A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259, //KARAS REGION

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Signature consultant: _____

Signature proponent: _____

AUGUST 2024

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259, //KARAS REGION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd, was granted the mining licenses 259 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The license holder intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes.

1.2 Location

The mining license area is located about 150 km southeast of Luderitz, Karas Region. The coordinates for the centre of the mining license are 16.500070 and -27.450683.

1.3 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mining and mining activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mining activities.

1.4 Project Alternatives

An alternative to the proposed mining activity would be to allocate the land-usage to other income generating activities tourism activities. The proposed project will strictly employ locals from nearby towns and settlements.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259, //KARAS REGION

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd, was granted the mining license 259 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The license holder intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

1.1.1 Mineral Licence Tenure

The mining licence number is **259**. The mining licence is issued to Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd.

The size of the mining licence is **2404.5531 hectares**. The mining licence applied for is only applicable to dimension stone commodities.

The coordinates for the centre of the mining licence are:

Claim Number	Latitude	Longitude
259	-27.450683	16.500070


27.52° S
27.5° S
27.48° S
27.47° S
27.45° S
27.43° S
27.42° S
27.4° S
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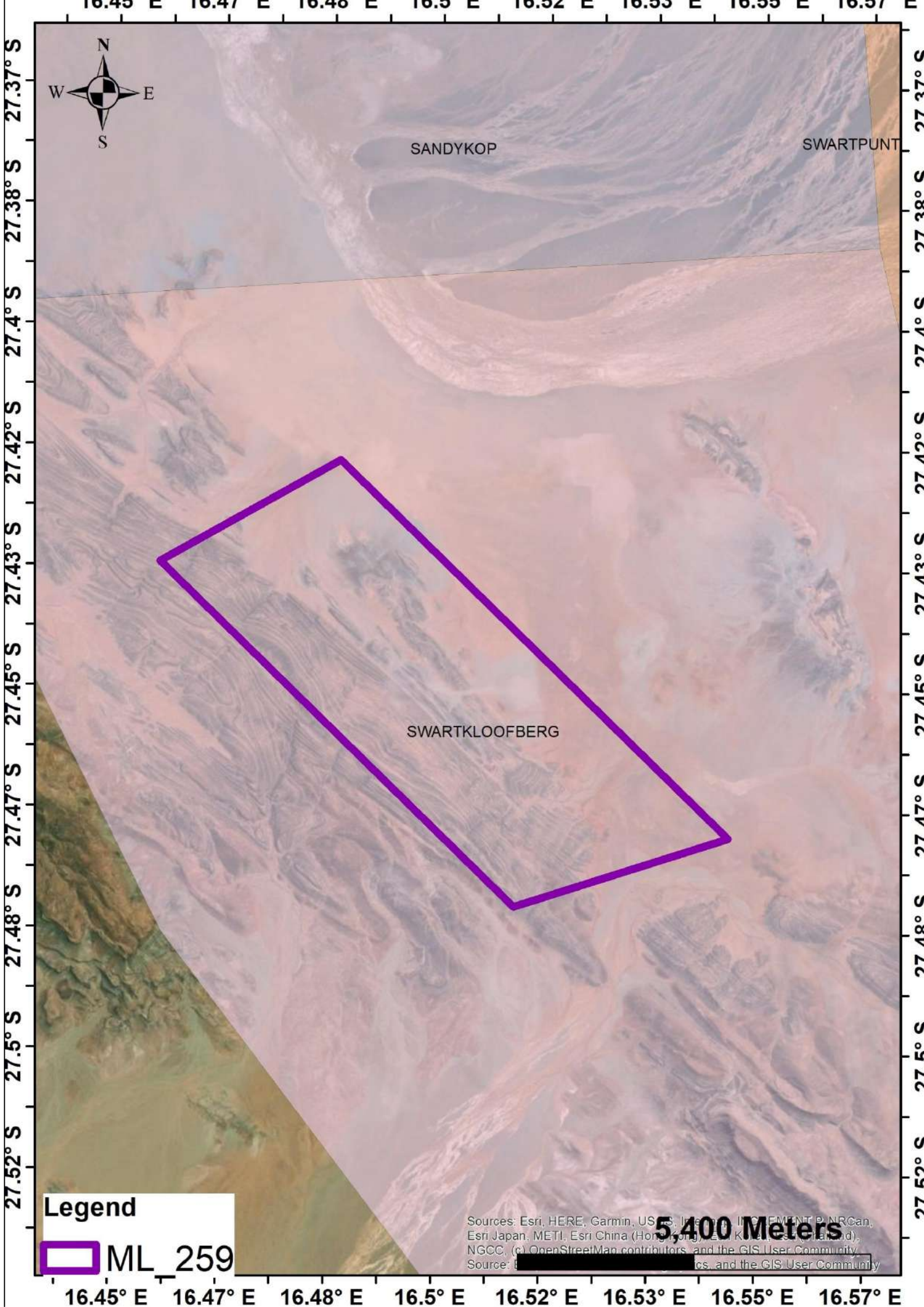
1.1.2 Proponent of the Proposed Project

The Mining licences belongs to Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd.

Licence Holder	Postal Address	Email Address	Contact
Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd	PO Box 3570, Windhoek, Khomas, 9000, Namibia		264816591858

1.1.3 Environmental Consultant

Impala Environmental Consulting cc was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Impala does not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity, application or appeal, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project. The public participation process and report writing was overseen by Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya as the EAP. CV's of various role players are annexed to the appendix section of this report.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1.2 Project Location

The mining license areas are located about 150 km southeast of Luderitz, Karas Region.

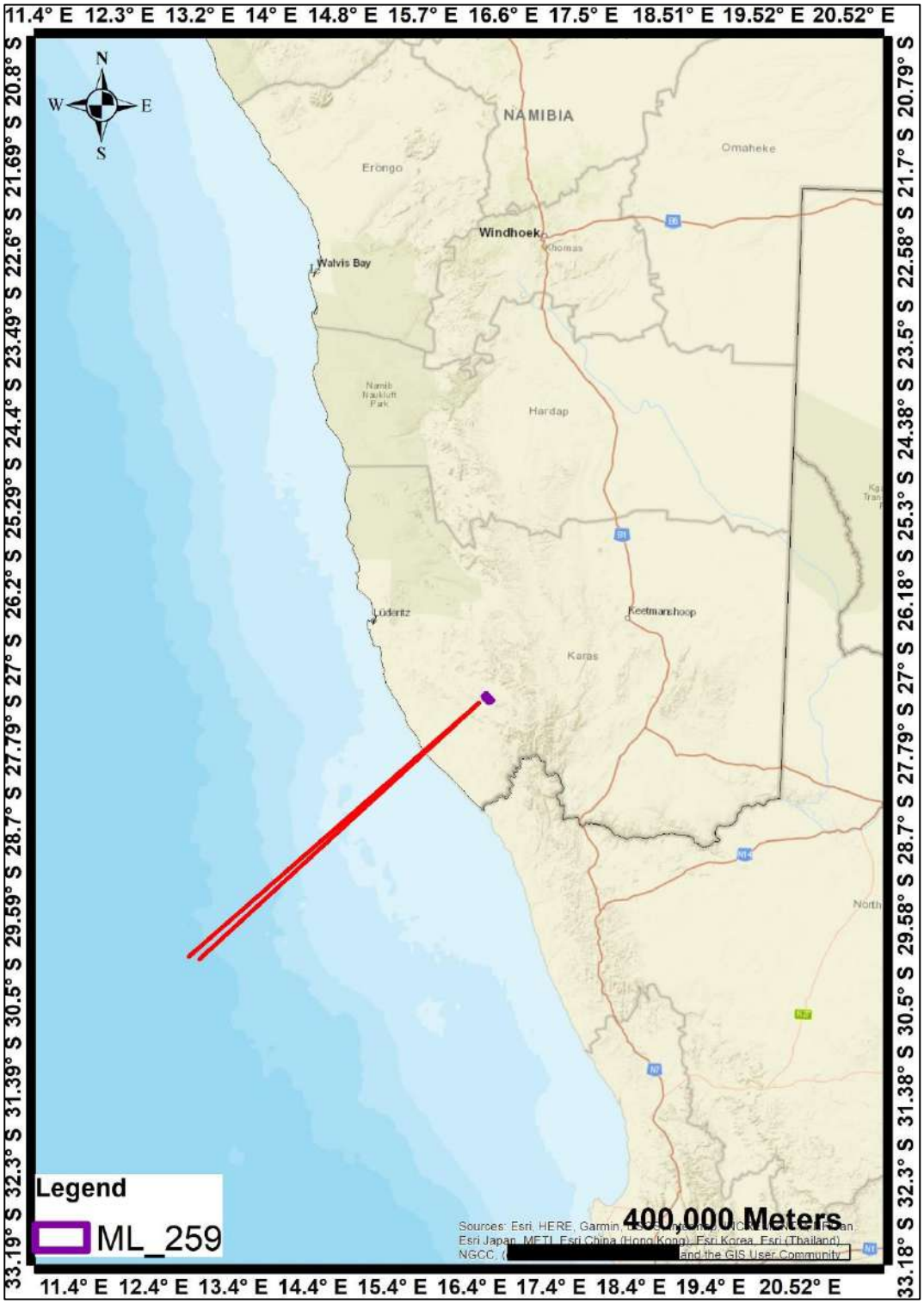

Figure 3 Locality map of the Mining licence area

1.3 Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Electricity

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The power requirements for the proposed project will be minimal as power will only be required for the following activities:

- Emergency lighting.
- Powering small machinery during the mining process.
- Power supply for temporary office block or container if necessary.

1.3.2 Water Supply

The water requirements for the project are minimal. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning. The water used for granite drilling or wire-saw cutting will be recycled.

1.3.3 Refuse and Waste Removal

The proponent will negotiate directly will all suppliers of consumables such as grease, oil etc. to remove these materials for disposal once they have been used and need to be discarded. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage must be disposed in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the proponent's activities, domestic or otherwise, from the property. Domestic waste will be disposed of at a waste dump in Luderitz. The Miner will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the quarrying operations. Unusable oil will be collected in drums and sold to dealers for recycling.

1.3.4 IT Systems and Communication

Provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the drill rig operators and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

1.3.5 Security and Fencing

No provision has been made for fencing although strict access to and from the mining site will be facilitated by personnel.

1.3.6 Buildings

At this stage, no mining camp will be set up and so provision will be made for prefabricated containers.

1.3.7 Roads

The access roads to the quarrying site are quite good. From Luderitz, the quarrying site will be accessed via the B4 and then the C13 road. The site is located 5 kilometers from the C13 road.

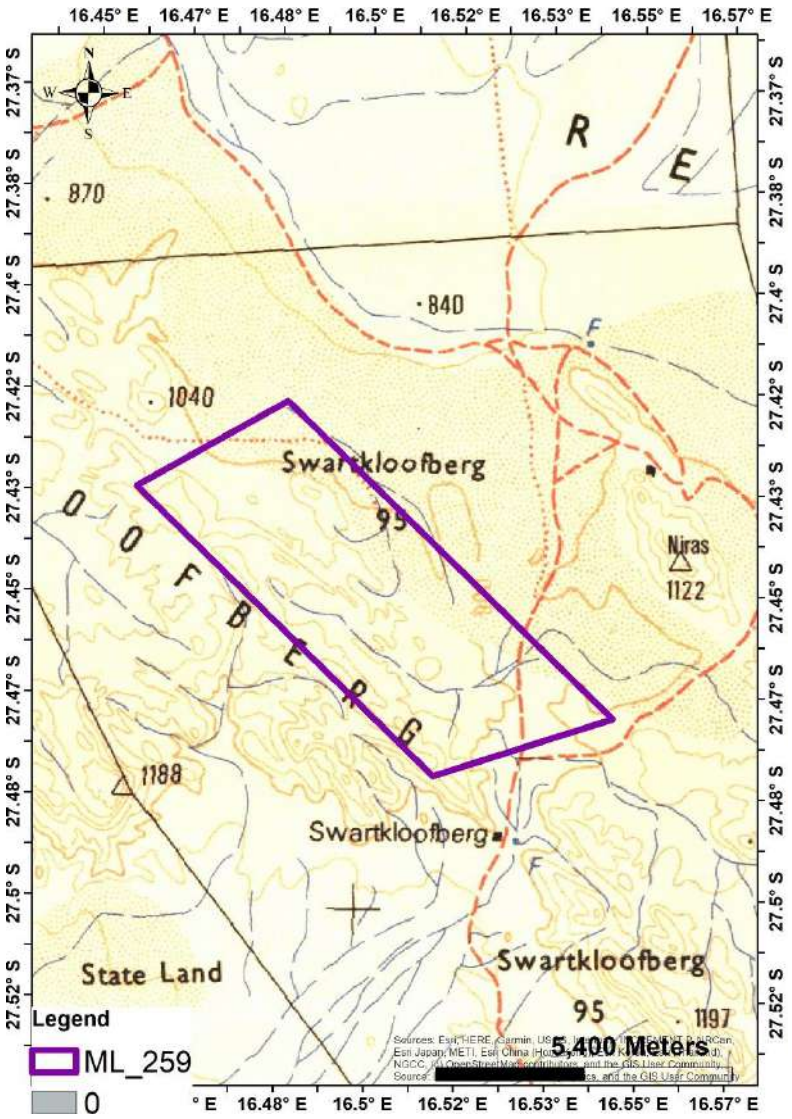

Figure 4 Topographic map showing the existing road network within the licence area.

1.3.8 Mobile Equipment

The proponent's vehicle fleet will be optimised during the next project phase. Provision will be made for 2 off-road vehicles, an excavator and a front-end loader. Other tools include a genset, wire saws, an electric compressor and a water jacking plant.

