

MAUD TRUDY TJKONGO

SCOPING (INCLUDING ASSESSMENT) REPORT

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING
LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS,
KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

January 2026

PROJECT NO.	JD59
ECC APPLICATION NO.	004680
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CONSULTANT'S EXPERTISE

I.N.K Enviro Consultants cc is the independent firm of consultants that has been appointed by Maud Trudy Tjikongo to undertake the environmental impact assessment process.

Immanuel N. Katali, the EIA Lead Practitioner holds a B.Arts (Honors) in Geography, Environmental Studies and Sociology and has over ten years of relevant experience in conducting/managing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Socio-Economic Impact Assessments (SIA) and compiling Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) in Namibia. Immanuel is certified as an environmental practitioner under the Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia (EAPAN).

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND DISCLAIMER

The consultant herewith declare that this report represents an independent, objective assessment of the environmental impacts associated with the activities of the proposed small-scale mining activities on the request of M.T Tjikongo.

I.N.K has prepared this report based on an agreed scope of work and acts in all professional matters as an independent environmental consultant to M.T Tjikongo and exercises all reasonable skill and care in the provision of its professional services in a manner consistent with the level of care and expertise exercised by members of the environmental profession.

The information, statements and commentary contained in this Report have been prepared by I.N.K from information provided by M.T Tjikongo and from discussions held with stakeholders. I.N.K does not express an opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided, the assumptions made by the party that provided the information or any conclusions reached. I.N.K has based this Report on information received or obtained, on the basis that such information is accurate and, where it is represented to I.N.K as such, complete.

I.N.K is not responsible and will not be liable to any other person or organisation for or in relation to any matter dealt within this report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report (including without limitation matters arising from any negligent act or omission of I.N.K or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party relying upon the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report). This report must not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of I.N.K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Background	5
1.2	Motivation (Need and Desirability)	6
1.3	Introduction to the Environmental Impact Assessment	7
1.4	EIA Process	7
1.5	EIA Team	8
2	SCOPING METHODOLOGY	9
2.1	Information collection	9
2.2	Scoping Report	9
2.3	Public participation process	11
2.4	Exclusive Prospecting Licenses 8162 I&APs	11
2.5	Steps in the consultation process	11
2.6	Summary of issues raised	14
3	ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES	15
3.1	Applicable Laws and Policies	16
3.2	National Policies and Plans	18
3.3	Summary of Applicable Namibian legislation and standards	18
3.4	Applicable Listed activities	19
3.5	International Conventions and Protocols	19
4	Description of the current Environment	21
4.1	Climate	21
4.2	Geology	21
4.3	Topography and Drainage	21
4.4	Flora	21
4.5	Fauna	22
4.6	Heritage/Archaeology	22
4.7	Socio-Economic	22
5	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED exploration ACTIVITIES	23
5.1	Exploration Activities	23
5.2	Machinery/Vehicles	23
5.3	Employment	23
5.4	Site Clearance	23
5.5	Access Routes	23
5.6	Staff/Employment and Accommodation	24
5.7	Timeline	24
6	Project Alternatives	25
6.1	The “no-go” option	25

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

7	identification and description of aspects and POTENTIAL environmental impacts	26
7.1	Aspect and Impact identification	26
8	Environmental Impact Assessment	36
8.1	Biodiversity	38
8.2	Third Parties' (and animals) safety	39
8.3	Air Pollution	41
8.4	Socio-economic environment	42
9	Conclusion	47
10	References	48



THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Maud Trudy Tjikongo has applied to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for a Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8162 to undertake Exploration activities for Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Stones, located approximately 15 km west of Khorixas, Kunene Region. EPL 8162 is approximately 15297 Hectares (ha) in size. The EPL lies in a communal area within the Doro !Nawas Conservancy.

Preliminary activities such as geophysics, mapping, scouting exercises, soil sampling will be conducted. During this phase, M.T Tjikongo aims to discover mineral deposits that are believed to be mineable, hence this environmental impact assessment for the commencement of exploration activities.

