

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE  
PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION  
STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE  
PROSPECTIVE LICENSE NO.8832  
KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION - NAMIBIA

ECC APPLICATION NO: 250424005747

September 2025

COMPILED BY



**SS** CONSULTANTS

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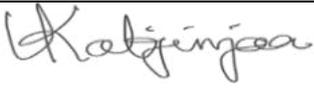
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## AUTHORSHIP

<b>Project Title</b>	ESA Report for the Proposed Mineral Exploration of Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospective License No.8832	
<b>ECC Application Reference Number</b>	250424005747	
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SS Consultants CC (hereafter referred to as "the Consultant" / "SS") has been appointed by Ontsa Mining Close Corporation ("the Proponent") to facilitate the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) pertaining to proposed exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License No. 8832 (EPL-8832). The exploration targets include base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals.

EPL-8832 encompasses approximately 19,990.6 hectares in the //Karas Region, located southwest of Karasburg near the Namibia–South Africa border. The license area partially covers several commercial farms, namely Sandfontein West, Sandfontein, Swartzek, and a small portion of Auros. Its northeastern boundary lies adjacent to the Norechab and Snafontein farms.

In compliance with the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30, GG No. 4878), the proposed exploration activities are classified as listed activities requiring an ECC prior to commencement. Accordingly, an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) and Scoping Report have been prepared to support the ECC application, evaluating potential environmental impacts associated with the project.

The ESA identifies potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts related to dust generation, noise pollution, occupational health and safety, land use changes, waste management, soil and surface disturbance, ecological effects, groundwater and surface water quality, heritage resources, and socio-economic factors. To address these concerns, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed, outlining mitigation measures and monitoring protocols to be implemented by the Proponent.

The exploration program on EPL-8832 will employ various techniques, including field geological mapping, ground electromagnetic and geophysical surveys, drilling, and soil sampling in selected target areas. The exploration activities are planned over the three-year tenure of the EPL, subject to the issuance of the ECC. The duration of each exploration phase will be refined based on detailed geological information obtained through desktop studies.

Alternative project locations were not considered, as the selected site was determined based on geological assessments, historical exploration data, and indicators of mineralization. However, the Consultant has proposed several alternatives for service infrastructure to mitigate potential environmental impacts.

In alignment with the Environmental Management Act, public consultations were conducted to engage Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), facilitating the identification of concerns and expectations from various stakeholders.

The //Karas Region, home to notable tourist attractions such as the Fish River Canyon and the /Ai-Ais hot springs resort, also hosts mineral deposits that present opportunities for the mining and extractive industries. These industries contribute significantly to the national economy through fiscal revenues and foreign exchange earnings. The initiation of the proposed exploration activities is anticipated to provide employment opportunities with competitive wages for communities in Warmbad, Karasburg, and Grunau. Moreover, if the Proponent adheres to their social and environmental responsibilities, the project could contribute to Namibia's sustainable development goals.

Following a comprehensive assessment, it has been concluded that the proposed exploration activities will be confined within the boundaries of EPL-8832, and, with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the environmental impacts are expected to be of minor significance. Therefore, it is recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be granted for the planned exploration activities. The Proponent is advised to obtain all

necessary permits and licenses and to effectively implement and monitor the specified management and mitigation measures outlined in the EMP.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms/ Abbreviation	Definition
ASL	Above Sea Level
BID	Background Information Document
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
MAFWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
M	Meters
NDP5	National Development Plan
GG & GN	Government Gazette & Government Notice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
RAB	Rotary Air Blast (drilling)
RC	Reverse Circulation (drilling)

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Alternatives</b>	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The “no-go” alternative constitutes the ‘without project’ option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.
<b>Competent Authority</b>	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	The process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.
<b>Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</b>	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.
<b>Evaluation</b>	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people’s values, preference and judgements to make a decision.
<b>Hazard</b>	Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.
<b>Interested and Affected Party (IAP)</b>	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
<b>Mitigate</b>	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.
<b>Proponent (Applicant)</b>	Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.
<b>Public</b>	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. There are a number of publics, some of

	whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.
<b>Scoping Process</b>	Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.
<b>Significant Effect/Impact</b>	An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	The process of engagement between stakeholders (the Proponent, authorities and I&APs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the report's purpose and provides a concise overview of the project and the project locality. It also summarizes the Terms of Reference for the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process. Finally, it explains how the remainder of the report is structured.

### 1.1. Background and Project Overview

Ontsa Mining Close Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Proponent) applied to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) on 2 July 2022 for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL 8832). This licence grants the right to prospect and explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals. It covers an area of 19,903.1619 hectares, defined by six (6) corner coordinates as shown in Table 1.

As part of the requirements for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities, the Proponent is currently conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This process is intended to comprehensively evaluate all potential environmental impacts associated with the project and to identify appropriate mitigation hierarchies to minimize or prevent adverse effects.

#### **Opportunity to Comment:**

This report is open for public review from 26<sup>th</sup> December 2026 to 26<sup>th</sup> January 2026.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to review the report and provide comments on the environmental aspects of the proposed project including the Term of reference (ToR), as well as the findings of the scoping process.

Please submit all comments to **SS Consultants (Pty) Ltd** no later than **26<sup>th</sup> January 2026**:

**Address:** Windhoek

**Tel:** +264 812409124

**Email:** info@ssconsultants.co

## 1.2. Locality

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL No. 8832 ) is located southeastern of Warmbad within the Karasburg East constituency, in the Karas Region. Warmbad settlement is located in the far southern part of Namibia and can be accessed via D0206 road, that leads to the South African border in the east. The EPL sits on commercial land and is partially underlain by four (4) farms namely: Sandfontein west, Sandfontein, Schwarzeck and a small portion of Auros. (Figure 1-1). Running in an east west direction just north of the EPL, are the B3 tarred road providing convenient access to the area (Figure 1-1). To reach the EPL, a D206 gravel road branches off from the B3 road into the EPL ( Figure 1-1)

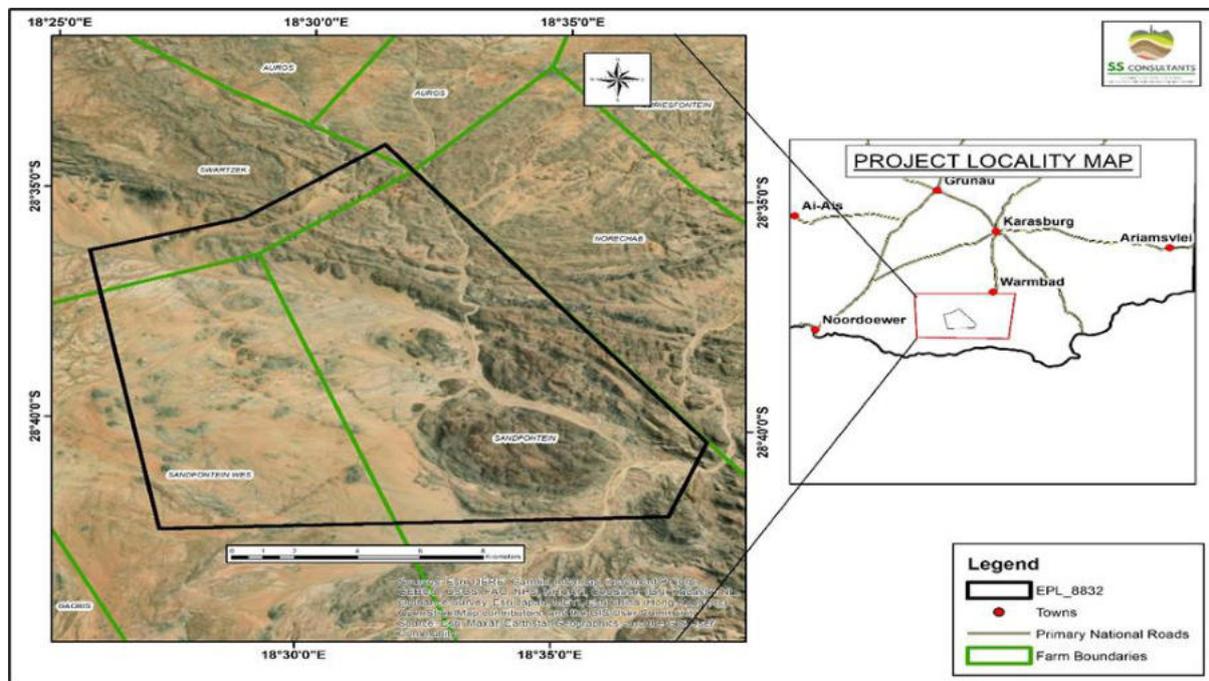


Figure 1-1: Locality of EPL 8832

Table 1-1: Corner coordinates for EPL 8832

Geographic Coordinates		
Order	Latitude	Longitude
1	28° 41' 53.00" S	18° 37'13.00" E
2	28° 40' 15.00" S	18° 37' 55.00" E
3	28° 33' 56.00" S	18° 31' 25.00" E
4	28° 35' 36.00" S	18° 28' 43.00" E
5	28° 36' 22.00" S	18° 25' 44.00" E
6	28° 42' 24.00" S	18° 27' 17.00" E

Table 1-2: Summary of EPL 8832 location details

Location	Approximately 69.4 km Northeast of Karasburg
Area size	19903.1619 hectares
Constituency	Karasburg East Constituency
Regional Administration	Karas Region
Nearest Town/Village	Karasburg, Grunau, Warmbad

In Namibia, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are governed by the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), enacted on 27 December 2007 and brought into effect on 6 February 2012. Under this Act, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) oversees all EIAs, guided by regulations detailed in Government Notices No. 29 and No. 30 of 2012.

An EIA is a structured, interdisciplinary, and multi-step process designed to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated into project planning and decision-making. It includes the appointment of qualified Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs),

active stakeholder engagement, submission of scoping reports and environmental management plans, and continuous public participation, ultimately leading to the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

Typically, the EIA process unfolds in several key stages: project initiation and screening, scoping, impact assessment, and the development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This framework ensures that potential environmental and social risks are identified, assessed, and effectively mitigated throughout the project's lifecycle.

**Key objectives of the EIA process include:**

1. **Stakeholder Notification & Engagement** – Informing interested and affected parties and providing them with meaningful chances to participate.
2. **Information Provision** – Sharing comprehensive details about the project and potential alternatives.
3. **Baseline Documentation** – Recording current environmental and social conditions in the project area.
4. **Impact Identification & Analysis** – With stakeholder input, assessing both direct and indirect environmental and social consequences of the project and its alternatives.
5. **Management & Mitigation Planning** – Designing strategies to avoid, reduce, offset, or enhance impacts, and embedding these into the EMP.
6. **Support for Transparent Decision-Making** – Supplying authorities with well-documented, clear findings that enable accountable approvals.

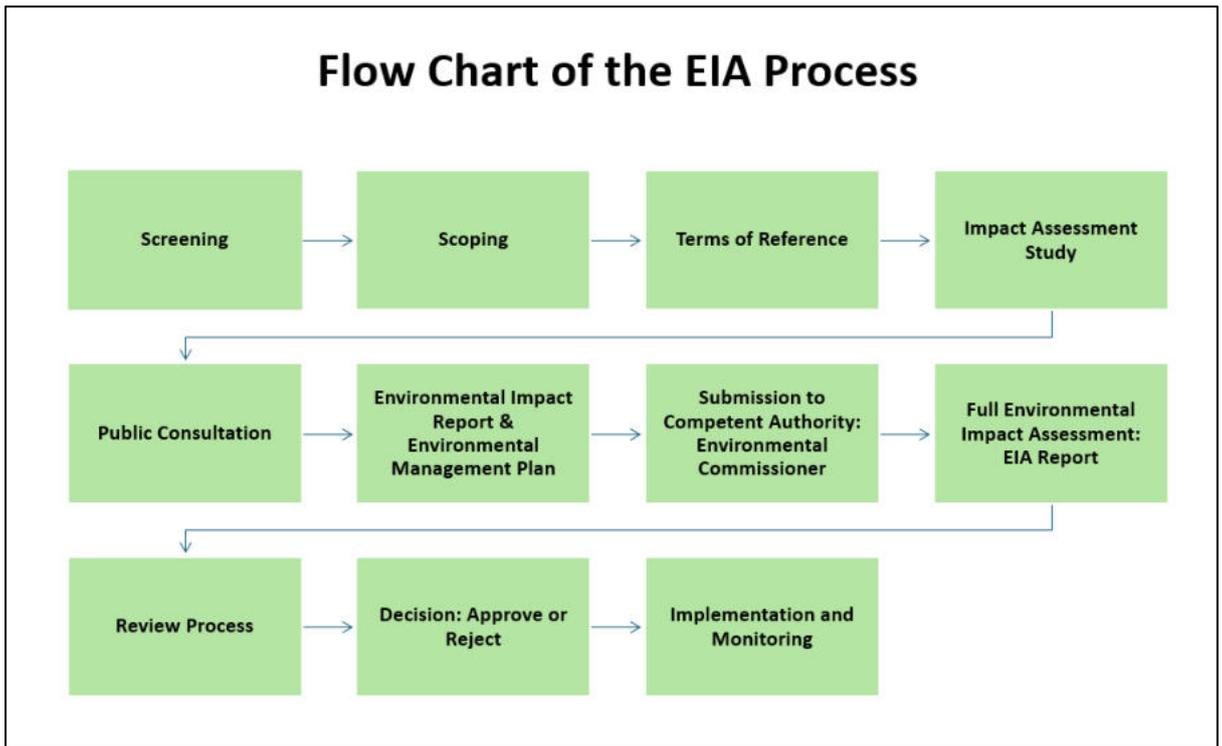


Figure 1-2: Flow Chart of the EIA Process

### 1.3. Purpose of the Scoping Report

The EIA process is currently in the scoping phase. The Scoping Report introduces the proposed project, provides a description of the affected environment, summarises the EIA process undertaken, and highlights the key issues that require further investigation and assessment and from the findings, develop a comprehensive EMP. It also outlines the terms of reference assessment work conducted.

### 1.4. Structure and Content of the Report

The structure of the Scoping Report is summarised in **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3: A summary of the contents covered by the present report

Description	Section of the Report
Introduction	Chapter 1
Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology	Chapter 2
Need And Desirability of the Project	Chapter 3

Description	Section of the Report
Environmental Policy, Planning and Legal Framework	Chapter 4
Technical Description of the Project Activities: Describing the planned exploration techniques and exploration utilities.	Chapter 5
Project Alternatives: looking into a range of alternatives considered and assessed for the proposed project.	Chapter 6
Public Consultation: Describing the steps taken to ensure the public and all relevant stakeholders have been informed of the project and consulted.	Chapter 7
Biophysical and Social Baseline: outlining the baseline studies for the physical and social conditions of the project area	Chapter 8
Impact identification, description and assessment evaluates and characterize the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed mineral exploration activities	Chapter 9
Conclusion and Recommendations: Conclusion and recommendations are drawn from the results of the EIA process.	Chapter 10

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Overview

The EIA process follows a structured series of steps designed to meet the objectives of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its Regulations. It formally begins with the Scoping Phase and, in some cases, may also conclude at this stage. This typically happens

when the project is expected to have minimal environmental and social impacts, and the impacts identified during scoping can be adequately addressed through an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) without the need for further detailed studies.

However, if the project is likely to have significant environmental or social impacts that require in-depth analysis, the process proceeds beyond the Scoping Phase into the Full Impact Assessment Phase. This decision is made by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) after reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Scoping Report.

This entire process is open and participatory, ensuring that potential impacts are comprehensively identified and that decisions are made in an informed, transparent, and accountable manner.

For the EPL 8832 Project, at this stage, and as typically done for the EPLs ECC application, the EIA is being carried out in two distinct phases:

- Project Initiation/Screening Phase
- Scoping Phase

The following sections provide a summary of the approach, key steps, and related activities undertaken in each phase of this EIA process.

## 2.2. EIA Project Team

SS Consultants has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to carry out the required EIA process for the Ontsa Mining Close Corporation project, which involves the proposed mineral exploration on EPL 8832.

## 2.3. Screening and Application Phase

The Screening Phase for the EPL 8832 Project has been completed. This phase included the following key tasks:

- Conducting project inception and initiation meetings between SS Consultants and Ontsa Mining Close Corporation.
- Early identification of environmental aspects, as well as potential impacts associated with the proposed project activities.
- Identifying key stakeholders to be engaged during the EIA Scoping process.
- Confirming the following:
  - The list of activities, as per the Environmental Management Act (EMA), that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
  - The approach to stakeholder engagement.
  - The requirements for the Scoping Phase.

Following completion of the Screening Phase, the Consultant prepared the Application for Environmental Clearance and submitted it to the MEFT both as a hard copy (with revenue stamp) and electronically via the MEFT online portal.

#### 2.4. Project Initiation Phase

The preliminary Public Participation Process (PPP) involved distributing written notices (including the BID), placing site notices, and publishing notices in local newspapers. These actions ensure that the EIA process is communicated to the public from its earliest stage; promoting transparency and allowing interested and affected parties (I & Aps) to register and be included in the project's stakeholder database.

#### 2.5. Scoping Phase

##### 2.5.1. *Scoping Objectives*

The objectives of the EIA Scoping process for the proposed project are to:

- Register the project and EIA process with the relevant authorities (MEFT and MIME) by submitting the Application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and completing the online registration on MEFT's portal.
- Provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to participate in the process.

- Identify all relevant policies and legislation applicable to the proposed project.
- Compile baseline environmental information.
- Identify the key environmental issues that need to be addressed during the Impact Assessment.
- Determine the required level of assessment (i.e., develop the Terms of Reference for the EIA), including the methodologies to be used, the expertise required, and the extent of further consultation to be undertaken during the Impact Assessment process.

