

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Exploration Activities for Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claim 73420, Erongo Region



APP: 0010397

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REPORT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF BASE & RARE METALS ON MINING CLAIM 73420 IN ERONGO REGION.
PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT	<p>In accordance with the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the EIA Regulations (2012), the purpose of this Scoping Report is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide a depiction of the planned project by making sure that enough information is provided to all stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties in order to identify issues and concerns of relevance; ○ Define the environmental and socio-economic context of the intended proposed project, to offer all stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties a chance to share their suggestions/concerns regarding the proposed project. ○ Provide a summary of the Public Participation Process, as well as a map and location of the proposed project. ○ Possible environmental impacts of the development (negative and positive impacts), and assess the significance of the identified impacts. ○ Manage and mitigate measures that will be outlined more in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or lessen potentially negative impacts, which cannot be avoided.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BID	Background Information Document
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No.7 Of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
ESAR	Environmental Scoping Assessment Report
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
km	Kilometre
MEFT	Ministry Of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
ML	Mining Licence
mm	Millimetre
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NAMPOWER	Namibia Power Corporation
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipments
PPP	Public Participatory Process
ToR	Terms of Reference

GLOSSARY

Definitions given below are for explanatory purposes only.

Activity	The physical work that a Proponent intends to construct, operate, change, decommission, or an activity that a Proponent proposes to carry out.
Alternative	A choice limited to one of two or more possibilities, as of things, proposals, or courses of action, the selection of which precludes any other possibility.
Assessment	The process of identifying, predicting, and evaluating the significant effects of activities on the environment; and the risks and consequences of activities and their alternatives and options for mitigation with a view to minimise the effects/impacts of activities on the environment.
Competent Authority	A body or person authorized under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Contaminated Water	Water polluted by the Contractor's activities, e.g. concrete water, and runoff from plant/personnel wash areas.
Cumulative Impacts	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act – refers to “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values”.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of examining the environmental effects of a development as prescribed by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) for activities listed as List of Activities which may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Independent Environmental Control Officer	A qualified professional independent from the Proponent and Contractor who oversees the construction phase and ensure that all environmental specifications and EMP requirements are met during the phase. Will also be responsible for the monitoring, revising, and verifying of compliance with the EMP by the Contractor.
Interested & Affected Parties (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have influence over any aspect of the activity.
Listed Activity	An activity listed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (2012) and the List of Activities which may not be carried out without an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Proponent, Onkandja Mining Close Corporation intends to carry out small-scale proposed exploration activities of Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claim 73420 in Erongo region. The Mining Claim measures 16.2936 hectares (ha) in extent. The Mining Claim is located more in Farm Okakoara No. 43, taking a small portion of Farm Kaliombo No. 119; and a relatively small portion of Farm Kaliombo No. 42.

The overall objective of the Environmental Assessment is to outline and assess the potential environmental impacts (both positive and negative), which are likely to result from the proposed exploration activities on Mining Claim 73420; and recommend mitigation measures that will help reduce the identified possible negative impacts. Subsequently, compile this Environmental Scoping Assessment Report; and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which will be used by the Proponent to ensure negative impacts are reduced to minimal or zero during the mineral exploration period.

The identified likely impacts will be monitored as per recommended mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for this proposed project; and compliance shall be adhered to at all times for the duration of the project.

The Proponent, will utilize the available historical mineral occurrence data to determine the exploration within the Mining Claim; and carry out surface investigations and other perspective methods such as geophysical surveys, drilling, trenching and bulk sampling. Traditional procedures of trenches and shallow pitting will be used; reverse circulation drilling will be used for deeper targets.

The assessment confirmed that no damage, disturbance or any material, fauna and flora species protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is likely to happen.

Public Consultation

The public was informed of the Environmental Scoping Assessment process through:

- Newspaper adverts (Confidante Newspaper 8 July 2022 & 15 July 2022; and Die Republikein 8 July 2022 & 15 July 2022) respectively.
- Notices were put up at Karibib Regional Council.
- Public meeting did not take place due to the fact that no person(s) showed interest to register as affected or interested parties; not even a single phone call or email was received from the public.

Recommendations and Conclusion

Monitoring will not only be carried out to maintain the low rating of impacts significance but also to make certain that new potential impacts that might arise during project implementation are well identified in time, properly addressed and that appropriate mitigation measures are provided and executed.

Epic Environmental Consultancy is confident that the likely negative impacts related with the proposed project activities can be achieved/managed and mitigated by the effective execution of the recommended managing and mitigation actions in the Environmental Management Plan by ensuring that sufficient efforts and commitment is put into practise in monitoring the execution of the measures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

The Proponent, Onkandja Mining Close Corporation is passionate about participating in the commodity market. The Proponent intends to undertake small-scale proposed exploration activities of Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claim 73420 in Erongo region. The Mining Claim measures 16.2936 hectares (ha) in extent. The proposed activities will be undertaken within the Mining Claim boundary.

This proposed project is a listed activity in terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA). Approval is required for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to be issued by the competent authority (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) to the Proponent, in terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Constant engagement with residents shall be undertaken by the proponent during the exploration/prospecting period to recognize any concerns or issues, and to ensure that appropriate mitigation and management measures are further established and incorporated accordingly.

1.2 Need and Desirability

In our country, the mining sector contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), state tax revenues and export returns.

Should the proposed exploration activities be a success, and a well-defined feasible mineral resource concentrations are found, exploration processes will result in socio-economic growth in the region/country.

In order to meet the demand of the local and international markets, it is highly recommended that the exploration and mining of mineral resources continues in Namibia. This exploration project will provide the local communities with technical skills as well as job opportunities, this will help to improve their socio-economic status in the region. Furthermore, this exploration project can possibly enhance to mining work contributing to the Namibian economy.

1.3 Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Terms of Reference for the proposed project activities is based on the requirements set out by the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of No.7 of (2007) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2012). The procedure covered the below, which are stated in this document:

- ❖ Provision of a detailed description of the proposed project activities;
- ❖ Classification of all legislations, policies and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project activities
- ❖ Identification of existing environmental (both ecological, socio and economic) conditions of the reception environment in order to determine environmental sensitivities;
- ❖ Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to take part during the process;
- ❖ Considering the probable environmental impacts of the development (negative and positive impacts), and assess the significance of the identified impacts.
- ❖ Managing and mitigating measures that will be outlined more in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts, which cannot be avoided.

