# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS (CRUDE GYPSUM) ON MINING LICENCE (ML) 256 AT UUNDUNDU WANANDJILA VILLAGE NEAR OMAKANGE, OMUSATI REGION.



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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Chrono Resource cc have the intention to establish mining activity of mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256, at Uundundu waNandjila near Omakange, Omusati region. The company conducted a successfully exploration in the area and it has determined that mining of crude gypsum is imminent. Available historical mineral data complemented with extensive mineral exploration in the area using core drilling method and bulk sampling works to determine the depth of the available crude gypsum reserves were undertaken.

There are a range of negative impacts associated with the proposed mining activities of crude gypsum at ML 256 that can be ameliorated to negligible if the suggested mitigation measures are correctly implemented. Besides the negative impacts, the project can contribute immensely to the economic diversification of Omakange and the entire region. This includes the much-needed employment opportunities that will be created and majority of the youth in the area will be able to participate in the mining sector which is an intermittent skill in the region. Furthermore, the youth will be capacitated and be able to find work elsewhere in the country. The project will contribute to the national economy through royalties, levies and foreign currency earnings.

Nevertheless, environmental considerations should be prioritised during the project's implementation. Since the project will be situated in a communal area, it's advisable for the proponent to constantly engage with and update the traditional authority and the local community on the different developmental stages of the project to maintain transparency and avoid distortion.

### ABBREVIATION

CC	Close Corporation
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ЕМР	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GPS	Global Positioning System
На	Hectare
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
КМ	Kilometres
ĸw	Kilowatts
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
ММ	Millimetres
ММЕ	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
ТА	Traditional Authority

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#### **1.PROJECT BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

**Chrono Resources CC**, hereafter referred to as the proponent, is of the intention to carry out mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256. The company had lodged an application for the Mining Licence 255 on 20 October 2023 with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), and currently, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is pending. The proponent has both financial and technical capacities to carry out the proposed mining activities. The company undertook a comprehensive exploration program in the area after acquiring an environmental clearance certificate for exploration on EPL 8437 from the relevant authority. The proponent intends to extract industrial mineral resources from the area for commercial purposes. The proposed mine will implement an open-cast mining method, which is one of the common methods used to extract minerals. The excavators will be used to access and remove the overburden to access the underlying ore bodies. The mined ore in the form of gypsum will be sorted and loaded onto trucks for delivery as per customer requirements. The main off-takers for the proposed mining project will be the Cheetah Cement Factory outside Otjiwarongo in Otjozondjupa region, as well as supplying the proposed factory in Oshakati, that will manufacture ceiling boards.

The proponent has in the interim secured an offtake agreement with Whale Rock Cement (Pty) Ltd, which own Cheetah Cement Factory. The demand for crude gypsum continues to demonstrate a positive outlook in both local and international markets due to its wide utilisation in the manufacturing sector as a fluxing agent, fertiliser, filler in paper and textile and as indispensable component in cement because it's a retarding agent. The demand for ceiling boards due to escalating property development in the country also prompted the establishment of the proposed development. The proposed development will have cumulative economic impacts to the community of Omakange as well as surrounding villages. Moreover, credible SMEs from the area of Omakange and surrounding villages will be contracted to render services to the project. The Uukwaluudhi Traditional Authority has granted the consent to the proponent to commence with the project and a corporate social responsibility plan has been formulated and agreed upon between the two parties.

The proponent undertook a comprehensive exploration program in the area after acquiring an environmental clearance certificate for exploration on EPL 8437 from the relevant authority. The exploration commenced in year 2022, and a commercial reserve was identified after completing a substantial number of drillings with a depth of 500 meters that were drilled at different targeted drilling sites within the EPL to collect core samples from the subsurface gypsum layers. The samples were carefully documented in terms of depth and location and ultimately taken for analysis at credible laboratories and cement factories in the country and abroad. The resource estimate for the available commercial reserve is projected to be around 50 million metric tonnes, that translates into a lifespan of approximately 30 years with prospect for expansion. However, the validity of the intended mining license is 25 years with the potential for extension based on the results of continuous exploration in the area. If the proposed project generates positive results, it will have a huge economic impact to the settlement of Omakange, neighbouring settlements and towns in the region. The project will employ approximately 80 people during the mining phase and is estimated to cost around 30 million Namibian dollars.

The intended Environmental Assessment is needed in order to assess the potential social, economic and environmental impacts associated with the proposed mining activities on ML 256 and to provide mitigation measures on the likely environmental impacts associated with the proposed mining project and also to provide methods of rehabilitation of the quarries once the mining activities cease.

The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the proposed development. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by Chrono Resources CC to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the envisaged mine development.

#### **1.2 PROJECT LOCATION**

The ML 256 is situated approximately 10 Km north-east of Omakange, when using the main C41 road from Omakange to litananga village (see Error! Reference source not found. below f or the proposed sites). The ML covers an area of 6776.3839 Ha and is accessible via tracks that branch out from the C41 main road at a turn-off where there is a signboard for Oshana Crusher (Pty) Ltd and turn to the left for approximately 7 km.



Figure 1: Location of ML 256 at Uundundu waNandjila near Omakange, Omusati Region (Polygon) (GPS coordinates - 18.095000 S, 14.393056 E).



#### Geological map for EPL 8437

Figure 2: The geological map for ML 255 (EPL 8437) at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati Region.

Figure 3 is the elevation map of Omakange, which displays a range of elevation with different colours. The elevation map has been generated using elevation data from NASA's 90m resolution SRTM data. The map also provides an idea of the topography and contours of Omakange. In addition, the elevation map is displayed at different zoom levels (www.floodmap.net).



Figure 3: The elevation map of Omakange.

## **1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES**

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in accordance with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The EIA aims to provide sufficient and significant information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in order to afford them an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) of the planned mine development should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) includes the following steps, which are detailed in this document as follows;

- Provide a detailed description of the proposed activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed activity;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;

 Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed dimension stone mine.

## **1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT**

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) specify that no mining activities ought to be carried out without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Thus, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Therefore, it's instrumental that the proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the establishment of the proposed mining activity of dimension stone on ML 256.

## **1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT**

This report is prepared for an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256. As part of the EIA the scoping process recognises the likely impacts related to the planned mining project and eliminates issues which are of minimal concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any key environmental impacts to be taken into account before the proposed project is initiated.
- Identify information required for decision-making purposes.
- Inform the public about the proposed mining activities.
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns.
- Define a reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed mining development.
- Establish the terms of reference for the EIA.

## **1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES**

## 1.6.1 Alternatives

The proponent considered alternative sites as part of the evaluation process to identify the most appropriate area with a commercially viable mineral deposit of crude gypsum using available historical geological data and anomalies. However, crude gypsum deposits are scarce in the country, limiting the availability of suitable locations. As a result, the selected sites were chosen primarily for their significant commercial reserves of the required mineral. Furthermore, the area is strategically located due to its proximity with the C41 main road with accessibility to essential amenities.

### 1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The process of evaluating different available options and choices before making the decision was explored. The no-go alternative is the main reference point against which all the available options are considered. The no-go alternative will merely include proceeding with the prevailing status quo, whereby the development of the proposed establishment of mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256 will not take place at all. Additionally, mining activity will not commence. This will result in depriving the community of Uudundu waNandjila village and Omakange as well as the entire Omusati region of being integrated into the main economic mainstream in terms of social and economic benefits associated with the planned mine. This include possibly missing out on potential employment opportunities, the envisioned mining project will significantly contribute to the national economy through royalties, taxes, and foreign exchange earnings.

## 2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The envisaged establishment of mining activities of industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on Mining Licence (ML) 256 shall be established and operated under the provisions of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is a signatory.

Table 1	1. Legal	requirements	relevant	for the	proposed	project
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Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the
Constitution	committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of	ecological process and diversity of
	Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the	ecosystem
	welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at The maintenance of	
	ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia	
	and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit	
	of all Namibians, both present and future".	
The Environmental	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA
Management Act	sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources	
	and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which	
	may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without	
	an environmental clearance certificate.	
	Further, the Act ensures that;	
	(a) Potential threats are considered timeously	
	(b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all	
	Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment	
	on the project	
	(c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities	
Atmospheric	This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does	Generation of greenhouse gases by the fuel
Pollution Prevention	not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the	
Ordinance Act	proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying	
No.11 of 1976)	out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive	
	gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a	
	registration certificate from the Department of Health.	
Draft Pollution	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and	Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute
Control and Waste	water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal	ground and surface water.
······	the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes	
	into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be	
	considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a	
	waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous	
	waste management.	
Environmental	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment	Provision of the EIA and guidelines
Policy framework (1995)	and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision	
()	mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible	
	impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.	
The Occupational	Safety:	Operating mining equipment has the
Safety and Health	A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident	potential risk of injuries.
,	occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working	
	context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to	
	properties.	
	Health:	
	Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest	Provision of clean ablution facility, routine
	degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations.	health check-ups for employees, awareness
	This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where	on risk of infectious diseases etc.
	they occur, managed.	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Public Health Act	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person	Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and
NO. 36 01 1919	shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned	air pollution.
	or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or	
	other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	
Water Resources	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the	Ensure that the river systems are not
Management Act (2004)	principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the	polluted and implement pollution control
	management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water	mechanism to avoid water pollution
	resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site	
	and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed	
	principles.	
Water Act No, 54	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge
of 1956	pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect	must not be dumped into the ephemeral
	these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities	river systems.
	involve the following;	
	• Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer,	
	canal, sea outfall and	
	• Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on	
	the water resources	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Petroleum Product	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum	Safe handling of the petroleum products
and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession,	such as fuel and lubricants.
	disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	
Labour Act No. 11	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the	Follow legal labour requirements such as
of 2007	health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the	safety, remuneration etc
	Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer,	
	welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous	
	substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and	
	electrical safety.	
Regional Council	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils	Observe the regional by laws
Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and	
	development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage	
	and evaluate development at regional level.	
Soil Conservation	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of mining equipment
Act No. 76 of 1969		to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation
		of topsoil.
Hazardous	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance	Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks
Substances Ordinance No. 14	in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to	
of 1974	ensure human and environmental safety.	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	Mining activities such as excavation may unearth archaeological material.
Word's Best Practises	<i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i> This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.	Mining particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when carrying out excavation during the mining of dimension stones.
	<i>Polluter Pays Principle</i> This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.	In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINING PROJECT

## 3.1 Introduction

Omakange, located near Uundundu waNandjila village, where the proposed mining development will take place, is gradually evolving from a primarily communal farming area into a potential economic hub for the region. Currently, the area has access to basic amenities, and it continues to attract diverse business opportunities such as tourism, retail and mining, which are anticipated to boost the economic growth of the area. The settlement has a police station, a clinic, primary school, a combined school and a kindergarten. The IK Tjimuhiva Combined School enrols learners from diverse cultural background residing in the area. In addition, the area has a filling station, an accommodation facility such as Brado Lodge and Camp. The area is strategically located because it is found in the centre of a triangle that links Opuwo, Kamanjab in Kunene region and Ruacana in the Omusati region. The area has a huge economic prospect and can potentially become the logistics hub for the northern region.

The proposed extractive mineral development project in the vicinity of Omakange will present a good opportunity in diversifying the economic landscape of the area and allow the community to participate in the mining sector, and at the same time, empower the rural community. The intended project will contribute enormously to the country's GDP through export revenues, loyalty and taxes.