2.5.2. *Compilation of the Draft Scoping Report*

This Scoping Report has been prepared in accordance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations (refer to **Table 2-1**)

**Table 2-1: Requirements of a Scoping Report in terms of the EIA Regulations**

#	Content of Scoping Report	Completed (Y/N or N/A)	Location in report
	<b>A scoping report must include</b>		
a	the curriculum vitae of the EAP who prepared the report;	Y	Annexure F
b	a description of the proposed activity;	Y	Chapter 5
c	a description of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the site	Y	<b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> 1, section 1.1 and 1.2 and figure 1-1
d	a description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed listed activity;	Y	Chapter 8
e	an identification of laws and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the scoping report;	Y	Chapter 4
f	details of the public consultation process conducted in terms of EMA regulation in connection with the application, including -		
(i)	the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application;	Y	Chapter 7 and Annexure C

#	Content of Scoping Report	Completed (Y/N or N/A)	Location in report
(ii)	proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application have been displayed, placed or given;	Y	Annexure D
g	a description of the need and desirability of the proposed listed activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;	Y	Chapter 3
h	a description and assessment of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects, that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the proposed listed activity;	Y	Chapter 9
i	An Environmental management plan, which includes	Y	Annexure A
J	The terms of reference for an assessment must set out the approach that the proponent intends to follow in undertaking an assessment in accordance with the Act, these regulations and guidelines and must include -	Y	Section <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b>
k	a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives;	Y	Chapter 2

## 2.6. Final Scoping Report and EMP

After the scoping report has been reviewed and commented on by stakeholders and the public (if applicable), all feedback will be addressed and incorporated into the final scoping report. The revised report, together with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), will then be submitted to the MEFT: Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for final review and decision-making.

## 2.7. Assumptions and Limitations

The assumptions and limitations pertaining to this scoping report are listed below:

- SS assumes that all relevant project information has been provided and that it was correct and valid at the time it was provided.
- SS assumes that the EPL boundaries are correct and accurate. The Environmental assessment was done for this EPL.

No significant changes to the project description or surrounding environment between the completion of the scoping process and implementation of the proposed Project that could substantially influence findings and recommendations with respect to mitigation and management will occur.

## 2.8. Public Consultation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) for this EIA aims to ensure that all stakeholders that may be affected by, or are interested in, the proposed EPL 8832 Project are informed of the issues and can register their views and concerns. Building from there, the process provides opportunities to influence the project design so that its benefits can be maximised and potential negative impacts be avoided or minimised.

### *Steps In the Consultation Process*

The steps in the consultation process that have been conducted during the Scoping Phase (**Table 2-2**):

Table 2-2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

Task	Description	Date
<b>Notification - regulatory authorities and I&amp;APs</b>		
Site notices and pamphlet distribution	<p>Site notices (A2 size) were placed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sandfontein Game &amp; Nature Reserve</li> <li>2. Noordower Engine Service Station</li> <li>3. Noordower Community Board</li> </ol> <p>Photographs illustrating these notices are included in Annexure D.</p>	10 April 2025
Newspaper Advertisements	<p>Block advertisements were placed as follows:</p> <p>New Era (10 April 2025 and 17 April 2025);</p> <p>Confindante (24 April 2025 and 01 May 2025);</p> <p>The newspaper advertisements provided information of the proposed project, the availability of the BID and the time and</p>	

Task	Description	Date
	venues of the planned public meetings. Copies of the advertisements are attached in Annexure D.	
<b>Scoping phase meetings and submission of comments</b>		
Public Meetings	Only one person registered from Sandfontein Lodge and Nature Reserve who serves as a Reserve Manager, for the project as stakeholder so public meetings did not happen.	
Comments and Responses	Main concern raised was that the area you wish to have access to has many archeological sites that would require a lot of time to visit them all.	
<b>Review of Scoping Report</b>		
I&APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report	The scoping report (main report excluding appendices) is being distributed to all authorities and I&APs (with e-mails) that are registered on the project's public involvement database (Annexure I) via e-mail.  Authorities and IAPs had 14-days to review the scoping report and submit comments in writing to SS Consulting. The comment period ended on the <b>30<sup>th</sup> April 2025</b> .	

### *Summary of Issues Raised*

As part of the EIA process, the SS will receive and correlate all correspondence relating to the Project. Copies of all correspondence is included in Annexure D for reference and summarized below (**Table 2-3**)

Table 2-3: Summary issues raised and responses

<b>Summary of issues raised and responses</b>
Mr. Adriaan Mulder, Reserve Manager, for the Sandfontein Lodge and Nature Reserve
Main concern raised was that the area you wish to have access to has many archeological sites that would require a lot of time to visit them all.

Summary of issues raised and responses

### 3. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

This chapter presents the need and desirability of the proposed project. The assessment examines how the development aligns with broader societal needs and its potential contribution to the public good. It ensures that the project is ecologically sustainable, socially responsible, and economically viable, in line with the principles of sustainable development outlined in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP).

#### 3.1. Context of the Proposed Project

The Namibian government has long recognized the importance of strengthening the national economy and continues to pursue economic growth and social welfare through initiatives such as Vision 2030, the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5), and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). Mining has historically been the backbone of Namibia's economy, contributing significantly through job creation, income generation, and other economic benefits (Mubita & Nambinga, 2021). The mining and extractive industries are essential for producing goods, services, and infrastructure that enhance the quality of life.

Namibia is known to host a variety of economically valuable mineral deposits, including nuclear fuel (uranium), dimension stone (granite, marble, and dolerite), industrial minerals (lithium and cement), base and rare earth elements (copper, zinc, lead, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tin), and precious metals (gold and silver). Over the years, various companies have conducted exploration activities in the region, and the Proponent now intends to explore for potential mineral deposits within the EPL area, subject to approval.

While mining activities can have adverse impacts during the exploration phase, it is equally important to acknowledge the significant benefits they bring. The proposed exploration activities are expected to create contractual employment opportunities, contribute annual

license fees to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), and expand knowledge of the earths subsurface.

To address potential negative effects, the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is essential. The EMP outlines targeted mitigation measures aimed at minimizing environmental impacts, thereby ensuring that exploration activities are carried out in an ecologically sustainable manner while protecting the integrity of the local environment.

### 3.2. Integration with Namibian Framework

From the standpoint of broader societal needs and alignment with policy objectives, the “need and desirability” of the proposed Project is evaluated in relation to the following national and regional policy and planning frameworks:

- Namibia Vision 2030 (Vision 2030);
- Namibia’s Industrial Policy (2012);
- Namibian National Biodiversity and Strategic Action Plan (2013-2022);
- The National Development Plan (5<sup>th</sup> edition) (NDP) (2017/18 – 2021/22);
- Harambee Prosperity Plan II 2021 – 2025;

Table 3-1: Review of National, International and Regional Policies and Framework

Policy/Framework	Alignment of the EPL project with policy
<b>Namibia Vision 2030 (adopted 2004)</b>	<p>Vision 2030 sets out Namibia’s long-term development goals, emphasizing the sustainable use of natural resources for the country’s social, economic, and ecological well-being.</p> <p>The proposed exploration project contributes to economic growth and local community development through job creation, while ensuring that environmental sustainability is maintained.</p>
<b>Namibia’s Industrial Policy (2012) and Growth at Home Strategy (2015)</b>	<p>Namibia’s Industrial Policy and its Growth at Home Strategy prioritize industrialization in sectors where Namibia has a comparative advantage, including mining and extractive industries.</p> <p>The proposed project aligns with these priorities by contributing to employment creation and socio-economic development. If the project progresses to</p>

Policy/Framework	Alignment of the EPL project with policy
	the mining stage, it will support regional and national economic growth while enabling downstream industrial opportunities.
<b>Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2) (2013–2022)</b>	<p>NBSAP2 seeks to maintain healthy, resilient biodiversity as a foundation for poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.</p> <p>The project integrates biodiversity considerations into its planning and implements a mitigation hierarchy to minimize potential impacts on biodiversity when avoidance is not possible</p>
<b>Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) (2017/18 – 2021/22)</b>	<p>NDP5, which operationalizes Vision 2030, is built on four pillars: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, and good governance.</p> <p>The proposed project supports Pillar 1 (Economic Progression) by stimulating industrialization and economic growth through responsible exploration activities.</p>
<b>Harambee Prosperity Plan II (HPPII) (2021–2025)</b>	<p>HPPII focuses on economic recovery, inclusive growth, and sustainable resource management under its five pillars.</p> <p>The proposed project directly supports Pillar 2 (Economic Advancement) by generating employment, developing local skills, and ensuring the responsible utilization of mineral resources in line with Namibia's commitments to sustainability and carbon emission reduction.</p>

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In line with the EIA Regulations (2012), all legislation and guidelines considered during the EIA process must be documented. This chapter outlines the relevant Namibian legislation and policies, provides a summary of the national administrative framework, and highlights industry standards, and guidelines applicable to the EIA process for the EPL 8832 Project.

### 4.1. Namibian Institutional and Administrative Structure

#### 4.1.1 Introduction

The Namibian Constitution provides for the development and enforcement of relevant legislation. Namibia's legal system comprises four tiers of law:

- The Constitution
- Statutory law
- Common law
- Customary law

At Independence in 1990, the Government of the Republic of Namibia emphasized the importance of environmental protection by including the sustainable management of natural resources in the Constitution. In line with this mandate, Namibia has since enacted numerous laws aimed at safeguarding the natural environment and mitigating adverse environmental impacts.

Several of these Acts, along with various policies, are directly relevant to the EPL 8832 Project. This section outlines the institutional framework responsible for implementing the applicable legislation, as further described in Section 4.2.

#### *4.1.2. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism*

The mission of the MEFT is to promote biodiversity conservation and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and tourism development for the maximum social and economic benefit of Namibian citizens. MEFT is responsible for developing, administering, and enforcing environmental legislation and policies.

As the designated competent authority, MEFT operates through the DEA. The DEA is tasked with administering the EIA process as prescribed by the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and the EIA Regulations, 2012.

The DEA is also responsible for making decisions on applications for ECCs, based on recommendations from the MIME: Mines Directorate. If the application is approved, the DEA will issue the ECC.

#### *4.1.3. Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy*

The MIME comprises six directorates including the Directorate of Mines who is responsible for the supporting mineral resource development and is the responsible authority for administration of Namibia's mining and exploration licences, and the Directorate of Energy, which is responsible for developing and implementing Namibia's energy sector policies, strategies, and plans and

A directive issued by the MEFT in March 2017 requires that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) related to exploration and mining projects be submitted to the MME as the Competent Authority. As part of the EIA process, the Directorate of Mines must review the application and submit a recommendation to the MEFT, which will then make the final decision regarding the issuance of the ECC.

### **4.2. Namibian Legal Framework**

The following sections outline the legislative, policy, and regulatory framework applicable to conducting an EIA in accordance with the EIA Regulations. It should be noted, however, that this is not an exhaustive list, and compliance with additional legislation may also be required.

#### 4.2.1. *The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)*

**Article 91** of the Namibian Constitution defines the functions of the Ombudsman, with Article 91(c) specifically mandating the investigation of complaints related to the over-utilisation of living natural resources, the degradation and destruction of ecosystems, and the failure to protect Namibia's natural beauty and character.

**Article 95(I)** states that *"the State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at ... the maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and the utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory."*

**Article 100** further stipulates that *"the land, water and natural resources below and above the surface of the land ... shall belong to the State if they are not otherwise lawfully owned."*

**Article 101** emphasizes that while the principles embodied within the Constitution are not directly enforceable by any court, they must guide the Government in the creation and application of laws. Courts may also reference these principles when interpreting any laws derived from them.

The constitutional recognition of environmental protection laid the foundation for significant legislative reform regarding the management of natural resources in Namibia. Today, the cornerstone of the country's environmental protection framework is the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its accompanying Regulations (2012).

#### 4.2.2. *Namibia's Environmental Impact Assessment Policy*

The EIA Policy of 1995 promotes accountability and informed decision-making by requiring EIAs for specified programmes and projects (activities). This policy is currently implemented through the EMA and the EIA Regulations of January 2012. Refer to the sections below for further details.

#### *4.2.3. Environmental Management Act, 2007*

The EMA was promulgated in December 2007 and came into effect on 6 February 2012. **Part 1** of the EMA outlines the rights and obligations of both citizens and the Government. The primary objectives of the Act are to ensure that:

- The potential significant environmental impacts of activities are thoroughly and promptly considered;
- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are given timely opportunities to participate throughout the assessment process; and
- The findings of the assessment are taken into account before any decisions are made regarding activities that may affect the environment.

**Part 2** of the EMA establishes key environmental management principles designed to give effect to the Constitution's provisions for integrated environmental management. Decision-makers are required to consider these principles when determining whether to approve a proposed project.

Under this legal framework, specific listed activities cannot proceed without Environmental Clearance Certificate (or an approved amendment) issued by the Environmental Commissioner's office within MEFT.

#### *4.2.4. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations*

The EIA Regulations, promulgated in January 2012 under Section 56 of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2007, govern the control of specific listed activities. These activities, detailed in Government Notice (GN) No. 29, are prohibited unless an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) has been obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

ECCs, which may be issued with conditions, are only considered once full compliance with the EIA Regulations (GN No. 30 of 2012) has been demonstrated. These regulations outline the procedures and documentation required to conduct a legally compliant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

The Proponent is applying for an ECC, in terms of the EMA, for activities associated with the prospecting and exploration of mineral resources. The listed activities from the regulations applicable to the proposed project are presented in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Listed activities triggered by the EPL 8832 Project.

Activity	Project component
<b>3. Mining and Quarrying Activities</b>	
3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The Proponent applied to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) on 2 July 2022 for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL 8832) for minerals exploration.
3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The license grants the right to prospect and explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals. Exploration may conduct drilling to extract possible minerals from the ground.

#### 4.2.5. Other Relevant Namibian Legislation

Table 4-2 provides a summary of other relevant environmental and social legislation considered in the preparation of this scoping report.

Table 4-2: Other applicable Namibia legislation

Sector	Law	Key Provisions and Relevance to the Project
Transport	<i>Road Traffic and Transport Act, 1999 (No. 22 of 1999)</i>	This Act provides for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, and the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders.

Sector	Law	Key Provisions and Relevance to the Project
		Vehicles supplying services to the project during exploration will have to comply with the requirements of the Act.
Pollution / Waste	<i>Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (3rd Draft September 2003)</i>	<p>This Bill promotes sustainable development and provides for the prevention and regulation of the discharge of pollutants to the air, water and land; regulation of noise, dust and dour pollution; and the establishment of a system of waste panning and management.</p> <p>Hazardous (such as vehicle and machine lubricants, paints and solvents) and non-hazardous waste and will be generated during exploration, and decommissioning phases.</p>
	<i>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (Ordinance 11 of 1976)</i>	<p>This Act provides for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere.</p> <p>During both Phases of exploration activities, creating dust needs to be controlled in terms of the requirements of the Act.</p>
Environmental / Conservation / Land	<i>National Heritage Act, 2004 (No. 27 of 2004)</i>	<p>This Act provides for, <i>inter alia</i>, the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance. A National Heritage Council has been established to identify, conserve, manage, and protect places and objects of heritage significance.</p> <p>Permits are required for the removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. These aspects could be relevant during phase two (2) of the exploration activities of the proposed project and will require them to be assessed.</p> <p>Archaeological studies have not been concluded due to lack of access to Sandfontein Lodge and Nature Reserve</p> <p>.</p>
	<i>Soil Conservation Act (Act 76 of 1969)</i>	The Act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.

Sector	Law	Key Provisions and Relevance to the Project
		Care is to be taken in identifying any potential impacts on soil, vegetation, water supply sources and resources by first trying to avoid these impacts. Where they can't be avoided, - mitigation measures should be implemented to reduce the significance of the impact(s).
Hazardous Substances	<i>Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (No. 14 of 1974)</i>	These provide for the control of toxic substances which may cause injury, ill health or death of human beings. Various chemicals would be used and stored hydrocarbons used during the Exploration activities.
Water	<i>Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013</i>	<p>The act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to:</p> <p>Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).</p> <p>The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.</p>
Soil Erosion	<i>Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969</i>	<p>The Act aim to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.</p> <p>At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.</p>

Sector	Law	Key Provisions and Relevance to the Project
Nature Conservation	<i>Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975</i>	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.  The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Labour	<i>Labour Act, 2007 (No. 11 of 2007) and its amendment: No. 2 of 2012</i>	These Acts stipulate, amongst other things, sound labour relations, employment equity, fair employment practices, training, minimum basic conditions of service, workplace health and safety and retrenchment.  Compliance is enforced and monitored by the Ministry of Labour through the office of the Labour Commissioner.
	<i>Social Security Act, 1994 (No. 34 of 199, as amended)</i>	
	<i>Employees Compensation Act, 1995 (No. 5 of 1995)</i>	
	<i>Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (GN 156 of 1997)</i>	These Regulations establish health and safety regulations for the workplace.
	<i>Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (No. 29 of 1998)</i>	This Act aims to achieve equal opportunity in employment by redressing, through appropriate affirmative action plans, the conditions of disadvantage in employment experienced by people in designated groups arising from past discriminatory laws and practices.

#### 4.2.6. Other Relevant Namibian Policies

The scope of this report has been developed to meet the requirements of EMA and the EIA Regulations. It should be noted, however, that several other policies, plans, and statutes may also be applicable to the implementation of the EPL 8832 Project, including but not limited to:

- Labour Act, 2007;
- Local Authorities Act, 1992;
- State Finance Act, 1991;
- National Integrated Resource Plan;
- Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1994);
- National Development Plan 5;
- National Integrated Resource Plan (NIRP 2016);
- National Forest Policy (1992);
- National Land Policy, the National Resettlement Policy, the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act (1995);
- Poverty Reduction Strategy for Namibia (1998);
- National Industrial Policy (2012);
- Policy for the Conservation of Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection (1994);
- National Policy on Human Wildlife Conflict management (2009);
- The Namibia Vision 2030; and
- The Harambee Prosperity Plan (2021 -2025)
- National Forest Policy (1992);
- National Agricultural Policy (2015);



## 5. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### 5.1. Planned Exploration Techniques

The Proponent intends to carry out an exploration program on EPL 8832, focusing on industrial minerals such as lithium, beryllium, cesium, titanium, and wollastonite, as well as precious metals including gold and silver. The program will employ both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods.