1.4 Study Assumptions and Limitations

- Certain information provided in this report is based on literature review (research) of available documents and maps which the relevant institutions or private institutions are in possession of.
- It is assumed that all permits or licence requirements, other than the ECC, associated with the proposed project will be addressed as separate examinations and are not included in this EA process;
- It is anticipated that all the information provided by the Proponent and relevant authorities consulted, is true and that those above-mentioned have disclosed all accurate necessary information available;
- It is anticipated that there will be no changes to the project or the affected environment concerning this scoping report and implementation of the project that could greatly influence results, recommendations with respect to mitigation and managing and control;
- The assessment is centred on the main environmental, social and biophysical and legislative framework.

1.5 Project Alternatives Considered

1.5.1 The No-go Alternatives

If the proposed project does not take place, the residents will lose out on opportunities, which may possibly benefit the community. This proposed project can meaningfully contribute to the economy of our country as well; and basically enhance socio-economic benefits in the concerned region as well.

1.6 Proposed Exploration Procedures/Techniques

Exploration of the commodities will include determining the historical mineral occurrences within Mining Claim 73420; which will take into consideration surveys, drilling, trenching and sampling. A complete planning of trenching measurements and gravel processing will be done by the proponent to have a better choice of investment requirements.

- Geological Mapping: This includes a desktop evaluation of geographical area maps and observations. The review of geological maps of the area and onsite ground observations and an update of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area (where possible).
- Lithology Geochemical Surveys: Rock samples will be collected and taken for analysis to be carried out by analytical chemistry laboratories to ensure if there is adequate/satisfactory quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Trenches and/or pits may be dug depending on the commodity. To make sure satisfactory risks mitigation, all diggings will be opened and closed straightaway after finding the required samples; and/or the sites will be fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed with the owner of land's permission and relevant authority.
- Geophysical surveys: This includes data collection of the substrata, the need for an aero-geophysical contractor might be needed by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the target area and are carried out to establish the mineralisation. Ground geophysical surveys may be carried out, where required using vehicle-mounted sensors or may be hand-held by staff members.
- Detailed Drilling (Invasive Method): Should any of the samples taken for analytical chemistry laboratories be found positive, holes will be drilled accordingly and more

drill samples will be further collected/taken for investigation. Reverse circulation drilling may be considered for deeper targets, this method uses a pneumatic hammer which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. This method produces an uncontaminated big size sample comprised of rock chips. Whilst the Diamond drilling may be considered for better geological control and for carrying out processing trials.

Soil sampling usually comprises of small pits ($\pm 20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$) being excavated, where 1kg samples can be extracted and filtered to collect 50g of material.

When the drilling will yield positive results, the test quarrying is only a component of exploration activities, to be done at a very small-scale level on directed sites of the Mining Claim, to support the Proponent to get adequate and dependable exploration data. Areas that will be found to contain good value rocks in profitable capacities will then be demarcated and a submission will be launched with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) for permitting of a valid mining license, of which a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be carried out for mining purposes. Consequently, it should be noted that this Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) procedure and its succeeding reporting will only cover exploration activities.

1.7 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Onkandja Mining Close Corporation (the proponent) appointed Epic Environmental Consultancy CC hereafter) as an independent environmental consultancy, to examine the likely biophysical and socio-economic environmental impacts that would ascend from the intended exploration activities. The results of the environmental scoping assessment are aimed at providing the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's (MEFT) Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) with enough information to make well informed decision on the permitting of an ECC for the proposed activities.

2. Project Location and Description

The Mining Claim 73420 can be accessed via B2 road from Karibib leading to Okahandja or vice versa; and turning right at D1988 road. The Mining claim is located South-East of Karibib, GPS coordinates of 21° 59' 29" South and 16° 4' 14" East. Refer to locality map below (**Figure 1 & Figure 2**).