1.3.9 Fuel Distribution, storage and supply

During the drilling phase, diesel will be delivered to the by road transport and offloaded into the vehicles by offloading pumps.

1.3.10 Storage of Lubrication and consumables

Consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous. Diesel will be delivered to a small temporary on-site fuel storage facility by road transport and offloaded into the storage tanks by offloading pumps.

1.3.11 Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and, as well as in the mobile containers where possible.

1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mining activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mining activities.

1.5 Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for dimension stones mining on an area which is located about 150 km southeast of Luderitz. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the

proposed mining activities. The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be most important during the EIA and eliminates those that are of little concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before commencing with mining activities on the proposed mining sites.
- To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA study.
- To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

- Inform the public about the proposed mining activities.
- Identify the main stakeholders, their comments and concerns.
- Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

1.6 Terms of Reference

The approach and methodology taken was guided by the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent:

- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project.
- Identify existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity.
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development and assess the significance of the identified impacts.
- Compile a Scoping Report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identifying specialist investigations, if required.

- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- Submit the final scoping report to the competent authority and the Environmental Commissioner.

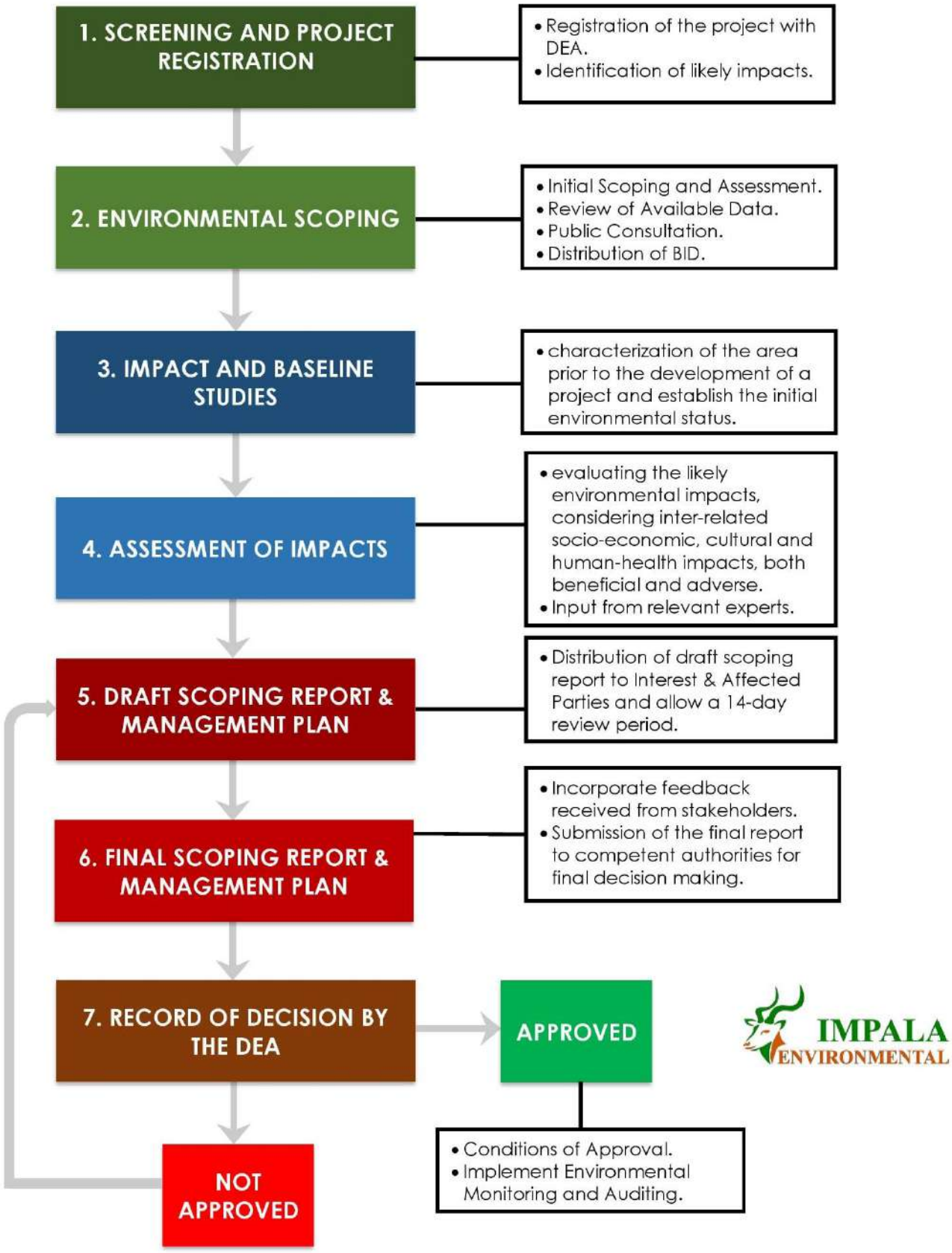

Figure 5 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

1.6.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised below.

1.6.1.1 Project Initiation and Screening

The project was registered on the online ECC portal (eia.met.gov.na) in order to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

1.6.1.2 Initial Scoping Public Participation Process

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&Aps) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarised below:

- **I&AP identification:** A preliminary I&AP database was compiled using the farmer's contact details that were obtained from the Ministry of Lands and contact details of other interested and affected parties that were provided by the proponent. Additional I&AP's were added to the database based on

responses to the advertisements and notification letters, as well as attendees to the various meetings.

- **Notification letter and Background Information Document (BID):** A notification letter and Background Information Document was distributed for review and comment for a period of 3-4 weeks after commencement of the project.
- **Advertisements and site notice:** Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, public meetings and the I&AP registration / comment period were placed in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the boundaries of farm fences and on the notice boards of the Regional Council.

Over and above the issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were collated and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.

1.6.1.3 Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)

The DSR was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR was distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

1.6.1.4 Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) summarises the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA.

The FSR complies with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR was submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.

1.6.2 List of Specialist Studies Undertaken

Section 9(a) of the Environmental Regulations of 2012 requires a disclosure of all the tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if necessary.

A specialist study on archaeology was undertaken by Dr. Haitengi, a qualified archaeologist. As part of the study, a foot survey was undertaken to identify any potential artefacts or human remains which may occur in the area. The archaeological specialist study, together with the consent letter from the Heritage Council of Namibia, is annexed to this report.

1.7 Need and Desirability

1.7.1 Need of the Mining Project

Mining companies play an important role in the development of a country's mineral resources. When minerals are mined, the company selling the product must pay a royalty to the government). The royalties are set by the government at a level that will encourage others to risk their capital in finding and developing these minerals, rather than the government risking taxpayer's money. This way the country can share in benefit of mineral resources without risking funds required for key everyday services to the community.

Namibia has a long tradition of mining. In 2018, mining contributed 14% of GDP and expanded 28%. In 2019, the mining industry contributed over 300 million dollars to government revenue. The whole industry contributed around 2.2 billion dollars to the national economy in the same period. However, a drop in diamond and uranium production caused a contraction of 11,1%. Lower mineral commodity prices led to the declining expenditure on exploration. In 2019, the mining industry paid over 300 million dollars in wages and salaries and provided 16 324 direct jobs with 9 027 permanent employees. Temporary jobs figured out 800, while 6 515 were contractor jobs.

The mining project may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). During the mining phase, the project will provide employment to at least 100 people from the surrounding towns and settlements. A

mine can significantly contribute to social-economic development around the surrounding community.

1.7.2 Alternatives

During the application of the mining licence, no alternative sites were considered. The proposed mining site has proved to host significant quantities of white marble.

1.7.2.1 Mining Method Alternatives

Basically, marble quarrying involves cutting channels on all sides of large, rectangular sections of marble called quarry blocks. These blocks usually have an open face, and once the ends and backs of the doorstep-like ledges are channelled loose, horizontal lift holes are drilled along the bottom of the open face. These long quarry blocks are being freed from the surrounding mass, with diamond wire sawing. If more modern, effective and environmentally friendly mining methods than the preferred ones are developed, such methods will be assessed and or considered.

1.7.2.2 No-Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean that the current land activities such as farming and important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna.

No-go alternative will result in the non-mining of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment. However, the no-go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts.

2 Summary of applicable legislation

All mineral rights, related to mining activities in Namibia, are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The acts that affect the implementation, operation and management of mining activities in Namibia are shown below.

2.1 Environmental Management Act of 2007

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. The act further states that any clearance certificate issued before the commencement of the act (6 February 2012) remains in force for one year. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

2.2 The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act of 1992

Line Ministry: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining and transfers of mineral licences.

2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

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

2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation

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

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

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

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

2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

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

2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

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

The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows “To provide for the

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

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

2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

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

2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

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

2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

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

2.11 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

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

2.12 Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

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

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

3 Description of Proposed Mining Project

3.1 Introduction

Dimension stone is natural stone or rock that has been selected and finished to specific sizes or shapes, either trimmed, cut, drilled, ground, or other. The colour, texture and pattern, and surface finish of the stone are also normal requirements. Another important criteria of the stone is the durability of it making sure it endures and maintains strength, resistance to decay and appearance.

Quarries that produce dimension stone or crushed stone are interconvertible. Since most quarries can produce either one, a crushed stone quarry can be converted to dimension stone production. Dimension stone is separate by more precise and delicate techniques, such as diamond belt saws, burners (jet-piercers), or light and selective blasting with Primacord, a weak explosive.

A variety of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks are used as structural and decorative dimension stone. These are known as granite, limestone, marble, travertine, quartz-based stones (sandstone and quartzite) and slate.

3.2 Dimension Stone Quarrying Method

There are various options for mining out a dimension stone. In choosing a method, important considerations are the kind of material, the shape and size of the geologic formation, the thickness of the overburden, the topography, the production level, the locality of the quarry and imposed restrictions by the government. If the calcitic marble proves to be homogeneous, the quarrying method will be by a regular bench design with the aid of diamond-based cutting technologies. Diamond-based cutting technologies are the best methods to use these days. The following operations will be carried out:

- Undercutting by using a diamond-wire saw.
- Vertical cuts with diamond wire
- Block shaping cuts with diamond wire or drill and shear techniques.

Basically, marble quarrying involves cutting channels on all sides of large, rectangular sections of marble called quarry blocks. These blocks usually have an open face, and

once the ends and backs of the doorstep-like ledges are channelled loose, horizontal lift holes are drilled along the bottom of the open face. These long quarry blocks are being freed from the surrounding mass, with diamond wire sawing. The diamond saw which basically consists of an engine pulling wire cable through a system of pulleys and return wheels. The wire is a steel cable on which diamond grit-impregnated beads are held in place by plastic spacers.

The wire saw strand is threaded through intersecting vertical and horizontal holes; the wire is jointed together making a large loop which simultaneously cuts the top, bottom, and one end of the granite mass. Water is fed continuously through the narrow cuts to cool the wire. If a ledge has two open sides, the wire saw can cut the entire block free. However, the attached side must still be channelled by way of drilling or light blasting. This entire block will now be moved over with a water bag jacking plant. The big block is then cut with dressing diamond wire saws into smaller blocks of 10 – 35 tons.

3.2.1 Mineral Processing

The smaller marble blocks will then be moved to the dressing yard. The yard is in very close proximity to the mining activities itself. While most dimension stone mine merely “rough-dress” the cut block by jack hammer trimming, the produced at this mining area will mostly be diamond wire dressed. A derrick boom is slowly raised, tightening the hooks in their holes and the block is lifted from the quarry to be placed on a waiting truck for transporting to the dressing yard. After final dressing and quality control these dimensioned saw blocks are removed by mobile crane onto trucks and shipped to monument plants for processing.

3.2.2 Quarry Residue and rehabilitation

The only noticeable mine residue will be the “waste” marble material not usable. This material can be used for rehabilitation purposes during decommissioning. The overburden removed during the opencast operation will be used to fill the excavations during rehabilitation with the result that on completion of mining no waste dumps will remain.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The proponent intends to employ more than 26 personnel, including 4 management staff for the first phase of the project. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Luderitz. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.

3.4 Waste Dumps

In choosing a waste dumpsite, the following aspects will be strongly considered by the explorer:

- Topography
- Land-use in the area
- The presence of any hazardous geological structures
- Groundwater considerations
- The prevailing wind direction in the area
- Visual impacts that the waste dump might have
- Presence of surface water in the vicinity of the area
- Presence of sensitive ecological areas

Since the area is located on privately-owned farm, all waste will be transported and disposed out of the area.

4 Description of the Current Environment

4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity.

Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and Hardap in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Karas Region is the southernmost region of Namibia. The name assigned to the region reflects the prominence of the Karas mountain range in its southern part. Karas' western border is the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Its location in Namibia's south means that it shares a long border in the south and east with the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. Domestically, it borders only the Hardap Region, to the north.

The Protected Area Zone of Karas Region stretches from the Namib Naukluft Park south towards the Orange River, including the Sperrgebiet National Park, the /Ai-/Ais Hot Springs Park, the Gondwana Canyon Park, the Greater Fish River Canyon Complex (GFRCC), Naute Dam and all four existing communal conservancy areas in the Region.

The farming activities in Karas Region is dedicated to farming with small stock, predominantly sheep.

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the mining area, September is the warmest month with a maximum temperature of 30°c at noon. June is the coldest month with an average temperature of 14°c at night. Luderitz, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.