**Non-invasive exploration methods** will include geological desktop studies, interpretation of aeromagnetic and remote sensing imagery, field mapping, ground geophysical surveys, and surface rock and soil sampling. These techniques are designed to collect geological data with minimal disturbance to the environment. The primary goal of this phase is to determine whether more invasive exploration is warranted.

If results from the non-invasive phase indicate the potential for economically viable mineral deposits, the program will advance to **invasive exploration methods**. These will include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling, pitting, and trenching to obtain detailed, site-specific data. This phase involves drilling, trenching, and sampling to gain a clearer understanding of the mineral resources present.

This phased approach ensures that invasive methods are only used when there is a strong likelihood of identifying valuable mineral deposits, thereby minimising environmental impact. By prioritizing non-invasive techniques during the initial assessment, the program promotes informed decision-making while reducing unnecessary disturbance.

The proposed exploration activities will be undertaken in the following sequential phases:

#### *5.1.1. Phase 1: Desktop study and geological mapping*

This phase involves a detailed review of existing geological map data for the area, combined with on-site visual assessments of exposed rock formations. A modern, integrated data approach will be employed, utilizing geospatial datasets drawn from multiple sources,

including geological, geophysical, remote sensing (e.g., Sentinel and ESRI Earth), and topographic data.

The primary objective of the geological mapping is to identify and delineate lithological units, geological structures, mineralized zones, and alteration zones. The outcome will include the production of detailed geological maps, accompanied by comprehensive reports that describe and interpret the observed geological features. These reports may also incorporate additional analyses, such as mineralogical studies and interpretations of geological processes.

Furthermore, the compiled dataset will support the creation of geological cross-sections, offering vertical representations of subsurface geological features for a clearer understanding of the area's geology.

#### *5.1.2. Phase 2: Geophysical surveys*

Geophysical surveys utilize a range of sensing technologies to gather information about the Earth's subsurface. These surveys will be conducted where necessary to identify and evaluate geological features, including potential zones of mineralization, within the target area.

Ground-based geophysical surveys may be carried out using either vehicle-mounted or handheld sensors, which measure physical properties such as magnetic fields, electrical conductivity, gravitational anomalies, and seismic activity. The data collected from these instruments provides critical insights into underlying geological structures and potential mineral deposits.

In contrast, airborne geophysical surveys use sensors mounted on aircraft to systematically collect data while flying over the area of interest. The interpretation of this combined data enables the creation of detailed subsurface maps and models, which are essential for mineral exploration, resource evaluation, and geological mapping.

#### *5.1.3. Phase 3: Geochemical sampling*

Geochemical sampling surveys involve collecting various types of earth materials such as rocks, soils, and sediments for laboratory analysis. These samples are analysed to determine the presence and concentrations of industrial minerals (e.g., lithium, beryllium, cesium,

titanium, and wollastonite), rare metals (e.g., niobium and tantalum), and precious metals (e.g., gold and silver).

Typically, small pits measuring approximately 25 cm x 25 cm x 35 cm are excavated, from which about 1 kilogram of material is collected. The sample is then sieved to obtain approximately 50 grams for analysis. After sampling, the pits are carefully refilled to restore the area as closely as possible to its original condition. This practice helps minimize both the visual impact and the overall environmental disturbance associated with sampling activities.

#### *5.1.4. Phase 4: Trenching and pitting*

Trenching and pitting involve excavating targeted areas to obtain representative bulk samples of mineralization. Pits are typically around 5 meters deep, though the depth may vary depending on the target mineral and specific project requirements. The dimensions and excavation methods; whether manual or using an excavator will be discussed and agreed upon with the relevant landowners or community members.

To ensure safety and minimize risks, excavations will either be opened and backfilled on the same day or securely fenced off until the work is completed. These measures help prevent accidents and protect livestock and wildlife from potential harm.

#### *5.1.5. Phase 5: Drilling and core sampling*

If the results from geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys meet the required criteria, exploration drilling will proceed on EPL 8832. Exploration drilling involves penetrating the ground to extract rock samples from various depths, allowing for verification of the underlying geology and further chemical analysis. This work is typically carried out by experienced contractors in areas where prior geological mapping and geophysical surveys have identified potential mineralization.

Two common drilling methods used are reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond core drilling. RC drilling employs a pneumatic hammer with a rotating tungsten-steel bit to produce dry rock chips, while diamond core drilling uses a diamond-impregnated bit attached to hollow drill rods to extract cylindrical cores of solid rock. Water is often used during drilling,

and all drill water is collected in designated sumps to prevent overflow. These sumps must be located at least 100 feet from any water bodies such as rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, or springs, unless otherwise approved by a qualified hydrologist.

Depending on the outcomes of the prospecting phase and the scale of drilling required, an exploration team of fewer than 10 individuals including drill operators, geologists, and technicians may be mobilized to meet market demands and investor expectations.

## **5.2. Exploration Utilities**

In addition to the planned exploration methods, the project's Environmentalist has evaluated the essential infrastructure and services required, including water supply, electricity, road access, accommodation, transportation, waste management (both domestic and hazardous), personnel, safety measures, and site rehabilitation. These components are critical to the successful execution of the project, particularly during its advanced stages.

### *5.2.1. Infrastructure and Services*

It is important to note that phases 1 and 2 will require minimal infrastructure and services, with the majority of daily service needs arising during phase 3 (exploration drilling). To accommodate these increased requirements, a temporary campsite will be established within EPL 8832.

The selection of the campsite location will be carried out in consultation with local farm owners and community members. The campsite will operate under strict guidelines to control litter and minimize disturbances. It will fully comply with the EMP to prevent any potential environmental harm. Throughout the exploration phase, efforts will be made to reduce the campsite's footprint and limit its impact on the surrounding environment.

### *5.2.2. Water Supply*

Water will be primarily used for general purposes, including workers hydration, cleaning, drilling activities, and dust suppression. The water supply will be sourced either from existing boreholes or newly drilled ones, subject to agreements with landowners and community members. The map depicting the hydrological potential for EPL 8832 indicates that the entire

licensed area is categorized as having low to moderate groundwater potential. There are no areas within the EPL that are classified as having moderate or high groundwater potential. The map displays several boreholes and waterpoints located both inside and near the licensed area, with water quality assessments ranging from good for human consumption to unsuitable or restricted for human use. Structural elements such as faults and lineaments are found within the licensed area. The map does not show any zones with increased groundwater potential.

The use of water from existing boreholes will be based on individual arrangements with landowners and community members, ensuring that the current abstraction rate is kept. All necessary permits and approvals for drilling new boreholes will be obtained from the relevant authorities, namely the Department of Water Affairs under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR).

To promote efficiency and conservation, water used in drilling operations will be recycled where possible. Alternatively, water may be sourced from municipal supplies such as Namwater or from the Karasburg Municipality or Town Council if required.

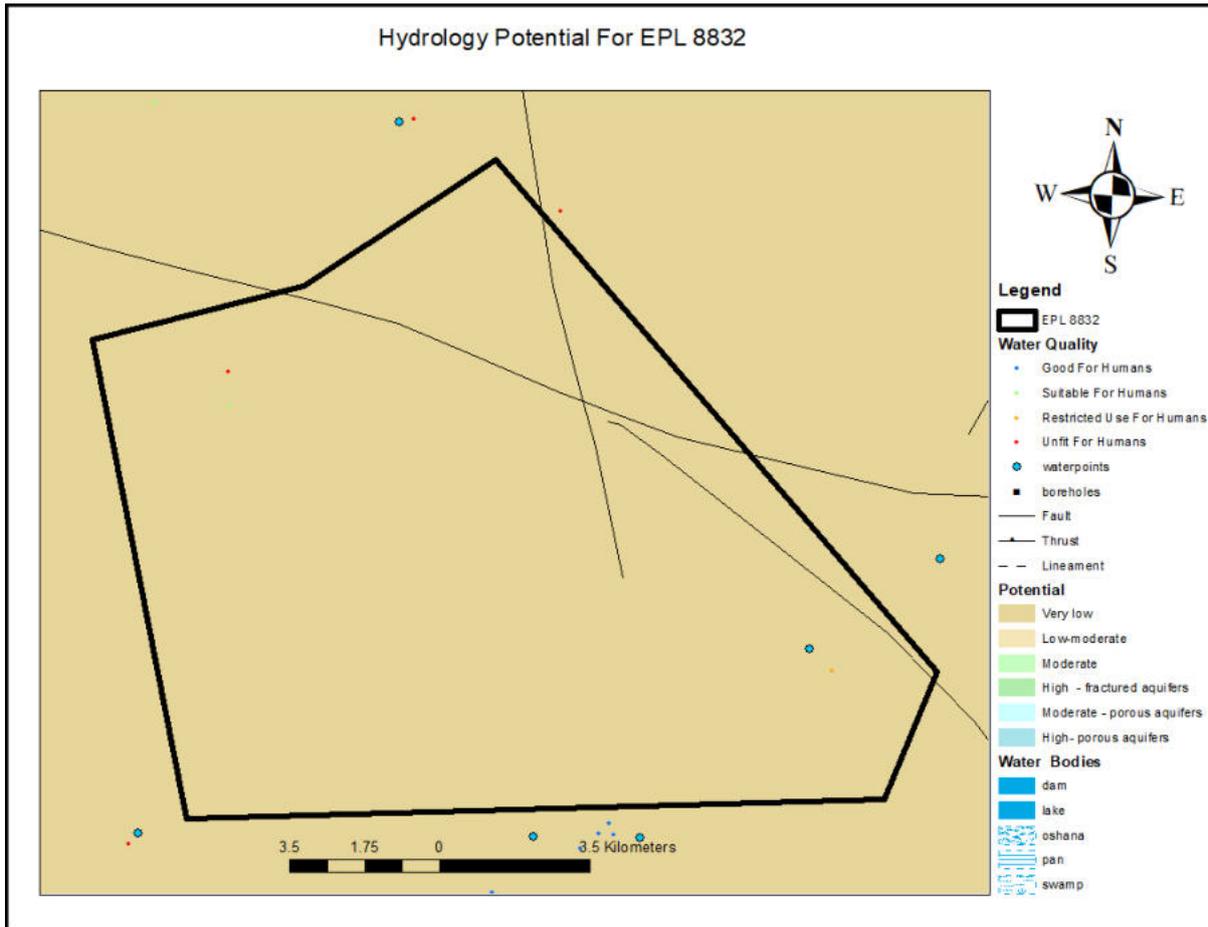


Figure 5-1: Map showing existing water points/water drillholes in the area.

### 5.2.3. Power Supply

The project site currently lacks an electricity supply but is located just a few kilometres from Karasburg Town, offering the option to source power from the Karasburg Municipality. Alternatively, diesel power generation will be used, following all necessary safety protocols, with fuel stored in mobile fuel bowsers of small to medium capacity.

Electricity demand will primarily support the operation of small machinery during exploration and, if needed, supply power to temporary office units or containers. Drill rigs will be refuelled either using jerry cans or directly from the fuel bowsers. This setup provides flexibility and mobility in power supply, making it ideal when connection to the municipal grid is not feasible or reliable.

In addition, gas stoves will be used for cooking to prevent firewood collection and reduce deforestation. Portable solar-powered lamps will provide lighting at the campsite.

All potential environmental impacts associated with diesel power generation will be carefully assessed, and efforts will be made to consider alternative, cleaner energy sources where possible.

#### *5.2.4. Ablution facilities*

The Project site currently lacks access to sewage infrastructure. To address this, a sealed conservancy tank will be installed and used throughout the exploration phases. The tank will be serviced regularly by a certified sewage disposal contractor, who will collect and transport the waste to the nearest approved sewage treatment facility for proper disposal.

To ensure environmental protection, the conservancy tank will be strategically located away from watercourses and sensitive habitats, with secondary containment measures in place to prevent any accidental leakage or contamination. The tank will also be sized appropriately to accommodate the anticipated number of personnel on-site, minimizing the risk of overflow.

Where feasible, the use of environmentally friendly, biodegradable cleaning products and handwashing solutions will be prioritized. These measures will ensure that ablution facilities remain compliant with health, safety, and environmental standards during the project's exploration phases.

#### *5.2.5. Road Access*

The EPL is easily accessible via the D0209 gravel road, which branches off the main Karasburg–Ariamsvleis road leading to the Namibia–South Africa border (see Figure 5-3). Within the EPL, several smaller track roads already exist. To minimize environmental impact during geological mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys, motorized access will be restricted to these existing tracks wherever possible.

If new access routes become necessary for drilling activities, they will be carefully identified, marked, and assessed for environmental sensitivity before any work begins. The final alignment of any new access tracks will be discussed and mutually agreed upon with the relevant farm owners prior to the start of exploration activities, ensuring their input is

considered and any concerns are addressed. The tracks will be rehabilitated at the decommissioning of the project.

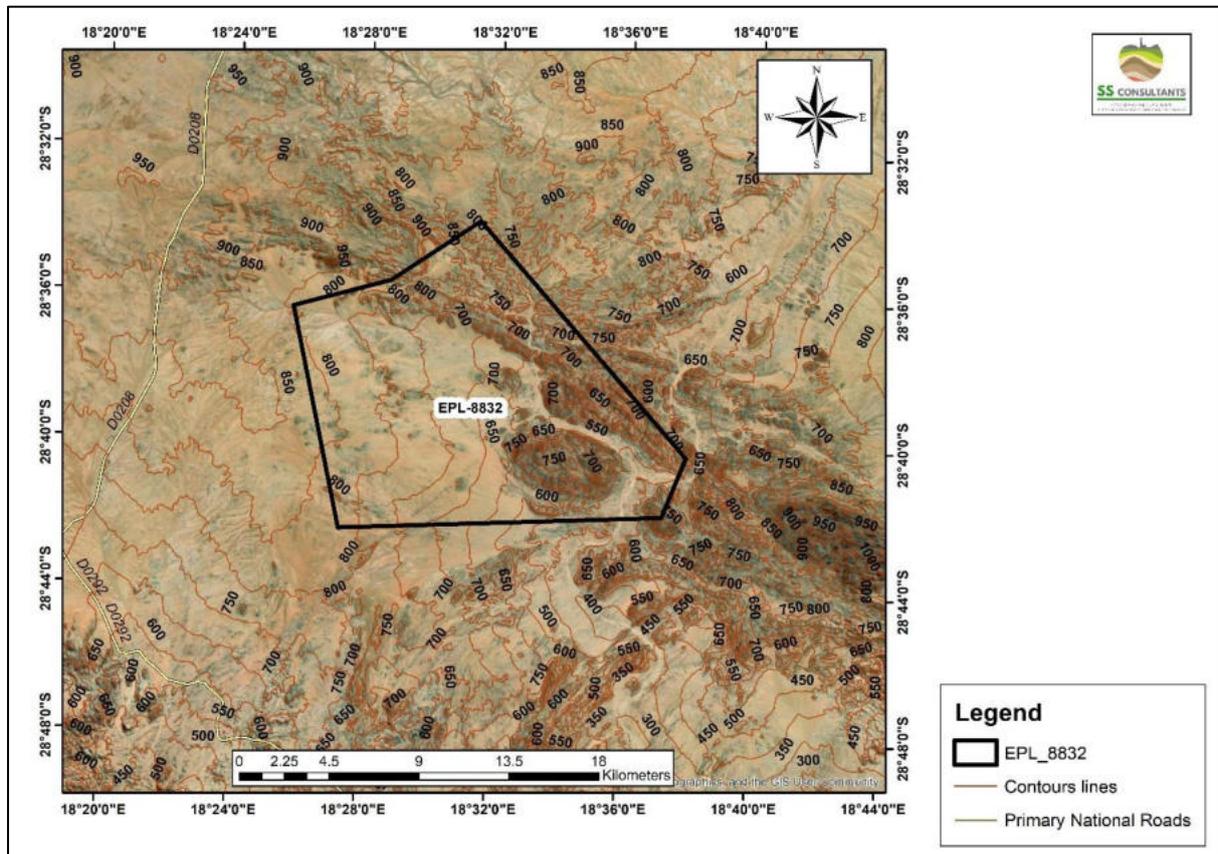


Figure 5-2: Topographic map showing existing road network within the EPL area



Figure 5-3:D0209 road that leads to the EPL area.

#### *5.2.6. Transportation*

Transportation for daily exploration activities will primarily rely on 4x4 pickup vehicles, which will be used to carry out routine tasks throughout the project. As exploration progresses to advanced stages, trucks and drilling machines will be introduced. While drilling machines will remain stationed at designated drill sites and only be moved when relocating to the next site, the 4x4 pickups will continue to be used for day-to-day exploration operations.

#### *5.2.7. Domestic and hazardous waste*

All exploration sites will be equipped with secure, clearly labelled waste bins to separate general waste from hazardous waste. Waste will be sorted and collected as frequently as required, depending on the volume generated, and transported to the nearest certified landfill site. Prior to the use of these facilities, formal agreements will be established with waste management facility operators/owners, and all necessary permits will be obtained, particularly for the disposal of hazardous waste.

#### *5.2.8. Human personnel and Site Safety*

The exploration project will employ a total of 10 individuals, all of whom will be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). This equipment will be regularly inspected, replaced, or repaired to ensure optimal occupational health and safety standards are maintained. Areas identified as high-risk will be temporarily fenced off to enhance site safety.

Additionally, fire extinguishers will be installed in exploration vehicles and at all drilling sites as a precaution against fire hazards during operations. All employment during the exploration phase will be on a temporary basis, with most of the workforce recruited locally from Karasburg and surrounding towns.