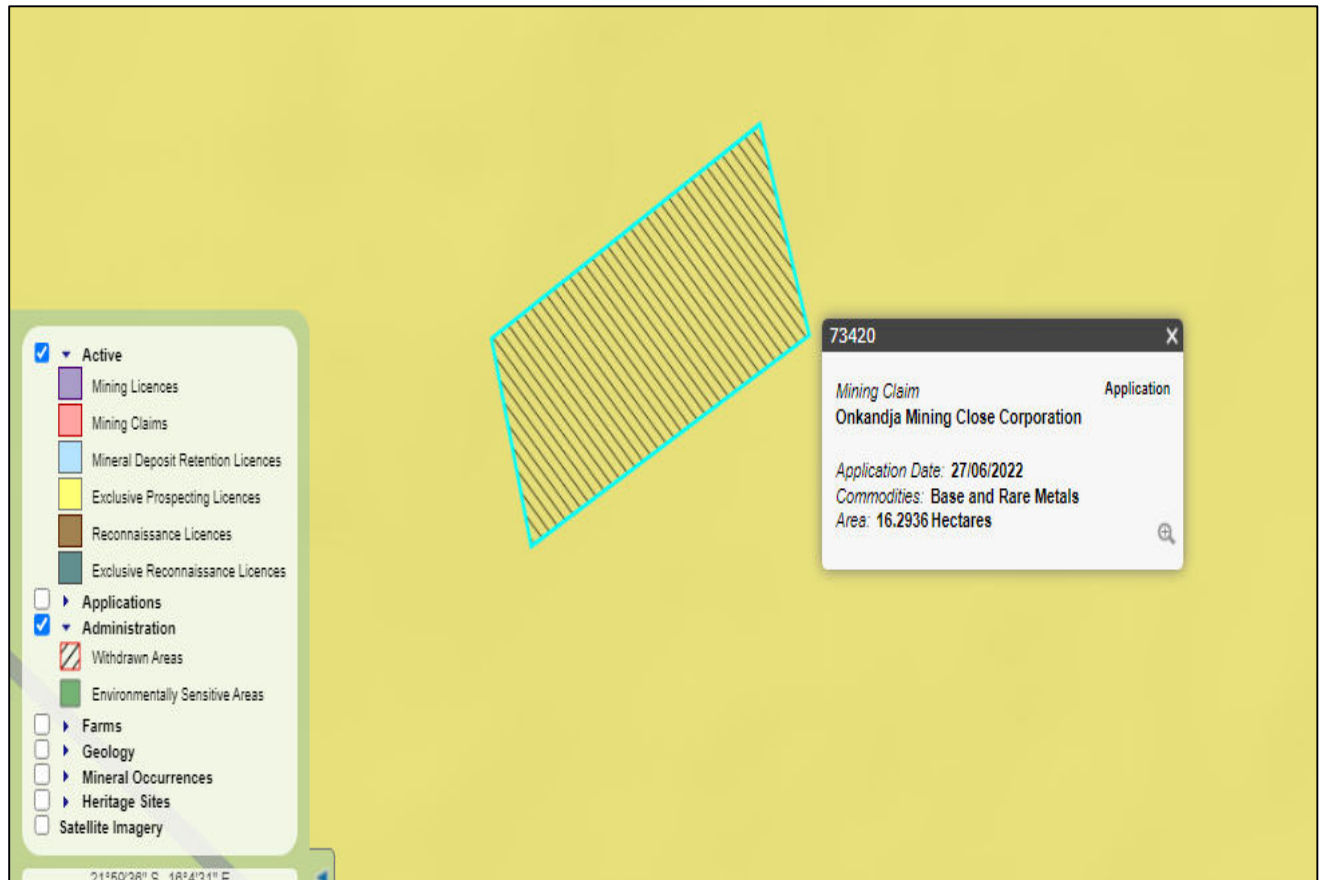


Figure 1: Shows the Location of Mining Claim 73420 (in blue outline) in Erongo Region (Source: MME mining cadastre portal, accessed September 2022).



Figure 2: Shows Aerial Photo of Mining Claim 73420 (Mc boundary in blue outline) in Erongo Region (Source: MME mining cadastre portal).

Table 1: GPS corner coordinates of Mining Claim 73420, Erongo region.

ORDER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	21°59'29" S	16°4'04" E
2	21°59'38" S	16°4'06" E
3	21°59'29" S	16°4'24" E
4	21°59'20" S	16°4'21" E

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Environmental Requirement

Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007)

The Environmental Management Act (also referred to as the EMA), requires that for every activity which is listed under the EIA regulations, an Environmental Clearance Certificate must be obtained. The aim of the EIA is to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed activity.

According to the EMA, an EIA is a process of identifying, predicting, interpreting and communicating potential impacts to interested and affected parties (I&APs).

The following segments are pertinent to the proposed exploration works according to the EMA and it's EIA Regulations:

- *'3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).*
- *3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.*
- *3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities."*

Other related national regulations, policies, Acts and legislations are outlined on the next page (page 17).

3.2 National Legislations

Table 2: Related National Legislations

Legislation	Applicability	Legislation Objective(s)
The Namibian Constitution	To maintain the ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity by conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	"The state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies that are aimed at...maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and the biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both for present and future".
Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007	Legal requirement to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	The Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 promotes the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and provides for the process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and

		provides for incidental matters. The Act ensures that potential impacts are considered, a comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is carried out, all interested and affected parties are given a chance to comment/object on the project. The Act as well provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN notice No. 30 of 2012)	Provides guidelines for Environmental Assessments.	Provides procedures for Environmental Assessments.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No.33 of 1992 As amended Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Amendment Act 8 of 2008	Governs all mining activities in the country.	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Safeguards the public is protected from noise, dust and air pollution.	No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or

		premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.
Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013	Guarantees that the water systems are not polluted and that pollution control mechanisms are in place.	An Act to provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.
Environmental Policy Framework (1995)	Provides guidelines for EIA.	The Policy ensures that all developmental projects are subjected to environmental assessments so that all potential impacts are taken into consideration and incorporated into the planning and development stages.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	Regulates labour in general, remuneration, etc in the country.	The Labour Act regulates labour in general and protects the safety, health and welfare of employees. The regulation of 1997 relating to the safety and health of employees at work, sets out the duties of

		employers, welfare and facilities at the work place.
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	Promotes soil conservation.	The Act promotes the conservation of soil and the prevention of soil erosion.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	Provides protection and conservation of places and objects that has national heritage significance; and the registration of such places or objects.	The Act makes provision for the protection of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places And objects. Section 46 of the Act, further prohibits the removal, damage, alteration, excavation of national sites or remains; and Section 48, sets out the procedure for application and granting permits for exploration activities such as trenching, drilling, etc.
Hazardous substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	Controls the handling of hazardous substances such as fuel, fire, etc.	The Ordinance controls the handling of hazardous substances such as manufacturing, imports and exports to ensure human and environmental safety.

4. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

The below likely impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities were identified and assessed; and will be discussed further in the Environmental Management Plan in more detail:

4.1 Potential positive impacts

- Socio-economic development (through employment creation);
- Skills and knowledge transfer;
- infrastructure interrelated development benefits;
- Increased support for local businesses in the area (through the purchasing of equipment spare parts, greases, food, etc.);
- Better local economic development and economic growth.

4.2 Potential negative impacts

- Soil disturbance: Likely causes of soil contamination comprise petrochemical spills/leaks from vehicles (bakkies), water trucks, drill rig, fuel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted fuel tank for fuel storage.
- Surface and groundwater pollution/contamination: There is no surface water in the area as it receives rainfall occasionally, and communities rely on groundwater. Consequently, to avoid putting pressure on this scarce resource, the project will source water offsite and transport it in water tankers.
- Noise Disturbance.
- Impact on Air quality, Dust and Emissions: The likely cause of air pollution would be dust and fumes produced by project vehicles and/or trucks, diesel power-driven machinery; and dust from drilling.
- Waste generation
- Biodiversity loss and habitat destruction: likely cause of the minimal clearing of plants/vegetation will be to make way for access roads (where required) and possibly put up temporary staff accommodation onsite during field exploration for the exploration team.
- Alien Invasive Species (AIS): Plants that are introduced accidentally or deliberately into a natural environment (exploration/study area) where they are not usually found; and this may or might negatively have serious consequences on the new environment. They represent a threat on the native plant
- Safety and Health
- Visual and Sense of Place: Exploration project activities generally leave marks on the local landscape when rehabilitation is not done properly, this normally depend on the site features, methods used during exploration and the depending on the site characteristics, exploration method and power/intensity of the activities.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

5.1 Water Supply

No water will be sourced or abstracted from the local boreholes unless with permission from the Farm owners or relevant authority/ministry, as all the water required for the proposed project will be carried in and stored in tanks/containers onsite. Water will be used sparingly and (re-used where possible). The estimated water requirement per month will be less than 10 000 litres.

