**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT(ESA) Study for: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8193 SWAKOPMUND DISTRICT, ERONGO**

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| Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) | Project Proponent |
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Proponent

**OCTOBER 202**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mr. Gabriel Nakatati cc have the intent to conduct exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region. Due to exploration and mining activities imminent in the area, Mr. Gabriel Nakatati will optimise the available historical mineral data to expedite the exploration process. Non-invasive and invasive exploration in the delineated the EPL area will be carried. The application of other mineral exploration techniques which includes; geophysical surveys, reverse circulation drilling method and bulk sampling. The intended exploration program will consider using a technically low risk exploration program that will uses geophysical exploration techniques that will recognize suppressed gravel terraces. Thereafter mapping of the adjacent banks will be carried out to determine the existence of gravel terraces and drilling works to work out the resource estimate in terms of tonnages and grade.

A myriad of negative impacts associated with the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193 have a medium to low significance. However, some of the negative impacts have medium significance which can be mitigated to marginally low provided that the outlined mitigation measures are applied as per the recommendations suggested in this Scoping Environmental Impact Assessment Report (See Section 15 of the report).

The high significance of the impacts as a result of the proposed exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals is high on the social impact which is positive. The positive consequence in the social impact category has been driven by the possibility of the project to contribute immensely to the reduction of unemployment in the area. Moreover, the project will contribute to the national economy through loyalties, levies and foreign currency earnings.

**ABBREVIATION**

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

## Tables of Contents

## List of Figures



## List of Tables



## List of Annexures

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

**Mr. Gabriel Nakatati**, hereafter referred to as the proponent is of the intention to carry out exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193. The proponent had lodged an application for the Exclusive Prospecting Licence 8193 on the 16 June 2020 with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), and the application current status is pending renewal, after submitting all the necessary documents required for the renewal to be effected, however, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is required to necessitate the renewal of the EPL. In the interim the proponent has secured both financial and technical partners to carry out the proposed exploration activities. The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the intended project. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by Mr. Gabriel Nakatati to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the intended development.

## 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 8193 is situated approximately 70 Km south-east of Swakopmund and 63 Km east of Walvis Bay in Erongo Region (see **Figure 1** below for the proposed location of the EPL). The EPL covers an area of 7663.2338 Ha. Its accessible via the C28 road from Swakopmund to Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine as well as the C14 road from Walvis Bay. The EPL is situated south of the Mining Licence (ML) 140 for Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine and its bordering ML 237 for Reptile Uranium (Pty) Ltd on the west as well as on the south.

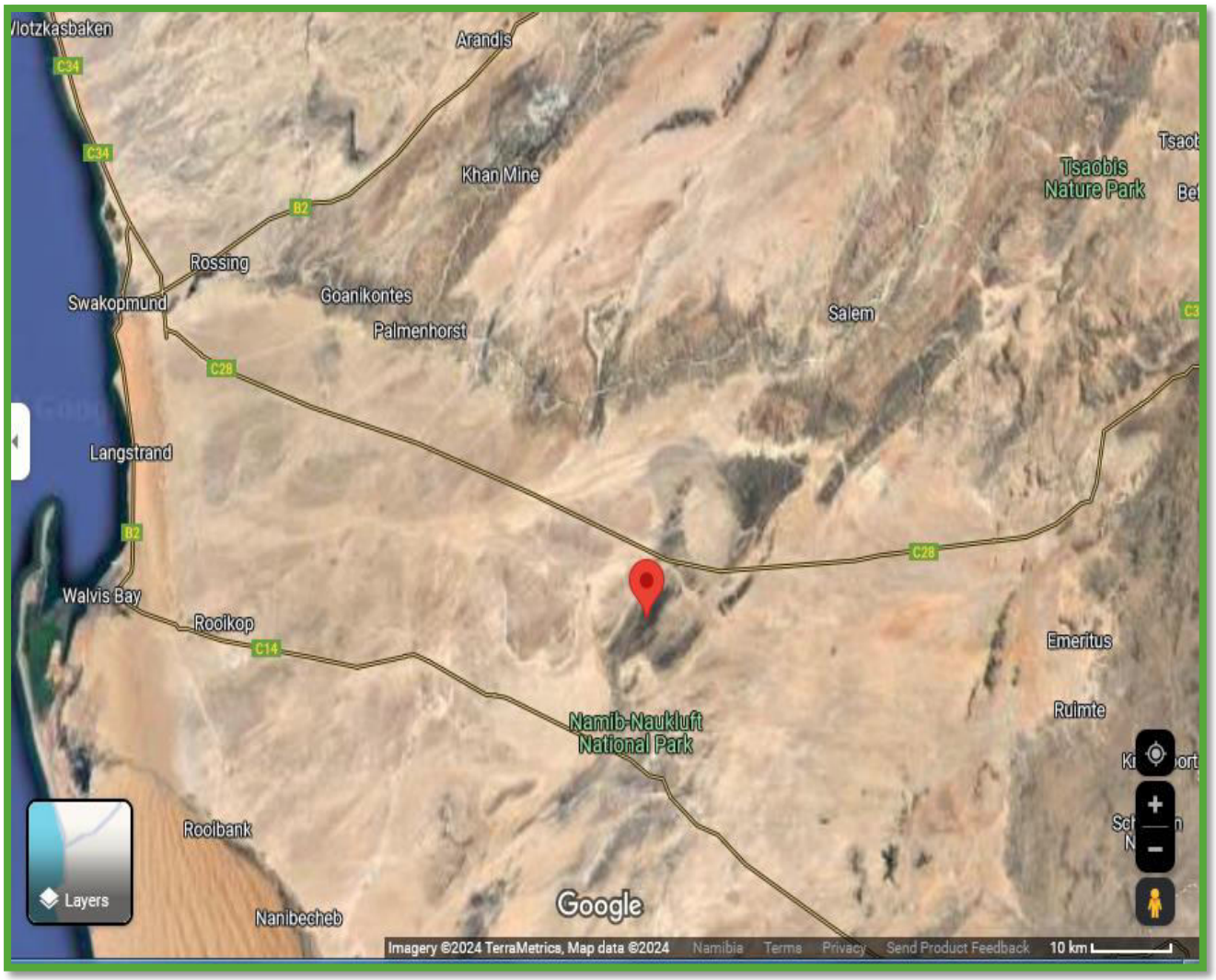


Figure 1; Location of EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region (red pinned) (GPS coordinates **- - 22.975278 S, 15.180833 E**).