### **3.2 Mining Methods**

The proposed mine will implement an open-cast mining method, which is one of the common methods used to extract minerals (see illustration in

The bulldozers with a heavy blade in front will be optimised to push and excavate the earth surface, including debris. While the excavators that consist of a boom, arm, bucket and cab on a rotating superstructure atop an undercarriage with tracks will be used to access and remove the overburden to access the underneath ore bodies. The mined ore in the form of gypsum will be sorted and loaded onto trucks for delivery as per customer requirements.



Figure 4: Crude gypsum that will be used to be extracted at ML 256.



Figure 5: Some of the heavy-duty equipment that will be used to extract gypsum at ML 256

### 3.3 Labour Requirements

The proposed project will have a cumulative economic impact on the community of Omakange as well as surrounding villages and nearby towns; the project will employ about 80 permanent employees, including sorters, packers and heavy-duty drivers. Moreover, credible SMEs from Omakange area and surrounding villages will be contracted to render services to the project. The Labour Act of 2007 will be strictly adhered to, and all necessary permits and authorisations will be obtained once the proponent secures an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT). The resource estimate for the available commercial reserve is projected to be around 50 million metric tonnes which translated into a lifespan of approximately 30 years with the prospect for expansion. However, the validity of the intended mining license is 25 years with the potential for extension based on the results of continuous exploration in the area. If the proposed project generates positive results it will have an economic impact on the settlement of Omakange, neighbouring settlements and towns in the region. The project will employ about 80 people during the mining phase and is estimated to cost around 30 million Namibian dollars.

### 3.4 Services

#### 3.4.1 Energy Requirements

Although there is electricity infrastructure found in the area, a 275 KV generator will be used to supply power to the site office and the existing basecamp that will accommodate a few workers who have no accommodation places in Omakange. Using a generator and solar roofing for the base camp is considered a more feasible and cost-effective solution. The use of a generator will ensure uninterrupted power supply during the operation of the mine (as depicted in Figure 6).

The mine will require a limited energy supply because its operation is machine based and will be limited to daylight hours only. The proponent will consider fitting solar roofing on top of the structures at the base-camp to ensure a constant power supply and transition to a sustainable green economy.



Figure 6: A 275 KV generator that will supply power to the site.

3.4.2 Water supply

The area has an existing borehole water infrastructure that supply water to the existing mining operation, Hence, no new borehole will be drilled in the area. The existing borehole is highly efficient and eco-friendly because it is solar powered and it is fenced off to avoid vandalism.

As a water conservation measure, water for any usage at the mine will be pumped into three water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 litres each. The water demand for the mine is mainly needed for domestic consumption and cleaning of equipment. It is prudent to use water sparingly and initiate water recycling initiative to avoid water wastage because the area of Omakange has limited surface water and relies immensely on ground water and water being supplied via the Namwater pipeline.



Figure 7: The existing solar borehole at the site that supplies water to the proposed mine.

## 3.4.3 Waste management

The proposed mining project is not anticipated to produce significant industrial waste. However, all domestic waste materials that will be generated will be disposed of at Okahao or Opuwo landfill. To allow more local SME to participate indirectly in the mining sector, a local company with a good track record in waste management will be contracted to provide cleaning and waste removal services at the site. The sewage will be removed from the site mobile toilets utilising sewer removal truck of the Okahao Town Council at regular intervals and disposed of at the sewerage ponds. The proponent will provide all the necessary access to proper sanitation and hygiene at the site, and ensure that a high standard of health and safety is maintained.

## 4. Infrastructure Services

4.1 Housing and Offices

The proponents have legitimately acquired a parcel of land in Omakange through a cereal company, Oshana Crusher cc, after following all due process. Currently, an office and limited accommodation have been established on that piece of land acquired at Omakange. It is anticipated that more rooms with ablution facilities will be constructed to accommodate those staff members not from the settlement. However, the majority of the workforce will be sourced locally, meaning most employees will reside in their respective homes and assemble at the office in Omakange for pickup before being transported to the mine. The employees will be transported to the site with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00.

#### 4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

Omakange area has a filling station strategically located at the crossing of the C35 and C41 road. All the light vehicles that will be used for the proposed mining project will be filled up at Petrosol Omakange Service which is operated by Petrol Petroleum Solution cc. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with apipe easy to fuel will be optimised to transport fuel that will be required to operate different mining equipment at the site. To ensure and maintain the general hygiene of the area, lubricants and consumable materials will be kept in containers at a designated area at the site. Mining consumables and lubricants are important in ensuring that equipment are working efficiently. Therefore, consumables such as grease will be needed to keep equipment in a good working condition to avoid any operational delays. The proponent will initiate a strategic partnership with industry-leading consumable supplies and streamline an effective strategy in managing spares and the disposal of, in an eco-friendly manner.

#### 4.3 Roads

The ML 256 is accessible via the C41 road that stretches from Omakange to litananga village. The ML 256 is then accessible via tracks that branch out from the C41 main road at a turn-off located at a signboard for Oshana Crusher (Pty) Ltd and turns to the left for approximately 7 km. The track is already in existence and is being used by the same company since they are busy mining gypsum on the active mining claims numbers 73011 and 73012 which belongs to Mr. Andreas Nghikeno Kalimbo who is a managing member of Chrono Resources cc. Hence, there will be no need to establish any new road. Should the need arise to establish a new road, the proponent must should all relevant authorities and adhere to the necessary procedures to obtain the required authorization before commencing any roadwork in the area.

## 4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

The Omakange area has stable network coverage for all telecommunications service providers in the country. Therefore, access to telecommunication networks to enable effective communication will be unlimited at the site. However, efforts to make use of two-way radio must be strengthen for the purpose of effective communication and prevent employees from spending time using their mobile phones. The mining equipment emit excessive noise which is inevitable. Thus, the use of cell phones during working hours will be circumscribed to safeguard the safety of the employees.

## 4.5 Security

A reputable local company from Omakange will be contracted to render security services daily at the site. If there are no security companies in Omakange the call to provide such a service will be extended to the neighbouring towns and the entire region. There will be stringent access control to the mining site and access will only be gained via the control entrance and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be required to be registered. Access will only be permitted with prior authorisation from the mine or after communication with mine management.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 5.1 Climate

The ML 256 falls within the mopane shrubland and is dominated by trees and shrubs. The area has an average annual rainfall of 350 mm – 400 mm. The average minimum temperatures in the area is more than 22°C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 34°C to 36°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs depict the climatic variation in the area.



Figure 8: Average rainfall graph for Tsandi (Worldweatheronline, 2024).



Figure 9: Average monthly temperature graph for Tsandi (Worldweatheronline, 2024).



Figure 10: The maximum, minimum and average temperature graph for Tsandi (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

Comprehending the climatic condition of the area is imperative because it will assist in ensuring that physical climatic risks and all delays are properly managed. This will also present a good opportunity to avoid significant negative impacts such as cost escalation, additional labour, loss of revenues and project disruption. The proposed mining project is falling in an area that is susceptible to potential climatic change that includes; rainfall, temperature and wind speed. Rainfall pattern in the project area resembles that of the nearby towns and settlements such as Tsandi, which is located approximately 95 kilometres north-east of ML 256. The rainfall in the area is expected from October to December and continues in January until April as depicted in

**Figure**. The average monthly temperature for the area varies, which is also the same case with the average low temperature, as illustrated in

The wind speed is not constant and keeps changing over the years, as exemplified in **Figure**. Thus, it's recommended that in the event of rainfall, extreme temperature and strong wind, the operation should cease to avoid any potential damages or risks.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

## 6.1 Geology

The ML 255 is located within the western part of the Owambo basin and is dominated by the young units of the Kalahari group predominantly comprising of the unconsolidated surficial sediments and Etosha calcrete formation. Outcrops of the older underlying Otavi group are almost non-existent out-crop. The area has very few dolomite hills that are interesting prospect for aggregates and crushing commodities.

Figure 2Figure below presents the geological map for ML 255 (EPL 8437) at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange in the Omusati Region. The map delineates the EPL 8437 boundary and highlights various lithological formations, including alluvium (Qa), undifferentiated surficial deposits (Qs), dry pan sediments (Qpd), gypsum (Qgy), and Kalahari dunes (QKAd). It also identifies key geological formations such as the Etosha Calcrete Formation (T/QEt), Huttenberg Formation (NHt), and Elandshoek Formation (NEI). Additionally, mining claims within the area are marked, indicating potential extraction sites. The map provides critical geological insights for assessing mineral resources and environmental considerations in the region.



#### Geological map for EPL 8437

Figure 11: The geological map for ML 255 (EPL 8437) at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati Region.

Roy Mcg Miller described the gypsum occurrences in the area as an important industrial mineral that belong to the Andoni formation. Gypsum occurs near the top of the Andoni Formation either as solid layers or as abundant crystals in clays or in sand (or in association with calcrete and silcrete. Gypsum in the area is associated with a 6 m-thick layer on the surface that is underlain by 2 m of clay with abundant gypsum crystals.



Figure 12: Brief description of the geology of ML 256 at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region

While gypsum is not currently a prominent geological feature in Omusati region, the region's sedimentary, evaporitic, and hydrothermal environments, particularly along river beds or areas of past evaporitic conditions, could potentially support the formation of gypsum, especially if sulfate-rich and calcium-rich waters are present. Further exploration in these settings has revealed gypsum deposits in the region. While specific geological data on gypsum deposits in Omakange remains limited, minor exploration activities by Chrono Resources are already in progress, suggesting potential future discoveries.

Omakange, located within the Kaoko Belt in northwestern Namibia, features a diverse geological structure dominated by metamorphic and igneous rocks. It includes the Epupa Metamorphic Complex, one of the oldest units, consisting of deformed granitic gneisses, amphibolites, marbles, quartzites, and schists. The Kunene Anorthosite Complex intrudes on this formation, which is characterised by large anorthosite bodies formed through Proterozoic magmatic activity. The Damara Sequence also influences the region, comprising metasedimentary rocks

like quartzites, schists, limestones, dolomites, and marbles. Structurally, the area exhibits folding, faulting, and shearing due to multiple tectonic events, impacting rock distribution. These geological features make Omakange a significant area for mineral exploration, particularly for base metals and industrial minerals (Miller & McG, 1983).

#### 6.2 Geohydrology

There are no known underground water flows in the area. However, the ML 256 is underlain by a moderately productive yet variable aquifer. Additionally, the overall hydrology of the Omusati Region in Namibia is primarily shaped by ephemeral floodplains called oshanas, which fill with water during the rainy season and drain during the dry season. These oshanas are part of the larger Cuvelai Basin, which spans northern Namibia and southern Angola, and are crucial for local agriculture and water supply. Groundwater is also an essential resource in the region, supported by several shallow aquifers, especially during dry periods when surface water is scarce. The region has a semi-arid climate characterised by unpredictable rainfall, which significantly impacts both the flow of ephemeral rivers and the replenishment of groundwater supplies. Effective management of both surface and groundwater resources is critical to ensuring water availability for local communities (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, 2021).

#### 7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

#### 7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

A specialised study on the assessment of archaeological and heritage resources was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter with the consent number no; **69/2024/48** attached as **Annexure A**. Nevertheless, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required if any heritage resources happen to be found in the area.