5.2 Electricity

Karibib town is connected to the national power network, power lines are close to the main road. No firewood will be collected onsite or from neighbouring farms without farm or land owner's permission. As a result, no connection will be made to the national power grid.

5.3 Waste and Sanitation

Different waste containers will be provided on-site to ensure safe disposal of waste generated on-site. These will be collected on a weekly basis. All waste generated will be disposed of at the local dumpsite/landfill used by all local inhabitants in the study and the surrounding area. Sewerage will be disposed in a way that does not contaminate the environment.

The Proponent will be accountable for the discharging of the ablution facility weekly and dispose of at the nearest sewerage discarding ponds in Karibib. The Proponent will involve the suppliers of grease and other lubricants to collect and dispose of such waste in an environmentally responsive method.

5.4 Road and Road Infrastructure

The Mining Claim is accessible via the B2 road from Karibib leading to Okahandja and turning in D1988 road. Existing farm roads will be used to gain entry to the targeted exploration site within the Mining Claim. New roads within the Mining Claim to exploration sites will only be made where required. There is a railway station in Karibib, and Trans-Namib railway runs through the town.

5.5 Staff Accommodation

It is expected that for most of the exploration programme workers will reside in the nearest towns and/or settlements; and be transported to and from the site. The Proponent will provide transport. However, during the latter part of the prospecting (drilling) personnel may be required to stay at the exploration site in campsites or in existing housing rented from the property owner if possible.

The exploration group will consist of less than ten (10) people, comprising of trained, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel, who may reside or may not reside from the nearby area.

5.6 Fuel Storage and Lubricants

All light vehicles will be fuelled at Karibib. A 1000 litres fuel trailer will be mounted onsite to operate various equipments required during the exploration project. Consumables and lubricants will be stored at a designated area at the site as per the set national standards.

5.7 Telecommunication

Provision for a two-way radio will be made available to ensure the exploration team communicate effectively at all times in case the team experience network problem.

5.8 Personnel and Health

All personnel will be supplied with enough and suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that will be substituted to ensure that employee's occupational health and safety is not compromised. First aid kits will be readily accessible on-site to be present at all times ensure that any probable slight injuries are attended to. There is Primary Health Clinic in Karibib.

5.9 Safety and Security

The high-risk operational/functioning sites will be delineated; and provisionally fenced off. Exploration vehicles will be fitted out with fire extinguisher as well as the drilling site in cases of fire outbreaks while carrying out exploration activities.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Population Profile

According to the 2011 National Population and Housing Census, a total population of the Erongo Region that was recorded was 150 809, with a yearly population growth rate projected at 3.4%.

The region also detailed the highest net of migration than any other regions in 2010 and 2011. This caused in a mixed population with diverse languages, with Oshiwambo languages reported in most of the households (38.8%), Afrikaans in 20.4% of households, Nama/Damara 18.8 %, Otjiherero Languages 9.4%, English 5.3% while San, Setswana and Asian languages each were reported as spoken in only about 0.1% of the households.

Karibib has massive land for business, residential, institutional and small-scale farming opportunities. The town can also offer solar energy farming and easy access to the main railway network. Mining opportunities include gold and semi-precious stones. The town offers many historical heritage sites. Bulk water to Karibib is supplied by NamWater, a recognized water utility supplier, via the Swakop-poort Dam (Karibib Town Profile, 2020).

Karibib is located on the T-junction with two major transport corridors to the north and to the North-East of Namibia. The locality of Karibib puts the town in excellent position to provide logistical services to the corridors either by rail or road (Karibib Town Profile, 2020).

The population of Karibib is largely reliant on on earnings in the form of salaries and wages. Mining and quarrying sites deliver most employments with Navachab Gold Mine employing about 750 inhabitants.

7. BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This section provides an outline of the baseline biophysical and social environmental conditions, which the anticipated project will interrelate. It talk over about the receiving environment starting from the desktop study/literature review, existing online datasets and previous reports of work done in the area. On-site direct observations of the site/environment by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner was carried out.

7.1 Climate

Karibib District according to Mendelsohn et al. (2009) has a semi-desert climate, categorized by low rainfall, high evaporation, and a variety of temperatures. Minimum temperatures usually varies between 8°C and 20°C in Winter whereas the maximum temperatures experienced in Summer amid late October and end March when regular temperatures range between 25 °C and 35 °C.

7.1.1 Wind Speed

The windiest month (with the highest average wind speed) is July (13.1km/h). The calmest month (with the lowest average wind speed) is February (9km/h).

