



CK 96/44367/23 (SA)  
CC/2005/3576 (NAM)

**PART 1:**  
**Environmental Scoping Report for an existing fuel  
retail facility in Ondangwa,  
*Okapana Service Station CC***  
**Project No: 2018 / 153 / K**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National Environmental Health Consultants was commissioned by Okapana Service Station CC to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – Environmental Scoping Report for the existing FUEL RETAIL FACILITY in ONDANGWA – Project No 2018 / 153 / K.

The EIA is being undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Namibia’s Environmental Assessment Policy and the Environmental Management Act (2007), and other relevant legislation and regulations pertaining to Environmental Assessments and protection of the environment in the Republic of Namibia. A host of international policies and standards are also being taken into account.


In order for the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to make an informed decision as to whether or not the project should receive an environmental clearance certificate and be allowed to proceed, it is essential that potentially significant environmental and social impacts (both negative and positive) are investigated and well understood. It is therefore necessary to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This led to National Environmental Health Consultants being appointed by Okapana Service Station CC to undertake the EIA for the existing fuel retail facility.

The findings of the EIA Phase are presented in this Final EIA Report, and it is made available to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for comment.

The purpose of the EIA Report is to:

- Provide a description of the existing fuel retail facility, including a sufficient level of detail to inform the Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
- Describe the local environment within which the existing fuel retail facility is situated, to assist further in identifying issues and concerns;
- Provide an overview of the process being followed in the Scoping Phase, in particular the public participation process, as well as present the Final EIA Report that would form part of the EIA phase as per Environmental Management Act, 2007;
- Present the issues and concerns identified to date by specialists and stakeholders, together with an explanation of how these issues will be addressed through the EIA process.

All environmental risks can be minimised and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary. It is also recommended that this information be made available to the Community at a regular basis.

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## Glossary and Abbreviations

<b>ACRONYM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>CBD</b>	<i>Convention on Biodiversity</i>
<b>dB</b>	<i>Decibel</i>
<b>DEA</b>	<i>Directorate of Environmental Affairs (Namibia)</i>
<b>DEFRA</b>	<i>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)</i>
<b>DWA</b>	<i>Department of Water Affairs (Namibia)</i>
<b>EIA</b>	<i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>
<b>EMA</b>	<i>Environmental Management Act</i>
<b>EMP</b>	<i>Environmental Management Plan</i>
<b>EMPr</b>	<i>Environmental Management Programme</i>
<b>EMS</b>	<i>Environmental Management System</i>
<b>ESAR</b>	<i>Environmental Scoping Assessment Report</i>
<b>GPS</b>	<i>Global Positioning System</i>
<b>IFC</b>	<i>International Finance Corporation</i>
<b>I&amp;AP</b>	<i>Interested &amp; Affected Party</i>
<b>ISO</b>	<i>International Organization for Standardization</i>
<b>N\$</b>	<i>Namibian Dollar</i>
<b>NamWater</b>	<i>Namibia Water Corporation</i>
<b>NEHC</b>	<i>National Environmental Health Consultants CC</i>
<b>NDP</b>	<i>National Development Plan</i>
<b>NGO</b>	<i>Non-Governmental Organisation</i>
<b>MAWF</b>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</i>
<b>ppm</b>	<i>Parts Per Million</i>
<b>PPP</b>	<i>Public Participation Process</i>
<b>SADC</b>	<i>Southern African Development Community</i>
<b>ULP</b>	<i>Unleaded Petrol</i>
<b>UST's</b>	<i>Underground storage tanks</i>
<b>WGS</b>	<i>World Geodetic System</i>

## Definitions:

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**Decommissioning:** Decommissioning involves the activities undertaken to remove material off site, demolish infrastructure and, restore the land to post project land use.

**Environment:** Surroundings in which an organisation operates, including air, water, fauna, flora, natural resources, humans and their interrelations.


**I&AP:** Any person, or organisation, with interests in a particular area that could be affected (either positively or negatively), or that may influence the development of a proposed operation. Ion exchange: A process in which ions are exchanged between a solution and an insoluble (usually resinous) solid.

**Receptor:** A person living near a source of pollution; the person who may receive any impacts resulting from an industrial activity.

**Rehabilitation:** Involves the process of returning land impacted on by the mining activity to a useful condition. This definition (and implied intention) includes the concepts of minimization of loss of land use capability and of net benefit to society.

**Risk:** A multi-attribute quantity expressing hazard, danger or chance of harmful or injurious consequences associated with actual, or potential, exposures to radiation or physical harm. It relates to quantities such as the probability that specific deleterious consequences may arise, and the magnitude and character of such consequences.

**Stakeholder:** See I&AP.

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
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report (ESAR) is part of the one of the phases of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that will determine what environmental issues need to be considered for a decision. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2007) and the 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, this proposal triggers the Scoping part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

The project proponent, Okapana Service Station CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants as the independent consultant for this EIA process.

National Environmental Health Consultants were responsible for stakeholder engagement throughout the process and to complete an Environmental Scoping Assessment Report for this existing fuel retail facility. The report will be used as supporting document when the project details are presented to the relevant authorities for approval.

In order for the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to make an informed decision as to whether or not the project should receive an environmental clearance certificate and be allowed to proceed, it is essential that potentially significant environmental and social impacts (both negative and positive) are investigated and well understood. It is therefore necessary to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This led to National Environmental Health Consultants being appointed by Okapana Service Station CC to undertake the EIA for the existing fuel retail facility,

The objectives of this report as stipulated by the law are consequently as follows:

- a) *Ensure that the significant effects of activities on the environment are considered in time and carefully*
- b) *Ensuring that there are opportunities for timeous participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment period; and*
- c) *Ensure that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities*

Following the completion of an Environmental Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report of the project, it needs to be consistent with the Namibian governments' Environmental Assessment Policy and the Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007). The objectives of this report as stipulated by the law are consequently as follows:

- a) *Prepare specialist studies if needed*
- b) *Specialist Studies for purposed development design and layout optimisation*
- c) *Preparation of Final Scoping EIA Report.*


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Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

## 1.1 Project Background Information

Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf no 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa. The existing fuel retail facility initially opened in 1993, during this time the facility had no neighbours or surrounding buildings. In July 2013 Okapana Service Station CC revamped the existing fuel retail facility. The neighbours surrounding the site today can be seen in Figure 6. Okapana Service Station CC consists of a filling station (Total supplies their fuel) and a Bonjour shop (Café and shop). The erf size of Okapana Service Station CC is 5681m<sup>2</sup>.

Okapana Service station CC is a Total filling station, they have a total of three 46 000 L underground storage tanks (UST 's), of which two tanks are for ULP 95 ppm and one tank is for 50 ppm Diesel.

## 1.2 The Purpose of the EIA Process and this Report

This EIA is produced in accordance with the principles of integrated environmental management, the Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995), and the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act 7 of 2007), namely, to:

- Better inform decision makers and promote accountability for decisions taken;
- Strive for a high degree of public participation and involvement by all sectors of the Namibian community in the Environmental Assessment process;
- Take into account the environmental costs and benefits of proposed policies, programmes and projects;
- Incorporate internationally accepted norms and standards where appropriate to Namibia;
- Take into account the secondary and cumulative environmental impacts of policies, programmes and projects;

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- Promote sustainable development in Namibia, and especially ensure that a reasonable attempt is made to minimise anticipated negative impacts and maximise the benefits of all developments;
- Be flexible and dynamic, thereby adapting as new issues, information and techniques become available.

The purpose of the EIA process is to:

- Identify any interactions between the existing fuel retail facility and the environment;
- To document current environmental conditions as a baseline for future reference purposes.
- Consider which of these aspects, if any, are likely to have a significant impact on the environment; and
- Recommend measures that will enhance any positive impact and avoid any adverse negative impact, and if the latter cannot be avoided, to reduce its impact and ensure adequate protection during operation of the existing fuel retail facility.

The Scoping Phase Report refers to the process of determining the spatial and temporal boundaries for the EIA. In broad terms, this involves three important activities:

- Confirm the process to be followed and opportunities for stakeholder engagement;
- Clarify the project scope and alternatives to be covered; and
- Identify key issues to be addressed in the impact assessment phase and the approach to be followed in addressing these issues.

The Impact Assessment Phase: Prepare specialist studies and layout optimisation and preparation of Scoping Report.

This is done through parallel processes of consulting with lead authorities that are associated with this EIA; with the public to ensure that local issues are well understood, and with the EIA specialist team to ensure that their scientific and professional expertise informs the identification of issues. The EIA process is supported by a review of relevant background literature on the local area. Through this comprehensive process, the environmental assessment can identify and focus on key issues requiring assessment and identify reasonable alternatives.


The primary objective of the Scoping Report was to present key stakeholders (including affected organs of state) with an overview of the existing fuel retail facility and key issues that may require further and allow the opportunity for the identification of additional issues that may require assessment.

The proponent Okapana Service Station CC appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC) to proceed in developing of a detailed Scoping and EMP Report for the existing fuel retail facility in Ondangwa.

NEHC then completed Environmental Scoping Report, incorporating above mentioned point and including the EMP. The same document was then submitted to MET for final review and approval by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner dated February 2020.

### 1.3 Structure of this Report

**Chapter 1** of this Final EIA Report presents background information of the existing fuel retail facility in Ondangwa and the requirement for an EIA to be conducted. **Chapter 2** outlines the relevant environmental legislation that applies to this existing fuel retail facility, and the approach and methods used in the EIA and public participation. **Chapter 3** provides an overview of the existing fuel retail facility. The affected environment and project activities is described in **Chapter 4**, in order to assist stakeholders in identifying potential impacts that could arise from the project. The public participation process is described in **Chapter 5**. Resource use and process details is discussed in **Chapter 6**. **Chapter 7** presents the plan of study for the EIA phase, in the Scoping Report, listing the summary of key issues that were addressed in the EIA process. **Chapter 8** discusses the EMP. Lastly, the Bibliography used in preparing this report is provided in **Chapter 9**.

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Appendices at the end of this report provide copies of newspaper advertisements regarding the EIA process, communication with local authorities etc. **Chapter 10.**

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS

### Regulatory Agencies

The relevant regulatory agencies guarding or implementing the relevant environmental regulations are listed as follows:

**Table 1: Government agencies regulating environmental protection in Namibia.**

REGULATING AGENCY	ROLE IN REGULATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	<p>MET is the lead government agency charged with Environmental Monitoring, Assessment and Management. The mission of MET is to maintain and rehabilitate essential ecological processes and life-supported life-support systems, to conserve biological diversity and to ensure that the utilization of natural resources is sustainable for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future, as well as the international community, as provided for in the Constitution.</p> <p>MET lays a foundation to implementation and promulgation of regulations relevant to this project including; the Environmental Act no 7. of 2007,</p> <p>The MET plays an important role in approval of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) which are prepared under Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995). Provisions in other line ministries' legislation (strengthens MET's position.</p>

### Environmental Management Requirements

#### 2.1 Policy and Statutory Framework

The Government of the Republic of Namibia wants to ensure that the aims and objectives of sustainable development are achieved and maintained. Policies and statutes, and structures within Ministries, such as the Directorate of Environmental Affairs in the Ministry of the Environment and Tourism, have been established to deal with environmental issues.


##### 2.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)

Article 95 (1) of the Constitution provides that

"...the State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at.... maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future; in particular the Government shall provide measures against dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian Territory."

Article 101 of the Namibian Constitution further states that the principles embodied within the constitution:

*"shall not of and by themselves be legally enforceable by any court, but shall nevertheless guide the Government in making and applying laws .... The courts are entitled to have regard*

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*to the said principles in interpreting any laws based on them."*

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) no 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995) set the guiding policy/ legal framework for environmental management in Namibia.

These instruments make it mandatory for any proposed development to be subjected to an Environmental Assessment procedure. Both promote sustainable development and economic growth while safeguarding the environment in the long run. The figure below illustrates the Environmental Assessment process in Namibia.

## 2.1.2 National Policies

In 1992, Namibia's Green Plan was formally tabled at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro, on behalf of the Republic of Namibia. It created a national common vision around its environmental issues, priorities and future actions, and drew together government, non-government organisations (NGOs), private sector and civil society towards a common future. The Green Plan led to Namibia's 12-Point Plan for Integrated and Sustainable Environmental Management in 1993, which was incorporated into the first 5-year National Development Plan (NDP1), 1994/5 – 1999/2000.

### 2.1.2.1 Vision 2030: Third National Development Plan of Namibia, 2006/7, 20011/12.

President Hifikepunye Pohamba launched the ambitious Third National Development Plan (NDP3) on 26 November 2008, which requires investments of N\$60 billion over the next five years until March 2012.

The broad thrusts and goals of the NDP3 are derived from the Vision 2030, the 2004 SWAPO Party Manifesto, the directions from the November 2005 Cabinet Retreat, the Millennium Declaration, and the lessons learned from implementing the NDP2. Vision 2030 states that:


*"The nation shall develop its natural capital for the benefit of its social, economic and ecological well-being by adopting strategies that: promote the sustainable, equitable and efficient use of natural resources; maximize Namibia's comparative advantages; and reduce all inappropriate use of resources. However, natural resources alone cannot sustain Namibia's long-term development, and the nation must diversify its economy and livelihood strategies."*

### 2.1.2.2 Environmental Assessment Policy, 1995

The Cabinet of the government of Namibia approved the Environmental Assessment (EA) Policy in August 1994, published as "Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation, January 1995". It provides that all policies, projects and programmes should be subjected to EA procedures, regardless of where these originate. These procedures must aim for a high degree of public participation, and consider the environmental costs and benefits of projects proposed. Policies, areas and activities that may have significant environmental effects are specified. In line with best practice, EAs are conducted at an early phase of project development, allowing for identification and avoidance of adverse impacts.

The Policy provides that once a project has been approved, the proponent (both Government and private enterprise) shall enter into a binding agreement based on the procedures and recommendations in the EA report for construction, operational and decommissioning phases, as well as monitoring and auditing. This ensures that mitigation and other measures recommended in the EA, and accepted by all parties, are complied with.

Figure 3 EIA process: EIR and EMP phase explains the EA procedure that should be followed, and

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contains the listed activities that require an EA. These include ports and harbours (activity 24), and waste disposal (activity 50) that includes land and sea disposal of harbour sediment.

The Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 supports this policy, and is discussed later in this chapter.

### 2.1.2.3 Draft Wetland Policy of 2003

Statutory measures for the management of wetlands include the Aquaculture Act 18 of 2002, Inland Fisheries Resources Act 1 of 2003, the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004, the Environmental Management Act of 2007, the Parks and Wildlife Management Bill, and the Ramsar Convention.

The Wetland Policy of 2003 aims to integrate sustainable management into decision-making at all levels by stating that:

*“Namibia shall manage national and shared wetlands wisely by protecting their biodiversity, vital ecological functions and life support systems for the current and future benefit of people’s welfare, livelihoods and socio-economic development.”*

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Protect and conserve wetland diversity and ecosystem functioning without compromising human needs;
- Promote the integration of wetland management into other sector policies; and
- Recognise and fulfil Namibia’s international and regional obligations concerning wetlands, including those laid down in the Ramsar Convention and the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Systems.

### 2.1.2.4 The National Environmental Health Policy

Throughout construction, implementation and decommissioning of any of its components, operations must be guided by the aim of this Policy, which includes the following:

- Facilitate the improvement of the living and working environments of all Namibians, through pro-active preventative means, health education and promotion and control of environmental health standards and risks that could result in ill-health; and
- Ensure provision of a pro-active and accessible integrated and co-ordinated environmental health services at national, regional, district and local levels.

### 2.1.3 National statutes


Promulgated statutes as well as proposed Bills are discussed in this section.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA, Government NOTICES, dated 06 February 2012 number 4878.

- No. 28 Commencement of the Environmental Management Act, 2007,
- No. 29 List of activities that may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate: Environmental Management Act, 2007,
- No. 30 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007

#### 2.1.3.1 Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007

The Environmental Management Act (2007) (EMA) was promulgated in December 2007 and will be administered by the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA), under the auspices of the Ministry of the Environment and Tourism. It has not commenced yet. Its main objectives are to ensure that:

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- Significant effects of activities on the environment are considered carefully and timeously;
- There are opportunities for timeous participation by interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and
- Findings are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities.

Section 3(2) provides a set of principles which give effect to the provisions of the Constitution for integrated environmental management. Decision makers must take these principles into account when deciding on the approval of a project.

Schedule 1 specifies a list of 35 activities that require an EIA, broadly grouped as follows:

- Construction and related activities that include roads, dams, factories, pipelines and other infrastructure;
- Land-use planning and development activities that include rezoning and land-use changes;
- Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities, such as mining and water abstraction; and
- Other activities such as pest-control programmes.

The Act promotes public participation, and makes provision for external review by the Environmental Commissioner, where required, at the proponent's expense.

The Minister may, on the recommendation of an Advisory Council, make regulations that include:

- Disposal of certain types of waste;
- Requirements for listing or delisting of projects in Schedule 1, and what constitutes a project for purposes of listing or delisting, in terms of size, production or storage capacity, timing, geographical location, potential for significant effects, type of industry to which the projects are related, and type of proponent;
- Form and content of an application, for environmental clearance certificate;
- Fees payable for any application made in terms of this Act;
- The assessment process, the form and content of an assessment report; and
- The procedure and time limits within which organs of state must do anything required to be done in terms of this Act.

Contravention of the Act, or failure to comply with any provision in the Act, may incur a penalty not exceeding a fine of N\$ 500,000.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 25 years or to both such fine and imprisonment.


### 2.1.3.2 The Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004

This Act is administered by the Department of Water Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), and came into operation on 8 December 2004. It repeals the Water Act of 1956. Its objective is to ensure that Namibia's water resources are managed, developed, protected, conserved and used in ways which are consistent with or conducive to fundamental principles set out in section 3 of the Act.

### 2.1.3.3 Labour Act of 1992: Regulations for the Health and Safety of Employees at Work

The Regulations relating to Health and Safety at the Workplace in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 came into force on 31 July 1997. These regulations prescribe conditions at the workplace, and inter alia deal with the following:

- Welfare and facilities at work-places, including lighting, floor space, ventilation, sanitary and washing facilities, usage and storage of volatile flammable substances, fire precautions, etc.;
- Safety of machinery;
- Hazardous Substances including precautionary measures related to their transport, labelling, storage, and handling. Exposure limits, monitoring requirements, and record keeping are also covered;
- Physical hazards including noise, vibration, ionising radiation, non-ionizing radiation, thermal requirements, illumination, windows and ventilation;

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- Requirements for protective equipment;
- Emergency arrangements;
- Construction safety; and
- Electrical safety.

The new Labour Act 11 of 2007 commenced on 31 December 2007.

Chapter 5 of the Health and Safety Regulations under the Labour Act covers hazardous substances including transport, handling and storage. The supplier and transporter of hazardous substances must ensure that the marking, labelling and storage of hazardous substances for safe transport, especially the labelling of the transport vehicle and the storage of the hazardous substances during transport, must be in accordance with existing legislation, or where such legislation is not in place, in accordance with the recommendations on the transporting of hazardous substances or dangerous goods made by the United Nations (Section 177).