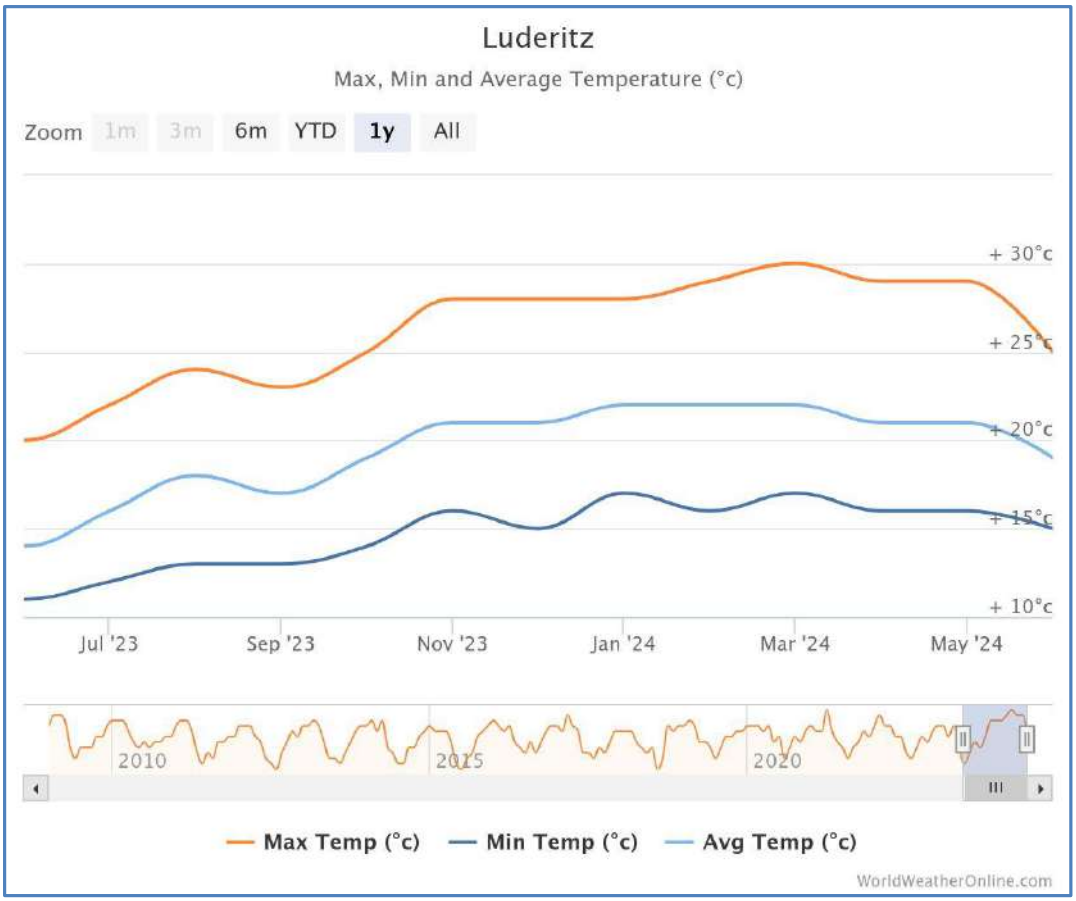

Figure 6 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Luderitz, from www.worldweatheronline.com

In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees centigrade. Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the mining area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in June which may reach 47.3 mm with average rainfall days of 2. In July months, rainfall may reach about 13.95 mm with average rainfall days. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.

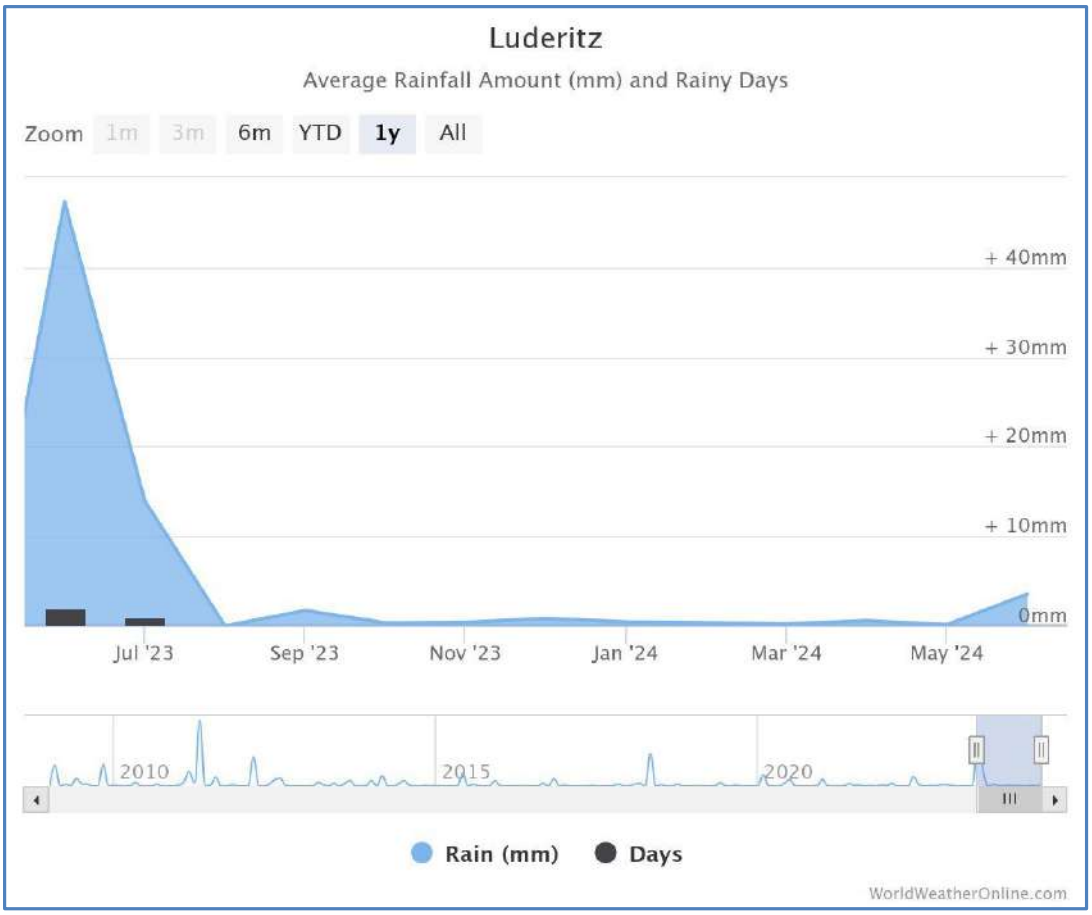

Figure 7 A graph showing the rainfall patterns in Luderitz, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.3 Wind

Predominantly south easterly. Southerly, easterly and northerly airflow is common. The highest wind speeds are attained in December with a wind speed of 42.4 kmph. The graph below depicts the wind patterns in the area.

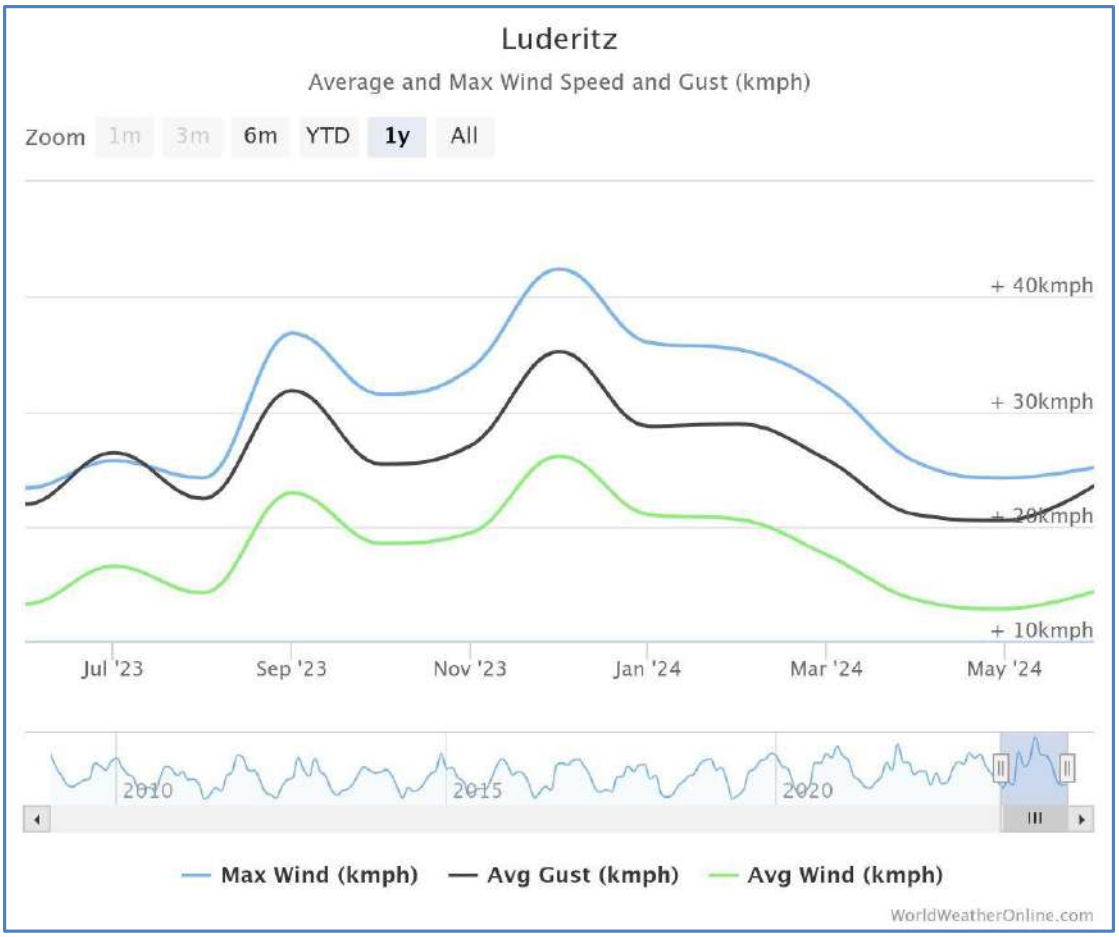

Figure 8 A graph showing the wind speed patterns in Luderitz, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid month of the year, i.e. July, is around 40 % and the most humid month is June with 63% humidity. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain and increases the rate of evaporation.

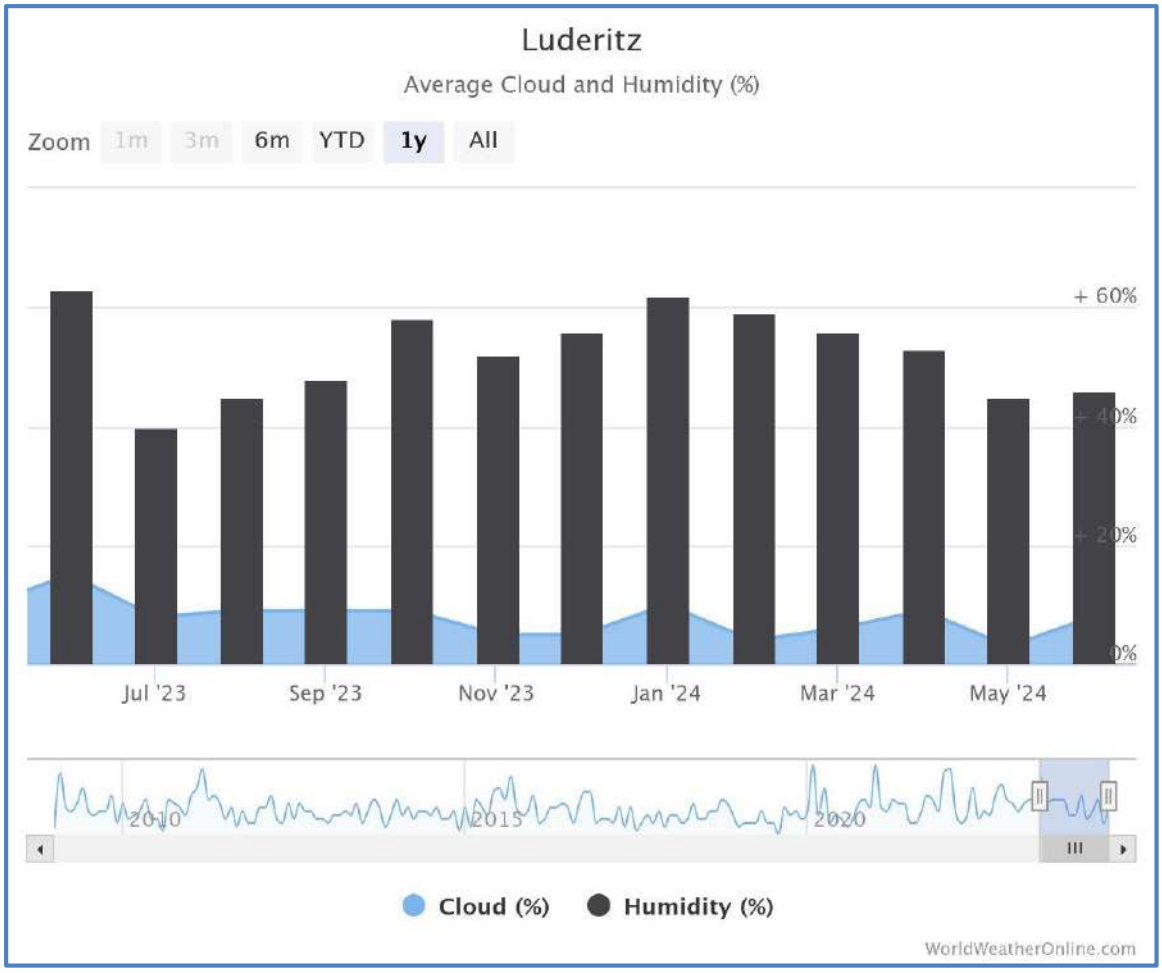

Figure 9 A graph showing the humidity patterns in Luderitz, from www.worldweatheronline.com

4.3 Air Quality

Activities around the exploration licence area mainly consist of tourism and small-scale livestock farming. Besides other exploration activities, there are no other industries or operating mines in the area or mines in the area. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas.