#### 8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

#### 8.1 Fauna Diversity

The area proposed mining activities will take place in an area where the occasional occurrence of wild animals is eminent. The wild animals likely to be found in the area include elephants, zebras, springboks, steenboks, and duikers. However, given the proposed project's proximity to the village, the presence of these animals in the area is unlikely, due to human activity and interference. It should be noted that occasional occurrence of wild animals in the vicinity of the project can easily result in human-wildlife conflict. Therefore, appropriate mitigation measures should be considered, and the proponent should be cognizant of all relevant policies and legislation on human-wildlife conflict in Namibia. As a measure to address human-wildlife conflicts, the proponent in conjunction with Uukwaluudhi Communal Conservancy and the line ministry, which is the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), in collaboration with relevant conservation organisations in the area, should implement programs focusing on game counts in the vicinity. The game count will assist in determining the wild animal population and warrant the implementation of scientific measures to monitor wildlife movement in the area. It's advisable to ensure that water infrastructure in the area, such as boreholes, are functional to prevent wild animals from moving nearer to the proposed mining site in search of water, particularly during the dry spell. The proponent should provide key support services such as ensuring that boreholes are functional and water points have water at all times. Moreover, the proponent should contribute to and support anti-poaching conservation initiatives in the area. The workers and surrounding community members should be discouraged to walk alone particularly at night. The community should be made aware of the peril of poaching and the proponent should promote conservation ethics and values within the work-force as well as the immediate community.



Figure 13: Elephant dung sighted in the area indicating the presence of elephant.

## 8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

According to Griffin (1998a), about 261 species of reptiles are known to occur in Namibia. Uundundu waNandjila village where the proposed mining project will be situated is found in the area which has a high species diversity of reptiles. Some of the species known or likely to occur in the general area are restricted to either the region or the country respectively. The following are some of the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the planned development.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence ( $$	<b>Conservation Status</b>
Snakes			
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	Schlegel's Beaked Snake	$\checkmark$	-

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of ML 256.

Leptotyphlops	Peter's Thread Snake	$\checkmark$	-
	Dura avera Thurs a d		
Leptotypniops	Pungwe Inread	N	-
pungwensis	Snake		
Python anchietae	Anchieta 's Dwarf Python	N	-
Python natalensis	Southern African		-
	Pythons		
Atractaspis bibronii	Southern or Bibron's Burrowing Asp	$\checkmark$	-
Lamprophis	Brown House Snake		-
Mahalua yarnayi	Angola Filo Spoko		
	Angola File Shake	N	-
Pseudaspis cana	Mole Snake	N	-
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	Striped Skaapsteker	N	-
Psammophis	Western Sand Snake		-
trigrammus			
Dasypeltis scabra	Common or Rhombic	$\checkmark$	-
Dondrogenie polylopie	Black Mamba	<u></u>	
Denuroaspis polytepis		N	-
DILIS AITELAITS		V	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
Geochelone paradalis	Leopard Tortoise		-
Terrapins (Pelomedusidae)			
Pelomedusa subrufa	Marsh or Helmented		-
	Terrapin		
Lizards			
Zygaspis quadrifrons	Kalabari Pound		_
	headed Worm Lizard	v	
Monopeltis anchietae	headed Worm Lizard	√	
Monopeltis anchietae	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm	√	-
Monopeltis anchietae	Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard	√ 	-
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards	√ √	-
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris Nucras caesicaudata	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards Blue-tailed Sandveld Lizards	√ √ √ √	-
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris Nucras caesicaudata Pedioplanis breviceps	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards Blue-tailed Sandveld Lizards Short-headed Sand	√ √ √ √ √	
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris Nucras caesicaudata Pedioplanis breviceps	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards Blue-tailed Sandveld Lizards Short-headed Sand Lizard	√ √ √ √ √	
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris Nucras caesicaudata Pedioplanis breviceps Pedioplanis	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards Blue-tailed Sandveld Lizards Short-headed Sand Lizard Namaqua Sand	√ √ √ √ √ √	
Monopeltis anchietae Heliobolus lugubris Nucras caesicaudata Pedioplanis breviceps Pedioplanis namaquensis Pedioplanis undata	headed Worm Lizard Anchieta 's Spade- snouted Worm Lizard Bushveld Lizards Blue-tailed Sandveld Lizards Short-headed Sand Lizard Namaqua Sand Lizard	√ √ √ √ √	
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard		-
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------	----------------
<i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i>	Kalahari Plated Lizard		-
Gerrhosaurus	Black-lined Plated	$\checkmark$	-
nigrolineatus			
Gerrnosaurus validus	Giant Plated Lizard		
Skinks (Scincidae)			
Lygosoma sundevallii	Sundevill's Writhing Skink		-
Mabuya hoeschi	Hoesch's Skink	$\checkmark$	Endemic
Mabuya laevis	Angola Blue –tailed Skink	$\checkmark$	Endemic
Mabuya spilogaster	Kalahari Tree skink	$\checkmark$	-
Mabuya variegata	Variegated Skink		
Agamas (Agamidae)			
Agama acculeata	Ground Agama	$\checkmark$	-
Agama planiceps	Namibian Rock Agama	$\checkmark$	Endemic
Monitors (Varanidae)			
Varanus albigularis	Rock monitor	$\checkmark$	_
		· · · · · ·	
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
Chamaeleo	Namaqua	$\checkmark$	-
namaquensis	Chameleon		
Geckos (Geckonidae)			
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	$\checkmark$	Near - Endemic
Lygodactylus lawrencei	Lawrence 's Dwarf Gecko		Endemic
Pachydactylus bicolor	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko		Endemic
Pachydactylus capensis	Cape Thick-toed Gecko		-
Pachydactylus caraculicus	Angolan Banded Thick-toed Gecko		-
Pachydactylus turneri	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	$\checkmark$	-

Pachydactylus	FitzSimon's Thick-		-
fitzsimonsi	toed Gecko		
Pachydactylus	Speckled Thick-toed	$\checkmark$	-
punctatus	Gecko		

The reptile species diversity in the proposed area and its surrounding is relatively moderate to high. Some species, known and/or likely to occur are endemic to Namibia. Five (5) of the species known and/or likely to occur in the area are endemic. One (1) of the species known to occur in the general area is near-endemic, while five (5) species are endemic to Namibia. The rest of reptiles' species known to occurs in the general area have no conservation concern.

Reptiles are susceptible to anthropogenic development such as extractive industries. Therefore, proper planning of mining activity should take into consideration measures to prevent any damages of reptile species and all employees should be provided with relevant information of the value of conserving reptile particularly the element of ensuring that some of reptile species are key stone species and they need to be conserved and not just considered as danger to human.

#### 8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Uundundu waNandjila village where the proposed project has been envisaged had a relatively high number of bird species. The profusion of vegetation in the vicinity has prompted the abundance of different habitats appropriate for birds. The following are the birds known and some recorded in the area during the site visit. The records of bird species occurring in the area had been amplified by using a field guide book; Kenneth Newman, 2000. Newmans Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds. Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd 2000. It's clearly apparent that birds have no trans-boundaries, hence the list below is not exhaustive:

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of ML 256, Uundundu waNandjila village, Erongo region.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
Apus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Swift	-
Cypsiurus parvus	African Palm Swift	-
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	-

Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	-
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	-
Falco chicquera	Red-necked Falcon	-
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	-
Hirundu albigularis	White-throated Swallow	-
Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow	-
Hirundo semirufa	Red-breasted Swallow	-
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
Prinia flavicans	Black-chested Prinia	-
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	-
Mirafra africana	Rufous-naped Lark	-
Mirafra fasciolata	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
Mirafra sabota	Sabota Lark	-
Calendulauda africanoides	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
Ammomanopsis grayi	Gray's Lark	Endemic
Chersomanes albofasciata	Spike-heeled Lark	-
Certhilauda benguelensis	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
Eremopterix leucotis	Chestnut-backed Sparrow lark	-
Eremopterix verticalis	Grey-backed Sparrow lark	-
Calandrella cinerea	Red-capped Lark	-
Alauda starki	Stark's Lark	-
Bradornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	-
Namibornis herero	Herero Chat	-
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	-
Bualornis niger	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver	-
Ploceus rubiginosus	Chestnut Weaver	-
Quelea quelea	Red-billed Quelea	-
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	-
Vidua paradisaea	Long-tailed Paradise -Whydah	-
Vidua regia	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	-
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	-
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	-
Passer griseus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
Anthus similes	Long-billed Pipit	-
Serinus alario	Black-headed Canary	-
Crithagra atrogulariis	Black-throated Canary	-
Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus albogularis	White-throated Canary	-
Crithagra flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus gularis	Streaky – headed Canary	-
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	-

Lamprotornis nitens	Glossy starling	-
Coracias naevius	Purple roller	-
Tockus leucomela	Southern yellow-billed hornbill	-

In the context of the avian fauna, the general area of Uundundu waNandjila Village and its surrounding has a high species diversity. The impacts associated with this project pertaining to avian fauna will be site specific, and the following are some of the inevitable likely impacts associated with the planned development; the destruction of breeding and nesting sites during the establishment and operation of the quarry. Potential trampling of bird nests and breeding sites, due to the movement of heavy mining equipment such as excavators and loaders during the mining and hauling phases. Acoustic impact will be inevitable as a result of heavy mining equipment operating at the mine. The acoustic and vibration impacts that will be generated by heavy mining equipment will influence the daily activities of the birds. Some of the bird's species are subtle to vibration which may impact their breeding.

## 9. Flora Diversity

The proposed project will be established has a high diversity of plant species. The table below reflect the species abundance in the general area and this was amplified with data extracted from the Herbarium database (Botanical Research and Herbarium Management Systems) in Windhoek.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
	Trees, shr	ubs and herbs	
Acacia erioloba (Vachellia erioloba)	$\checkmark$	-	F
Acrotome inflata			
Acacia erubescens	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Acacia karroo		LC	-
Acacia mellifera subsp. detinens		LC	-
Acacia reficiens	V	-	-
Acacia hebeclada		LC	-
Adenolobus garipesis	V	-	-

Table 4: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of ML 256.

