 – ECOLOGICAL/BIODIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Minerals prospecting and exploration activities in general pose impacts towards the diversity of species within the various habitats by reducing population numbers of certain species.
Nature of impact	Loss of Habitat and species during exploration activities such as drill rig preparation, tracks creation and general movement in the area. The most vulnerable species are reptiles and birds. Some exploration activities such as tracks creation, drill site preparations and, camping area preparation require removal of some plants to a small extent therefore affecting the flora status of the area. Taking into account that the EPL overlays farmlands where commercial farming is practiced, the presence of project personnel and vehicles may disturb domestic animals and scare away the wild animal, thereby disturbing the hunting activities. The presence of people in the area could also influence, livestock left, illegal hunting or poaching. No specialist fauna and flora studies were commissioned for the EIA. Specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the activities. Exploration may occur at designated sites throughout the EPL but the total activity footprint as a percentage of the total areas of each habitat is estimated to be very low.
Status	Negative
Spatial Extent	Local

Duration	Long term
Consequence	Substantial
Probability	Very Likely
Reversibility	Partially
Mitigation Measures	– Though the habitats will remain relatively undisturbed due to the very low percentage footprint of activities planned, without prior knowledge of the whereabouts of the vulnerable, threatened and critically endangered species and their preferred habitat, it may not be possible to prevent an impact, regardless of how small it might be. – The planning of the activity's layout must endeavor reduce the footprint to a minimum without compromising the realistic needs of the business operation and making decisions that will safeguard against indiscriminate habitat alteration. – If any topsoil or grass exists, when removal is required then this should be stockpiled for use during rehabilitation. – Engage interested stakeholders to participate on site in the rescue and relocation of indigenous and protected flora. – Undertake Plant and animal Search and Rescue prior to the commencement of operations. – Driving only on existing roads (national roads and existing tracks) as far as practically possible. – Habitat loss for fauna and flora species should be kept to a minimum with footprint areas being restricted to the direct operational areas only. – In addition, where possible, activities are to be aligned along previously disturbed areas. – No wandering around the site, collecting of plant species or hunting should be allowed. – Rehabilitation must restore the disturbed sites, as far as is possible to their prior state to mitigate the visual impact and to allow for the best possible re- colonization of the site, by plants and animals. – If targeted rock units have protected or special plants, the proponent should seek a specialist opinion on how to preserve that plant species, with possible relocation. – Notice should be given at least two (2) weeks in advance to indicate the flying times for geophysical surveys, so that these surveys do not coincide with hunting seasons to scare away the animals. – Cleared vegetation that might be of interest to biomass or coal production must be gathered and handed over to ensure harmonious continuation of both activities. – No onsite vegetation should be cut or used for firewood related to the project's operations. The Proponent should

		provide firewood for his onsite camping workers from authorized firewood producer or seller. – Working sites should be fenced off to keep wild and domestic animals out. – Environmental awareness on the importance of biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (4)
Ranking of Impact		3
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 10 - NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Noise cause by project activities (drilling operations, machineries, and vehicular movements)
Nature of impact	Disturbance of sense of place and the effect on tranquil ambient noise levels. Hearing problems to operators if noise generation is prolonged and not managed. Potential noise sources during the exploration activities could originate from vehicles, hammers, powered hand tools, excavators, and drill rigs. The nuisance factor of these noise sources will depend on the proximity of the activities to the national road, homesteads and sensitive animal habitats.
Status	Negative
Spatial Extent	Local
Duration	Temporary/ Permanent
Consequence	Substantial/Severe
Probability	Likely
Reversibility	Partially
Mitigation Measures	– The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines set legal limits on noise exposure in the workplace. These limits are based on a worker's time weighted average over an 8-hour day. With noise, OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 90dBA for all workers for an 8-hour day. The OSHA standard uses a 5dBA exchange rate. This means that when the noise level is increased by 5dBA, the amount of time a person can be exposed to a certain noise level to receive the same dose is cut in half. – The WHO guideline on maximum noise levels to prevent hearing impairment set noise level limits at an average of 70 dBA over a 24-hour period with maximum noise levels not exceeding 110 dBA during the period. These latter limits would apply if the daytime shift were prolonged beyond the 8-hour day. – The nuisance factor of these noise sources will depend on the proximity of the exploration activities to the national road, homesteads, and sensitive animal habitats. – PPE is considered an acceptable mitigation, but a less desirable option to control exposures to noise.

		– Limiting the amount of time, a person spends at a noise source. – Monitoring personnels' hearing, before, during (each year if employed longer than one year) and after employment, as a minimum. – Machinery and vehicles (moving and stationed) should be serviced regularly. – A noise management standard operating procedure (SOP) for the activities happening on-site should be developed. – Avoid generating unnecessary noise by making sure that equipment that are not in use are always turned off and by avoiding operations during odd hours. – Landowners should be informed of prior drilling over the weekends or at other times not outlined in this document. – It is recommended that any complaints regarding noise be recorded and included in the environmental reports. Should complaints persist then a survey by a suitably qualified and independent hygienist will be required. – Transportation routes should be planned for trucks such that they pass as far away as possible from noise sensitive receivers, a restriction of the hours of movement, e.g., not allowing the transport of material during the noise sensitive hours of the night can mitigate noise impacts.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (4)
Ranking of Impact		3
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 11 - DUST IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Dust generation during exploration activities (e.g., vehicular movement, drilling operation, drill rig preparation) may result in dusty conditions.
Nature of impact	Tempering of the ambient air quality in the surrounding Fauna and flora alike could be impacted as ecosystem functioning is possibly affected. Negative effects of dust on personnel working at the drilling site are likely to occur if dust suppression techniques are not employed and personal protection equipment is not used to safeguard the health of personnel.
Status	Negative
Spatial Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Consequence	Substantial
Probability	Very Likely
Reversibility	Partially
Mitigation Measures	– Natural weather conditions can create very dusty atmospheric conditions. The exploration activities contribute very little to the widespread ambient conditions that often prevail. Cars travelling on the access roads can create dust plumes trailing behind them. – Dust suppression techniques should be employed. However, this scarce resource cannot be applied continuously and indiscriminately. – Avoid activities that create excessive dust on extremely windy days. – Personnel are required to wear personal protection equipment if excessive dust is created for prolonged working periods. – Employees should be made aware of negative effects of dust inhalation. – Water spays at the various components with effectively keep dust from blowing into the atmosphere.

		– The road network within the EPL site can be sprayed with water and other dust suppressants during dry dusty conditions. – To mitigate gaseous pollutants released from the combustion of hydrocarbons, use of high-quality fuels will ensure quantities released per unit weight of product are at levels within environmental limits.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (4)
Ranking of Impact		3
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 12 - WASTE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Generation of waste during the proposed project activities.
Nature of impact	Domestic waste and waste from maintenance work performed on the machinery can potentially cause unpleasant odor, sight for the people in the surrounding as well as disturbance to surface and ground water. The dumping of general waste within the camp, drilling sites and surrounding areas could prove hazardous to wildlife and livestock. This could also lead to general environmental degradation.
Status	Negative
Spatial Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Consequence	Moderate
Probability	Likely
Reversibility	Partially
Mitigation Measures	– Waste generation is likely to be limited on site and will primarily be domestic waste. This material will be stored properly until safe disposal off-site. – The domestic waste, which is separated from all paper and organic materials, is taken to the nearest official dumpsite. – Collection and disposal of waste must be effective enough to not impact any of the receptors. – Oil from the servicing of the vehicles and machines is collected in drums and is taken together with all other industrial waste that is generated on site to the nearest hazardous waste site. – A certificate of disposal needs to be kept on file. – Personal protection equipment (PPE) can protect personnel from exposure to disease or toxic chemicals. – Groundwater is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia and must be protected at all costs. It must still be protected from pollutants since it can act as a conduit for the transfer of pollutants to secondary receptors such as the ocean. Additional boreholes are to be drilled to generate data about the groundwater quality and quantity

		when exploration intensify. – The proponent must follow the provisions of the Water Act so that they do not in any way damage the susceptible water resources. – Sewerage created at the camp or management offices either needs to be deposited directly into approved and permitted French drains or removed offsite. If the latter is to be done, then sealed sewerage tanks are required. The regulations under the Water Resource Management Act need to be consulted with regards to the erection of French drains near water courses. They cannot to be constructed within 100m of the banks of a water course. – Some wastes are dangerous to fauna and flora; Animals should not be able to access the waste management area; waste must be contained so that it cannot enter the naturally vegetated areas beyond the accessory works area. – Storage of hazardous liquid waste must by law follow industry standards. These standards will be communicated in fuller details by the fuel supplier. Ideally, self-110% bunded containers should be brought to site and placed upon sealed surfaces with waste collection sumps. – Soil which is contaminated by used hydrocarbons needs to be relocated to a remediation cell where the addition of fertilizer, air and water will within a year be suitable for re-use. – Good housekeeping – Training and awareness for company personnel and the public will inform them of those wastes that may cause harm, pollute the soil, groundwater, or air (if particulate). – Practice reusing, recycling of products.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Very low (5)
Ranking of Impact		3
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 13 - VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Visual impact caused by the operational activities
Nature of impact	Impact on visual resources would be considered unfavorable if the landscape were significantly degraded or modified. Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to the presence of people, vehicles, and machinery . Visible changes to habitats due to human activities
Status	Negative
Spatial Extent	Local
Duration	Temporary
Consequence	Moderate
Probability	Very Likely
Reversibility	Yes
Mitigation Measures	– The domestic waste, which is separated from all paper and organic materials, is taken to the nearest official dumpsite. – As far as is possible existing roads and tracks are used to access target sites for exploration. – Personnel to be trained regarding the observable signs of faunal and floral biodiversity and the avoidance of habitat disturbance. – Minimize the footprint of personnel, vehicles, and machinery. – Where new roads are constructed, the methods should be low intensive and possibly use manpower and not machines. – The remains of all structures that may have been erected at the EPL shall be demolished and removed on completion of the project.