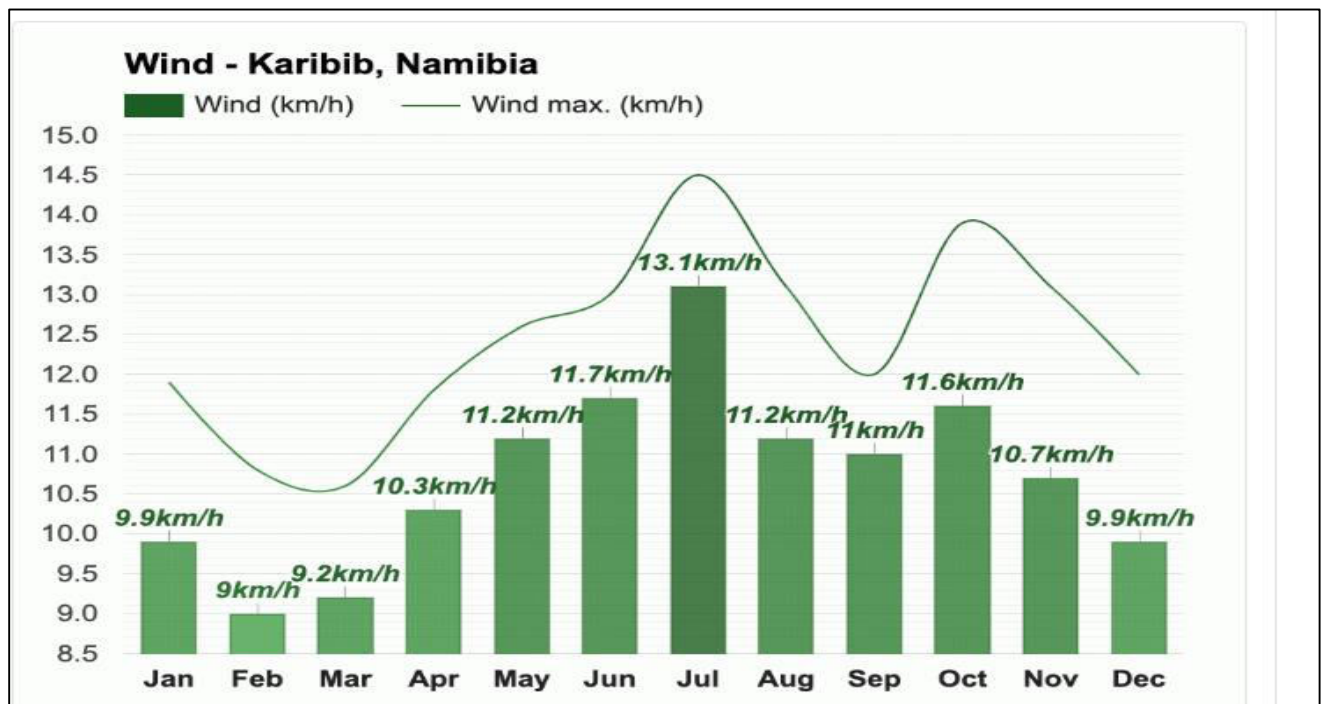


Figure 3: Shows the Wind Speed Patterns in the study area (Source: weather online, 2022)

7.1.2 Rainfall Pattern

In Karibib, throughout the whole year the rain falls for 79.5 days and accumulates up to 272mm of rainfall. February is the month with the most rainfall. Rain falls for 15.5 days and accumulates 82mm of precipitation.

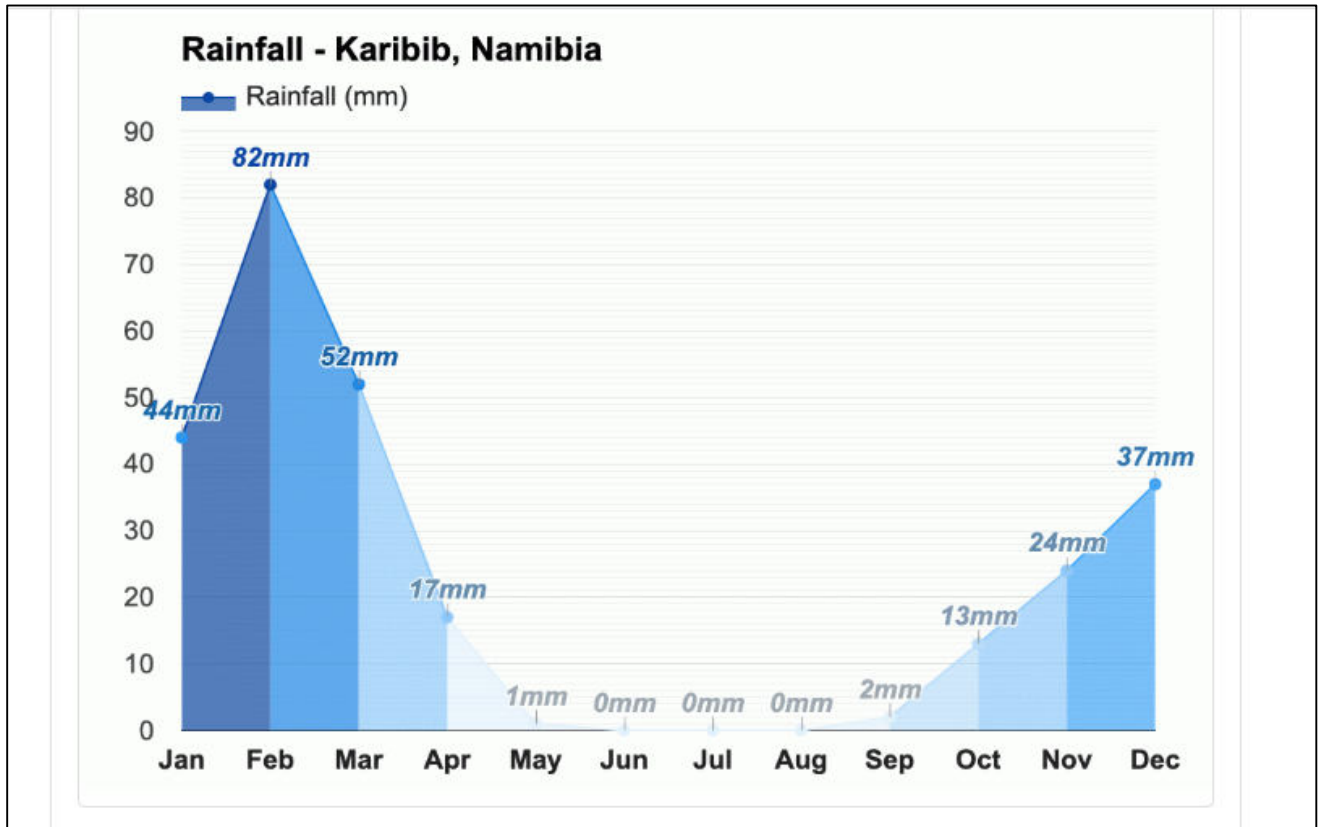


Figure 4: Average Rainfall Pattern (Source: Weather online, 2022)

7.1.3 Temperature

With an average relative humidity of 51%, March is the most humid month in Karibib town. May to July has an average maximum UV index of 5, which are the most months with the lowest UV index. With an average high-temperature of 23.6°C and an average low-temperature of 10.3°C, June is the coldest month. June through August are months without rainfall (the driest months) in the town. October is the warmest month (Weatheronline, 2022).