Of relevance to the intended construction activities is that hazardous substances that are kept onsite should be stored in such a manner that they do not create a risk to the health and safety of employees or other people, nor any risk of contamination of the environment, due to seeping, leaking, fire or accidental release (Section 182(1)). Areas designated for storage of hazardous substances must be isolated from other activities and be clearly marked with appropriate warning signs (Section 182(2)).

Hazardous waste and deposits must be removed at intervals and by methods appropriate to the type of hazard, which they constitute (Section 183(1)). Contaminants collected must be disposed of without risk to the health of any person or to the environment, and according to the applicable statutory provisions and regulations (Section 183(2)).

#### 2.1.3.4 Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (as amended 1996)

The Nature Conservation Ordinance deals with *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation by providing for the declaration of protected habitats as national parks and reserves, and for the protection of scheduled species wherever they occur. It regulates hunting and harvesting, possession of, and trade in listed species.

#### 2.1.3.5 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976


The Ordinance provision on air pollution is administered by the Namibian Ministry of Health. In terms of Section 5 any person carrying on a "scheduled process" within a "controlled area" has to obtain a registration certificate from the administering authority, in this case the Department of Health. The Act lists 72 processes in Schedule 2 which must be registered and a registration certificate (air pollution permit) obtained.

Air pollution is controlled primarily by the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976). This Ordinance generally provides for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere.

**Part IV** of this ordinance deals with dust control. The Ordinance is clear in requiring that any person carrying out an industrial process which is liable to cause a nuisance to persons residing in the vicinity or to cause dust pollution to the atmosphere, shall take the prescribed steps or, where no steps have been prescribed, to adopt the best practicable means for preventing such dust from becoming dispersed and causing a nuisance.

#### 2.1.3.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Amendment Act of 2000

The Act grants more comprehensive powers to the Minister of Mines and Energy to make regulations, provide for reasonable and just contractual rules and principles in the petroleum industry, and for increased penalties for contravention in certain cases of the regulations and the Act. In particular, in terms of Section 2A(1)(h) the Minister may regulate

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“the cleaning-up of petroleum product spills, leaks and other accidents or incidents relating thereto, and the insurance and recovery of costs in respect thereof;”

### 2.1.3.7 Legislation related to soil conservation

The objectives of the Soil conservation Act 76, 1969 are to make provision for the combating and prevention of soil erosion, and for the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, the vegetation and the sources and resources of the water supplies.

**Part II**, deals with soil conservation works and it further states that in section 4(1) The Minister may by means of a direction order the owner of land to construct the soil conservation works referred to in such direction either on land belonging to such owner or on land belonging to another person, in such manner and within such period as may be mentioned in such direction, if the Minister is of the opinion that the construction of such soil conservation works is necessary in order to achieve any object of this Act in respect of the land belonging to such owner.

### 2.1.3.8 Legislation related to effluent and waste water disposal

It is not clear which of the two local authorities will be responsible to ensure that effluent discharge from the development is in compliance with The Model Drainage Regulations, 1996, which states the following:

#### Connection to public sewer

Until a drainage installation has been connected to the public sewer, no person shall discharge or cause to discharge any substance except unpolluted water for the purpose of testing the function of the drainage installation or any part thereof during or upon completion construction. Application must be made to the local council to connect to public sewer and may have restriction in terms of peak sewage flow. Alternatively, a sewage treatment work may be constructed.

#### Sewage or other prohibited discharges not to enter storm water drains or roads

The occupier of any premises shall provide for facilities necessary to prevent any discharge, leakage or escape of such hazardous liquids onto any street or any premises or into any storm water drains or watercourse. No person shall cause or permit any storm water to enter any drainage installation on any premises.

#### Control of industrial effluents


No person shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged into any public sewer any industrial effluent or any other liquid or hazardous substance, other than soil water or wastewater. Any occupier of a premise from which industrial effluent is discharged into a public sewer, shall: provide overflow detection devices, pre-treatment where necessary to comply with regulations and ensure that no prohibited discharges enter into public sewer systems. Application to discharge effluent into public sewer prohibited substances is listed under the regulations.

### 2.1.3.9 Legislation related to water quality and resources

The Water Resources Management Act (Act 24 of 2004) governs the quality of both fresh- and seawater

used for industrial purposes. Restrictions imposed on users are as follows:

- any water used for industrial purposes must be purified to standards prescribed by the Minister. purified or treated effluent must be returned to the source from which it was originally drawn. This may, however, be changed subject to ministerial intervention.
- inspections may be carried out at any time by the Department for Water Affairs (or a nominee). The Secretary has the power to suspend or restrict operations which may be causing water pollution and to impose certain conditions on the offender.

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### 2.1.3.10 Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974, and amendments

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

### 2.1.3.11 Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (1999)

The Bill amalgamates a variety of Acts and Ordinances that provide protection for particular species, resources or components of the environment. These include, but are not limited to, the Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975, the Sea Fisheries Act 29 of 1992, the Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act 46 of 1973, Seashore Ordinance No. 37 of 1958, Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974 and amendments, the Namibia Ports Authority Act 2 of 1994, and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976.

### 2.1.3.12 International Conventions and Protocols

Multilateral environmental agreements that are most relevant for the project are discussed in the sections that follow.

### 2.1.3.13 The Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which led to the Stockholm Declaration on 16 June 1972, aimed to provide "a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment" (UNEP 1972). Namibia adopted the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment on 28 August 1996; it includes

- Principle 2. The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate
- Principle 4. Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.
- Principle 7. States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.


### 2.1.3.14 Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Namibia signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 12 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and ratified it on 18 March 1997. Namibia is accordingly now obliged under international law to ensure that its domestic legislation conforms to the CBD's objectives and obligations. Article 14 requires each contracting party to carry out EIAs for projects that are likely to adversely affect biological diversity. It further requires that the EIA be aimed at avoiding or minimising such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in the assessment.

### 2.1.3.15 Ramsar Convention (1971)

Wetlands are among the world's most productive environments, on which large numbers of plant and animal species depend for survival. They are also among the world's most threatened ecosystems.

The Ramsar Convention is, more properly, *The Convention on Wetlands of International importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat*. It was adopted in 1971 at a conference held in Ramsar, Iran, and

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entered into force in December 1975. It covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, with three main focus areas:

- Designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites;
- Promotion of wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and
- International co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources.

### 2.1.3.16 Bonn Convention

*The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* was concluded in Bonn, Germany, in 1979. It is usually referred to as the CMS, or the Bonn Convention. It covers migratory species, including whole populations or geographically separated populations. Contracting Parties to the Convention must:

- Prohibit the killing or other taking of any endangered migratory species that occur in their territories, conserve and restore important habitats, eliminate impeding activities or obstacles to migration, and tackle other factors that endanger them. Over 60 birds are included, from albatrosses to warblers.

Namibia has not signed nor ratified the CMS, but it monitors and implements its main provisions through national programmes that support the CBD and Ramsar Convention.

### 2.1.3.17 Agenda 21

Agenda 21 was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, on 14 June 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is a comprehensive 700-page global plan of action for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, representing the consensus reached by 178 States.

The programme should be studied in conjunction with the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the principles for the sustainable management of forests. These were also adopted at the Conference.

Agenda 21 addresses critical issues such as continuing damage to ecosystems, the worsening of poverty, hunger and ill health, increasing world population and illiteracy. It contains 40 chapters that propose solutions to specific challenges.


## 2.1.4 International Standards and Guidelines

In addition to the regional, national and international legislative requirements, there are international standards, protocols and guidelines that are applicable as best practice.

- The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, has developed operational policies that, *inter alia*, require an impact assessment to be undertaken within the country's overall policy framework and national legislation, as well as international treaties, and that natural and social aspects are to be considered in an integrated way.

IFC in 2007 published Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (known as the 'EHS Guidelines') containing guidelines and standards that are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The objective is to avoid and minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. It outlines a project approach to pollution prevention and abatement in line with internationally disseminated pollution prevention and control technologies and practices.

Other institutions, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), have similar guidelines and standards for

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EIAs. In terms of JICA's environmental guidelines, for example, the proposed terminal expansion is classed as a Category A project because of its proximity to a lagoon that is protected under the Ramsar Convention.

- The Rio Declaration of 1992 on Environment and Development calls for the use of EIA as an instrument of national decision making (Principle 17), and establishes important principles for sustainable development that should be reflected in EIAs, such as the application of the precautionary principle (Principle 15).

## 2.1.5 Other Specific Legislation

### 2.1.5.1 Nature Conservation legislation

Nature Conservation Ordinance Amendment Act, Act 5 of 1996 progressed from the old South African Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance 4 of 1975. The Amendment act provides for community based natural resource management. The Draft Parks and Wildlife Management Bill is anticipated to replace the Nature Conservation Ordinance Amendment Act, Act 5 of 1996. The state protected areas are governed by the amended act.

### 2.1.5.2 Tourism

The National Policy on Tourism for Namibia, 2008 aims to provide a framework for the mobilisation of tourism resources to realise long term national goals defined in Vision 2030 and specific targets of the NDP3, namely, sustained economic growth, employment creation, reduced inequalities in income, gender as well as between the various regions, reduced poverty and the promotion of economic empowerment.

### 2.1.5.3 National Heritage Act


The National Heritage Act provides for the preservation and registration of places and objects of national significance. Moreover, it establishes a National Heritage Council and a National Heritage Register.

The principal instrument of legal protection for heritage resources in Namibia is the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004). Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains (defined in Part 1, Definitions 1), while Section 48 ff sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council.

It is important to be aware that no regulations have been formulated for the implementation of the National Heritage Act, and there is no official procedure concerning impact assessment. However, archaeological impact assessment of large projects has become accepted practice in Namibia, especially where project proponents need also to consider international guidelines. In the present case the appropriate international guidelines are those of the World Bank OP and BP 4.11 guidelines in respect of "Physical Cultural Resources" (R2006-0049, approved April 17, 2006). Of these guidelines, those relating to project screening, baseline survey and mitigation are the most relevant.

Archaeological impact assessment in Namibia may also take place under the rubric of the Environmental

Management Act (7 of 2007) which specifically includes anthropogenic elements in its definition of environment. The List of activities that may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Govt Notice 29 of 2012), and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Govt Notice 30 of 2012) both apply to the management of impacts on archaeological sites and remains whether these are considered in detail by the environmental assessment or not.

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### 2.1.5.4 Water Resource Management and Regulations

The Water Act, Act No. 54 of 1956 inherited from South Africa is still in force because the National Water Resource Act, Act No. 24 of 2004 is not yet promulgated. The Act makes provision for a number of functions pertaining to control and use of water resources, water supply and protection of water resources. Once the National Water Act of 2004 is promulgated it will provide specific procedures for water abstraction permitting that are much more adapted to Namibia's climate and geohydrology than the Water Act of 1956.

## 2.2 Terms of Reference for the EIA

NEHC CC were appointed by Okapana Service Station CC to undertake this EIA.

It is expected from the consultant NEHC CC to conduct an extension on the current Environmental Impact Assessment Study which includes setting up a detailed Environmental Management Plan for the specific Project: 2018/153/K: Okapana Service Station CC.

## 2.3 EIA Procedure

This Environmental Scoping Report is produced in accordance with the principles of integrated environmental management, the Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995), and the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act 7 of 2007), namely, to:

- Better inform decision makers and promote accountability for decisions taken;
- Strive for a high degree of public participation and involvement by all sectors of the Namibian community in the Environmental Assessment process;
- Take into account the environmental costs and benefits of the policies, programmes and projects;
- Incorporate internationally accepted norms and standards where appropriate to Namibia;
- Take into account the secondary and cumulative environmental impacts of policies, programmes and projects;
- Promote sustainable development in Namibia, and especially ensure that a reasonable attempt is made to minimise anticipated negative impacts and maximise the benefits of all developments;
- Be flexible and dynamic, thereby adapting as new issues, information and techniques become available.

The EIA process consists of overlapping, interactive "streams":

- A central assessment process involving NEHC, where inputs are integrated and presented in documents that are submitted for approval by the authorities;
- A public participation process which facilitates communication between the project proponent, NEHC team and wider public;
- An authority process that interacts with the central process.

The proposed EIA process is illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 that follow.


The EIA consists of the following steps:

### 1. Project inception

- Meetings, Site visits
- Project registration with MET.

### 2. Scoping phase

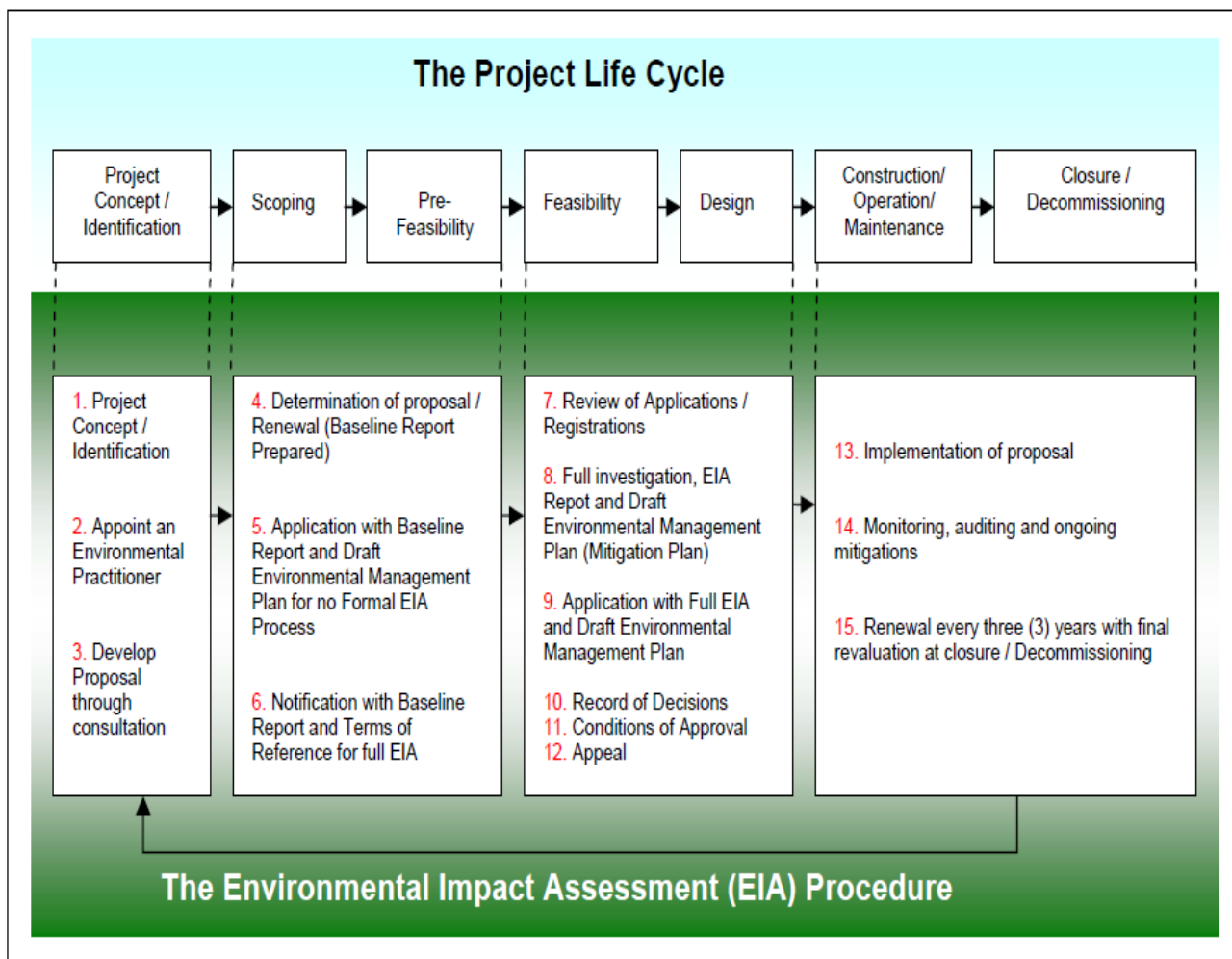
- Advertising and site notices
- Identification of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)
- Announcement of EIA Process and Identification of Issues
- Identify specialist studies for the project.

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**3. Impact assessment phase**

- Prepare specialist studies
- Preparation of EIA Report

**4. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**



**Figure 2: Showing project life cycle.**

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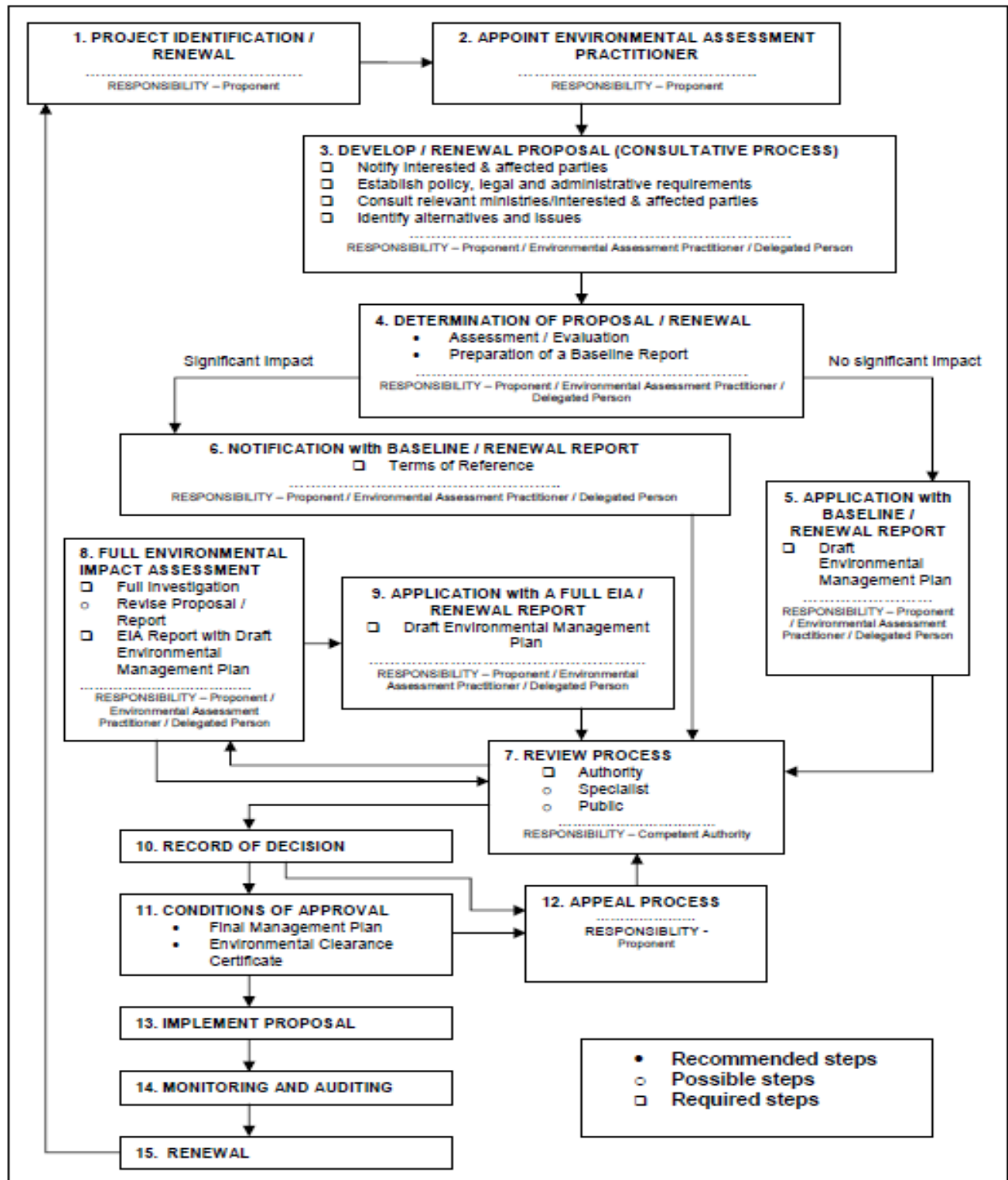


Figure 3: Shows the EIA process: EIR and EMP phase.