		– Care must be taken to ensure that all rehabilitated areas are similar to the immediate environment in terms of visual character, vegetation cover and topography and any negative visual impacts will be rectified to the satisfaction of the MEFT officials. – Overburden topsoil will be placed back into excavation as part of the rehabilitation programme. – Rehabilitate habitats through the removal of obvious signs of human presence. – Remove all waste daily and dispose of it in the appropriate manner. – Removal of machinery from the sites if periods of inactivity are protracted.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (2)
Ranking of Impact		4
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 14 - HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact		Heritage sites destruction during prospecting and exploration activities
Nature of impact		Possible destruction to heritage sites
Status		Neutral
Spatial Extent		Local
Duration		Long term
Consequence		Substantial
Probability		Unlikely
Reversibility		Partially
Mitigation Measures		– A 'chance find' of any potential heritage site should be communicated to the police and the National Heritage Council of Namibia. If activities occur at the location where a 'chance find' has been made, then the activities should cease until the necessary authorities have visited the site and provided the go ahead to proceed with activities.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (4)
Ranking of Impact		4
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 15 - LANDUSE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact		Conflict with lands use of the area
Nature of impact		Possible conflict with community during the implementation of the project (e.g., issues related to access and security)
Status		Negative
Spatial Extent		Local
Duration		Short term
Consequence		Substantial
Probability		Unlikely
Reversibility		Partially
Mitigation Measures		– The EMA requires that permission be provided by the competent authorities for the listed activity. – Update stakeholders register regularly. – Actively engage landowners regularly to maintain open channels of communication – The proponent is subservient to the conditions laid down by the guidelines / conditions and the law that upholds it. The implementation of the exploration programme will be in accordance with the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). – The communities of neighboring farms may claim to the grazing rights of the area. This would also prevent livestock from unwittingly falling from the steep precipice.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Moderate (3)
	With Mitigation	Low (4)
Ranking of Impact		3
Confidence Level		Medium

TABLE 16 - SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact		Exploration activities related to the project
Nature of impact		Employment creation
Status		Positive
Spatial Extent		National
Duration		Long term
Consequence		Slight
Probability		Very Likely
Reversibility		Yes
Mitigation Measures		– Where possible, local persons should be employed depending on the level of skills they have. – Employment will result should the project be permitted. – Promote local procurement of goods and services.
Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability	Without Mitigation	Low + (4)
	With Mitigation	Very low + (5)
Ranking of Impact		*5*
Confidence Level		Medium

10. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Disturbance of the earth's surface by exploration activities may result in removal of existing vegetation and ecosystems within the disturbed area. The impacts are significant, but localized to the disturbed area, and the overall extent of the impact is determined by the concentration of the activity and the sensitivity of the disturbed ecosystems. The impact on the environment can be lessened by planning with future closure in mind. When a exploration area is abandoned the infrastructure and altered landscape can affect the safe access of wildlife and public if not rehabilitated. The altered habitat may or may not promote the re-establishment of organisms once found there. Visual rehabilitation to the original state is not always practical due to economic factors.

The objectives of the closure and decommissioning are to:

- Provide a safe and stable landform compatible with the intended final use;
- Comply with relevant regulatory requirements and attain regulatory consensus on the successful closure and rehabilitation of the Project area;
- Complete the closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation works as quickly and cost effectively as possible whilst achieving primary objectives
- Produce a final "walk away" landform that is stable and that blends aesthetically into the surrounding landforms, yet as far as possible does not limit possible future land uses

10.1. SITE REHABILITATION

Proponent should keep the disturbed areas to a minimum, plants should not be removed unless necessary; selective exploration should be adopted so that the entire site is not cleared and affected at once; backfilling the topsoil should be done as soon as possible where soil was removed, therefore topsoil should not be piled up for a long time as it will lose its natural nutrient content.

10.2. PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION

The proposed post exploration land-use will also influence the procedure and the plant species used for rehabilitation

The following are the basic rehabilitation practices as summarized after the Minerals Council of Australia (1998), which with appropriate modifications, will apply to most disturbed areas.

1. Making Safe: After planning for rehabilitation, the first step is to clean up and make the area to be rehabilitated, safe. This involves the following:
    - Removal of infrastructure and unused or unwanted equipment. No facilities or equipment should remain on site unless with the written approval of the landowner or relevant authority.

- Removal of rubbish for disposal at approved sites. Care is required with residual toxic or hazardous materials including contaminated packaging and containers

2. Erosion Control: Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken to stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as practical and to limit erosion.
   - Restrict clearing to areas essential for the works
   - Windrow vegetation debris along the contour
   - Minimize length of time soil is exposed
   - Divert run-off from undisturbed areas away from the works
3. Topsoil Management: The rehabilitation strategy may include the following measures which are designed to minimize the loss of topsoil material respread on rehabilitated areas and promote successful vegetation establishment.
   - Minimize the length of time that topsoil material is to be stockpiled.
   - Respread topsoil material in even layers at a thickness appropriate for the landform and land capability of the area to be rehabilitated.
   - Topsoil stockpiles are located in areas away from drainage lines or windy areas in order to minimise the risk of soil and wind erosion;
   - Rehabilitation areas of returned topsoil will be ripped, with care taken not to bring subsurface materials to the surface (e.g. large rocks). Ripping should only be sufficient to allow equipment to work efficiently. Ripping along slopes should be along contour.

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities on EPL 9218 to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders are consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The public is informed via the three newspapers advertisement used for this assessment. A one-on-one interaction (public meeting) is held for the project.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude, temporally duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence.

All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities (ECC). When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- If applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

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APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CV

LOVISA NANGULA AMWELE

ENVIRONMENTALIST (Cand.Sci.Nat)

ABOUT

I am a skillful environmentalist with an aggregate experience of over four (4) years in the field of environmental management/science/economics/health & Safety/ climate change /nature conservation and related sphere. I have been hard at work establishing my personal reputation as a mature critical problem solver and effective communicator driven by a strong set of ethical principles founded in social and environmental awareness. My objectives are to secure a challenging position, where I can utilize my abilities when granted the opportunity.

WORK EXPERIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER
GECKO EXPLORATION AND GEOKEY CONSULT CC
APRIL 2021 TO DATE

- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for exploration and mining activities;
- Compiling of bi-annual environmental reports for exploration projects as a requirement by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism ;
- Application for environmental clearance certificate renewals and writing environmental compliance report for exploration and mining projects;
- Application for water abstraction permits from the Department of Water Affairs
- Application and renewal of different Mineral Licenses from the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- Various activities pertaining to environmental baseline and monitoring at various projects held by Gecko Namibia and Namibia Rare Earths;
- Enforce Environmental compliance as required by certain policies and standards
- Stakeholders communication
- Maps compilation using Geographic Information System (GIS) services as required for various projects using Google Earth, QGIS and ArcGIS;
- Project Management
- Implementation of Environmental Management Systems
- General administrative duties.

ASSISTANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND GIS PRACTITIONER
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY (ECC)
FEBRUARY 2020 TO MARCH 2021

- Managing the company's Geographic Information System (GIS) services as required and compile professional maps for various projects using Google Earth and ArcGIS;
- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for exploration, tourism, energy, biomass and construction activities;
- Application for environmental clearance certificate renewals and writing environmental compliance report for exploration and energy related projects;
- Liaise and communicate with clients and relevant stakeholders
- Project Management & General administrative duties.