### **5.3. Rehabilitation and Decommissioning**

Upon completion of the exploration program, all damages or disturbances caused by exploration activities will be rehabilitated in strict accordance with the EMP. The EMP specifies the measures and procedures required to mitigate environmental impacts and restore affected areas.

The primary objective is to return the sites to their pre-exploration condition, following approved environmental standards and best practices. By implementing the EMP, the project seeks to minimize long-term negative impacts and uphold environmental sustainability.

The alternatives considered for the proposed project covering the “No-Go” option, location, methods, and supporting services and infrastructure are discussed in the following chapter.

## 6. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are defined by the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Regulations as “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity.” This chapter explores various ways in which the proposed project could be undertaken and identifies practical alternatives that aim to minimize environmental damage while still achieving the project’s objectives.

A range of alternatives for the proposed exploration activities has been assessed to ensure that the most sustainable and least environmentally damaging options are considered. The key alternatives evaluated include:

- **The “No-Go” Option** – assessing the implications of not proceeding with the project at all.
- **Location Alternatives** – exploring potential adjustments to the project site or specific activity locations within EPL 8832 to reduce environmental and social impacts.
- **Services and Infrastructure Alternatives** – evaluating different options for sourcing water, electricity, access roads, waste management, and other supporting infrastructure to minimize adverse effects.

Each of these alternatives has been analysed in terms of feasibility, environmental sustainability, socio-economic impact, and alignment with project objectives. The findings aim to guide informed decision-making and ensure the project’s alignment with the principles of sustainable development. The detailed discussions of these alternatives are presented in the following sections.

### 6.1.No-Go Option

The “**No-Go**” alternative refers to the decision not to proceed with the proposed project or activity. In the context of EPL 8832, this would mean that no exploration activities would take place. Choosing this alternative would prevent any potential positive or negative impacts associated with the project. This includes the possible discovery and eventual extraction of mineral resources in the EPL area, as well as any environmental or social impacts that might arise from such activities.

Under the “No-Go” option, the area would remain in its current, undisturbed state, and the presence of any mineral resources would remain unknown, as no exploration or assessment would be conducted. However, opting for this alternative would result in several lost opportunities, as outlined below:

- **Economic Losses:** Mineral exploration and eventual mining activities have the potential to contribute significantly to the local and national economy through job creation, revenue generation, and stimulation of local businesses. In areas such as Karasburg town and the Warmbad Settlement, mining could play a pivotal role in boosting local economic activity.
- **Resource Underutilization:** Valuable mineral resources such as metals and industrial minerals would remain untapped. This could result in shortages of essential materials for key industries, hindering both technological advancement and economic development.
- **Reduced Technological Innovation:** Exploration drives the development and application of advanced technologies in fields such as geology, engineering, and environmental monitoring. Without exploration, the innovation spurred by these activities could be significantly slowed.
- **Loss of Scientific Knowledge:** Exploration generates valuable data on geology, mineralogy, and the earth’s natural resources. Forgoing exploration means missing the opportunity to improve scientific understanding of geological processes and mineral deposits.
- **Limited Environmental Planning:** Exploration provides a platform to identify environmental risks early and design effective mitigation strategies. Without this proactive approach, future unregulated activities could lead to more severe ecological damage.
- **Missed Social and Cultural Opportunities:** Exploration and mining projects often engage local communities, offering employment, infrastructure improvements, and community development programs. The “No-Go” option would eliminate these potential benefits and could forego opportunities for positive community engagement and development.

- **Loss of Infrastructure Development:** Planned infrastructure improvements such as road upgrades and the development of water supply boreholes would not occur, resulting in missed opportunities to enhance local infrastructure and service delivery.

Given the potential benefits of exploration and the mechanisms in place to manage environmental and social risks, the “No-Go” option was not considered viable for this project. Nevertheless, for areas within the EPL that are environmentally sensitive or protected, alternative strategies such as conservation measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize negative impacts.

## **6.2. Alternative Project Location**

No alternative locations were considered for the proposed project. The decision to pursue exploration activities within EPL 8832 is based on several key factors:

- Geological assessments indicating the presence of promising mineralization.
- Historical exploration data and previous discoveries in the area.
- Accessibility, existing infrastructure, and logistical feasibility.

The Ministry of Mines, Industries and Energy (MIME) of Namibia plays a central role in identifying areas with potential mineral deposits through detailed geological surveys and assessments. These studies involve geological mapping, sampling, and analysis to determine mineral potential. Based on their findings, the MIME categorizes areas by mineral prospectivity, considering factors such as mineral type, geological characteristics, and historical mining activity.

The Namibia Mining Cadastral Map serves as a centralized database, offering a visual representation of mineral potential and existing mining rights across the country. This system helps prioritize exploration efforts and guides investors toward areas most likely to yield viable mineral resources. As EPL 8832 is situated in an area previously identified as having high mineral potential, it remains the most suitable location for the proposed exploration activities.

### **6.3.Services Infrastructure**

The EIA process has identified the services that may be required for the proposed exploration activities. Table 3 below presents the alternatives for the identified services.

**Table 6-1: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure.**

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Water Supply	Water will be sourced from Karasburg Municipality or communal farm sources within the EPL, with careful monitoring to avoid depletion of resources used by local communities.	Water may be transported from the nearest water pumping station or hauled from Karasburg with prior approval from the municipality and local authorities.
Power for equipment	Diesel generators will be used to power exploration equipment.	Solar panels will be installed on-site to harness the region’s abundant sunlight. This will serve as a supplementary energy source, reducing reliance on diesel generators and lowering long-term operational costs. Solar energy may support small-scale uses such as lighting and charging electronic devices.  Also, sourcing electricity from Karasburg Municipality is an alternative.
Cooking and Campsite Lighting	Gas stoves will be used for cooking to prevent firewood collection and reduce deforestation. Portable solar-powered lamps will provide	In emergencies (e.g., gas shortages), firewood—procured from licensed suppliers—may be used for cooking. Gas lamps will serve as an alternative

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
	lighting at the campsite.will be via portable solar lamps that will be erected on site.	lighting option, reducing environmental impact compared to diesel-powered lighting.
Worker Accommodation	A small, temporary campsite will be established within the EPL, located away from nearby farmsteads to minimize noise and disturbance.	If a suitable site cannot be established within the EPL, workers will be accommodated in Karasburg at facilities with appropriate ablution and power infrastructure.
Waste Management		
Sewage	Portable toilets will be used at drill sites to prevent environmental contamination. Waste will be collected and disposed of by licensed service providers.	
Domestic waste	Waste bins will be placed on-site and emptied regularly. Waste will be transported to the Karasburg landfill to reduce frequent trips that could damage roads and generate dust.	Transporting waste daily to the Karasburg landfill is possible but discouraged due to road degradation and dust emission risks.

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Hazardous waste from drilling will be transported to a certified hazardous waste disposal facility in the nearest town to ensure proper handling and environmental protection.	In emergency situations, the use of environmentally friendly organic drilling chemicals will be considered to minimize harm.

## 7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

### 7.1. Objective

One of the most critical components of the EIA process is public consultation, which can be understood as a continuum of increasing engagement in the decision-making process related to the proposed exploration activities (Chikova & Chilunjika, 2021). In the extractive industry, such engagement provides a vital platform for all I&APs to voice their opinions, raise concerns, and contribute to shaping the project's outcomes.

In line with subsection (2) of the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations, public participation must adhere to the following principles:

1. **Community involvement in natural resource management** and the fair distribution of benefits derived from those resources must be actively promoted and facilitated.
2. **Broad participation of all I&APs** must be encouraged, ensuring that decisions fully consider their interests, needs, and values.

Therefore, all feedback received through public engagement must be documented in the final scoping report and incorporated into the decision-making process for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The proposed exploration activities aim to uphold these principles by treating public consultation as a means to gather essential information, identify potential project impacts, and develop effective monitoring and mitigation measures. Through this approach, the process ensures transparency, strengthens community trust, and improves the quality and sustainability of the project's environmental management.

### 7.2. Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

The public participation process was guided by the definitions and procedures outlined by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) under the EIA Regulations. The process was designed to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and effective communication with all Interested and I&APs regarding the proposed exploration activities.

The public consultation process was undertaken through the following steps:

**a) Identification and Registration of I&APs**

The project took a proactive approach to identify and engage relevant stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels, including community members and other interested individuals.

- **Pre-identified I&APs:** Relevant authorities and stakeholders were contacted directly to inform them about the project.
- **Advertisement Response:** Individuals who responded to public advertisements (newspapers, site notices) were registered as I&APs upon request.
- **Continuous Updates:** As invitations for public participation were extended, the stakeholders' list was expanded to include additional I&APs.

This inclusive approach ensured that all stakeholders had the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, fostering transparency and regulatory compliance. The complete list of I&APs is presented in **Table 7-1**.

**Table 7-1: Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) in the region and immediate towns**

Interested and / Affected Parties	Needs and Expectations
Owners/Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained profitability</li> <li>• Good work environment</li> </ul>
<b>National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)</b>	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements</li> <li>• Ethical behaviour</li> <li>• Environmental protection</li> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Risk management</li> <li>• On time tax payments and other fees</li> </ul>
Ministry of Mines and Energy	
Ministry of Health and Social Services	
<b>Regional, Local and Traditional Authorities</b>	
Karas Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethical behaviour</li> </ul>

//Gamaseb Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Mutual benefits and continuity</li> <li>• Significant development of local environment and communities.</li> </ul>
Hai-//Om Traditional Authority	
<b>General Public</b>	
Farm and or Landowners /Interested members of the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethical behaviour</li> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Job security</li> <li>• No excess noise and emissions</li> </ul>

**b) A Background Information Document (BID)**

The BID containing a detailed description of the proposed exploration activities was compiled (see **Annexure H**) and distributed upon request to both pre-identified and registered I&APs.

**c) Advertisements**

Public notices were published in local newspapers for two consecutive weeks to notify the public about the proposed exploration activities on **EPL 8832**, including the project description and location.

- *New Era*: (10 April 2025 and 17 April 2025)
- *Confidante* (24 April – 01 May 2025)

Copies of these advertisements are provided in **Annexure C**.

**d) Site Notices**

Printed site notices were displayed at key locations, including the Sandfontein Lodge and Nature Reserve as well as at the **Karas Regional Council Office** and **Karasburg Municipality Office in Noordower**, to inform the community about the project. Photographs of these notices are included in **Annexure I**.

**e) Communication with the Farm/Landowners (Registered Mail)**

Direct communication was established with affected farm and landowners through **registered mail, email, and telephone calls**. The Karas State Veterinary Office was also contacted to obtain the contact details of farm owners for the following farms:

- Sandfontein

- Sandfontein Wes
- Swartzek

**Table 7-2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities**

Task	Description	Date
<b>Notification - regulatory authorities and I&amp;APs</b>		
I&AP identification	I&APs were identified and contact details obtained where possible through site visits / meetings with certain key stakeholders, telephone calls and using databases from other EIAs conducted by SS	-
Background Information Documents (BID)	BID's were distributed electronically (where possible) to all I&APs on the database. Copies of the BID were also made available on request to SS A copy of the I&AP database and BID are attached in Annexure H	10 April 2025
Site notices and pamphlet distribution	Site notices (A2 size) were placed at: Noordower' Photographs illustrating these notices are included in Annexure C	10 April 2025
Newspaper Advertisements	Block advertisements were placed as follows: New Era (10 April 2025 and 17 April 2025); Confidante (24 April 2025 and 01 May 2025) The newspaper advertisements provided information of the proposed project, the availability of the BID and the time and venues of the planned public meetings. Copies of the advertisements are attached in Annexure C	10 April- 01 May 2025
<b>Scoping phase meetings and submission of comments</b>		
Public Meetings	No actual public meeting was conducted as no one registered, but the affected farmers were contacted directly during the environmental assessment of the project area.	
<b>Review of Scoping Report</b>		
I&APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report	If relevant for this report	

## 8. BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

Exploration activities are conducted in environments with unique physical and social conditions, all of which can be impacted by project operations. Therefore, it is crucial to establish a comprehensive understanding of the pre-project conditions before any activities commence. This baseline not only provides a foundation for evaluating potential impacts but also informs effective decision-making during and after the project's operations.

The following subchapters present the environmental and social baseline for the EPL 8832 project area.

### 8.1. Geology

#### *Regional geology*

The regional geology surrounding EPL 8832 comprises three major tectonostratigraphic units:

1. The **Palaeo- to Mesoproterozoic Namaqua Province (NNMP)**
2. The late Proterozoic to Cambrian **Nama Group**
3. The Palaeozoic **Karoo Supergroup** (Figure 6-1)

The **NNMP** is the oldest tectonostratigraphic unit in the area. It consists of a series of NE-SE trending domains (Konkiep, Kakamas, Sperrgebiet, Vioolsdrif, and Pella), each with distinct stratigraphy, structures, and metamorphic histories (Hartnady et al., 1985; Colliston et al., 1990; Miller, 2008; Macey et al., 2017, 2018). The rocks within the NNMP include supracrustal and intrusive formations that pre-date, coincide with, or post-date the main Namaqua high-grade tectonothermal event (~1200 Ma). These domains are separated by major tectonic structures, and exposures of NNMP rocks can be observed to the northeast, south, and southwest of EPL 8832

The **Kakamas Domain**, situated to the south of EPL 8832, is dominated by Mesoproterozoic (1.22–1.05 Ga) granulite facies paragneisses and extensive granitic orthogneisses.

The NNMP is overlain by the **Nama Group** and **Karoo Supergroup**, which form sedimentary cover sequences. The Nama Group is subdivided into:

- **Kuibis Subgroup (basal)**
- **Schwarzrand Subgroup (middle)**
- **Fish River Subgroup (upper)**

These units include shales, sandstones, and limestones that extend through the Great and Klein Karas Mountains and to the east and north of EPL 8832.

The **Nama Group** rocks are overlain by the Carboniferous **Dwyka Group** (Karoo Supergroup) and unconsolidated to semi-consolidated **Kalahari Group** sediments. Early Cambrian intrusions from the **Kuboos-Bremen** and **Kainab Igneous Provinces** cut through older rocks in a SW–NE swath. Additionally, Jurassic-aged dolerite sills and dykes extensively intruded the Karoo Supergroup.

The youngest unit is formed by **calcretes and red Kalahari sand dunes**. EPL 8832 is primarily dominated by rocks of the **Karoo Supergroup**, with smaller areas in the northeast covered by rocks of the **Nama Group**.

#### *Local Geology surrounding EPL 8832*

The local geology within EPL 8832 consists of several lithostratigraphic units from the **Nama Group (Nababis Formation)**, the **Karoo Supergroup (Dwyka Group)**, and post-Karoo **dolerite dykes and sills**. Additionally, minor **Quaternary sediments** of the Kalahari Group comprising gravel, sand, scree, and calcrete are found encroaching along the western boundary of EPL 8832.

Key formations include:

- **Nababis Formation (Nama Group):** Exposed in the northeastern corner of EPL 8832, characterized by red to purple cross-bedded, medium- to coarse-grained feldspathic sandstones interlayered with shale and mudstone.
- **Dwyka Formation (Karoo Supergroup):** Dominates the license area. This unit includes tillite, mudstone, shale with erratics, and limestone, and forms the basal layer of the Karoo Supergroup.

Post-Karoo **dolerite dykes and sills** intrude both the Nababis and Dwyka formations, particularly in the southeastern part of EPL 8832 (Figure 6-2). These intrusions are associated with faulting and gentle folding.

Faults and fault-hosted dolerite dykes in the area exhibit three main orientations: **N–NE, NW,** and **E–W**. Karoo strata frequently display steep dips near faults and dykes. The emplacement of the intrusions appears to have occurred during ENE–WSW compression, as evidenced by the association of the sills with a series of NNE-trending synclines and anticlines (Schreuder and Genis, 1975).

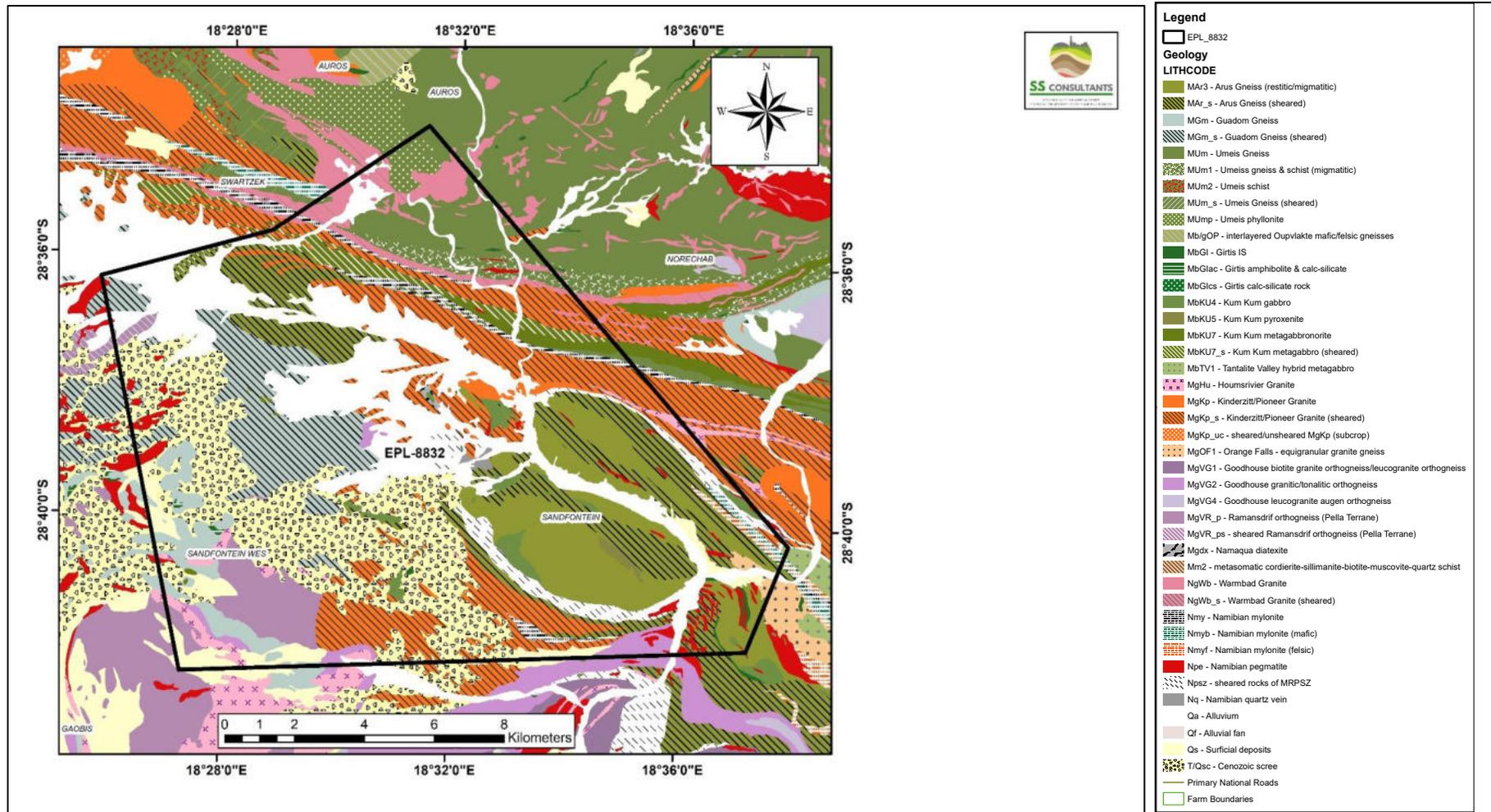


Figure 8-1: Local geological map of EPL 8832 .