Balanites angolensis subsp. welwitschi	N	LC	-
Barleria ameliae	$\checkmark$	-	DD, E
Boscia albitrunca	V	-	F
Boscia foetida		LC	-
Cadaba aphylla	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Cadaba schroeppelli	V	LC	-
Catophractes alexandri	V	LC	-
Cleome foliosa var. foliosa	V	-	E
Cleome hirta		-	-
Croton gratissimus	V	-	-
Cryptolepis decidua	V	-	NE
Camptorrhiza strumosa	N	-	-
Colophospermum mopane	N	-	F
Combretum apiculatum	V	-	-
Combretum imberbe	N	-	-
Commiphora dinteri	V	-	E
Commiphora glandulosa	N	LC	-
Commiphora glaucescens	V	LC	NE
Commiphora kraeuseliana	N	LC	E
Commiphora pyracanthoides	V	-	-
Commiphora saxicola	N	LC	E
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	V	LC	-
Commiphora virgata	N	LC	-
Commiphora wildii	V	LC	-
Commiphora mollis	V	LC	-
Commiphora multijuga	V	LC	NE
Commiphora pyracanthoides	N	LC	-
Commiphora oblanceolata	N	LC	NE
Commicarpus helenae var. helenae		-	-
Cucumis sagittatus	N	-	-
Dichrostachys cinerea		LC	-
Dombeya rotundifolia	V	-	E

Ectadium rotundifolium		LC	E
Ehretia alba		-	-
Engleria africana		-	-
Euclea pseudebenus		-	-
Euclea undulata		-	-
Euphorbia congestiflora		-	DD
Euphorbia leistneri	V	VU	E
Euphorbia guerichiana	V	LC	-
Euphorbia virosa	V	LC	-
Euphorbia phylloclada	V	LC	-
Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa	V	-	-
Euphorbia phylloclada		LC	-
Faidherbia albida		LC	-
Felicia clavipilosa subsp. clavipilosa	V	-	-
Ficus cordata	V	-	-
Ficus lutea	$\checkmark$	-	-
Ficus pygmaea	V	LC	-
Ficus illicina	V	-	-
Frankenia pulverulenta	V	-	-
Gisekia africana var. africana	V	-	-
Grewia bicolor	ν	-	-
Grewia flava	$\checkmark$	-	-
Grewia flavescens	ν	-	-
Grewia tenax	V	-	-
Grewia villosa	$\checkmark$	-	-
Geigeria ornativa	ν	-	DD
Gymnosporia senegalensis	ν	-	-
Gossypium anomalum	V	-	-
Gossypium triphyllum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Helichrysum roseo-niveum	V	-	-
Heliotropium tubulosum	ν	-	-
Hermannia amabilis	V	LC	E

Hirpicium gorterioides subsp. gorterioides	$\checkmark$	-	-
Hoodia parviflora		LC	Р
Hypertelis caespitosa	$\checkmark$	-	-
Indigastrum argyroide		-	-
Lycium bosciifolium		-	DD
Lycium tetrandrum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Maerua parvifolia	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Melianthus comosus	$\checkmark$	-	-
Mesogramma apiifolium	$\checkmark$		
Montinia caryophyllacea	$\checkmark$	-	-
Mundulea sericea	$\checkmark$	-	-
Mimosa pigra	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Marcelliopsis welwitschii	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Ocimum americanum var. americanum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Orthanthera albida	$\checkmark$	LC	-
Ozoroa crassinervia	$\checkmark$	-	-
Parkinsonia africana	$\checkmark$	-	-
Phaeoptilum spinosum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Kalanchoe lanceolata	$\checkmark$	-	-
Rotheca myricoides	$\checkmark$	-	-
Rhigozum brevispinosum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Stapelia kwebensis	$\checkmark$	LC	Р
Sesuvium sesuvioides var. angustifolium	$\checkmark$	-	-
Sesamum triphyllum var. grandiflorum	$\checkmark$	-	-
Sesamothamus guerichii	$\checkmark$	-	NE
Steganotaenia araliacea	$\checkmark$	-	-
Sterculia africana	$\checkmark$	-	-
Schrebera alata	$\checkmark$	-	-
Sclerocarya birrea subsp. birrea	$\checkmark$	-	-
Tamarix usneoides	$\checkmark$	-	-
Tetradenia riparia	$\checkmark$		
Kirkia acuminata	$\checkmark$	-	-

Terminalia prunioides		-	-
Tinnea rhodesiana	√	-	-
Tripteris microcarpa subsp. microcarpa	√	-	-
Ximenia americana		LC	-
Ziziphus mucronata		-	F
Zygophyllum spongiosum		LC	-
	Cyperaceae		
Cyperus imbricatus		-	-
Poaceae (Grass)			
Brachiaria malacodes	$\checkmark$	-	-
Brachiaria schoenfelderi	1	-	E
Eragrostis gangetica	√	-	-
Entoplocamia aristulata	$\checkmark$	-	-
Fimbristylis squarrosa	1	-	-
Melinis repens subsp. grandiflora	$\checkmark$	-	-
Sporobolus consimilis	1	-	-
Stipagrostis hirtigluma subsp. pearsonii	$\checkmark$	-	-
Stipagrostis uniplumis var. uniplumis	$\checkmark$	-	-

**KEY: LC** – Least Concern; **E**- Endemic; **NE**- Near - Endemic; **P**-Protected, **F** – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001).

The general area and surrounding vicinity have high species diversity of plant. Some of the plant species recorded and/or known to occur in the area are endemic. Ten (10) of the plant species recorded and/or know to occur in the general area are endemic, whereas five (5) species are near-endemic. Five (5) of the protected plant species in the general area includes; *Colophospermum mopane, Hoodia parviflora, Boscia albitrunca, Stapelia kwebensis* and *Ziziphus mucronata. Colophospermum mopane* is the most abundant species recorded in the general area. This species is protected under the Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001), but since *Colophospermum mopane* is widely distributed around the country it is considered to be least concern.



Figure 14: *Colophospermum mopane* the forestry protected plant species abundant in the area.



Figure 15: Acacia erioloba (Vachellia erioloba) the forestry protected plant species recorded in the area.

#### **10. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

Omakange, located near Uundundu waNandjila village, where the proposed mining project will take place, has primarily been considered a communal farming area. The area has gradually changed into a small settlement. The area is strategically located because it is found in the centre of a triangle that links Opuwo, Kamanjab in Kunene region and Ruacana in the Omusati region. The area holds significant economic potential and could become a key logistics hub for the northern region. The area has access to basic amenities and it continue to attract diverse business opportunities such as tourism, retails and mining which are anticipated to boost the economic growth of the area. The settlement has a police station, a clinic as well as a primary school, a combined school and a kindergarten. The IK Tjimuhiva Combined School enrol

learners from diverse cultural background residing in the area. In addition, the area has a filling station and accommodation facility such as Brado Lodge and Camp.

The Omusati region, where the proposed development will take place, has a population of 316,671. Females make up approximately 53.5% of the population, while males account for 46.5%. The region also has a youthful population, with about 92,519 individuals under the age of 18. (Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Report).

Due to a high number of youths in the region the proposed mineral development project will present a good opportunity in diversifying the economic landscape and create the much-needed employment opportunity in the region.

#### **11. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

#### **11.1 Public Participation Requirement**

In terms of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations, a call for open consultation with all I&APs at a well-defined phase of the EIA process is obligatory. This includes participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the planned mineral development project. The public was given adequate time to comment and make suggestions on the proposed mining project. Site notices were placed at the notice boards at Omakange, such as at Brado Lodge and Camp and Uukwaluudhi conservancy office. A public participation meeting took place on the **19<sup>th</sup> October 2024** at Omakange instead of Uundundu waNandjila village to inform the community and all key stakeholders about the proposed project (See **Annexure D and E**). Please see Table 5 below for the activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project from **28<sup>th</sup> June 2024** to **01<sup>th</sup> November 2024** (See **Annexure B and C for proof of Newspaper advertisement and site notices**). The comments or suggestions received from the public participation meeting were acknowledged and comments were incorporated in the report (See **Annexure F** proof of comments and inputs from the public participation meeting at Omakange).

 Table 5. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidante Newspaper & Windhoek Observer)	See Annexure B
Proof of site notices	See Annexure C
Proof of public participation meeting at Omakange	See Annexure D and E
Proof of comments and inputs from the meeting	See Annexure F

# 11.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) involves the submission of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared, and the public was invited to submit their comments, suggestions, or opinions on the project by **19<sup>th</sup> July 2024**. Table 6. Key Community Concerns & Mitigation Measures

Concern	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Employment opportunities	Prioritize hiring at least 50% of the workforce from Omakange.
for locals	Establish a local recruitment office and provide training
	programs for youth.
Infrastructure development	Contribute to kindergartens, pensioners' gathering places, and
	pit latrines for public use.
Dust pollution	Implement dust suppression measures (water spraying,
	covering transport trucks, enclosed gypsum crushing units).
Land use and access	Provide clear demarcation of mining boundaries and ensure
	minimal disruption to communal land activities.

 Table 6. Key Community Concerns & Mitigation Measures

Economic inclusion	Establish	cor	nmunity-c	wned Sm	all and Me	edium E	nterprises
	(SMEs)	to	provide	support	services	(e.g.,	catering,
	transport	tatio	n, waste m	nanagemer	nt).		

## **12. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

This section aims to elucidate the assessment methodology used to determine the significance, management, location and mining operational impacts of mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256 and where possible, the reliable alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256 which has concluded with the exploration and is in the process of transition into the mining phase once all the authorisations have been acquired. Due to some uncertainty associated with the proposed development, a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Therefore, this assessment utilised this methodology to establish the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts associated with the proposed mining development as explained in Table 7 below;

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	Description of the potential impact
Nature Describe type of effect	<ul> <li>Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.</li> <li>Neutral: The activity will have a no effect.</li> <li>Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.</li> </ul>
Extent	Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite).

Table 7. standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the possible ecological impacts.

Describe the scale of the	Small: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within
Impact	1km of the site (limited).
	Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local).
	Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).
Duration	<b>Temporary</b> : <1 year (not included in the construction).
Predicts the lifetime of the	Short-term: 1-5 years.
impact	Medium: 5-15 years.
	Long-term: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or
	running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or
	by human interferences).
	Permanent: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by
	natural course or by human interference will not occur in a
	particular time period that the impact can be considered
	temporary.
Intensity	Zero: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain
Describe the magnitude	unaltered.
(scale/size) of the impact	Very low: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/
	or social functions/ processes are not affected.
	Low: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly
	altered.
	Medium: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably
	altered in a modified way.
	High: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely
	altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of occurrence	Improbable: Not at all likely.
Describe the probability of the	Probable: Distinctive possibility.
impact <u>actually</u> occurring	Highly probable: Most likely to happen

	<b>Definite</b> : Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.					
Degree of Confidence in predictions	<b>Unsure/Low</b> : Little confidence regarding information available (<40%).					
State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.	<ul> <li>Probable/Med: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%).</li> <li>Definite/High: Great confidence regarding available (&gt;80%).</li> </ul>					
Significance Rating	Neutral: A potential concern which was found to have no impact					
The impact on each component	when evaluated.					
is determined by a combination	Very low: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no					
of the above criteria.	mitigation necessary.					
	Low: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed					
	project and/ or environment. These impacts require some					
	though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or					
	alternative mitigation measures.					
	Medium: Impacts will be experienced in the local and					
	surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result					
	in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved					
	by amendment in the project design or implementation of					
	effective mitigation measures.					
	High: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced					
	regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be					
	irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on					
	portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that					
	could be implemented.					

As depicted above the extent of the impact must be associated with relevant standard (threshold value specified and source reference). The magnitude of impact is relying on the specialist knowledge of a specific field. Therefore, for each **impact**, the **extent** (spatial scale), **magnitude** 

(size or degree scale), and **duration** (time scale) are assessed. These criteria are used to determine the significance of the impact, beginning with situations where no mitigation is required, and followed by the identification of necessary mitigation measures. The implementation of such mitigation measures can be suitable with the proposed mining operation, depending on the proponent; **Chrono Resources cc** and their acceptance and endorsement by the relevant authorities.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is significant by taking into consideration the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. Consequently, the significance can be decisive because it can be informed by the nature of the impact and the receiving environment.

#### **13. MITIGATION MEASURES**

The mitigation hierarchy, a tool designed to minimise the environmental impact of a development, has been implemented as a strategy to address any planned project or activity. The mitigation hierarchy includes; avoidance, minimisation, restoration and compensation (See Figure below).