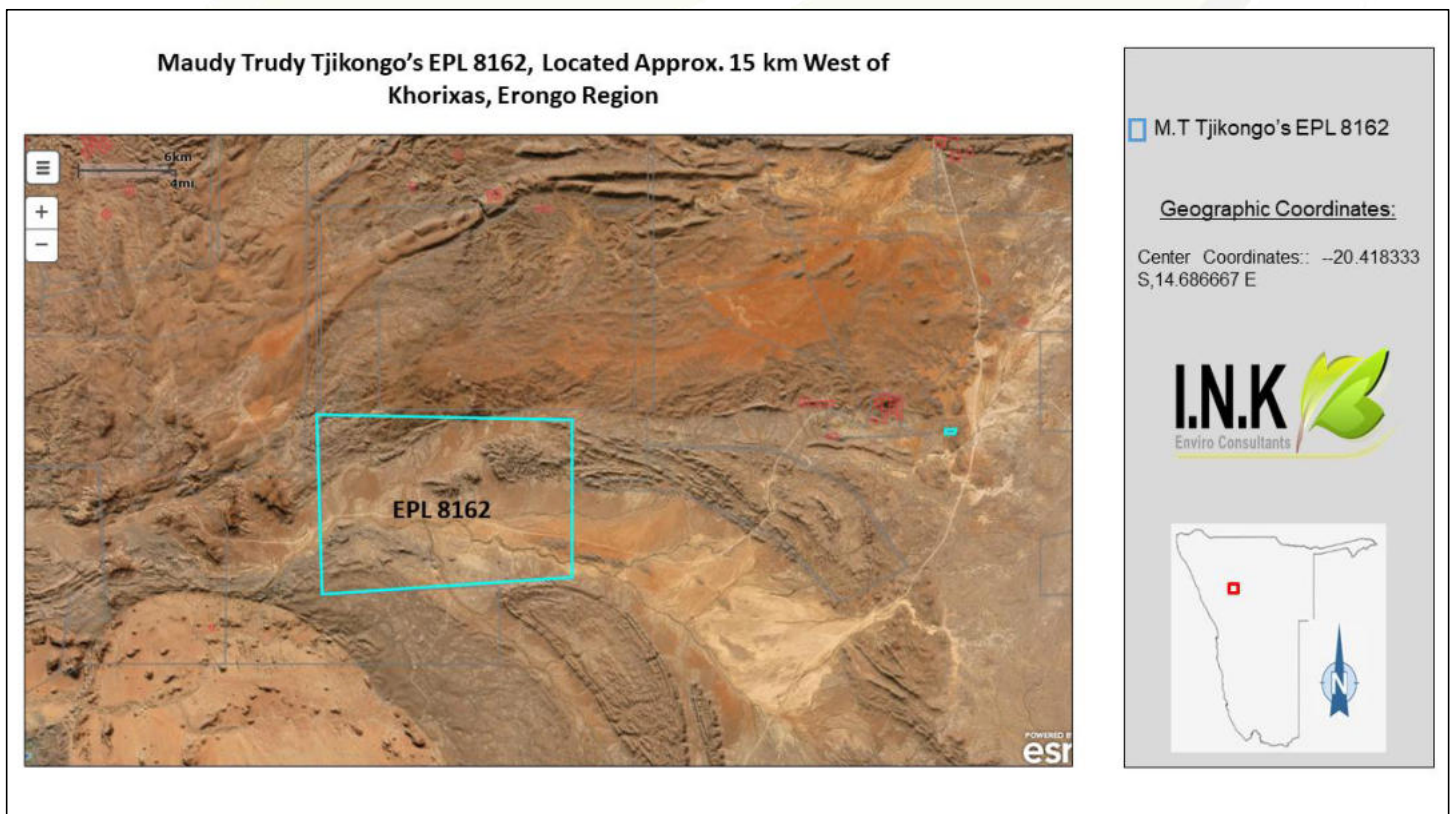


Figure 1: Locality Map

Prior to the implementation of the exploration activities, an environmental clearance is required from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department Environmental

Affairs (DEA) based on an approved EIA process, in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007).

I.N.K Enviro Consultants cc, an independent firm of environmental consultants based in Namibia, has been appointed by Maud Trudy Tjikongo to undertake and manage the EIA process.

1.2 Motivation (Need and Desirability)

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Directorate of Mines undertakes to exploit the country's mineral resources in a manner which integrates mining into the various economic sectors for socio-economic development of the country. To achieve this mandate MME partners with various companies who place a leading role in the implementation of the mining activities. MME has therefore partnered with M.T Tjikongo to conduct exploration activities on EPL 8162.

The motivation for Namibia to support the Project is economic and strategic in nature. The Project has the potential to benefit the country, society and surrounding communities both directly and indirectly. Direct economic benefits will be derived from wages, taxes and profits. Indirect economic benefits will be derived from the procurement of goods and services and the increased spending power of employees through the creation of new jobs at the mine.

In 2004, Namibia adopted Vision 2030 (National Planning Commission, 2004), which outlines the country's development programmes and strategies to achieve its national objectives, one being to "ensure the development of Namibia's 'natural capital' and its sustainable utilisation, for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being".

The vision for non-renewable resources is that Namibia's mineral resources are strategically exploited and optimally benefited, providing equitable opportunities for all Namibians to participate in the industry, while ensuring that environmental impacts are minimised.

M.T Tjikongo' aim is to contribute to the above-mentioned benefits while at the same time preventing and/or mitigating potential negative social and environmental impacts.

Vision 2030 acknowledges that poorly planned or badly managed mining can result in a great variety of impacts which threaten human health and environmental integrity. However, Vision 2030 also states that EIAs applied during the planning phase and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) during the operational phase, result in operations being better planned and that negative impacts can be mitigated and / or minimised.

1.3 Introduction to the Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessments are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007. This Act was gazetted on 27 December 2007 (Government Gazette No. 3966) and enacted on 6 February 2012. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) were promulgated on 6 February 2012.

Prior to the commencement of the proposed exploration, an environmental clearance is required from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department Environmental Affairs (DEA) on the basis of an approved EIA process.

This EIA process is conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and the above-mentioned EIA regulations. This process includes: a screening phase and a scoping phase, which will include an impact assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

This report is the Scoping Report, with assessment included. The main purpose of this report is to provide information relating to the proposed activities and to indicate which environmental aspects and potential impacts have been identified during the Screening and Scoping phases. This report consists of information obtained from site observations. The potential impacts of the proposed activities (and associated ancillary infrastructure) could therefore be assessed, and the assessment is also included in this report.

It is thought that this Scoping Report (including an assessment of impacts), together with the attached EMP, will provide sufficient information for the MEFT to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project, and whether an environmental clearance certificate can be issued or not.

1.4 EIA Process

The EIA Scoping process and corresponding activities are outlined in Table 1

Table 1: EIA Process

Objectives	Corresponding activities
	Project initiation and Screening phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate the screening process • Initiate the environmental impact assessment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Visit • Identify Key Stakeholders • Early identification of environmental aspects and

potential impacts associated with the proposed project.

EIA Phase with combined Scoping and Assessment

- **Notify the decision-making authority of the proposed project**
- **Identify interested and/or affected parties (I&APs) and involve them in the scoping process through information sharing.**
- **Identify potential environmental issues associated with the proposed project.**
- **Consider alternatives.**
- **Identify any fatal flaws.**
- **Determine the terms of reference for additional assessment work.**
- **Provide a detailed description of the potentially affected environment.**
- **Assessment of potential environmental impacts.**
- **Design requirements and management and mitigation measures.**
- **Receive feedback on application.**
- Notify government authorities and I&APs of the project and EIA process.
- Conduct Public Participation Process
- Investigations by technical project team.
- Compilation of draft scoping (combined assessment) and EMP reports.
- Distribute draft scoping (combined assessment) and EMP reports to authorities and I&APs for review.
- Forward the final scoping (combined assessment) and EMP reports and I&APs comments to MET for review.
- MEFT review and Record of Decision.

1.5 EIA Team

I.N.K Enviro Consultants cc is the independent firm of consultants that has been appointed by Maud Trudy Tjikongo to undertake the environmental impact assessment and related processes.