## **8.2.Landscape and Topography**

The EPL is situated in the south-eastern region of Namibia within the Karas Region. The topography of the Karas Region is characterised by diverse topography, featuring a mix of desert landscape, mountainous areas, and expansive plains. Much of the central and southern part of Karas is covered in thin, coarse-textured soils with low water- holding ability (Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The EPL itself is characterised by a relatively flat topography with undulating hills.

### *Climate*

The success and scheduling of exploration activities within an EPL are closely linked to the prevailing climatic conditions of the area. Understanding these conditions is essential for determining suitable operational windows and avoiding periods that may pose unfavourable or hazardous conditions.

The Karas District, where EPL 8832 is located, experiences a warm desert climate as classified by the Köppen-Geiger system. This region is characterized by hot, arid summers and cold, dry winters, with minimal annual rainfall and significant temperature fluctuations between seasons.

### *Rainfall*

Karasburg exhibits notable seasonal variability in its annual rainfall. June typically records the highest average rainfall at approximately 7.5 mm, usually concentrated in a single day, highlighting the episodic nature of precipitation in the region.

In contrast, the period from January to May experiences the lowest rainfall, with January and April averaging only 0.1 mm. The month of March often records no rainfall at all.

The graph below (Figure 6-3) illustrates the rainfall patterns in the area, with June, July, and November standing out as the months with the highest number of rainy days—averaging just one day of rainfall each—indicating that precipitation events remain sporadic even during wetter periods.

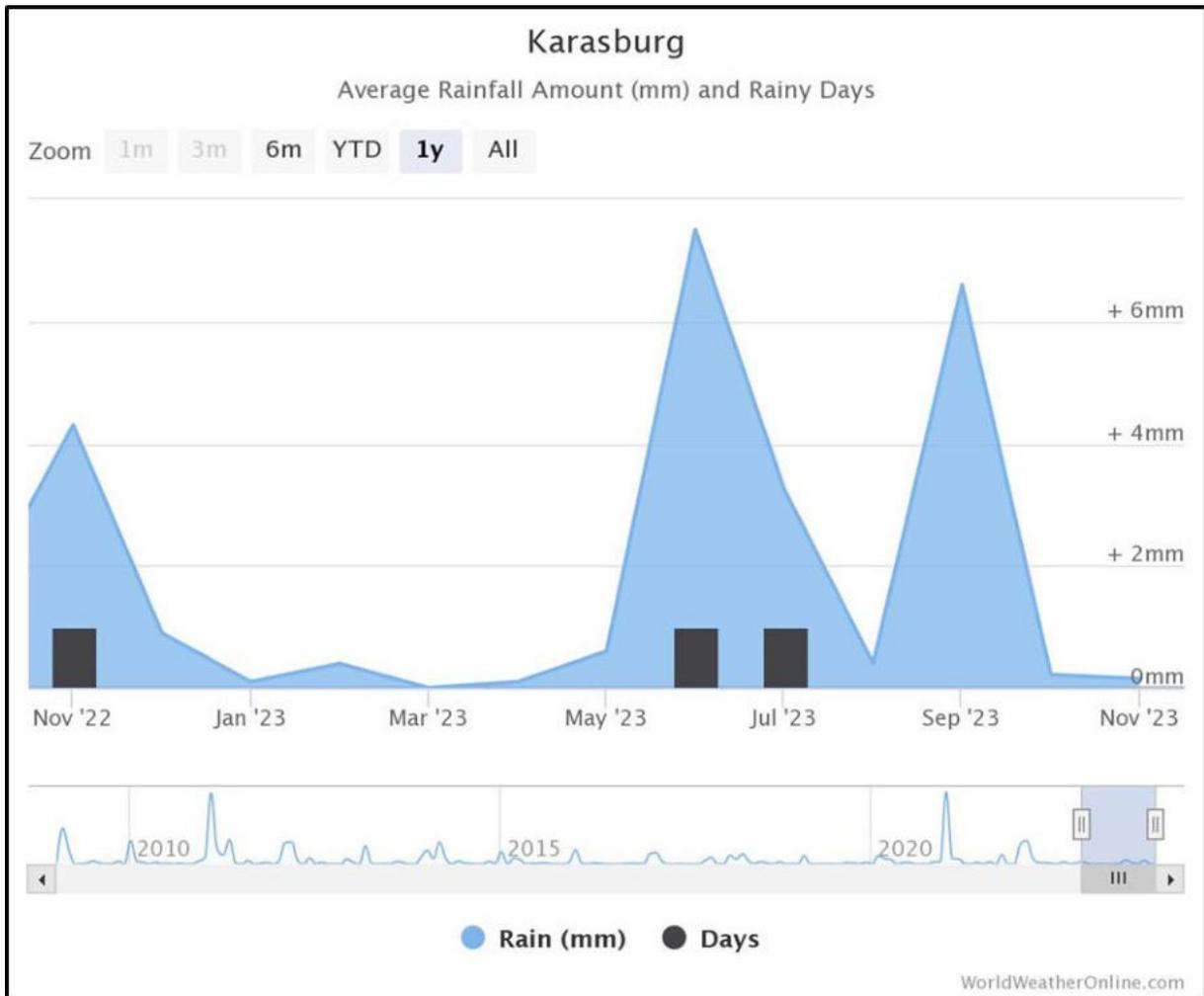


Figure 8-2: Annual average rainfall for Karasburg and surrounding area (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

### Temperature

In the mineral license area, January and February are the warmest months, with average high temperatures reaching 34°C and average lows of 18°C and 19°C, respectively. In contrast, June and July are the coldest months, each recording average high temperatures of 21°C and average lows of 9°C and 8°C, respectively.

Figure 8-3 Figure 8-3 illustrates the average high and low temperatures recorded in the Karasburg area.

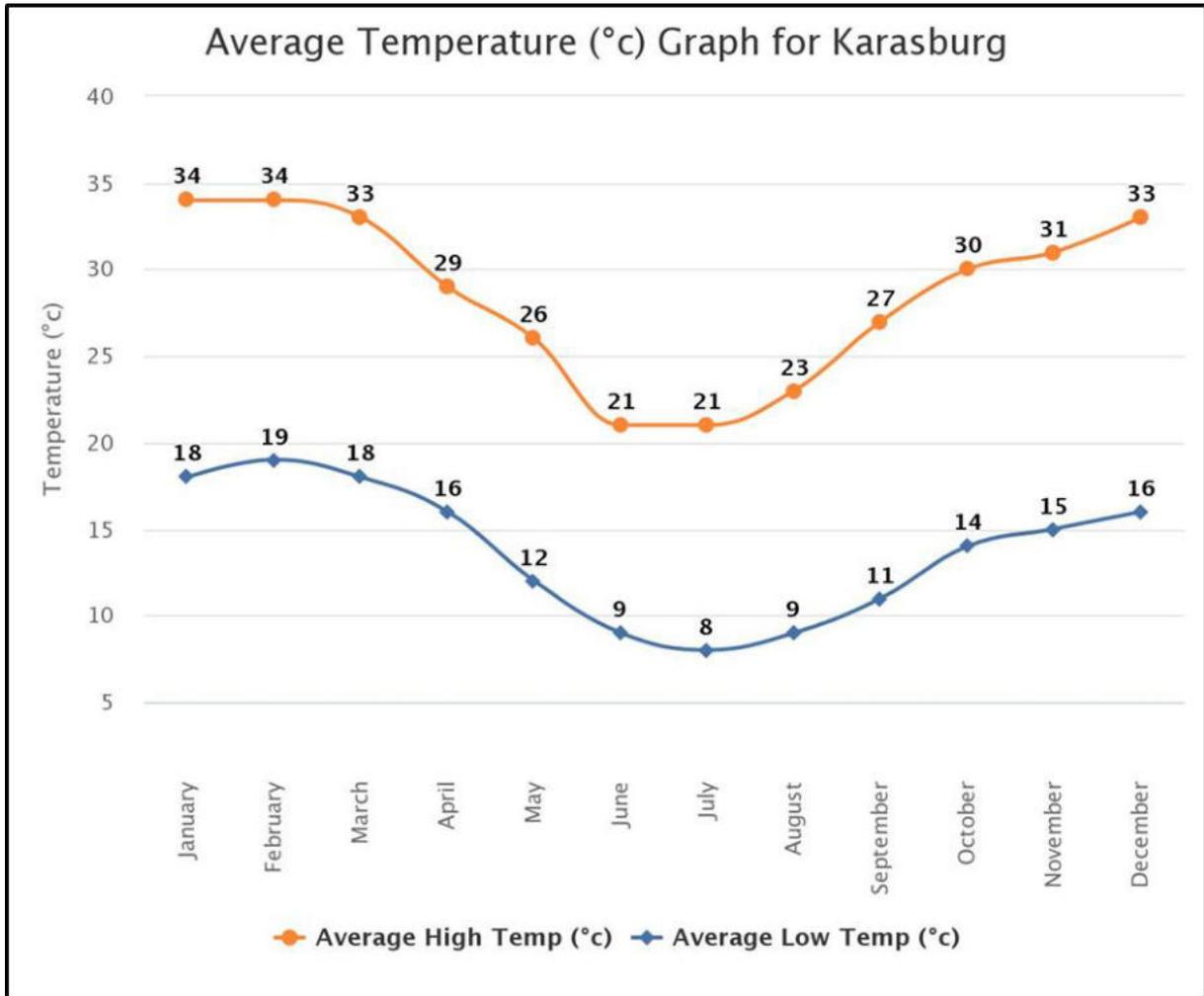


Figure 8-3: Average minimum and maximum temperatures in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

### Wind

The average wind speed in Karasburg shows modest seasonal variations throughout the year. December typically records the highest average wind speeds, reaching approximately 14.3 km/h, while May experiences the lowest, averaging around 9.3 km/h. These variations are characteristic of arid climates, where seasonal patterns and local topography influence atmospheric conditions.

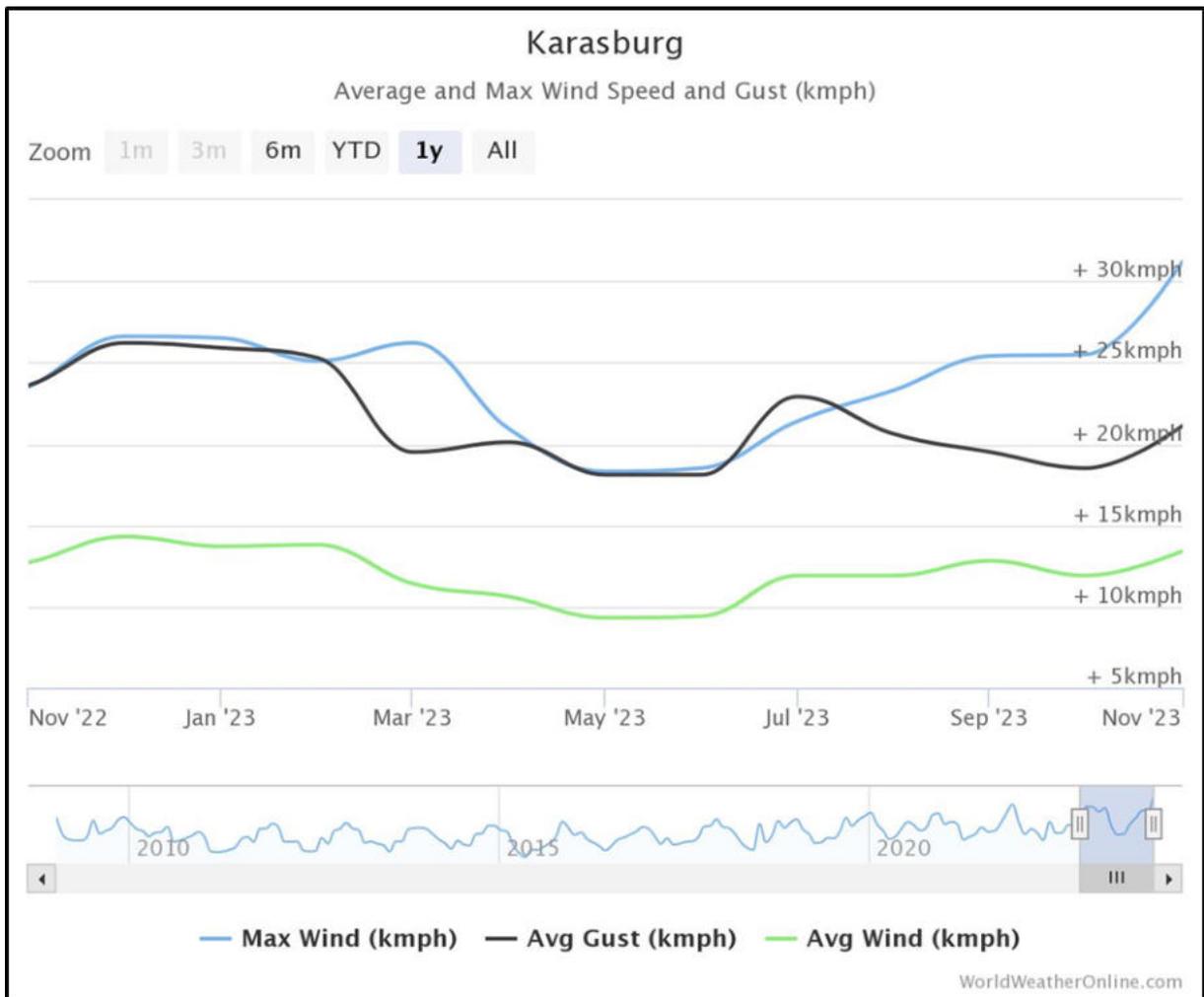


Figure 8-4: Average minimum and maximum wind patterns in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

### *Humidity*

June is the most humid month in the area, with an average relative humidity of 48% and an average cloud cover of 12%. In contrast, November is the least humid, recording an average relative humidity of 29% and a cloud cover of only 6%. Namibia generally experiences low humidity levels, and this lack of moisture in the air strongly influences the climate. It results in reduced cloud cover and precipitation while contributing to higher evaporation rates across the region.