Figure 16: The mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation)

## **14. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

This section provides information on the impacts associated with the bio-physical and socioeconomic environments, which may potentially take place due to the establishment of the proposed mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256. This entails potential long-term impacts associated with the project. The assessment of potential impacts of the project will help provide significant information to the relevant authority, MEFT: DEA for them to comprehend the project and ensure correct condition on the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The decision on the environmental acceptance of the mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256 and setting of conditions (should the mining project happen to be authorised) will be based on the information provided in this section including the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline conditions and potential impacts resulting from mining activities at ML 256 are identified and assessed, with suggested mitigation measures. Recommendations have been provided regarding the possible cumulative impacts that may arise from the proposed mining activities.

#### 14.1 Impacts during mining phase

As soon as the mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the ML 256 start, a significant modification to the receiving environment will occur at the targeted sites within the ML. Therefore, it is most important to demarcate areas such as placing cut marble blocks, waste rocks and a dispatching area.

#### 14.1.1 Surface and Groundwater Impacts

There is a potential risk that the equipment used for mining may impact underground water sources. To avoid the contamination of underground water, heavy mining equipment should be carefully checked for any leakage, and if refuelling is taking place on site, it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage. Precautions should be implemented to prevent surface water is not contamination during the rainy season.

#### 14.1.2 Noise Impacts

The machinery and equipment used in mining will generate noise levels exceeding the acceptable 85-decibel threshold. Employees will be exposed to this noise for extended periods during working hours. Therefore, ear protection should be provided to all workers, along with regular breaks to minimise exposure. **15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts** 

The air quality in the area is generally considered to be good; however, dust generation may become a concern during mining activities due to the machinery and heavy equipment used. Dust production is largely unavoidable during mining operations, and the movement of vehicles and heavy-duty mining equipment will likely contribute to the issue. Additionally, dust suppression methods should be implemented to minimize pollution and protect air quality. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that mining activities comply with the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).

#### 14.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

There are existing disturbances in the area that emanated from mining activities that is taking place in the area at mining claims; 70311, 73012, 73013, 73014 and 73015. Therefore, environmental disturbance is expected to prevail in the area due to mining activities. The disturbance will primarily involve the removal of vegetation that may interfere with mining operations at the targeted sites. **15.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts** 

The heap of waste remnants of crude gypsum that will be generated during mining and will present an unpleasant environment, resulting in the depreciation of the aesthetic values of the area. It is anticipated that the aesthetic value of the area, will be significantly altered due to unfavourable visual intrusion at the site. The extent and magnitude of these impacts will mainly depend on the initial aesthetic values attached to the area prior to mining activities. However, since the same company is already conducting mining operations in the project area, this impact will not be new to the region.

#### 14.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) within the mining license area. This was based on the archaeological and heritage resource assessment conducted in the area and a consent letter was granted by the NHC bearing the following reference number; **69/2024/48**. However, an accidental find procedure may be required.

#### 14.1.6 Social Impacts

Omakange, like most parts of the country, has a high rate of unemployment, mostly among the youth. The diversification of economic activities in the area is expected to help alleviate the unemployment situation. Therefore, the proposed mineral development is expected to create both long-term and short-term employment opportunities for the local community. In addition, cumulative jobs will be created to complement the long-term and casual employment. This project will have a significant positive impact on employment opportunity, training and community upliftment if the proponent implements the formulated corporate social responsibility plan.

#### 14.1.7 Traffic Impacts

There will be no significant increase in traffic volume in the area during the mining operation, as Omakange generally has a low traffic volume. The mining company will use a few small light vehicles, along with a bus to transport employees between the site and Omakange. The main concern with traffic will be basically the flatbed trucks that will transport crude gypsum from the site to the factory in Oshakati as well as to Cheetah Cement Factory in Otjiwarongo. It is strongly suggested that mining and transportation of crude gypsum should be undertaken as per schedule and all vehicles should obey to procedure of demarcated right of ways, in order to reduce the possible impacts to negligible.

#### 14.1.8 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

A 275 KV generator will be used to supply power to the site to ensure an incessant power supply during the operations. The need for power is mainly for the operation of a site office and a weighbridge to ensure the loading of the correct tonnage carried that is being transported by the heavy-duty flatbed truck. The proponent will consider fitting solar roofing on top of the containers that will be used as a site office and a storeroom to ensure an additional constant power supply. This will be some of the efforts the company plans to implement to reduce the prevailing climate changes in the area and at the same time adopt the concept of sustainable green energy.

There are existing water infrastructures in the area in the form of boreholes that supply water to the mining operation. The borehole is already in existence and is fully operational because it is supplying water to the existing mining operation. Consequently, no new borehole will be drilled in the area. The operation of the existing borehole is highly efficient and eco-friendly because it uses solar and is fenced off to prevent vandalism. As a water conservation measure, water for any usage at the mine will be pumped into three water containers with a capacity of 10,000 litres each. Water consumption at the mine will be mainly for domestic uses and cleaning of equipment. It is prudent to use water sparingly and initiate programs focusing on water recycling and preventing water wastage because the area of Omakange has limited surface water and relies immensely on groundwater and water being supplied via the Namwater pipeline.

#### 14.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts

The proposed mining project is not anticipated to produce significant industrial waste. However, all domestic waste materials that will be generated will be disposed of at Okahao landfill. To encourage greater participation of local SMEsin the mining sector, a local company with a good track record in waste management will be contracted to handle cleaning and waste removal services at the site. The sewage will be removed from the site mobile toilets using sewer removal truck of the Okahao Town Council at regular intervals and disposed at their sewerage ponds. The proponent will ensure proper sanitation and hygiene at the site, maintaining high standard of health and safety throughout the operation.

#### 14.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

The use of hazardous substances at the mine is conceivable. Thus, it is cognisant to be mindful that any hazardous substance by nature has the possibility of causing detrimental impacts on the environment if such a substance is not appropriately managed, therefore, all hazardous substances should be kept safe in a lockable storage container with limited access. The proponent must therefore adhere to the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974).

#### 14.1.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Most mining projects are associated with occupational health impacts. Although the proposed mining project for crude gypsum is considered to have low impacts, the occupational health and safety should be prioritised. Employees should undergo medical check-ups before starting their employment to assess their health conditions and ensure they are fit for the job. The proponent should work closely with the existing medical facility in the area to respond to

emergency medical calls at the site. All employees must be provided with personal protective equipment and the correct tools when at the site to reduce potential risks and injuries. Therefore, the proponent should implement a health and safety protection program complemented with an occupational health and safety management plan. The population size of Omakange is anticipated to change due to the number of people from near-by villages and elsewhere in the region seeking employment opportunities. An escalation in the number of people in the area will lead to social interaction that may potentially generate a significant risk associated with social conditions and sexual behaviours, which may lead to the contraction and spread of HIV and AIDS. Its suggested that the proponent must provide employees with first aid training before the commencement of work as well as a safety induction course. All employees must register and contribute to social security, ensuring they are eligible for benefits such as compensation from the Social Security Commission in the event of work-related injuries.

#### **15. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN**

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is incorporated in this report as **Annexure J**. The purpose of the EMP is to describe how the activities may impact the environment and outline clear commitments on how the proponent will minimize these impacts to negligible levels, while also detailing efforts to enhance positive impacts during the mining of crude gypsum at ML 256 and the activities required during the decommissioning phase of the operation.

#### **16. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

A summary of the significance of the possible impacts associated with the mining of industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256, as the activities are outlined in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See Table 8 below). The summary of mitigation measures that need to be applied to ameliorate potential impacts has been provided. The table below provides key categories that need to be taken into consideration to reduce the impacts.

Table 8. Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of mining activities for industrial minerals (crude gypsum) on the Mining Licence (ML) 256 at Uundundu waNandjila near Omakange, Ruacana constituency, Omusati region.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
		IMP	ACTS DU	RING MINING	OF INDUST	RIAL MINERALS (	CRUDE GYPSL	IM)		
		No	Local	Medium-	Short	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-
	Mining	mitigation		Low	term					Low (-ve)
Surface and	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Ground Water Impacts	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (- ve)
Noise Impecto	activities	Mitigation	Local	Medium - Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Noise impacts	No co	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	activities	Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (- ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Dust and		No	Local	Neutral	Short	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Emission	Νο αο	mitigation			term			-		
Impacts		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (- ve)
Impacts on	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
biodiversity		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
Visual and Sense of Place	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Impacts	No.go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	No go	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(- ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Archaeological		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
and Heritage	tage	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts No go	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium- Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium- Low (-ve)
Social Imposto	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Social impacts	No co	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Troffic Imposts	activities	Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
Trainc impacts	pacts	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NU YU	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
Existing Service	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (- ve)
Infrastructure Impacts No go		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
14/	activities	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Management		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Service impacts	No go	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and		No	Local	Low	Short	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
Utilisation of	Mining	mitigation			term					
Hazardous Substances	activities	Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (- ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Mining	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium- Low
Health, Safety	activities	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
Impacts	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral	
	NO GO	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

#### **17. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS**

This section provides a summary and recommendations on the assessment undertaken for the proposed mining project at Mining Licence (ML) 256, based on the environmental impact assessment matrix as detailed in Table 8. This assessment identified key environmental issues and potential negative impacts that require the proper implementation of the suggested mitigation measures in this report to reduce these impacts to insignificant levels. A range of negative impacts associated with the proposed mining activities for crude gypsum at ML 256 are considered to have **medium** to **low** significance if the suggested recommendations are correctly implemented. The suggested significance evaluation should consider the mitigation measures outlined in Section 15, along with the EMP in Annexure J, and should be reviewed in conjunction with this report.

The impact on safety, health and security is rated medium-low if the correct mitigation measures are in place as advised. There are concerns regarding the potential dust that may impact the local community and vegetation. However, with the proper implementation of mitigation measures and continuous dust monitoring, these potential impacts can be effectively reduced. Although the impact on biodiversity are rated low-medium and localised to the mining license areas only. The proponent should consider environmental offset strategies to compensate for the unavoidable damage to the environment. Furthermore, the proponent should support and be involved in different conservation initiatives of the conservancy as an effort to protect the environment. The potential occurrence of wild animals may result in employees participating in unlawful activities such as illegal hunting of wild animals. Any apprehensive activity related to poaching should be reported immediately to the nearest police station in Omakange or the anti-poaching unit within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism as well as the Uukwaluudhi conservancy.

The proposed project will employ a considerable number of people, particularly the residents of Omakange, to have perpetual employment opportunities as well as short-term contracts, including cumulative employment opportunities that will be initiated as a result of the proposed mining project. Consequently, there is a **high** significance within the social impacts, which is **positive**.

The level of confidence in the environmental assessment that has been undertaken, including the consultation process with the community, traditional authority and the conservancy, is sufficient for the decision-making, particularly in terms of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed mining project. The information detailed in this assessment report is significant and pertinent to support the approval of the project. Thus, this project is recommended for endorsement and must be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. It is therefore advised that due to incessant changes in the environment, systematic monitoring must be initiated and carried out. The proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to adopt and implement an environmental audit and compile bi-annual reports for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner and regular inspections by the environmental inspectors from the Office of the Environmental Commissioner and commissioner is strongly recommended.