### 2.3.1 Public participation programme (stakeholder engagement)

The public participation programme (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process, and continues throughout this process. By its very nature, it is a dynamic process where different societal needs, values and interests must be recognised and managed. This requires that public participation provide the opportunity for participation in an open and transparent manner. The fact that Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) do not always agree is acknowledged and accommodated in the process.

The objectives of the public participation process are to:

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- Build credibility through instilling confidence in the integrity and independence of the team conducting the EIA.
- Educate the stakeholders on the process to be undertaken and opportunities for their involvement.
- Empower stakeholders through establishing an agreed framework according to which the process will be conducted. This requires accessible, fair, transparent and constructive participation at every stage of the process.
- Inform stakeholders on the existing fuel retail facility and associated issues, impacts and mitigation, using the most effective manner to disseminate information.

### 2.3.2 Scoping phase

The Scoping process is intended to provide sufficient information for the authorities to be assured about the scope of issues to be addressed in this EIA process and to identify specialist studies to be included as part of the Environmental Impact Reporting Phase of the EIA, as well as the approach to these studies.

The objectives for this Scoping process are to:

- Identify and inform all stakeholders about the existing fuel retail facility;
- Clarify the scope and nature of the existing fuel retail facilities activities;
- Conduct an open, participatory and transparent approach to facilitate the inclusion of stakeholder concerns in the decision-making process;
- Identify and document the key issues to be addressed in the forthcoming Environmental Impact Reporting Phase of the EIA;

The following outcomes should follow the conclusion of the Scoping process:

- *Stakeholders* have been effectively identified and incorporated into the scoping process;
- *Closure* has been reached on the significant issues to be addressed;
- The *roles* and *responsibilities* of various stakeholders in the process have been clarified;
- All participants have *agreed* on the process to be followed;
- *Adequate terms of reference for specialist investigations that were highlighted by I&A Parties.*

### 2.3.3 Tasks for the Scoping process

The following tasks have been undertaken, or are still in progress:

#### 2.3.3.1 Identification of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)


The public participation activities to be undertaken for this EIA process are integrated into the overall approach to the EIA. Public Notice Boards were placed on site of the existing fuel retail facility and advertised in Local Newspapers. Key Stakeholders were identified. Notices were given to relevant Authorities. **Appendix B** shows the newspaper advertisements that requested I&AP's to register for the EIA supplemented this database, which were updated up until closing date 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2019.

#### 2.3.3.2 Announcement of EIA Process

The start of the EIA process was announced publicly through placement of newspaper adverts and distribution of notices as indicated as above and placement of site notice boards. Advertisements requesting, I&AP's to register their interest in the project were placed in the *Republikein* (local newspaper), the *Namibian Sun* and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* as detailed in Table 2.

#### 2.3.3.3 Identification of issues and concerns

A first round of public consultation was ended by closing of 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 for the I&AP's, Registration Period.

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Please take note that **no** I&AP's registered during the response trail period. No issues or concerns were therefore raised by I&AP's the Issues and Response Trail period (**Appendix D**). After the closing period no responses were received from I&AP's, only the letter of consent from the Ondangwa Town Council was received (**Appendix I**).

**2.3.3.4 Preparation of Environmental Scoping Report**

This Scoping Report concludes the consultation process for the EIA.

**Table 2: Media announcements at the commencement of the EIA process.**

Newspaper	Area of distribution	Language	Date placed
Namibian Sun	National	English	27 <sup>th</sup> and 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Allgemeine Zeitung	National	German	27 <sup>th</sup> and 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Republikein	National	Afrikaans	27 <sup>th</sup> and 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Additional sources			
Notice Board	On site	English	27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019

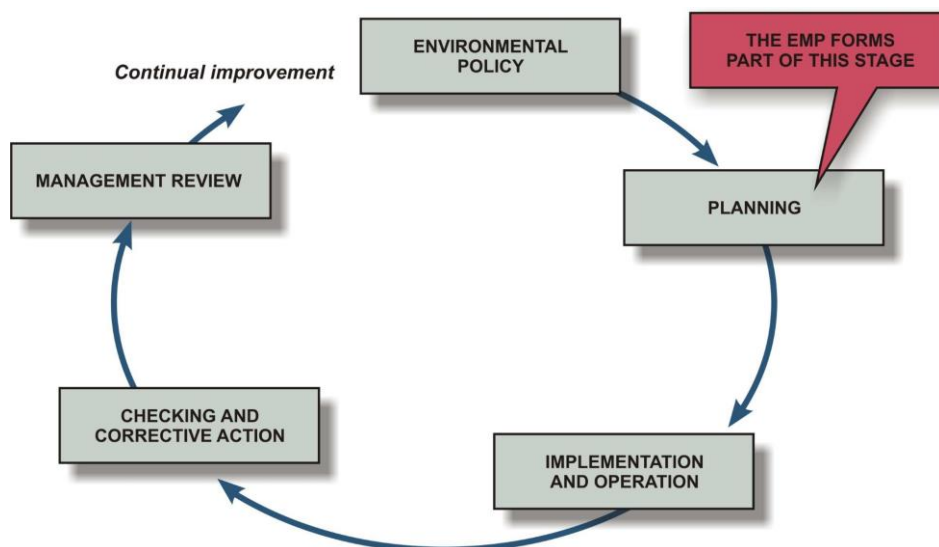
**2.3.3.4.1**

- **Final EIA Report**

On the basis of no response to the newspaper ad and site notice boards, no public review process was further pursued, this Scoping Report was submitted to the lead authority (MET) February 2020.

**2.3.4 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**

In parallel to the drafting of the EIA Report, a stand-alone EMP Report will be compiled for the operational phase. The EMP Report will be practical and effective, based on the environmental management philosophy of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems standard and will thus be structured to define an environmental policy, planning, implementation and operation, checking and corrective action and management review (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Summary of the ISO 14001 process for Environmental Management Systems (EMS).**

## 2.4 Risk Matrix

In order to confirm which issues will require further investigation in the EIA, a risk assessment method based on the qualitative method recommended by the UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)<sup>1</sup> was used to filter the aforementioned list of potential impacts. This method consisted of the following steps:

- 1: Identify the hazard<sup>2</sup>.
- 2: Estimate the likelihood of the consequences, namely, that:
  - *The hazard will occur;*
  - *Receptors are exposed to the hazard;*
  - *Harm will result from exposure to the hazard.*
- 3: Estimate the magnitude of consequences:
- 4: Evaluate the significance of a risk.

The risk associated with an impact was defined as a combination of the **likelihood** of the impact occurring, and the **intensity** of the consequences in relation to the sensitivity of the receiving environment. This is illustrated in Table 3 below.


Since this method is qualitative, it doesn't easily accommodate uncertainty about predictions – for example, the absence of results from hydrodynamic modelling of currents in the Bay. The conservative approach was then adopted, where “worst-case” likelihood values are adopted.

**Table 3: Qualitative risk rating of impacts – likelihood and intensity**

<b>A. Likelihood</b>		
Rare	The incident may occur only in exceptional circumstances and may never happen	E
Unlikely	The incident could occur at some time during the life of the project	D
Moderate	The incident should occur at some time	C
Likely	The incident will probably occur in most circumstances	B
Almost certain	The incident is expected to occur most of the time	A
<b>B. Intensity</b>		
Insignificant	No detectable impact to the existing environment.	1
Minor	Short term of localised impact	2
Moderate	Prolonged but recoverable impact on the environment and commercial industries.	3
Major	Prolonged impact to the environment which may not be recoverable and threatens an ecological community, the conservation of a species or the sustained viability of commercial industries.	4
Catastrophic	Non-recoverable change to existing environment leading to loss of endangered species or creation of human health risk	5

<sup>1</sup> “Guidelines for Environmental Risk and Management.” Online at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/risk/eramguide/>, accessed 14 January 2008.

<sup>2</sup> The term *hazard* used in the assessment is defined as a situation that in particular circumstances could lead to damage to, or changes in, the ecosystem.

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The level of risk was determined using the Risk Matrix in Table 4 to determine the level of risk from the point at which the consequence severity and likelihood rankings intercept.

**Table 4: Risk matrix to determine level of risk**

Likelihood		Consequences				
		1 Insignificant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastrophic
A	Almost certain	S	S	H	H	H
B	Likely	M	S	S	H	H
C	Moderate	L	M	S	H	H
D	Unlikely	L	L	M	S	H
E	Rare	L	L	M	M	S

Where:		
H	High impact	Senior management involvement and planning needed; MET must be consulted.
S	Significant impact	Senior management attention needed and careful planning and implementation.
M	Moderate impact	Management responsibility must be specified.
L	Low impact	Manage by routine procedures.

## 2.5 EIA Team

The Scoping team listed in Table 5 consists of one group, namely,

- Scoping project manager

**Table 5: Members of the EIA team**

<b>EIA PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM</b>		
<b>Team member</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Johan Cornelissen	Project manager	National Environmental Health Consultants
Johan Cornelissen	Manager, EIA process	National Environmental Health Consultants
Diaan Hoffman	Assistant, EIA process	National Environmental Health Consultants

## 3 PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION AND ALTERNATIVES

### 3.1 Project Location

The coordinates of the existing fuel retail facility are -17.911189, 15.970013 and the location of the site is shown in Figure 5.


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Figure 5: Shows the site location in Ondangwa as well as where in Namibia Ondangwa is situated.

### 3.2 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

NEHC applied for the authorisation(s) on behalf of Okapana Service station CC by “APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE” dated 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 2019 under section 32 of the ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007.

### 3.3 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

List all legislation, policies and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations are reflected in Section 2: “DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS” of this report in more detail.

### 3.4 ALTERNATIVES

The existing fuel retail facility has been in operation since 1993, thus there will be no alternatives for this site.

### 3.5 PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

The total physical size (footprint) of the existing fuel retail facility is 5681 m<sup>2</sup>. The footprint include infrastructure (roads, services etc), impermeable surfaces and landscaped areas. In Figure 8 and 9 the site plan as well as the distances around the site can be seen.

### 3.6 SITE ACCESS

Figure 6 shows that the site can be reached from three directions. The B1 highway makes for the

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easiest access, then the site can also be reached from the direction of Cashbuild and Namib Mills. This shows that this site is easily accessible.



Figure 6: Shows that Okapana fuel retail facility CC can be accessed from either the B1 (Highway), from Cashbuild’s direction and from the direction of Namib Mills. This figure also shows the neighbours and the area surrounding the existing fuel retail facility.

### 3.7 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

The photos taken at the site in Ondangwa can be seen below in figure 7.



Photo 1: Fuel offloading zone.

Photo 2: Storm water drainage.





Photo 3: Inspection point.



Photo 4: Access to tanks.



Photo 5: Access to tanks.



Photo 6: Fuel dispenser.



Photo 7: Bonjour Shop



Photo 8: Separators.



Photo 9: Surrounding landscape



Photo 10: Surrounding landscape

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Johan Cornelissen



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Photo 11: Surrounding landscape



Photo 12: Surrounding landscape



Photo 13: Surrounding landscape



Photo 14: Fuel retail facilities buildings



Photo 15: Shower



Photo 16: Inside bathroom/changing room



Photo 17: Male bathroom



Photo 18: Bathroom



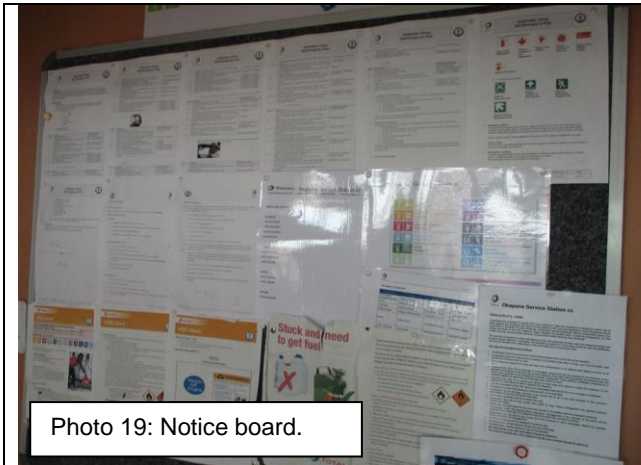


Photo 19: Notice board.



Photo 20: Fuel dispenser.



Photo 21: Entrance to the fuel retail facility



Photo 22: Storm water drainage channel.



Photo 23: Storm water drainage channel.



Photo 24: Existing fuel retail facility



Photo 25: B1 road next to the fuel retail facility and the storm water drainage channel.



Photo 26: Drain access.





Photo 27: Water tank.

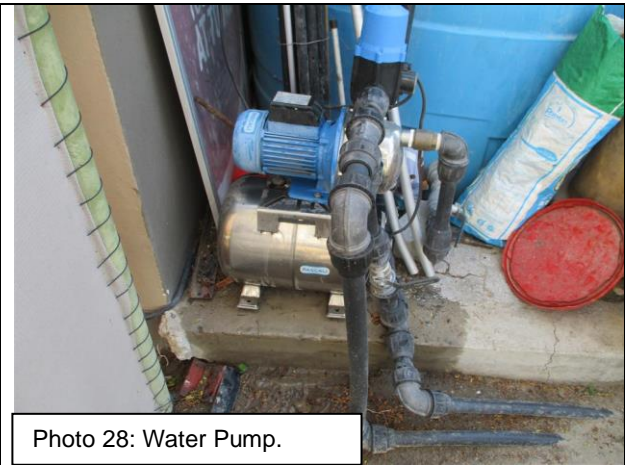


Photo 28: Water Pump.



Photo 29: Inspection point.



Photo 30: Inspection point and access to the tanks.



Photo 31: Inspection point.



Photo 32: Oil and water separators.

Figure 7: Shows photos with a photo number and description. These photos were taken on the site of the existing fuel retail facility.

### 3.8 FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

The site plans can be seen in Figures 8 and 9, as well as the distances around the site. Figure 6 also shows a satellite image of the existing fuel retail facility and Figure 7 shows all photos taken on the site.

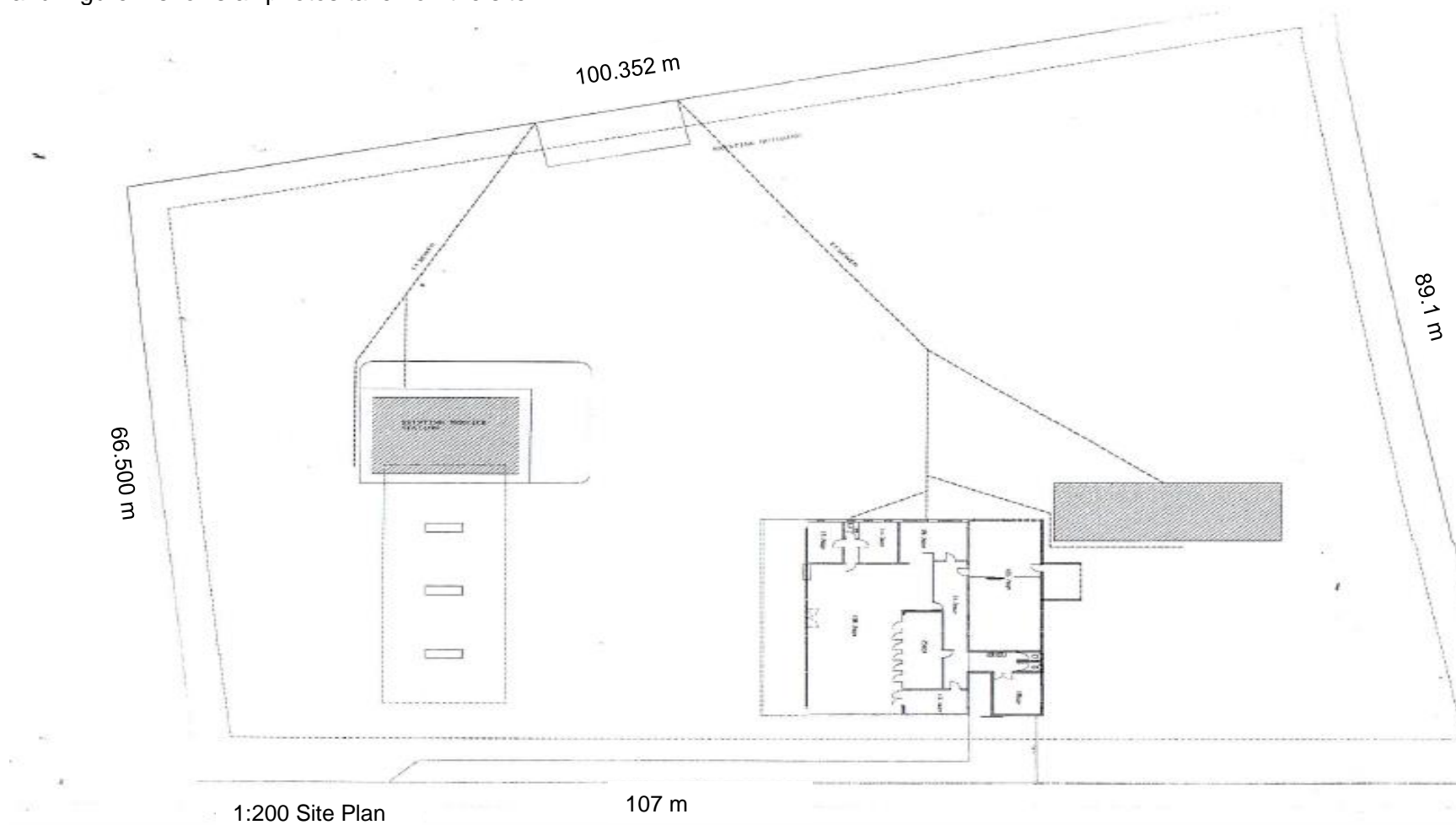


Figure 8: Shows the site plans of the existing fuel retail facility.