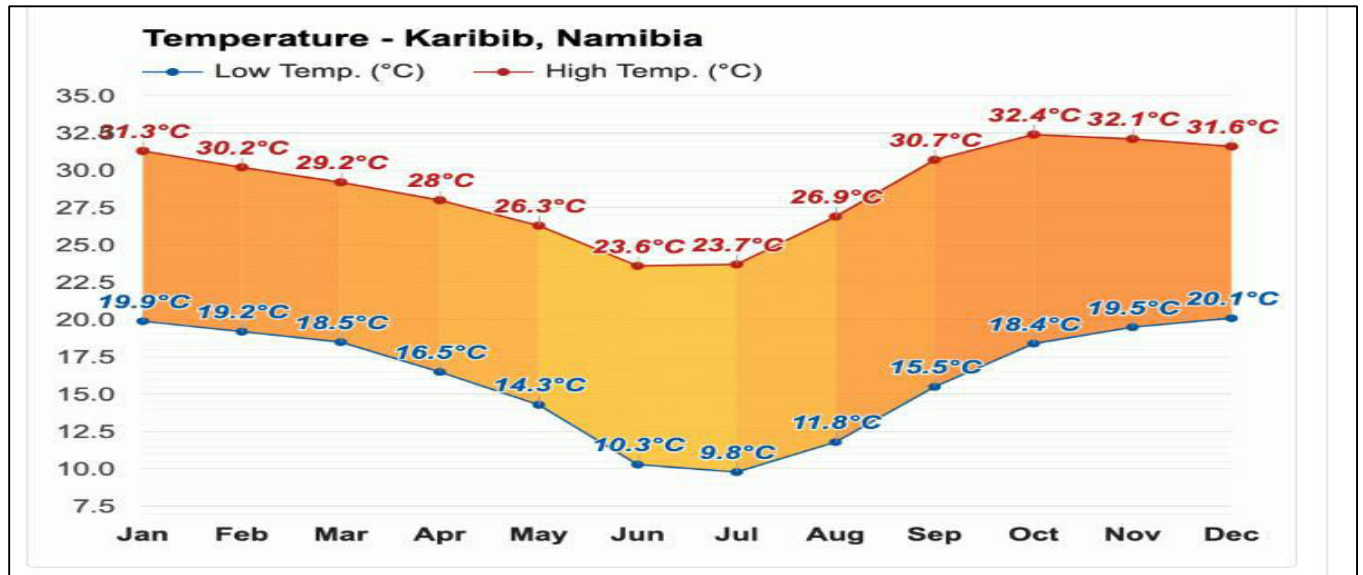


Figure 5: Low and high temperatures in the study area (Source: Weather online, 2022)

7.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The overall topography of the Erongo Region is that of a gradual decrease in altitude from east to west. Karibib area falls within the southern Central Zone (sCZ) of the Neo-Proterozoic Damara Orogenic Belt. Kheisian Abbabis Metamorphic Complex (AMB) characterised by basement dome structures underlies the study area.

The eastern part of Karibib is characterised by the rocks that are covered by sand, other sediments and the prevalence of the Kalahari sands on the surface meaning that there is reduced difference from one area to another and creating a more uniform landscape (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Karibib in the Erongo region falls within the wide-range of geological areas this explains the high mineral occurrences within the region. The Karibib geology is characterised by the Damara Super group and Gariiep Complex rock formations, which is one of the oldest rock formations aged between 850 – 600 million years. The rock types found within this area is Schists and Dolomite rocks (Mendelsohn et al, 2002).

The study area lies beneath the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex which is a succession of augen gneisses, granite gneisses, biotite-silimanite gneisses, migmatites and metavolcanics. These basement gneisses are exposed on the Southern side of the mining claim. The Abbabis Metamorphic Complex is overlain by unconformable Neoproterozoic Damara Supergroup which includes mainly meta-sedimentary rocks deposited in the period from about 900 to 700 Ma (Miller, 1983a). The Damara Supergroup is dominated by alternating siliciclastics and carbonates of the Swakop Group with interbedded diamictites airing confirmation of phases of glaciation.



Figure: 6: Topography and geology in the study Area



Figure 7: Trees, shrubs, rocks and soils in the study area

Sparsely vegetation such as *Albizia anthelmintica*, *Commiphora saxicola*, *Acacia mellifera* and Camelthorn ((*Acacia erioloba*) were observed in the study area during the site visit.



Figure 8: Sparsely grass (*Stipagrostis uniplumis* and) in the study area



Figure 9: Trees and shrubs captured in the study area

7.3 Hydrology and Geohydrology

Topography and terrain governs the surface water flow or hydrology of the area. Natural drainage varies though, but the surface water in the area has a general flow from the highlands to the Atlantic in the west. The Swakop River is one of the major ephemeral rivers in the Western part of Namibia. Rainfall is another determinants of surface water flow. According to Limpitlaw and Hoadley (2009), surface water flow only occurs during rare periods of exceptional rainfall but the major rivers in the region, such as the Swakop River usually flow less than five times in a decade. Occasional thunderstorms however do occur, turning the small river courses into fast flowing rivulets and may cause flashflood conditions (Speiser and Mulder, 2012).

There is inadequate capacities of groundwater in the study area because of low rainfall and lack of recharge, and unfavourable aquifer of Damara Sequence rocks. Groundwater in fractured aquifers between the coast and 20-150 km inland is mostly saline. (Christelis and Struckmeier 2011). The regional groundwater of the Karibib area has a pH range of 6.6 to 8.1 which is near-neutral and of similar salinity to that of Navachab (pH 6.5-7.1) (Steven and Badenhorst, 2006).

7.4 Current Land Uses in the Study Area

Most of the Karibib residents are employed in the nearby mine and small-scale mining/exploration activities taking place in the surrounding areas of the town. Karibib is surrounded by a great farming community which a reduced extent supports the economy of the town e.g. small livestock farming. The nearby surroundings is also supporting a strong hunting and tourism market of which the town of Karibib gets very little benefit from.

The mining claim is not in any protected areas. The location of the mining claim is on private farms. The key doings on the farm is primarily is game hunting.

The landscape is dry meaning the area little potential for agriculture. Sheep farming takes up about 70-80% and whereas 20-30% is for goats and cattle farming (Van der Merwe (1983)). The population living within the communal land is dependent on small-stock farming and small-scale mining. Most of the commercial farms are owned privately; and practice large-stock farming e.g horses and cattle; and small-stock farming e.g. sheep and goats, game hunting and ecotourism.

7.5 Archaeological and Heritage Resources

According to Nakale and Mowa (2022), the Erongo Region has been the attention of numerous archaeological reviews and assessments in the past 20 years; and caused a moral understanding of the archaeological order and the association of sites and the terrains in which they are found (Kinahan (2020)).

Locations of heritage and archeological significance are common in Namibia and represent the importance of a self-governing ecorecord of historical happenings.

Such historical locations vary from natural rock shelters with proof of occupation, rock art, and stone features e.g. hut circles, larger grave landmarks, rock paintings and stone artefacts. All this proof, including the landscape setting is rendered protection under the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004).

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the relation richness of the diverse kinds of life forms in an area; is influenced by climatic aspects such as rainfall and temperature, soil and topography.