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ALC: NO.	National Heritage Council of Namibia 52 Robert Migate Average, Windhook, Namibia 53 Robert Migate Average Average Strategy Strate
	CONSENT
(\$	Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:
	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2024
Cons	ent Number No: 69/2024/48
Name	of applicant: Chrono Resources CC
	(Title and full name of the applicant)
Addr	ess of applicant: Namibia
	(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable)
For:	Mining Licence (ML) 256 for the mining of Industrial Minerals.
_	(Type of Activity applied for)
Of:	Traditional hand-dug well
	(Description of Heritage Resources)
	X
	EAR

# Annexure A: Proof of consent letter from the National Heritage Council (NHC)

#### Annexure B: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting

#### C @whkobserver

FRIDAY 28 JUNE 2024 | 19 NATIONAL

# Essential legal considerations for buying or selling property

hen approaching hen approactions property transactions in South Africa, several distinct legal considerations are crucial for a smooth and legally sound process, says Antonie Goosen, founder and principal of Meridian Realty. According to Quay1 Regional Manager Christine Marsh, addressing these legal considerations helps buyers and sellers protect their interests and ensure a successful transaction

Firstly, says Goosen, it's crucial to understand the South African property ownership system, which follows a dual system of land ownership: freehold and sectional title. Freehold properties grant ownership of both the land and the buildings on it. With sectional title a unit consists of a part of a building or a separate building on a piece of land that has been converted into a sectional title scheme. The owner's ownership of the unit includes ownership of an undivided share in the common property. All the sections together with the common property comprise "the scheme". Therefore, understanding the differences between these types of ownership is essential when buying or selling property in South Africa. "In terms of due diligence, verifying the property's title deed and confirming the seller's legal right to

sell the property is paramount. This may involve conducting a thorough search at the Deeds Office to ensure that the property is free from any encumbran ces or legal issues that could affect the sale. Property Practitioners and Conveyancers have access to systems where they can verify

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the ex-stone on ML 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

W FAPT For vies Con

REGISTRATION OF ISAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Er 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IIAPs are hereby invited to regist or questions in writing via: Email; <u>environ-filtional com</u> on the fore Finday 10<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

Environsilm Consulting Ser-will be made to the Environ Impact Assessment Regula PROJECT NAMES: Enviro License (ML 255), at Famil PROJECT LOCATION: The ML 255 is shuated a ROJECT DESCR

ROJECT INVOLVEMEN Proponent: Blue Sky Mining CC ental As

Contact: +254 815955643

ROJECT LOCATION The ML 258 is situated at U

IOJECT DESCRIPTION

ROJECT INVOLVEMENT oponent: Chrono Resources CC

Contact: +254 815955643 Email: environcim@conal.com

ntal Assessment Pr

A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Senior Councilor Homestead, Uundundu waNandjila village Date: Estimetay, 13<sup>o</sup> Judy 2024 Time: 10:h02 am

A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place Community Hall, Karibib Date: 097 Adv 2024 Time: 10:00 am

this information. Additionally, it's crucial to check for compliance wit local zoning laws and regulations to ensure that the property can be used for its intended purpose. "When drafting the sale agreement, it's essential to ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Alienation of Land Act and the Consumer Protection Act. These laws govern the sale of immovable property and provide certain protections for both buyers and sellers. The sale agreement should clearly outline the terms of the sale, including the purchase price, payment terms, and any conditions that need to be met before the sale can be finalised. One of the important requirements of the Act is that any sale of immovable property in South Africa must be contractually reduced to writing and signed by both the buyer and the seller. It is therefore not possible to transfer property ownership rights in South Africa

unless the contractual terms have been reduced to writing and signed by both parties," says Goosen. Another interesting aspect of South African property law is that it is still a requirement that buyers and sellers sign the alienation documents in wet ink. Digital signatures are not yet allowed in terms of current legislation. He says in South Africa, property transactions typically involve the services of a conveyancer, who is responsible for overseeing the transfer of ownership from the seller to the buyer. The conveyancer will prepare the necessary legal documents including the transfer deed and any mortgage documents if applicable, and ensure that the transfer is registered

ental Management Act (No. 7 o

veronmental Management Act (No. 7 o or and submit their comments, success

isonClim

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NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT envices on hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IBAPs) that an a interestal Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Enviro latens (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerais and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Orrusal review.

The project involves conducting an Environmental impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerais and non-nuclear fuel minerais on Mining License (ML 256), at Uunduntu walhandjia vilage near Dimakanao Chuvata reson

IEAPI: En REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's E 2007) and EIA regulations (DN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are heating invited to regist or questions in writing via: Email: <u>service/com/sibratil.com</u> or before Friday 20<sup>th</sup> July 2024

Ma village approximately 30 Km conth-east of Omakanne. On

Environdim Consulting Services on hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Paries (ILAPs) that an app will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in herms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environ Impact Assessment Regulations (18) 30 of 6 February 2015 to this Memory



ith the Deeds Office. The Conveyancer will also requi a rates clearance certificate from the local municipality to ensure that all outstanding municipal debts on the property have been settled before the buyer takes ownership. This helps avoid any surprises or liabilities after

the sale has been finalised. Both buyers and sellers should be aware of the tax implications of the property transaction. This includes transfer duty, which is payable by the buyer on the purchase price of the property, as well as capital gains tax, which may be applicable if the property is sold

for a profit. Seeking advice from a tax consultant or financial advisor can help ensure compliance with tax laws and minimise tax liabilities," says Goosen.

Lastly, says Goosen, a property condition report is legally significant for both buyers and sellers. "Sellers are obliged to disclose all material defects or issues with the property, as mandated by law. In fact, Property Practitioners must not accept any mandate to lease or sell a property unless they have been provided with a fully completed and signed disclosure form by the Seller. This disclosure must be in writing and in the exact format as governed by law. Buyers rely on these reports to make informed decisions about purchasing property. If latent defects are found post-purchase that were not disclosed, but where the buyer can prove that the Seller was aware of the defects at the time of concluding the agreemen then the buyers may have legal recourse against the Seller, However, if buyers proceed with the purchase after reviewing an accurate report, it signifies acceptance of the property's condition. Transparency in property reporting is crucial to mitigate legal risks and ensure a smooth transaction process in South Africa," says Goosen



C @whkobserver FRIDAY 5 JULY 2024 | 21 ADVERTS NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT s oc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (8APs) that an app tal Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environ (10% 30 of Pethanar 2015) for the Menagement reby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an app unissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environ 0 of 6 February 2012) for the following: Environclim Consulting will be made to the En ental Commissione ons (GN 30 of 6 Feb JECT NAMES Em tal Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, ind minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Or PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the estab License (ML 255), at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib, Erongo Region int of mining activ PROJECT LOCATION PROJECT LOCATION The ML 255 is situated appro tely 21 Km south-west of Karibib within the Karibib District, Ero The ML 256 is situated at 1 wly 30 Km no PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROJECT DESCRIPTION The project involves conducting an Environmental impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dime stone, industrial mixeraix and non-nuclear fuel minerais on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjia vilage Omakange, Omusair region. The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessme stone on ML 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib district, Erongo Region PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: PROJECT INVOLVEMENT Proponent: Blue Sky Mining CC roponent: Chrono Resources CC nental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Ser ental Assessment Practitio ner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services oc SISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's En 7 and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), at I&APs are hereby invited to regist uestions in writing via: Email; <u>environclim@gmail.com</u> on or before Friday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2024. STRATION OF ISAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's En and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all ISAPs are hereby invited to regist estions in writing via: Eimait: <u>environcim@gmail.com</u> on or before Friday 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024. er and submit their comments, concerns A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Community Hall, Karibib Date: 06<sup>th</sup> July 2024 Time: 10H00 a.m public participation meeting will be held as follows: ace: Senior Councilor Homestead, Uundundu waNandila villa Place: Senior Councillor Ho Date: Saturday; 13<sup>®</sup> July 20 Time: 10h00 a.m Contact: +264 815955643 Email: environdim@gmail.com Contact: +264 815955643 ironClim isonClim K PROPERTY DEVELOPERS ¢ INVITATION TO BID INFRASTRUCTURE/CONSTRUCTION MANAGER VACANCY SK Properties is seeking a highly skilled and experienced Infrastructure/Construction Manager to join our team. The ideal candidate will possess extensive knowledge and expertise in managing construction projects, ensuring they are completed on time, within budget, and to the highest standards. PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU) Invitation to Bid Requirements: Bids are invited through Open Interna Msc Project Management with specialization in construction and infrastructure management. 1. Outlight buy of Auxiliary and Small Ex Outright Buy or Lease of Two (2) M Liquid Media Dispensers, One (1) Media Sterilizing Instrument for NR Maintenance for a Period of (5) Yea BSc Architecture 15 years' experience ate of Issue ay, 25 June 2024 DESIRABLE PERSONAL ATTRIBES: Be of a good character and attitude. Excellent presentation & 1. G/OB/N/P-4/2024 - N\$300.00 communication skills. 2. G/DIB/NIP-6/2024 - N\$300.00 Namibian citizens from a previously disadvantaged bis fee background will be given preference. Application should include a resume & a portfolio of works with nethod of payment is EFT (Electronic int (bank details provided on request). The bidding documents can be obtained at the NIP HOUSE, C/O Ha Kutaka Drive and Rowan Street, Windhoek, Nambia, spop presentato proof of payment. The documents can be collected between 05 00-16 00pm Gung weekdax. Bid Dr their application. Applications should be emailed on/before 24th July 2024 to: e number: 061-295 4200 kuda@sokogroup.africa admin@sokogroup.africa WANT TO ADVERTISE? CONTACT US f 🙆 in 🕀 🗝 Call: Mirjam 081879 6802/Julia 081 376 5169 Email: sales@observer.com.na | marketing@observer.com.na 日報返回 DON'T LET HUNGER SPOIL YOUR NSTE JOURNEY, COME INDULGE IN CULINARY DELIGHT. 

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NOTICE FOR

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007)

and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6

February 2012) for the following:

#### INVITATION FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MININING OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS ON MINING CLAIMS No: 74840, 74841 and 74843 IN THE ARANDIS CONSTITUENCY, ERONGO REGION

Mr T. K. Kaura (Or the Proponent) intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) through the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to mine industrial minerals (mica) from mining licence claims numbers: 74840, 74841 and 74843 in the Arandis Constituency, Erongo

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: The Proponent has appointed Portal Research and Engineering CC to facilitate public consultations and prepare reports required to support an application for the ECC at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: The appointed Consultant extend an invitation to the public and all Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) to register their interests in receiving further information regarding the proposed activities. This registration should be completed by July 12, 2024, and can be done at the following address:

> Portal Research and Engineering CC P. O. Box 3826, Vineta Email: connecttoportal@outloo Mobile: +264 816375489 ok.com;



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# ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE CFERD



Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

Zero Carbon Industrial Park to harness the power of wind and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, multi-industry facility in the expanded Townlands, Erongo Region

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner under the Environmental Nanagement Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following proposed activity:

Project Description

Project Name Project Location Proponent Competent Authority Environmental Asses : Zero Carbon Industrial Park : Arandis Towelands, Erongo Region, Namibia : Afri-Track Namibia Holdings (Pty) Ltd Ita Zero Carbon Namibia : Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

ment Practitioner Centre for Impact Evaluation & ResearchCeston

Afri-Track Zero Carbon, a Namibian company, has embarked

• mer make control standowski w methoden control water of weat and and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, mult-flowdarty facility in the expanded Aranda Townlands. The project includes the construction of a state-of-the-art for Wm and solar familitation will generate clean and nervewable energy to power the backly.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP3) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before 14 July 2024. Background Information Document (BID) will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Public Consultation meeting date: TBA | Venue: TBA Should you wish to register as an I&AP, please contact the EAP:

Call / SMS / WhatsApp: +264 81 878 6676 / +264 85 333 4090 Email: C4IERD@gmail.com



#### CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALLSCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767 AND 71768 , ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on Mining Claims 71767, and 71768 totalling an area of 35.6 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated in the Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

#### 2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) Enviro-ceap Consulting invites an interested and Antected Party (1& AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

erested and Affected Parties are herewith request to regist iting to us at the address below no later than 28 July 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to: Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com





PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Chrono Resources CC Enviro

ental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Con-

Services cc REGISTRATION OF IBAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IBAPs are hereby invited to register and subwit their comments, concerns or questions in writhing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 26th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Senior Councillor Homestead, Uundundu waNandjila village Date: Saturday; 13th July 2024 Time: 10:h00 a.m

Contact: +264 81 595 5643 Email: environclim@gm



Annexure C: Proof of Site notices placed at Omakange for a public participation meeting


Annexure D: Proof of local community attending a public participation meeting at Omakange



Unstyling Kalimbirig 0%	Turni Tuuliki Derataue	Hakali Simeon Osi32370	Ndahafa Haihanteo (08177450	Nankunga Emma 08154035	Ipinge Linea Coust but	Lazarus Paulina Obragistu	Hermy Jyambe Baryss bid	Konviningo Suugeteta	Samuel Mundangara calaga35	ASEL LUKAS Objection	aus raph Time him. Hendrucen 08(39800	NAME ORGANISATION EMAIL CELLPHONE NUM	TIME: 10H00	DATE: 19 October 2024	VENUE: Community Hall, Omakange, Omusati Region	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTRY		Consulting Services	DavionClim
Omaleteue	Omakangel	Drichkangel	Omakanges	Omakanges	Omakanges	Omakanges	Cmakange 3	Chanakana	Omakoxle	Ombaske 3	Omakenzt	VILLAGE NAME					2		

# Annexure E: Attendance registry for the meeting

			Loise Ghanika	Frans Mernes	Mulombo Filipas	Sem Phetalle	Abisci Shoopel	Nehemia Paulus	Nuleus Soromon	Etitas Stukalepo	Elastu Pius	the Nguybobs Monse	Ukongo Elifas	Angula Klaudia	Indias Halina Ina	Simon Parasa Joinge	
					0			0	0		0	0	0			-	Environ
			01368 806180	0817613300	0817905044	1482838190	081206280	811289138	826682030	819439 998	8	990L GI218	81 2279424	1816364353	1813135678	SIL CIDE IN	y Services
		.0.	Christing 3	Uniteria	ahamutar	Constance !	(makany)	malcarrie I	okonskuara	omatcheve	Omateleue	Omatekeue	omakangez	Omakange a	Omakange s	Omakange	

## Annexure F: Minutes of the public participation meeting at Omakange (questions, comments and general inputs)

Date: 19th October 2024

## Time: 10h00 - 15h00

## Venue: Omakange Community Hall

Name	Organisation	Questions/suggestion	Respondent/ organisation	Response
Mr. Gustav Tjimuhiva	Headman	Opened the meeting with and welcome everyone.		
Ms. Irya Tobias	Resident of Omakange	Open the meeting with a prayer.		
Ms. Julia Heimo	EAP – EnvironClim Consulting Service cc	Introduces herself as well as the proponent and gives a presentation of the proposed project. She informs the participants that the purpose of this public meeting is part of the EIA process and the input from the meeting will be integral for the DEA to make an informed decision either to authorised the project or reject it. She also gave the status of the		
		current mining operation in the area which is being carried out by		

		Chrono Resources cc at the active	
		mining claims and explain the	
		difference between the existing	
		operation and the application for the	
		Mining Licence by Chrono	
		Resources cc to obtain the mining	
		license for the expansion of the	
		existing mining activities for	
		Gypsum at Uudundu waNandjila	
		village.	
Mr. Gustav	Headman	Expressed his gratitude for the	
Tjimuhiva		presentation and shared his	
		satisfaction with Chrono Resources	
		cc's progress, particularly noting his	
		appreciation for the employment of	
		young people at the mine. He raised	
		two questions:	
		<ul> <li>Is this presentation the same as</li> </ul>	
		the one providually given at the	
		palace?	
		• Has the feasibility study been	
		completed?	
		He also requested that Chrono	

	Resources cc consider upgrading	
	the infrastructure for the	
	community's kindergarten and	
	pensioners' gathering place,	
	emphasizing that the community has	
	various needs, such as toys for the	
	kindergarten. He encouraged the	
	company to engage more with the	
	community. He acknowledged the	
	good work Chrono Resources cc has	
	done, like the financial support to	
	Omakange 02, even though the mine	
	is located in Omakange 03.	
	Finally he invited the community	
	Finally, he invited the community	
	members to engage and ask	
	questions pertaining to the proposed	
	project.	

Mr. Simon Paasa	Resident of Omakange	Thanks for the presentation and		
	Resident of officialitye			
lipinge		opportunity. He stated that the		
		community is happy with the mining		
		project but the locals should benefit		
		and they will follow up and ensure		
		there is compliance. He emphasized,		
		"Employment conditions should be		
		beneficial to both parties, that the		
		mine should not only extract		
		gypsum, the labor law should be		
		respected and the community		
		should also work together."		
Ms. Klaudia	Resident of Omakange	Requested the copy of the		
Angula		presentation for monitoring, and		
		emphasis for the evaluation and		
		accountability to be enforce.		
Ms. Tuyeni Tuuliki	Resident of Omakange	Asked clarity on where the approx.	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	Explain that Chrono Resources cc applied
		7000 hectares begin and whether	Consulting Service cc)	for the mining licence that covers an area
		the approx. 7000 hectares will be		of 6776.3839 to mine Industrial Mineral
		additional or total?		(Gypsum) but the whole area is not going
				to be mined, they will only focus target
				area with commercial reserve for gypsum.

Mr. Simon Paasa	Resident of Omakange	We are aware that you are	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	Acknowledge the suggestion and
lipinge		conducting an Environmental Impact	Consulting Service cc)	encourage the proponent to honour the
		Assessment. We know the benefits		agreed corporate social responsibility plan
		and consequences of mining. The		that is in place.
		consent to mine in this area was		
		agreed upon by the community". He		
		argues that the requests the made in		
		their corporate social responsibility		
		plan must be considered and the		
		community must from the project.		
		The community are well informed		
		and they will monitor this project		
		because they also want to benefit		
		from the project. He asked the owner		
		of Chrono Resources cc to corporate		
		and support the community.		
Mr. Shilongo	Posidont of Omakanga	He requested Chrone Resources on	Miko Van Pin (Chrono Posouroos oo)	Our company will oncure that the
Wit. Shilongo	Resident of Offickarige	to prioritize the unliftment of the		computity will benefit from the project
				community will benefit from the project,
		community. He added that some		we have a CSR plan with the community
		local business people want cement		and we will have to honour, but everything
		to be sold in Omakange to avoid		will not be done at the same time, we will
		travelling long distance to by cement		prioritise activities based on the
		at nearby towns, therefore, there is a		community needs. Pertaining the opening

		need to establish a cement depot or		of a depot for cement, currently our
		distribution center so that people can		company is mainly focusing on mining
		buy cement at a better price. The		gypsum in the area, however, we are
		community is proud of the initiative,		encouraging the local business people to
		but the right of the indigenous		open up such kind of business and
		people must be respected.		diversify the economic opportunity in the
				area.
Mr. Simon Paasa	Resident of Omakange	My emphasis is on the employment	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	Safety should be a priority especially in an
lipinge		contracts and work conditions that	Consulting Service cc)	industry like this and should really apply to
		should not be compromised at all,		the proposed operation. Chrono Resources
		the mining company should adhered		cc will use the office of its sister company,
		to, conditions of work and provide		Oshana Crusher cc that is already having
		safety gears that includes PPE to the		an office here in Omakange and obviously
		workers, because we do not want		all the human related issues will be dealt
		empty promises, we will not tolerate		with through that office for now while the
		it, obligations towards protection of		company is waiting for the authorisation of
		people striving towards best		the project by the line ministries. The
		employment, and mutually beneficial		traditional authority will also be integral in
		agreement from mining company		the recruitment process.
		and the community. He also raised		
		questions; when will the additional		
		employees start? Where will the		
		Office that will handle the		

		recruitment process be located?		
Mr. Gustav	Headman	When will the people be employed?	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	Employment will only take place if the
Tjimuhiva			Consulting Service cc)	project has been approved.
Ms. Linea lipinge	Resident of Omakange	They said they would employ the	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	All gender will be considered for
		youth, what type of youth? woman	Consulting Service cc)	employment, woman have to equal chance
		and man?		to considered as well, just like man, we are
				advocating for the project to consider
				gender mainstreaming, and that will be
				highlighted in the report as well.
Ms. Helmi lyambo	Resident of Omakange	What type of training will be offered?	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	The company will offer internship related
		Especially internship?	Consulting Service cc)	to mining since their focus is mining as
				well as operating earth moving equipment.
Mr. Elifas	Resident of Omakange	"What is the nature of the mine? Will	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	The proposed mine will be an open cast
Aukongo		it be open pit or underground?	Consulting Service cc)	mine, gypsum is very light and is just on
		Where will the community be		the surface. All the eligible people will be
		employed, to send the CV?"		considered for employment based on the
				position available.
Mr. Simon Paasa	Resident of Omakange	Gypsum powder can potentially kill	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	The input is highly appreciated.
lipinge		the flower of the plant because the	Consulting Service cc)	
		crusher south of Omakange has		
		caused some impact. He suggested		
		a few points; The mine should use		
		water to suppress dust. Trucks		
		should be covered because we don't		

	know the health consequences.	
	Gypsum can kill the flowers and	
	plants leaves, so protection should	
	be implemented. There is an existing	
	borehole, they can use some of the	
	water to settle the dust to avoid dust	
	impact on vegetation because our	
	livestock feeds on such plants. When	
	extracting the gypsum, it should	
	occur in an enclosed area to	
	minimize the dust from escaping into	
	the atmosphere. The community	
	have no problem to work together	
	with Chrono Resources cc and want	
	this project to continue. Most of the	
	items have been said before and the	
	mine is already existence. He stated	
	that the community understand the	
	lifespan of the mine is 25 years, and	
	they want to know how the benefit	
	including the generation to come	
	because. Therefore, the benefit of	
	the community should reach each	
	household in our area not just	

		certain households. In addition, the community wants a cement depot or at least a satellite depot, the business community will engage the company on this issue.		
Mr. Shangwandja	Resident of Omakange	Suggested that some of the community working members must also get jobs in the office too, because we have 700 households. He requested for shares in the company, tenders, and a cement outlet with reasonable. He insisted 50% of the employees to be from Omakange. Mining should be done in phase because the area ear-market for the project is big. The community has a priority list for their need; we need the toilets for the elderly even a pit latrine at the pension gathering area. The company should also consider to build for the local vendors proper shelter as well as toilets. We have	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim Consulting Service cc)	Thank you very much for your contribution, but I just want to clarify that gypsum is just a supplement during the manufacturing of cement, and it is not a cement, just in case I did not misconception that it's a primary source of cement.