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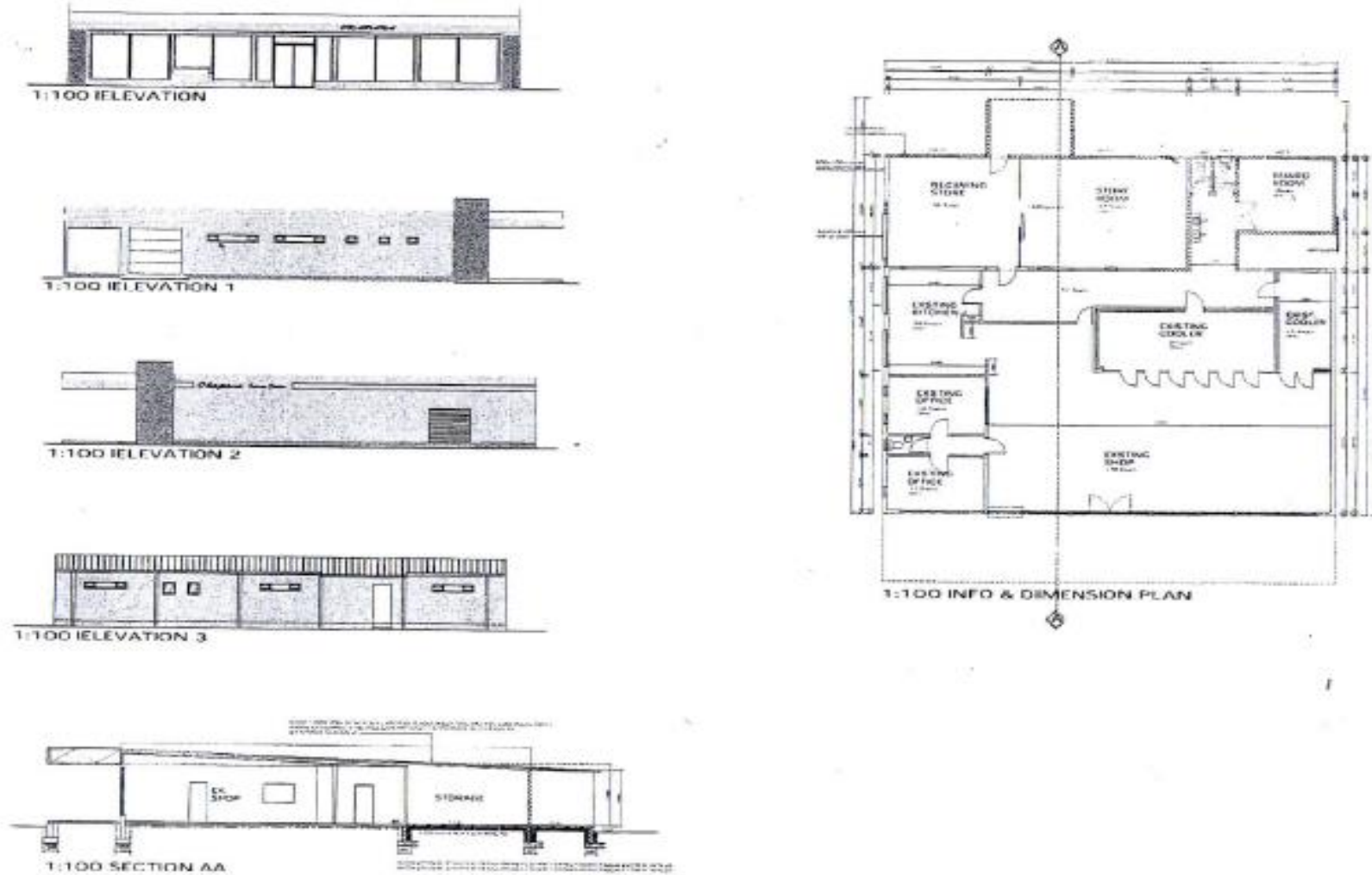


Figure 9: Shows plans of the existing fuel retail facilities building

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## 4 PROJECT ACTIVITY INFORMATION

### 4.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf no 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa. The property size is 5681 m<sup>2</sup> and it is located in the Oshana region of Namibia in Ondangwa.

### 4.2 ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for the existing fuel retail facility. The co-ordinates are expressed in degrees minutes and seconds. The location of the site as well as its location in the Oshana region can be seen in Figure 5.

**Table 6: Coordinates**

Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):
17°54'40.2"	15°58'12.0"

### 4.3 GRADIENT OF THE SITE

The general gradient of the site is flat. The site slope is generally shallow. No natural slope instabilities are expected due to the shallow gradient.

### 4.4 CLIMATE

Ondangwa is located in the Oshana region of Namibia and has semi-arid climate. Ondangwa has hot summers as well as warm winter, which has cool nights and mild days. Ondangwa receives an annual average rainfall of 470 mm and this rainfall is mostly during summer months. During the 2018/2019 drought Ondangwa received a total of only 169 mm. Figure 10 and Table 7 shows the general climate of Ondangwa.

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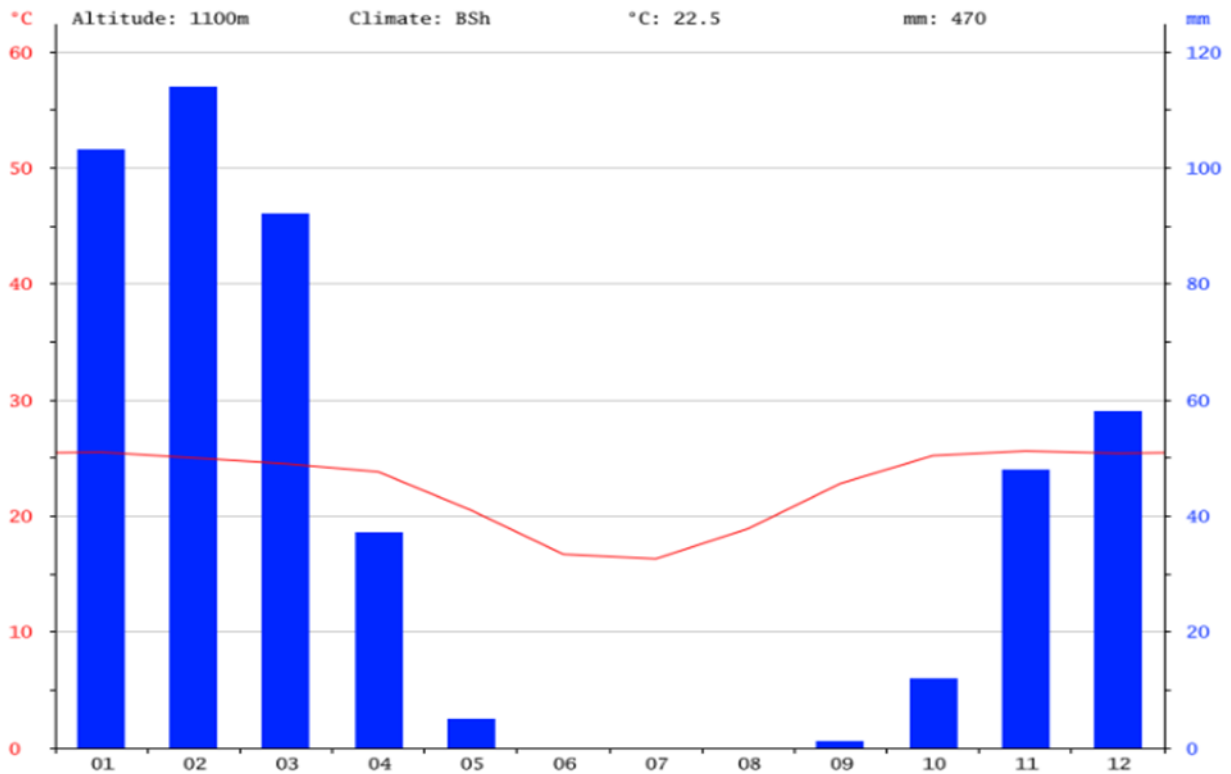


Figure 10: Shows the average annual rainfall and temperatures for Ondangwa (Climate-dataorg 2019).

Table 7: Showing the average, minimum and maximum temperatures as well as the precipitation for each month (Climate-dataorg 2019).

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	25.5	25	24.5	23.8	20.5	16.7	16.3	18.9	22.8	25.2	25.6	25.4
Min. Temperature (°C)	19.1	18.8	18.3	16.5	12.1	7.2	6.1	8.4	12.9	16.2	17.8	18.7
Max. Temperature (°C)	32	31.2	30.7	31.2	29	26.2	26.6	29.4	32.7	34.3	33.4	32.2
Avg. Temperature (°F)	77.9	77.0	76.1	74.8	68.9	62.1	61.3	66.0	73.0	77.4	78.1	77.7
Min. Temperature (°F)	66.4	65.8	64.9	61.7	53.8	45.0	43.0	47.1	55.2	61.2	64.0	65.7
Max. Temperature (°F)	89.6	88.2	87.3	88.2	84.2	79.2	79.9	84.9	90.9	93.7	92.1	90.0
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	103	114	92	37	5	0	0	0	1	12	48	58

#### 4.5 GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

The existing fuel retail facility does not have:

- Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)
- Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas
- Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)
- Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil
- Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)
- Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)
- Any other unstable soil or geological feature

#### 4.6 TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE WATER

The landscape where the existing fuel retail facility is located is classified as Kalahari Sandveld. The surrounding landscape has a low gradient and floods are present in the area and is a concern in Ondangwa but the existing site does not fall in such an area. Ondangwa falls in the Cuvelai Basin which drains into the Etosha Pan. The topography in the area is relatively flat and have sandy soils. There is no permanent surface water in the area, during raining season water can pool and usually infiltrate the ground rapidly. Water can also enter natural depressions, known as Oshanas in the area of Ondangwa (Faul and Botha 2014).

#### 4.7 GROUNDCOVER

The type of groundcover present on the site has been mostly changed by the current utilization of the said property and consist of building or other structures. There are also no special or sensitive habitats or other natural features present on the site due to the fact that this is an exciting fuel retail facility in Ondangwa.

#### 4.8 BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGY

There are no rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present on the site and no rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present within a 200m radius of the site. There are no special or sensitive fauna or flora on the site as this is an existing fuel retail facility and most of the vegetation have been previously removed on the site and in the surrounding area. The site is situated in a Savanna vegetation zone and has a Cuvelai drainage vegetation type (Faul and Botha 2014).

#### 4.9 LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Okapana Total on Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa. The relevant current land use or prominent feature of the immediate surrounding of the existing fuel retail facility is mainly neighbouring buildings as this site is situated in the town of Ondangwa (Figure 5 and 6).


#### 4.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Ondangwa is situated 60 km from the Angola border. In figure 5 the location of Ondangwa can be seen and where it is situated in Namibia. Ondangwa is a town in the Oshana region of Namibia and has a total of 36 800 inhabitants this makes up a population density of 176.3 people/km<sup>2</sup>. In the Oshana region 93.5% of the population is considered literate and fall in age group of 15 years or older (National Statistics Agency, 2009/2010). In 1890 Ondangwa was initially established as a mission station of the Finish Missionary Society. In 1940 Ondangwa became a local seat of government. The name Ondangwa was previously spelled Ondangua and means the end of the Ondonga area, which is one of the kingdoms of Ovamboland. The people in this town mostly speaks Oshindonga.

The Oshana Region has a population total of 174 900, and the population density in this region is 20.3 people/km<sup>2</sup> (National Planning Commission 2012).

The B1 is one of the main local transport corridors to this region. The existing fuel retail facility is located at a convenient locality for both long distance travellers as well as inhabitants of the town. These suburban facilities offer services to a specific type of client with specific needs. Longer distance commuters often prefer to use facilities located along main roads which also makes this fuel retail facility ideal as it is situated next to the B1.

This existing fuel retail facility definitely helps the community of Ondangwa as Okapana Service Station CC has a total of 43 employees.

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## 4.11 CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

There are no signs of culturally (aesthetic, social, spiritual, environmental) or historically significant elements on the site as the existing fuel retail facility has been in operation since 1993.

## 5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### 5.1 ADVERTISEMENT

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner follows the relevant guidelines adopted by the competent authority in respect of public participation and must at least:

- Fix a site notice at a conspicuous place, on the boundary of a property where it is intended to undertake the activity which states that an application will be submitted to the competent authority in terms of these regulations and which provides information on the existing fuel retail facility and the nature and location of the activity, where further information on the existing fuel retail facility can be obtained and the manner in which representations on the application may be made; See **Appendix C**
- inform landowners and occupiers of adjacent land of the applicant's intention to submit an application to the competent authority; See **Appendix G and H**
- inform landowners and occupiers of land within 100 metres of the boundary of the existing fuel retail facility and whom may be directly affected by this facility of the applicant's intention to submit an application to the competent authority;
- inform the municipality which has jurisdiction over the area in which the existing fuel retail facility is situated will be undertaken of the applicant's intention to submit an application to the competent authority; See **Appendix G, H and I**
- inform any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity of the applicant's intention to submit an application to the competent authority; and See **Appendix A**
- place an advertisement in one local newspaper that is published specifically for the purpose of providing notice to the public of applications made in terms of these regulations. See **Appendix B**

### 5.2 LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Local authorities are key interested and affected parties in each application and no decision on any application will be made before the relevant local authority is provided with the opportunity to give input.


The planning and the environmental sections of the local authority was informed of the application on two separate time periods.

- Letter to Ondangwa Town council. See **Appendix G**
- Signed letter from Ondangwa town Council. See **Appendix H**
- Letter of Consent from Ondangwa Town Council. See **Appendix I**

No response was received from the Ondangwa Town Council in regards to the I&AP letter dated 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2019, only a letter of consent was received.

### 5.3 CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

All stakeholders that have a direct interest in the activity, site or property were informed by letter. No feedback received from them. Site notice was also place on the site of the existing fuel retail facility. Notice was also place in local newspaper during I&AP's communication period. No feedback was received during this time period. Please find **Appendix D** in this regard.

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## 5.4 GENERAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

The practitioner records all comments and respond to each comment of the public / interested and affected party before the application was submitted. Please note that no comments or responses were received during the time period said aside for such purpose. The register that was open on the first day – 29<sup>th</sup> November 2019 and was kept open until 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 when this record was formally closed by the practitioner (**Appendix D**).

## 6 RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

### 6.1 WASTE, EFFLUENT AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

#### Solid waste management

Hazardous materials that require disposal will be disposed of at a registered hazardous landfill site. These materials may be removed by an appropriate hazardous waste Contractor. Proof of appropriate disposal must be obtained by the Contractor.

General waste and hazardous waste will be collected and stored separately according to the specific requirements of the waste type.

An integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation will be used and should incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate.

Any other relevant legislation must also be adhered to. Waste management at the fuel retail facility shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed.

Management of the existing fuel retail facility shall ensure that all personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste and encouraged staff to participate in a recycling scheme. In this instance separate receptacles for the disposal of these recyclable materials could be positioned in the Waste Collection area. Staff training should be undertaken every six months to capacitate staff in terms of waste minimisation, waste disposal, recycling and other waste issues. NO burning, on-site burying or dumping of waste shall occur.


#### Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

An integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation will be used and should incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Any solid waste shall be disposed of at the Ondangwa Land Fill Site.

This includes the weekly washing of the forecourt, car wash, restaurants, etc. This usage could be minimised with careful and resourceful planning and use of water. This could include recycling wherever possible. Several innovative new technologies are available for this, including recycling of grey water and storm water capture and use for washing and non-drinking purposes. These include:

- On-site filtration (Zorbit Grease Trap) and recycling mini-plant for forecourt run-off and for the fast food outlet. The accumulated grease and oil must be removed by an accredited company.
- On site grey water and sewage recycling system using BiolytixR or LilliputR technologies, based on a septic tank system, whereby water can be recycled for use in washing, flushing and landscaping.
- Collection of storm water from the building roofs in storage tanks.

The remaining liquid effluent will be disposed of in a septic tank (conservancy tank). The levels of sewerage and effluent in tank must be monitored. When the tank levels are high the municipality must be contacted and the sewerage collected for disposal at the municipal sewerage works in Ondangwa.

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Storm water runoff from the existing fuel retail facility will be directed by the storm water drains and catch pits to sand, oil and grease separators prior to reuse or release in the storm water drains on site.

### **Emissions into the atmosphere**

The activity will release limited emissions into the atmosphere. Potential gas emissions may be released from the tank vents during refilling, vehicle refuelling, fuel spillage and motor vehicle exhausts. Odours may arise from the waste generated on-site if not disposed of appropriately.

## **6.2 WATER SUPPLY**

NamWater supplies the town of Ondangwa with water from the Calueque Dam in Angola. The water is delivered to Ondangwa by a pipeline from Oshakati. Oshakati receives the water from the Oshakati-Calueque Canal.

## **6.3 POWER SUPPLY**

NORED supplies electricity to Ondangwa and the existing fuel retail facility.

## **6.4 ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Standard PFS construction designs, including SANS/SABS specifications will apply if any upgrade or construction take place on the existing fuel retail facility.

### **Insulation:**

- Insulating the ceiling helps make a building a comfortable electricity efficient place. As much as 50% of heat losses in a building can be attributed to a lack of ceilings and ceiling insulation. If a building's ceiling is well insulated, heating and cooling expenses can be kept low.
- The flow of air into and out of a building occurs inadvertently as infiltration / ex-filtration and deliberately as ventilation. Air leakage into and out of the building is one of the contributors to high heating and cooling costs. Air leakage can occur wherever different materials or parts of the building meet. Caulking and weather-stripping are the ideal methods that can be used in the design and construction for closing the loopholes through which heat escapes.

The following describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity:

### **Power Supply**


- Conservation of energy or the utilisation of renewable and sustainable energy technologies is encouraged. This includes solar panels that generate and store electricity in suitable battery packs, solar water heater(s), backed up with gas, as well as gas appliances.

### **Lighting**

- All lights used for non-security purposes should be energy efficient for example compact fluorescent lights (CFL).
- Outside lights will have to be downward shining (eyelid type), low wattage and should not be positioned higher than 1 m above the ground surface.
- Fluorescent lamps give five times the light and last up to 10 times as long as ordinary bulbs.

### **Cooking and Refrigeration**

- The fast food outlet should be encouraged to install gas appliances.
- The storage of gas must conform to the stipulations laid out in the OHSA.
- Switch on the energy saving switch, if one is fitted to the refrigerator.
- Convection ovens should also be installed as they use less energy than conventional ovens and cooking time is substantially reduced

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**Water Heaters / Geysers**

- Solar water heater(s) conserve energy and can be backed up with gas or electric geysers.
- Installing a geyser blanket on geysers and hot water storage tanks will reduce the amount of heat lost by the geyser to cold air outside and thus conserves energy.
- Hot water pipes should also be insulated to prevent heat loss.

**Air Conditioners**

- Energy efficient heaters and air conditioners should be purchased.
- The outdoor cooling units must be protected from the sun. That is, they should be placed on the south side of the building.

**7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT****7.1 ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES****Summarise the issues raised by interested and affected parties:**

- None received and documented.

**Summary of response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties:**

- No comments were received.