8.1 Flora

Karibib is recognised to have 6 different types of trees and shrubs species categorized as endemics while 16 are protected under the Forestry Ordinance No. 37 of 1952 or Forest Act No. 72 of 1968, 5 species are protected are under the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975. Escarpments, mountains, and inselbergs are normally considered as sites of special ecological importance with granite domes specifically in districts of Omaruru and Karibib high in biotic abundance and endemism (Curtis and Barnard 1998).



Figure 10: Vegetation Distribution in the study area.

According to Giess (1971), this semi-desert and savannah transition zone is typified by shrubs (“fodder bushes”) such as *Blepharis pruinosa*, *Leucosphaera bainesii* and *Monechma genistifolia* and larger woody species such as *Acacia erioloba* are confined to the drainage lines. The trees common in the area are *Commiphora glaucescens*, *C. virgata* and *C. dinteri* as well as *Boscia albitrunca* and *B. foetida*. The karibib area is also known

to have sparse grass cover is and consists of the climax grasses *Stipagrostis obtusa* and *S. uniplumis* (Giess 1971).

8.2 Fauna

According to Risk-Based Solutions (2020), Vertebrate Fauna and Flora specialist study, it is projected that there are about 75 types of species of reptile, 7 amphibian, 87 mammal, 217 birds that occur in Karibib area. Generally, terrestrial diversity and endemism (all species) is categorized as relatively of average to high respectively in the overall Karibib area (Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

Favourable habitations, breeding sites, migratory paths, food and water availability and wild animal grazing sites are diversity determinants.

8.3 Mammals

According to research done by Risk-Based Solutions in 2020, there are about 87 species of mammals that occur in the local area of Karibib, of which 9 species (i.e. 10,3%) are classified as endemic, 11 species are rodents and small carnivores. The area has a richness of great herbivorous mammals e.g. kudu, zebra, oryx and large carnivores such as cheetahs and leopards. Greatest endemic mammals are related with Namib escarpment which is about 60% of these rock-dwelling (Griffin 1998c). According to Griffin (1998c) the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family Petromuridae (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera *Gerbillurus* and *Petromyscus*.

8.4 Reptiles

According to the study by Risk-Based Solutions, about 75 reptile species are expected to occur in the Karibib area and 34 of such species are considered endemic species.

The greatest main species estimated to occur in the overall area are tortoises *Stigmochelys pardalis* and *Psammobates oculiferus*; pythons – *P. anchietae* and *P. natalensi*). Reptiles that are "rare" are *Rhinotyphlops lalandei*, *Mehelya vernayi* and *Afroedura Africana* (Risk-Based Solutions, 2019).

8.5 Birds: avifauna

About 217 bird species could occur in the overall area of Karibib; this includes 12 of the 14 Namibian endemic species (85.7% of all Namibian endemic species). The endemic classified from the overall area that are the greatest main bird species such as the Damara hornbill and Herero chat. Some species which may be of concern are those classified as endangered (violet wood-hoopoe, Ludwig's bustard, white-backed vulture, black harrier, tawny eagle, booted eagle, martial eagle, black stork). Vulnerable species include lappet-faced vulture, secretary bird) and near threatened species include Ruppel's parrot, kori bustard, Verreaux's eagle, peregrine falcon, and marabou stork (Risk-Based Solutions, 2020).

8.6 Amphibians

Amphibians need water to breed and are related with lasting water bodies, generally in the northeast areas of country. Amphibians are understated in the area of Karibib, at least seven (7) species might have suitable habitat e.g. 2 endemic species (Poyntonophrynus hoeschi and Phrynomantis annectens), 2 toads, and 1 specie that is classified as "near threatened" (Pxicephalus adspersus), i.e., high level (42.9%) of amphibians of conservation value from the general area (Risk-Based Solutions 2020).

No reptiles or amphibians were observed during the site visit.

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PURPOSE AND PROCEDURE

This document serves to provide a summary of the proposed project and the approach in which Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) were involved in the proposed environmental assessment process.

As specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (paragraphs 7 and 21), public participation/involvement/consultation is a requirement and an essential element in environmental assessments. Comments or suggestions made during the PPP were noted; and addressed in both the Environmental Assessment Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Consulting with interested and affected parties (IAPs) allowed all parties involved to be well informed; and offered the stakeholders the opportunity to share their concerns, comments and/or suggestions.

The public was informed of the Environmental Scoping Assessment process through:

- Newspaper adverts (Confidante Newspaper 8 July 2022 & 15 July 2022; and Die Republikein 8 July 2022 & 15 July 2022) respectively.
- Notices were put up at Karibib Regional Council.
- Public meeting did not take place due to the fact that no person(s) showed interest to register as affected or interested parties; not even a single phone call or email was received from the public.

Newspaper Adverts

Page 18
CONFIDENTE | *lifting the lid*
8-14 July 2022



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE METALS ON MINING CLAIM 73420 ERONGO REGION

This notice serves to inform potential interested and affected parties that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 as follows:

Project: Proposed exploration of Base and Rare Metals.
Location: Located on farm Okakoara 43, and part of farm Kaliombo 42 & 119; approximately 44 km southeast of the Town of Karibib.

Public Participation meeting information will be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments in writing to the below email address by requesting the Background Information Document no later than 29 July 2022.

For more info contact
 Email: nkenviro.consultancy@gmail.com | Cell: 081 209 7875



INVITATION FOR BIDS

OPEN NATIONAL BIDDING (ONB)

1. Invitation for bids (IFB)

Namibia Fish Consumption Promotion Trust (NFCPT) hereby invites competent local suppliers/service providers to submit bids through the Open National Bidding process, in line with Section 27 (1) (a) (i), of the Public Procurement Act no: 15 of 2015, for the following procurement opportunities:

NO.	BID DESCRIPTION	BID reference number
1.	Supply and delivery of cleaning materials for a period of thirty-six (36) months	G/ONB/NFCPT-01/2022
2.	Supply and delivery of stationery for a period of thirty-six (36) months	G/ONB/NFCPT-02/2022
3.	Supply and delivery of packaging materials for a period of thirty-six (36) months.	G/ONB/NFCPT-03/2022

2. Additional information

- i) Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Mr Riisto Kadhila
Tel: 064-278 700 or email address: procurement@nfcpt.com.na
- ii) Bids must be delivered to the NFCPT Head office, Erf 207, John Ovenstone Street, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay on or before **01 August 2022 at 14h00. (Late and electronic bids will not be considered).**
- iii) Bids opening on 01 August 2022 at 14h01 at NFCPT Head office Boardroom, Erf 207, John Ovenstone Street, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay.