PERSONAL DETAILS

NATIONALITY: Namibian
PASSPORT/ ID: P0974884/ 93091000184
DRIVERS LICENCE: Code B

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:
Namibia : Etambo, Onguta

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
Oshiwambo - Excellent
English - Excellent
Afrikaans - Fair

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

1. Computer skills: Microsoft word, outlook, power point, excel, publisher and Internet.

2. Programs: Google Earth, ArcGIS, QGIS, MATLAB, SDT, SanFuture

PERSONAL SKILLS

- Creative spirit
- Excellent Analytical and problem solving skills
- Reliable and professional
- Organized
- Team player
- Excellent communicator

CONTACT

P: +264 814351689
E: lovisanangula@gmail.com
P.O. Box 51006, Bachbretcht, WHK
Namibia

MEMBERSHIPS

Environmental Assessment Professionals of Namibia (EAPAN) - Emerging specialist and/or practitioner No. 224

International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa. No. 6542

South African Council of Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) No. 148697 (Cand. Sci. Nat)

REFERENCES

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E: oliver@gecko.na

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Philip Hooks Consultant
Cell: +44 7340 238047
E: philip.nigel.hooks@gmail.com

Laina Wilhelm - Environmentalist
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Cell: +264 81 438 2391
E: lainawilhelm@gmail.com

Emerita Ashipala - EAP
Earth Environmental Services
Cell: +264 81 701 6851
E: emerita.ashipala@gmail.com

Prof Karabo Shale - Faculty Research Manager - CPUT
C: +27 82 042 7485
E: shalek@cput.ac.za

CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
PHILIP HOOKS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for mining projects.

CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
OMAVI GEOTECHNICAL & GEO - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CC :

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for various projects

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for various projects

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INTERN
GECKO NAMIBIA (Pty) Ltd
JULY 2018 - JAN 2019

- Compiling of bi-annual environmental reports to comply with the requirement of Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism for exploration activities;
- Various activities pertaining to environmental baseline and monitoring at the Okorusu Fluorspar mine, the Imerys-Gecko Okanjande Graphite mine, Gecko Salt project and at the Opuwo cobalt project;
- Maps compilation for various projects using Google Earth and ArcGIS;
- Involvement in the writing and compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports for exploration activities;
- Data entry, data organization with quality control;
- Liaise and communicate with clients and relevant stakeholders
- Data interpretation and verification;
- Site visits and various aspects of fieldwork at Gecko's mineral exploration projects
- Enforce Environmental compliance as required by certain policies and standards

DEPARTMENT STUDENT TUTOR
CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY :
JANUARY 2018 - NOVEMBER 2019

- Review class material with students by discussing text, working solutions to problems, reviewing worksheets and other assignments
- Determining student's needs for assistance in other areas such as counseling and refers as necessary
- Assessed the students progress throughout weekly tutoring sessions

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERN
ONIIPA TOWN COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH :
JUNE 2017 and DECEMBER 2017

- Business inspection to ensure compliance
- Training on food safety manual
- Risk assessment at work and public places
- Environmental pollution and monitoring control
- Waste management and health education

EDUCATION

MASTERS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University Of Technology - CPUT | Present

B-TECH: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University of Technology - CPUT | 2019

ND: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Cape Peninsula University of Technology - CPUT | 2016 to 2018

CERTIFICATIONS

RADIATION SAFETY OFFICER PART I

Namibian Uranium Institute | 2022

INTRODUCTORY EIA REPORT WRITING

International Association of Impact Assessment RSA | 2020

SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND AWARDS

2019: Best 4th Year Student (CPUT)
2018: Best 3rd Year Student (CPUT)
2011: Overall best student in 4 subjects at TUCSIN
2009: Exemplary Hostel girl (Otjikoto SSS)
2009 – 2010: Member of the Learners Representative Council and Hostel Prefect (Otjikoto SSS)
2008: Awarded Best top 10 performers in Grade 10 (Otjikoto SSS)

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

APPENDIX C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

For the proposed minerals exploration for base & rare metals, and precious metals within EPL 9218 near Nauchas, Windhoek District

Khomas Region

12 January 2023

Alliance
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Nalonge Investments CC (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed minerals exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9218. The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region.

This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road. The EPL covers an area of approximately 5674 hectares. Figure (1 - 2) gives a detailed layout locale for the site. The EPL covers portions of the following farms: 14 – NAUCHAS, 176 – AREB, 177 – NAUAMS, 899 – ALBERTA, and 909 – AUS BOERDERY (PTY) LTD.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document serves the purpose of informing interested and affected parties (I&AP) of the following:

- Proposed project location;
- Proposed activities pertaining to the project;
- The EIA process to be followed;
- How you can get involved.

We hereby encourage all I&APs to submit their comment/inputs/concerns on the proposed project activities.

Your comments will add value and enrich the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report as well as the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that will be submitted to the competent authorities for decision making.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (competent authority) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for decision making before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license,