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

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally excellent with an air quality index of 26 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O_3) is about 16 µg/m³ which is excellent. The fine particle matter levels ($PM_{2.5}$) are about 26 µg/m³. The particle matter (PM_{10}) is about 20 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) levels in the area are recorded to be 1 µg/m³.

4.4 Geology

4.4.1 Geological setting

The Project is located within part of the Richtersveld geological province. The area lies within the Vioolsdrif volcanic suite of andesitic lavas, intercalated with acidic volcanics and tuffs, intruded by granites, granodiorites and adamellites dated around 1800 Ma.

The mining area is underlain by the Vioolsdrift granite complex and gneisses of the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex. The major rock types are medium-grained pink feldspar granites with a grey weathered surface and medium to coarse-grained biotite gneisses containing minor pegmatitic veins and quartz veins. The biotite gneisses contain up to 90% biotite and have been intruded locally by medium to coarse-grained alaskitic pegmatites comprised of quartz, feldspar, and minor biotite. White alaskite pegmatites outcrop in some areas, occurring as sills and irregular intrusions. The igneous rocks are subdivided into the 1730-2000 Ma and 1000-1200 Ma groups, which represent the two periods of igneous activity (Miller, 2008)

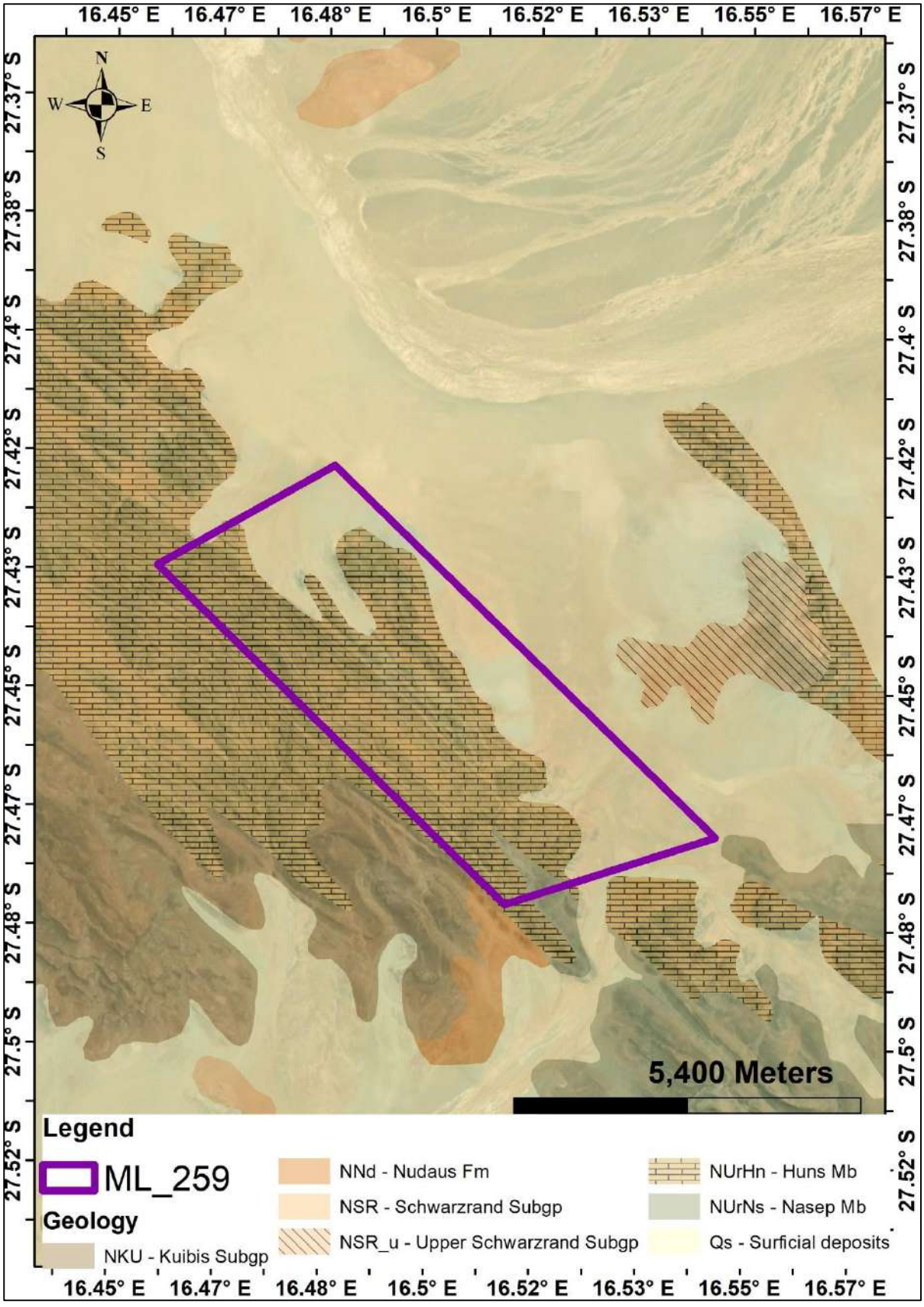

Figure 10 A geological map of the area

4.5 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

There are no river systems which pass through the mining site area. The area is underlain by rocks with little groundwater potential.

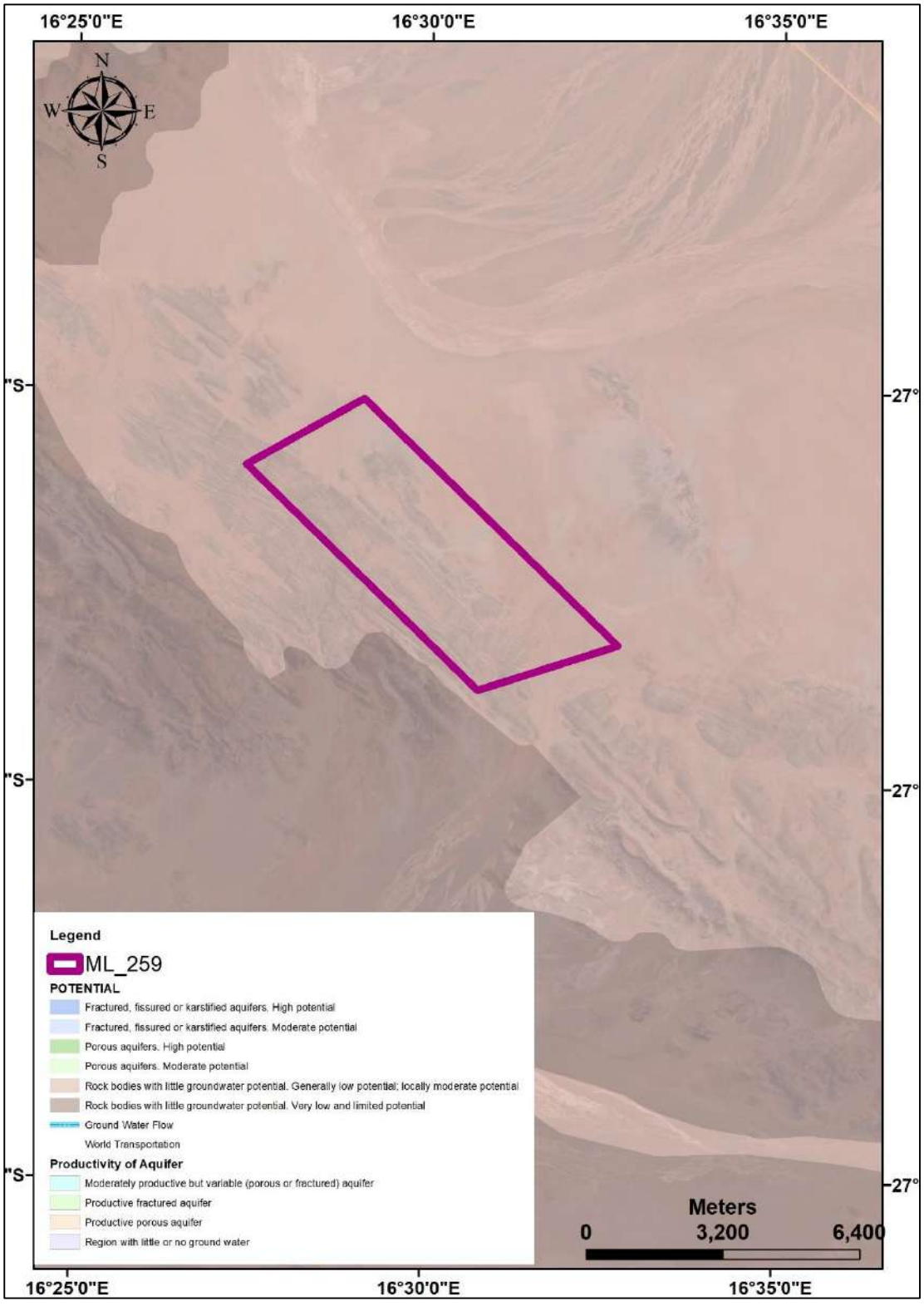

Figure 11 Hydrogeological Map of the Area

4.6 Flora

The study area is characterised by low-medium botanical diversity. Based on site visits and the literature review, all the vegetation that are found within the vicinity of the area are of “medium” to “high” sensitivity against external conditions.

There are several tree species that occur in the area. These species include Camel Thorn, Shepard’s Tree, Grey Camel Thorn, and the Ebony Tree. Camel Thorn occurs in dry woodland along watercourses in arid areas where underground water is present as well as on deep Kalahari sands and is therefore relatively common in the study area. Grey Camel Thorn occurs on deep Kalahari sand between dunes or along dry watercourses and occurs sparsely within the study area. Shepard’s Tree occurs in semi-desert areas and bushveld but is common on sandy to loamy soils and calcrete soils and is relatively common within the study area, primarily along secondary watercourses and areas adjacent to the primary watercourses. Ebony Tree occurs in semi-desert and desert areas, usually along watercourses and in depressions and could occur in the hills or on the flats within the study area.

The most important plant species found in the study area are the quiver trees (Aloe dichotoma). As succulents, they can store water quickly in their leaves and trunks, and thus often grow in arid areas where few other trees survive.

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

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn	Protected
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	Secure
Acacia reficiens	False umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn	Protected
Acacia erubescens	Blue thorn	Secure
Acacia karroo	Sweet thorn	Secure

Acacia tortolis	Umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia hereroensis	False hook-thorn	Secure
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree	Protected
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
Catophractes alexandri	Trumpet thorn	Secure
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree	Protected
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig	Protected

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the mining site is sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing trees and schrubs, as these are very important to the ambience and visual appeal of the mining site. A vegetation expert will be consulted throughout the lifecycle of the mining program. The protected plant species in the project area are shown in the table below.

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree
Searsia (Rhus lancea)	Karree
Sterculia Africana	African star-chestnut

4.7 Fauna

4.7.1 Introduction

The information is based on a detailed literature review and a site visit which was carried out. The purpose of the Fauna literature review is to identify all potential

amphibians, reptiles, and mammals expected on the project area and the surrounding farms in the vicinity of the mining area. The proposed mining area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the study area.

Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions and elephants are rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the exploration area. Based on literature review, development of a mining project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

4.7.2 Amphibians

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

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE
PLATANNAS				
Xenopus laevis	COMMON PLATANNA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)
TOADS				
Breviceps adspersus	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882
Bufo dombensis	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	**ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895
Bufo poweri	MOTTLED TOAD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935
FOSSORIAL FROGS				

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

4.7.3 Mammals

Based on the literature review, there are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. There are generally 25 species which rarely occur, 2 species that occur seasonally, 4 that occur occasionally, and 33 that occur abundantly within the project area. Considering the relative size of the mining area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the mining activities of the proponent. Namibia is seemingly well endowed with mammal diversity with around 250 species know to be present within the country (Griffin, 1998). There are currently 14 mammal species which are considered to be endemic to Namibia, including 11 species of rodents and small carnivores which are not well known. Griffin (1998), points out that most of these endemic mammals are associated with the Namib and Escarpment with 60% of these appearing to be rock-dwelling species. The author, Griffin (1998) further highlights that the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family *Petromuridae* (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera *Gerbillurus* and *Petromyscus*. The table below shows the mammal species which are likely to occur within the study

area. A full list, of mammal species that are likely to occur within the area, is in the appendix section at the end.

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

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

4.7.4 Reptiles

The literature review showed that there are approximately 60 reptile species that are expected to occur in the site area. According to the Namibia Conservation Ordinance of 1975, there are four reptile species protected, namely:

Table 5 Protected reptile species in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Psammobates Oculiferus	Kalahari Tent Tortoise	Protected
Python Natalis	Southern African Python	Protected

Geochelone Pardalis	Leopard Tortoise	Protected
Varanus Albigularis	Veld Leguaan	Protected

Griffin (1998) highlighted the presence of 261 species of reptiles which are present in Namibia. These reptiles make up 30% of the reptile species found on the continent. 55 species of Namibian Lizards are classified as endemic (Griffin, 1998). The author, Griffin (1998), describes that more than 60% of the reptiles found in Namibia are protected by the conservation Ordinance. Although mining activities do affect reptile habitat, the project will not have any significant impact on the reptile species within the proposed mining area. Namibia, with 129 species of lizards, has one of the continent's richest lizard Fauna. The table in the appendix shows the reptile species which are likely to occur within the vicinity of the mining area.