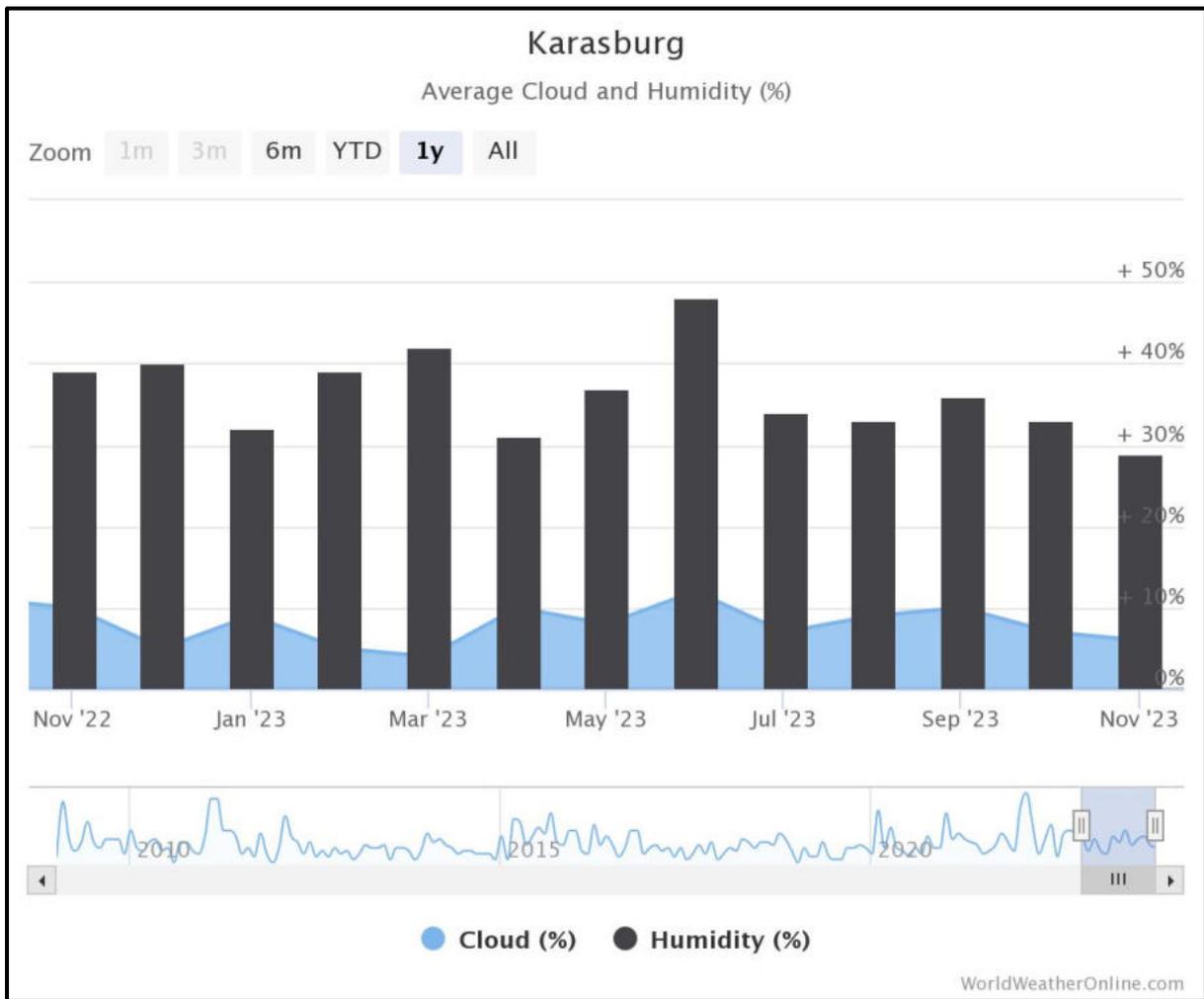


Figure 8-5: Map showing average clouds and humidity patterns in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

*Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater*

EPL 8832 is located in south-eastern Namibia within the Orange Basin, an area characterized by predominantly rocky terrain with limited groundwater potential. The rock formations primarily act as aquifers with generally low water yields, although localized zones may exhibit moderate potential, as shown in Figure 6-6. The north-eastern section of the EPL is underlain by rocks with moderate water potential, typically associated with fractured, fissured, or karstified formations.

Due to these geological conditions, the EPL lies within an ecoregion of moderate groundwater availability, underscoring the importance of carefully managing groundwater resources to avoid over-extraction and depletion.

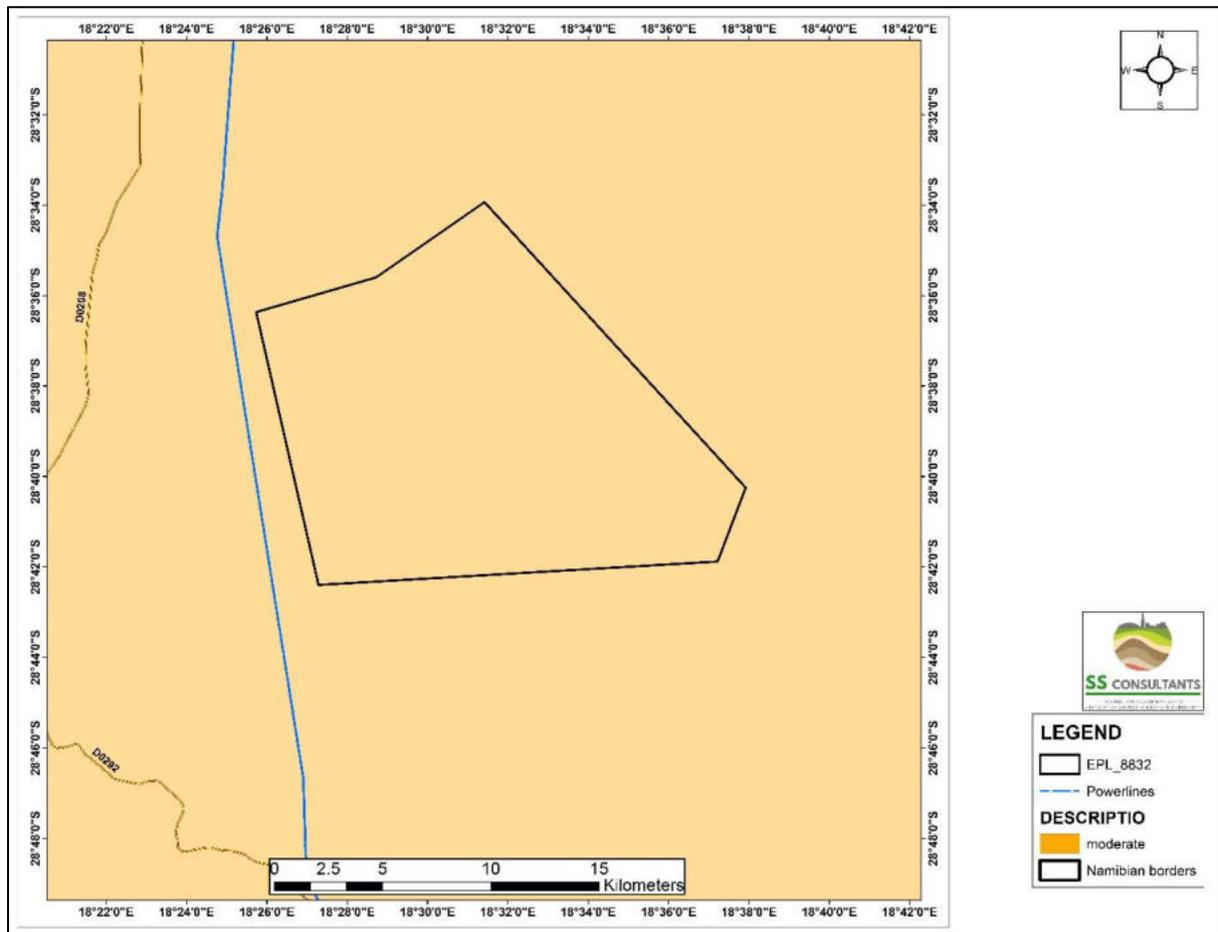


Figure 8-6:Ground water potential map for the area surrounding the EPL.

### *Fauna and Flora*

#### **Flora**

The project site is located in southern Namibia within the Nama Karoo biome, specifically falling under the Karas Dwarf Shrubland Vegetation Type. The landscape is predominantly characterized by open grasslands interspersed with low shrubs, with plant endemism estimated to range between 2 and 9 species (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

A notable feature of the area is the presence of Quiver trees (*Aloe dichotoma*) (Figure 6-10), a succulent species well adapted to the region's arid conditions through its exceptional water-storage capability. Hillsides are typically dominated by *Euphorbia*, *Aloe*, and *Boscia* species, while plains feature vegetation such as *Rhigozum trichotomum*, *Parkinsonia africana*, and extensive stands of *Stipagrostis* grasses.

In the larger drainage lines, a greater diversity of vegetation is observed, including *Acacia erioloba*, *Acacia karroo*, *Tamarix usneoides*, *Euclea pseudebenus*, and *Rhus lancea*, along with succulent shrubs such as *Euphorbia gregaria* and *Ficus cordata*. These variations in plant communities reflect the influence of soil moisture availability and microhabitat diversity.

Figure 8-7 provide visual depictions of the vegetation types present in the project area.



Figure 8-7:Vegetation types within the EPL area.

### **Fauna**

EPL 8832 is located in an ecological region characterized by relatively low terrestrial species diversity (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Within and around the EPL, mammal diversity ranges between 16 and 30 species, while carnivores account for approximately 10 to 13 species. Bird diversity is recorded at fewer than 51 species, reptiles range from 41 to 50 species, and amphibians are limited to 1 to 4 species.

Common mammals expected in the area include gemsbok, steenbok, springbok, baboons, and porcupines. The region also supports a variety of reptile species, notably snakes such as puff adders, cobras, dwarf adders, and whip snakes, in addition to several species of lizards and geckoes.

## Avifauna

The Sociable Weaver is the most frequently observed bird species on-site, with several nest colonies located within the dry riverbeds that traverse the area. These riverbeds support a higher species density, abundance, and diversity compared to the surrounding plains, which are generally less productive in terms of bird life. The plains are primarily dominated by Spike-heeled Larks, Fawn-coloured Larks, and Ant-eating Chats.

Six globally threatened bird species have distribution ranges overlapping the study area, and while they may not be observed regularly, their presence within the project area is possible at certain times. These species include the Secretary Bird, Kori Bustard, Ludwig's Bustard, Lanner Falcon, Martial Eagle, and Sclater's Lark. Larger-bodied species, such as the Martial Eagle, have extensive home ranges and could occasionally be sighted within the EPL.

Ostriches, the largest ratite species, are also commonly observed across the license area (see Figure 8-8).



Figure 8-8: Ostriches observed within the EPL.

## *Archaeological and Heritage Resources*

Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (OTAH) in joint venture with ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants (JV) were appointed to conduct an archaeological and heritage assessment for EPL 8832. The details and findings of this study are provided in **Annexure J** of this report.

### **8.3.Social Baseline**

#### *Social and demographic environment*

The //Karas Region, though sparsely populated, is the largest in Namibia, covering a total area of 161,325 km<sup>2</sup>. It is administratively divided into seven constituencies: Berseba, Karasburg East, Karasburg West, Keetmanshoop Rural, Keetmanshoop Urban, ! NamiǀNaus, and Oranjemund. The project area falls within the Karasburg East constituency.

According to the 2023 preliminary results of the Namibian Population and Housing Census, the //Karas Region recorded a total population of 109,893. Within this, Karasburg West had 17,741 females, while Karasburg East recorded 13,821 individuals, reflecting a population percentage change of 41.9% between 2011 and 2023. Approximately 54% of the region's population resides in urban areas, with the remaining 46% living in rural settings.

The region, covering a combined area of 161,215 km<sup>2</sup>, has an average household size of 3.1 persons per household. The main languages spoken include Nama and Damara, Afrikaans, with Otjiherero and Oshiwambo also commonly used among communities.

#### *Economy*

The Karas Region is predominantly a small stock-farming area, with high-production mutton farming focused on Dorper and Nama-Damara sheep, alongside goats, which also contribute significantly to the local farming economy.

Mining activities in the region include diamond extraction along the coast—both onshore and offshore—the Kudu Gas field located in the Atlantic Ocean near Lüderitz, and small-scale industrial operations in Lüderitz and Keetmanshoop. Other important economic activities include game farming and irrigation agriculture along the Naute Dam and the Orange River.

The coastal town of Lüderitz is well-known for its vibrant fishing industry and boat-building sector.

Namibia boasts a globally recognized environmental legislative framework that supports the establishment of the Namibian Protected Areas (PA) system, promoting economic value through tourism. Key attractions in the Karas Region include Sperrgebiet National Park, //Gamaseb Conservancy, the Hot Water Springs at Ai-Ais, and the Fish River Canyon—the second-largest canyon in the world.

### *Infrastructure*

The transportation infrastructure in the region is well-developed. The Karasburg Railway Station functions as a crossing loop on the Trans-Namib Railway, connecting routes between Karasburg and Lüderitz, as well as Karasburg and Ariamsvlei. The main B3 road at Karasburg provides direct access to South Africa. Keetmanshoop, regarded as the regional capital located approximately 215.8 km northwest of Karasburg by road, offers convenient air, road, and rail connections.

Regarding education, the Karas Region is home to 49 schools serving a total of 20,110 pupils. Karasburg town also hosts various accessible businesses and parastatals, including the Road Authority (RA), Telecom Namibia, and retail outlets such as Spar and Agra, providing the local communities with essential goods and services for daily needs.

### **Land Use**

Understanding the land use context is crucial for assessing potential impacts and ensuring that the exploration project aligns with existing land use patterns and complies with regulations in the Karasburg area.

In southwestern Namibia, land use has been heavily shaped by mining activities dating back to the early 20th century (Burke & Pulfrich, 2018). Mining operations primarily involve dry mining behind seawalls on accreted beaches, where overburden, tailings, and dredged material are disposed of at sea to extend the shoreline seawards (Burke, Pulfrich, & Petrick,

2021). Beyond mining, other key land uses in the Karas Region include livestock grazing, subsistence agriculture, and tourism.

It is important to note that the land directly affected by EPL 8832 the site of the proposed exploration project is predominantly privately owned farmland. Exploration activities will be confined to these designated private lands within the project boundaries. Given the arid climate, extensive livestock farming plays a critical economic role in the area, focusing mainly on cattle, goats, and sheep. Additionally, the region's remarkable natural features, such as canyons and hot water springs, position it as a promising destination for eco-tourism development.

## 9. IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to evaluate and characterize the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 8832. This involves identifying and describing measurable aspects of these impacts and proposing mitigation measures to minimize their magnitude.

The assessment aligns with Namibia's EMA of 2007 and the EIA Regulations of 2012, which mandate that mining companies identify and minimize both local and transboundary impacts from their projects. By adhering to these regulations, the assessment ensures that the exploration activities comply with national environmental standards.

In addition to regulatory compliance, the assessment incorporates best practices as outlined in Namibia's Best Practice Guide for Mining. This guide emphasizes the importance of sustainable and environmentally sound practices throughout the mining life cycle, including exploration. By integrating these best practices, the assessment aims to proactively address potential environmental impacts and promote responsible resource development.

The assessment process includes:

- Identifying potential environmental impacts associated with exploration activities.
- Describing quantifiable aspects of these impacts.
- Proposing mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts.

By systematically evaluating potential impacts and implementing appropriate mitigation strategies, the assessment seeks to ensure that the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8832 are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

### 9.1. Impact Assessment: Impact Screening Criteria

The impact screening criteria are summarized in Table 9-1.

**Table 9-1: Impact Screening Criteria**

Aspect	Meaning	Example
<b>Nature</b>	What type of change is expected, and which environmental or social components are affected. This addresses: <i>what will change, and how?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct vs indirect;</li> <li>• Negative vs positive;</li> <li>• Biophysical (e.g. water quality, soil),</li> <li>• social (e.g. livelihoods).</li> </ul>
<b>Extent</b>	How large is the affected area? Even if the project footprint is small, the influence (e.g. dust, noise) may span a wider zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site (&lt; ~1 km)</li> <li>• Local (up to ~15 km)</li> <li>• Regional (~100 km radius)</li> <li>• National / Transboundary (beyond ~100 km)</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	How long will the impact last? Temporary effects may occur only during a construction phase, while others may persist or become irreversible.	Categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary (within a project phase)</li> <li>• Short-term (1–5 years)</li> <li>• Medium-term (5–10 years)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term (&gt; 10 years, but ends)</li> <li>• Permanent / Irreversible (never returns to baseline)</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity (Magnitude)</b>	The strength of the change relative to natural baseline or legal / ecological thresholds. Indicates whether it disrupts normal functioning.	<p>Qualitative tiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None (no detectable change)</li> <li>• Low (negligible disruption)</li> <li>• Medium (function continues, but clearly altered)</li> <li>• High (exceeds standards or causes loss of capacity / function)</li> </ul>
<b>Probability (Likelihood)</b>	How likely is the impact to actually occur? Reflect confidence in prediction and whether conditions are likely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncertain (very little evidence)</li> <li>• Improbable (possible, but unlikely)</li> <li>• Probable (distinct chance it will happen)</li> <li>• Highly probable (likely, under normal conditions)</li> <li>• Definite (will occur even with mitigation)</li> </ul>
<b>Significance</b>	A judgment of overall importance by combining intensity, probability, receptor sensitivity and scale. Assessed before mitigation (baseline significance), then after mitigation (residual significance).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low – unlikely to influence decision or design</li> <li>• Medium – may require modifications or design alternatives</li> <li>• High – may prevent the project or require a fundamentally different approach</li> <li>• “No-go” – unavoidable, unacceptable impact even with mitigation</li> </ul>

**9.2. The application of the above criteria will be used to determine the significance of potential impacts using a combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, augmented by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follow**

### 9.3. Impact Assessment: Impact Rating Criteria

The impact rating criteria are summarised in Table 9-2.