right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

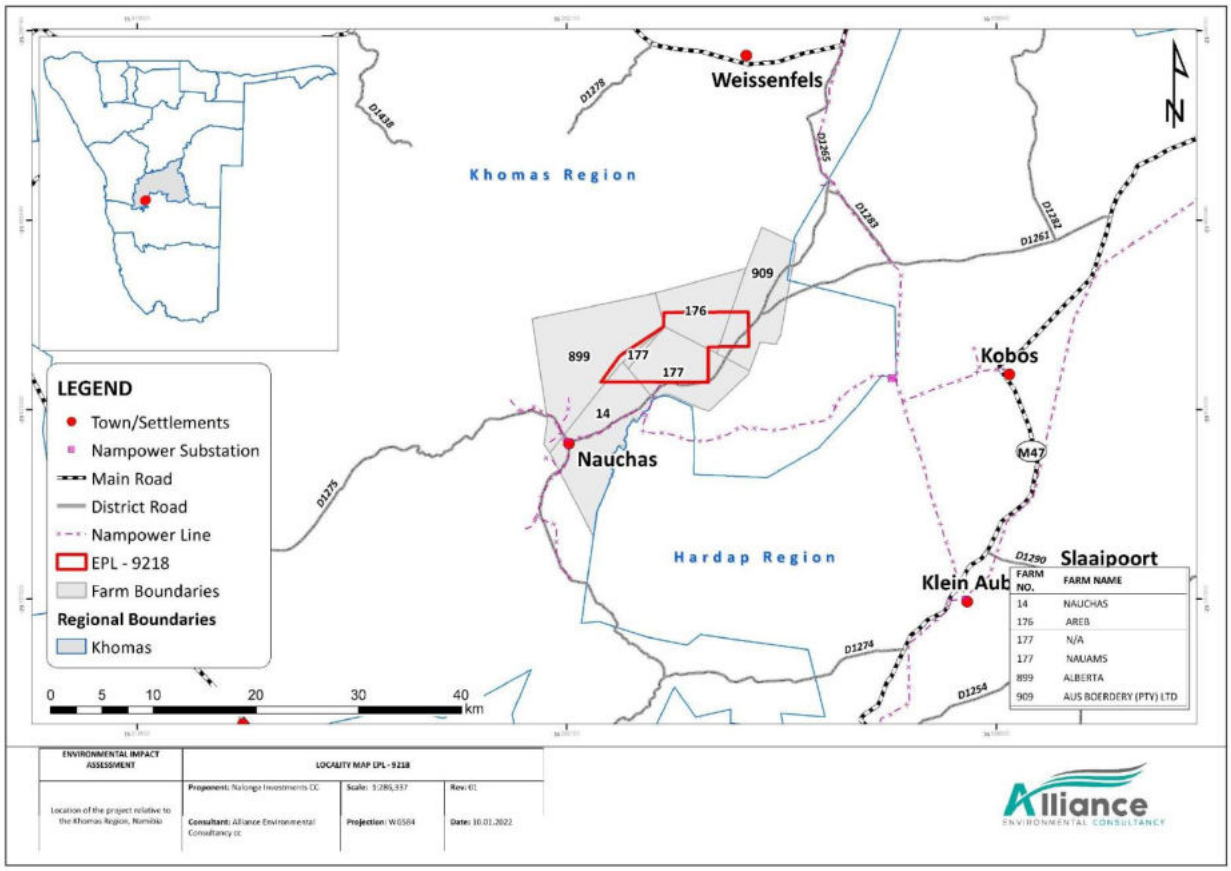

FIGURE 1 - PROJECT LOCALITY MAP

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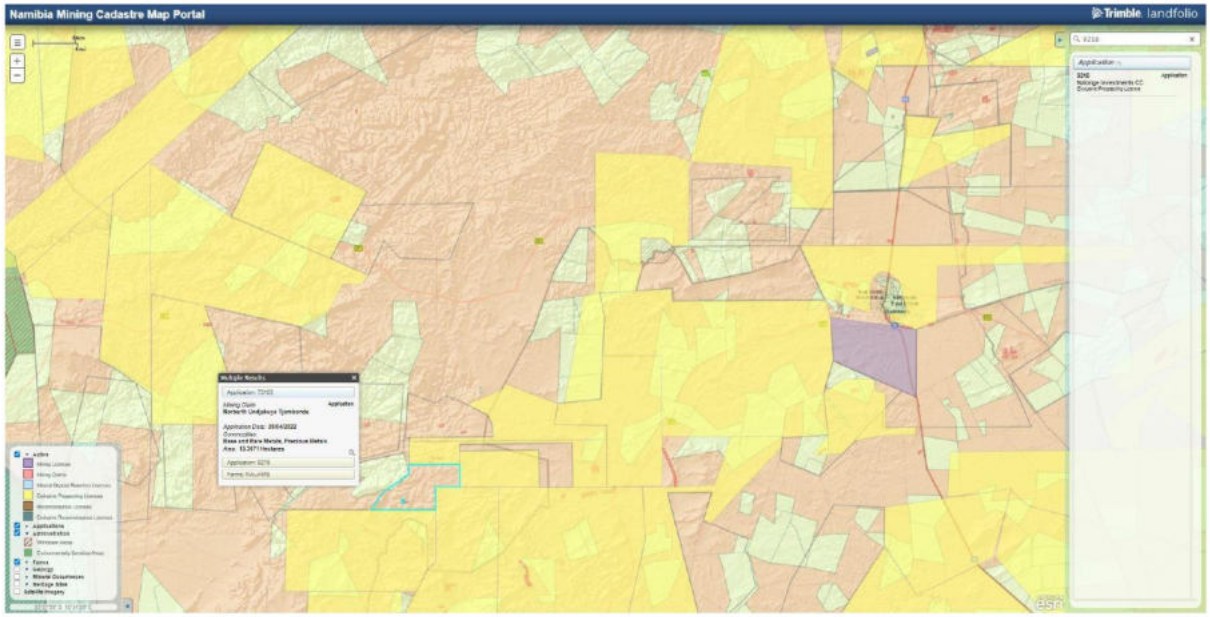


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF THE EPL AS DISPLAYED ON THE NAMIBIA MINING CADASTRE (MME)

PROJECT MOTIVATION

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although during exploration activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in mineral explorations are carried out throughout the mineral prospecting phase, which might take several years.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made.

PROPOSED PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The projected mineral exploration activities are summarized as follows:

1. Exploration activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past research. This is conducted in the general area to see if there are any prospective targets. This is done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the first stage of exploration.
2. Regional reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-based activities such as regional mapping and sampling in order to identify and validate prospective targeted areas identified during stage 1. This step is only carried out if the step1 has identified some possible targets that need to be explored further.
3. Initial field-based activities such as widely distributed geological mapping, sampling, surveying, and maybe widely spaced trenching and drilling to verify the feasibility of any identified local target based on the regional data acquired in step 2 above. The degree or depth of exploration carried out at this stage is contingent on the discovery of viable/prospective mineral resources.

To assess the viability of the delineated local targets, detailed local field-based operations such as localized site-specific detailed geology mapping, trenching, bulk sample, surveying, and detailed drilling are carried out. The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve. If the detailed exploration activities yield positive results, the exploration data will be compiled into a pre-feasibility report, and if the prefeasibility results are positive, a detailed feasibility study will be conducted on the identified site-specific area, which will include detailed site-specific drilling, bulk sampling, and laboratory testing/test mining. The following is a summary of the envisaged project development process that will be implemented during the proposed exploration activities:

- Planning and permitting
- Site preparation for the exploration team if required (temporary camps).
- Supporting infostructure, access, energy, and water supply.
- Preparation of drill sites and drilling operations
- Decommissioning, final rehabilitation

ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through existing tracks/small farm roads from theD1261 district road as far as practically possible. There will be no creation of tracks if the need arises, new access roads will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity.

If the Proponent intends to continue with field-based activities, it is the Proponent's responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowners and to ensure that all security measures to protect the land and the landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually. Permission from landowners and appropriate authorities is required for any new tracks.

RESOURCES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

Exploration activities usually needs a supply of water which will be brought to the site. Should the company find good groundwater during the exploration activity, the borehole may be used as a water source provided the permission of the community is given and the necessary abstraction permit is attained from the department of water affairs. Again, only sustainable yields may be abstracted.

A diesel-powered generator will be used as needed for exploration equipment and lighting for the project.

ACCOMMODATION, SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE, AND EXPLORATION METHOD

- The exploration team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The exploration team is envisioned to consist of fifteen (10 - 15) skilled and non-skilled workers.
- Portable toilets will be installed on-site and regularly serviced.
- Vehicles (especially pick up bakkies) and heavy machinery including drill rigs and truck will be used during the exploration phase of the project.
- Waste will be collected and deposited to the nearest registered dumpsite.
- Hydrocarbon tanks could be stored on-site. All hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and bunded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).
- The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) or Diamond Drilling. Both methods are applied in exploration, resource evaluation and subsequently in defining an ore reserve. The method is further explained in the EIA scoping report.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Site Location

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored by various companies throughout the years.

As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore / prospect for potential economic minerals occurrences in this specific EPL. There are no alternative locations considered for explorations.

Equipment and infrastructure

The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND STEPS

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project takes into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in Figure 2,

a. Preparation of the Background Information Document (BID).
b. Project registration or notification through the MEFT online Portal (www.eia.met.gov.na) or hand submission to the DEA.
c. Project screening process.
d. Preparation of the public notice to be published in two local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks as well as site notices as part of the public consultation process as well. This process runs for (21 days). However, comments received after the stipulated period and before submission to the competent authority are also welcome.
e. Preparation of the first Draft EIA/ Scoping and EMP Reports for client review, public and stakeholder inputs.
f. Incorporation of comments and inputs from the client and I&APs into the reports for finalization.
g. The final EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports are submitted to the competent authorities and the Environmental Commissioner in fulfilment of all the requirements of the Act and its Regulations.
h. Stakeholders who are interested or affected by the proposed project will have additional fourteen (14) days to submit comments directly to the Environmental Commissioner (EC). The application will be made available for additional comments on the MEFT digital Portal www.eia.met.gov.na.
i. If the EC requires additional information about the project, the environmental practitioner will be alerted. Once provided-
j. Wait for the Record of Decisions.

The process is also depicted in the diagram presented in Figure 3.