4.8 Avifauna (Birds)

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

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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird
Eupodotis rueppellii	Rüppell's Korhaan
Lanioturdus torquatus	White-tailed Shrike
Parus carpi	Carp's Tit

Phoeniculus damarensis	Violet Wood-Hoopoe
Poicephalus rueppellii	Rüppell's Parrot
Pternistis hartlaubi	Hartlaub's Spurfowl
Tockus damarensis	Damara Hornbil
Tockus monteiri	Monteiro's Hornbill

A full list of bird species within the area is shown in the appendix.

4.9 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate archaeological study is attached to this report.

4.10 Socio-Economic Environment

4.10.1 Demographics of Luderitz

The closest town to the project is Luderitz. Lüderitz is a town in the ǁKaras Region of southern Namibia. It lies on one of the least hospitable coasts in Africa. It is a port developed around Robert Harbour and Shark Island. The town is known for its colonial architecture, including some Art Nouveau work, and for wildlife including seals, penguins, flamingos and ostriches. It is also home to a museum and lies at the end of a currently decommissioned railway line to Keetmanshoop. The town is named after Adolf Lüderitz, founder of the German South West Africa colony.

The centre of Lüderitz' economic activity is the port, until the incorporation of the exclave Walvis Bay in 1994 the only suitable harbour on Namibia's coast. However, the harbour at Lüderitz has a comparatively shallow rock bottom, making it unusable for many modern ships. The recent addition of a new quay has allowed larger fishing vessels to dock at Lüderitz. The town has also re-styled itself in an attempt to lure tourists to the area, which includes a new waterfront area for shops and offices.

The German magazine Der Spiegel reports that a massive green hydrogen project is taking shape in a former seal processing plant 80 kilometers south of Lüderitz. It will measure wind speed, solar radiation and barometric pressure for the operation of one of the five largest hydrogen plants in the world. It includes 500 wind turbines and 40 square kilometers of solar panels. The investment equals Namibia's entire gross domestic product.

4.10.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a few people (including farmers) and animals might be negatively affected by dust and noise, the explorer will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. With the potential employment of 15 people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the quarrying activities on the proposed mining site. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the construction phase, and secondly the operational phase is being covered by this assessment. Should the quarrying activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

The following assessment methodology was used to examine each impact identified:

Table 7 Assessment methodology used to examine the impacts identified

Evaluation Criteria	Symbol	Significance of Rating
Nature of impact:	**P or N**	Effect the proposed activity would have on the affected environment which is positive (***P***) or negative (**N**)
Extent of impact:	**O**	**On-Site** (the site and it's immediate surrounds)
	L	**Local** (Quarrying Area)
	R	**Regional** (Karas Region)
	N	**National** (Namibia)
	I	**International**
Duration of impact:	**SD**	Short Duration (0 to 5 years)
	MD	Medium Duration (5 to 15 years)
	LD	Long Duration (lifetime of the development)
Intensity of impact:	**L**	**Low** intensity where the natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected.
	M	**Medium** intensity where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social functions and processes can continue.
	H	**High** intensity where the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural and social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of impact:	**LP**	**Low probability** is when the possibility of the impact occurring is low.
	P	**Probable** is when there is a distinct possibility that it will occur.
	HP	**Highly probable** is when the impact is most likely to occur.
	D	**Definite** where the impact will occur.

Significance of Impact: Further subdivided into impacts with mitigation (MM) measures and impacts with no mitigation measures (NMM).	**L**	**Low Significance** is when natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes are not affected. If the impacts are adverse, mitigation is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. If impacts are beneficial, alternative means of achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective and less time=consuming
	M	**Medium Significance** is when the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes can continue. An impact exists but is not substantial in relation to other impacts that might take effect within the bounds of those that could occur. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost and effort.
	H	**High Significance** is when the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease. If impacts are adverse, there is no possible mitigation that could offset the impact, or mitigation is difficult, expensive, time consuming or a combination of these. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a Substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur.

5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the construction phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The quarrying project will require a significant capital investment of at least N$ 37 million. This will be used for purchasing plant and machinery required for the project.

Stimulation of skills transfer: Due to the nature of quarrying operations, the proponent will implement ad-hoc training programme for some of its staff members. Training programmes will be well structured and staff members will permanently benefit from these training programmes.

Job creation: With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the on-going phase. The project has a great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

- The data generated from the quarrying activities will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding settlements.
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focussed on farming, tourism and small-scale mining of semi-precious stones.

5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

Notwithstanding the above benefits there are a few concerns that could reduce or counteract the above benefits related to the project, as follows:

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the construction and operational phase of the quarrying project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

Table 8 Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	NMM	MM				
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS	M	L	LD	N	M	LP
Increased influx of people to the area	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Increased informal settlement in the area	M	L	MD	L	L	LP

5.2. Quarrying phases and associated issues

5.2.1. Construction Phase of the Project

The following potential effects on the environment during the construction phase of the quarrying project have been identified:

5.2.1.1. Dust

Dust may be generated during this phase and might be aggravated during the winter months when strong winds occur. Dust will be generated by the vehicles moving in the area. Fall out dust settling on vegetation is likely to cause local disruptions in herbivorous and predatory complexes and should be minimised as far as possible.

5.2.1.2. Noise

Noise will most likely be generated by vehicles during the construction phase. It is recommended that vehicle movement be limited to normal daytime hours to allow nocturnal animals to roam freely at night.

5.2.1.3. Safety and Security

During construction, small tools and equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries and the responsible manager must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. The manager is further advised to ensure that adequate emergency facilities, including first aid kits, are available on site. All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.

Should a camp be necessary at a later stage, it should be located in such a way that it does not pose a risk to the community members and wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The proposed quarrying area is situated more than 1 km from any main road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the team are minimal. In some parts of the area, the topography of the quarrying site is slightly elevated.

Table 9 Impact evaluation for the construction phase of the project

Identified	Significance	Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability

Impact	NMM	MM				
Dust	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Noise	M	L	SD	L	M	D
Safety & Security	L	L	SD	O	L	P
Visual	L	L	MD	O	L	LP

5.2.2. Operational phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, rock units will be cut by using a wire saw and sand will be excavated. For the purpose of conveniently refuelling company vehicles without driving long distances, a small fuel storage tank will be kept on site.

5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles, excavators, front end loaders and the drill rig but not to an extent that warrants concern. Dust will also be produced by the drill rig and the movement of vehicles in the area.

5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

All fuel storage and handling facilities in Namibia must however comply with strict safety distances as prescribed by SANS 10089. SANS 10089 is adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as the national standard.

It must further be assured that sufficient water is available for firefighting purposes. In addition to this, all personnel must be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the quarrying area. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment and pollution control materials at the drilling site.

All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with SANS 10089-1:1999, or better. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed.

Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire, is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted before drilling.

5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste

Solid waste be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material.

The types of waste that could be generated during operation include hazardous industrial waste (e.g. lubricants), general industrial waste (e.g. scrap material), and domestic waste (e.g. packaging). The waste will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for final disposal at permitted waste disposal facilities. A registered Waste Management Company would be contracted to remove all hazardous waste from the site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the Luderitz periodically. No waste will be discharged on site.

5.2.2.4. Health and Safety

The drilling programme operations can cause serious health and safety risks to workers on site. Occupational exposures are normally related to the dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason, adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes:

- Proper training of operators;
- First aid treatment;
- Medical assistance;
- Emergency treatment;
- Prevention of inhalation of fumes;
- Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields;

- Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated material safety data sheets becomes available;
- And Monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis, including accident reports.

5.2.2.5. Fauna

Quarrying activities may have minor disturbances on the habitat of a few species but no significant impacts on the animals are expected. The proponent shall ensure that no animal shall be captured, killed or harmed by any of the employees in any way. Wildlife poaching will strongly be avoided as this is an offence and anyone caught infringing in this regard will face suspension from the project and will be liable for prosecution.

5.2.2.6. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is seemingly undisturbed in the project area except for grasses, which have been grazed by livestock and wild animals. Some vegetation species in the area may be adversely impacted by the project. The type of vegetation that might be affected by the project are:

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- Scrublands surrounding the quarrying area

Certain species regarded as particularly important for conservation may yet be identified and made known via an Addendum to this report. If particularly important species are found, they will be located by GPS and their locations communicated to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Such locations will then be demarcated and completely avoided.

5.2.2.7. Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, tourist or contractor. Should the employees observe any bird nesting sites for vultures, they will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the site will be avoided.

5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien invasive weed species. Some of the plant species that could become invasive in the area are listed below:

- Prosopis glandulosa
- Lantana camara
- Cyperus esculentus
- Opuntia imbricate
- Cereus jamacara
- Melia azedarach
- Harissia martini

There are numerous ways in which invasive species can be introduced deliberately or unintentionally.

5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 10 Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	H	M	SD	O	M	LP
Generation of waste	M	L	LD	O	L	D
Health and Safety	H	M	MD	N	L	P
Fauna	M	L	MD	L	M	D

Vegetation	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Avifauna	M	L	MD	L	M	LP
Alien Invasive Plants	M	L	MD	L	M	P
Heritage	M	L	LD	O	H	LP

5.2.2.10 Groundwater Impacts

Mining activities may affect the availability of water and the quality thereof. Surface water for animals may be affected by mining activities. In rare instances, the quality of the groundwater for water consumption may be compromised by mining activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259, //KARAS REGION

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6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Overview

This Environmental Management Plan is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment. To achieve this goal, it is essential that all personnel involved on the quarrying are fully aware of the environmental issues and the means to avoid or minimize the potential impacts of activities on site. The proposed quarrying activities are summarized in Section 3 of the scoping report above. Legal and policy requirements are well known and understood by the proponent, its employees and contractors and will be strictly enforced by its management team. A general description of the environment is contained in Section 4, and more site-specific information on particularly sensitive areas is contained in Section 4 as well. Issues and concerns identified in the EIA will form a set of environmental specifications that will be implemented on site. It is the intention that these environmental specifications should form the basis for an agreement between the proponent and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. By virtue of that agreement, these specifications will become binding on the proponent.

Environmental management requires a joint effort on the part of all parties involved. The proponent has assigned certain roles to ensure that all players fulfil their responsibilities in this regard.

6.2 Environmental Management Principles

The proponent will ensure that all parties involved in the project uphold the following broad aims:

1. All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, guests and anyone entering the quarrying areas in connection with the quarrying project.

2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being

- Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and radiation hazards; and,

- Promote good relationships with the local authorities and their staff.

3. Biophysical Environment

- Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations;
- Prevent or minimise environmental impacts;
- Prevent air, water, and soil pollution, Biodiversity conservation and Due respect for the purpose and sanctity of the area.

To achieve these aims, the following principles need to be upheld.

A. Commitment and Accountability:

The proponent's senior executives and line managers will be held responsible and accountable for:

Health and safety of site personnel while on duty, including while travelling to and from site in company vehicles and environmental impacts caused by quarrying activities or by personnel engaged in the quarrying activities, including any recreational activities carried out by personnel in the area

B. Competence

The proponent will ensure a competent work force through appropriate selection, training, and awareness in all safety, health and environmental matters.

C. Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control

Identify, assess and prioritise potential environmental risks. Prevent or minimize priority risks through careful planning and design, allocation of financial resources, management and workplace procedures. Intervene promptly in the event of adverse impacts arising.

D. Performance and Evaluation

Set appropriate objectives and performance indicators. Comply with all laws, regulations, policies and the environmental specifications. Implement regular monitoring and reporting of compliance with these requirements.

E. Stakeholder Consultation

Create and maintain opportunities for constructive consultations with employees, authorities, other interested or affected parties. Seek to achieve open exchange of information and mutual understanding in matters of common concern.

F. Continual Improvement

Through continual evaluation, feedbacks, and innovation, seek to improve performance regarding social health and well-being and environmental management throughout the lifespan of the quarrying project.

G. Financial Provisions for Quarrying

In line with Namibia's environmental rehabilitation policy, the proponent will make the necessary financial provision for compliance with the EMP.

6.3 Impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

6.3.1 Impacts on Archaeological Sites

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

- Potential damage to archaeological sites as a result of vehicle tracks, footprints and actions of contractors, employees and visitors of the quarrying site.
- As the mitigation measures below are fully enforced, any impact will be significantly reduced compared to with present situation.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Buffer zones will be created around the sites.
- Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of quarrying activities.

- All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before construction commences.
- Notices/information boards will be placed on sites.
- Training employees regarding the protection of these sites.

Methods for monitoring:

- An archaeologist will inspect any identified archaeological sites before commencing with the quarrying activities.

6.3.2 Impacts on Fauna

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

- Movement of vehicles in and out of the site.
- Noise produced by moving earth-moving equipment.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.
- A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.
- No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way.
- No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.
- Care will be taken to ensure that no litter is lying around as these may end up being ingested by wild animals
- No animals shall be fed. This allows animals to lose their natural fear of humans, which may result in dangerous encounters.

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.

6.3.3 Impacts on Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, visitor or contractor.

6.3.4 Impact on Vegetation

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

- Negative impacts on plants from trenching, compacting and removal of plants.
- Negative Impact from movement of vehicles and the movement of people around the site.
- Negative impacts from land-clearing and quarrying operations.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.
- Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.
- The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.
- The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.
- Areas with species of concern will be avoided.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be informed of any protected species which will be transplanted in consultation with MET.

6.3.5 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

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

- Plant or seed material may adhere to car tyres or animals
- Seed or plant material may be imported to site in building materials if the source is contaminated.
- Seeds may blow from debris removed at sites.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.
- Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.
- Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.

6.3.6 Impacts on Socio-Economic

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

- Impact from loss of grazing for domestic livestock in “exclusive use zone”
- Impacts on cultural and spiritual values.
- Demographic factors: Attraction of additional population that cannot benefit from the project.
- Perception of Health and Safety risks associated with quarrying.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals.
- The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.

Methods for monitoring:

- Public meetings will be held by the proponent whenever necessary.