**7.2 IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE**

The methodology utilised in the rating of significance of impacts


**Table 8: The methodology utilised in the rating of significance of impacts**

MAGNITUDE	DURATION
10 - Very high/don't know	5 - Permanent (longer than 10 years)
8 - High	4 - Long-term (7 to 10 years; impact ceases after site closure has been obtained)
6 - Moderate	3 - Medium-term (3 months to 7 years; impact ceases after the operational life of the activity)
4 - Low	2 - Short-term (0 to 3 months; impact ceases after the construction phase)
2 - Minor	1 - Immediate
SCALE	PROBABILITY
5 - International	5 - Definite/don't know
4 - National	4 - Highly probable
3 - Regional	3 - Medium probability
2 - Local	2 - Low probability
1 - Site only	1 - Improbable
0 - None	0 - None

Significance Points= (Magnitude + Duration + Scale) x Probability Thus:

**Table 9: Significance Points**

SP >60	Indicates <b>High</b> environmental significance	An impact which could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project regardless of any possible mitigation.
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SP 30-60	<b>Indicates moderate</b> environmental significance	An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management and which could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
SP<30	Indicates <b>low</b> environmental significance	Impacts with little real effect and which will not have an influence on or require modification of the project design.
+	Positive impact	An impact that is likely to result in positive consequences/effects.

The following tables briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the operational phase. This includes an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

**Table 10: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Soil and Ground Water Pollution.**

Affected Area:	Soil and Ground Water Pollution
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This is an existing fuel retail facility thus there will be no construction phase.</li> <li>➤ Storm water runoff has the potential to erode the topsoil and result in sedimentation on streams if not controlled.</li> <li>➤ The site has sandy soils and has a level surface, thus limited surface runoff from the site is expected.</li> <li>➤ Geological structure nearby could provide preferential pathways to sensitive groundwater sources and this must be prevented.</li> <li>➤ Hazardous substances that can have negative impacts on the environment, biodiversity and human health can infiltrate the ground through porous surface substrate and reach the water table.</li> <li>➤ Surface spillage of fuel</li> <li>➤ Contamination of the soil, surface and ground water as a result of minor spillages during the tanker refuelling of the Underground Storage Tanks (UST's) and fuel dispensing to vehicles on the fore court. Natural attenuation of fuel underground may remediate some of the spillages.</li> <li>➤ Subsurface leaks (lines, tanks)</li> <li>➤ Contamination of the groundwater, soil and bedrock. Due to the nature of the rock on site the excavation which will hold the UST's is likely to have exceedingly low permeability.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintenance plan on all operational equipment.</li> <li>➤ The existing fuel retail facility must ensure that they continually monitor possible areas that can result in spillage of hazardous substances and to prevent these substances from entering surface water drainage channels as well as ground water sources.</li> <li>➤ Daily inspections on all equipment use on site.</li> <li>➤ No servicing of any equipment on site,</li> <li>➤ Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area.</li> <li>➤ Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff.</li> <li>➤ Appropriate erosion and stormwater management structures must be installed around the site.</li> <li>➤ Machinery and equipment must be properly maintained to prevent leaks.</li> <li>➤ Drip trays are to be utilised during daily greasing and re-fuelling of machinery and to catch incidental spills and pollutants.</li> <li>➤ Drip trays are to be inspected daily for leaks and effectiveness, and emptied when</li> </ul>

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	<p>necessary. This is to be closely monitored during rain events to prevent overflow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fuels and chemicals must be stored in adequate storage facilities that are secure, enclosed and bunded.</li> <li>➤ The installation of the Underground Storage Tanks must follow the SANS 10089, SANS 11535 and SANS 10731 guidelines.</li> <li>➤ The underground cavity that will contain the Underground Storage Tanks must be lined with plastic or an impermeable resistant coating.</li> <li>➤ Pipes from the UST's to the pumps must be adequately sealed from the soil.</li> <li>➤ Hydrocarbon counts in the groundwater and surface water must be monitored at least yearly to detect spillages.</li> <li>➤ On-site filtration (Zorbit Grease Trap) and recycling mini-plant for forecourt run-off and for the fast food outlet. The accumulated grease and oil must be removed by an accredited company.</li> <li>➤ On site grey water and sewage recycling system using BiolytixR or LilliputR technologies, based on a septic tank system, whereby water can be recycled for use in washing, flushing and landscaping.</li> <li>➤ Fuel dispenser pumps must be located on a hardened surface to contain spillages.</li> <li>➤ The pump, refuelling and forecourt areas should all be located on a hardened surface which drains into a common drain. This drain must feed an onsite oil and water separator such as a Zorbit Grease Trap The accumulated grease and oil must be removed by an accredited company.</li> <li>➤ Overfill and spillages during tanker refuelling and fuel dispensing should be prevented by the installation of automatic cut off devices.</li> <li>➤ Tanker delivery driver must be present during delivery of fuel with the emergency cut off switch.</li> <li>➤ In the event of the pump dispenser or the hoses being knocked over or ripped off the fuel supply must be cut off by shear off valves.</li> <li>➤ Strict procedures for the management of the site must be developed and adhered to.</li> <li>➤ Staff must be trained to prevent spillages during fuel dispensing.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 11: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Risk of Fire & Explosions.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Risks of Fires &amp; Explosions</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Storage, handling and transport of fuel is potentially dangerous to humans and properties due to the risk of fire and explosions.</li> <li>➤ Gases released on site (Volatile Hydrocarbons) can be highly flammable which pose a high risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regular inspections and monitoring should take place on the site to ensure that all the procedures on site is correctly maintained and handled.</li> <li>➤ Emergency control measures for fires should also reviewed regularly to ensure that all fire controls and precautions are in place and that all employees on site are aware of how to handle emergency situations</li> <li>➤ The design of the existing fuel retail facility must conform to the following fire safety standards and legislation.</li> <li>➤ SANS 10089 (Building Code)</li> <li>➤ Fire extinguishers must be easily accessible.</li> <li>➤ The following signs must be installed in accordance with the Fire Department "NO SMOKING" "NO NAKED FLAME"</li> </ul>

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	<p>"NO CELLPHONES"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The UST's, underground pipes and dispensing pumps should be monitored regularly for leaks.</li> <li>➤ Staff must be trained adequately so as to identify and minimise the impacts of leaks and to deal with fires. Overfill and spillages during tanker refuelling and fuel dispensing should be prevented by the installation of automatic cut off devices.</li> <li>➤ In the event of the pump dispenser or the hoses being knocked over or ripped off the fuel supply must be cut off by shear off valves.</li> <li>➤ Tanker delivery driver must be present during delivery of fuel with the emergency cut off switch and a fire extinguisher.</li> <li>➤ Firefighting facilities must conform to the oil industry standard and be regularly inspected. The existing fuel retail facility management must develop an EMERGENCY PLAN. All staff must be adequately trained in the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 12: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Visual Intrusion & Light Pollution.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Visual Intrusion &amp; Light Pollution</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Littering and illegal dumping on the site may result in an alteration of the visual character of the site.</li> <li>➤ Alteration of the site will alter the visual characteristics of the site and the surroundings.</li> <li>➤ Littering, rubbish and illegal dumping on the site is visually intrusive.</li> <li>➤ The buildings and advertising signs may be visually intrusive.</li> <li>➤ Lights from the existing fuel retail facility may be visually intrusive.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Demarcated storage area for any possible refuse on site.</li> <li>➤ The site must be managed appropriately and all rubbish and rubble removed to a recognised waste facility.</li> <li>➤ Excess soil and bedrock should be disposed of at an appropriate facility.</li> <li>➤ A certificate of disposal must be obtained for any waste that is disposed of.</li> <li>➤ Waste must not remain on site for more than 2 weeks.</li> <li>➤ Refuse bins must be provided by the Contractor for rubbish to be placed in by staff.</li> <li>➤ Excess concrete must be disposed of correctly and at an appropriate facility.</li> <li>➤ No waste may be placed in any excavations on site.</li> <li>➤ Indigenous plants or trees should be planted next to buildings to break the lines of the buildings making them less visually intrusive.</li> <li>➤ Advertising signs should blend in with the environment.</li> <li>➤ Light pollutions should be minimised.</li> <li>➤ Any future Construction / management activities must be limited to the daylight hours between 7:00am and 5:30pm weekdays; 7:00am and 1:30pm on Saturdays.</li> <li>➤ Lighting on site is to be sufficient for safety and security purposes, but shall not be intrusive to neighbouring residents, disturb wildlife, or interfere with road traffic.</li> <li>➤ Should overtime/night work be authorised, the Contractor (if any upgrades or construction take place on the existing facility) shall be responsible to ensure that lighting does not cause undue disturbance to neighbouring residents.</li> <li>➤ In this situation low flux and frequency lighting shall be utilised.</li> <li>➤ Light pollution should be minimised.</li> <li>➤ Lighting on site is to be sufficient for safety and security purposes, but shall not be intrusive to neighbouring residents, disturb wildlife, or interfere with road traffic.</li> <li>➤ Littering, rubbish and illegal dumping on the site is NOT allowed.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Refuse must be contained and disposed of at the Municipal land fill site.</li> <li>➤ Refuse bins must be provided. These must be sufficient in number (at the pumps, shop, fast food outlets and kitchen).</li> <li>➤ The buildings may not be visually intrusive.</li> <li>➤ The buildings must be regularly painted.</li> <li>➤ All lights used for non-security purposes should be energy efficient for example compact fluorescent lights (CFL).</li> <li>➤ Outside lights will have to be downward shining (eyelid type), low wattage and should not be positioned higher than 1 m above the ground surface.</li> <li>➤ Fluorescent lamps give five times the light and last up to 10 times as long as ordinary bulbs.</li> <li>➤ Signs must conform to the standards of Outdoor Advertising and Signage Policy of Windhoek (as best practice)</li> <li>➤ Areas that have been landscaped must be maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 13: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Destruction of Flora and Fauna.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Destruction of Flora &amp; Fauna</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No clearing of vegetation will be necessary due to the fact that this is an existing fuel retail facility, thus this will not result in the loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation or the loss of species on the site.</li> <li>➤ No significant impacts on fauna and floras biodiversity is expected, because this is an existing fuel retail facility and is surrounded by other buildings and B1 highway in the town of Ondangwa.</li> <li>➤ Pollution resulting from the site such as litter, solid waste, sewerage and spills of oil, lubricants and fuel could reduce the quality of the habitats in the surrounding area and directly impact on the health and welfare of the fauna and flora surrounding the site.</li> <li>➤ Due to the disturbance of the site alien plants will be able to establish and could become a problem by infesting neighbouring land.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Removal of vegetation strictly in accordance to the architect layout plan.</li> <li>➤ Noise and vibration be mitigated by day time work and equipment operating with adequate exhaust system.</li> <li>➤ Site clearing is to be limited to only the area necessary for carrying out the specified works and the destruction of vegetation should be minimised.</li> <li>➤ Any litter will be collected and removed off-site to a registered waste site.</li> <li>➤ Cleared indigenous vegetation can be stockpiled for possible reuse in later rehabilitation or landscaping, or as a brush pack for erosion prevention.</li> <li>➤ Stockpiles of vegetation are only to be located in areas approved by the ECO, and may not exceed 2 m in height. Methods of stacking must take cognisance of the possible creation of a fire hazard.</li> <li>➤ No burning of stockpiled vegetation is permitted.</li> <li>➤ Care must be taken to avoid the introduction of alien plant species to the site and surrounding areas. (Particular attention must be paid to imported material).</li> <li>➤ Disturbance to birds, animals and reptiles and their habitats should be prevented at all times.</li> <li>➤ <b>The illegal hunting or capture of wildlife will not be tolerated. Such matters will be handed over to the relevant authorities for prosecution.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2

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Probability	4
SP=	40 Moderate

Table 14: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Traffic &amp; Access.

Affected Area:	Traffic & Access
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The site is located next to the B1 highway thus it is not expected that it would affect traffic as this is an existing existing fuel retail facility and no construction will take place.</li> <li>➤ Larger trucks, small and medium vehicles will visit this site to fill up their vehicles or visit the shop. Large tankers will also visit the site to offload fuel.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The fuel retail facility must ensure easy and safe access that is always clearly marked with road signs (yield and stop signs).</li> <li>➤ The access, being on an important route will need to meet certain criteria: It is recommended that a high standard of intersection be constructed with dedicated right turn lanes and edge tapers to a standard of at least that of Roads Authority or Ministry of Works and Transport.</li> <li>➤ Should the entrance to the site be security controlled this is to be positioned a minimum distance of 80m from the edge of the provincial road.</li> <li>➤ On the B1 approaches to the existing fuel retail facility there is a high visibility W102 (priority crossroad sign) with information plate "heavy vehicles turning" is required. All signage and road markings for the existing fuel retail facilities intersection should be in accordance with the South African Road Traffic Signs Manual".</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

Table 15: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Noise Pollution.

Affected Area:	Noise Pollution
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The noise emanating from the B1 is not expected to increase significantly in terms of the current noise levels due to this being an existing fuel retail facility.</li> <li>➤ The noise generated by the diesel trucks idling and revving, and other vehicles braking and accelerating may increase.</li> <li>➤ <b>Noise from the existing fuel retail facility will include:</b></li> <li>➤ Staff of the existing fuel retail facility talking and shouting may be disruptive late at night and on weekends.</li> <li>➤ Heavy vehicles accessing the site for filling up with fuel and offloading by road tankers.</li> <li>➤ Music and radio broadcasts over the shop and</li> <li>➤ forecourt speakers may be potentially disruptive.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Noise level monitoring must continue to determine the impact that operation and closure will have on sound levels.</li> <li>➤ No sound amplification equipment such as sirens, loud hailer or hooters are to be used on site except in emergencies and no amplified music is permitted on site.</li> <li>➤ Any future Construction / current management activities involving use of the</li> </ul>

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	<p>service vehicle, machinery, hammering etc, must be limited to the hours between 7:00am and 5:30pm weekdays; 7:00am and 1:30pm on Saturdays; no noisy activities may take place on Sundays or Public Holidays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activities that may disrupt neighbours (e.g. delivery trucks, excessively noisy activities etc) must be preceded by notice being given to the affected neighbours at least 24 hours in advance.</li> <li>➤ Equipment that is fitted with noise reduction facilities (e.g. side flaps, silencers etc) must be used as per</li> <li>➤ Noise levels shall be kept within acceptable limits, and forecourt staff must abide by National Noise Laws and local by-laws regarding noise.</li> <li>➤ Equipment such as mechanical equipment, extraction fans, refrigerators that are fitted with noise reduction facilities (e.g. side flaps, silencers etc) must be used as per operating instructions and maintained properly.</li> <li>➤ Noise levels should comply with the SANS Code of Practice 100103 - 0994 (recommended noise levels).</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 16: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Atmosphere Pollution and Odours.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Atmosphere Pollution and Odours</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vapours produced by fuel (benzene) are potentially hazardous to human health. These emissions occur during the filling of UST's, from the breather pipes, minor spillages and the dispensing of fuel.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Daily inspections on all equipment used on site.</li> <li>➤ Dust generation should be kept to a minimum.</li> <li>➤ Dust must be suppressed on access roads and construction areas during dry periods by the regular application of water or a biodegradable soil stabilisation agent.</li> <li>➤ Speed limits must be implemented in all areas, including public roads and private property to limit the levels of dust pollution.</li> <li>➤ Should construction in areas that have been stripped not be commencing within a short period of time the exposed areas shall be re-vegetated or stabilised. Soil stabilising measures could include rotovating in straw bales (at a rate of 1 bale/20 m<sup>2</sup>), applying mulching or brush packing, or creating windbreaks using brush or bales.</li> <li>➤ Sand stockpiles are to be covered with Hessian, shade cloth or DPC plastic.</li> <li>➤ Where possible stockpiles are to be located in sheltered areas and the usable/cut face orientated away from the direction of the prevailing wind for that season.</li> <li>➤ Excavating, handling or transporting erodible materials in high wind or when dust plumes are visible shall be avoided.</li> <li>➤ All materials transported to site must be transported in such a manner that they do not fly or fall off the vehicle. This may necessitate covering or wetting friable materials.</li> <li>➤ Research has shown that petrol attendants exposed to the emissions from a filling station have no additional health risks.</li> <li>➤ Standard vents fitted to the breather pipes minimise the loss of vapours.</li> <li>➤ Emissions from the existing fuel retail facility will be low level and thus disperse into the atmosphere.</li> </ul>

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	➤ The emissions from the existing fuel retail facility would be dispersed according to the prevailing wind direction, with increased distance the concentration of the emitted particles will decrease.
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 17: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Safety and Security.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Safety &amp; Security</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Safety of staff, customers and property may be compromised as a result of the fire risk associated with a fuel retail facility as well by crime.</li> <li>➤ Daily activities at the existing fuel retail facility, such as filling of vehicles, storage of fuel and offloading of fuel can all pose as health and safety risks.</li> <li>➤ Normal health and safety matters will arise during normal day to day activities.</li> <li>➤ The impacts are negative and can include falling, dermal contact with products spilled during the day as well as the risks of accidents from vehicles accessing the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Access control implemented.</li> <li>➤ No unauthorized personnel on site.</li> <li>➤ Signs should be erected on all entrance gates indicating that no temporary jobs are available, thereby limiting opportunistic labourers and crime.</li> <li>➤ The site and crew are to be managed in strict accordance with the Labour Act of 1992: Regulations for the Health and Safety of Employees at Work and the National Building Regulations</li> <li>➤ All structures that are vulnerable to high winds must be secured (including scaffolds and toilets).</li> <li>➤ All manhole openings are to be covered and clearly demarcated with danger tape.</li> <li>➤ Potentially hazardous areas such as trenches are to be cordoned off and clearly marked at all times.</li> <li>➤ The Contractor is to ensure traffic safety at all times, and shall implement road safety precautions for this purpose when works are undertaken on or near public roads.</li> <li>➤ Necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety gear appropriate to the task being undertaken is to be provided to all site personnel (e.g. hard hats, safety boots, masks etc.).</li> <li>➤ All vehicles and equipment used on site must be operated by appropriately trained and / or licensed individuals in compliance with all safety measures as laid out in the Labour Act of 1992: Regulations for the Health and Safety of Employees at Work.</li> <li>➤ An environmental awareness training programme for all staff members shall be put in place by the Contractor. Before commencing with any work, all staff members shall be appropriately briefed about the EMPr and relevant occupational health and safety issues.</li> <li>➤ Access to fuel and other equipment stores is to be strictly controlled.</li> <li>➤ No unauthorized firearms are permitted on site.</li> <li>➤ Emergency procedures must be produced and communicated to all the employees on site. This will ensure that accidents are responded to appropriately and the impacts thereof are minimised. This will also ensure that potential liabilities and damage to life and the environment are avoided.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate emergency facilities must be provided for the treatment of any emergency on the site.</li> <li>➤ The nearest emergency service provider must be identified during all phases of the project as well as its capacity and the magnitude of accidents it will be able to handle. Emergency contact numbers are to be displayed conspicuously at prominent locations around the site.</li> <li>➤ The spill control kits must include absorptive material that can handle all forms of hydrocarbon as well as floating blankets / pillows that can be placed on water courses.</li> <li>➤ Appropriate measures should be in place for the correct storage and handling of fuel as well as the procedures for dealing with dangerous situations.</li> <li>➤ Staff should be adequately trained with respect to dealing with crime.</li> <li>➤ Equipment and materials must be handled by staff that have been supervised and adequately trained.</li> <li>➤ Staff must be regularly updated about the safety procedures.</li> <li>➤ Emergency facilities must be available and adequately supplied for use by staff and customers.</li> <li>➤ Emergency contact details for the police, Security Company and fire department must be readily available.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

Table 18: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Security.