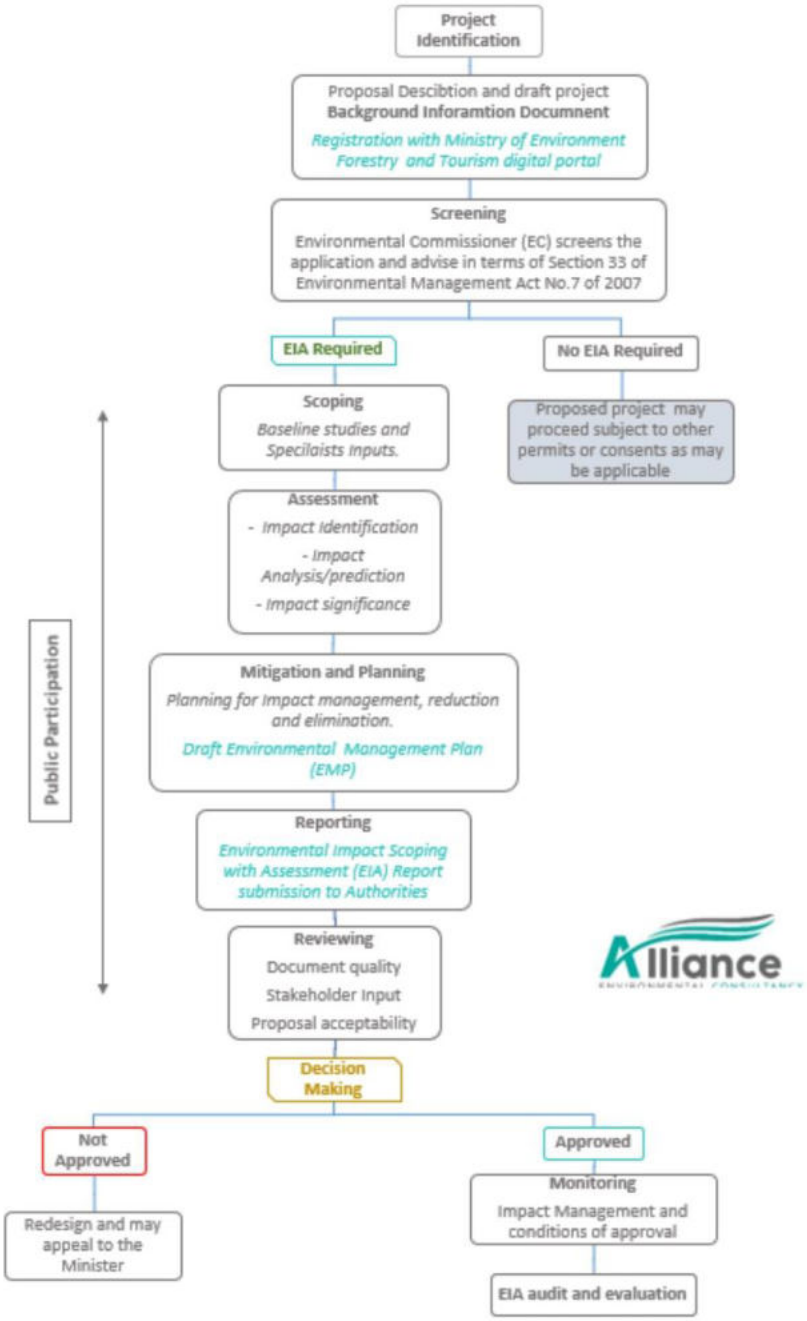


FIGURE 3 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impacts are assessed and evaluated to identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed exploration activities by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the exploration phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the social environment during exploration and activities have been identified below and further discussed in the table that follows:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Waste
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following table summarizes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
NEGATIVE
– Possible destruction of vegetation and fauna through disturbance of the surface
– Mining projects if not proceeding with necessary precautions are likely to cause soil and water contamination, due to hazardous chemical spills and leaks from machinery/ heavy vehicles
– Noise pollution from sources such as power generation, drill rig operations, heavy vehicle engines as well as other sources
– Air pollution from the emission of carbon dioxide by machinery during the exploration of minerals
– Exploration activities are accompanied by huge equipment and camping which are foreign to the environment and therefore causes a visual impact to the environment and the community members.
– Possible disturbance to heritage/historically important area of interest.
POSITIVE
– The project will positively contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by creating wealth, job creation, the country's GDP through tax and license payments
– This proposed project will however also contribute to achieving the country's national goals of poverty reduction through skills and human development (improving living conditions of locals)

Any negative environmental impacts that will arise from the proposed activities will be substantially minimized, avoided, and/or mitigated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the best industry practices.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social, and economic issues relating to the proposed project. The inputs from a broad variety of stakeholders will complement the EIA.

GET INVOLVED

To ensure that you are registered as an Interested & Affected party, complete the form with your comments, issues/concerns below and forward it to info@enviro-aec.com

Your involvement is highly appreciated

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS EXPLORATION ON EPL 9218 near NAUCHAS WINDHOEK DISTRICT, KHOMAS REGION

REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DETAILS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY	
FULL NAME:	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:	
POSTAL ADDRESS:	**POSTAL CODE:**
STREET ADDRESS:	**POSTAL CODE:**
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	**FAX NUMBER:**
CELL PHONE NUMBER:	**E-MAIL ADDRESS:**
INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT:	
COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:	

APPENDIX D – NEWSPAPER ADVERTS, STAKEHOLDER LIST AND COMMUNICATION

NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

Market Watch Kleinadvertensies • Classifieds

SPERTYE: 13:00 TWEE WERKSDAE VOOR PLASING
DEADLINES: 13:00 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT
Geen advertensies sal telefonies aanvaar word nie.

TEL: 061*297 2175 **FAX:** 061*239 638
EMAIL: classifieds@synergi.com.na
No advertisements will be accepted telephonically.

INHOUDSOPGAWE / CONTENTS

RATES & DEADLINES

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book in timously. Classifieds/snalls, notices and display snalls: 13:00, two working days prior to plating.
A handling fee of 15% is payable on cancellations received in writing by 13:00 two days before scheduled publication. No cancellation will be accepted if received after this deadline.

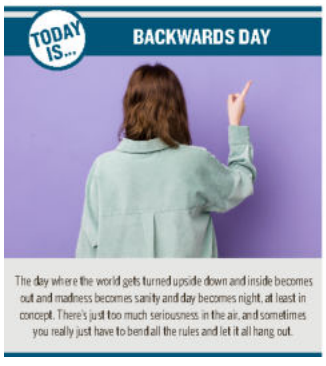
RATES:
(Monday - Friday)
- Classifieds Snalls: N$105 for the first 20 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter
- Display Snalls: N$108.10 per col/cm (15% Vat included)
- School notices: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Churches: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Sport Clubs: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Births, engagements, marriages, deaths, In memoriam: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Legal Notices: N$697 for the first 300 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE:
Republikein reserves the right to withhold or cancel any advertisement order that has been accepted. Republikein accepts no liability for failure to publish an advertisement received by telephone.

ERRORS:
Please report errors immediately. Republikein accepts no responsibility for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement of any cost beyond the cost of the space occupied by the faulty advertisement. No re-publication will be given due to small typographical errors which do not lessen the effectiveness of the advertisement. Republikein does not accept responsibility for misrepresentation in advertisements.

BOOK & PAY FOR YOUR CLASSIFIED ADS ONLINE

Visit https://classifieds.my.na/ log in via your my.na account and follow the easy steps to upload your classified ad.



The day where the world gets turned upside down and inside becomes out and madness becomes sanity and day becomes night, at least in concept. There's just too much seriousness in the air, and sometimes you really just have to bend all the rules and let it all hang out.

008 Betrekkings gevra / Employment Wanted

JUSTINE, is dringend op soek na enige huiswerk of kinderversorging. Kan onmiddellik diens aanvaar.
Kontak: 081-3490912.
DM020230040778S

009 Vakatures / Vacancies

ORION MOTORS: Senior Motor Auto Mechanic.
We are looking for a fully qualified and experienced Motor Auto Mechanic for our workshop.
The successful applicant will have the following qualifications and is compulsory: * At least five years' experience as an Auto Mechanic on passenger vehicles (Preferably Mercedes Benz), after qualifying.
* Proven ability in vehicle electrical systems and fault diagnostics.
* Proven ability in pneumatic and hydraulic systems diagnostic and repair.
* Familiarity with excellent standards of quality control.
* Experience of keeping accurate records.
* Customer service skills.*Fluent (Read & Write) in English and Afrikaans, German would be of advantage.
* Must be computer literate.
Only candidates that meet the above-mentioned criteria will be taken into consideration. Please forward your written application to: info@orionmotors.com.na.
DM020230040770S

016 Te huur / To Let

ROCKY CREST: Complex Bella Rosa. 2 Bedroom, open-plan, b/c, courtyard, N$6 500 pm, deposit. Available 1 March 2023. Call: 085-1222501
DM020230040778S

018 Kommersieel te huur / Commercial to Let

BUSINESS PREMISES in CBD Grootfontein, 475m². Please contact: 081-2533400 for further information.
DM020230040764S

027 Huise te koop gevra / Residential Prop. to Buy

MLG REAL ESTATE CC, urgently needs houses to sell or let in all areas of Windhoek. Call: Manfred 081-2473803
DM020230040756S

KLEIN WINDHOEK AREA: Soek huis met groot erf te koop. Mobiele: 081-4549300.
DM020230040779S

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

NOTICE Three Storey Dwelling Unit Erf 621 Auasblick. Take notice that the owner, MING LING WENG intends applying to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the approval of Building Plan of Erf 621, AUASBLICK. The purpose of the submission is to submit "AS BUILT" plans for an existing three storey dwelling unit for compliance certificate purposes. The Plan lies for inspection at (insert your address where the plan can be viewed) Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed building plan as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City (Urban Planner 5th Floor) and with the applicant / consultant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objection is (insert last date for any objection) Dated at Windhoek this 23rd day of January of 2023M/s. Ohlile Amutenya from Fisher, Quarmby & Pfeifer Attorneys 083 2233 100 / 081 680 6462
DM020230040756S

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia Case No : HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2019/01977
In the matter between:
RENARD HATTINGH TRANSPORT CC, Execution Creditor
and
FRANK VAN ZYL, Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment granted by the High Court of Namibia signed by the Registrar of the High Court of Namibia on 1/10/2019, the following movable property will be sold on Thursday , 16 February 2023 at 11h00 at Rundu Magistrates Court House, RUNDU:
4x Camping Chairs, 2x Camping Beds, 2x Swimming Pool Chairs, 1x Wooden table, 1x Freezer / Cooler Inner and Outer Unit, 1x Braai Stand, 2x Hout Draaibank, 1x Various tools, 2x Scaffolding, 2x Cattle Dehorning Pliers, 1x Meat-O-Matic MeatSaw, 1x ¾ Bed Base, 1x Square Steel Table, 1x Foldable Plastic Table, 1x Ryobi PG2700A Generator, 1x 2500L Water tank, 3x Solar Panels.
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS"; CASH TOTHE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Dated at Windhoek on this 24th day of January 2023
FRANCOIS ERASMUS & PARTNERS
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF
5 CONRADIE STREET
WINDHOEK
REF. FGE/HAT2/0025/mb
TO: THE REGISTRAR
HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
WINDHOEK
DM020230040779S

THREE STOREY DWELLING UNIT

Take Notice that the **Owner Mr. S Simpungwe P.O Box 96395 Windhoek** intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the erection of a three storey residential building on Erf 749 Kleine Kuppe , No 55 Henties Street Erf 749 ids zoned Residential with a density of 1:900m²

The proposed developments will enable the owner to erect a three storey residential building

The owners current intentions are to erect and use the building solely for residential purposes

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection with the town planning counter in the Customer care centre ,main Municipal Offices ,nav Michael Scott Street ,Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed building as setout above may lodge such objections together with the grounds thereof ,with the City in writing within 14 days of the last publications of this notice **(final date of objections is 03 February 2023)**

▪ ROOI ▪ BLOU
▪ GROEN ▪ ORANJE

Die opwindende nuwe manier om jou klein-advertensie bo die ander te laat uitstaan, teen net N$5.00 meer word die opskrif in KLEUR gedruk!