6.3.7 Visual Impacts

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

- Tracks and damaged vegetation caused by the quarrying vehicles.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

Methods for monitoring:

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

6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources

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

6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste

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

6.3.10 Noise

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

- Movement of people, and vehicles.
- Noise may be generated from the drill rig and wire saw.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

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

6.3.11 Air Quality

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

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

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

During the life of the project, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored, and corrective action taken where necessary, in order to ensure compliance with the EMP and relevant enviro-legal requirements.

6.5.1.1 Internal Inspections/Audits

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:

    - Prior to a contractor beginning work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.

    - Following completion of a Contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.

2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction/initial and decommissioning phases.

3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

6.5.1.2 External Audits

- At the close of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.

- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of quarrying operations. The proponent will be provided with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the quarrying project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

6.5.1.3 Documentation

Records of all inspections/audits and monitoring reports will be kept in line with legislation. Actions will be issued on inspection/audit findings. These will be tracked and closed out.

6.5.1.4 Reporting

Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on a bi-annual basis.

6.5.2 Environmental Management System Framework

In order implement Environmental Management Practices, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be established and implemented by the proponent and their Contractors. This subchapter establishes the framework for the compilation of a project EMS. The applicable manager will maintain a paper based and/or electronic system of all environmental management documentation. These will be divided into the following main categories:

6.5.2.1 Policy and Performance Standards

A draft environmental policy and associated objective, goals and commitments has been included in the EMP. The mineral explorer may adapt these as necessary.

6.5.2.2 Enviro-Legal Documentation

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent . Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorisations and permits will also be kept with

the quarrying team. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

6.5.2.3 Impact Aspect Register

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant management measures, is to be maintained. This Draft EMP identifies the foreseeable project aspects and related potential impacts of the proposed project, and as such forms the basis for the Aspect-Impact Register; with the Project Activity. It is however noted that during the life of the project additional project aspects and related impacts may arise which would need to be captured in the Aspect-Impact Register. In this regard, the impact identification principles set forth in the scoping report can be used to update the Register. This method can be modified as required by the applicable manager as necessary during the life of the project.

6.5.2.3 Procedures and Method Statements

In order to affect the commitments contained in this EMP, procedures and method statements will be drafted by the relevant responsible quarrying staff and Contractors. These include, but may not be limited:

- Standard operating procedures for environmental action plan and management programme execution.
- Incident and emergency response procedures.
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting procedures, and
- Method statements for EMP compliance for ad hoc activities not directly addressed in the EMP action plans.

All procedures are to be version controlled and signed off by the applicable manager. In addition, knowledge of procedures by relevant staff responsible for the execution thereof must be demonstrable and training records maintained.

6.5.2.4 Register of Roles and Responsibilities

During project planning and risk assessments, relevant roles and responsibilities will be determined. These must be documented in a register of all environmental

commitment roles and responsibilities. The register is to include relevant contact details and must be updated as required.

6.5.2.5 Site Map

An up to date map of the quarrying site indicating all project activities is to be maintained. In addition to the project layout, the following detail must be depicted:

- Materials handling and storage;
- Waste management areas (collection, storage, transfer, etc.);
- Sensitive areas;
- Incident and emergency equipment locations; and Location of responsible parties.

6.5.2.6 Environmental Management Schedule

A schedule of environmental management actions is to be maintained by the applicable phase site managers and/or relevant Contractors. A master schedule of all such activities is to be kept up to date by the manager. Scheduled environmental actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental risk assessment;
- Environmental management meetings;
- Soil handling, management and rehabilitation;
- Waste collection
- Incident and emergency response equipment evaluations and maintenance
- Environmental training;
- Stakeholder engagement; Environmental inspections; and
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting.

6.5.2.7 Change Management

The EMS must have a procedure in place for change management. In this regard, updating and revision of environmental documentation, of procedures and method statements, actions plants etc. will be conducted as necessary in order to account for the following scenarios:

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

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

6.6 Closure Plan

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

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

6.6.1 Alternatives Considered

Considering that this is a uniform mining project with no chemical processing involved, the proposed project is not complex, and the risks associated with prospecting are

understood and can be mitigated at closure. Alternative options for closure are limited. There are only two options that have been considered as activity alternatives for the closure plan:

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

6.6.2 Preferred Alternative: Rehabilitation/ Backfill of boreholes

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

Advantages:

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

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

6.6.3 Closure Assumptions

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

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

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

6.6.4 Closure and Rehabilitation Activities

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

6.6.4.1 Infrastructure

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

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

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

6.6.4.3 Roads

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

- Removal of all signage, fencing, shade structures, traffic barriers, etc.
- All ‘hard top’ surfaces to be ripped along with any concrete structures.
- All potentially contaminated soils are to be identified and demarcated for later remediation; and

- All haul routes that have been treated with saline dust suppression water need to be treated, with the upper surface ripped and removed to designated contaminant disposal areas.

6.6.4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Areas

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

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

6.6.4.5 Vegetation

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

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

6.6.4.6 Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

- Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.

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

7. Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with a total of 4 newspaper advertisements in two widely distributed newspapers (New Era and the Windhoek Observer) for three consecutive weeks as shown in Appendix B.

Known interested and affected parties were notified directly via mail and fax. Posters were placed at the office of the Karas Regional Council office and farm fences as well. Registered mail letters were also sent to the farm owners.

Interested and affected parties that were notified directly include farmers, government departments, regional council, Namwater, Chamber of Mines and individuals that may be affected by the quarrying activities. No negative concerns were received at this stage. Should any interested and affected parties raise any concerns during the on-going project phase, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be immediately notified. The registered interested and affected are indicated in the table below

Table 11 :Table 11 Registered IAP's from various organs of state.

Name	Position	Organization
Teofillus Nghitila	Executive Director	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Maria Amakali	Director, Water Resources Management	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
E. Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Ministry of Mine and Energy

Registered IAP's and Summary of Issues Raised during the public meeting

Name	Organization	Tel	Email	Comments/Ouestions	Response
Esther Rust	Aus Marble	08112988325	namibia@redgraniti.com.na	1.How are you going to manage waste at the farm 2.Will you employ local people 3.When will mining start 4.How many people will be at the mine and	1. Household waste will be transported to the nearest dumping site. Mining waste to stay on site for use in future rehabilitation at the end of mining. 2. Yes they plan is to employ up to 90% of local people. Only hire non-locals in the cases where local people are not qualified for the job.

				where are they going to stay 5. Will they not hunt game? 6. Where will they get wood from? 7. Community benefits	3. As soon as all required permits are granted (Mining License, ECC, farm access, etc.) 4. Approximately 50 people per mining license. We will provide accommodation near the site, in the farm. Distances to the nearest towns (Aus and Rosh Pinah) make it unviable to commute on a daily basis. 5. Hunting of game will be strictly prohibited for the company, its employees, contractors, and any collaborators. 6. Collection of wood will be strictly prohibited. 7.Company to actively participate in community events, provide sponsorship and support.
A Rust	Aus Marble	0811292627	namibia@redgraniti.com.na	1.Where will they get water from? 2. Who will make sure that they are complying with the environment? 3. How are you going to use explosives? 4. Access control 5. Maintenance of gate and fences. 6. Accommodation ablution	1. Underground boreholes and Rosh Pinah (RoshSkor Township) 2. Environmental experts will conduct bi-annual environmental audits on site. 3. No explosives will be used. 4. Security company to be hired. Mining area to be completely fence. Access will be strictly limited to employees, contractors and collaborators. 5. The mining area will be completely fenced. We will build and maintain the fences of the mining area. Roads from C13 to the mining site will be upgraded by the company and regular maintenance to be done. 6. Company to provide accommodation nearby the site. Ablution facilities will obviously be made available. Distances to the nearest towns (Aus and Rosh Pinah) make it unviable to commute on a daily basis.

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for quarrying on an area which is located about 150 km southeast of Luderitz, Karas Region. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed quarrying activities.

Basically, marble quarrying involves cutting channels on all sides of large, rectangular sections of marble called quarry blocks. These blocks usually have an open face, and once the ends and backs of the doorstep-like ledges are channelled loose, horizontal lift holes are drilled along the bottom of the open face.

With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the quarrying phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the quarrying site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator.

The potential negative impacts associated with the proposed quarrying project are expected to be low to medium in significance. Provided that the relevant mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the proponent, there are no environmental reasons why the proposed project should not be approved. The project will have significant positive economic impacts that would benefit the local, regional and national economy of Namibia.

Several other potential impacts have been addressed in Section 5 of this EIA, and will be managed through the implementation of the EMP.

The EMP contains a set of Environmental Specifications that will form part of all contracts between the proponent and contractors such as lubrication companies. The requirements of the EMP will be enforced on site by the Management team, and periodic environmental audits will be undertaken and submitted to MET.

This EIA has been subject to a few limitations, which are explained as follows: -

- the time available in which to secure an environmental contract with the authorities; and,

The limited botanical work done to date did not raise any concerns but will be monitored on an on-going basis. If any “special” species of plants are found, these will be located by GPS. An addendum will then be added to the EMP to indicate localities that should be avoided, or to implement other appropriate measures about any special plants.

9. References

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Appendix A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B: Proof of Advertisements, Letters and Notices

Appendix of CV's

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 / Fax: (061) 220 584 Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services
General

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

• To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously
• Classifieds smalls and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing
• Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only
Notices
(VAT Inclusive)
Legal Notice N$460.00
Lost Land Title N$575.00
Liquor License N$460.00
Name Change N$460.00
Birthdays from N$200.00
Death Notices from N$200.00
Tombstone Unveiling from N$200.00
Thank You Messages from N$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Employment
Offered

VACANCY
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

Okahao Medical Clinic is looking for an experienced General Practitioner on a full-time basis.

Qualifications:
MBChB (any additional qualifications in the medical field will be an added advantage)

Work experience:
Minimum of Ten (5 years' experience as a medical practitioner).

Professional Body:
Must be registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Namibia

Preference will be given to Namibian Citizens.
Forward updated CV and registration to:
okahaomc@iway.na

For enquiries, please contact Sister Uutoni on **0811245066**

Closing Date:
30 July 2024

JOB SEEKERS CORNER

Mr Johannes Tangeni Kayoko is desperately looking for DRIVER work. He has Code CE with more than 30 years of experience. Contact: 0812831503

Employment
Offered

AC ELECTRICAL AND REFRIGERATION CC

Refrigeration and **air conditioning technician** wanted.

Qualification:
- Advanced diploma in air conditioning and refrigeration.
- Electrical engineering certificate is an added advantage.
- 5 Years' experience

Send CV to: **ac.electric.refrigeration@gmail.com**

Employment
Offered

VACANCY

KUNENE BUILDING SUPPLIES CC

Is looking for a **COMPOSITE TECHNICIAN** with qualifications in composite boat building, vacuum infusion processing, fairing, jig construction and carbon sheet lamination.

Please submit your CV with covering letter to:
admin@kbs-namibia.com

Auction
Goods for sale

WEBCAST AUCTION

AucorNamibia

BANK REPO & SALVAGE AUCTION
Friday 12 July 2024 @ 10:00
Aucor Ondangwa

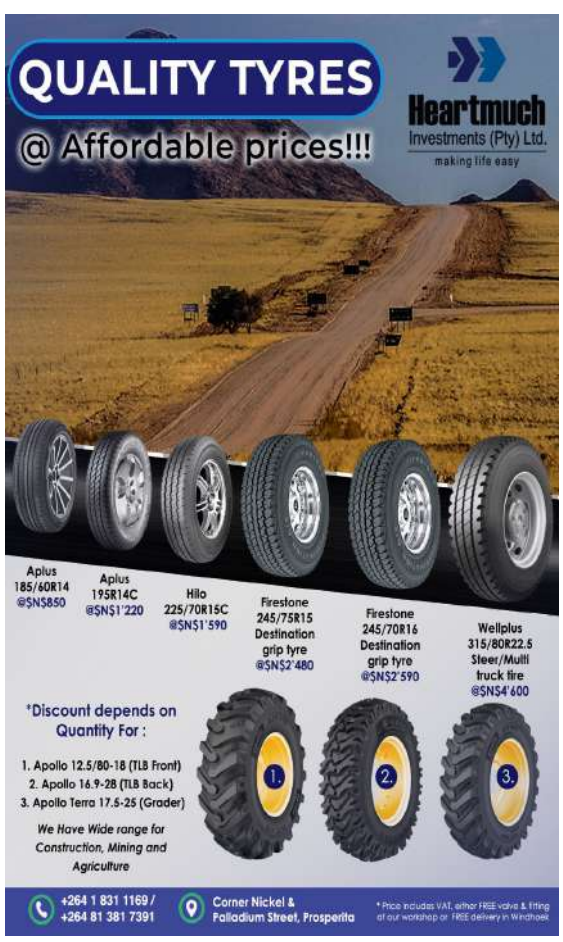
Duly instructed by the bank, in terms of credit Agreement Act, Aucor Namibia (Pty) Ltd, will be selling the following Bank Repossessed Vehicles by Online & Webcast Auction

 # AUTOMOTIVE

BANK REPO VEHICLES:	BANK REPO VEHICLES:
2024 TOYOTA URBAN CRUISER	2016 NISSAN NP300 2.5 DCI 4X4
2023 VW AMAROK 2.0	2016 NISSAN NP300 2.5 4X4
2023 MAHINDRA MHAWK S4 4X4	2015 LAND ROVER DISCOVERY 4
2021 TOYOTA URBAN CRUISER	2015 BMW 320
2021 SUZUKI CIAZ 1.6	2013 VW PASSAT 2.0 TSI
2021 NISSAN NP300 2.5 4X4	2013 JEEP GRAND CHEROKEE
2019 TOYOTA RUSH 1.5	2012 TOYOTA QUANTUM 2.5D4D
2019 TOYOTA RAV 4 2.0 GX	2012 HONDA FIT 1.5
2018 NISSAN ALMERA	2011 W GOLF 2.0 GTI
2018 HYUNDAI i20 1.4 ACTIVE	2011 JEEP WRANGLER 3.8 UNLTD
2018 FORD ECOSPORT 1.2	2009 BMW 325i
2017 VW POLO VIVO 1.6	2008 VOLVO V50 2.4i
2016 VW POLO VIVO 1.6	2008 NISSAN QASHQAI 1.6

Registration & Bidding on: www.aucornamibia.com
Online Bidding Starts: Monday 8 July 2024 @ 10:00
Webcast Auction: Friday 12 July 2024 @ 10:00
Viewing: Ondangwa 8 - 11 July 2024 @ 09:00 - 16:00
T & C apply and a Buyer's premium will be charged.
Details subject to change without prior notice.

Contact Us At:
Windhoek: +264 61 257 945/6 Ondangwa: +264 65 240 189
Swakopmund: +264 64 463 374 Email: info@aucornamibia.com
www.aucornamibia.com



Auction
Goods for sale

Employment
Offered

Business Development Lead ("BDL") - High Volume & Strategic Bill Issuers ("Billers")
@Pay At Services Namibia (Pty) Limited

Vacancy Due date: **15/07/2024**
Required appointment date: **As soon as possible.**
Reporting to: **Head of Sales**
Position based: **Windhoek, Namibia**
Rationale for the role: Take responsibility for step growth in transaction volumes through (1) servicing existing billers effectively with existing services and new Pay@ innovations and (2) through the onboarding of new high volume potential billers.

Responsibilities include
•Growing transaction volumes through the effective servicing of billers under management
- Certain existing Pay@ billers will be handed over to the new Customer Relationship Manager (CRM). Take over the full responsibility of these billers.
- Ensure the timely and successful delivery of existing and new innovative solutions according to the billers' needs and objectives.
- Continuous biller relationship building: Regular contact, client visits, call centre training, etc.

Onboarding new billers
- Source and onboard new high-volume potential and / or strategic billers. This could involve working with Pay@'s referral partners in this regard.
- Oversight of the integration process / progress for new biller prospects under management.
- Distribution and processing of Pay@ onboarding documents (Contracts/BRS/Specs).

- Grow transaction volumes through both retailer and digital payment networks.
- Establish a trusted advisor relationship with key (existing and prospect) biller stakeholders.
- Take on an active role in identifying and developing Pay@ strategic partnerships – banks, referral partners, etc. This includes networking with business partners at expos and events.
- Innovation - Explore innovative and impactful new solutions or other strategic opportunities to grow the Pay@ business. Write business cases and lodge work requests for required new solutions. This includes working with the other CRM team members to develop industry specific solutions.
- Act as the key interface between billers / prospects and departments within Pay@.
- Marketing management – Work with the marketing manager to maintain Pay@'s marketing presence at billers and payment networks, develop marketing collateral, run calls-to-action, workshops, conferences, etc.

•Operations, finance, and support- Assist Admin, Finance and IT where necessary to ensure operations pertaining to billers under management run smoothly.
- Ensure Bill Issuer Report is updated regularly .
- Ensure Biller details are up to date and properly administered.
- Support regarding queries/reports/technical requirements.
- Continuously appraise and look for opportunities to enhance Pay@'s business processes. For example, continuously review and look for ways to enhance Pay@'s sales and activation process.
- Maintain biller organisational documentation (Agreements, specifications, BRS's).
- Assist with collection of monthly payments where billers do not settle Pay@ on time.
- Assist marketing with the setting up of Pay@ training manuals for current and new billers.
- Review and improving of internal and external sales processes.

Reporting
- Track progress of all business development opportunities and report the same to management from time to time.
- YTD sales volume analysis and forecasting.
- Use data analytics tools to track the relevance of Pay@'s solutions at billers and to support the rationale behind solution recalibrations and new solution developments.
- Query and issue management.

General
- Keep up to date with market trends and competitor activity.
- Keep up to date with relevant industry regulations.

Key requirements
- Relevant tertiary qualification essential.
- Referenceable sales and enterprise level client relationship management experience.
- 8 – 10 years' experience in financial services, particularly the payments industry.

Experience in marketing strategies, planning and execution. Additional ideal requirements
- Referenceable experience in developing business initiatives to scale.
- Good understanding of the project development lifecycle.
- Good understanding of the digital payments landscape.

Personal traits
- Accountability.
- Ability to switch between high-level strategy and attention to detail.
- Pre-empting requirements and actioning accordingly (for example, proposals, presentations, client feedback, etc). Taking the lead!
- Problem solving ability.
- Resilience.
- Work effectively in a team.
- Ability to innovate and manage change.
- Disciplined and self-managed.
- Good planning skills.
- Good interpersonal relationships.
- Fluent in English and Afrikaans will be preferable.
- Excellent communication and report writing skills.
- Computer literate with a full understanding of the Microsoft suite.
- Driver's license.
- Own reliable transport.
- Ability to travel extensively.

Applicants can email their CVs with relevant qualifications to jonathan@payat.co.za no later than 15 July 2024.

Employment
Offered

Notice
Legal Notice

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259 & 260, //KARAS REGION

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Location: The license areas are located about 150 km southeast of Lideritz. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes.
Proponent: Africa Big Oryx Mining (Pty) Ltd
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/08/2024.** Contact details for registration and further information:
Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com,
Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OSHAKATI HELD AT OSHAKATI IN THE MATTER BETWEEN, CASE NO: 11 OF 2023 KITENGE DEBT COLLECTORS, PLAINTIFF AND FRANS SHEEFENI, DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In the execution of an order of the above Honourable Court dated **03rd August 2023** in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held on **25th July 2024** at **12h00** by the Messenger of the Court for the district of **Oshakati** at **Advanced Refrigeration, Main Road, Oshakati, Namibia**, of the under-mentioned property:
1x Toyota Corolla Reg: N 22408 SH
TERMS: VOETSTOOTS AND CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Dated at **Oshakati** on this **09th Day of July 2024**

Plaintiff/Plaintiff's Representatives
KITENGE DEBT COLLECTORS CC
P.O Box 40644 Ausspannplatz
Address No 5727 Darter Street
Khomasdal
Tel number 081 8529290

NOTICE
Please take note that **Namplan Town Planning Consultants and Projects CC** on behalf of the owner/s of **Erf 302A ,Extension 1, Swakopmund** herewith intend to apply to the Municipality of Swakopmund for the following:
CONSENT TO OPERATE A "INSTUTIONAL BUILDING" ON ERF 302A, EXTENSION 1, SWAKOPMUND
Any person having any objection against such application should lodge such objection/s or comment/s in writing within 14 days of the last newspaper publication to both the Chief Executive Officer of the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant during normal business hours. Closing date for objection/s or comment/s is 26 July 2024.
NAMPLAN TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS AND PROJECTS CC:, Tel: 081244 4441
Email: namplan@namplan.africa,
P.O. Box: 467, Swakopmund

Notice
Legal Notice

NOTICE OF INTENTION IN TERMS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT OF 2018 (ACT 5 OF 2018):

REZONING OF ERF, 2874, EXTENSION 9, SWAKOPMUND FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900M² TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL 2" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:250M²
Please take note that NAMPLAN Town Planning Consultants and Projects CC, on behalf of our client, intends to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for the rezoning of Erf 2874 located in Rittersporn Street in Extension 9, Swakopmund from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900m² to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:250m².
Erf 2874 currently measures 1452m² in extent. The erf is located in Rittersporn situated in the Ocean View neighbourhood of Swakopmund. The Erf currently stands vacant with no buildings on it. Once the rezoning is approved, the owner would like make use of the erf to construct 5 townhouses on the erf. In order for our client to proceed with the proposed intentions it is required to rezone the erf to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:250m².
Please further take note that -
(a) the plan of the erf can be inspected at the public notice board of the Swakopmund Municipality located on the Corner of Rakutoka & Daniel Kamho Street.
(b) any person having objections to the proposed rezoning or who wants to comment thereon, may lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds thereof, in writing and addressed to the Chief Executive Officer of the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant within 28 days of publication of this notice.

Please be advised that the written objection must be forwarded within the prescribed time as required by the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018). Such written objection or comment must therefore be submitted by no later than 17:00 on 26 July 2024.
Applicant:
NAMPLAN Town Planning Consultants & Projects CC
Tel: 081 2444441
Email: namplan@namplan.africa
P.O. Box: 467, Swakopmund
Or;
Mr J Heita – Manager: Town Planning – Swakopmund Muncipality
Tel: 064 410 4403
Email: jheita@swkmun.com.na
P.O. Box: 53, Swakopmund

Cheetah Conservation Fund

The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has two positions available. Salary and benefits would be negotiated. The full position descriptions and necessary qualifications may be found at http://cheetah.org/jobs-in-namibia/.

Conservation Release Technician
Assistant Director for Ecological Reseach

If you meet the qualifications for a position and wish to apply, forward a .pdf of your CV and a letter explaining your interest to **jobs@ccfnamibia.org.** Positions require university degrees, computer literacy, and fluency in English. Email applications only.

Closing date:
15 July 2024

3 tips to help you settle into a new town

Cross country and cross city moves have become increasingly popular with the widespread adoption of remote and hybrid work options. But, when moving into a new geographic territory, it can take homeowners some time to settle into their new surroundings. Whatever the reason for the long-distance move, RE/MAX of Southern Africa shares a few tips to help homeowners settle into new surroundings.

Get out and explore

To help you feel more connected to your new community, make an effort to regularly get out of the house and to familiarise yourself with nearby parks, shops, and restaurants. It also helps to integrate yourself within the local community as soon as you can – not only for social reasons, but also to get the inside scoop on hidden gems within the area. To meet new people, attend local events which can be found by joining community groups on social media, and strike up conversations with neighbours and your new colleagues.

Stay informed

When you're new to an area, consuming local news can be a helpful way of understanding the local politics and main concerns of the community. Subscribe to the local newspaper, listen to the local community radio stations, and join online community forums to keep up to date with the latest news and information.

Create new routines

Forming new routines can often prove very useful to combat the feeling of being unsettled. As soon as you can, start creating a new routine for you and your household, being sure to incorporate your favourite activities wherever possible. This can include finding a new gym or a local coffee shop that you pass every day on the way to dropping the children at school. Not only can the new routine provide a sense of stability, but it might also help you become more familiar with your new town.

"Settling into a new town can be both an exciting and overwhelming experience. Whether you've moved for a job opportunity or simply for a change of scenery, adapting to a new environment can be easier when you have a local real estate expert to lean on for guidance. As well-connected individuals within their local communities, real estate agents can often provide the necessary contacts and connections to help new homeowners get plugged into their new environments," he says.
An article published on Property24 on May 25, 2022, features Ana Roberts of Just Property Upper Highway, who explains that another great benefit of downscaling is that small spaces require less furniture - a few great statement pieces allow for simple, minimalist décor and a beautiful, welcoming home at a fraction of the cost of furnishing a big house. And the cleaning is a breeze!

Less clutter equals less stress, and isn't that what we are all looking for now?

Tips for cosy-home hunting:

Location, location, location - You want to remain close to your family and friends, and have ease of access to stores and other amenities such as doctors, hospitals etc. Narrow your search to areas that tick these boxes.

What are your deal breakers? Does the home offer the main assets that are important to you, for example, a good kitchen, nice family space, shower etc?

Current wants vs future needs - If you are downsizing because the children have moved out and you are getting older, consider a single story with the ease of access rather than a property with stairs that may cause a problem later.

Growing pains - Will you be able to handle the upkeep of a big garden, or is it time for something smaller that is more manageable? Will your pets cope with a smaller space; is there somewhere nearby where you could walk them?

Fit for purpose - Will your favourite furniture fit in the new space? Make a list of every piece with which you can't part. Take measurements. Then take a tape measure with you when you start narrowing down your list of potential new homes.

Storage war - Is there enough cupboard space in the bedrooms and the kitchen? Do you need outside storage too?

Peace of mind - Check the security features of each property you visit. Find out how safe the area is and what security is available. Ask the neighbours, chat to the local police, and phone a security company that focuses on the neighbourhood.

Guest appeal - Consider how many bedrooms you will need going forward - if your kids have all moved out of home, you may only need one spare room for when they or your friends come to stay.

Paper trails - Remember to ask for compliance certificates, even those that aren't required in your province (for example, gas installations and solar geysers should come with a compliance certificate - if something goes wrong and you don't have one, your insurers may refuse to replace the geyser, or cover damage caused by a gas issue).

Complex questions - If you are moving into a complex or an apartment, be aware that there may be the added expense of levies, clubhouse fees and/or security. Ask about historical escalation rates and request a copy of the body corporate rules (if applicable.)

Ask your neighbours if there are any noise issues, does sound travel through the walls and ceiling? How old is the plumbing, the lifts etc - upgrading such items is very expensive and you'll have to contribute. What parking is available for guests?

Find out how much bond you qualify for with the Property24's easy-to-use calculator tools

Home-Dzine shares the best tricks when moving out for the first-time

Whether you're moving out of your house with your roommates or with your partner, the need for landing on the necessary habits of better planning never dies.

Here is a list of things you should apply when you start living independently.

1. **Bring changes to your lifestyle**

Living in your parent's house is different, as there's no burden of responsibilities on your shoulders. But when you decide to live alone in your own home, a bunch of duties pops up. But don't worry; if you keep your lifestyle on track, there will be no milestone that you can't achieve.