**Table 9-2: Impact Rating Criteria**

Significance Rating	Criteria
<b>Low (negligible)</b>	Impacts are minimal in scale and duration, occur within the project footprint or local zone, and do not undermine environmental values or legal standards. No change to project design is warranted, and such impacts are unlikely to influence decision-making. This aligns with generic criteria where low significance is classified as “small, temporary, low impact”
<b>Moderate (local/regional; short-term)</b>	Impacts are noticeable (e.g. moderate intensity or extent up to ~100 km radius), may last several years, and warrant adjustments to design or siting, or additional mitigation. They form part of normal decision-making trade-offs and are only acceptable with suitable control measures..
<b>High (Significant/ No-go risk)</b>	Impacts of high magnitude, long duration, or transboundary/regional reach—potentially permanent—that exceed regulatory limits or are irreversible. They may materially affect the development outcome and could render the project or specific route unacceptable, even with mitigation. In many common methodologies, these are classified as “significant environmental risks” warranting consideration as “no-go” unless eliminated by alternative design

Prior to implementing any management measures, each potential impact was evaluated using the significance-rating matrix. Once proposed mitigation measures were applied, the same impacts were reassessed to determine their residual significance. While key mitigation strategies are outlined in the impact assessment narrative, the EMP, which accompanies this EIA, contains full details, including specific control measures, assigned responsibilities, monitoring criteria, and performance thresholds

**Table 9-3: Environmental Impact Assessment Matrix for the proposed EPL 8832**

<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b>	Topography and Landscape	Alternation of existing topography	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Topographic changes and visual Impact from overburden material.	Operation	Medium term	Moderate	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
<b>SOILS</b>	Soil	Loss of usable topsoil material	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Highly probable	Moderate
	Soil	Contamination to soil from waste disposal	Operation	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
<b>LAND CAPABILITY</b>	Socio Economic Activities	Land utilization for the benefit of the people	Operation	Long term	High	National	Indirect	Probable	Moderate

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Decreased in vegetated land (biodiversity zones) within the Exploration zones	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
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<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER</b>	Groundwater quality	Groundwater source and soil may be polluted by vehicular movements, mineral exploration drilling, etc.	Operation	Short term	High	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Increased sediment load from exposed surfaces	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Storm water generation from, the large open surface area may create	Operation	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate

		storm water which may result in pollution.							
	Surface water quality	Increase in surface water run-off from a large open surface area on site because of vegetation removal	Operation	Short term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>	Air Quality	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction, operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Noise Pollution	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction and operation	Long term (operation)	Low	local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Visual impacts due to use of unsustainable disposal methods	Construction and Operations	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate

<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat, and clearing or damage to vegetation	Construction and Operations	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
<b>FAUNA</b>	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat and clearing or damage to vegetation	Construction, Operation	Short Time	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	High
<b>FLORA</b>	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Proliferation of invasive species Establishment of bush encroachers in disturbed areas.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Illegal collection of firewood	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Clearing of land may lead to destruction of protected vegetation and loss of biodiversity. Loss of mature and protected tree species due to clearing of land for parking space.	Construction	Short Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Uncontrolled/accidental fires	Construction and Operations	Long Term	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b>	Socio Economic Activities	Temporary employment prospects in the area	Construction	Short Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
	Socio Economic Activities	Security concerns due to increased number of persons in areas	Construction and Operations	Long	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation construction workforce	Construction and operations	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation permanent workforce	Operations and constructions	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Contributing to the National economy	Improved transport infrastructure and services	Operations	Long Term	Moderate	National	Direct	Highly Probable	High Positive
	Contribution to Local Economy	Employment and local procurement.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

## 9.4.Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are summarised in Table 9-4

**Table 9-4: Mitigation measures**

Impacts	Mitigation
<b>Socio Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise local employment and procurement: offer skilled and unskilled jobs first to residents within &lt; 30 km of the site and encourage contractors to establish transparent labour policies and fair wages.</li> <li>• Risk-perception reduction: erect visible bilingual safety signage, control traffic/lifting routes, and require all personnel and visitors to complete a site induction covering hazards, emergency procedures, and grievance channels.</li> </ul>
<b>Soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strip and segregate the top 100 mm as high-value topsoil for reuse; keep it separate from subsoil and waste material.</li> <li>• Store topsoil in low (&lt; 2 m) covered, seeded stockpiles to minimise erosion or dust, these should be away from drainage lines and have silt traps and perimeter bunds.</li> <li>• Subsoil soils should be likewise stockpiled but separately and used in contouring/rehabilitation when possible</li> <li>• The drill holes must be refilled after drilling.</li> <li>• To manage possible soil contamination from drilling, dewater responsibly and follow off-site disposal rules if residual contamination exceeds acceptable limits (.g hydrocarbon or chloride thresholds).</li> </ul>

<b>Flora and Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid sensitive habitats such as riverbanks, tunnels, and native plant communities by siting access roads and pads at least 50 m downslope</li> <li>• A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat to game species should the need arise.</li> <li>• No animals shall be killed, captured, or harmed in any way.</li> <li>• Implement good housekeeping: prohibit open food storage, keep bins secure, and prohibit wildlife relocation or collection</li> </ul>
<b>Noise Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimize noise.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All site personnel should wear fitted dust masks during work period.</li> <li>• Use regular water spraying on roads and drill pads. If water spray is not sufficient for dust control especially when it is windy, consider chemical suppressants that meet standards in place.</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing water conservation practices to reduce water wastage and increase efficiency.</li> <li>• Encourage the collection and storage of rainwater for non-potable uses, such as irrigation or toilet flushing.</li> <li>• Developing and implementing water recycling and reuse systems, particularly for industrial activities. Treating and reusing water for non-potable purposes</li> <li>• Prevent surface water contamination by implementing erosion and sediment control plans (drains, silt traps, berms) with regular inspection and cleaning of stormwater structures.</li> <li>• Groundwater Management: Managing and monitoring groundwater resources to prevent over-extraction and ensure sustainable use.</li> </ul>

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set pumping rate restrictions, cannot exceed the sustainable aquifer yield or local licence limits</li></ul> |
|--|--|

## 10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 10.1. Conclusion

The proposed mineral exploration programme in EPL8832 (precious metals and industrial minerals) is expected to deliver positive benefits to Namibia's economy and enable continuity of employment for current staff. That said, the execution of all operational and prospecting works must comply fully with the company's internal *Environment, Health & Safety* (EHS) policies, supported by regular environmental training, compliance reviews, and rigorous monitoring in line with the approved EMP.

Exploration activities will proceed in a phased and adaptive manner, aligning with the requirements of Namibia's EMA and the EIA Regulations of 2012. Mitigation measures, monitoring programmes, and rehabilitation will be implemented in strict accordance with the EMP, effectively minimizing environmental risks and enabling restoration of disturbed areas. Throughout the exploration phase, maintaining cooperative relationships with farmers, traditional and local authorities, and affected communities is deemed critical to the long-term success and social acceptance of the project

### 10.2. Recommendation

Based on the data, impact assessments, and mitigation proposals outlined in this report, SS concludes that all identified risks and environmental impacts can be reduced to tolerable levels, permitting negligible long-term harm, provided that the EMP is implemented in full and that adherence is closely monitored.

SS therefore recommends that an ECC be issued by the Environmental Commissioner under the following key conditions, consistent with prevailing practice and statutory authority.

**Table 10-1: Condition and requirement for issuing ECC**

Condition	Requirement
<b>EMP availability</b>	A printed or electronic copy of the approved EMP must always remain on-site and be strictly implemented by the proponent as a legally binding document under the EMA.
<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>	Prior to commencing any field activities, the proponent must formally engage with local traditional authorities, adjacent farm owners, Regional Council, and any affected parties. Records of engagement, feedback, and resolutions must be submitted in writing.
<b>Controlled invasive work</b>	Any invasive exploration (e.g. drill rig mobilisation, trenching) may only take place once: a) specific target zones have been formally approved in writing, and b) such activities are directly stipulated in the EMP and accompanied by appropriate drill permits and groundwater control measures.
<b>Monitoring &amp; auditing</b>	A site environmental officer (or equivalent) shall conduct monthly inspections to verify adherence to environmental and HSE measures and submit written reports to the Environmental Commissioner every six months. Independent audits should also be carried out and summaries provided upon request.
<b>Rehabilitation schedule</b>	The proponent must strictly follow all rehabilitation timelines, both during and at the end of exploration, including topsoil stockpiling, vegetation rehabilitation, and post-drill hole restoration as per the EMP.
<b>Non-compliance protocol</b>	Any proven deviation from EMP requirements (e.g. undue soil erosion, unsealed borehole, unacceptable discharge) may result in immediate suspension of exploration activities,

	pending corrective actions that are satisfactory to the Environmental Commissioner.
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It is further recommended that SS Consultants remain available to support the proponent during the EMP implementation, monitoring, and audit stages, and to assist in liaising with regulators thereby helping to ensure that all environmental obligations are both transparent and enforceable under Namibian law.

## 11. REFERENCES

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## 12.ANNEXURE

**Annexure A: Notice To Applicant of Preparedness To Grant Application For Exclusive Prospecting License No. 8832.**



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

## MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel.: +264 61 284-8111  
Fax: +264 61 238643 / 220386  
E-mail: [info@mme.gov.na](mailto:info@mme.gov.na)  
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1 Aviation Road  
Private Bag 13297  
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mrs. F. Flavianu  
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/8832

The Directors  
Ontsa Mining Close Corporation  
P. O. Box 219  
Windhoek

### **NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 8832.**

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on 14 April 2022, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which requires that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

- (a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice.
- (b) initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and
- (c) returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

Ministry of Mines and Energy  
24/07/2024  
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR  
MINING COMMISSIONER  
2024-07-24  
Department of Mines

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**TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER  
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY**

I, Linda N. Nekwang (name of person) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete titles not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant of the application for exclusive prospecting licence herein referred to.

[Signature]  
Signed

09/08/24  
Date

Capacity Director  
(Applicant /authorized officer of the applicant if a company/approved accredited agent of a non-resident applicant who is a natural person/authorized officer of such accredited agent).

**SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. 8832 (IN ADDITION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS OUTLINED UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, NO. 33 OF 1992) IN FAVOUR OF ONTSA MINING CLOSE CORPORATION.**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for three (3) years reckoned from the date of issue of the Environmental Clearance Certificate unless it is abandoned in terms of Section 54 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (hereinafter "the Act") or cancelled in terms of Section 55 of the Act or on application made to the Minister in terms of section 72 of the Act, it is renewed by the Minister for any further period or periods.
2. In consideration of the rights hereby granted, the holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall pay to the Commissioner for the benefit of the State Revenue Fund, such licence fee as may from time to time be prescribed in terms of Section 123 of the Act, it is recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be N\$10000.00 payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.
3. If the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence after such change.
4. The Minister may, in the interest of the reasonable development of the prospecting operations, impose from time to time such additional terms and conditions as he may deem fit.

**PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS**

5. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-
  - 5.1 commence with, and thereafter continue without undue interruption or delay, prospecting operations immediately in substantial conformity with the proposed work programme, schedule and budget which accompanied the original application for the licence, and which served as the motivation of the granting thereof.
  - 5.2 where any material deviation of such work programme, schedule and budget is in the opinion of the holder of the licence, necessitated by the nature of the results of prospecting operations (but specifically excluding any circumstances of Vis Major provided for in terms of Section 56 of the Act), apply in writing to the Minister for approval of the revision of such work programme, schedule and budget in terms of Section 75 of the Act; and
  - 5.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.
  - 5.4 submit proof that the funds to be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions, before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

5.5 ensure that all funds raised anywhere in respect of this licence shall be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it and, to the extent such funds are to be expended directly in Namibia.

**PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT**

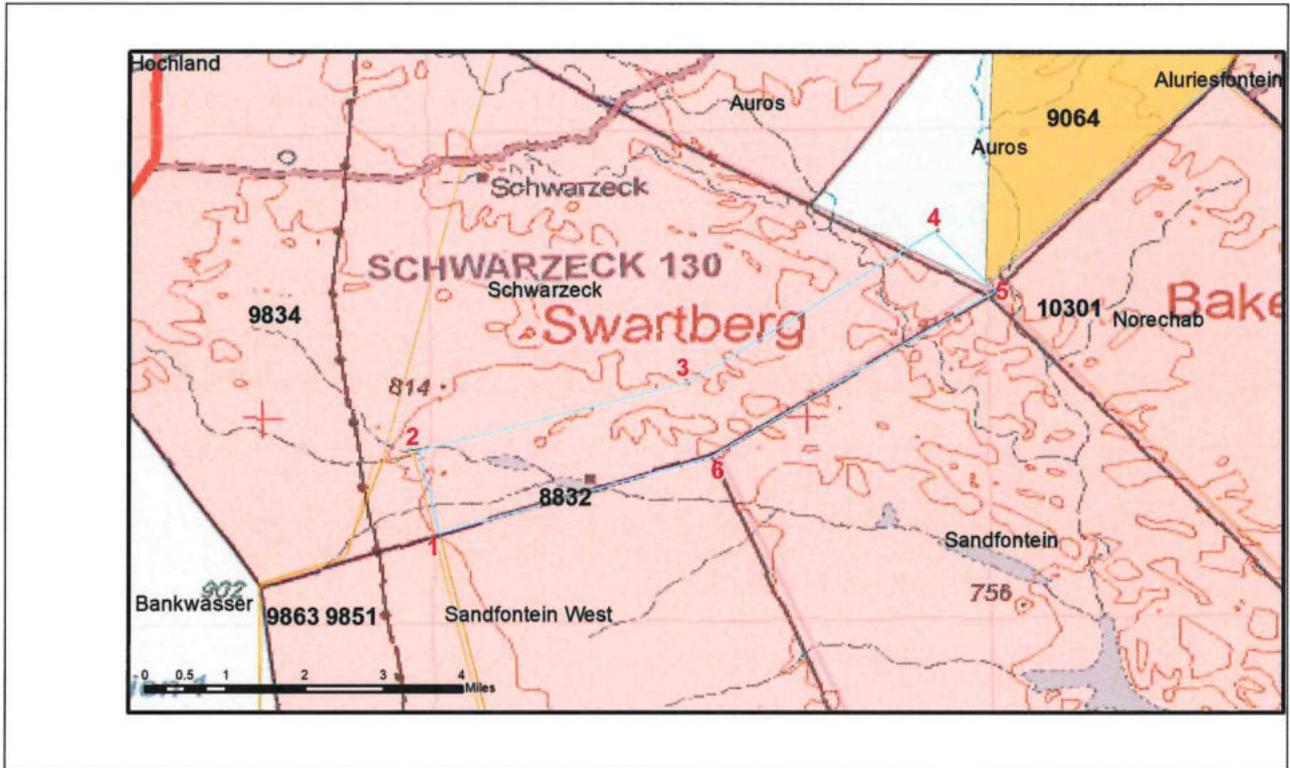
- 6. The holder of the **Notice of Preparedness to grant application for Exclusive Prospecting Licence** shall submit a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.
- 7. The holder of an exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations, or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may be imposed by the Minister in the interest of environmental protection.

*Isabella Chirchir*  
Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Mining Commissioner  
**Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR**  
**MINING COMMISSIONER**  
2024-07-24  
Department of Mines

*W*

**DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 8832**

**Issued in favour of Ontsa Mining Close Corporation**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



AREA: **1735.8572 Hectares**

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

\*Regions(s): **Karas**

\*Magisterial District(s): **Karasburg**

\*Registration Division(s): **V**

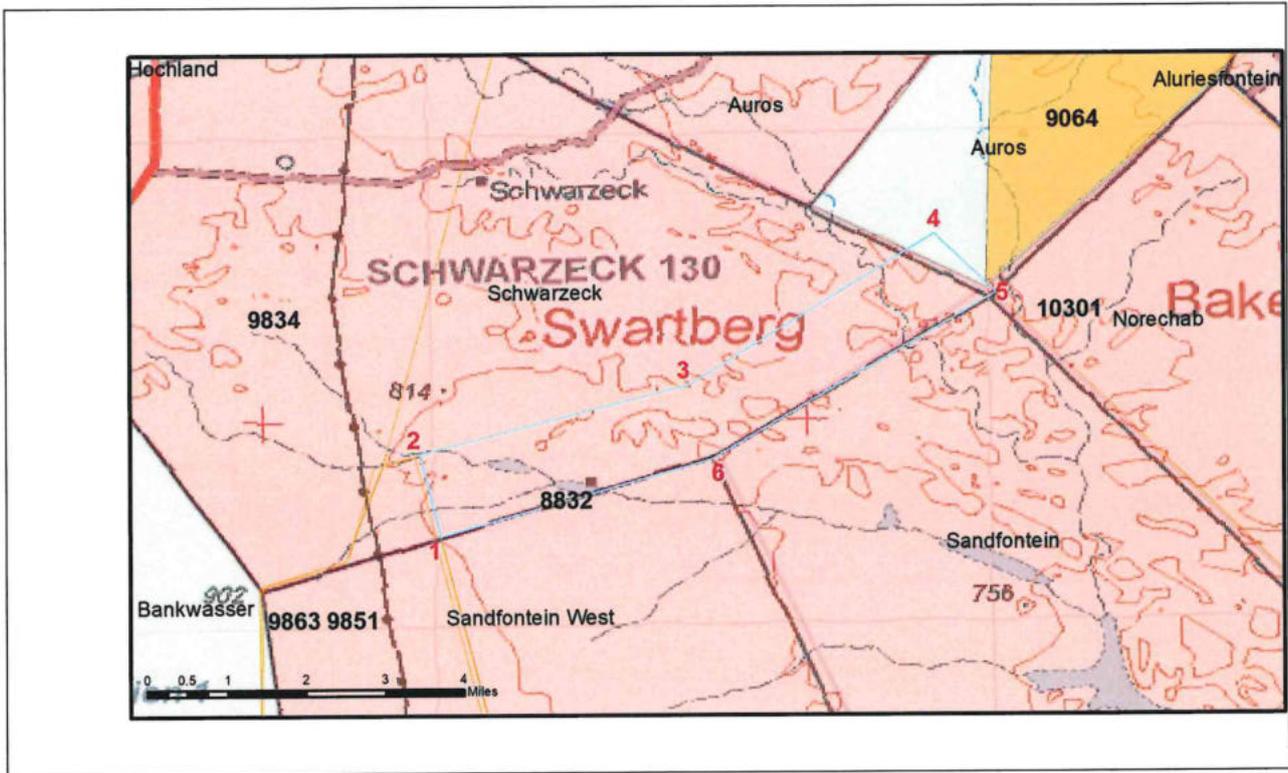
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2	- 28	36	22.00	S	18	25	44.00	E
3	- 28	35	36.00	S	18	28	43.00	E
4	- 28	33	56.00	S	18	31	25.00	E
5	- 28	34	35.48	S	18	32	5.63	E
6	- 28	36	25.69	S	18	28	57.29	E