Market Watch

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 9218, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting activities within EPL 9218, Khomas Region.

Proponent: Nalonge Investments CC

Commodities: Base & Rare Metals, and Precious Metals.

Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauchas settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering portions of farms: 14 - Nauchas, 176 - Areb, 177 - Nauaris, 899 - Alberta, and 909 - Aus Boerdery (Pty) Ltd.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 17th of February 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address provided below.

Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +264 8577 28929

Alliance ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING & EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8788 WEST OF UIS IN THE ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed exploration and associated works are listed activities in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC.

Project Nature and Location: The proposed prospecting and exploration of minerals on EPL-8788 with a potential for Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels and Precious Metals. The EPL is located about 65km west of Uis Settlement and covers an area of 19 902.621 Ha.

The Proponent: Tarah Hainana
Environmental Consultant: Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC

The public is therefore invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to submit comments and or receive further information on the EIA process. The requests for registration as an I&APs and comments submission should be done before or on **Tuesday, 28 February 2023**.

Public Consultation Meeting will be communicated to the registered I&APs in due course.

Contact Person: Ms. Fredrika Shagama
Email: eias.public@serjaconsultants.com
Mobile No.: +264 (0) 81 749 9223

SERJA HGE CONSULTANTS

Market Watch Kleinadvertensies • Classifieds

SPERTYE: 13:00 TWEE WERKSDAE VOOR PLASING
DEADLINES: 13:00 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT
TEL: 061*297 2175 **FAX: 061*239 638**
EMAIL: classifieds@synergi.com.na
Geen advertensies sal telefonies aanvaar word nie.
No advertisements will be accepted telephonically.

INHOUDSOPGAWE / CONTENTS

RATES & DEADLINES

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously. Classified smalls, notices and display smalls: 13:00, two working days prior to placing.
A handling fee of 15% is payable on cancellations received in writing by 13:00 two days before scheduled publication. No cancellation will be accepted if received after this deadline.

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(Monday - Friday)
- Classifieds Smalls: N$105 for the first 20 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter
- Display Smalls: N$106.10 per col/cm (15% Vat included)
- School notices: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Churches: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Sport Clubs: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Births, engagements, marriages, deaths, In memoriam: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
- Legal Notices: N$827 for the first 300 words and N$2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter

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Republikein reserves the right to withhold or cancel any advertisement order that has been accepted. Republikein accepts no liability for failure to publish an advertisement received by telephone.

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Please report errors immediately. Republikein accepts no responsibility for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement of any cost beyond the cost of the space occupied by the faulty advertisement. No re-publication will be given due to small typographical errors which do not lessen the effectiveness of the advertisement. Republikein does not accept responsibility for misrepresentation in advertisements.

BOOK & PAY FOR YOUR CLASSIFIED ADS ONLINE

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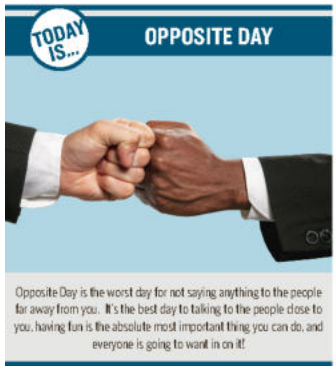


Opposite Day is the worst day for not saying anything to the people far away from you. It's the best day to talking to the people close to you, having fun is the absolute most important thing you can do, and everyone is going to want in on it!

008 Betrekkings gevra / Employment Wanted

URSULA 'n betroubare, hard-werkende dame soek huis- of kantoorskoonmaakwerk vir 5 dae 'n week. Skakel 081-7333812
DM0202300407571

009 Vakatures / Vacancies

QUALIFIED NAMIBIAN REGISTERED ARCHITECT: With a minimum of 5 years' experience and should be fully proficient in design, project documentation and management. Applicants should be computer literate and acquainted with Word programs and the Caddie drawing program. A work experience on a wide range of architectural projects is offered.
Applicants to include details of qualifications and experience, to be e-mailed to: karenmil@iway.na
Karen Miller Architect
P.O. Box 1753
Swakopmund
Namibia.
DM0202300407539

QUALIFIED NAMIBIAN ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIAN: With a minimum of 5 years' experience, who should be fully proficient in technical documentation. Applicants should be computer literate and acquainted with Word programs and the Caddie drawing program. The following is also a requirement: "At least BAS University Degree, AutoCAD / Caddie Literate.
"A work experience on a wide range of architectural projects is offered. Applicants to include details of qualifications, experience and references to be e-mailed to: karenmil@iway.na
Karen Miller Architect
P.O. Box 1753
Swakopmund
Namibia.
DM0202300407540

010 Spesiale dienste / Services

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Park your car and get up to 45% of it's value! Cash in your account in 30 min! No payslip, no bank statement, just the car! Autocash 061-400676. It's that simple!
DM0202300406603

016 Te huur / To Let

TO RENT

Newly renovated
2 Bedroom Flat (100m2)
and/or
Open Plan Office (100m2)
In Avis
N$13,000 each negotiable
Water included; Electricity excluded
Voice/Data Network included
Preferably 1 tenant for both

Contact: 0811 22 11 06

JULES PROPERTY BOUTIQUE:
*EROS: Fully furnished 3 bed room house with immaculate finishes, N$ 35 000.
*EROS: 4 bedroom spacious house, N$ 30 000.
*KLEINE KUPPE: 3 bedroom modern townhouse with study and pool, N$ 16 500.
*KHOMASDAL: 2 bedroom apartment, N$ 7 500.
Contact: Jules 081-3179667
DM0202300407534

PIONIERSPARK: 1 Bedroom flat, Monteleone Complex. Includes shaded parking bay, close to shopping centre. N$5 150 per month. Includes Levies, Excludes W&E. Call: 081-6381164.
DM0202300407662

020 Kommersieel te koop / Comm. Property for Sale

KEETMANSHOOP: Newly built Commercial Property. Prime Property in Central CBD CC Registered, 5 year lease in place with Waltons, N$ 4 500 000. Contact owner: 081-3700652.
DM0202300407575

022 Allerlei te koop / Goods for Sale

LOOSE ITEMS FOR SALE

TaylorMade R1 Driver
N$1 600.00
Cobra Amp Cell Fairway Wood
N$1 000.00
X3 Large size golf gloves
N$150.00
Electronic Putting Partner
N$600.00
Argon 18 Road Bicycle, Full carbon, medium frame
N$35 000.00

Please contact +264 81 347 1061 for further information

JOE'S BEER HOUSE: Car Boot Sale on Saturday 28 January. Joe's Beer House parking, Ugab street.
On sale are: Antique pocket watches, silver jewellery, coins, medals, all from a German household.
For more information WhatsApp: Maureen081-3469495.
DM0202300407638

023 Diere / Animals

INTERESTED in buying female goats or sheep, any quantity from 50 up to 200.
Contact number: 081-4499966.
DM0202300407617

027 Huise te koop gevra / Residential Prop. to Buy

MLG REAL ESTATE CC, urgently needs houses to sell or let in all areas of Windhoek.
Call: Manfred 081-2473803
DM0202300407567

028 Huise te koop / Residential Prop. for Sale

JULES PROPERTY BOUTIQUE:
*Kleine Kuppe: 3 bedroom house, 817m², swimming pool + jacuzzi N$ 3.9 million.
*Khomasdal: 3 bedroom house with a bachelor flat. N$ 1 650 000.
*Riverport apartment: 2 bedroom, 1 bathroom, N$ 870 000.
*Otjomuise: 2 bedroom apartment, N$ 680 000.
*Hochland Park: 4 bedroom house, 2 bathrooms, 1 000m², N$ 3.8 million.
*Ausblick: 5 bedroom house, 5 bathrooms, pool and many more, N$ 9 000 000.
*Windhoek West: 4 bedroom house, 1 000m², big yard. N$ 3 000 000, negotiable.
*Katutura Damara Location: 3 bedroom house, N$ 1 070 000.
*Katutura Golgotha: 4 bed room, 3 bathrooms. N$ 1 500 000.
*Khomasdal: 3 bedroom house, N$ 1 750 000. Call: 081-3179667.
DM0202300407535

031 Plase te koop / Farms for Sale

PRIVATE LAND: BARGAIN!!! Portion of Small Holders Farm in the Hardap Region, 120km Southwest of Rehoboth.
Vacant, undeveloped piece of land, fertile soil and sufficient underground water. Ideal for mixed-use, i.e. horticulture, green schemes, small livestock and poultry. Land size: 20ha Price: N$2 950 000.00 (negotiable), 30% deposit required to secure the land. First come first serve. Call: Grace: 081-7203091/081-7084230.
DM0202300407584

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 9218, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting activities within EPL 9218, Khomas Region.