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Security</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Criminals may steal items from the site.</li> <li>➤ Unauthorised entry to the site can result in damage of the property, theft and is a fire hazard.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Access control implemented.</li> <li>➤ No unauthorized personnel on site.</li> <li>➤ The existing fuel retail facility must ensure that effective security measures are followed.</li> <li>➤ All the emergency personnel contact details must be available.</li> <li>➤ 24 hr security cards should be available.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

Table 19: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Spread of Alien Vegetation.

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Spread of Alien Vegetation</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Due this being an existing fuel retail facility it is not expected that alien plants will be able to establish and will not become a problem by infesting neighbouring land.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2

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<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	➤ Removal of vegetation strictly in accordance to the architect layout plan.
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 20: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Socio Economic.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Socio Economic</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The development of people as well as technology is important for economic development.</li> <li>➤ There will be a positive impact at the existing existing fuel retail facility due to employment and business creation opportunities. There is also the potential for skills transfer to Namibians.</li> <li>➤ The existing fuel retail facility leads to the increase the level local employment in the areas surrounding the development site. Both short-term and long-term employment will be created in this case.</li> <li>➤ Possible negative impacts may arise during decommissioning and closure due to loss of employment and retrenchment.</li> <li>➤ The development will lead to the increase in the number of convenience facilities in the primary market area.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Utilize as far as possible the local community in regard to services, support and obtaining goods and materials.</li> <li>➤ Optimise employment and business opportunities for the directly affected communities and minimize or avoid negative impacts associated with mining through social management plans and monitoring.</li> <li>➤ Develop programmes to minimize impacts from job losses at closure.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 21: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Surface Water Pollution.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Surface Water Pollution</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Spillages of oil, lubricants and fuel from vehicles on site can have the potential to contaminate surface water. This surface water will flow into the storm water drainage channel near the site. Fauna and flora next to the storm water drainage channel could possibly die if contamination occurs.</li> <li>➤ It is expected that pooling and infiltration of surface runoff from the site into the ground will be rapid. Runoff of pollutants from tanks on the site, is not expected to reach any nearby water sources as there are spill control structures that are connected a water/oil separator at the site.</li> <li>➤ It is also unlikely that release of fuel would result in impact on any nearby surface</li> </ul>

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	<p>water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Spillages of oil, lubricants and fuel from vehicles as well as spillages resulting from the filling of UST's and fuel dispensing has the potential to contaminate surface water. This surface water will flow into the drainage lines and the river to the north of the site. Flora and fauna in these areas where contamination occurs will die.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintenance plan on all operational equipment.</li> <li>➤ Daily inspections on all equipment used on site.</li> <li>➤ No servicing of any equipment on site,</li> <li>➤ Oil trays for all equipment while not in use.</li> <li>➤ Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area.</li> <li>➤ Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff.</li> <li>➤ The existing fuel retail facility must ensure that they continually monitor possible areas that can result in spillage of hazardous substances and to prevent these substances from entering surface water drainage channels as well as ground water sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 22: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Increased Water run-off.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Increased run off of Water</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The paved areas such as the roads, driveways and forecourt increase the amount of storm water runoff and thus reduce the infiltration of water into the groundwater. This may result in erosion of areas that are not paved.</li> <li>➤ Storm water runoff has the potential to erode the topsoil and result in sedimentation of streams if not controlled.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff.</li> <li>➤ Removal of vegetation strictly in accordance to the architect layout plan.</li> <li>➤ Formal building activity must commence as soon as possible after earth moving activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

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**Table 23: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Ground Water Pollution.**

Affected Area:	Ground Water Pollution
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Spillages of oil, lubricants and fuel from vehicles and machinery has the potential to contaminate the soil and groundwater. Flora in these areas where contamination occurs will die.</li> <li>➤ Spillages of oil, lubricants and fuel from vehicles as well as spillages resulting from the filling of UST's and fuel dispensing has the potential to contaminate the soil and groundwater. Flora in these areas where contamination occurs will die.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintenance plan on all operational equipment.</li> <li>➤ Daily inspections on all equipment use on site.</li> <li>➤ No servicing of any equipment on site,</li> <li>➤ Oil trays for all equipment while not in use.</li> <li>➤ Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area.</li> <li>➤ Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

**Table 24: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE OPERATIONAL PHASE – Faunal Displacement.**

Affected Area:	Faunal Displacement
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ N/A this is an existing fuel retail facility, thus the displacement of fauna as a result of an increase in ambient noises or vibrations is unlikely.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Removal of vegetation strictly in accordance to the architect layout plan.</li> <li>➤ Formal building activity must commence as soon as possible after earth moving activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate

### 7.3 IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

The following table briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are

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likely to occur as a result of the decommissioning and closure phase for the various alternatives of the existing fuel retail facility. This includes an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

**Table 25: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Noise and Vibration.**

Affected Area:	Noise and Vibration:
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decommissioning activities which are likely to be noisy include:</li> <li>➤ Use of jackhammers to break concrete to access the underground tanks;</li> <li>➤ Movement of vehicles in and around the site and operation of a crane;</li> <li>➤ Dismantling above ground pumps, signage and underground storage tanks and pipelines. These activities will only be undertaken during day time and will last for approximately 2 weeks.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	40 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Surrounding business and residential areas to be informed of the timeframe for decommissioning.</li> <li>➤ Decommissioning activities to occur during day time hours only i.e. 08:00 - 17:00;</li> <li>➤ Contractors to be conscious of the noise generated during their decommissioning activities, and to limit excessive noise generation where possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	4
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	3
<b>SP=</b>	24 Low

**Table 26: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Air Quality.**

Affected Area:	Air Quality
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Possible dust emissions during dismantling of the site.</li> <li>➤ No buildings will be demolished during the decommissioning process limiting dust generation from building rubble.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	1
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	20 Low
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dust generated during decommissioning must be controlled by spraying water.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	1
<b>Probability</b>	2
<b>SP=</b>	10 Low

**Table 27: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Solid Waste – hazardous waste.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Solid Waste - hazardous waste</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ General waste from contractors will be generated during decommissioning. This will not be significantly greater than the amount currently generated at the site.</li> <li>➤ Municipality will collect and dispose of</li> <li>➤ general waste, as is currently done.</li> <li>➤ The underground storage tanks and pipelines, above ground pumps and signage will also be removed from the site during decommissioning. This waste can be classified as hazardous waste due to the hydrocarbon properties. For this reason, the waste will be collected by Hazardous waste collector who will remove the waste from the site and dispose of it at Hazardous waste dump.</li> <li>➤ Treatment of the waste in this way will eliminate the possibility of further contamination from the waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	3
<b>Probability</b>	4
<b>SP=</b>	44 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Okapana Service Station CC must ensure that the waste collector activities meet the requirements of the EMP in terms of the disposal of solid waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	6
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	3
<b>Probability</b>	2
<b>SP=</b>	22 Low

**Table 28: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Contaminated land.**

<b>Affected Area:</b>	<b>Contaminated land</b>
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It is possible that soil may be contaminated at the site, due to the operation of the service station. It is unlikely that the contamination is significant, as the retailer has been monitoring levels of petroleum products during operation of the service station, and no major losses have been recorded during the life of the service station. The level of contamination will only be understood during the removal of underground storage tanks and pipelines.</li> <li>➤ It is unlikely that significant spills will occur during the decommissioning of the site as the tanks and pipelines will be drained a week before removal, and nitrogen will be used to degas the tank.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	4
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	3
<b>SP=</b>	32 Moderate
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any contaminated soil removed from the site will be taken to a registered landfill.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	4
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	2
<b>SP=</b>	16 Low

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**Table 29: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Occupational Health and Safety.**

Affected Area:	Occupational health and safety
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Slips and falls from poor housekeeping during decommissioning;</li> <li>➤ Injury from moving machinery, particularly waste trucks that will need to come on-site and using the crane to remove the underground storage tanks.</li> <li>➤ Exposure to hazardous materials during the removal other tanks, fuel pumps and pipelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	1
<b>Probability</b>	2
<b>SP=</b>	10 Low
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Okapana Service Station CC will implement their health and safety plan and ensure that all personnel working on the site have had the adequate health and safety training.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	1
<b>Probability</b>	1
<b>SP=</b>	5 Low

**Table 30: IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE – Community Health and Safety.**


Affected Area:	Community Health and Safety
<b>Potential impacts:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Access to the site during decommissioning must be restricted to prevent the public accessing the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	2
<b>SP=</b>	12 Low
<b>Proposed mitigation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decommissioning vehicles must only operate during working hours, and where possible will avoid peak traffic times.</li> </ul>
<b>Magnitude:</b>	2
<b>Duration:</b>	2
<b>Scale:</b>	2
<b>Probability</b>	1
<b>SP=</b>	6 Low

## 7.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following describe the potential impacts that, on their own may not be significant, but is significant when added to the impact of other activities or existing impacts in the environment.

Substantiate response:

- As defined in above mentioned tables 10-24: Impacts that may result from the current operational phase.

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## 7.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, the following provide an environmental impact statement that sums up the impact that the proposal and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

## 7.6 IMPACT SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

**Table 31: Proposal**

**The negative impacts relating to the current operational phase include the following:**

- Soil & Groundwater Contamination as a result of surface spillage of fuel and subsurface leaks (lines, tanks)
- Risks of Fires & Explosions due to the storage and handling of fuel which is flammable and hazardous.
- Visual Intrusion & Light Pollution
- Movement of vehicles to and from the existing fuel retail facility may increase traffic congestion.
- Noise pollution
- Atmospheric pollution & odours as a result of emissions from the breather pipes, minor spillages and the dispensing of fuel. Safety of staff, customers and property may be compromised as a result of the fire risk associated with an existing fuel retail facility as well by crime.
- Unhygienic conditions result in the transmission of diseases. Areas of potential concern include the ablutions, cooking areas, selling of food and standing water on the site.
- Waste has the potential to make the existing fuel retail facility look untidy, be unhygienic and result in pollution.
- Due to the disturbance of the site alien plants will be able to establish and could become a problem by infesting neighbouring land.

**The primary positive impacts relate to the generation of a number of jobs. A number of mitigation measures have been identified to reduce the potential negative impacts of spillages of fuel, subsurface leaks of fuel, the fire and explosion risks**


**A number of cumulative negative impacts have been identified in the operational phase of the existing fuel retail facility, for example Surface Water Pollution; Increased run off of water, Ground water pollution and Faunal Displacement. If the mitigation measures outlined in the report are implemented the cumulative impacts should be nullified with the only exception being the faunal displacement.**

**The current operational phase will have limited environmental impacts if managed according to the EMP. Thus, the existing fuel retail facility is supported from an environmental perspective.**

## 7.7 RECOMMENDATION OF PRACTITIONER

The following list the recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application:


- The EMP (**Appendix H**), in which all mitigation measures for the current Operational Phase, fines for non-compliance of all measures described in the EMP and the resultant environmental damage, must be strictly adhered to.
- The recommendations from the specialist studies must be adhered to.
- All waste material must be disposed of at a registered Landfill site, and records kept thereof.

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- Early monitoring systems must be used to detect leaks and an emergency response system must be in place to deal with such an event.
- Tank gauging systems must be installed to detect leaks, spillages and monitor sales and deliveries.
- A product inventory monitoring protocol must be implemented on site to ensure that records are maintained and discrepancies checked.
- Storm water systems must be designed to ensure that storm water is separated from wastewater.
- All potentially polluted storm water should be led to combined sedimentation and oil separators before connection to the municipal sewer if capacity permits.

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

The ultimate goal of the EMP is to meet social, economic and biophysical objectives to such an extent that the overall product of the activity will not result in a net negative impact. The economic benefit of the existing fuel retail facility in Ondangwa, should outweigh the negative environmental impacts addressed during this assessment. **See Part 2 of this document for the EMP.**

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## 9 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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
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
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**10 APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A: THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM  
(MET): APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE  
CERTIFICATE**

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**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007**  
**(Section 32)**  
**APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**



**PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT**

1. Name: (person or business)	<i>Okapana Service Station CC</i> <i>Oshana Region - NAMIBIA</i>
2. Business Registration / Identity No.	<i>CC/2008/3188</i>
3. Correspondence Address:	<i>Okapana Total, Main Road,</i> <i>P.O. Box 643, Ondangwa</i>
4. Name of Contact Person:	<i>Johan Cornelissen</i>
5. Position of Contact Person:	<i>Environmental Practitioner</i>
6. Telephone No.:	<i>064 64 404146</i>
7. Fax No.:	<i>064 64 404179</i>
8. E-mail Address:	<i><u>info@nehcafrica.com</u>, <u>okapana@iway.na</u></i>

Tick ( ) the appropriate box

Date:  
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Okapana Service Station CC

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Johan Cornelissen

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## PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

1. The environmental clearance certificate is for: *An Existing fuel retail facility in Ondangwa, Okapana Service Station CC (Total supplies their fuel).*


*9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*

2. Details of the activity(s) covered by the environmental clearance certificate: [Note: Please attach the location and scope of the designated activity(s), and use additional sheets if necessary: *It is a public garage (filling station) with a 24-hour convenience store. See attached figure 1 that shows the location of the site as well as buildings surrounding it.*

Title of Activity: *EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN ONDANGWA*  
 Nature of Activity: *Existing fuel retail facility in Ondangwa*  
 Location of Activity: *Ondangwa in the Oshana Region, Namibia see figure 1 below.*  
 Scale and Scope of Activity: *It is a public garage (filling station) with a 24-hour convenience store.*


## PART D DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ *Johan Cornelissen* \_\_\_\_\_ *Environmental Practitioner*  
 Signature of Applicant Full Name in Block Letters Position  
 on behalf of National Environmental Health Consultants 21 November 2019  
 Date

Date:  
17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020


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**APPENDIX B: NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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WEDNESDAY 27 NOVEMBER 2019

**027 Huise te koop gevra Residential Prop. to Buy**  
**UNITED PROPERTIES CC:** Urgently looking for houses, flats to buy, sell or rent. Please call your properties specialist Helga 081-2511424 or e-mail: belba@iway.na  
 DM0201900350688

**028 Huise te koop Residential Prop. for Sale**  
**OMEYA:** End of year bargain for sale. You snooze you lose! Selling for N\$500 000 below valuation. Very neat 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and 3 garages. N\$2.7 mil. Call Tony 081-1271124.  
 DM0201900351455

**032 Veilings Auctions**  
**Karoo-Ochse**

**KAROO - OCHSE SENTRAAL VEILINGSDATUMS 2019 REHOBOTH**

**KLEINVEE 04 DESEMBER 2019**

**NAVRAE:**  
**DIETER RUSCH:** 081 124 3480 OF 061 - 234171  
**Willy Bayer** 081 247 3180 OF 062 - 522255

**035 Regskenningsgewings Legal Notices**

**IN THE** Magistrate Court for the District of Grootfontein. Held at Grootfontein. Case No. 97/2019.  
 In the matter between: **SIEGLINDE ZENSI** - Execution Creditor/ Plaintiff and **DOUGLAS PAUL VAN HARTE** - Execution Debtor/ Defendant.  
**NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION**  
 In execution of a Judgment against the above mentioned Execution Debtor/ Defendant by the above Honourable Court on 4 November 2019 in the abo-

**035 Regskenningsgewings Legal Notices**

**NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE DEED NO: 555.** Notice is hereby given that Sauls Jacobs & Co intend to apply for a certified copy of:  
 Certain: Farm Dubis Nord No. 555.  
 Measuring: 473,0040 (Four seven three comma nil nil four nil) hectares.  
 Situated: In the town Rehoboth, Division "M" Hardap Region. Held by: Land Title No. 555.  
 That the property Gustav Johr and Jacqueline Margeret Johr. All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections in writing with the Registrar within three weeks from the last publication of this notice.  
 Dated at Windhoek, 21 November 2019.  
 PO Box 90495 Klein Windhoek Namibia  
 Tel: 061-387100.  
 DM0201900351910

**Market Watch**

**TE KOOP**  
**SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE**

- PANEELKLOPPERS
- NYWERHEDE
- RESTAURANTE
- SKOLE
- VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL

**per kg**  
**Prys op aanvraag**  
**SKAKEEL AGNES: 330 500 OF**  
**CHANTEL: 330 502**  
**2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFREZ INDUSTRIEEL**

**Republiekain SUN Allgemeine Zeitung 7**

**TENDER**

MTC hereby invites appropriately qualified companies to apply for the following tender:

**MTC47/19/O**  
**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FOR STANDBY GENERATOR SERVICES FOR MTC.**

**MTC48/19/O**  
**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FOR AIR CONDITIONERS FOR MTC.**

**CLOSING DATE:**  
 Friday, 29 November 2019, 14:30

Tender documents are available at:  
[www.mtc.com.na](http://www.mtc.com.na)

**West Coast Automation Systems**

**VACANCY**  
 Applications are invited for the following position at West Coast Automation Systems in Oranjemund (Namibia). All applicants are required to furnish a comprehensive CV with certified supporting documentation.  
**C&I Control Systems Software Engineer**  
 C&I Control Systems Software Engineer required performing Control Systems Software related work in the mining environment. The successful candidate also needs to be a self motivated

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN ONDANGWA**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Okapana Service Station CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the above-mentioned project.

The aim of the EIA is to identify key environmental issues in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

**DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY:** Existing Total fuel retail facility and associated infrastructure in Ondangwa.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE:**  
 9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

**Location:** Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa.

**Name of Proponent:** Okapana Service Station CC

**Name of Consultant:** NEHC CC  
 P.O. Box 416, SWAKOPMUND

**Contact Person:** John Cornelissen  
 Tel: 064 404 146  
 Fax No.: 064 404 179  
 E-mail: info@nehc.co.za

**Date of Placement of Notice:** 29 November 2019

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**

**West Coast Automation Systems**

PO Box 158, Oranjemund, Namibia  
 15th Street  
 Reg Number: CC70071013  
 VAT Number: 438164112  
 Tel: +264 08207920483  
 Fax: +264 08207920482  
 Email: info@westcoastna.com  
<http://www.westcoastna.com>

**VACANCY**  
 Applications are invited for the following position at West Coast Automation Systems in Oranjemund (Namibia). All applicants are required to furnish a comprehensive CV with certified supporting documentation.  
**C&I Control Systems Software Engineer**  
 C&I Control Systems Software Engineer required performing Control Systems Software related work in the mining environment. The successful candidate also needs to be a self motivated

**8 Republiekain SUN Allgemeine Zeitung**

**035 Regskenningsgewings Legal Notices**

**F.M. OEHL TRUST CC**  
**ESTATE OF THE LATE: KARL-HEINZ ALBERT TRUMPER**  
 I.D. NO: 37091000137  
 A married man and resident of Windhoek, Republic of Namibia.  
**Estate No: E195D/2019**  
 Debtors and creditors in the above estate are hereby called upon to file their claims with and to pay their debts to the undersigned within 30 days as from 29 November 2019.  
**F.M. OEHL - TRUST CC**  
 PO Box 90220  
 Tel: 223680  
 Klein Windhoek  
 062020190035141

**IN THE** High Court of Namibia, Main Local Division Windhoek, Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CO-2019/00886.  
 In the matter between: **STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED** - Plaintiff and **FREDRIAND ILEM SHINEDIMA** - Defendant.  
**NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION**  
 In execution of a Judgment of the High Court of Namibia, given on 13 September 2019, a Judicial Sale by Public Auction will be held of and at the undermentioned immovable property on 12 December 2019 at 09:00 at Erf 987, St. Hel-

**035 Regskenningsgewings Legal Notices**

**LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION:**  
 Estate of the late Pieter Johannes Meyer of Nr 10 Pareisis Park, Herings Bay, Namibia.  
 Estate No: E37D/2019.  
 Notice is hereby given that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the above estate will lie open for inspection at the offices of the Master of the High Court in Windhoek, and the Magistrate's office in Swakopmund, for a period of 21 days as from date of publication hereof.  
**OLD MUTUAL TRUST NAMIBIA**  
 PO Box 365, Windhoek  
 Tel: 061-2993612  
 Ref: L van den Esk

**BOGI GAME INTERNATIONAL CC (ON-LKWIJAS) MEESTER'S VERWYSING, WJ/2019.** Kernlig geskied hiermee dat die tweede verslag van die skedules in die bogenoemde aansoekstelling gemaak is, word voor die Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Windhoek op 11 Desember 2019 om 10:00. Vir die bewys van eis teen die meesterskryp, en die administrasie van die meesterskryp moet u verskyn in die meesterskryp wat voorgelê sal word in ooreenstemming met die bevestiging van die administrasie van die meesterskryp, indien moontlik.  
**AP VAN STRATEN & WJ/V SCHICKERLING**  
 14 Perlastraat  
 Postbus 23298  
 Windhoek  
 Tel: 064-258 438  
 Faks: 064-258 453.

**032 Veilings Auctions**

**Auction**

On Auction: 1027 Ordinary Shares in Nexus Group Holdings (PTY) Ltd Back Ground on the group: Nexus Group is a well-established Namibian BEE compliant firm with over 35 years' experience in the building and civil construction industry with a large geographical footprint all over Namibia and Africa

Deputy Sheriff - Windhoek  
 422 Independence Ave  
 Windhoek  
 Date: 4 December 2019  
 Time: 10:00

Find a full company profile on Face Book - Deputy Sheriff Windhoek.

Conditions: N\$ 10 000,00 deposit. Only Cash, EFT, Auction Conditions Apply Contact Manfred 081 124 2275

**LOSING CONTROL?**

**Market Watch**

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN ONDANGWA**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Okapana Service Station CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the above-mentioned project.

The aim of the EIA is to identify key environmental issues in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

**DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY:** Existing Total fuel retail facility and associated infrastructure in Ondangwa.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE:**  
 9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

**Location:** Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa.

**Name of Proponent:** Okapana Service Station CC

**Name of Consultant:** NEHC CC  
 P.O. Box 416, SWAKOPMUND


**Contact Person:** John Cornelissen  
 Tel: 064 404 146  
 Fax No.: 064 404 179  
 E-mail: info@nehc.co.za

**Date of Placement of Notice:** 29 November 2019

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.


**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**

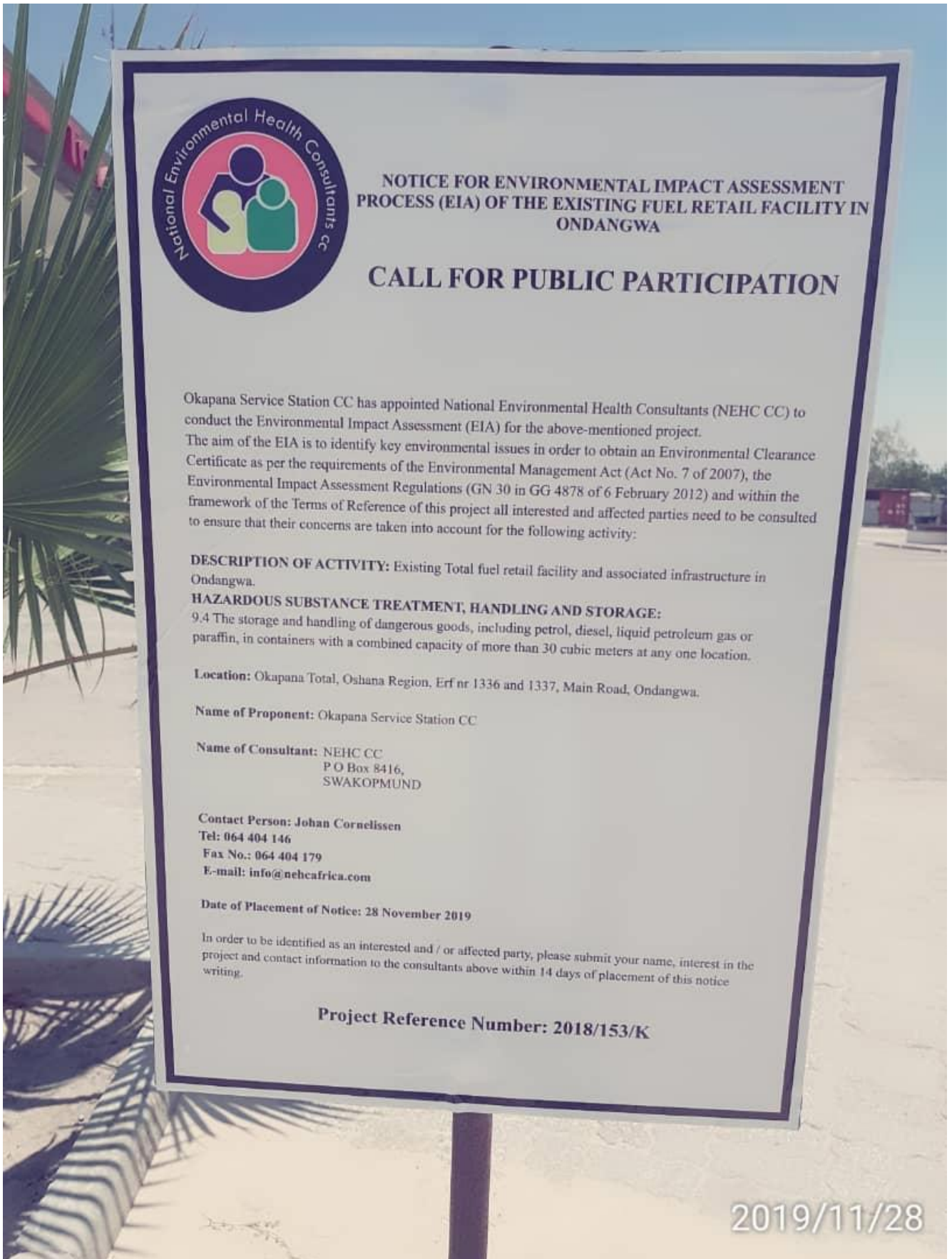
**APPENDIX C: PICTURE OF SITE NOTICE BOARD**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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<p>Date: 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020</p>	<p>Company: Okapana Service Station CC</p>	<p>Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen </p>	<p>Project No: 2018/153/K</p>
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**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
PROCESS (EIA) OF THE EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN  
ONDANGWA**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Okapana Service Station CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the above-mentioned project. The aim of the EIA is to identify key environmental issues in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

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9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

**Location:** Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa.

**Name of Proponent:** Okapana Service Station CC

**Name of Consultant:** NEHC CC  
P O Box 8416,  
SWAKOPMUND

**Contact Person:** Johan Cornelissen  
**Tel:** 064 404 146  
**Fax No.:** 064 404 179  
**E-mail:** info@nehcafrica.com

**Date of Placement of Notice:** 28 November 2019


In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**

2019/11/28

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K
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
**APPENDIX D: I&AP's REGISTER**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**APPENDIX E: EMAIL FROM MET TO COMMENCE WITH  
THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORT**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**  
Ministry of Environment & Tourism

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Dear NEHC CC,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-00947** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

- Location of the project
- Pollution potential
- Scale of operation of the project

Please upload the following documents:

- Scoping Report
- EMP
- Consent letter or support doc from relevant Authority
- Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper adverts, etc)

Please login onto our portal to upload required documents, if any  
<https://eia.met.gov.na>

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Bulding  
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

Please do not reply directly to this email. It was sent from an unattended mailbox.  
Correspondences can be done on the portal or please use  
[eia@met.gov.na](mailto:eia@met.gov.na)


Date:  
17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
Johan Cornelissen

Project No:  
2018/153/K

**APPENDIX F: CURRICULUM VITAE**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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# Johan Cornelissen

DOB: 8 April 1965 | ID: 650408 5019 086

Tel: +264 811 491 032 | Email: [johan@nehc.co.za](mailto:johan@nehc.co.za) | P. O. Box 8416, Swakopmund, Namibia

## Curriculum Vitae

### PROFESSION

Occupational Hygienist – ROH 0159

### DATE OF BIRTH

8 April 1965

### NATIONALITY

RSA, Permit for Permanent Residence - 21582

### MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER BODY REGISTRATIONS

- 2015 to date: British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS)
- 2014 to date: SANS ISO/IEC 17020 accredited for "Inspection of Occupational Hygiene Workplaces".
- 2012 to date: A member of the International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA) which is in its turn recognized by the International Labour and the World Health Organisations.
- 2011 to date: Board of Registration for Occupational Hygiene, Safety and Associated Professionals
- 2008 to date: The South African Society of Occupational Health Nursing Practitioners
- 2007 to date: Environmental Practitioner
- 1986 to date: Occupational Hygienist registered at SAIOH – Registration Nr: 0159
- 1986 to date: Department of Labour, South Africa – Approved Inspection Authority
- 2005 to date: Ministry of Labour, Namibia – Approved Inspection Authority
- 1986 to date: South African Medical and Dental Council

### KEY AREAS OF COMPETENCE

Analytical Occupational Hygienist and Environmental practitioner with a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between Health, Safety, Occupational Hygiene, Environmental and Quality within commercial settings, complete with a strong background in science and specific interest in the impact of the environment on health.

- Occupational Hygiene Planning, Implementation and Managing, Surveys and Monitoring of work-related Stress Factors (Noise, Illumination, Dust, Lead, Asbestos, Vibration, VOC, Hazardous Chemicals, Ergonomics, Radiation, ext.).
- Proficient in sampling techniques
- Environmental Assessment Process (Impact Assessments, Strategic Assessments and Integrated Assessments, Environmental Management Plans)
- Development of cost-effective strategies to encourage employee health
- Broad knowledge basis with scientific principles
- Environmental Health specialising in Food Safety, Processing and Auditing
- Air Quality Management (Isokinetic Stack Sampling, Ventilation and Aspiration Systems)
- Project Planning, Management and Development
- Management Systems Implementation and training (ISO 9001 / ISO 14001 / OHSAS 18001 / HASSP)
- Safety and Health Auditing / Risk Assessments and Investigations

Date:  
17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
Johan Cornelissen

Project No:  
2018/153/K

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS

**KEY QUALIFICATIONS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

2016 to date	Current enrolled in Master of Science Healthcare – MSc Healthcare	ALDERSGATE COLLEGE – Philippines
2013	Asbestos Fibre Counting (PCM)	National Institute for Occupational Health
2013	Key knowledge Certificate - Legislation	North West University of Potchefstroom
2010	Radiation Safety Officer Course (RSO)	The Uranium Institute Namibia
2009 NIOH	Understanding Asbestos	National Institute for Occupational Health
2009 NIOH	Stoffenmanager Exposure Assessment and Control Tool	National Institute for Occupational Health
2007	Lead Auditor Training ISO 9001, 14001 and OSHAS 18001	QMI
2007	Integrated Management Systems	QMI
2004	TWR Certificate in Audiometry 171	WITS University
1999	Occupational Health and Safety Act	UNISA
1996	Certificate in Occupational Hygiene Legislation	Technicon Pretoria
1996	Baccalaureus Technologiae Environmental Health	Technicon Pretoria
1994	National Higher Diploma Public Health	Technicon Pretoria
1986	National Diploma Public Health	Technicon Pretoria
1985	Certificate in Industrial Audiometry and Calibration	Technicon Pretoria

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE****Technical Experience**

**May 1994 – Current**                                      **Business Owner for NEHC South Africa and NEHC Namibia:  
National Environmental Health Consultants CC (NEHC CC)  
Swakopmund, Namibia | Brits, South Africa**

**Current Roles and Responsibilities**

Occupational Hygiene Work Related Stress Factor Measurement and Monitoring	Physical measuring of all Occupational Hygiene Stress factors in various industries in Africa, Namibia, Uganda, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa (E.g., asbestos, lead, dust exposure, noise, chemicals, illumination, biological, radiation, ventilation, ergonomics etc.)
Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)	Completion, Management and auditing of EIA's at various industries in South Africa and Namibia: (e.g., Petrochemical, agriculture, township developments, production, mining, fishing and manufacturing)
Environmental Management Plans (EMP)	Development and Monitoring of EMP's for various sectors
Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene & Environmental Risk Assessments (SHE)	Comprehensive risk assessments with legal compliant suggestions and implementation of Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene and Environmental programmes
Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems	Implementation of management systems using ISO 9001; 14001; OSHAS 18001 Internal Audits of ISO 9001; 14001; OSHAS 18001. 'Lead Auditor' and associated training.
Environmental Health Monitoring	Food Safety, water and food sampling and analyses, disease vectors, solid and liquid waste, personal health, hygiene and legislation training
Air Monitoring	Dust fall-out, PM 10 & PM 2.5 and asbestos air monitoring for various industries. Isokinetic Stack sampling, Ventilation and Aspiration Systems.
Auditing	Comprehensive internal and external Safety, Health, Hygiene, Environment and
Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC
Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS

	Quality audits. Evaluating and reporting on findings, evaluating and identifying HEGs.
Safety Monitoring	PPE, legal compliance audits, safe work procedures, construction safety, Accident and Incident investigations

**Recent Projects – 2011-2018****Namibia and South Africa****Air Monitoring – Asbestos Namibia**

RÖSSING URANIUM (NAMIBIA).	Inspection and remedial action recommendation of houses in Arandis. Arandis asbestos project.
ARANDIS TOWN COUNCIL / RÖSSING URANIUM (NAMIBIA). NAMDEB DIOMOND CORPORATION (PTY) LTD. NAMIBIA TRAINING AUTHORITY (NTA)	The provision of monitoring of asbestos for demolition at Namdeb's operation. Monitoring the removal of asbestos roofing.
RESOLVE MARINE	Chamarel Project- Demolishing - Asbestos Exposure.
P&I ASSOCIATES (Pty) Ltd:	Chamarel Project – Asbestos Exposure Monitoring & Protecting & Indemnity Club Training and Correspondents.
SMIT SALVAGE:	Chamarel Project – Caretaker Phase, Asbestos Exposure Monitoring.
MINISTRY OF WORKS:	Air monitoring during demolishing of old Oshakati Exposure Monitoring.
TUNACOR:	Building of new cold storage facility.
NAMPOWER:	Demolishing of old facilities Walvis Bay.
ENGEN:	Demolishing of old facilities Walvis Bay.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH:	Asbestos Exposure Monitoring, Windhoek.

**Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management plans (EMP)**

ENAEX	EIA / EMP - Explosives Mixing Plant
SPITZKOPPE REST CAMP	EIA / EMP - Rest Camp
KAAP AGRI	Interested and Affected Party (EIA)
TSUMEB ABATTOIR	EIA / EMP – Filling Station
WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA - NAMIBPLAAS	EIA / EMP – Uranium Mining
OMATJETE MINING COMPANY	EIA / EMP – Gold Exploration
WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA - VALENCIA MINE	EIA / EMP -: Residential Village
BME	EIA / EMP - Explosives Plant and Storage Facility Arandis
ERONGO LOGISTICS (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Storage Facility, Swakopmund
SEAL PRODUCTS (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Abattoir, Hentiesbay
TOTAL BRITS:	EIA / EMP - Filling Station and Associated Facilities, Pretoria North (SA)
EHLERS FARMING:	EIA / EMP - Broiler, Brits
SEVE SEASONS TRADING:	EIA / EMP - Residential Development, Brits (SA)
EXPACTO CHROME	EIA / EMP - Chrome wash Plant, Rustenburg (SA)
MONSANTO SA (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Expansion on existing Plant and Dryer facilities, Lichtenburg
CEDDARFALLS:	EIA / EMP - Township Development, Brits (SA)
SAND ROSE INVESTMENTS:	EIA / EMP – Town Development & Planning

**Occupational Hygiene Work Related Stress Factor Measurement and Monitoring**

Various industries: Ministries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

**Occupational Health, Hygiene & Environmental Risk Assessments**

Various industries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**(SHE)**

**Auditing** Various industries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

**KEY PROJECTS – 2014-2018**

**ARANDIS TOWN COUNCIL / RÖSSING:** Arandis asbestos project.

**NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION (PTY) LTD:** The provision of monitoring of asbestos for demolition at Namdeb's operation.

**NAMIBIA TRAINING AUTHORITY (NTA):** Monitoring the removal of asbestos roofing.

**NAMPORT: Walvis Bay and Lüderitz:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**Namibia Training Authority (NTA):** Technical Working Group – Unit Standard Development - Occupational Health & Safety.

**NAMPORT: Walvis Bay:** Asbestos Inspection and remedial action recommendations.

**Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**Cenored:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys - Whole Region.

**RCL Foods Randfontein:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**ENAEX:** Explosives Mixing Plant.

**Puma energy:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**NAMPORT EMP:** Independent Compliance Appointment for the New Container Terminal, Walvis Bay.

**WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA, NAMIBPLAAS:** Appointed to complete an EIA.

**B2 GOLD MINE:** Baseline Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**SWAKOP URANIUM MINE Pty Ltd:** Baseline Health and Safety Risk Assessment and baseline Occupational Hygiene Survey (5-year appointment).

**LANGER HEINRICH URANIUM MINE (Pty) Ltd:** Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM / MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES / WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION:** Appointed as Specialist Consultant for above mentioned Ministries to evaluate the impact of Namibia Custom Smelters (Copper) on employees and neighbouring town of Tsumeb.

**P&I ASSOCIATES (PTY) LTD:** Appointed as Specialist Consultant to evaluate and identify possible Asbestos exposure on the burned Chamarel (Vessel) - classified as an environmental disaster, off shore.