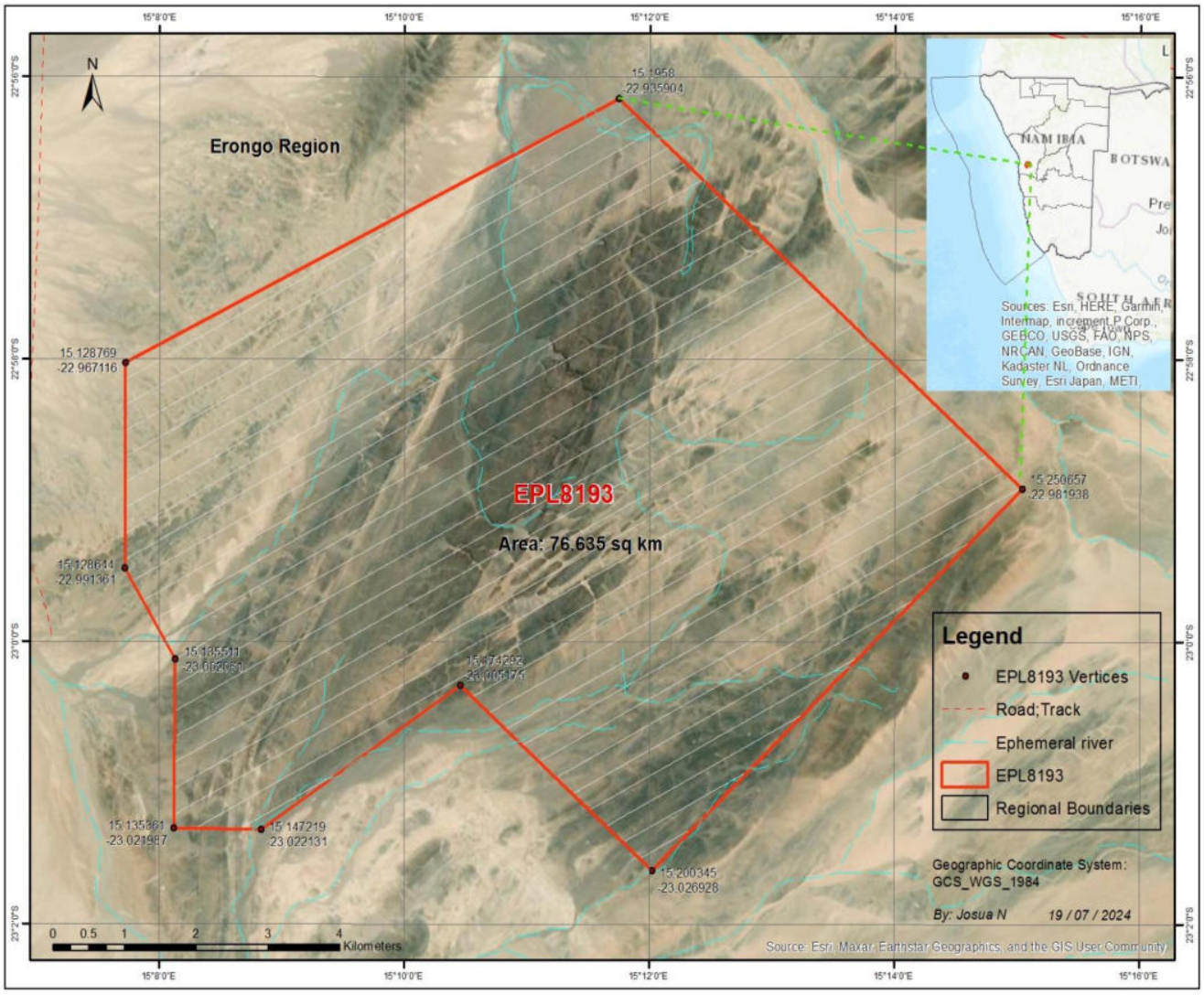


Figure 2: Satellite image depicting the orientation of EPL 8193 delineated in red.

## 1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCES

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

- Provide a detail description of the planned activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the planned activity;

- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) 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 activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed exploration activity.

## 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) clearly specify that no mining or exploration activities should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Consequently, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Therefore, it is imperious that the proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the intended exploration activity.

## 1.4 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts related with the proposed project during the EIA and exterminate issues which are of diminutive concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any key environmental impacts to be taken into account before the proposed project is initiated.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose

- Inform the public about the proposed exploration activities
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project
- Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

## 1.5 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

### 1.5.1 Alternatives

Numerous EPLs areas were explored by the proponent to identify the most appropriate area in relation to the most intended minerals and available historical geological data. Subsequently EPL 8193 has been considered to be the reasonable area due to the fact that it's the most accessible, feasible and economic viable in term of the required commodities.

### 1.5.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is primarily the reference point against which all the available options are clearly explained. The no-go alternative will basically entails continuing with the existing status quo, whereby the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals will not advance at all. Moreover, the exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals will not be initiated. This will emanate in the attribution to the undesirable social and economic difficulty to the residents of Swakopmund and Erongo Region at large because they may lose out on potential employment opportunity associated with the proposed project. Furthermore, if the proposed exploration project happened not to take place the resident of Swakopmund and surrounding settlement will be deprived an economic opportunity. Beside employment the proposed mineral exploration project will further contribute to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency exchange.

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

All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

| Legislation | Summary | Applicability |
|---|---|---|
| **The Namibian Constitution** | The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at … The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future". | To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem |
| **The Environmental Management Act** | The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate. | Legal requirement to undertake an EIA |

| Legislation | Summary | Applicability |
|---|---|---|
| | Further, the Act ensures that;<br>(a) Potential threats are considered timeously<br>(b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project<br>(c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities | |
| **Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)** | This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health. | Generation of Greenhouse Gases by the fuel |
| **Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill** | This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a | Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water. |

| Legislation | Summary | Applicability |
|---|---|---|
| | waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management. | |
| **Environmental Policy framework (1995)** | This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages. | Provision of the EIA and guidelines |
| **The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;** | Safety:<br>A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties.<br><br>Health:<br>Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed. | Operating exploration equipment has the potential risk of injuries.<br><br>Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc. |
| **Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919** | The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned | Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution. |

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

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

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

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROJECT

### 3.1 Introduction

Namibia is among the country in sub-Sahara Africa endowed with different highly economically valuable minerals. Exploration for mineral particularly nuclear fuel minerals such as Uranium has re-emerged to be the most targeted commodity in Namibia and elsewhere around the globe. Uranium is currently one of the minerals highly in demand because of its ability to power nuclear reactors that produce electricity as well as producing isotopes used in different sectors of the economy such as medical, industrial and defence. Namibia is among the country in Africa alongside Niger and South Africa that produce Uranium and contribute about 18% of the total world production. There are several active Uranium mines in the country, such as Rossing Uranium Mine, Swakop Uranium Mine, Uramin Mine, and some of the new mining projects includes; Bannerman Resource and Reptile Uranium Mine. Due to the demand of Uranium in the global market, prospect for uranium is increasing in the country and there are potential that more mines will open up in the future. This will result in economic advancement in the country as well as increase in foreign direct investment and employment opportunity. Due to the proximity of the EPL with existing mining licences in the vicinity of the tenement the area has high prospects for Uranium deposit.

### 3.2 Exploration Methods

The proposed mineral exploration will use existing historical data and using the aid of geophysical surveys, mapping, geo-chemical samplings and drilling of identified target area with a high concentration of calcrete and gypcrete hosted palaeo channel uranium mineralisation. A broad-scale mineral exploration will be employed in the area to identify targeted rich mineral deposit areas and undertake a comprehensive mineral investigation by optimising the most suitable drilling techniques. This will enable the determination of potential mineral occurrence in the area and forecast resource estimates to determine the economic viability of the area. The key targeted mineral resources will be uranium and associated minerals. Due to well documented historical data in the vicinity areas with historically known palaeo channel will be identified and mapped, hence such areas will resolutely mapped and targeted for mineral exploration. The core drilled samples will be examined, marked and packed for analysis. The

analysis will be conducted at credible geological laboratory in South Africa for exhaustive analysis and all the required process will be satisfied.

### 3.3 Labour Requirements

The main aim of the intended project is to explore for available mineral resources in the area and to determine the economic viability of the project. If the planned project generated positive results it will have a huge economic impact to the town of Swakopmund and the entire Erongo Region. The project will employ about 35 people during the exploration phases. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to. The proponent has been granted the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) by the Ministry of Mine and Energy and other required permits and authorisation will be applied for once the proponent acquire an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The duration of the exploration phase is forecasted to last for a period of 9 months and is estimated to cost around 6 to 10 million Namibian dollars.

### 3.4 Services

#### 3.4.1 Energy Requirements

Due to the abundance of sunlight in the area temporary solar energy devices will be used to supply electricity at the site. This will be some of the project intervention to cut down on carbon footprint as an effort to reduce climate changes and transition towards the green economy. The use of diesel generator will be considered if it deems feasible as a back-power source. This will ensure constant power supply in the event of limited solar energy power supply.

#### 3.4.2 Water supply

A water tank truck will be used to supply water to the site on regular basis because there will be limited water utilisation at the site. Water will mostly be required for minimal domestic uses and cleaning of equipment's. A 10 000-litre water storage tank will be erected at the site to ensure constant water availability. However, apart from the security personnel most of the employees will be accommodated in Swakopmund and transported to the site and back with the company vehicles.

### 3.4.3 Waste management

All domestic waste materials that will be generated during exploration phase will be disposed of at Swakopmund landfill. There is a possibility of contracting a reputable local SME to handle the removal of all solid waste fraction from the site. The sewage is to be removed from the site mobile toilets by means of sewer removal truck at regular intervals and disposed at the Swakopmund sewerage ponds. Due to the sensitivity of the area, sewerage must be disposed in a manner that does not pollute the environment. The proponent will ensure that there is adequate supply of temporary sanitary containerize facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. The proponent will work closely with the suppliers of consumable such as grease and lubricants to ensure that upon used they are collected and dispose of in an environmentally friendly manner.