Proponent: Nalonge Investments CC

Commodities: Base & Rare Metals, and Precious Metals.

Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauchas settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering portions of farms: 14 - Nauchas, 176 - Areb, 177 - Nauaras, 899 - Alberta, and 909 - Aus Boerdery (Pty) Ltd.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 17th of February 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address provided below.

Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +264 8577 28929

Alliance ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division, Windhoek
Case No.: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/01024
In the matter between:
RUBEN KOORTZEN Execution Creditor and
ERIC STEPHANUS Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION IN THE EXECUTION of an Allocatur issued by the High Court on 24 November 2022, the following movable property will be sold on 15 February 2023 at 10h00 at the Feedlots of Mr Johan Blaauw, opposite the state hospital next to the Agra Krale, Keetmanshoop: 1x pig bore, 6x pig sows, 13x piglets, 1x ¼ bag of pig feed, 19x boerbok lambs, 1x boerbok ram.
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS"; cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek this 19th day of January 2023.
FRANCOIS ERASMUS & PARTNERS
Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff,
5 CONRADIE STREET,
WINDHOEK
REF: FP/KOO3/0004
DM0202300407656

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS Ohangwena Regional Council hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties, that an application for an Environmental Clearance: Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations 19 and 21 of the EIA Regulations (January 2012) will be made as per the following: PROJECT AND APPLICANT: Ohangwena Regional Council's Proposed Construction of a Waste Disposal Site at Omungwelume Settlement. NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY: The Ohangwena Regional Council, intends obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the construction of a waste disposal site. The aims and objectives of the project is to find an alternative/solution for the current practice of unregulated and informal disposal of general waste in the Omungwelume Settlement. INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER: I.N.K Enviro Consultants CC has been appointed by the Ohangwena Regional Council to undertake the EIA process. NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION: Please contact I.N.K.:
Tel: +264818035825. E-mail: ikatali@inkenviroconsult.com. Register as an I&AP with I.N.K as per above. A Background Information Document is available. Comment period is from 18 January to 14 February 2023.
DETAILS ON THE INFORMATION SHARING MEETING: Public Meeting - 27 January 2023 at the site. Time: 14h00.
DM0202300407555

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division - Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04649
In the matter between:
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED, Plaintiff and
RYDOX BUILDERS CC, First Defendant
ERICK BARTH, Second Defendant
ANNE MARIE BARTH, Third Defendant
RYUZO EDELWEIZE BARTH, Fourth Defendant
HELOICE WELENCIA BARTH, Fifth Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a Judgement of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth, at Erf 903 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D, Rehoboth, on 8 February 2023, at 10h00, of the undermentioned property:
CERTAIN: Erf No 903 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D
SITUATED: In the Town of Rehoboth (Registration Division "M")
MEASURING: 601 Square metres
IMPROVEMENTS: Vacant erf
TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys.
Dated at Windhoek this 3rd day of November 2022
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
WHK House
Jan Jonker Road
WINDHOEK
REF: MAT52450
DM0202300406667

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division - Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04649
In the matter between:
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED, Plaintiff and
RYDOX BUILDERS CC, First Defendant
ERICK BARTH, Second Defendant
ANNE MARIE BARTH, Third Defendant
RYUZO EDELWEIZE BARTH, Fourth Defendant
HELOICE WELENCIA BARTH, Fifth Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a Judgement of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth, at Erf 902 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D, Rehoboth, on 8 February 2023, at 10h00, of the undermentioned property:
CERTAIN: Erf No 902 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D
SITUATED: In the Town of Rehoboth, (Registration division "M")
MEASURING: 642 Square metres
IMPROVEMENTS: Two units, each comprising of two bedrooms, lounge, kitchen, full bathroom and single garage.
TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys.
Dated at Windhoek this 3rd day of November 2022.
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
WHK House
Jan Jonker Road
WINDHOEK
REF: MAT52450
DM0202300406668

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division - Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04649
In the matter between:
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED, Plaintiff and
RYDOX BUILDERS CC, First Defendant
ERICK BARTH, Second Defendant
ANNE MARIE BARTH, Third Defendant
RYUZO EDELWEIZE BARTH, Fourth Defendant
HELOICE WELENCIA BARTH, Fifth Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a Judgement of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth, at Erf 903 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D, Rehoboth, on 8 February 2023, at 10h00, of the undermentioned property:
CERTAIN: Erf No 903 (a Portion of Erf 218 Extension 1), Block D
SITUATED: In the Town of Rehoboth (Registration Division "M")
MEASURING: 601 Square metres
IMPROVEMENTS: Vacant erf
TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Rehoboth and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys.
Dated at Windhoek this 3rd day of November 2022
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
WHK House
Jan Jonker Road
WINDHOEK
REF: MAT52450
DM0202300406669

Wait, What's Going On With the Gas Stove Ban?

A rumored ban on gas ranges lit the internet on fire this week. Here's your explainer

ALIA AKKAM

Blue teardrop-shaped flames heating the underside of a skillet is one of the kitchen's most hypnotizing sights. So, when Richard L. Trumka Jr. of the US Consumer Product Safety Commission revealed in a Bloomberg article published earlier this week that soaring concerns over the pollutants emitted by these ranges could lead to a possible gas stove ban, the public was instantly whipped into a frenzy over the potential loss of their comforting cooking rituals. But could such a mandate be implemented?

The short answer is no. Trumka later tweeted that regulations would only apply to new products, sweetened by the promise that homeowners who willingly switched over to electric were eligible for $840 rebates via the Inflation Reduction Act. A few days after the alarming article appeared, amid a barrage of commentary from irate politicians and natural gas industry bigwigs, Bloomberg followed up with another feature that brought a bit of relief to wound-up consumers across the country. This time around, Alexander Hoehn-Soric, chair of the Commission, confirmed that rather than pursuing a gas stove ban, the plan is to ramp up research efforts and determine ways of minimizing the hazardous effects indoors, like mounting range hoods.

Currently, around 40% of Americans have gas stoves, and while being forced to relinquish them is no longer a fear, a string of recent studies suggests that electric versions are indeed safer bets for the future. For example, Consumer Reports tested emissions

and found nitrogen dioxide levels that exceeded the levels recommended by the World Health Organization. Carbon monoxide and particulate matter are also unleashed, all of them linked to respiratory illness (a peer-reviewed International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health study connected nearly 13% of childhood asthma cases to gas-burning stoves).

Stanford University also made the startling discovery that even when these ranges aren't in use, they leak methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Along with health risks, the effects on climate change are profound, prompting more than 50 cities and counties in California last year to put the kibosh on gas hookups in new buildings. This week, New York governor Kathy Hochul also proposed barring new gas appliances statewide.

Cooking with gas has long distressed Bill Caleo, founder of the Brooklyn Home Company, a New York builder that embraces Passive House principles. "The Brooklyn Home Company desires to promote renewable energy sources and reduce indoor air pollution, making electric the right choice," he tells AD PRO. "With these goals in mind, we have been focused on selling all-electric buildings for some time when building new development condominiums and rentals." Good-looking Bertazzoni induction ranges are mainstays in Brooklyn Home Company projects.

Leah Alexander, the designer behind the Atlanta- and Los Angeles–based studio Beauty is Abundant, recently capped her existing gas line and installed a Samsung Bespoke electric stove as part of her own home's ongoing renovation. A ductless vent creates "flexibility for the kitchen layout," she says, noting another boon: the elimination of dealing with food-debris-clogged grates. "It's proving convenient and sleek with its smooth, easy-to-clean surface." But there is one caveat: Electric burners stain more easily than durable gas options, Alexander notes.