Immanuel N. Katali, the EIA project manager and lead practitioner holds a B.Arts (Honours) Degree in Geography, Environmental Studies and Sociology and has over nine years of relevant experience in conducting/managing EIAs, compiling EMPs and Socio-Economic Studies. Immanuel is certified as an environmental practitioner under the Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia (EAPAN).

2 SCOPING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Information collection

I.N.K used various information sources to identify and assess the issues associated with the proposed project. These include:

- Site visits by I.N.K;
- Consultation with M.T Tjikongo and relevant information shared by M.T Tjikongo.
- Consultation with MEFT via online application system;
- Consultation with I&APs,
- Google Earth; and
- Internet sources.

2.2 Scoping Report

The main purpose of this Scoping Report is to indicate which environmental aspects relating to the proposed project might have an impact on the environment, to assess them and to provide management and mitigation measures to avoid or minimise these impacts.

Table 2 outlines the Scoping Report requirements as set out in Section 8 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations that were promulgated in February 2012 in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007.

Table 2: Scoping report Requirements stipulated in the EIA regulations

Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of the February 2012 regulations	Reference in report
(a) the curriculum vitae of the EAPs who prepared the report;	Section 1.4.2 and
(b) a description of the proposed activity;	Section 4
(c) a description of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the site;	Sections 4 & 6
(d) a description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed listed activity;	Sections 6, 7
(e) an identification of laws and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the Scoping Report;	Section 3
(f) details of the public consultation process conducted in terms of regulation 7(1) in connection with the application, including - (i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application;	Section 2.3
(g) a description of the need and desirability of the proposed listed	Sections 1.3 and 5

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

<p>activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;</p>	
<p>(h) a description and assessment of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects, that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the proposed listed activity;</p>	<p>Sections 7</p>
<p>(i) terms of reference for the detailed assessment; and</p>	<p>Section 7</p>
<p>(j) a management plan, which includes - (i) information on any proposed management, mitigation, protection or remedial measures to be undertaken to address the effects on the environment that have been identified including objectives in respect of the rehabilitation of the environment and closure; (ii) as far as is reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of the activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development; and (iii) a description of the manner in which the applicant intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants.</p>	<p>Separate Document</p>

2.3 Public participation process

The public participation process for the proposed project is conducted to ensure that all persons and/or organisations that may be affected by, or interested in the proposed project, were informed of the project and could register their views and concerns. By consulting with relevant authorities and I&APs, the range of environmental issues to be considered in this Scoping Report (including the assessment of impacts) has been given specific context and focus.

Included below is a summary of the I&APs consulted, the process that was followed and the issues that were identified.

2.4 Exclusive Prospecting Licenses 8162 I&APs

The following table (Table 3) provides a list of persons, group of persons or organisations that were informed about the project and were requested to register as I&APs should they be interested and/or affected.

Table 3: Stakeholders

IAP Grouping	Organisation
Government Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA);
Local Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khorixas Town Council ▪ Doro !Nawas Conservancy ▪ Aodaman Traditional Authority
Media	Newspaper adverts: Die Republikein and The Namibian Sun
Other interested and affected parties	Any other people with an interest in the proposed project or who may be affected by the proposed project.

2.5 Steps in the consultation process

Table 4 sets out the steps that were followed as part of the consultation process:

Table 4: Consultation process with I&APs and Authorities

TASK	DESCRIPTION
Notification - regulatory authorities and IAPs	
Notification to MET	I.N.K submitted the Application Form (online system) to MET.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

TASK	DESCRIPTION
IAP identification	A stakeholder database was developed for the proposed project and EIA process. Additional I&APs will be updated during the EIA process as required.
Distribution of background information document (BID)	<p>BIDs were made available to all I&APs on the project's stakeholder database and were available at the scoping meetings. Copies of the BID were available on request to I.N.K.</p> <p>The purpose of the BID was to inform I&APs and authorities about the proposed project, the EIA process, possible environmental impacts and means of providing input into the EIA process. Attached to the BID was a registration and response form, which provided I&APs with an opportunity to submit their names, contact details and comments on the project.</p>
Site notices	A site notice was placed on site.
Newspaper Advertisements	<p>Block advertisements were placed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Die Republikein (20 and 27 September 2024) ▪ The Namibian Sun (20 and 27 September 2024) 
Public meeting and Focus Group meetings and submission of comments	
Scoping Meetings	Several consultations were made with I&APs.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

TASK	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Consultations were held with key stakeholders and affected parties as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The residents near the proposed project. ▪ The Khorixas Town Council ▪ Doro !Nawas Conservancy ▪ Aodaman Traditional Authority <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">   </div>
Review of draft Scoping Report	
<p>IAPs and authorities (excluding MEFT:DEA) review of Scoping Report and EMP</p>	<p>The Scoping Report (Main Report excluding Appendices) were sent via email to all parties who registered or showed an interest in this EIA process. Electronic copies of the full report (including appendices) were made available on request to I.N.K.</p> <p>Authorities and IAPs were given 14-working days to review the Scoping Report and submit comments in writing to I.N.K.</p>

TASK	DESCRIPTION
MEFT review of Scoping Report and EMP	A copy of the final Scoping Report, including authority and I&AP review comments, was submitted to MEFT on completion of the public review process via the online application system.

2.6 Summary of issues raised

All issues that have been raised to date by authorities and I&APs have been recorded as part of the Scoping Report. Below is a summary of the key issues raised:

- Employment Opportunities

The potential impacts are assessed further in section 8 of this report.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES

The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to environmental assessment and protection, which includes:

- The Constitution.
- Statutory law.
- Common law.
- Customary law.
- International law.

Relevant policies currently in force include:

- The EIA Policy (1995).
- Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1994).
- The National Climate Change Policy of Namibia (September 2010).
- Minerals Policy of Namibia (2004).
- Policy for the Conservation of Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection (1994).
- Policy for Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas and National Monuments (1999).

As the main source of legislation, the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990) makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws intended to protect the natural environment and mitigate against adverse environmental impacts.

The management and regulation of mining activities falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), with environmental regulations guided and implemented by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The **Minerals Policy of Namibia** (2004) sets out guiding principles for the development of the mining sector while at the same time operating within environmentally acceptable limits. To this end, one of the objectives of the Policy is listed as ensuring compliance with national environmental policy and other relevant policies to develop a sustainable mining industry. The Policy commits MME to ensuring that the development of the mining industry proceeds on an environmentally sustainable basis, that mineral development in proclaimed protected areas commences only when rehabilitation is guaranteed, investigating the establishment of financial mechanisms for environmental rehabilitation and aftercare in other areas, and to developing national waste management standards and guidelines in consultation with the mining industry.

In Namibia all mineral rights are vested in the State and are regulated by the **Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act**, 1992 (No. 33 of 1992). This Act provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for minerals in Namibia, as well as the disposal thereof. In terms of Section 3 of this Act, a licence is required from the MME before any reconnaissance, prospecting or mining operations can be undertaken.

The section below summarised the various applicable laws and policies, international treaties and protocols.

3.1 Applicable Laws and Policies

In the context of mining activities, there are several laws and policies currently applicable. They are reflected in Table 5.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Table 5: relevant legislation and policies

YEAR	NAME	Natural Resource Use (energy & water)	Emissions to air (fumes, dust & odours)	Emissions to land (non-hazardous & hazardous)	Emissions to water (industrial & domestic)	Noise (remote only)	Visual	Vibrations	Impact on Land use	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on Archeology	Emergency situations	Socio-economic	Safety & Health	Other
1990	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1997	Namibian Water Corporation Act, 12 of 1997	X											X		
1992	The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992	X	X	X	X					X					
2001	The Forestry Act 12 of 2001	X							X	X					
2013	Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013	X			X								X		
2004	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004										X			X	
2007	Environmental Management, Act 7 of 2007	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
2012	Regulations promulgated in terms of the Environmental Management, Act 7 of 2007	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975	Nature Conservation Ordinance 14 of 1975	X			X					X	X				
1976	Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976		X												
1995	Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
2004	Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (3rd Draft September 2003)		X	X	X	X									
1990	Petroleum Products and Energy Act, No. 13 of 1990		X	X	X					X				X	X

3.2 National Policies and Plans

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies are used in providing support to legal interpretation. Relevant policies and plans currently in force include:

- The EIA Policy (1995).
- Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995).
- White Paper on the Energy Policy, 1998.
- Namibia Vision 2030.
- National Development Plan, 201/2018 – 2021/2022, guided by Vision 2030.
- Policy for the Conservation of Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection, 1994.
- Minerals Policy of Namibia (2004).
- Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2013-2022).
- SADC Environmental Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mining (2001).
- SADC: Protocol on Mining.
- National Environmental Health Policy (2002).
- National Waste Management Policy (2010).
- The National Climate Change Policy of Namibia (September 2010).
- New Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework Policy, 2011.
- National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy of 2012

3.3 Summary of Applicable Namibian legislation and standards

In the context of the Mining Project and associated infrastructure, the following legislation is applicable:

- The Public Health Act 36 of 1919.
- Water Act, 1956 (No. 54 of 1956), as amended.
- Explosive Act No. 26 of 1956.
- National Monuments Act 28 of 1969.
- Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969.
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 14 of 1975.
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976.
- The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990.
- Nature Conservation General Amendment Act 1990.
- Foreign Investment Act No. 27 of 1990.
- The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992.
- The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992.
- Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5.

- Namibian Water Corporation Act, No. 12 of 1997.
- Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999 (No. 22 of 1999).
- The Forestry Act 12 of 2001.
- Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (3rd Draft September 2003).
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004.
- Labour Act, 2007 (No. 11 of 2007).
- Environmental Management, Act 7 of 2007.
- Regulations promulgated in terms of the Environmental Management, Act 7 of 2007.
- Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Amendment Act, 8 of 2008.
- Draft Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Bill (2009).
- Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013.
- Public and Environmental Health Act No. 1 of 2015.
- Nature Conservation Amendment Act 3.

3.4 Applicable Listed activities

The EIA Regulations promulgated in terms of the Environmental Management Act, identify certain activities which could have a substantially detrimental effect on the environment. These listed activities require environmental clearance from MEFT prior to commencing. The following activities identified in the regulations apply to the proposed Tumas Project:

Table 6: Listed activities triggered by the proposed Project

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

3.5 International Conventions and Protocols

Relevant international conventions and protocols include:

- The Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.
- Convention in International Trade with Endangered Species (CITES) (1973).
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987.
- United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162
LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).
- Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998.
- SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, 1999.
- The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (revised) 2003.
- SADC Protocol on Forestry, 2002 (entered into force within SADC on 1 September 2006).
- Convention to Combat Desertification.
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS 2011).
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015.



4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Climate

The climatic condition of Kunene Region is characterized by an interface between inland and desert weather towards the west. Its climate is semi desert type of climate, with little rainfall of about 239 mm annually. The rainy season is usually November and December, and relatively high rainfall is received in the months of February and March.

The months of June to August usually feature the winter period with little or no rainfall at all. Compared to the Eastern Zambezi region which receives the highest rainfall in the country at 600mm per year, the area is a relatively a dry place.

The average maximum temperature is between 32-36°C and minimum between 6-8 °C. The hottest months of the year are December and January with an average temperature of 25.2 °C while the lowest average temperatures in the year occur in June and July, when it is around 17.0 °C. As such, the area is characterized by two dominant seasons, a mild winter and very hot summer.

4.2 Geology

According to the Atlas of Namibia, the area falls in a predominately Damara Granite intrusion rocks formed about 650 million years ago, and it is about 1000-1200m above sea level. According to Frommurtze H.F et al 1942, the Marble series of the Damara granite system normally forms conspicuous ridges due to the weather-resisting nature of the marble.

4.3 Topography and Drainage

The EPL area is relatively flat with hills and mountains. The general drainage is toward south eastern and central to various tributaries. The area does not have perennial streams, but flow is only during good rainfall, which is minimal in the area. After rainfall season, the area is hot and dry for the rest of the year.