## 4. Infrastructure Services

### 4.1 Housing and Offices

Due to the proximity of the proposed project with the town of Swakopmund, the proponent intends to rent staff houses within the townland of Swakopmund and the main office will also be situated in town. The employees will be transported to the site with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00. Existing designated municipal boarding and drop off zones in Swakopmund will be optimised. An area at the site will be identified to erect the guards house and a small onsite operational office.

### 4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

Lubricants and consumable materials will be stored in containers at a designated area at the site. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and it is presumed that they are non- hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the nearest filling station in Swakopmund. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be used to transport fuel such as diesel needed to operate different equipment required for the exploration project.

### 4.3 Roads

The access to the EPL will be gained via the C28 road from Swakopmund to Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine as well as the C14 road from Walvis Bay. Existing tracks will be used to access the targeted exploration sites within the EPL, and new roads will only be established if it's necessary and obviously the areas which are less ecologically sensitive will be taken into consideration.

### 4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

The proposed area has unstable network coverage for all telecommunications service providers in the country. Therefore, access to telecommunication networks to enable effective communication will be limited although the site. Since the area has limited access to telecommunication networks, efforts will be made to use two-way radio to enable the exploration team to communicate effectively. The use of exploration equipment may pose danger to employees, therefore the use of cell-phones during working hours will be circumscribed to ensure that the safety of the workers is not compromised at all.

### 4.5 Security

A reputable local company from Swakopmund will be contracted to render security services on daily basis at the site. There will be strict access control to the site since accessing the site will be gained via and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be required to be registered.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 Climate

The EPL 8852 is situated within the Namib Desert (Central Namib). The general area of the EPL and its surrounding is poorly vegetated. The area has an average annual rainfall of 50 mm – 100 mm. The average minimum temperatures are 18˚C - 20˚C while the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 30˚C to 32˚C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The area is categorized by the Namib Desert biome and the vegetation type which is typical of the desert environment which is dominated by spare barren land, flat with ungentle landscape (Mendelsohn *et al* 2002). The Namib Desert is considered to have a high species endemism as

well as a high species diversity. The following graphs depicts the climatic variation in the area.

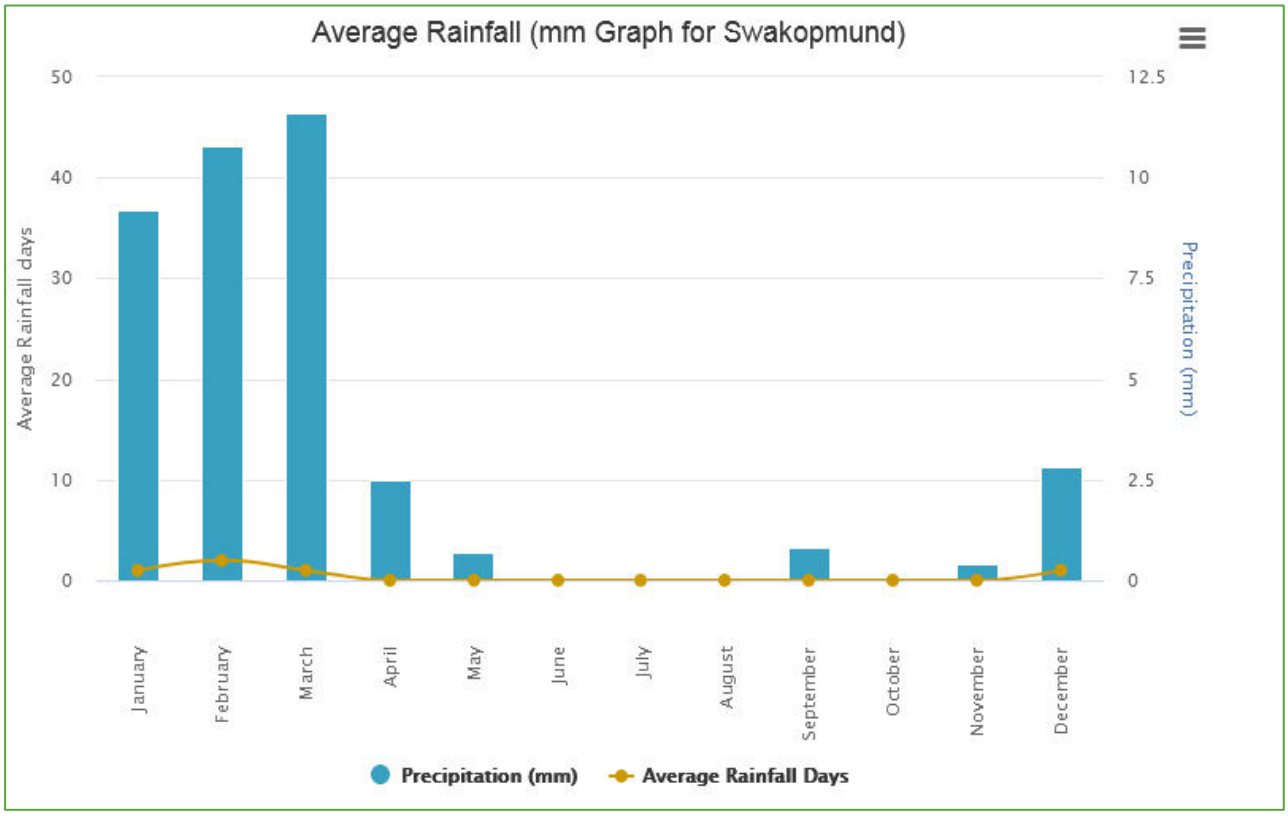


Figure 3: Average rainfall graph for Swakopmund (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

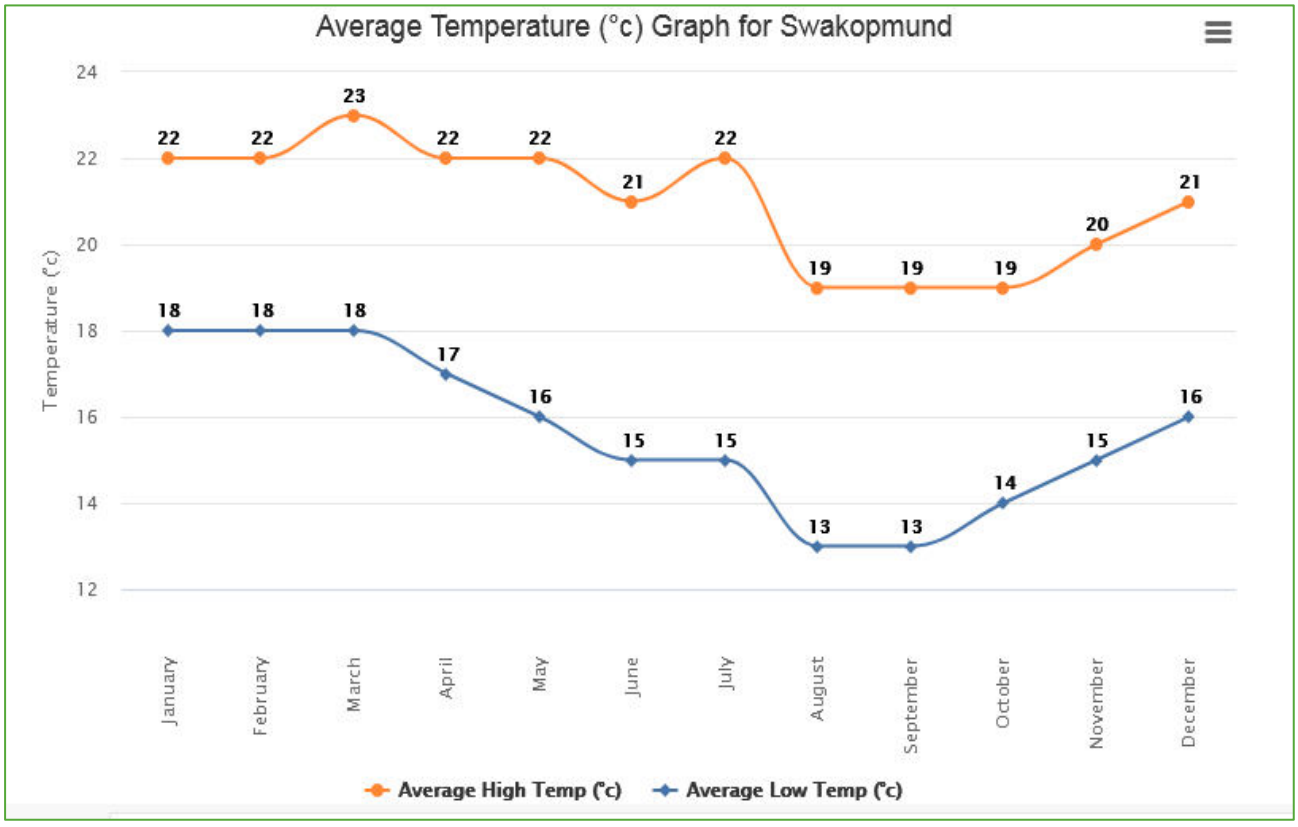

Figure 4: Average monthly temperature graph for Swakopmund (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

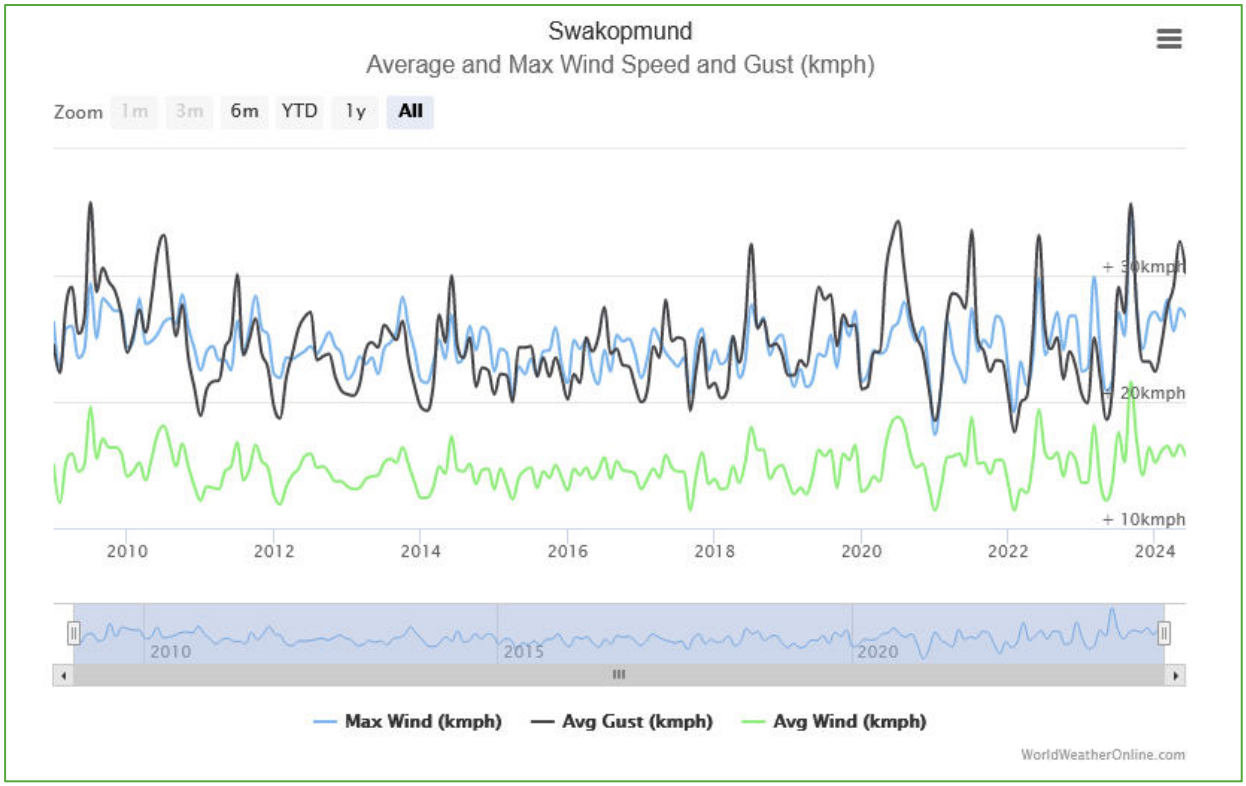


Figure 5: Average and maximum wind speed graph for Swakopmund (Worldweatheronline, 2024).

A project of this magnitude requires a holistic understanding of the climatic pattern of the area for instances rainfall, temperature and wind speed. Such factors are crucial in planning and executing of the activity and implementing risk assessment. There are possibilities that the area may experience high rainfall, extreme heat and/or high wind speed and this may deter the operation of the project. Rainfall in the area where the proposed project will take place has been is very limited although the average rainfall as represented in **Figure 3** is fluctuating. Generally, the area proposed for the project is extremely hot and as represented in **Figure 4** the temperature for the area varies in maximum, minimum and average temperature on monthly basis. However, the wind speed in the area as illustrated in **Figure 5** have potential for rippling.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

### 6.1 Geology

The EPL 8193 is located within the Central Zone (CZ) which is one of the tectonostratigraphic zones of the Damara Orogeny. The NE trending branch of the Damara belt can be divided into different tectonostratigraphic zones depending on the stratigraphy, structure, metamorphic grade and plutonic rocks (Miller, 2006; Gray et al., 2006). The grade of metamorphism escalates from the margin of the belts up until the granite that encroaches the central zones and the central zones is split into northern (nCZ) and southern (sCZ) ((Miller, 2008).

### 6.2 Geohydrology

The are no known underground water flow in the area. However, the EPL is underlain by moderately productive yet variable aquifer.

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

### 7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter attached as **Annexure A**. Although there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

## 8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

### 8.1 Fauna Diversity

An assessment on biodiversity was carried out in the area. However, there is were no wild animals encountered during the site visit. It's presumed that there are some wild animals occurring in the area. This was also reflected by the scats of game animals found in the in the area. Probable game animals which are expected to occur in the area includes; gemsbok, Ostriches, and Springboks. The occurrences of wild-animals can potentially results in illegal

hunting, hence proper measures should be in place to deter people from engaging in illegal hunting activities.

Figure 6: The animal scats recorded in the general area of EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

### 8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

The general area of the EPL has a relatively species diversity of reptiles of which some are endemic to Namibia. According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002) reptile diversity and endemism in the area is predicted to be in a range of 41-50 species. The occurrences of reptiles in the area has been necessitated by the availability of different micro-habitats found in the area. The following table below presented the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of EPL 8193.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of EPL 8193.

| Scientific name | Common name | Occurrence (√) | Conservation Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Snakes** | | | |
| *Rhinotyphlops schlegelii* | Schlegel's Beaked Blind Snake | √ | - |
| *Leptotyphlops labialis* | Damara Thread Snake | √ | - |
| *Python anchietae* | Anchieta's Dwarf Python | √ | - |
| *Python natalensis* | Southern African Python | √ | Vulnerable |
| *Atractaspis bibronii* | Southern or Bibron's Burrowing Asp | √ | - |
| *Xenocalanus bicolor* | Bicoloured Quill-snouted Snake | √ | - |
| *Lamprohis fuliginosus* | Brown House Snake | √ | - |
| *Lycophidion capense* | Cape Wolf Snake | √ | - |
| *Lycophidion namibianum* | Namibian Wolf Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Mehelya vernayi* | Angola File Snake | √ | Near-Endemic |
| *Pseudaspis cana* | Mole Snake | √ | - |
| *Prosymna bivittata* | Two-striped Shovel-snout | √ | - |
| *Prosymna frontalis* | South-western Shovel-snout | √ | - |
| *Hemirhagerrhis viperinus* | Viperine Bark Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Dipsina multimaculata* | Dwarf Beaked Snake | √ | - |
| *Psammophylax tritaeniatus* | Striped Skaapsteker | √ | - |
| *Psammophis trigrammus* | Western Sand Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Psammophis notostictus* | Karoo sand Snake or Whip Snake | √ | - |
| *Psammophis leopardinus* | Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes | √ | Endemic |
| *Philothamnus semivariegatus* | Spotted Bush snake | √ | - |
| *Dasypeltis scabra* | Common or Rhombic Egg Eater | √ | - |
| *Telescopus polystictus* | Eastern Tiger Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Dispholidus typus* | Boomslang | √ | - |
| *Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus* | Coral Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Aspidelaps scutatus* | Shield-nose Snake | √ | - |
| *Elapsoidea sunderwallii* | Sundevall's Garter Snake | √ | Endemic |
| *Naja annulifera/anchietae* | Snouted Cobra | √ | - |
| *Naya nigricincta* | Black-necked Spitting Cobra | √ | Endemic |
| *Bitis arietans* | Puff Adder | √ | - |
| *Bitis caudalis* | Horned Adder | √ | - |
| | | | |
| **Tortoises (Geochelone)** | | | |
| *Geochelone paradalis* | Leopard Tortoise | √ | - |
| *Psammobates oculiferus* | Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise | √ | - |
| | | | |
| **Lizards** | | | |
| *Zygaspis quadradrifrons* | Kalahari Round-headed Worn Lizard | √ | - |
| *Monopeltis infuscata* | Dusky Spade-snouted Worm Lizard | √ | - |
| *Heliobolus lugubris* | Bushveld Lizards | √ | - |
| *Meroles suborbitalis* | Spotted Desert Lizard | √ | - |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nucras intertexta* | Spotted Sandveld Lizard | √ | - |
| *Pedioplanis lineoocellata* | Spotted Sand Lizard | √ | - |
| *Pedioplanis namaquensis* | Namaqua Sand Lizard | √ | - |
| *Pedioplanisundulata* | Western Sand Lizard | √ | Endemic |
| *Cordylosaurus subtessellatus* | Dwarf Plated Lizard | √ | - |
| *Gerrhosaurus validus* | Giant Plated Lizard | √ | Endemic |
| | | | |
| **Skinks (Scincidae)** | | | |
| *Lygosoma sunderalli* | Sundevall's Writhing Skink | √ | - |
| *Trachylepis capensis* | Cape Skink | √ | - |
| *Mabuya hoeschi* | *Hoesch's Skink* | √ | Endemic |
| *Mabuya occidentalis* | Western Three-striped Skink | √ | - |
| *Mabuya spilogaster* | Kalahari Tree Skink | √ | - |
| *Mabuya striata wahlbergii* | Striped Skink | √ | - |
| *Mabuya sulcata* | Westen Rock Skink | √ | - |
| *Mabuya variegata* | Variegated Skink | | |
| | | | |
| **Monitors (Varanidae)** | | | |
| *Varanus albigularis* | Rock or White-throated monitor | √ | - |
| | | | |
| **Agamas (Agamidae)** | | | |
| *Agama aculeata* | Ground Agama | √ | - |
| *Agama anchietae* | Anchietae Agama | √ | |
| *Agama planiceps* | Namibian Rock Agama | √ | Endemic |
| | | | |
| **Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)** | | | |
| *Chamaeleo namaquensis* | Namaqua Chameleon | √ | - |
| | | | |
| **Geckos (Gekkonidae)** | | | |
| *Lygodactylus bradfieldi* | Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Pachydactylus bicolor* | Velvety Thick-toed Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Pachydactylus capensis* | Cape Thick-toed Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Pachydactylus turneri* | Turner's Thick-toed Gecko | √ | - |
| *Pachydactylus punctatus* | Speckled Thick-toed Gecko | √ | - |
| *Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus* | Rough Thick-toed Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Pachydactylus weberi werneri* | Weber's Thick-toed Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Ptenopus garrulus maculatus* | Common Barking Gecko | √ | Endemic |
| *Rhoptropus boultoni* | Boulton's Namib Day Gecko | √ | Endemic |

The general area of EPL 8193 have a higher diversity of reptiles and exploration activities may be detrimental to the reptile population if proper measures are not taken into consideration. Reptiles are vulnerable due to anthropogenic development. Therefore, the planning of the exploration activity should factor in the prevention of reptile species from any danger and all employees should be cognisant that some reptile are key stone species and they need to be conservation and should not be consider as danger to human.

### 8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of EPL 8193, Swakopmund district, Erongo Region.

| Scientific name | Common name | Namibia Status |
|---|---|---|
| *Agapornis roseicollis* | Rosy-faced Lovebird | Endemic |
| *Apus bradfieldi* | Bradfield's Swift | - |
| *Cypsiurus parvus* | African Palm Swift | - |
| *Streptopelia senegalensis* | Laughing Dove | - |
| *Oena capensis* | Namaqua Dove | - |
| *Ardeotis kori* | Kori Bustard | Near Threaten |
| *Pterocles namaqua* | Namaqua Sandgrouse | - |
| *Falco rupicolus* | Rock Kestrel | - |
| *Falco chicquera* | Red-necked Falcon | - |
| *Corvus albus* | Pied Crow | - |
| *Hirundu albigularis* | White-throated Swallow | - |
| *Hirundo dimidiata* | Pearl-breasted Swallow | - |
| *Hirundo cucullata* | Greater Stiped Swallow | - |
| *Hirundo semirufa* | Red-breasted Swallow | - |
| *Pycnonotus nigricans* | African Red-eyed Bulbul | - |
| *Eremomela icteropygialis* | Yellow-bellied Eremomela | - |
| *Prinia flavicans* | Black-chested Prinia | - |
| *Mirafra passerina* | Monotonous Lark | - |
| *Mirafra africana* | Rufous-naped Lark | - |
| *Mirafra fasciolata* | Eastern Clapper Lark | - |
| *Mirafra sabota* | Sabota Lark | - |
| *Calendulauda africanoides* | Fawn-coloured Lark | - |
| *Ammomanopsis grayi* | Gray's Lark | Endemic |
| *Chersomanes albofasciata* | Spike-heeled Lark | - |
| *Certhilauda benguelensis* | Benguela Long-billed Lark | - |
| *Eremopterix leucotis* | Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark | - |
| *Eremopterix verticalis* | Grey-backed Sparrowlark | - |
| *Calandrella cinerea* | Red-capped Lark | - |
| *Alauda starki* | Stark's Lark | - |
| *Bradornis infuscatus* | Chat Flycatcher | - |
| *Namibornis herero* | Herero Chat | - |
| *Nectarinia fusca* | Dusky Sunbird | - |
| *Bualornis niger* | Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver | - |
| *Philetairus socius* | Sociable Weaver | - |
| *Ploceus rubiginosus* | Chestnut Weaver | - |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Quelea quelea* | Red-billed Quelea | - |
| *Estrilda astrild* | Common Waxbill | - |
| *Vidua paradisaea* | Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah | - |
| *Vidua regia* | Shaft-tailed Whydah | - |
| *Passer domesticus* | House Sparrow | - |
| *Passer motitensis* | Great Sparrow | - |
| *Passer melanurus* | Cape Sparrow | - |
| *Passer griseus* | Southern Grey-headed Sparrow | - |
| *Anthus similes* | Long-billed Pipit | - |
| *Serinus alario* | Black-headed Canary | - |
| *Crithagra atrogulariis* | Black-throated Canary | - |
| *Serinus flaviventris* | Yellow Canary | - |
| *Serinus albogularis* | White-throated Canary | - |
| *Emberiza capensis* | Cape Bunting | |
| *Emberiza flaviventris* | Golden-breasted Bunting | - |

The general area of EPL 8193 is endowed with a high species diversity of bird. Some of the bird species known to occur in the area are endemic while some of the species are near threaten. Although a large number of species known to occur in the general area have no conservation concern. The birds play a vital role in the ecological function of the ecosystem. The impacts associated with this project in terms of the avian fauna includes the destruction of nests and habitats of birds during exploration. It is possible that some of the nesting and breeding sites for birds may fall within the targeted exploration area and this will in destruction of such sites. There possibility that the birds found in the area also endure noise and vibration problem as a result of drilling equipment that will be used for exploration. Some birds are sensitive to vibration and there are might be possible impacts such as breeding potential which may occur.

**9. Flora Diversity**

The EPL falls within the Namib Desert (Central Namib). The general area of the EPL and its surrounding is poorly vegetated. The vegetation that is found in the area is merely; *Euphorbia virosa*, *Calicorema capitata, Commiphora spp., Cleome spp.* and *Stipagrostis spp.* that are sparsely distributed within the tenement. The general area of the EPL is entirely bare and dry.

Figure 7: The general area of EPL 8193, Swakopmund District, Erongo Region.

Figure 8: *Euphorbia virosa* (poisonous plant) recorded in the area.

Figure 9: *Commiphora spp.* recorded in the area.

Figure 10: *Cleome spp.* recorded in the area.

Figure 11: *Stipagrostis spp.* recorded in the area.

## 10. Important Biodiversity Areas

Important areas which harbour biodiversity within the vicinity of the EPL are as follows;

### 10.1 Vertebrate fauna

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for vertebrate fauna not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Drainage lines

Drainage lines are the lifelines in the drier parts of Namibia with a variety of vertebrate fauna attracted and/or associated with such features. Although not as important as perennial rivers, vegetated found in drainage lines are still regarded as important habitat for a variety of vertebrate fauna in the area.

### 10.2 Flora

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for flora not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Washes

The bank of the washes is the habitat of many plant species particularly in the arid environment and plays a major role in maintaining the arid ecosystem.

c) Alluvial plain area

Sandy plain areas are associated with diverse species of plant, because vegetation can easily establish in harsh condition and it serves as habitat for many species especially the annual herbs and grasses.

d) Protected species

Protected tree and shrub species are considered as the most imperative in the proposed mining areas and any unnecessary removal of these species should be avoided.

e) Drainage lines

Ephemeral drainage lines are considered as important for flora as most of the larger protected, endemic and near-endemic species are often associated with such areas.

## 11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Erongo region is one of the mineral rich regions in the country. Swakopmund is generally the most preferred tourist destinations in the country and is the administrative capital of Erongo region. The town is situated on the western coast of Namibia and it is found approximately 352 Km west of capital city, Windhoek and 35 Km south of the harbour town of Walvis Bay. Erongo region has a population size of 150 809 while the town of Swakopmund is estimated to have a population size of approximately 44 725 inhabitants (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The main economic activities in the town is tourism and mining are also taking place in the immediate surrounding area. The town features four secondary schools, primary schools, state and private hospitals. The town is appropriately position in terms of logistic because it is connected to both railway network and B2 road as well as an airport.

## 12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### 12.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at well-defined phase of the EIA process is obligatory. This includes participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the planned project. The public was afforded sufficient time to comments and make suggestions on the proposed project. Site notices were place at the notice boards at Spar in Swakopmund and community hall. A public participation meeting was scheduled for the **27th July 2024** but no member of the public turned up for the meeting (See **Annexure D**). Please see **Table 4** below for activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project from **15 July 2024 to 02 August 2024** (See **Annexure B** proof of Newspaper advertisement). However, no comment or suggestions were received from the public.

Table 4. Public Participation Activities

| Activity | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidente & Windhoek Observer)** | **See Annexure C** |
| **Proof of site notices** | **See Annexure B** |

### 12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **02th August 2024** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the project.

## 13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The aim of this segment is to explain the assessment methodology used in order to determine the significance, management, location and operational impacts of the for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193 and where necessary the probable alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193 activities that is not operational at this stage by its nature, inherently undefined environmental assessment is therefore an imprecise discipline. In order to deal with such uncertainty a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Consequently, this study exploits such methodology to determine the

significance of the possible ecological impacts associated with the planned exploration project as defined in **Table 5** below;

Table 5: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the possible ecological impacts.

| CRITERIA | CATEGORY |
|---|---|
| **Impact** | **Description of the potential impact** |
| **Nature**<br><br>Describe type of effect | **Positive**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.<br>**Neutral**: The activity will have a no effect.<br>**Negative**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect. |
| **Extent**<br><br>Describe the scale of the impact | **Site Specific**: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite).<br>**Small**: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited).<br>**Medium**: Within 5 km of the site (local).<br>**Large**: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional). |
| **Duration**<br><br>Predicts the lifetime of the impact | **Temporary**: <1 year (not included in the construction).<br>**Short-term**: 1-5 years.<br>**Medium**: 5-15 years.<br>**Long-term**: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences).<br>**Permanent**: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary. |

| CRITERIA | CATEGORY |
|---|---|
| | |
| **Intensity**<br><br>Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact | **Zero**: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered.<br>**Very low**: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected.<br>**Low**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered.<br>**Medium**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way.<br>**High**: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease. |
| **Probability of occurrence**<br><br>Describe the probability of the impact **actually** occurring | **Improbable**: Not at all likely.<br>**Probable**: Distinctive possibility.<br>**Highly probable**: Most likely to happen<br>**Definite**: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures. |
| **Degree of Confidence in predictions**<br><br>State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge. | **Unsure/Low**: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%).<br>**Probable/Med**: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%).<br>**Definite/High**: Great confidence regarding available (>80%). |
| **Significance Rating**<br><br>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria. | **Neutral**: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated.<br>**Very low**: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary. |

| CRITERIA | CATEGORY |
|---|---|
| | **Low**: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures.<br>**Medium**: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.<br><br>**High**: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented. |

It is imperious to be cognisant that the magnitude of the impact must be associated with the relevant standard (threshold value specified and source reference). The magnitude of impact is based on specialist knowledge of a specific field.

For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are described. These criteria are used to ascertain significance of the impact, commencing with the event where there is no mitigation required and then with the most effective mitigation measures in place. The pronouncement as to which mitigation measure can be useful lies with the proponent; **Mr. Gabriel Nakatati** and their acceptance and ultimately approval with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is consequent by taking into consideration the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. Such significance is also informed by the nature of the impact and the receiving environment.

## 14. MITIGATION MEASURES

There is a mitigation hierarchy of action that can be used to retort to any planned project or activity. The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation (See **Figure 12** below). It is probable and required to prioritise positive benefits emanating from the planned project or activity towards the environment and if negative impacts happen to take place the hierarchy indicates the required actions.

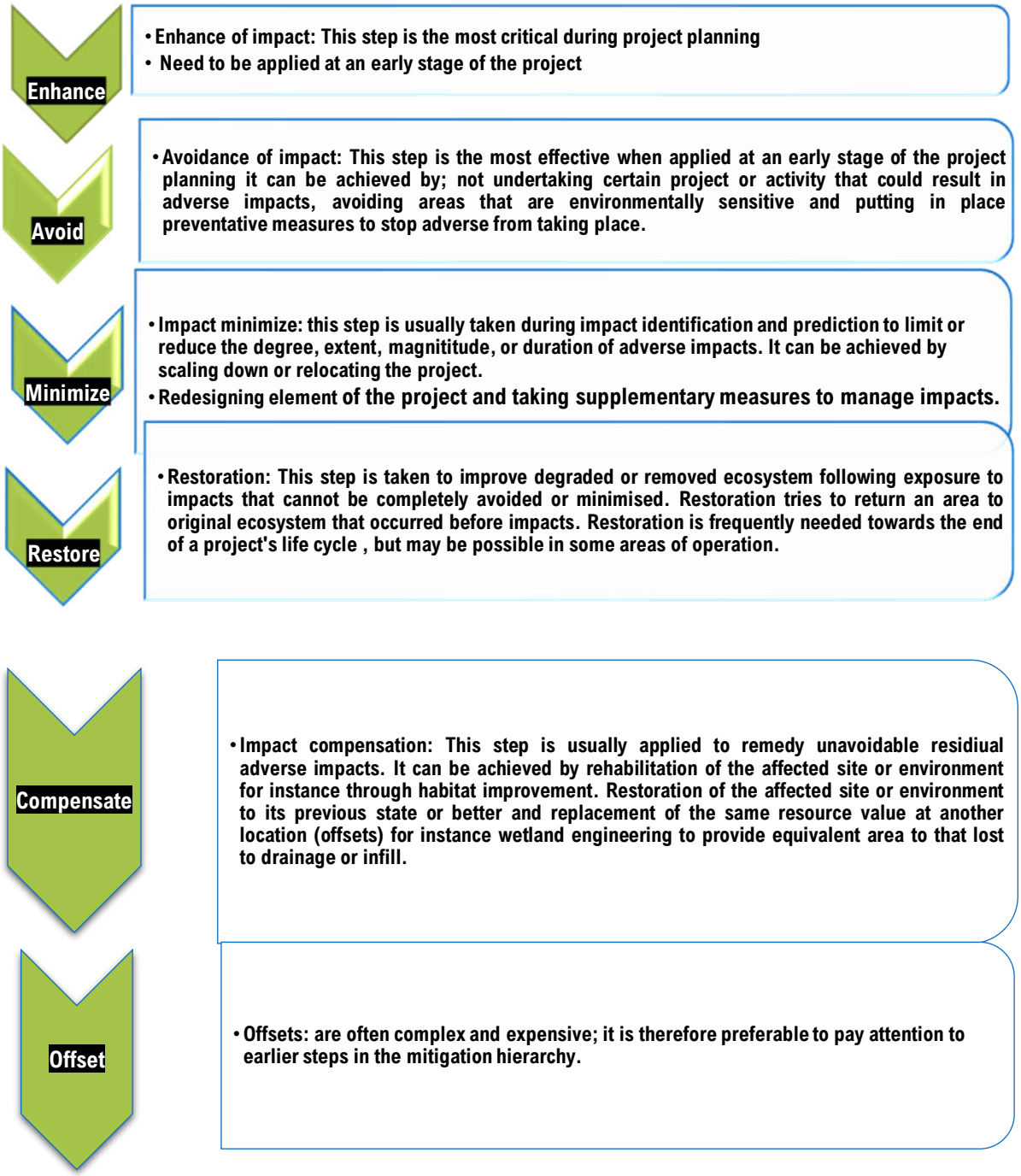


Figure 12: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

## 15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This elucidate the bio-physical and socio-economic environments impacts which may take place due to the planned exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193 explained in Section 3. This includes probable long-term impact associated with the

project such as exploration activity and short terms impacts such as construction of the site office and new road to access the targeted exploration sites without difficulty. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the project will assist to inform and provide a complete overview of the project to the MEFT: DEA regarding the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptance of the exploration activity of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals within EPL 8193 and setting of conditions (should the exploration project authorised) will be informed by this section in addition to the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline and possible impacts that could emanate due to the consequences of the exploration at EPL 8193 are described and assessed with potential mitigation measures recommended. Finally, recommendation has been made on the latent cumulative impacts which may occur as a result pf the planned exploration activity.

### 15.1 Impacts during exploration phase

Once the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193 commences, a significant alteration to the receiving environment will take place at the targeted exploration sites within the EPL. Therefore, there is a need to delineate an area for placing sampling heaps, waste rocks and a dispatching area.

#### 15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possibilities that drilling and trenching equipment that will be used during exploration may pose some risk to the underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground water heavy drilling equipment should be carefully checked for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage. Precaution should also be taken to ensure that surface water is not contaminated during the rainy season.

#### 15.1.2 Noise Impacts

Machineries and drilling equipment that will be used during the exploration will emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level. The employees will be exposed to the noise for an

extended period during working hours. Therefore, employees should be provided with ear protecting gears and given enough breaks.

### 15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts

Air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good, nevertheless, dust problem may potentially occur during the exploration phase due to machinery and heavy drilling equipment that will be used for core drillings purposes. However, the generation of dust is inevitable during the exploration particularly at the targeted sites. The movement of vehicles and heavy-duty drilling equipment in the area may also result in the generation of dust. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that the exploration activities are conducted within the confinement of the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (**No. 11 of 1976**).

### 15.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

There are limited existing disturbance on the EPL area, since the area is mainly used as a farm for livestock farming. The intended exploration activities will thus result in the removal of some of the vegetation in the targeted areas. This will also result in minimal impacts on the fauna found in the area. Nevertheless, the possible impact of the intended mineral exploration on the freshwater ecosystem should be considered.

### 15.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The heap of rocks and drilling holes that will be created during exploration will result in the terrain to be visually unpleasant and compromise the aesthetic values of the area. The is possible alteration to the visual characteristic of the site due to the fact, that the site will now have a different landscape due to the presence of drilling holes and heap of rocks and sand. The degree of this impacts will primarily rely on the aesthetic values attached to the initial aesthetic eminence of the area by the interested and affected parties.

### 15.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) within the subject area and this was confirmed by the archaeological and heritage resource assessment conducted in the area. However, an accidental find procedure may be required.

### 15.1.6 Social Impacts

Unemployment continue to be an issue of concern in the region and the entire country at large. There is a high number of unemployment in the country particularly the youth. The high demand for employment in the country has been exacerbated by a number of external factors that impact the economy. The intended exploration project will assimilate a substantial number of people from the area on permanent and casual basis and more cumulative jobs will be created. The project will contribute immensely to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency exchanges.

### 15.1.7 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is not expected to increase significantly during the exploration project, besides small light vehicles that will be used for the exploration team and heavy-duty drilling trucks that will be used for exploration purposes. However, it is suggested that exploration should be done as per schedule and vehicles should adhere to usage of demarcated right of ways, in order to reduces the impacts to a very low significance.

### 15.1.8 Water Supply Impacts

A water tank truck will be used to supply water to the site on regular basis because there will be limited water utilisation at the site. Water will mostly be required for minimal domestic uses and cleaning of equipment's. A 10 000-litre water storage tank will be erected at the site to ensure constant water availability. However, apart from the security personnel most of the employees will be accommodated in Swakopmund and transported to the site and back with the company vehicles.

### 15.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts

The exploration project will obviously result in a substantial number of people on site during working hours who will needs ablution facility and provision of solid waste management

services. The proponent will supply sufficient temporary sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. The proponent will be responsible for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Swakopmund. Assorted wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided at the site. All domestic waste materials that will be generated during the exploration will be disposed of at Swakopmund landfill. A reputable local SME will be contracted to handle all solid waste from the site.

### 15.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Hazardous substances are considered by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) as those substance which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of a human being due to their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It includes manufactures, sales, use, disposal, and dumping as well as import and export. The use of hazardous substance is during mineral exploration is highly likely to take place. Hazardous substance by nature have the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment if such substance is not handled properly, thus hazardous substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container.

### 15.1.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The establishment of a temporary workforce in the area is anticipated to occur because people will start migrating into the area to search for employment opportunity. Experience with past project has proven that migrant workers may have a chance to intermingle with the local community. This may create a significant risk due to the development of social conditions and sexual behaviours which attributes to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

## 16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained in this report as **Annexure F**. The aim of the EMP is to outline the type and mitigation measures that should be applied during the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals on the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8193 and decommissioning phase of the project to reduces the negative impacts associated with the exploration activities.

## 17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A summary of the significance of the potential impacts from the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals activity is delineated in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 6** below) and the summary of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts have been provided. Even though some distinction in the scale of the possible impact would occur due to the planned alternatives such difference was not considered to be significant for any probable impacts, consequently the table below is relevant to all the intended alternatives.

Table 6: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193

| Description of potential impact | Project alternative | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude | Duration | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IMPACTS DURING EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Surface and Ground Water Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Medium-Low | Short term | Medium | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium-Low (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | Medium -Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Medium term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Noise Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Medium | Short term | Medium | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Medium - Low | Medium term | Medium-Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Low | long term | Medium | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |

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

| Description of potential impact | Project alternative | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude | Duration | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Archaeological and Heritage Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Very low | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Irreversible | Very low(-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Negligible | Short term | Very Low | Probable | Certain | Irreversible | Negligible (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | **Probable** | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Social Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Medium-Low | Short term | High++ | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium-Low (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | High++ | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Traffic Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | Medium-Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Very low | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Very low |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |

| Description of potential impact | Project alternative | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude | Duration | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Water Supply Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Medium | Short term | Medium - Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium - Low (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Very low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Waste Management Service Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Medium | Short term | Medium -Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium - Low (-ve) |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Medium term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Storage and Utilisation of** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Low | Short term | Medium | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low (-ve) |

| Description of potential impact | Project alternative | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude | Duration | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hazardous Substances** | | Mitigation | Local | Very low | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Very low (-ve) |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| **Health, Safety and Security Impacts** | Exploration activities | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Medium | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Medium-Low |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Low | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Low |
| | No go | No mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |
| | | Mitigation | Local | Neutral | Short term | Neutral | Probable | Certain | Reversible | Neutral |

## 18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

The essence of this segment is to draw up a conclusion on the assessment report in relation to the environmental impact assessment matrix for the exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193 on **Table 6** above and suggest the way forward. Most of the negative impacts from the intended exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193 at EPL 8193 are considered to have **medium** to **low** significance, although some negative impacts have medium significance which can be reduced to marginally **low** when exploiting the recommended mitigation measures. Through the application of the mitigation measures in **Section 15** together with the EMP in **Annexure F** which should be read together with this report, the consequence of the negative impacts which may occur as result of the planned exploration activities will be condensed to **low**.

If planned exploration activities happened to be implemented correctly the impact on the biodiversity will be minimal. The impacts on biodiversity can be rated low-medium but localized to the areas or site targeted exploration. It is suggested that protected plant species which are occurring in the targeted exploration sites should be circumvented by all means. It is further advisable for the proponent to recompense for the loss plants as this will also contribute immensely to the decline in carbon dioxide which is among the attributing factor to climate change. The potential occurrence of wild animals may drive the employees to engage in illegal hunting activity, hence any suspicious illegal activity associated with poaching should be reported to the nearest police station in Swakopmund or anti-poaching unit within the line ministry.

The **high** significance of the impacts as a result of the intended exploration of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals at EPL 8193is is favourable in the social impact which is **positive**. The positive significance in the social impact is due to potential employment opportunities associated with the project. The intended activity has the potential to contribute to reduction of unemployment in area to a certain extent, beside employment, the project will further contribute to national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

The level of confidence in the environmental assessment carried out is considered to be acceptable and sufficient for the decision making particularly in terms of the environmental impacts associated with the project. The information available at the project planning stage are substantial, consequently, this project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. Nevertheless, due to unremitting changes on the environment, systematic monitoring must be carried out and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to uninterruptedly carry out environmental audits for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR EXCLUSIVE PROPESCTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8193, SWAKOPMUND DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Compiled by:

**Henry Napandulwe Nakale** [Bachelor of Arts Honors Degree in Archaeology, Museums and Heritage Studies] (GZU), [Bachelor of Social Science in Heritage and Museum Studies] (UP), [Master of Social Science in Tangible Heritage Conservation & Management] (UP).

And

**Kaarina Shagwanepandulo Efraim** (Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in History and Sociology - UNAM), (Post Graduate Diploma in Secondary Education - IUM) (Masters in Archaeology -UP).

National Heritage Council of Namibia
HEAD: FINANCE, HR & ADMIN

National Heritage Council of Namibia
52 Robert Mugabe Avenue • P/Bag 12043 • Ausspannplatz • Windhoek • Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 • E-mail: finance@nhc-nam.org

Secretariat

Receipt No. 6171

CASH RECEIPT

Customer

Date: 7/08/2024.

Full Name: Chief Gabriel Nakatati

Postal Address: P.O.Box 95055.

City: Windhoek.

Phone:

National Heritage Council of Namibia
HEAD: FINANCE, HR & ADMIN
2024 -08- 07

| Quantity | Description | Unit Price | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Permit | 150-00 | 150-00. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Amount in Words: One hundred and fifty dollars only

Receipt Issued by:

studio print 30155

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



To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
▪ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

# CLASSIFIEDS

### PUBLIC NOTICE

**SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF TENTED CAMPSITES AND TOURISM FACILITIES AT DE RIET, KHORIXAS CONSTITUENCY, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA**

**BB-9 Investments cc** (Or the Proponent) was granted a right by the Kunene Communal Landboard to undertake tourism operation at a site measuring 19.23 ha in De Riet, Khorixas Constituency, Kunene Region. The Proponent recognises the lack of tourism facilities in this area and for this reason, the Proponent intends to construct and operate Tented Campsites and Tourism Facilities to meet demand for tourism products.

**PUBLIC NOTICE:** The Proponent understands "Tourism Development: 6. The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities" is a listed activity under **Regulation 29 of the Government Notice No. 29 of 2012** and may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This public notice is in terms of relevant legislations including the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that application for the ECC will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner/Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

**APPOINTED CONSULTANT:** The appointed Consultant **(ENVIRODU CONSULTING & TRAINING CC)** shall provide mandatory environmental project management services and submit Reports to support application for the ECC.

**INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE:** Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) are notified to register in order to participate in the public participation process.

In order to receive information about this project, kindly register as IAPs by contacting:

**The Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc**
**P. O. Box 4120, Namibia**
**Email: ecutscc@gmail.com**

ECUTS ENVIRODU CONSULTING & TRAINING SOLUTIONS CC
BB-9 INVESTMENTS CC

### 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 81 595 5643**
**Email:** environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

### VACANCIES

#### HEAD OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Requirements:

- Level 9 qualifications in electronics or related field
- At least 5 years' experience in academic field at tertiary level.
- Knowledge of engineering software AutoCAD, Proteus and MATLAB
- Knowledge of solar technology
- Experience in lecturing and research
- Experience in curriculum development and review
- Ability to evaluate and assess students

#### IT LECTURER

Requirements:

- Level 9 degree in information System Management or related.
- At least four years teaching experience in IT.
- Demonstrate knowledge of research
- Good track record in programming with latest programming languages, Python, Java, Swift
- Ability to develop study materials, curriculum and assess students.

Send CV to hrm@riverhigherinstitute.edu.na
Contact: +26481 445 1452

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
▪ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

# CLASSIFIEDS

## PUBLIC NOTICE

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**Proponent: Mr. Gabriel Nakatati**

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environclim Consulting Services cc

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EnvironClim Consulting Services

## VACANCIES

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- **Knowledge of engineering software AutoCAD, Proteus and MATLAB**
- **Knowledge of solar technology**
- **Experience in lecturing and research**
- **Experience in curriculum development and review**
- **Ability to evaluate and assess students**

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- **Level 9 degree in information System Management or related.**
- **At least four years teaching experience in IT.**
- **Demonstrate knowledge of research**
- **Good track record in programming with latest programming languages, Python, Java, Swift**
- **Ability to develop study materials, curriculum and assess students.**

**Send CV to hrm@riverhigherinstitute.edu.na**
**Contact: +26481 445 1452**

# 3 tips to help you settle into a new town

**Cross country and cross city moves have become increasingly popular with he widespread adoption of remote nd hybrid work options. But, hen moving into a new geographic erritory, it can take homeowners ome time to settle into their new urroundings. Whatever the reason or the long-distance move, RE/ IAX of Southern Africa shares a ew tips to help homeowners settle nto new surroundings.**

**Get out and explore**

To help you feel more connected to our new community, make an effort o regularly get out of the house and to familiarise yourself with nearby parks, hops, and restaurants. It also helps o integrate yourself within the local ommunity as soon as you can – not nly for social reasons, but also to et the inside scoop on hidden gems ithin the area. To meet new people, ttend local events which can be found y joining community groups on social edia, and strike up conversations ith neighbours and your new olleagues.

**Stay informed**

When you're new to an area, onsuming local news can be a helpful ay of understanding the local politics nd main concerns of the community. ubscribe to the local newspaper, sten to the local community radio tations, and join online community orums to keep up to date with the atest news and information.

**Create new routines**

Forming new routines can often prove ery useful to combat the feeling of eing unsettled. As soon as you can, tart creating a new routine for you nd your household, being sure to ncorporate your favourite activities herever possible. This can include nding a new gym or a local coffee hop that you pass every day on the ay to dropping the children at school. lot only can the new routine provide a ense of stability, but it might also help ou become more familiar with your ew town.

Settling into a new town can be oth an exciting and overwhelming xperience. Whether you've moved or a job opportunity or simply for change of scenery, adapting to new environment can be easier hen you have a local real estate xpert to lean on for guidance. As ell-connected individuals within heir local communities, real estate gents can often provide the necessary ontacts and connections to help new omeowners get plugged into their ew environments," he says.
n article published on Property24 on lay 25, 2022, features Ana Roberts f Just Property Upper Highway, who xplains that another great benefit f downscaling is that small spaces equire less furniture - a few great tatement pieces allow for simple, inimalist décor and a beautiful, elcoming home at a fraction of the ost of furnishing a big house. And the leaning is a breeze!

**ess clutter equals less stress, and n't that what we are all looking for ow?**

Tips for cosy-home hunting:

ocation, location, location - You ant to remain close to your family nd 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

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**

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

**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 Green Gain Consultants

Cell: +264 811422927

**NOTICE FOR**
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environdim 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 Nakatali

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environdim 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: environdim@gmail.com on or before Friday 02nd 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

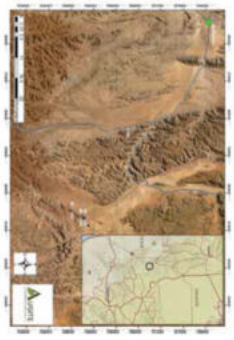
**Contact:** +264 815955643
**Email:** environdim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

## 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

**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 Green Gain Consultants

Cell: +264 811422927 or 0813380114

## Annexure C: Proof of notices placed around Swakopmund for a public participation meeting


**Annexure D: Proof of no member of the public turn up for a public participation meeting**

**Annexure E: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner**

**Annexure F: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**