2. Take a look of your finances

One of the most critical parts about leaving your house for the first time is to deal with your every-day increasing expenses. All you've to do is to plan and finance your future life. But the question that knocks out your head is how you're going to do all this? Make a budget to figure out your expenses. Buy everything ranging from your utility needs to furniture should be in your budget.
The best way is to note all your expenses for the month on a notepad and spend your money accordingly. Plus, keep water, petrol, and electricity in control as it also influences the budget.

3. Choose the best location

The choice of location for your future house will influence your troubles a lot. No doubt it's relatively easy to compromise with your needs, but still, you've to buy reliable real estate where all your needs are on your doorstep.

4. Find yourself a permanent Job

Taking a brave decision to move out of the house for the first time isn't appropriate unless you have a steady job pushing you up financially. As you're going to face millions of problems economically and emotionally, only a permanent job resolves all your matters. It's the best advice to have a steady job before move out of the house. -property 24

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Construction and Operation of Farm Cleveland Solar PV Facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Farm Cleveland, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:

- 10MWp Installed Capacity PV Plant
- Transmission Line Route and Interconnection

PROPONENT: SunChem

PUBLIC MEETING: Public consultation meetings will be held on **19 July 2024** at the following venue and time:

- 10:00-11:00 at C'est Si bon Hotel, Swembad Weg, Otjiwarongo

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing to:

Email: colin@environam.com; info@environam.com;

Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **26 July 2024**.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259 & 260, //KARAS REGION

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

Location: The license areas are located about 150 km southeast of Lideritz. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes.

Proponent: Africa Big Oryx Mining (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/08/2024.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com, **Tel: 0856630598**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 1134 FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO INSTITUTIONAL, ONETHINDI EXTENSION 3, ONIIPA, OSHIKOTO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Rezoning of Erf 1134, from Public Open Space to Institutional

Project Location: Onethindi Extension 3, Oniipa, Oshikoto Region

Proponent: Karel Kalenga Private School

Local Authority: Oniipa Town Council

Description: The proponent has purchased Erf 1134, Onethindi Extension 3 from the Oniipa Town Council for the establishment and operation of a private school. The property is already developed but is still zoned "Public Open Space" Hence, it needs be rezoned from Public Open Space to Institutional in line with the Oniipa Town Planning Scheme. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na **The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.**

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com

Cell: +264 811422927

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:

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8193 is situated approximately 75 Km south-east of Swakopmund within the Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Gabriel Nakatati

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs 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 I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 02th August 2024.

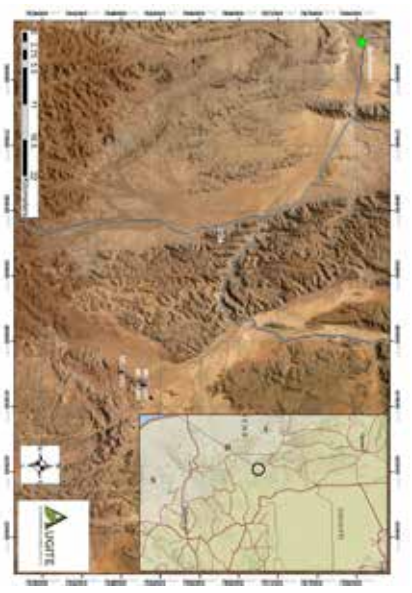
A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Multi- Purpose Hall, Mondesa, Swakopmund
Date: 27th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING CLAIMS
MC73492, 73493, 73494, 73495, 73496 and 73497 in the vicinity of Sesfontein, Kunene Region
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The license area is located 60 kilometers south east of Sesfontein, Kunene Region, accessible along the C34, gravel road which connects to the informal gravel road to the east that extents to the mining claims. The proponent intends to mine on a small scale for base and rare metals. Mining methods may include digging small pits, trenching and sampling.
Proponent: Elizabeth Mureko

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/07/2024.
Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kangueehi
Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 3571 AND REZONING OF RESULTING PORTIONS FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO SINGLE RESIDENTIAL, EXTENSION 16, ONDANGWA, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Subdivision of Erf 3571 into Portion A, B, C and Remainder, Permanent Closure of Portions A – C as Public Open Spaces (POS) and Rezoning from "POS to Single Residentials with Density of 1:300

Project Location: Extension 16, Ondangwa, Oshana Region

Proponent: DA Esta Investments cc

Description: The proponent has purchased a Portion of Erf 3571 from the Ondangwa Town Council for housing development. Erf 3571 is currently zoned "Public Open Space", hence the need for the subdivision of Erf 3571, Permanent Closure of the resulting Portions and subsequent Rezoning of the purchased Portions (A -C) from Public Open Spaces to Single Residential with Density 1:300 to accommodate the intended housing development.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the Rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na **The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.**

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information: Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com

Cell: +264 811422927 or 0813380114

ADVERTS

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Construction and Operation of Farm Cleveland Solar PV Facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Farm Cleveland, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:

- 10MWp Installed Capacity PV Plant
- Transmission Line Route and Interconnection

PROPONENT: SunChem

PUBLIC MEETING: Public consultation meetings will be held on **19 July 2024** at the following venue and time:

- 10:00-11:00 at C'est Si bon Hotel, Swembad Weg, Otjiwarongo

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing to:

Email: colin@environam.com; info@environam.com;

Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **26 July 2024**.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259 & 260, //KARAS REGION

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

Location: The license areas are located about 150 km southeast of Lideritz. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes.

Proponent: Africa Big Oryx Mining (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/08/2024.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 1134 FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO INSTITUTIONAL, ONETHINDI EXTENSION 3, ONIIPA, OSHIKOTO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Rezoning of Erf 1134, from Public Open Space to Institutional

Project Location: Onethindi Extension 3, Oniipa, Oshikoto Region

Proponent: Karel Kalenga Private School

Local Authority: Oniipa Town Council

Description: The proponent has purchased Erf 1134, Onethindi Extension 3 from the Oniipa Town Council for the establishment and operation of a private school. The property is already developed but is still zoned "Public Open Space" Hence, it needs be rezoned from Public Open Space to Institutional in line with the Oniipa Town Planning Scheme. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na **The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.**

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com

Cell: +264 811422927

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:

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8193 is situated approximately 75 Km south-east of Swakopmund within the Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Gabriel Nakatati

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs 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 I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 02th August 2024.

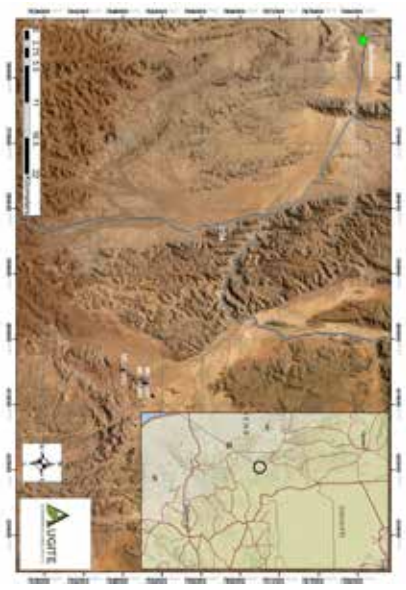
A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Multi- Purpose Hall, Mondesa, Swakopmund
Date: 27th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING CLAIMS
MC73492, 73493, 73494, 73495, 73496 and 73497 in the vicinity of Sesfontein, Kunene Region
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The license area is located 60 kilometers south east of Sesfontein, Kunene Region, accessible along the C34, gravel road which connects to the informal gravel road to the east that extents to the mining claims. The proponent intends to mine on a small scale for base and rare metals. Mining methods may include digging small pits, trenching and sampling.
Proponent: Elizabeth Mureko

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/07/2024.
Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kangueehi
Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 3571 AND REZONING OF RESULTING PORTIONS FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO SINGLE RESIDENTIAL, EXTENSION 16, ONDANGWA, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Subdivision of Erf 3571 into Portion A, B, C and Remainder, Permanent Closure of Portions A – C as Public Open Spaces (POS) and Rezoning from "POS to Single Residentials with Density of 1:300

Project Location: Extension 16, Ondangwa, Oshana Region

Proponent: DA Esta Investments cc

Description: The proponent has purchased a Portion of Erf 3571 from the Ondangwa Town Council for housing development. Erf 3571 is currently zoned "Public Open Space", hence the need for the subdivision of Erf 3571, Permanent Closure of the resulting Portions and subsequent Rezoning of the purchased Portions (A -C) from Public Open Spaces to Single Residential with Density 1:300 to accommodate the intended housing development.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the Rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na **The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.**

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information: Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com

Cell: +264 811422927 or 0813380114

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DIMENSION STONE MINING ON MINING LICENCE 259 & 260, //KARAS REGION

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

Location: The license areas are located about 150 km southeast of Lideritz. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones blocks on the mining license. The applicant intends to quarry dimension stone blocks for building purposes.

Proponent: Africa Big Oryx Mining (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/08/2024.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

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:

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The EPL 8193 is situated approximately 75 Km south-east of Swakopmund within the Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Gabriel Nakatati

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs 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 I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 02th August 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Multi- Purpose Hall, Mondesa, Swakopmund
Date: 27th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

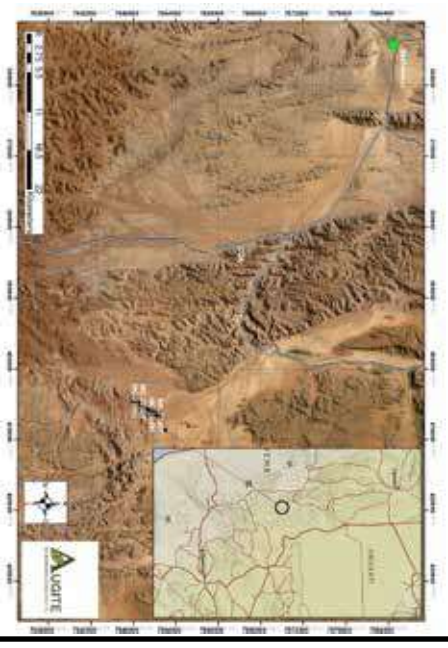
EnvironClim Consulting Services

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING CLAIMS
MC73505, 73506, 73507, 73508, 73509 and 73510 in the vicinity of Sesfontein, Kunene Region
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The license area is located 60 kilometers south east of Sesfontein, Kunene Region, accessible along the C34, gravel road which connects to the informal gravel road to the east that extents to the mining claims. The proponent intends to mine on a small scale for base and rare metals. Mining methods may include digging small pits, trenching and sampling.
Proponent: Gottlieb Muuakondato Mbinge

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/07/2024. Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kangueehi
Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027

AUGITE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY CC

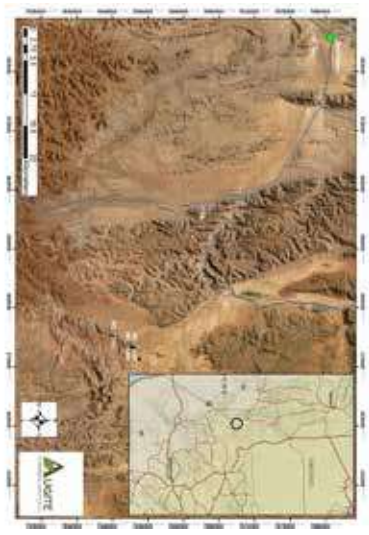


CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING CLAIMS
MC73492, 73493, 73494, 73495, 73496 and 73497 in the vicinity of Sesfontein, Kunene Region
This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).
Project: The license area is located 60 kilometers south east of Sesfontein, Kunene Region, accessible along the C34, gravel road which connects to the informal gravel road to the east that extents to the mining claims. The proponent intends to mine on a small scale for base and rare metals. Mining methods may include digging small pits, trenching and sampling.
Proponent: Elizabeth Mureko

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/07/2024.
Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kangueehi
Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027

AUGITE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY CC



PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

A passionate environmentalist with 4+ years of field experience in multiple environmental roles. Expertise in Environmental Impacts Assessments, Data Collection & Analysis, Reports Writing, Environmental Laws, Water Managements and Waste Managements. Self-motivated with the skill to develop and foster creative and innovative solutions.

CONTACT

PHONE:
0818861611

EMAIL:
psevelinho@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. Mr Simon Amagulu
Supervisor (City of Windhoek)
Cell: +264 81 2306398
2. Mr Riaan Oberholzer
(Warden at MET Walvisbay)
Tel: 064 205 971
Cell: +264 812971780
Email: Riaan.met@gmail.com

SEVERINUS ANDJAMBA

Environmentalist

EDUCATION

University of Namibia
03/2020
Bachelor of Science in Integrated Environmental Science (Honours)

Negumbo Senior Secondary School
11/2012
NSSC Grade 12

WORK EXPERIENCE

Impala Consulting, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
01/01/2021–Current
Roles: Provide environmental impact assessments (EIA), environmental scoping reports, and environmental management plans (EMPs) for any proposed developments. Compiling BID for different projects and engage in public meeting.

City of Windhoek, Intern for Water Resources Management
01/11/2022–30/06/2023
Roles: Monitoring boreholes - field data collection and entry for the Geohydrology Unit in the section

Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Intern
03/12/2018–11/01/2019
Role: Law enforcement, patrol of national park, extension work and refuse collection.

Outapi Town Council, Intern
12/12/2017-19/01/2018
Roles: Monitoring the dumping site to ensure safe waste disposal, educate community on solid & liquid waste management, conduct environmental/hygiene inspections, issues fitness certificates to businesses, extension work.

SKILLS

Environmental inspections
Water management
Environmental impact assessment
Field data collection
Report preparation and presentation

Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya

1. **Proposed Position:** Environmental Coordinator

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

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

4. **Nationality:** Namibian

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

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

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

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

9. **Languages:**

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

10 **Employment Record:**

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

From: 2015 to 2018
Employer: Tschudi Copper Mine

Positions held: Chemist

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

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

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

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

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

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