4.4 Flora

The area is mainly made up of shrubs of *Acacia mellifera*, *Catophractes alexandri* (Trumpet-thorn) and individual trees of *Acacia erioloba*. Specimens of the protected *Sterculia africana* were found. Although this tree species is widely distributed throughout the country, its range is largely restricted to rocky outcrops and hill slopes. 14 *Sterculia africana*, occurs in the arid

western part of Namibia and can also be found in different habitats such as rocky slopes in the west and sandy soils in the north-east.

4.5 Fauna

The study area is made up of mixed farming which comprises of small and large livestock as well as game farming.

4.6 Heritage/Archaeology

The National Heritage Council Act 27 of 2004 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 Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

If archaeological resources are discovered, a chance find emergency procedure will be implemented which includes the following:

- All work at the find will be stopped to prevent damage.
- An appropriate heritage specialist will be appointed to assess the find and related impacts.
- Permitting applications will be made to the necessary authorities, if required.

If any graves are discovered during the exploration activities, these will be avoided and preserved as a priority. If damage is unavoidable, prior to damaging or destroying any identified graves, permission for exhumation and relocation of graves must be obtained from the relevant descendants (if known) and the relevant local and provincial authorities.

4.7 Socio-Economic

Exploration activities do not involve significant employment. The effect on socio-economic is deemed minimal. However, in cases where the exploration yields into the establishment of a mine, there will be great benefit to the socio-economic of the farm owners and surrounding people and towns. The project is not expected to negatively impact the operation of farmers. All operations must be within the confines of an agreement between M.T Tjikongo and farm owners.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

5.1 Exploration Activities

The proposed exploration activities will include:

- Geological Mapping: Review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations. Small samples of rock may be collected for further analysis.
- Ground and Airborne Geophysical Surveys: The collection of information of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralisation in the area.
- Drilling and Excavation: Certain areas will be drilled and excavated to collect sample blocks for analysis. A small area of land will be cleared on which to set up the excavation.

5.2 Machinery/Vehicles

The following machinery/vehicles will be utilized in the drilling program per site area:

- (2) excavators.
- Diamond wire saw
- Support Trucks (Front and Wheel Loaders)
- Drill rig
- 4x4 Vehicles

5.3 Employment

It is anticipated that the following personnel will be employed to carry out the above-mentioned activities:

- Geologist
- GeoTechnisian
- Drill/Excavation Crew
- Semi-skilled/un-skilled workers

5.4 Site Clearance

Small land parcels will be cleared for the establishment of base or field camps and staging areas. Field camps are for the safe keeping of exploration equipment and vehicles before use.

5.5 Access Routes

Existing access routes/roads will be used during the exploration activities, as far as possible. However, there may be a need for the creation of new routes to specific exploration sites, in liaison with farm owners.

In addition, The EPL is accessible via the C39 road from Khorixas that cuts through the EPL to the west. Therefore, project related vehicles will be using these existing roads to access the EPL. It is also anticipated that, if necessary, onsite new tracks to the different targeted exploration sites within the EPL will be created. The Proponent may need to do some upgrade on the site access road to ensure that it is fit to accommodate project related vehicles, such as heavy trucks.

5.6 Staff/Employment and Accommodation

The exploration team will undertake initial site visits to identify appropriate sites and possible locations for the establishment of compound construction and field camps upon reaching an agreement and a consent is signed between the Proponent and the respective custodian (authority). However, the exploration team will be accommodated within Khorixas Town.

The workforce will include skilled, semi and unskilled workers, as necessary to complete the works. Around 10 people will be employed on site during the exploration phase. The workforce will include both skilled, semi and unskilled people, as necessary to complete the work. The exploration workforce will be accommodated in Khorixas Town. However, if consent is signed between the Proponent and the respective landowner or custodian (authority), then accommodation structures (camps) can be set up.

5.7 Timeline

The exploration period of the proposed EPL is anticipated to take approximately 6 months.

- Semi-skilled/un-skilled workers

6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Due to the nature and the scale of the proposed project, limited alternative options exist as described below.

6.1 The “no-go” option

Even though the proposed exploration may result in potential (additional) negative environmental and social impacts which are discussed in detail in Sections 7 & 8 of this report, it can be concluded that proceeding with this proposed exploration will have benefits at the local, regional and national scale, which will result in significant positive social and economic impacts such as employment, investment and procurement of goods and services.

7 IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ASPECTS AND POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

7.1 Aspect and Impact identification

Table 7 provides a summary of all the operational activities/facilities and the potential impacts associated with the exploration on EPL 8162.

The relevance of the potential impacts (“screening”) is also presented in the tables below to determine if certain aspects need to be assessed in further detail (Section 8 of this report). Because of the existing baseline information obtained from the various studies conducted in the past; the detailed history of Environmental Applications; potential impacts of a similar nature have been assessed as part of this EIA process. Also, the relevant management and mitigation measures, to minimise or prevent the potential impacts, will be provided in Section 8 of this report.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Table 7: environmental aspects and Potential impacts

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
Exploration activities	Clearing of vegetation and soil stripping (earthmoving equipment)	Potential impact on biodiversity (physical impacts and general disturbance) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of fertile soil • Loss of habitat • Loss of biodiversity 	The potential impacts relating to the physical destruction and disturbance of biodiversity is assessed as having a high significance (without mitigation) reducing to high-medium (with mitigation). Taking the above into consideration, the potential physical impacts on biodiversity have been assessed (refer to Section 8). The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the EMP.	R01
	mining and drilling/excavation	Impact on groundwater water quality	The proposed activities pose the risk of contamination of water resources, mainly through accidental spills of hydrocarbons etc. However, due to the scale of the project, there is a low risk of big hydrocarbon spillages. The potential impacts relating to groundwater contamination were assessed as having a low significance both with and without mitigation. The potential impacts on groundwater have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of the potential impacts relating to surface water and groundwater. The related management and mitigation measures as presented in the EMP.	R03

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
	Drilling, blasting, loading and vehicle movement causing dust	Increase in dust levels/health impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance / Air pollution • Increased risk of respiratory diseases 	Even though the anticipated air quality impacts are expected to be less significant during the mining project, the potential impacts of dust generation have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of the potential impacts relating to air quality. The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP.	R04
	Drilling, blasting, and other mining activities causing noise	Increase in disturbing noise levels (nuisance) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution • Increased risk of damage to property 	Even though the anticipated noise related impacts are expected to be less significant during the mining project, the potential impacts of noise generation have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of the potential impacts relating to noise. The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP.	R05

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
	Blasting hazards	<p>Increase in ground vibrations and fly rock have the potential to damage structures and property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of damage to surrounding structures • fly rock can be released over a distance and can be harmful to people and animals/risk of accidents 	<p>Given the significantly small scope and scale of the mining project, this issue will not be further assessed in this report.</p>	R06
	Dust and other air emissions	<p>Increase in dust levels (nuisance & health impacts)</p>	<p>Refer to reference R05 (similar comments apply).</p>	R07
	Movement of haul trucks on roads	<p>3rd party safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of accidents 	<p>Given the significantly small scope and scale of the mining, this issue will not be further assessed in this report.</p>	R08
	Oil and diesel spillages from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of surface 	<p>The potential for hydrocarbon spillages from earthmoving equipment (also during the refuelling of machinery and equipment) is always a</p>	R09

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
	earth moving equipment	<p>water and groundwater resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil pollution 	<p>possibility. Hydrocarbon spillages have the potential to cause an impact on soil and even groundwater.</p> <p>Even though the proposed “mini mining” project is small in scale and in scope (with assumed lower impacts), the potential pollution related impacts on soil, surface water and groundwater have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of these potential impacts. The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP</p>	
Processing (heap leaching)	Clearing of bush and soil stripping (earthmoving equipment)	Potential impact on biodiversity (physical impacts and general disturbance)	Refer to reference R01 (similar comments apply).	R10
		Potential impact on archaeological sites	Refer to reference R02 (similar comments apply).	R11
	Noise	Increase in disturbing noise levels (nuisance)	Refer to reference R05 (similar comments apply).	R12
	Surface Water	Contamination of surface water resources	Refer to reference R03 (similar comments apply).	R13
	Groundwater	Contamination of	Refer to reference R03 (similar comments apply).	R14

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
		groundwater resources (via contaminated soils/surface water).		
		Reduction of groundwater levels due to borehole abstraction	Given the nature of the mining project, the potential impacts of groundwater have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of the potential impacts relating to groundwater levels. The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP.	R15
	Visual	Increased visual impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of aesthetics 	Given that the proposed exploration project is smaller in scale and in scope (with assumed lower visual impacts), the potential visual impacts have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of these potential impacts. The related management and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP.	R16
	Soils	General disturbance and pollution of soils	Refer to reference R10 (similar comments apply).	R17
	Biodiversity	General disturbance of biodiversity	Refer to reference R01 (similar comments apply).	R18
		Destruction of biodiversity		

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
Transport, storage and handling of hydrocarbons, mining material, mineralised waste etc.	Increase in vehicular movement	Increased traffic impacts on the roads	Refer to reference R08 (similar comments apply).	R19
	Potential spillage/leakage of hydrocarbons etc.	Pollution of surface water resources, groundwater resources and soil contamination	Refer to reference R04 (similar comments apply).	R20
General activities, offices and buildings, ablution facilities, domestic waste generation	Waste disposal	Emissions to land, impact on biodiversity, environmental degradation and nuisance impacts	<p>Due to the scope and scale of the proposed exploration, the type and volumes of non-mineralised waste will be minimal. The operational workforce at the site will be approximately 20 people and therefore overall waste generation is expected to be limited. The recyclable portion of general waste (including scrap metal, wood, paper, plastic, glass and cans) will likely be separated at source and will be removed from site to appropriate recycling facilities. Endeavours will be made to return e-waste and chemical containers to the suppliers. Waste bins will be removed from the offices and accommodation camp by tractor and the contents dumped in the small landfill. The waste will be periodically covered to prevent windblown litter and scavengers.</p> <p>This issue will therefore not be further assessed.</p>	R21
General operations, employment and resource management	Economic impacts	Impacts on local economy, informal settlements, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased employment 	The significance of the socio-economic impacts is assessed. Even though the proposed mining project is small in scale and in scope (with assumed low impacts), the potential socio-economic impacts (positive and negative) have been assessed as part of this EIA. Refer to Section 8 for the assessment of these potential impacts. The related management	R22
	In-migration and community health /safety			

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
	and security	opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for skills transfers • Improvement in the business environment • increasing pressure on government services, • increased demand for basic infrastructure, • increased social ills, e.g family breakdowns, teenage pregnancies etc. 	and mitigation measures are stipulated in the updated EMP	

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8162 LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 15 KM WEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

ACTIVITY/FACILITY RELATING TO OPERATIONAL PHASE	ASPECT	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	RELEVANCE (SCREENING) OF POTENTIAL IMPACT	Ref
	Impacts on neighbouring communities	Noise, air emissions, community health/safety and security etc.		

With reference to Table 7 above, the following issues were identified as requiring assessment.

- Physical impacts on biodiversity due to bush clearing activities.
- Third party (and animals) safety:
- Air quality impacts (dust).
- Employment Opportunities
- Noise and vibrations

Refer to Section 8 of this Scoping Report for an assessment of the above-mentioned issues.



8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Table 8 shows the methodology used to conduct the qualitative assessment. Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined. This method complies with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) EIA regulations. Part A provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from Part B and C. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in Part D. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

Table 8: Assessment Methodology and Criteria

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA					
Definition of SIGNIFICANCE		Significance = consequence x probability			
Definition of CONSEQUENCE		Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration			
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	H	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. Irreplaceable loss of resources.			
	M	Moderate/ measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources.			
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources.			
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/ will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.			
	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.			
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favourable publicity.			
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	L	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short term			
	M	Reversible over time. Life of the project. Medium term			
	H	Permanent. Beyond closure. Long term.			
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of impacts	L	Localised - Within the site boundary.			
	M	Fairly widespread – Beyond the site boundary. Within 20 km of the site boundary.			
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/ national			
PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localised Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/ national

			SPATIAL SCALE		
PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	Definite/ Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/ frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/ seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
CONSEQUENCE					
PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Significance	Decision guideline				
High	It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.				
Medium	It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.				
Low	It will not have an influence on the decision.				



8.1 Biodiversity

The section assesses the physical impacts on biodiversity associated with the proposed exploration.

Issue: physical impacts on biodiversity

Introduction

The land clearing activities associated with the proposed exploration have the potential to impact on biodiversity in the broadest sense. In this regard, the discussion relates to the physical destruction of specific biodiversity areas, of linkages between biodiversity areas and of related species which are significant because of their status, and/or the role that they play in the ecosystem.

Assessment of impact

Severity

In the unmitigated scenario, the clearing of the bush as well as other project related activities will result in the following impacts:

- Loss of habitats.
- Loss of shelter for smaller vertebrates, especially reptiles.
- Direct impacts to birds through removal of nest sites in plants and on the ground.
- Destruction of plants.
- Animal mortality resulting from vehicles and machinery strikes as well as through clearing of land (i.e. slow-moving animals and dormant invertebrates);
- Vehicle tracks damage the soil and inhibit root growth.
- Impacts on topsoil (i.e. damage / loss of topsoil).

In the unmitigated scenario, the severity is expected to be medium. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the severity can be reduced to low.

Duration

In the unmitigated scenario the loss of biodiversity and related functionality and subsequent colonisation of alien/invasive species is long term and will continue after the life of the operation. This is a high duration. In the mitigated scenario, the duration reduces to medium.

Spatial scale

Biodiversity processes are not confined to the project area. Due to ecosystem linkages and movement of animals, the loss of biodiversity has a medium rating.

Consequence

In the unmitigated scenario, the consequence is high. With mitigation, the consequence is low.

Probability

In the unmitigated scenario, the probability of the impact occurring is high. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the probability reduces to low.

Significance

The significance of this potential impact is medium in the unmitigated scenario and low in the mitigated scenario.

Tabulated summary of the assessed impact – physical destruction of biodiversity

Mitigation	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
Unmitigated	M	H	M	H	M	M
Mitigated	L	M	M	L	L	L

Mitigation measures

The following actions are relevant:

- Keep footprint of project as small as possible and enforce the operational boundaries through highly visible signs and regulatory mechanisms such as fines or similar.
- Raise awareness through awareness campaigns and training of key staff.
- Once exploration is completed, replace topsoil on affected areas according to a comprehensive restoration plan.
- Compile and implement an alien invasive management plan to prevent colonisation of disturbed areas by invader species.

8.2 Third Parties’ (and animals) safety

ISSUE: Dangerous excavations

Introduction

Dangerous excavations and infrastructure include all structures into or off which third parties and animals can fall and be harmed.

Assessment of impact

Severity

In the unmitigated scenario, dangerous excavations include the exploration activities. This infrastructure presents a potential risk of injury and/or death to both animals and third parties. This is a potential high severity. In the mitigated scenario the severity reduces to low as access control will be implemented at the mining sites to prevent and/or mitigate impacts.

Duration

In the context of this assessment, death or permanent injury is considered a long term, permanent impact. This is a high duration.

Spatial scale

Direct impacts associated with dangerous excavations will be located within the site boundary, with or without mitigation. The potential indirect impacts could extend beyond the site boundary to the families/communities to which the injured people and/or animals belong. This is a medium spatial scale.

Consequence

The consequence is high in both the unmitigated and mitigated scenarios.

Probability

In the unmitigated scenario, without management interventions, the probability of the impact occurring is expected to be medium due to the remoteness of the site. The mitigation measures focus on limiting access to third parties and animals which reduces the probability of the impact occurring to low.

Significance

In the unmitigated scenario, the significance of this potential impact is high. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance of this potential impact is medium because the probability of the potential impact occurring is reduced.

Tabulated summary of the assessed impact – dangerous excavations

Mitigation	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
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Unmitigated	H	H	M	H	M	H
Mitigated	L	H	M	H	L	M

Mitigation measures

The following actions are relevant:

- The operational area will be fenced along the perimeter in order to control access by third parties and wildlife. The entrance gate will be staffed while exploration activities are underway. During times when mining is not taking place, the entrance gate will be locked.

8.3 Air Pollution

ISSUE: Air pollution

Introduction

The activities associated with the exploration have the potential to cause additional dust related impacts, particularly the access / haul road associated with the proposed exploration where receptors reside within the zone of impact.

Assessment of impact

Severity

The main source of nuisance dust associated with the proposed project is the access / haul road for the materials.

In the unmitigated scenario, where the community members reside; and the proposed route is followed for hauling of the product, the severity of this impact is high.

In the mitigated scenario the severity reduces to low as an alternative route further away from the households (more than 1 km) will be followed (or third parties are relocated) and additional dust mitigation measures will be applied.

Duration

In both the unmitigated and mitigated scenarios, if human health impacts occur, these are potentially medium to long term in nature. This is a medium to high duration. Dust fallout impacts are of medium (nuisance) duration.

Spatial scale

Cumulative air quality impacts are expected to be limited to the site boundary (i.e. the proposed mining area). This is a low spatial scale.

Consequence

In the unmitigated scenario, the consequence is medium to high. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the consequence reduces to low as the severity is reduced.

Probability

The health and nuisance impact probability is linked to the probability of ambient concentrations exceeding acceptable limits at third party receptors. Given that acceptable limits relating to specifically nuisance impacts will most likely be exceeded in the unmitigated scenario, the probability is high. Given the small scale and limited duration of the activities, the likelihood of health-related impacts are possible in the unmitigated scenario. With mitigation the probability reduces to low.

Significance

In the unmitigated scenario, the significance of the potential impact is medium high. In the mitigated scenario, the significance reduces to low.

Tabulated summary of the assessed air quality impacts – dust fallout

Mitigation	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
Unmitigated	H	M-H	L	M-H	H	M-H
Mitigated	L	M	L	L	L	L

Mitigation measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Dust suppression on haul roads through the spraying of water.
- Monitoring the fallout dust at the closest sensitive receptor (i.e. above mentioned farm house) during the (and after) the mining activities to determine if there is an increase in ambient fallout dust levels.

8.4 Socio-economic environment

Socio-Economic Benefits

Introduction

The project has the potential to create socio-economic benefits through employment creation and economic contributions. The benefits include employment opportunities, skills and

development training and indirect capital injection into businesses in Uis and overall Kunene Region.

The project has potential to create employment, particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled labour.

Due to the fact that social impacts cannot be assessed in isolation, the assessments presented below are cumulative.

Severity

The proposed project will contribute to the economy in the following positive ways:

Direct benefits include the sales of services provided by the operations; direct number of persons employed and their wages and salaries, taxes paid, and profits earned.

The provision of products and services to the project in order to produce, as well as the inputs purchased by the upstream supply chain will provide indirect economic benefits.

The spending of salaries and wages of construction workers and farm employees/contractors and of input providers on consumer goods will provide induced benefits. If these products and services are produced locally there will be greater economic impact, hence “Buy Namibian”. The economic spin-offs from the project’s construction and operations will provide income to the employees, their immediate household members and to others living elsewhere in Namibia who depends on cash remittances.

Impact on Government revenue

The project will be responsible for corporate tax, sales tax and import duties. Some additional revenue will be gathered from the personal income tax of direct employees, their municipal rates, and VAT on goods and services they purchase, similarly for other employees in the supply chain of goods and services.

Duration

In the normal course, the direct positive economic impacts associated with the project will occur for the life of operations. After decommissioning and closure there will be limited opportunities through aftercare and monitoring activities. The project would have contributed to the establishment of a critical economic mass and hence the benefits of wealth creation and a better skilled workforce are expected to continue beyond the life of operations.

Quantitatively assessing the post closure impacts is not possible at this stage as there are a number of important unknown factors such as the general state of the future economy (local, national and world-wide) and the future state of the energy and other industrial sectors.

Skills development of local people would be for the long-term, and therefore, the duration of the positive impacts is **positive high**.

Scale

In both the unmitigated and mitigated scenarios, the impact will be experienced both in the region and throughout Namibia. The spatial scale is widespread beyond the project site and is therefore classified as high.

The severity and scale would therefore be **positive high**.

Consequence

The consequence of these potential positive impacts is **positive high**.

Probability

The probability of the positive impacts is considered **positive high**.

Significance

The significance of the positive impacts is **positive high**, particularly if local people are employed.

Summary of cumulative Positive Impacts on Socio-Economic Environment

MITIGATION	SEVERITY	DURATION	SPATIAL SCALE	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	SIGNIFICANCE
Unmitigated	+H	+H	+H	+H	+H	+H
Mitigated	H	H	H	H	H	H+

Mitigation Measures

The following key measures for increasing the potential positive impacts should be implemented:

- Local people be preferentially selected to encourage social growth and development in the region, town and Namibia as a country; and
- Management is urged to begin local selection and provide technical training as soon as possible to enable local people to compete for the lower skilled jobs and upskill themselves in anticipation of the proposed project.

Issue: Negative Impacts on the Socio-economic Environment

Introduction

Although the project may benefit the socio-economic environment, the project may also draw people to the town (in-migration), which may place pressure on existing services and opportunities and may create health and safety issues, such as housing, health, sanitation and educational facilities. The influx of people may also result in an increase in negative social behaviours including an increase in the crime rate. It may also lead to increase in the spread of diseases.

Severity

The project is likely to stimulate a considerable influx of jobseekers. In-migration usually leads to an increased incidence of social ills including alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, gambling and criminality. Alcohol abuse is part of the accepted social norm in Namibia and is often stimulated by cash earnings which increase the likelihood of domestic violence (usually against women and children), unprotected sex and the spread of HIV. The influx of job seekers may increase over-crowding which increases the spread of TB.

Most of the seasonal workforce is unlikely to bring their families for a short-term contract. Management must therefore encourage local employment. There will be an increased demand on existing government infrastructure, in particular housing and medical facilities as a result of the project.

In the unmitigated scenario, the inward migration issue is predicted to have a cumulative **medium** severity. In the mitigated scenario, the inward migration severity may reduce to **low**.

Duration

In the normal course, these social impacts associated with the project will occur for the life of the operations. However, issues associated with inward migration can become self-feeding and are likely to extend for a much longer period.

The negative impacts, if not kept in check and mitigated, will be **medium**. If mitigated in conjunction with the Traditional Authority, the impacts could be reduced to **low**.

Scale

In both the unmitigated and mitigated scenarios, the impacts of inward migration and pressure on Government services will be felt mainly in the region. The spatial scale is therefore **medium** but can be reduced to **low** through mitigation.

Consequence

The consequence of the negative impacts will be **medium** but if mitigated, then **low**.

Probability

The probability of the negative impacts is considered **medium** if unmitigated, and **medium** to **low** if mitigated.

Significance

The probability of the negative impacts is considered **medium** but if mitigated, the impacts are considered to be **medium to low**.

Summary of cumulative negative Impacts on Socio-Economic Environment

MITIGATION	SEVERITY	DURATION	SPATIAL SCALE	CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	SIGNIFICANCE
Unmitigated	M	M	M	M	M	M
Mitigated	L	L	L	L	M-L	M-L

Mitigation Measures

The following key mitigation measures are recommended:

- Local people be preferentially selected to encourage social growth and development in the region and Namibia as a country.
- Management should work closely with the Traditional authority to manage in-migration, and the effects thereof.
- Management is urged to begin local selection and provide technical training as soon as possible to enable local people to compete for the lower skilled jobs and allow potential candidates to upskill themselves.

9 CONCLUSION

It is I.N.K's opinion that the environmental aspects and potential impacts relating to the proposed Exploration have been successfully identified.

The assessment found that the proposed project presents the potential for minimal additional risks and related impacts in the mitigated scenario. With regards to air quality, and third parties' noise, without mitigation in place, the impacts related to people is likely to result in unacceptable impacts. With mitigation measures in place, the impacts reduce significantly.



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