		some company in Omakange that	
		are not contributing anything to the	
		community such as Petrol Sol, but at	
		least Chrono Resources cc is doing	
		fairly good they are assisting us. Our	
		local soccer team needs	
		sponsorship such as t-shirts and	
		sponsoring the annual soccer	
		tournaments.	
Mr. Shangwandja	Resident of Omakange	The consultant indicated that there	
		might be some solar roofing initiative	
		to supplement power, why can't we	
		as the community allocate land for	
		agriculture and install boreholes, the	
		traditional authority should give us	
		land, we want the project. The	
		proposed project should consider	
		other initiative that contribute to food	
		security and reducing	
		unemployment.	
		There is a need to monitor and	
		inspection the operation of the	
		company because the mentioned	

		existing office has employed people		
		outside of Omakange which should		
		not repeat itself, at least/ instance		
		50% should be from Omakange.		
Mr. Gaandwa	Senior councilor	The land for agriculture is already	Mike Yan Bin (Chrono Resources cc)	In this mining business, I am not the sole
		there, but is not yet fenced off but		owners and there are Namibians that have
		we need water, we want a storage		shares in this company and those partners
		facility like the one at Onesi.		also benefit, To be honest I am just an
		Economic diversification is needed		investor for project and I acquire
		because it will benefit the		shareholding in the company and the local
		community. He suggested that if the		people have to partner with me so that
		garden already existing, it should not		together we make project commercially
		be combined with what the mine will		viable.
		provide, in order to maintain distinct		
		projects, similar to what has been		Gypsum is a heavy investment and the
		done in Tsumeb town. Monitoring		project takes time, (same as the existing
		and evaluation - This project is in		crusher) the profit is minimal compared to
		Omakange we want to have inputs		the investment. What prompted me to take
		to ensure that the check and		a decision to invest in this project is the fact
		halances are done		that, I have business interest in Namibia and
				I have lived in this country for many years
				and I also wants to uplift the community of
				Omakange. I have good relationship with
				the traditional authority because I have

		business in the area and I want to assist the
		community where I can. There is no major
		business in Omakange even though it has a
		huge prospect, we need to diversify the
		economy of the area and create more
		opportunity. Currently, I export some of the
		gypsum to Zambia, but transport is an issue
		because it's very costly.
		We made a huge investment in purchasing
		equipment and also in operational cost such
		as drilling and require specialized skills
		from different professionals. Besides that,
		there are other competitors in the country
		which make the price low some of these
		company you might have heard them for
		instance the company mining gypsum in
		Erongo region, this reduces the demand for
		gypsum from Omakange. We also need to
		fulfil the loan from the bank because we
		secure funding from local commercial bank
		and we are under pressure to pay back
		bank the loan and interest.
		Chrono Resources cc has been around for

		two years and we abide to the law of the
		country including the traditional authority.
		Chrono Resources cc will give employment
		opportunities to local people and we hope
		that the market price for gypsum will
		improve as time goes on and this will result
		in more benefit for the community of
		Omakange. Currently the gypsum we mine
		here is 300/ton while elsewhere is 500/ton,
		we are not really making a huge profit.
		So far, a capital investment of
		approximately over a million has been
		invested in purchasing equipment. The
		company plans in the future to set up a
		brick making factory so that we can use the
		harvested dust as raw material, we will
		secure machine that will capture and
		suppress the dust. I am kindly requesting
		the community to give us a bit of time and
		once the project is authorised and we make
		profit, the community Omakange will
		benefit. We are will to sponsor a number of
		projects but the business is prone to many
		challenges. The investment in this project is

			heavy.
			We need to work together to make
			Omakange an industrial area such as having
			a factory for gypsum, and bricks and create
			employment opportunity among the youth.
Mr. Oustou		Thenk you Mike and Livet wort to	
	Headman	Thank you write and I just want to	
Tjimuhiva		asks again on the recruitment	
		process and urges the community to	
		listen so that from here everything	
		should be clear to the community so	
		that we understand, we are aware	
		that the business face many	
		challenges, we know that the	
		company have local people who	
		have share and we do not want to	
		interferes with the shareholding of	
		the company. There is an existing	
		committee to ensure that there is fair	
		employment that benefits the	
		community of Omakange and	
		negotiate that when it comes to	
		employment 50% of the work-force	
		should be from Omakange. There	

		are few points that Mike missed,	
		such as the location of the office. We	
		appreciate his company for coming	
		and sharing what the project intends	
		to do.	
		The first state of a first state of the	
		The traditional authority is aware of	
		the project and we understand and	
		we want the community to benefit.	
		We need a committee that has been	
		established for the purpose of the	
		development of our area to ensure	
		that the local community benefit. If	
		there is recruitment then the	
		committee can convene a meeting	
		and allocate jobs. I understand that	
		in the current operation there are	
		people from outside Omakange	
		although is the same region we need	
		our people to benefit first before	
		considering others. I just want to	
		clarify that the TA has consented the	
		project.	
Mr. Gaandwa	Senior councilor	Those people employed by the	

		company, I have no idea how they		
		happened to be employed because		
		we presented the names to the		
		company, but the company opted to		
		employed some people but they are		
		not from Omakange. For instance,		
		the drivers are not from here and we		
		need those issues to be sorted out		
		because the community is not happy		
		with that.		
Mr. Gustav	Headman	The distribution of jobs should not		
Tjimuhiva		only apply to the Chrono Resources		
		cc project but should apply to other		
		projects as well in the area.		
Mr. Shangwandja	Resident of Omakange	The community want to have a	Mike Yan Bin (Chrono Resources cc)	I am part of the managing member of
		meeting with the managers to at the		Chrono Resources cc and I suggest we
		site if possible.		can have separate meeting with the entire
				management.
Mr. Simon Paasa	Resident of Omakange	The size is applied for the mining	Mike Yan Bin (Chrono Resources cc)	As indicated in the presentation the mining
lipinge		license is big, we need to be careful		licence covers an area of 6776.3839 to
		of how mining will take place		mine Industrial Mineral (Gypsum) but the
		because we are aware that its big.		whole area is not going to be mined, the

				focus will mainly on target area with
				commercial reserve for gypsum.
Ms. Hilja Tobias	Resident of Omakange	This existing mining project is two	Mike Yan Bin (Chrono Resources cc)	The existing mining operation that has
		years now, but now they want to		been in operation now for almost years is
		apply for another 25 years, are two		on the mining claims we just entered into
		years included in those 25 years, and		a commercial agreement with the owner.
		when is the mining project going to		The application for the mining license is
		be in full operation then and when		the one going to be 25 years. The mining
		are the people go to be employed?		license allow you to mine for a longer
				period once you establish that the area is
				economic viable and have the reserve or
				deposit.
Ms. Ndili	Resident of Omakange	Where is the office where	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	Chrono Resource cc is operating in the
Kamulunga		employment is taking place?	Consulting Service cc)	same office with Oshana Crusher.
Mr. Shangwandja	Resident of Omakange	When are going to receive the	Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	The minute of the meeting will be
		minute of the meeting? And who are	Consulting Service cc)	consolidating into the main scoping report
		the individuals in the committee for		and the report will be made available to
		the community that we can approach		anyone, we will share the copy, the
		for employment?		proponent can make sure you have access
				to the document. Regarding the committee
				for the community, I will give a chance to
				the headman.
Mr. Gustav	Headman	The committee comprises of TA and		
Tjimuhiva		some business people from		

		Omakange.		
			Ms. Julia Heimo (EAP – EnvironClim	I am humbly urging and encouraging those
			Consulting Service cc)	prospective employees to approach
				Chrono Resources cc and TA if the project
				if the project happen to be endorsed by
				the relevant authorities in order for them
				to secure permanent employment and
				correct procedures should be followed to
				avoid conflicts and I am encouraging the
				youth to please take their employment
				serious and avoid absenteeism after pay
				day.
Mr. Samuel	Resident of Omakange	What is the term of office for	Mr. Simon Paasa lipinge (Resident of	The community issues are not part of this
Mundongona		community development committee	Omakange)	meeting this meeting is merely for the EIA
		member?		for the mining project; however, your
				concern will be discussed at the community
				meeting.
Mr. Eliphas	Headman- Omakola village	Thank you very much for the		
Shikalepo		meeting, we appreciate this, I came		
		late because I was not in the area,		
		however, I am kindly requesting the		
		company to support us, even the		
		road to the clinic is bad as well as to		

		the kindergarten. Omakange is big		
		and the benefit should be inclusive		
		and other villages such as		
		Omatetewa and Onamakola should		
		be considered. The committee		
		should consider all the villages. I		
		think the current number of people		
		employed by the existing operation		
		is round about 12, we need the		
		proponent to come back, then we		
		present the names of our people to		
		the office, Tate Shilongo I am kindly		
		requesting you to inform me on the		
		progress.		
Ms. Julia Heimo	EAP – EnvironClim	If the is no comments or inputs, I just	want to thank the TA and the community	or your contributing during this engagement.
	Consulting Service cc)	Please feel free to contact us for any	issue pertaining to the project particula	rly on environmental issues. Thank you very
		much, once again.		
Mr. Gustav	Headman - Omakange	Closed the meeting and thanking ever	yone for their attendance and participatic	in.
Tjimuhiva				
Ms. Klaudia	Resident of Omakange	Closed the meeting with a prayer.		
Angula				

### Annexure G: Consent letter from the traditional authority



**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBA** 

Enq: S Nakanyala P. O. Box 1, Tsandi, Uukwaluudhi, Namibia Tel: +264 65 258026 E-mail: uukwaluudhita@gmail.com



TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

19 August 2024

Ms. Isabella ChirChir Mining Commissioner Ministry of Mines and Energy Private Bag 13297 Windhoek

Dear Ms. ChirChir

#### SUBJECT: CHRONO RESOURCES CC: CONSENT LETTER FOR APPLICATION MINING LICENSE 256

Dear Ms. ChirChir

Uukwaludhi Traditional Authority, the custodians of the communal land is hereby grant the consent to Chrono Resources CC for their application for Mining License (ML) 256.

This license pertains to the exploration and potential extraction of mineral resources within the communal land governed by us.

Please note that this consent is granted with the expectation that Chrono Resources CC will continue to engage with the Uukwaludhi Traditional Authority throughout the duration of their operations, ensuring ongoing consultation and adherence to all the authorities.

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

Sincerely

5 cl Joel Amadhila Nekwaya (Mr.) CHAIRPERSON

WOSHILONGO UU 2024 -08- 19 C nussai Region olic of Namibia

### Annexure H: Consent letter from Uukwaluudhi Conservancy



Uukwaluudhi Conservancy P.O BOX 542 Tsandi, Uukwaluudhi U/ November 2024

Eng: Eva likondja Cell: 081 3159 754 Email:

Ms. Isabella ChirChir

Mining Commissioner

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Private Bag 13297

Windhoek

#### Dear Ms. ChirChir

# Subject: Chrono Resources cc: Consent letter for application mining license 256

The Uukwaluudhi Conservancy is under the Uukwaluudhi Traditional Authority. The Conservancy is responsible for land management and natural resource utilization management. It is hereby granting the consert to Chrono Resources CC for their application for a mining License (ML 256). The license portains to the exploration and potential extraction of mineral resources within the limited communal land within our conservancy boundaries.

Please note that this consent is issued with expectations that. Chrono Resources or will further engage with the Uukwaluudhi Conservancy Management (CMC) before the commencement of any operation and throughout its operation ensuing on-going effective consultation and adherence to all protocols guiding the Uukwaluudhi Conservancy with their business partners.

Should you require any further clarification and additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the Conservancy chairperson

Johannes Shaanika Chairperson, Uukwaluudhi Consirvancy



Annexure I: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Annexure J: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)