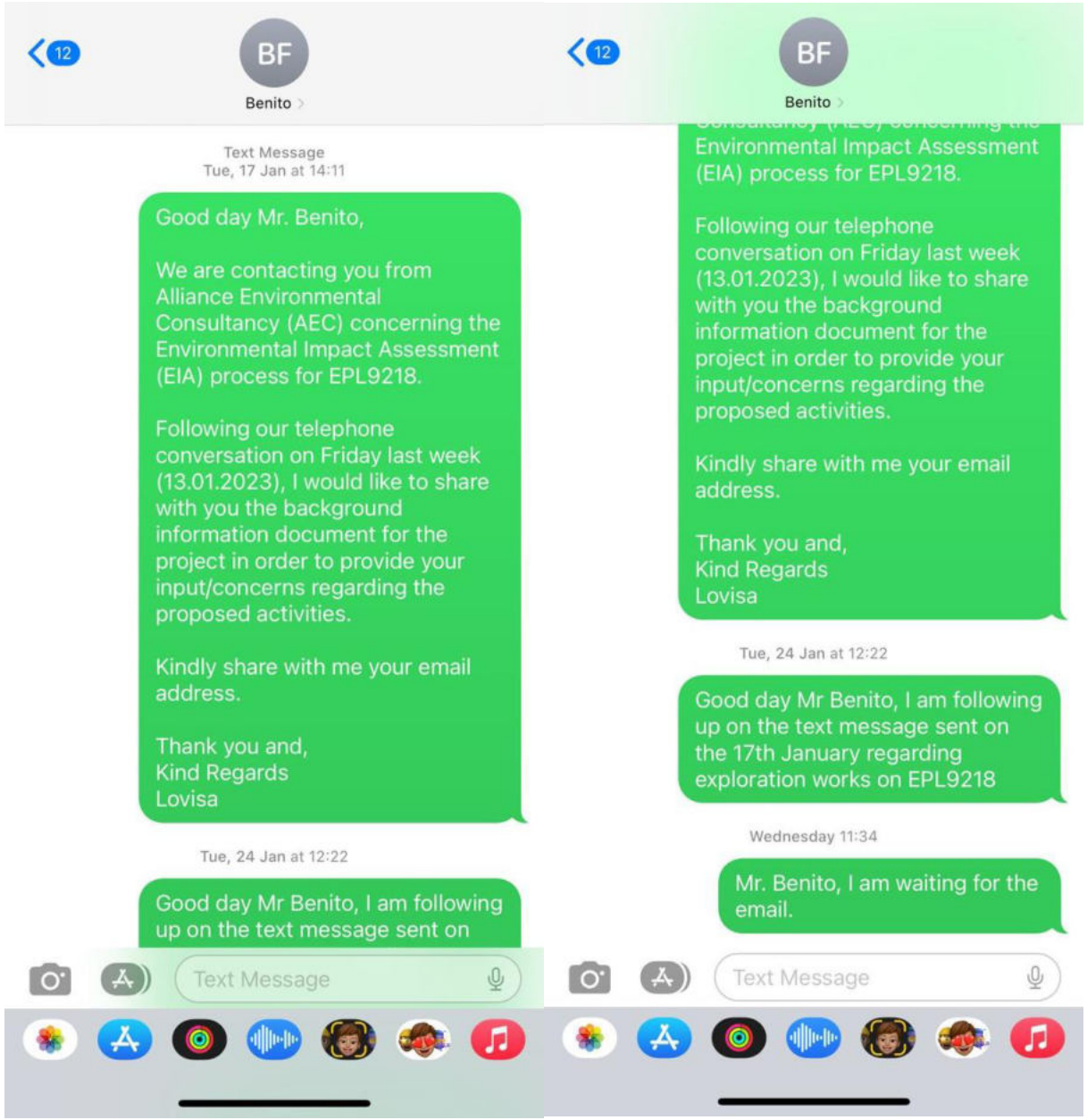
One of the biggest gripes about electric ranges in the past has been their precariousness. They heat up slowly, and not all types of cookware are compatible with them. "Gas has been the preferred method of cooking for serious chefs. Historically, it's more effective—ready, fast, and hot—than other methods," explains Dan Mazzarini, creative director and principal of the bicoastal firm BHDM Design. But he's encountered many proficient models as of late, like the Frigidaire Professional 30-inch Front Control he added during a revamp of his New York apartment: "The oven regulates the temperature more accurately than the gas counterparts. We also love the air-frying and convection features"—even if water takes a little longer to boil.

Even professional chefs are becoming fans. At Mr. Tuna in Portland, Maine, owner Jordan Rubin uses numerous electric induction burners. "They are a crucial part of our operation," he admits. "They have gotten a lot better over the years and can be set to a precise temperature—and after a long shift, I love how little mess they leave."-https://www.architecturaldigest.com/

REGISTERED AND IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER IST

ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY	CONTACT PERSON	CAPACITY
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mr Issabella Chirchir	Mining Commissioner
Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism	Mr Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner
Khomas Regional Council		
Bank Windhoek Mr. Benito	Farm Nauams 177 Farm Nauams 177	VanGreuneM@bankwindhoek.com.na

STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION



The proposed minerals prospecting activities within Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9218, Khomas Region

IN

Iipinge Ndelimona <ndeliimonachox@gmail.com>
To info@enviro-aec.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

Wed 2/15/2023 03:46

You replied to this message on 2/28/2023 09:18.

Dear Alliance Environmental Consultancy

I hereby request to be registered as an I&AP for the EIA:
-The proposed minerals prospecting activities within Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9218, Khomas Region
as issued in your public notices in the Namibian Sun newspaper on 31 January 2023. Please would you also forward me the Background Information Document (BID), and the Map (kmz) of the area under the mentioned EPL?

Regards
Nelimona Iipinge
Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society

RE: The proposed minerals prospecting activities within Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9218, Khomas Region

IA info@enviro-aec.com
To 'lipinge Ndelimona'

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...
Tue 2/28/2023 09:19

230112_EPL9218_BID_LNA.pdf
799 KB

Dear Ndelimona,

Thank you for your interest in our project.

You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the proposed minerals prospecting activities within EPL 9218, within the Windhoek Magisterial District, Khomas Region.

Kindly receive the Background Information Document (BID) for your review and commentary. We will keep you informed as the project progresses.

The map is contained in the BID.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you and,

Kind Regards
Lovisa

Alliance Environmental Consultancy
Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +264 81 435 1689 **OR** +264 85 772 8929

Alliance ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Scoping report and EMP for review (EPL9218, Khomas Region)

IA

info@enviro-aec.com
To 'VanGreunenM@bankwindhoek.com.na'
Cc 'dikefelwa@yahoo.com'

4/12/2023

230404__EPL 9218_Draft EIA Report_LN.pdf
7 MB

230407_EPL9218_Draft EMP Report_LNA_TS.pdf
2 MB

Dear Stakeholder,

This email serves to notify you that the Draft Environmental & Scoping Impact Assessment (ESIA) report and the Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed minerals prospecting activities within Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL 9218) is ready for your review and commentary.

Kindly be informed that the review period will last **from the 11th of April 2023 to the 21st of April 2023**.

Further take note that the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) provides a further review period of 14 days after submission via their online portal at http://eia.met.gov.na/.

We aspire to build an open commutation with you and should you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you and,
Kind Regards

Lovisa (Cand. Sci. Nat)
Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Alliance Environmental Consultancy
Email: lovisa@enviro-aec.com OR info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +264 81 435 1689 **OR** +264 85 772 8929

RE: Scoping report and EMP for review (EPL9218, Khomas Region)

VG Van Greunen, Mariaan (BWK-OST) <Var

To info@enviro-aec.com

Cc dikefelwa@yahoo.com; Thuys, Adri (BWK-OST)

4/12/2023

You replied to this message on 4/19/2023 09:45.
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Dear Ms. Lovisa

Thank you for your time on the phone.

As per our conversation, we did not receive any communication from yourselves, Nalonge Investment CC or Mr. Benediktus Ikefelwa prior to 6 April 2023.
We will therefore not be able to review the Draft Environmental & Scoping Impact Assessment (ESIA) report and the Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or provide commentary by the deadline of 21 April 2023.
Kindly provide us with the relevant case reference number listed at the Ministry of Mines and Energy / Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (where the application was originally handed in).

Thanks very much,

Mariaan Van Greunen
Manager: Property in Possession

Bank Windhoek
a member of Capricorn Group

RE: Scoping report and EMP for review (EPL9218, Khomas Region)

IA info@enviro-aec.com
To 'Van Greunen, Mariaan (BWK-OST)'
Cc 'dikefelwa@yahoo.com'; 'Thuys, Adri (BWK-OST)'
Wed 4/19

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Dear Mariaan,

Your email below refers:

As communicated with you over the phone, the previous farm owner was informed of the project as we were under the impression that they were still owning the land and did not inform us of any involvement with Bank Windhoek. We only discovered on the (10.04.2023) that the farm belongs to be bank and immediately acted to that, we apologize for the inconveniences.

Although our extended Public Participation Process (PPP) is nearing conclusion, we will further afford you an opportunity to provide your input/comment not later than the **28th of April 2023**. Should the period still not be sufficient, the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) provides a further 14days period for public review before the commencement of their internal review for granting an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). We will share with you the MEFT link once we submit and is available.

Alternatively, should your input/comments be received after the 28th of April 2023 and before the MEFT 14 days lapses, we can gladly submit them as addendum to our application.

Any sharing of documents relating to the application for EPL 9218 as submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) are beyond our scope of work and are not part of the ECC application process. We can only share with you the

Any sharing of documents relating to the application for EPL 9218 as submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) are beyond our scope of work and are not part of the ECC application process. We can only share with you the notice of preparedness to grand the ECC once made available by our client.

We aspire to build an open communication with you, therefore should you require any further information, kindly let us know.

Many thanks

Lovisa
Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Alliance Environmental Consultancy
Email: lovisa@enviro-aec.com OR info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +264 81 435 1689 **OR** +264 85 772 8929

Alliance ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY