



PROJECT DETAILS

Title	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 271 at Farm Okawayo, No; 46, Karibib district, Erongo Region.
APP Number	005724
Proponent	SG Mining CC P. O Box 21164 Windhoek
Report date	October 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
PR	Proponent's Representative
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
MRFC	Mining Rehabilitation Fund Committee
GG	Government Gazette
GIS	Geographic Information System
GN	Government Notice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
NHC	National Heritage Council
ML	Mining Licence
Reg.	Regulation
S	Section
TB	Tuberculosis

1. INTRODUCTION

SG Mining cc, hereafter is an established wholly owned Namibian company with the intention to transition its current mining operations into a long-term, scale up dimension stone (white marble) mining project. The proponent has formally applied for a 20-year Mining License (ML 271) on the 30 May 2025 with the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) with a reference number 14/2/3/2/271 (see Annexure A). Following the acquisition of an initial Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) the proponent undertook a comprehensive drilling program within the delineated mining claim and the result confirm a significant reserve of high-quality white marble. The initiated drilling program successfully completed six drilling holes at a depth of approximately 80 meters. The total estimated commercial recoverable white marble resource is pegged to be around 10 million cubic meters and the resource support a projected mine lifespan of approximately 20 years with prospect for further expansion. The proponent has both capital investment in excess of around 50 million Namibian dollars as well as the technical capacities that is required for the upscaling of the project into a Mining Licence. This investment will cover the procuring of new cutting-edge mining equipment, recruitment and training of additional workforce. This is a clear reflection that the proponent possesses financial and technical capacity to execute and manage the proposed upscale of the dimension stone mining project.

The proposed upscale of the current operation to a mining license is classified as a listed activity under Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA). An Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is mandatory to commission the upscale of the project into a long-term operation under a full Mining License. **SS Consultant cc** was therefore appointed by **SG Mining cc** to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and formulate a robust Environmental Management Plan for the proposed development.

SG Mining cc, hereinafter referred to as the proponent intends to carry out the following activity:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 271 at Farm Okawayo, No; 46, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

The intended activity is a listed activity as per the Environmental Management Act (2007) (Act No. 7 of 2007) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is consequently required to commission the operation of the project. **SG Mining cc** has appointed **SS Consultant cc** to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 271 at Farm Okawayo, No; 46, Karibib district, Erongo Region. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been formulated explicitly for the proposed dimension stone (white marble) mining project. The primary purpose of this EMP is to provide a comprehensive framework of mitigation measures aimed at reducing the potential social and environmental impacts associated with the intended project throughout its lifecycle.

Furthermore, this EMP provides detailed methods for site rehabilitation once the available dimension stone (white marble) resources are depleted to an economically unviable level, resulting in the cessation of mining operations. The plan ensures that environmental liabilities are adequately addressed and that the site is restored to a safe, stable, and sustainable condition for potential alternative land uses.

Table 1: List of triggered activities identified in the EIA Regulations that apply for the mining of dimension stones (white marble).

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant Activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 3.1 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The proposed project includes mining of dimension stones (white marble) for export purposes.
Activity 3.2 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The proposed project includes mining of dimension stones (white marble) for export purposes.
Activity 3.3 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	The proposed project includes mining of dimension stones (white marble) for export purposes.

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to guide the environmental stewardship of the proposed dimension stone (white marble) mining operation. It provides a comprehensive framework of explicit mitigation measures and actions to be implemented throughout the project lifecycle, supported by clear timelines and assigns definite responsibilities to ensure accountability and effective implementation. This EMP specifically outlines; the mitigation measures designed to prevent, minimize, or remediate adverse environmental and social impacts. The monitoring actions required to verify compliance, track environmental performance, and detect any unforeseen impacts; and the operational protocols to be applied during all subsequent phases of the project, including establishment, quarrying, processing,

and decommissioning. The proposed dimension stone (white marble) mining operation will proceed through three distinct phases, each with specific activities and environmental considerations;

- **Mining phase** – The mining phase commences once the proponent has fulfilled all legislative and administrative requirements. During this phase, a contractor is appointed to undertake quarrying operations on Mining Licence (ML) 271, located on Farm Okawayo No. 46, in the Karibib District, Erongo Region. Extracted dimension stone will be transported to the processing facility in Karibib for initial processing that involves; cutting into slabs and ultimately transported to Walvis Bay Port for export;
- **Transportation phase** - The transportation phase involves the movement of mined dimension stone from the quarry site to Karibib for initial processing and later the Walvis Bay Port. This phase encompasses all logistics associated with loading, haulage, and delivery to the export facility.
- **Dressing phase** - The dressing phase comprises the initial processing of mined dimension stone into slabs at the project site. It is important to note that further processing and value addition will occur in China and therefore falls outside the scope of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Upon cessation of mining operations, the rehabilitation of all excavated quarries is strongly recommended. The primary objectives of rehabilitation are twofold; to restore the subject area to a condition that support economically viable alternative land uses; and to eliminate safety hazards, particularly the risk of drowning or injury to livestock and to a certain extend local community members particularly the farm workers in the area. Several rehabilitation options are available, including the conversion of quarries into sources of marble powder for construction materials. Detailed rehabilitation recommendations, including specific measures and responsibilities, are presented in **Table 4**.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The proponent will delegate these responsibilities as the project advances through its life cycle. The delegated responsibilities for the effective implementation of this EMP will rest on the following key individuals. The proponent, SG Mining CC, holds ultimate responsibility for the implementation of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) throughout all phases of the project, from commencement of mining through to final rehabilitation of Mining Licence (ML) 271, located on Farm Okawayo No. 46, in the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

As the project advances through its lifecycle, the proponent will delegate specific responsibilities to ensure the effective and accountable implementation of the EMP. The key individuals entrusted with these responsibilities are;

- **The Proponent's Representative:** Appointed by **SG Mining CC** to act as the primary liaison between the proponent, regulatory authorities, and the project team. This individual oversees daily compliance with EMP provisions and ensures that all contractual obligations related to environmental management are fulfilled.
- **The Environmental Control Officer (ECO):** An independent or appointed specialist responsible for monitoring environmental performance, conducting regular inspections, verifying compliance with EMP specifications, and reporting any deviations or incidents to the proponent and relevant authorities. The ECO serves as the objective watchdog for environmental stewardship throughout the project.
- **The Proponent (SG Mining CC):** Retains overarching accountability for the EMP's implementation, including the provision of adequate resources, ensuring that delegated responsibilities are effectively discharged, and maintaining ultimate liability for any environmental non-compliance or incidents.

3. PROPONENT’S REPRESENTATIVE

SG Mining CC, as the proponent, shall assign the responsibility for managing all aspects of this development to a designated staff member, referred to in this EMP as the Proponent's Representative (PR). This mandate encompasses the full project lifecycle, from the initial inception phase through to rehabilitation, and includes oversight of all outsourced contracts and work packages. The proponent may elect to appoint a single PR to serve for the entire operational period of the mining project. Alternatively, different PRs may be allocated to specific development phases, such as appointing one PR to oversee the quarrying of dimension stone (white marble) and another to manage the rehabilitation of excavated quarry.

Responsibility	Project Phases
<p>Making sure that all necessary approvals and permissions laid out in The Republic of Namibia has enacted a range of legal instruments that collectively establish the regulatory framework for environmental management. These laws, policies, and guidelines set the standards and requirements that must be adhered to throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>Table 2 below presents a synopsis of the legal instruments considered most pertinent to the proposed dimension stone mining activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271 (Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District). The table addresses three primary areas of legal applicability:</p> <p>Mining Operations: Legislation governing the granting of mineral rights, extraction activities, and operational compliance;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entire lifecycle of the dimension stone (white marble) mining project.

<p>Mining Operations: Legislation governing the granting of mineral rights, extraction activities, and operational compliance;</p> <p>Post-Mining Rehabilitation: Legal requirements for quarry rehabilitation, site closure, and residual liability; and</p> <p>Environmental Assessment: Statutes and regulations governing the environmental impact assessment process, including public participation, permitting, and ongoing compliance monitoring.</p> <p>Table 2 are obtained/adhered to</p>	
<p>Appending/removing individuals and/or equipment not complying with the EMP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mining of dimension stone (white marble). ▪ Transportation of dimension stone (white marble). ▪ Quarry rehabilitations
<p>Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mining of dimension stone (white marble). ▪ Transportation of dimension stone (white marble). ▪ Quarry rehabilitation.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

The PR, in consultation with SG Mining CC, may elect to appoint a single ECO to oversee all project activities throughout the lifecycle. Alternatively, the proponent may assign different ECOs to specific tasks or phases, such as appointing one officer for quarrying operations and another for rehabilitation activities. The ECO shall be entrusted with the

following responsibilities during the mining, operations, and rehabilitation phases of the project.

- Management and facilitate communication between the Proponent, the Proponent's Representative (PR), contractors, and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) regarding all matters pertaining to this EMP.
- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor and audit compliance with all provisions of this EMP. Inspections shall be carried out at a recommended minimum frequency of once every six months, or more frequently as dictated by site activities, seasonal conditions, or specific environmental sensitivities. The ECO shall document all inspections, record any instances of non-compliance, and issue inspection reports to the Proponent's Representative (PR) with clear recommendations for corrective actions where required.
- Perform regular compliance audits through site inspections conducted at least twice per annum, to assess adherence to EMP specifications and identify areas requiring corrective action.
- Provide guidance to the Contractor on matters related to the implementation of this EMP, including assistance in identifying practical solutions to environmental challenges.
- Advise the Proponent's Representative (PR) on the need to remove from site any person(s) or equipment found to be in non-compliance with the provisions of this EMP.
- Make recommendations to the Proponent's Representative (PR) regarding the imposition of fines for contraventions of this EMP.
- Undertake an annual review of this EMP and recommend any necessary additions or changes to the document.

5. MINING AND QUARRY REHABILITATION

The contractor appointed by the proponent (SG Mining CC) to undertake activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271 (Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District, Erongo Region) shall

be responsible for implementing all relevant provisions of this EMP. This includes both dimension stone (white marble) extraction and quarry rehabilitation, depending on the phase for which the contractor is engaged.

Specific responsibilities are allocated as follows:

- **Table 3** applies to contractors appointed for the mining phase;
- **Table 4** applies to contractors appointed for the quarry rehabilitation phase.

The contractor shall also ensure that all subcontractors engaged for the project adhere to the requirements of this EMP. To give legal effect to these obligations, the provisions of this EMP, including the specific responsibilities outlined in **Tables 3** and **4**, shall be incorporated into all contracts for outsourced work. To ensure effective environmental management, the provisions of this EMP, including the specific responsibilities outlined in **Tables 3** and **4**, shall be incorporated into all contracts for outsourced work relating to the proposed activities. This contractual integration creates a legally binding obligation on contractors and subcontractors to comply with the EMP throughout the duration of their involvement in the project.

6. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

For the purposes of this EMP, the contractor is defined as the entity appointed by the proponent (SG Mining CC) to carry out specific activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271, located on Farm Okawayo No. 46, in the Karibib District, Erongo Region. Depending on the project phase, the contractor may be responsible for dimension stone (white marble) extraction, quarry rehabilitation, or both.

The contractor is hereby bound to implement all relevant provisions contained within this EMP and shall be held accountable for ensuring that any subcontractors engaged for the project likewise adhere to all EMP requirements.

Specific responsibilities are allocated as follows:

- **Table 3** applies to contractors appointed during the mining phase; and
- **Table 4** applies to contractors appointed during the quarry rehabilitation phase.
- **Table 5** applies to the decommissioning phase management action.

To ensure effective environmental management, the provisions of this EMP, including the specific responsibilities outlined in Tables 3 and 4, shall be incorporated into all contracts for outsourced work relating to the proposed activities. **Table 5** details the management actions required during this phase to achieve the rehabilitation objectives outlined.

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared based on the scoping-level Environmental Assessment undertaken for the proposed dimension stone (white marble) mining operations, including the rehabilitation of quarries upon cessation of mining activities. The spatial extent of the project area is depicted in **Figure 2**. SS Consultants cc shall not be held liable for any consequences, damages, or claims arising from unauthorized variations, modifications, or deviations from the course of action agreed upon and documented in this EMP. This limitation applies specifically to the

proposed mining activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271, situated on Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District, and the immediate surrounding area.

In accordance with the project's commitment to local socio-economic development, it is anticipated that labour will be sourced primarily from the local community, with particular emphasis on residents of Karibib. Should the engagement of migrant labourers be necessary, such workers will be housed within the established accommodation facilities available in Karibib.

8. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The Republic of Namibia has enacted a range of legal instruments that collectively establish the regulatory framework for environmental management. These laws, policies, and guidelines set the standards and requirements that must be adhered to throughout the project lifecycle.

Table 2 below presents a synopsis of the legal instruments considered most pertinent to the proposed dimension stone mining activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271 (Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District). The table addresses three primary areas of legal applicability:

- **Mining Operations:** Legislation governing the granting of mineral rights, extraction activities, and operational compliance;
- **Mining Operations:** Legislation governing the granting of mineral rights, extraction activities, and operational compliance;
- **Post-Mining Rehabilitation:** Legal requirements for quarry rehabilitation, site closure, and residual liability; and
- **Environmental Assessment:** Statutes and regulations governing the environmental impact assessment process, including public participation, permitting, and ongoing compliance monitoring.

Table 2: Legal provisions relevant to these activities

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia as Amended	<p>Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia.”</p> <p>Article 95(l) deals with the “maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity” and sustainable use of the country’s natural resources.</p>	Sustainable development should be at the fore front of management of the proposed mining activities.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	<p>Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to achieve that.</p> <p>Section 3 details the principles of Environmental Management</p>	The management of this project must be informed by the EMA.
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	<p>GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.</p> <p>GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.</p> <p>Activity 3.2 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.</p> <p>Activity 3.3 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.</p>
Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)	The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term	This EIA considers this term of Environment.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.	
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	The mining of dimension stones (white marble) and rehabilitation of pits should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area.
Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.	Care should be taken that dimension stones (white marble) and quarry rehabilitation activities do not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the surrounding farmland area.
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 watercourse is not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during mining of dimension stones (white marble) and quarry rehabilitation activities.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MET has recently developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition, it has also initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.	The proponent and its contractor have to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS. Experience with similar projects has revealed that a significant health risk is created when

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		migrant workers/labourers interact with local communities.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council. Sections 34-47 make provision for the aspects of water and sewerage.	Mining dimension stones (white marble) and quarry rehabilitation activities have to comply with provisions of the Local Authorities Act.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by mining of dimension stones (white marble) and quarry rehabilitation activities, compliance with the law is essential.
Public and Environmental Health Act of 2015	This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually-transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979).	Mining of dimension stones (white marble) and quarry rehabilitation activities are to comply with these legal requirements.
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	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. Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance	Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	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.	
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
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants.	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed within the legal confines.
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.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act 33 1 of 1992)	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The proposed activity involves mining of dimension stones (white marble) for export purposes.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	<p>“mineral” means any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form, occurring naturally in, on or under any land and having been formed by, or subjected to, a geological process, excluding -(c) subject to the provisions of subsection (2), soil, sand, clay, gravel or stone (other than rock material specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1) if they are bona fide required for purposes of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) agriculture, building works, fencing or road making; (ii) the manufacture of bricks and tiles; 	
<p>Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</p>	<p>This Act covers the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources</p>	<p>Soils should not be polluted or left un-rehabilitated.</p>

9. PROJECT LOCATION

The ML 271 is situated approximately 9 Km north-east of Karibib at Farm Okwayo No. 46, Karibib district, in Erongo region. Farm Okwayo No. 46 is situated approximately 9 Km north-east of Karibib and 3 Km east of the C33 road that stretches from Karibib to Omaruru. The ML can be accessed via the C33 road that stretches from Karibib to Omaruru and ultimately use the track that branch out of the main road on the right toward Okwayo mountain ridge (see **Figure 1 & 2** below for the site). The ML covers an area of 17.7756 Ha and its bordering the Mining Licence 226 that belongs to Windust Investments (Pty) Ltd on the North, Mining Licence 247 of Africa Big Rhino Mining (Pty) Ltd on the North-West and Mining Licence 238 that belongs to Osino Gold Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd on the East.

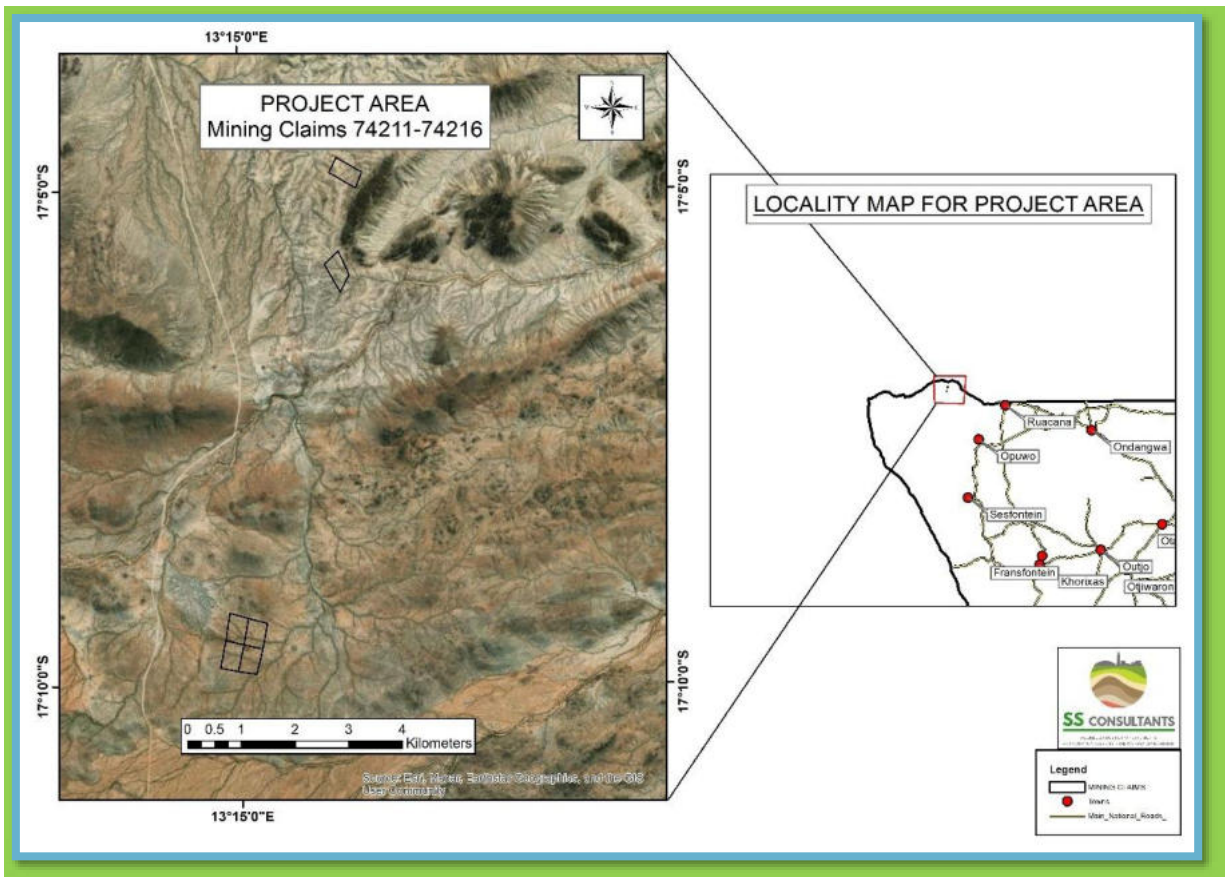


Figure 1: Orientation of ML 271, Farm Okwayo No; 46s, Karibib, Erongo Region (Polygon) (GPS coordinates; - 21.85556 S, 15.96889 E).

Table 2: The geo-reference points for the Mining Licence (ML); 271, Farm Okawayo No; 46, Karibib district, Erongo Region

Corner	Longitude	Latitude	Corner	Longitude	Latitude
1	15.96538331	-21.8562082	3	15.9720971	-21.8553028
2	15.9672360	-21.8582416	4	15.9703778	-21.8531889

10. MINING PHASE

During the operational phase of the proposed dimension stone mining activities, the Proponent's Representative (PR) bears the responsibility of ensuring full compliance with all environmental management requirements. Specifically, the PR shall:

- Ensure that the management actions detailed in **Table 3** are strictly adhered to throughout the mining operation; and
- Implement these actions in conjunction with the mitigation measures prescribed in the Final Environmental Scoping Report.

For the avoidance of ambiguity, this EMP and the Final Environmental Scoping Report are complementary documents and must be read together to obtain a complete understanding of all environmental commitments and obligations applicable to the project.

Table 3: Mining phase management actions

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Environmental Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental incidents shall be recorded include (but are not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fires; ✓ Drowning; ✓ Accidents (e.g. traffic); ✓ Spills of hazardous materials, contaminating soil or water resources; ✓ Non-compliances with applicable legislation; and ✓ Non-compliances with this EMP. • Report all environmental incident and include (as a minimum) a description of the incident, the actions taken to contain any damage to the environment, personnel, or the public, and the actions taken to repair / remediate any such damage. • Additional measures shall be prescribed that may be required to remediate damage resulting from the incident and / or to prevent similar incidents occurring in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry of all environmental incidents occurring as a result of the activities associated with the project. • Environmental incident reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines. • Limit the type of vehicle (heavy trucks) allowed on site. • Adhere to the speed limit. If permissible, caution signs and 40 km/hr signs shall be placed at regulation distance from heavy vehicle crossing signs at the intersections of the access tracks and the C33 road from Karibib to Omaruru. • Designate no-drive zones. • Implement traffic control measures where necessary by keeping a number plate registry of all vehicles transporting dimension stone at the site and restricting access to authorised contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road signages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO
Pits/mining claim areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimension stone (white marble) should be sourced from mining claims with valid ECC. • The mining claims must be clearly pegged. • Mining of dimension stone (white marble) shall only take place within the delineated and allocated mining licence area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid ECC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed photographic record of the demarcated mining licence areas, prior to any mining activities, shall be taken. These records are to be kept by the Proponent and PR for reference purposes during the rehabilitation of the sites. • There will be ‘No unauthorised access’ signs at the mining claims entrances to restrict unlawful entry and/or to the mining operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo -image • Access control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO • PR /ECO
EMP training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workers at the site must undergo EMP training that should include the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMP. ✓ Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of the planned dimension stone (white marble) mining and quarry rehabilitation activities. ✓ Employees’ roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness and response requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training manual and certificate of attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when particular work groups carry out their respective activities. ✓ The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures; and rewards for enhancing mitigation measures or avoiding negative environmental effects. 		
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the destruction of protected tree species. • Encourage the regrowth and regeneration of trees with exposed roots at the site. • The quarrying of dimension stone (white marble) should incorporate existing trees. • The contractor should compile a Vegetation Management Plan which should include the following as a minimum: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees if not already accounted for in an existing Geographic Information System (GIS), should be surveyed, co-ordinates/location incorporated into the Contractor’s map/records, marked (or other means so as to make it readily visible) and protected; • Trees, which are impossible to conserve, need to be identified and their location recorded on a map; • The Contractor should apply to the relevant authority (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) for a permit to remove these trees. • A list should be compiled of all trees to be removed detailing the GPS location of the tree, the species as well as which trees will be planted to replace them. The nursery where these trees will be sourced from should also be included; • Each tree that is removed needs to be replaced with an indigenous tree species; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of these trees can be obtained at the nearest forestry nursery such as the Forestry nursery in Omaruru. Assistance can be sought from the nearest forestry office regarding nearby nurseries where additional trees may be bought and advice sought. • Only a limited width +/- 5 m on the side of the access roads may be partially cleared of vegetation. • Workers are prohibited from collecting wood or other plant products on or near the site. • No alien species may be planted on or within the existing site. • Prevent contractors from collecting wood and veld food such as amphibians, migrating birds, etc. during the mining phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien task force team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO
Lay-down areas and materials camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable locations for the contractors lay-down areas and materials camp should be identified with the assistance of the farm owner and the following should be considered in selecting these sites: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The areas designated for the services infrastructure should be used as far as possible. ✓ Second option should be degraded land. ✓ Avoid sensitive areas (e.g. ephemeral rivers/drainage lines) 		
Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All heavy-duty vehicles and equipment on site should be provided with a drip tray. • All heavy-duty delivery vehicles should be maintained regularly to prevent oil leakages. • Maintenance and washing of vehicles should take place only at a designated workshop area. • Workshops may be prone to hydrocarbon spillages that change the soil chemistry and may affect groundwater quality (only in severe cases). If fuel is stored on site, there is a possibility of spontaneous combustion that may lead to uncontrollable fires, groundwater and soil contamination. 	Service books	PR /ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hazardous substances (e.g. fuel etc.) or chemicals should be stored in a specific location on an impermeable surface that is bunded - with a volume of 120 % of the largest single storage container or 25 % of the total storage containers, whichever is greater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lockable containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR /ECO
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that dimension stone (white marble) takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit erosion and flooding on site and surface water pollution. No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to surface water bodies. Heavy duty vehicles should be kept out of any surface water bodies and the movement of vehicles should be limited where possible to the existing access roads and tracks. The drip trays must be placed under stationary vehicles to circumvent groundwater contamination. Contaminated runoff from the sites should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<p>prevented from entering the surface water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers should be given ablution facilities at the sites that are located at least 30 m away from any surface water and regularly serviced. Washing of personnel or any equipment should not be allowed on site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ablution facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO
Topsoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When stripping and excavation are carried out, topsoil should be stockpiled in a demarcated area and used in profiling and rehabilitating of the depleted, open quarries within the vicinity of the mining licence area. Stockpiled topsoil should be used to rehabilitate post-harvesting degraded areas and/or other nearby degraded areas within Farm Okawayo No: 46 in consultation with farm owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil stockpiles Graded road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO PR/ECO
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear the vegetation in the project area in phases during the mining period in order to keep the soil more compacted as well as to limit overall disturbance to the area over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that most mining must takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit potential flooding and the run off of loose soil causing further erosion. Appropriate erosion control structures must be put in place where soil may be prone to erosion. Checks must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas within the mining claims site where erosion is occurring. Appropriate remedial actions are to be undertaken wherever erosion is evident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon completion of mining phase consultations should be held with the farm owner regarding the post usage or available alternative of remaining pits (if applicable) and to identify priority areas. Sand/waste rock at the site should be levelled so it can be reclaimed for other purposes once the mining has ceased and rather than leaving the pits open which will pose a threat to people and animals in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that no post-operation uses are requested, all quarry/degraded areas need to be rehabilitated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Excavated areas may only be backfilled with clean or inert fill. No material of hazardous nature (e.g. sand removed with an oil spill) may be dumped as backfill. ○ Rehabilitated excavated areas need to match the contours of the existing landscape. ○ The rehabilitated area should not be higher (or lower) than nearby drainage channels. This ensures the efficiency of re-vegetation and reduces the chances of potential erosion. ○ Topsoil is to be spread across excavated areas evenly. ○ Deep ripping of areas to be rehabilitated is required, not just simple scarification, so as to enable rip lines to hold water after heavy rainfall. ○ Ripping should be done along slopes, not up and down a slope, which could lead to enhanced erosion. 		

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Mining rehabilitation fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An account for the mine rehabilitation should be open. • A mine rehabilitation fund committee (MRFC) should be appointed. • Local community and legitimate conservation organisations operating in the area must have representative in the committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active mine rehabilitation fund account. • Minute of the meeting for the MRFC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO
HIV/AIDS and TB awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor should approach the Ministry of Health and Social Services to co-opt a health officer to facilitate HIV/AIDS and TB education programmes periodically on site during the project operation. • Raise awareness on health issues, especially the impact of sexually transmitted diseases. • Provide free condoms in the workplace and to local community throughout project operation. • Facilitate access to Antiretroviral medication. • Personnel should not overnight at the mining claim sites, but only the security personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO
Road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate roads clearly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road signages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-road driving should not be allowed. • All vehicles that transport materials to and from the site must be roadworthy. • Drivers that transport materials should have a valid driver’s license and should adhere to all traffic rules. • Loads upon vehicles should be properly secured to avoid items falling off the vehicle. • Limit and control the number of access points to the mining claim sites. • The road leading to the mining claims should be properly maintained so as to reduce dust emissions when heavy vehicles travel on them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid license disc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO
<p>Safety around work sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate pits/excavated areas and topsoil stockpiles with danger tape. • Provide additional warning signage in areas of movement and in “no personnel” areas where workers are not active. • Work areas must be set out and isolated with danger tape on a daily basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cordoned pits and excavation areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All materials and equipment are to be stored only within set out and demarcated work areas. • Only mining personnel will be allowed within these work areas. • Adequate Fire extinguishers should be available at the base camp and near fuel storage areas. • Comply with all national waste management strategy on waste related management actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire extinguishers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO
Ablutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate toilets should be available for men and women and should clearly be indicated as such. • Portable toilets (i.e. easily transportable) should be available at the quarry site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 toilet for every 15 females. ○ 1 toilet for every 30 males. ○ Sewage needs to be removed on a regular basis to an approved (municipal) sewage disposal site in Karibib. Alternatively, sewage may be pumped into sealable containers and stored until it can be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate ablution facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Workers responsible for cleaning the toilets should be provided with latex gloves and masks. 		
Open fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No open fires may be made anywhere on the mining claim site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signages of no open fire permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PR/ECO
General health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A fully stocked first aid kit (with unexpired medicines, that includes a snake bite kit should permanently be available on-site as well as an adequately trained member of staff capable of administering first aid. ● All workers should have access to the relevant personal protective equipment (overalls, hard toe boots, goggles, dust masks, sun hats heavy duty gloves etc.). ● Sufficient potable water reserves should be available to workers at all times. ● No person should be allowed to smoke close to fuel storage facilities or portable toilets (if toilets are chemical toilets – the chemicals are flammable). ● No workers should be allowed to drink alcohol during work hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Aid Kits ● PPE ● Breathalyser Test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PR/ECO ● PR/ECO PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No workers should be allowed at the mining claims/pits if under the influence of alcohol. 		
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A watering truck should be used on gravel roads with the heaviest vehicle movement especially during dry and windy conditions. However, due consideration should be given to water restrictions during times of drought. The use of waterless dust suppression means (e.g. lignosulphonate products such as Dustex) should be considered. Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimise windblown dust. Dust protection masks should be provided to workers if they complain about dust. Dust monitoring programs such as the use of dust pit that shall be emptied and recorded should be initiated. During high wind conditions the decision must be taken to cease works until the wind has calmed down. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Noise	<p>Work hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 where excavation involving the use of heavy equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles is less than 500 m from the village. If an exception to this provision is required, all residents and business owners within the 500 m radius should be given 1 week's written notice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If workers are to be exposed to noise levels above 85dB for continuous extended periods of more than two hours, they are to be provided with ear muffs and allowed to take 10-15-minute breaks away from the noise source. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PR/ECO
Recruitment of labourers	<p>The Contractor should compile a formal recruitment process including the following provisions as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the legal provisions in the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007 for the recruitment of labour (target percentages for gender balance, optimal use of local labour and SME's, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee list 	PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment should not take place at the mining licence. • Ensure that all sub-contractors are aware of recommended recruitment procedures and discourage any recruitment of labour outside these agreed upon procedures. • All contractors should give preference in terms of recruitment of sub-contractors and individual labourers to those who are qualified and from Karibib and surrounding settlements and towns. • Clearly explain to all job-seekers the terms and conditions of their respective employment contracts (e.g. period of employment etc.) – make use of interpreters where necessary. 		
Communication plan	<p>The proponent or PR should draft a Communication Plan, which should outline some of the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), who require on-going communication for the duration of the operation period, will be identified and recorded and who will manage and update these records; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How these I&APs will be consulted on an on-going basis; • Make provision for grievance mechanisms – i.e. how concerns can be lodged/ recorded and how feedback will be delivered as well as further steps of arbitration in the event that feedback is deemed unsatisfactory. 		
General communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PR must appoint an ECO to liaise between the proponent, I&APs and management. • The proponent shall at every bi-monthly site meeting report on the status of the implementation of all provisions of the EMP. • The proponent should implement the EMP awareness training as stipulated above in this table. • The proponent must list the I&APs of the project and their contact details with whom on-going communication would be required for the duration of the contract. This list, together with the Communication Plan must be agreed upon and given to the PR before operation commences/resumes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communication Plan, once agreed upon by the proponent, shall be legally binding. • A copy of the EMP must be available at the site office and should be accessible to all I&APs. • Key representatives from the above-mentioned list need to be invited to attend monthly site meetings to raise any concerns and issues regarding progress to rehabilitate the excavated areas and surrounding quarries. • The PR/ECO should liaise with the proponent regarding all issues related to community consultation and negotiation before operation commences/resumes. • A procedure should be put in place to ensure that concerns raised have been followed-up and addressed. • All people on the I&APs list should be informed about the availability of the complaints register and associated grievance mechanisms in writing by the PR prior to the commencement of site activities. 		

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
<p>Archaeology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should a heritage site or archaeological site be uncovered or discovered during dimension stone (white marble) mining phase of the project, a “chance find” procedure should be applied in the order they appear below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If operating machinery or equipment stop work; ○ Demarcate the site with danger tape; ○ Determine GPS position if possible; ○ Report findings to the site fore man; ○ Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent; ○ Cease any works in immediate vicinity; ○ Visit find site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings; ○ Determine and demarcate exclusion boundary; ○ Site location and details to be added to a Geographic Information System (GIS) for field confirmation by archaeologist; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological resource assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR/ECO

Aspect	Management Actions	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspect site and confirm addition to dimension stone (white marble) mining licence geo-spatial coordinates using a GPS; ○ Advise the National Heritage Council (NHC) and request written permission to remove findings from work area; and ○ Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum. ● Should human remains be found, the following actions will be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Apply the chance find procedure as described above; ○ Schedule a field inspection with an archaeologist to confirm that remains are human; ○ Advise and liaise with the NHC and Police; and ○ Remains will be recovered and removed either to the National Museum or the National Forensic Laboratory. 		

11. PITS REHABILITATION PHASE

Table 4 below sets forth the management actions applicable during the continuous rehabilitation of quarry pits following the cessation of mining activities. These actions shall be undertaken together with the mitigation measures detailed in the Final Environmental Scoping Report, which must be read as a complementary document to this EMP.

Table 4: Quarry Rehabilitation Phase Management actions

Environmental Feature	Management Actions
EMP training	All proponent must ensure that the that all personnel are aware of necessary health, safety and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work for the transportation of dimension stone (white marble) from mining licence.
Monitoring	<p>The ECO should monitor the implementation of the EMP:</p> <p>The ECO should regularly inspect the conditions around the operation on the mining licence before work starts; and</p> <p>The ECO should inspect the mining licence at the end of each quarrying period.</p>
Water and waste management	<p>Ensure that the ablution facility at the mining licence are connected to a proper drainage. Regular preventative maintenance should be carried out on the infrastructure to ensure that risks of over spills/leakages are minimised.</p> <p>A no-go buffer area of at least 30 m should be allocated to any water bodies in the area.</p> <p>No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any surface water bodies.</p> <p>Sufficient weather and scavenger-proof bins (with lids, to prevent the escape of litter) shall be provided, and be easily accessible at all points where wastes are generated.</p> <p>The site shall be kept clean and free of litter and no litter from the site shall be allowed to disperse to surrounding areas.</p>

Environmental Feature	Management Actions
	<p>All personnel shall be instructed to dispose of all waste in the proper manner.</p> <p>The proponent shall identify and separate materials that can be reused or recycled to minimise waste e.g. metals, packaging and plastics, and provide separate marked bins for these items.</p> <p>All materials (e.g. explosive cartridges) must be suitably stored and protected, so that they do not become damaged and unusable.</p> <p>The proponent shall be responsible for the regular disposal at suitable and licensed municipal waste disposal facilities of all waste generated as a result of dimension stone mining.</p> <p>Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be prevented from entering any surface water bodies.</p> <p>Disposal of waste from the mining and base-camp should be properly managed.</p> <p>No waste may be burned on site.</p> <p>General waste is to be collected either by the local contractor or removed by the proponent and disposed of at Karibib landfill.</p> <p>The frequency of collections will be such that waste containment receptacles do not unduly accumulate or overflow.</p>
Energy efficiency	<p>The use of solar energy should be encouraged to provide for general lighting and heating of water and base-camp.</p> <p>The use of water saving initiatives should be incorporated within the workers' pre-fabricated housing design in order to reduce water demand.</p>

12. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Mine closure planning must be undertaken in close collaboration with the farm owner and adjacent land users. This collaborative approach affords the opportunity to develop alternative land uses through rehabilitation. Repurpose remaining quarry for other economic purposes, such as marble powder for construction material to generate income. To guide the mine closure process when it eventually occurs, a set of specific

recommendations has been developed. These recommendations, which address rehabilitation objectives, community engagement, and alternative land use opportunities, are outlined in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Decommissioning phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Management Actions
Decommissioning activity	<p>The mitigation measures set forth in Tables 3 and 4 for mining and quarry rehabilitation activities are, in many cases, equally applicable to decommissioning activities. Tables 3 and 4 present mitigation measures specifically developed for the mining and quarry rehabilitation phases respectively, many of these measures are also relevant to decommissioning activities. The proponent and contractor shall therefore:</p> <p>Review the measures in Tables 3 and 4 to identify those applicable to decommissioning tasks; Apply such measures during the decommissioning phase wherever relevant; and ensure compliance with all applicable specifications, even where an activity spans multiple project phase.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>In Should decommissioning be required, all excavated areas must be rehabilitated in compliance with the management actions prescribed in this EMP and the Final Environmental Scoping Report. Furthermore, the proponent shall take proactive steps to establish a mine rehabilitation fund to secure financial resources for closure and post-closure obligations.</p>

13. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed dimension stone mining project on Mining Licence (ML) 271, located on Farm Okawayo No. 46 in the Karibib District, has been subject to a comprehensive evaluation of its potential environmental, social, and economic impacts.

The assessment concludes that most potential adverse impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels through the rigorous implementation of the measures outlined in this Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Any residual impacts are expected to be localized, confined primarily to the mining licence area.

A closure and decommissioning plan, developed in consultation with the farm owner, adjacent land users, and the Karibib community, will ensure that the site is rehabilitated upon cessation of mining activities and that any remaining infrastructure is repurposed for economically viable alternative land uses.

Considering the adequacy of the information provided and the comprehensiveness of the mitigation measures presented, it is recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be issued to authorize the commencement of mining activities on Mining Licence (ML) 271.

To ensure ongoing compliance and environmental stewardship throughout the project lifecycle, the following conditions shall apply:

Continuous Environmental Monitoring: The proponent shall implement a continuous environmental monitoring program in accordance with the specifications set forth in this EMP.

Independent Environmental Oversight: The proponent shall appoint an Independent Environmental Consultant, supported by relevant specialists as needed, to conduct regular audits of EMP implementation and environmental performance.

Reporting to Regulatory Authorities: The Independent Environmental Consultant shall submit periodic audit reports and, where required, specialist reports to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for review and record-keeping.