**ELGIN BROWN & HAMMER NAMIBIA: Dry Dock:** Implementation of OSHAS 18001 System.


**PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE**

**1994 – To date: National Environmental Health Consultants CC – Senior Hygienist and Environmental Practitioner**

- Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene, Environment and Quality consultant for various industries.
- Appointed as preferred SHEQ consultant for Monsanto South Africa (Pty) Ltd, also serving their Africa Plants since 1995
- Appointed as Kwezi V3 Civil Engineers SHEQ consultants on all their projects in the North West Province (SA) since 2008
- Appointed as De Beers Marine Namibia's preferred SHEQ consultant since 2005
- Compiling of EIAs and EMPs for various clients

**1989 – 1994: Brits Town Council, North West Province - Health and Senior Health Inspector for the Council**

- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the Brits Town Council jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS

- Food Safety
- Meat Inspections (Abattoir)
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the Councils jurisdiction.
- Water Sampling
- Approval of building Plans
- Waste Management

**1984 – 1989: Department of Health and Population Development - Health Inspector in Training / Health Inspector**

- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the Department of Health and Population Development jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the Departments jurisdiction.
- Water Sampling
- Waste Management
- Hazardous Chemicals
- Ministerial Compliance
- Schedule 7 Medicine Control
- Inspections of all Ministerial Premises.
- Communicable and contagious disease control.
- Vector Control

**1987 – 1989 SADF Medical Corps – Lt. Health Officer**

- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the SADF jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the SADF's jurisdiction.
- Water Sampling
- Waste Management
- Inspections of all SADF Premises.
- Communicable and contagious disease control.
- Vector Control

## LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

	Reading	Writing	Speaking
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

## OTHER REFEREES

Dr. Herma Strauss Principle Medixx Namibia Tel: 064 – 221 050 E-mail: herman@medixx.com.na	Dr. Ali El Sherif Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health and Social Services Namibia Tel: +264 81124480 E-mail: elsherif@mhss.gov.na	Me. Quinta Nendongo SHEQ Aveng Water Treatment (Pty) Ltd Namibia Tel: +264 812227111	Mrs. M van der Merwe Chief Health and Environmental Services of Tshwane Local Municipality Tel: +27 82 498 0685
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Date:  
17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
Johan Cornelissen

Project No:  
2018/153/K

# DIAAN HOFFMAN

• BSc Conservation Ecology •

Mobile: +264 81 4674294

E-mail: diaan.hoffman@gmail.com

## Educational Qualifications

- **Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate** at Windhoek Gymnasium, 2014  
Subjects:
  - Afrikaans (First Language) Higher Level
  - English (Second Language) Higher Level
  - Biology Higher Level
  - Geography Higher Level
  - Mathematics Higher
  - Physical Science Higher
  
- **BSc Conservation Ecology (NQF Level 8)** at Stellenbosch University, 2018  
First year subjects:
  - Biology 124 (Cell biology), Biology 144 (Biodiversity and ecology), Biology 154 (Functional biology)
  - Chemistry 124 (Fundamental principles of chemistry I), Chemistry 144 (Fundamental principles of chemistry II)
  - Computer Skills 171
  - Geo Environmental Science 124 (Introduction to human-environmental systems), Geo Environmental Science 154 (Introduction to earth systems science)
  - Mathematics (Bio) 124
 Second year subjects:
  - Biodiversity and Ecology 212 (Statistics and other tools for biologists), Biodiversity and Ecology 214 (Principles of ecology), Biodiversity and Ecology 224 (Diversity and function of invertebrates), Biodiversity and Ecology 254 (Vertebrate Life), Biodiversity and Ecology 264 (Diversity of plant form and function)
  - Computer Skills 272
  - Conservation Ecology 212 (Conserving nature), Conservation Ecology 244 (Conservation censusing)
  - Geography and Environmental Studies 214 (Geographical information systems)
 Third year subjects:
  - Biodiversity and Ecology 324 (Angiosperm diversity and evolution), Biodiversity and Ecology 334, Biodiversity and Ecology 364
  - Biometry 212 (Introductory Biometry), Biometry 242 (Applications in Biometry)
  - Conservation Ecology 314 (Biome ecology), Conservation Ecology 344 (Conservation in Social-Ecological Systems)
  - Geographical Information Technology 241 (Spatial data management)
  - Industrial psychology 354
  - Soil Science 214
 Fourth year subjects: (Final year average of 70%)
  - Agricultural Economics 262
  - Agronomy 424
  - Conservation Ecology 414 (Contemporary conservation), Conservation Ecology 424 (Wildlife management in a changing environment), Conservation Ecology 448 (Research Project)
  - Entomology 464 (Insect conservation ecology)
  - Geographical Information Technology 312 (Spatial analysis)
  - Nematology 344
  - Topic of 4<sup>th</sup> year research project: The role of biome-linked environment differences on the ectoparasite richness, mean abundance and species composition of *Rhabdomys pumilio*.
  
- **NEBOSH International Diploma in Environmental Management**, to be completed at the end of 2020.
  - Element 1: Key environmental cycles and the effects of human activity on the

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K
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## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS

- environment
  - Element 2: Environmental leadership
  - Element 3: Environmental management systems and emergency planning
  - Element 4: Environmental risk evaluation and control
  - Element 5: Environmental performance evaluation
  - Element 6: Sustainability
  - Element 7: Waste management
  - Element 8: Managing emissions to the atmosphere
  - Element 9: Managing emissions to the water environment
  - Element 10: Control of environmental noise
  - Element 11: Hazardous substances and contaminated land
  - Element 12: Energy use
  - Unit IDEM2: Environmental regulation
  - Element 1: Enforcement of environmental legislation
  - Element 2: Pollution prevention and control multilateral treaties
- **22000-tools.com: Mastering ISO 22000:2018 online training**, to be completed May 2020.

## Work Experience

- **NEHC CC, Environmental Emerging Practitioner:** November 2019- To Current Date

### Projects: 2019-2020

- ENAEX EIA: Assisting with application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)
- Bulk Mining Supplies: Assisting with the Updating EMP and application for the renewal of ECC.
- Sand Miners Association: Assisting with the writing of the EIA, EMP and creating of MAPS.
- Okapana (TOTAL) Service Station CC: Assisting with the whole EIA process.
- Walvis Bay Salt Refiners: Measuring Environmental Noise and assisting with the report writing.

## Areas of Interest


- Conservation and environmental issues
- Environmental economics
- Air Quality Management
- Conservation and protecting of wildlife
- Combating of human wildlife conflict
- Wildlife management
- GIS and GIT
- Food Safety
- ISO 22000
- Environmental Noise monitoring
- Sustainable harvesting,
- Sustainable development,
- Environmental impact assessments (EIA),
- Environmental health

## Professional Skills

- Communication skills
- Leadership skills
- Presentation skills
- Problem solving skills
- Working with ArcMap, QGIS and creating Maps.
- Working with R software, excel stat and a good understanding of general statistics.
- Theoretical understanding of climate change, socio-ecological systems, sustainable agriculture, soil sciences, environmental management, agricultural economics and Industrial psychology.
- Ecological field work experience
- Insect and small mammal sampling experience and parasite analyses
- Wildlife management
- Understanding of environmental and conservation principles
- Understanding of legislation concerning environmental issues
- Good understanding of the conduct of scientific investigations

## Professional Experience

- Environmental Noise monitoring

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS

- Creating Maps for reports
- Heat stress and Air velocity monitoring
- Writing of reports, including EIA, EMP and Environmental noise report.
- Experience in biological laboratories and the use of basic laboratory equipment
- Prepping and Counting Asbestos slides
- Building Asbestos Cows

**Computer Skills**

- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft PowerPoint
- R studio
- Microsoft Outlook
- ArcMap
- ArcCatalog
- QGIS

**Personal Attributes**

- Truthful
- Dedicated
- Logical and innovative thinker
- Self-disciplined
- Thorough
- Fast learner
- Ability to work in a team, as well as independently
- Broad minded
- Passionate
- Enthusiastic

**Personal Details**


Full Names: Diaan Philip Hoffman  
 Nationality: Namibian  
 Gender: Male  
 Date of Birth: 19 May 1996  
 Residential Area: Swakopmund, Namibia  
 Languages: English and Afrikaans (Fluent)  
 Marital Status: Married  
 Drivers' License: Yes  
 Own Transport: Yes  
 Health: Excellent

**Reference**

Prof. Sonja Mathee  
 Department of Conservation, Ecology and Entomology  
 Faculty of AgriSciences  
 University of Stellenbosch  
 021 808 4777


Date:  
17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
Johan Cornelissen 

Project No:  
2018/153/K

**APPENDIX G: NOTICE LETTER FOR THE NEIGHBOURS  
AND ONDANGWA TOWN COUNCIL**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**NEHC CC**

Reg. No.: CC1996/044357/23 | VAT Reg.: 4200167756  
 South Africa | P. O. Box 2477 | BRITS | 0250  
 Tel: +27 82 514 1532 | Fax: 086 515 5972  
 2 Troupand St, Brits 0250

**National Environmental Health Consultants**

info@nehcafrica.com | www.nehc.co.za

Reg. No.: CC/2015/3574 | VAT Reg.: 4007118-01-5  
 Namibia | P.O. Box 8416 | SWAKOPMUND  
 Tel: +264 64-404 146 | Fax: +264 64-404 179  
 2 Woker Street, Swakopmund, 13001

(ALA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

Dear Mr./Ms.

27<sup>th</sup> November 2019

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
 PROCESS (EIA) OF THE EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN ONDANGWA**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Okapana Service Station CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the above-mentioned project.

The aim of the EIA is to identify key environmental issues in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

**DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY:** Existing Total fuel retail facility and associated infrastructure in Ondangwa.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE:**

9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

**Location:** Okapana Total, Oshana Region, Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa.

**Name of Proponent:** Okapana Service Station CC

**Name of Consultant:** NEHC CC

P O Box 8416,  
 SWAKOPMUND

**Contact Person:** Johan Cornelissen  
**Tel:** 064 404 146  
**Fax No.:** 064 404 179  
**E-mail:** info@nehcafrica.com

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAJOH EAP); Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)

ADM-FRM-111

Rev.

Date: 11 March 2019



employment & labour  
 Department of  
 Employment and Labour  
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 Reg No: ON10057-0016



Ministry of Labour,  
 Industrial Relations and  
 Employment Creation  
 NAMIBIA

Date:  
 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
 Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
 Johan Cornelissen

Project No:  
 2018/153/K

Date of Placement of Notice: 29 November 2019

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**



Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

Received and signed for on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name & Surname

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company Name


\_\_\_\_\_  
Position

Regards,




Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, RCH SA/CH, B. Tech. Env. Health)

Date: 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**APPENDIX H: SIGNED LETTERS FROM THE NEIGHBOURS  
AND ONDANGWA TOWN COUNCIL**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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Date of Placement of Notice: 29 November 2019

Page 2 of 2

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**

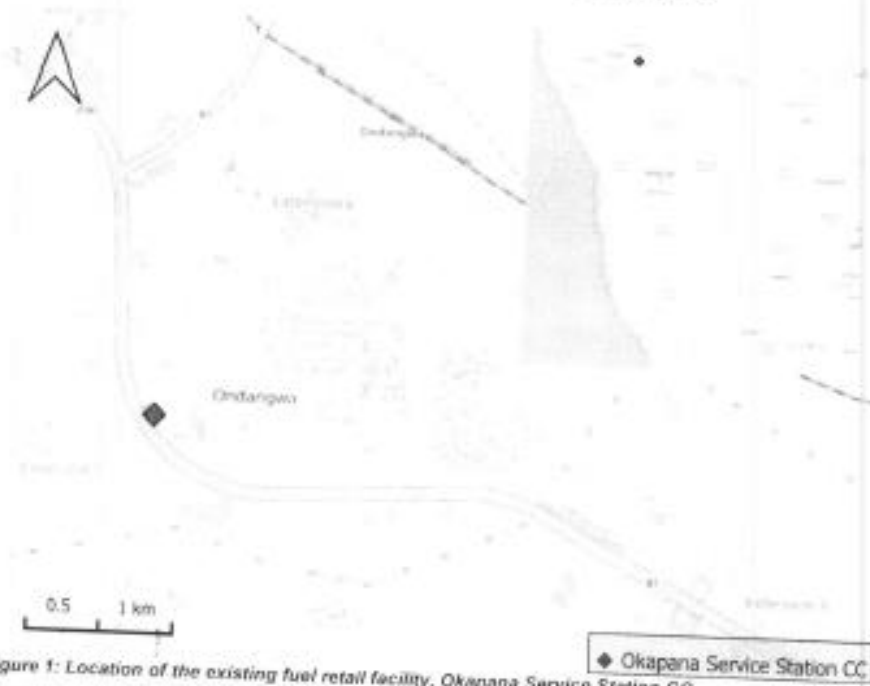


Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

Received and signed for on this 12 day of December 2019

Joseph K. Kateli  
Name & Surname

[Signature]  
Signature

Ondangwa Town Council  
Company Name

Environmental Health & Safety P.  
Position

Regards,

[Signature]  
Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, RCH SA/DH, B. Tech. Env. Health)

Date: 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K
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In order to be identified as an interested and/or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**



Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

Received and signed for on this 11 day of December 2019

E. Sotsepe  
Name & Surname

[Signature]  
Signature

Namib Mills  
Company Name

Branch Manager  
Position

Regards,

[Signature]  
Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, RCH SA/CH, B. Tech Env Health)

Date 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No: 2018/153/K
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information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**



Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

Received and signed for on this 11 day of Dec 2019.

Helleise Keyser  
Name & Surname

Keyser  
Signature

Haridap Freight Serv.  
Company Name

Assistant Administrator  
Position

Regards,

  
Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, ROH SAIDH. B. Tech. Env. Health)

Date: 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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Date of Placement of Notice: 29 November 2019

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**



Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC.

Received and signed for on this 11 day of December 2019

Elvis Hoeds  
Name & Surname

[Signature]  
Signature

cashaid  
Company Name

STORE MANAGER  
Position

Regards,

[Signature]  
Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, RDH SAOH, B Tech. Env. Health)

Date 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen	Project No. 2018/153/K
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In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice writing.

**Project Reference Number: 2018/153/K**

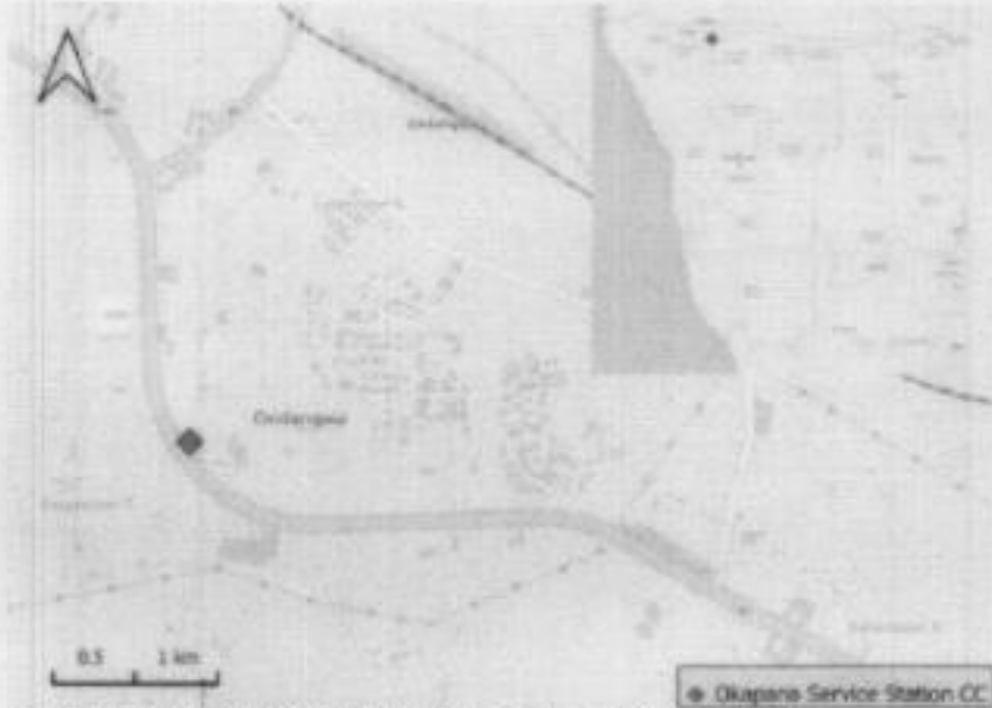


Figure 1: Location of the existing fuel retail facility, Okapana Service Station CC

Received and signed for on this 12 day of December 2019

N.F. Erndin  
Name & Surname

[Signature]  
Signature

Ondangwa Prof. Primary School  
Company Name

Principal  
Position

Regards,


[Signature]  
Johan Cornelissen  
Occupational Hygienist  
(EAP, RCN SA/CH & Tech. Env. Health)

**ONDANGWA PROF (PRE-) PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
Tel./Fax: 045-340786  
P.O. Box 3184  
ONDANGWA

Date: 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2019	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen <u>[Signature]</u>	Project No: 2018/153/K
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Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist: Johan Cornelissen <u>[Signature]</u>	Project No: 2018/153/K
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**APPENDIX I: LETTER OF CONSENT FROM  
ONDANGWA TOWN COUNCIL**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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## ONDANGWA TOWN COUNCIL

Tel [065] 240101  
 Fax [065] 240453  
 E-mail [ceoadmin@ondangwatown.com](mailto:ceoadmin@ondangwatown.com)

Private Bag 2032  
 Ondangwa

Enquiries: Ismael I. Namgongo

7<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Mr Willem Archer  
 P O Box 643  
 Ondangwa  
 Namibia

Dear Mr W. Archer

**RE: LETTER OF CONSENT FOR THE EXISTING FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN  
 ONDANGWA, OKAPANA SERVICE STATION CC**

Your notice of intend dated 12<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 has reference.

Kindly be informed that Ondangwa Town Council have no objections to proceed with this application.

**The consent will be applicable to the following location: Okapana total, Oshana Region, Erf nr 1336 and 1337, Main Road, Ondangwa and the approval is subject to the following conditions:**

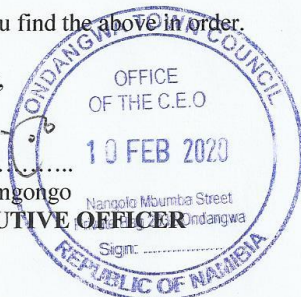
1. That the development fully complies to the ruling Ondangwa Town Planning Scheme;
2. That the applicant submits a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate when received from MET; and
3. That the applicant collaborates with council to keep vendors away from the vicinity of the service station facility upon its operation.

For more information regarding your application, please do call our office.

We trust that you find the above in order.

Yours faithfully,

Ismael Ileni Namgongo  
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



All official correspondence must be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer


Date:  
 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2020

Company:  
 Okapana Service Station CC

Occupational Hygienist  
 Johan Cornelissen

Project No:  
 2018/153/K

**APPENDIX L: RECORD OF REPORT DISTRIBUTION**

Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2020	Company: Okapana Service Station CC	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2018/153/K
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Distributed to:	Type:	Copies:
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Online (EIA portal) + hard copy if the ECC is issued.	2x
Client	PDF	1x