3. Bid documents availability and cost

Bids will be available for purchase at a cost of N\$ 300-00 (non-refundable) from 01 July 2022.

Disclaimer: Only Namibian citizens or entities incorporated in Namibia with no less than 51 percent equity that is owned by Namibian citizens may apply for these opportunities as per section 29 of the Public Procurement Act. No 15 of 2015.

find us at:
   
[@fishconsumptionpromotiontrust](https://www.nfcpt.com.na)
www.nfcpt.com.na

BRINGING FISH TO THE NATION



EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CEO

#Karas Region

Legal Notices

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Environmental Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE METALS ON MINING CLAIM 73420 ERONGO REGION

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nkenviro.consultancy@gmail.com

Cell: 081 209 7875

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATE In the estate of

IN THE High Court of Namibia
(Main Division)

Case No: HC-M
CON-2020/03902

In the matter between
NICO GEORGE FARMER, Plaintiff
Creditor and

DANIËL NICOLAAS VAN WYK, Defendant
First Execution Debtor

DANIËL NICOLAAS VAN WYK, N.O IN THE ESTATE LAURENCE
HAM VAN WYK, Second Execution Debtor

DANIËL NICOLAAS VAN WYK, N.O IN THE ESTATE LAURENCE
HIA VAN WYK, Third Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION: MOVABLE PROPERTY

In Execution of a judgment granted by the above Honourable Court on 8 December 2020 the following movable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of the Court at public auction on 05 August 2022 at 09:00 AM at Portion 5 of Plot No 37, Nuamamis on the Brakwater servitude road, Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, namely:-

1x White Nissan Single Cab with registration number N124-579

FRIDAY 8 JULY 2022

Regskennisgewings
Legal Notices

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Windhoek)
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Legal Notices

EPIC Environmental Consultancy cc

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE
& RARE METALS ON MINING CLAIM
73420 ERONGO REGION**

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Cell: 081 209 7875

NOTICE

035

Regskennisgewings
Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia
(Main Division - Windhoek)
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-
CON-2020/01187

In the matter between:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK ON NA-
MIBIA LIMITED, Execution Credi-
tor and
CLEOPHAS TANGENI KANKONDI
T/A DR KANKONDI CONSULTING
ROOM, Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a Court Order of
the High Court of Namibia, given
on this 7th day of March 2022 in
the abovementioned case, a judi-
cial sale by public auction will be
held on the 28th day of July 2022
at 12H00, Advanced Refrigeration,
Main Road, Oshakati, Republic of
Namibia, for the following:

GOODS:

- 1x Toyota Bakkie (N 16588 SH)
- 1x Toyota Corolla (N 3301 SH)

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

The sale will be held without reser-
ve and goods will be sold to the hi-
ghest bidder.

The goods will be sold "voet-

...currently has a personal best of ... in the 100m. ... on a gold medal in the 100m at ... mund. ... makes me feel that I will be representing my ... ry at the International level, I feel excited ... onored to be part of this big movement ... created an opportunity for us athletes with ... llectual disabilities. I want to make my nation ... a my family proud", she told *Confidante*. ... special Olympic national director, Emily Nzuzi ... s said that besides the two sprinters, there will ... other sport codes that the country will also be ... mpeting in such as Cycling and Basketball. ... "The two athletes, Hamutenya and Sagaria have ... oven themselves at the National Game in 2021", ... zuzi said.

"If they can through competing with the ... ble-bodied or against paralympians then I am ... onfident that they will bring gold", he further ... dded.

The athletes will be supported by more than ... 3,000 coaches and 20,000 volunteers when the ... games take place in Europe next year.



Fimaneka Hamutenya (right) and Louise Sagaria

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF A SERVICE STATION AT ONYATI VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Location: ONYATI VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description: CONSTRUCTION OF A SERVICE STATION AT ONYATI VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION
Proponent: TATEKULU FILLEMON SHUUMBWA NANGOLO

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. If you want to register as I & Aps and receive the Background Information Document, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154
 Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 12 JULY 2022



Environmental Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE METALS ON MINING CLAIM 73420 ERONGO REGION

This notice serves to inform potential interested and affected parties that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 as follows:

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For more info contact
 Email: nk@enviro.consultancy@gmail.com | Cell: 081 209 7875

10. REHABILITATION AND DECOMMISSIONING

It will be the liability of the Proponent to carry out the decommissioning exercise, which will be done as per the Proponent's Decommissioning & Rehabilitation Plan.

A comprehensive decommissioning implementation should be done by the proponent, which should include the following: Demolishing and removal of all temporary and permanent structures; disturbed areas to be prepared accordingly; and retrieval and backfilling of topsoil; any building rubble should be disposed of at local dumpsite/landfill and rehabilitation monitoring should be done.

The effect/impact on the physical environment can be reduced by implementation of progressive rehabilitation that will be undertaken by the Proponent.

11. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are defined as “those that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to in this document as developments) when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones”.

From this scoping assessment conducted, the below cumulative impacts are outlined below:

- Increased loss of vegetation and habitat;
- Decreased visual impact and sense of place;
- Increased benefits to the farm owners and local contractors; and
- Employment opportunities, skills and knowledge transfer.

12. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Negative impacts assessed which are likely related with small-scale mining activities are relatively low to zero significance. The positive importance in the social impact has been attributed to potential of direct and indirect jobs related with the project and the possibility of the project contributing to the national economy through royalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

The negative impacts were cautiously defined, evaluated, and mitigation measures are provided thereof to reduce or eliminate their consequence on the environment. The effective execution of suggested managing actions (mitigation measures) will reduce negative impacts which cannot be completely eliminated from medium to low rating. Maintaining low significance rating will require monitoring of the likely negative impacts by the Proponent's Environmental Control Officer at all times.

Therefore, Epic Environmental Consultancy recommends that the proposed mineral exploration project receive an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) provided that: the EMP is adhered or complied with at all times and ensure that all required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities are acquired or renewed as required; that the Proponent and all project workers or contractors to fulfil the legal requirements leading the proposed project and its associated activities; site areas where exploration activities have stopped to be rehabilitated to the pre-exploration state; and that Environmental Compliance monitoring reports are compiled and submitted to MEFT as per the Ministry's requirements.

13. REFERENCES

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