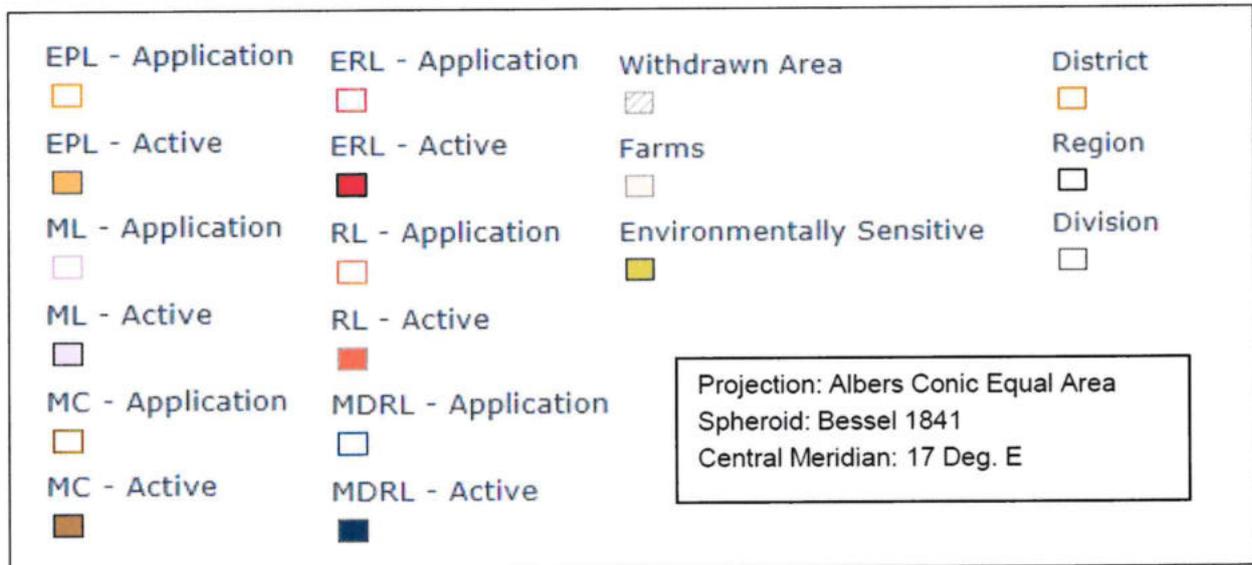
Ministry of Mines and Energy  
 Mining Commissioner  
 Certified by: .....  
 Mining Commissioner  
 2024-07-24  
 Department of Mines

**DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 8832**

**Issued in favour of Ontsa Mining Close Corporation**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



**AREA: 1735.8572 Hectares**

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

- \*Regions(s): **Karas**
- \*Magisterial District(s): **Karasburg**
- \*Registration Division(s): **V**

*M  
72*

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 28	37	16.74	S	18	25	58.06	E
2	- 28	36	22.00	S	18	25	44.00	E
3	- 28	35	36.00	S	18	28	43.00	E
4	- 28	33	56.00	S	18	31	25.00	E
5	- 28	34	35.48	S	18	32	5.63	E
6	- 28	36	25.69	S	18	28	57.29	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Mining Commissioner  
Certified by:.....  
Mining Commissioner  
2021-07-31  
Department of Mines

## **Annexure B : Environmental Management Plan**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:  
FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS,  
DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS ON  
EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO. 8832  
KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION - NAMIBIA  
ECC APPLICATION NO.: 250424005747

September 2025

COMPILED BY



**SS CONSULTANTS**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>DEAF</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>ECC</b>	Environmental Clearance Certificate
<b>ECO</b>	Environmental Control Officer
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMA</b>	Environmental Management Act
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EPL</b>	Exclusive Prospecting License
<b>GG &amp; GN</b>	Government Gazette & Government Notice
<b>MAFWLR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
<b>MEFT</b>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism
<b>MIME</b>	Ministry of Mines, Industries and Energy
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protection Equipment

# 1 INTRODUCTION

SS Consultants CC (herein referred to as the Consultant/ SS) has been appointed by Ontsa Mining Close Corporation (herein referred to as *the Proponent*) to apply for and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent intends to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.8832. Prior to commencing with proposed exploration activities, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process undertaken by the Proponent is required, thus the 'pending' status for the application rights for the proposed exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.8832 as shown in *Figure 1-1*.

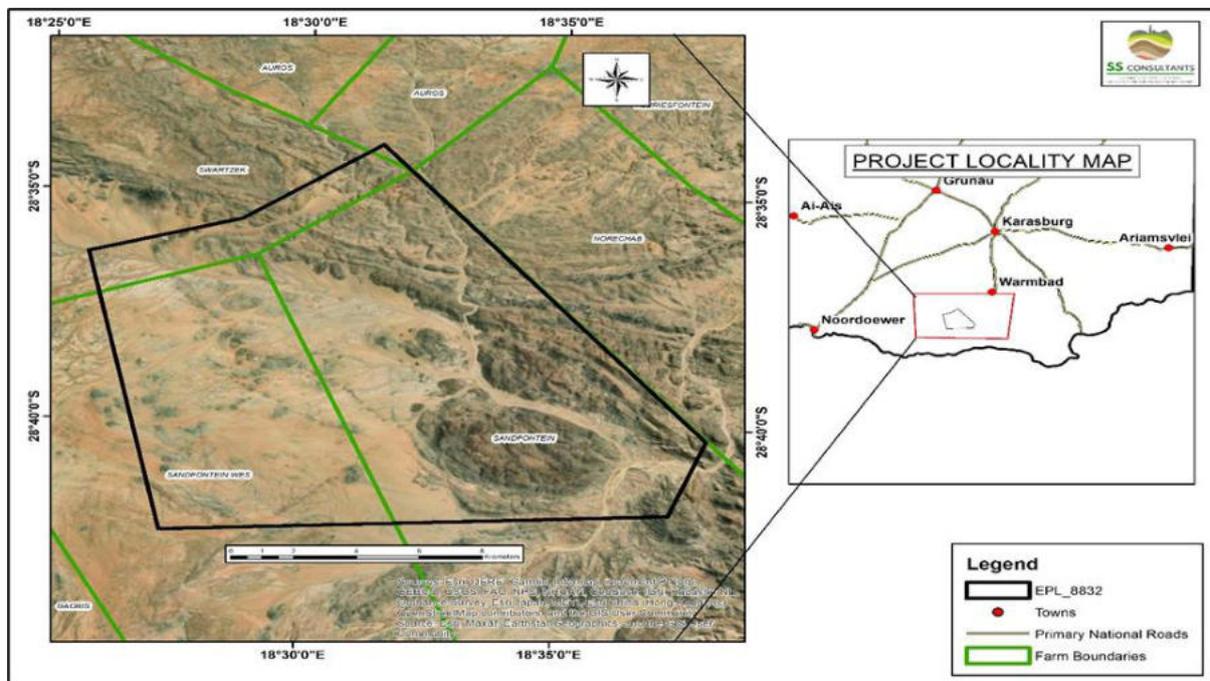


Figure 1-1: Locality of EPL 8832

## 1.1 Purpose of the Environmental Management Plan

The EMPs are structured as detailed matrices. Each matrix entry corresponds to a specific **Activity or Process**, identifying associated environmental aspects defined by International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2004 as *elements of an organization's activities, products, or services that can interact with the environment. The environment encompasses the surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural*

*resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelations.* For each aspect, the EMP outlines the corresponding **Environmental Impacts**, which are any changes to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects. The matrices specify the **Management Actions** required to address these impacts, detailing the responsible persons and the **Timing** for each action, thereby facilitating the effective implementation of the proposed mining project.

The aim of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to detail the actions required to effectively implement mitigation and management measures relevant to EPL 8832 project activities. The interventions are required to minimise or avoid negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities, as identified and assessed in chapter 5 of the EIA-Scoping Report.

The primary objectives of an EMP include:

- **Mitigation of Environmental Impacts:** Outlining specific measures to prevent, reduce, or offset adverse environmental effects identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
- **Monitoring and Compliance:** Establishing procedures for regular monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented effectively and that environmental standards are maintained throughout the project lifecycle.
- **Institutional Roles and Responsibilities:** Defining clear roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders, including project proponents, contractors, and regulatory authorities, to ensure accountability and effective implementation of the EMP.
- **Legal Compliance:** Ensuring that all project activities comply with national environmental legislation, including obtaining necessary Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) before commencing any listed activities.

The EMP is not a static document; it is subject to periodic review and updates to accommodate changes in project scope, environmental conditions, or legislative requirements. All personnel involved in the project are legally obligated to adhere to the EMP's provisions, and non-compliance may result in legal penalties, including fines or imprisonment.

By integrating environmental considerations into project planning and execution, the EMP plays a pivotal role in balancing developmental objectives with ecological sustainability, thereby contributing to the long-term well-being of Namibia's environment and its people.

## 1.2 Phases of the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities

The purpose of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is to define the actions needed to implement mitigation and management measures for all project activities, including the planning, prospecting and exploration, and decommissioning and rehabilitation phases. This aims to minimise or avoid negative impacts identified and assessed in Chapter 5 of the EIA Scoping Report. (see Table 1-1).

*Table 1-1: Phases of EPL 8832 Project activities*

Phase	Management Requirement
Planning	<p>The Proponent prepares all administrative and technical documentation required for on-site works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure necessary permits and authorisations from relevant national and local authorities.</li> <li>• Initiate recruitment and procurement processes in readiness for upcoming exploration activities and site maintenance.</li> </ul>
Prospecting & Exploration	<p>Continue recruitment and procurement activities to support exploration and maintenance efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct detailed mineral resource investigations, including sampling, mapping, geophysics and drilling.,</li> <li>• Maintain the site infrastructure, equipment, and machinery under the Proponent's oversight.</li> </ul>
Decommissioning	<p>Exploration activities within the EPL area are formally concluded.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate whether decommissioning is warranted—based on exploration outcomes or shifts in commodity market dynamics.</li><li>• Prior to decommissioning, implement site rehabilitation measures to ensure ecological restoration and compliance with applicable regulations</li></ul>
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### 1.3 Environmental Regulatory Requirements

The proposed exploration activities in the EPL 8832 cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) because they are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) among the activities that may have significant negative impacts on the receiving environment. Obtaining an ECC requires submission of both an Environmental Scoping Report and an Environmental Management Plan, which together support the decision-making process and ensure transparency and stakeholder involvement.

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 2-1: Environmental Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
Access and Site preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of alien species (plants and weeds can accidentally be introduced)</li> <li>- Disturbance and injury to residing organisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the potential introduction and spread of alien plants is prevented, and</li> <li>- Ensure the correct removal of alien invasive vegetation and prevent the establishment and spread of alien invasive plants.</li> <li>- Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration Manager/ER</li> <li>- Employees, contractors</li> <li>- ECO</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Damage to cultural heritage resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the Chance Find Procedure,</li> <li>- Ensure awareness about possible heritage finds and report all finds that could be of heritage importance</li> <li>- Exploration manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings.</li> </ul>	

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
General exploration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visual disturbances</li> <li>- Change of Landscape</li> <li>- Dust emissions and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or livestock,</li> <li>- Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property,</li> <li>- Apply dust suppression where possible,</li> <li>- All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use,</li> <li>- Restrict speed of vehicles (&lt;30km/h),</li> <li>- Maintain continuous communication with I&amp;APs to identify concerns and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration Manager</li> <li>- Employees, contractors</li> <li>- ECO</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil and Groundwater contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spill kits and absorption material available during fuel delivery, storage or use</li> <li>- Accidental spills and leaks to be cleaned soonest</li> <li>- Spills to be reported to the exploration manager</li> <li>- Fuel spills of greater than 200 litres to be reported to the authorities</li> <li>- Plant and equipment to be well maintained and serviced regularly (maintenance and service schedules in place),</li> <li>- In the field, hydrocarbons under 200 litres can be used for mobile refueling or servicing</li> <li>- Bulk fuel will be stored in adequate containment areas (on a non-porous floor, in a bunded area, capable of containing 110% of the volume stored)</li> <li>- Ensure drill pads and spill kits are in place,</li> <li>- Consider alternative sites when the water table is too high,</li> <li>- Drill system should be dug to direct any</li> </ul>	
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ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
		accidental spills into sumps, - Wastewater shall be contained, - Where possible, water from existing water sources shall be used with a compensation agreement with - the farm owner in place, - Properly functioning chemical toilets shall be used only	
Clearing Vegetation for access routes and Camp setting	- Loss of plant species - Loss of habitat - Change in landscape	- Use existing roads for access to avoid new tracks and cut lines - Minimize clearance areas through proper planning of exploration activities and promote revegetation of cleared areas upon completion of exploration activities	- Exploration Manager/ER - Employees, Contractors - ECO
<b>SOCIAL</b>			

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
General exploration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicting land uses and Consents</li> <li>- Disruption of farm operations (leaving gates open, loss of farming area, interference at waterpoints</li> <li>- Potential conflict with farm owners and neighbours (suspicious movement, poaching, stock theft, field fires, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure documented permission of who may enter the farms for exploration purposes is provided to the farmers</li> <li>- No unauthorized movement on farms is allowed,</li> <li>- Farmers should always have access to all farm areas</li> <li>- Existing water points and feeding area must remain unaffected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration Manager/ ER</li> <li>- Employees, Contractors</li> <li>- ECO</li> </ul>
Human Interactions/ Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Exposure / Public to sexual transmitted diseases due to practice of unsafe sex</li> <li>- Drug and alcohol abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure training of staff in Health Education</li> <li>- Ensure adherence to the relevant health and safety legislation.</li> <li>- Ensure EMP training, and its execution thereof.</li> <li>- Ensure a copy of an EMP is present on site at all time</li> </ul>	
<b>ECONOMICAL</b>			
Job creation, Business Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of new job opportunities for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure knowledge and skill transfer during interactional meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration Manager</li> </ul>

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
	<p>local and regional people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential markets for the local businesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt recruitment policy ensuring equal job opportunities for the locals skilled and unskilled.</li> <li>- Ensure that goods and services are sourced from the local and regional economy as far as reasonably possible</li> </ul>	

## 3 ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

#### 3.1.1 Proponent

The Proponent bears ultimate responsibility for every phase of the project and for all resulting impacts. It is their duty to appoint an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and to ensure robust environmental compliance across all operations.

Below are the recommended actions, roles, and responsibilities that the Proponent should undertake as part of managing impacts under this EMP:

- **Engage an Environmental Control Officer (ECO), external consultant, or qualified in-house professional** to lead, refine, and execute the EMP. This individual should foster an environmental culture by raising awareness among the field workforce throughout the project's lifespan.
- **Allocate sufficient human and financial resources** to support the implementation of mitigation measures and ensure effective environmental management over the planned life cycle of the mine.
- **Design and deliver a streamlined environmental induction and awareness program** for all project personnel.
- **Perform both internal and external monitoring** of implemented actions and strategies. At project closure, the ECO (or external consultant/in-house resource) should prepare a final Environmental Monitoring Report for submission to regulators, marking the conclusion of the exploration phase.
- **Develop and integrate a monitoring program** that aligns with the company's broader Environmental Management System (EMS), and that can also support any future Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for potential expansion of delineated resources.

All responsibility for executing these recommendations lies with the Proponent. They must provide the necessary resources for implementing this updated EMP and establish an

independently managed funding mechanism, not controlled by the exploration company, to cover decommissioning and post-project environmental liabilities. The Proponent is also responsible for ensuring that all workforce members understand the provisions and objectives of this EMP.

It is strongly recommended that the Proponent take all appropriate steps to enact these EMP recommendations to enable the successful planning, prospecting, exploration, decommissioning, and construction of supporting infrastructure (e.g., roads, water, energy supply) within EPL 8832.

### 3.1.2 Exploration Manager (EM) / Employer's Representative (ER)

The Proponent is required to appoint an **Exploration Manager**, who will also fulfill the role of **Employer's Representative**, with the following core responsibilities:

- Act as the onsite project manager and lead implementation efforts.
- Ensure that a copy of the EMP is always present onsite, be accountable for its maintenance, and make any necessary updates or revisions.
- Oversee induction processes to ensure all employees and contractors complete both health & safety and EMP orientations before commencing work.
- Execute all Employer obligations in compliance with relevant legislation and the Exploration Phase EMP.
- Confirm that all environmental permits and authorizations have been properly secured.
- Collaborate with the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to devise and implement environmentally responsible solutions to challenges arising during the project.
- Halt operations immediately if a serious environmental risk or impact is suspected and promptly notify the Proponent with full reasoning.
- Enforce compliance with EMP conduct rules, including the power to issue fines for violations.
- Suspend activities or have personnel/equipment removed where environmental safeguards are not being observed, until corrective actions are taken.

- Provide regular reporting to the Employer on EMP compliance, incorporating input from the ECO or an independent environmental auditor.
- Maintain transparent communication channels between the Employer, ECO, and interested & affected parties concerning environmental issues.
- Attend routine site meetings and inspections to monitor and oversee compliance and project progress.

These duties reflect the structured approach documented in current EMP frameworks, which clearly define the roles and accountabilities of the Exploration Manager (also referred to as the Proponent in some EMPs) in managing environmental compliance and permit administration for exploration activities

### 3.1.3 Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO)

The ECO is tasked with overseeing and enforcing compliance with the EMP and environmental authorizations throughout the project. Key duties include:

- **Support to the ER:** Assists the ER and contractor in obtaining required environmental permits and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and the EMP
- **Technical and advisory role:** Provides input to the ER, contractor, and workforce in developing environmentally responsible solutions for emerging challenges
- **Environmental monitoring and inspections:** Conduct regular site inspections per EMP requirements, ranging from weekly to monthly depending on project phase and reports non-compliance promptly to the ER
- **Audit and reporting functions:** Compiles environmental audit and monitoring reports, including photographic evidence, and submits findings to the ER and relevant authorities. Also manages snag lists and final close-out reporting upon project completion
- **Compliance enforcement:** Recommends the issuance of fines and advises on the removal of personnel or equipment that contravenes EMP provisions
- **EMP review and improvement:** Conducts periodic reviews typically annually and recommends additions or revisions to the EMP based on operational feedback and monitoring outcomes

- **Training oversight:** Ensures that environmental awareness training is provided to all project personnel. Confirms that contractor-delivered training covers relevant legislation, EMP elements, roles/responsibilities, conduct rules, fines, mitigation measures, and health & safety topics
- **Record-keeping:** Maintains detailed logs of environmental control activities, including photographic records, training logs, and incident registers
- **Stakeholder liaison and coordination:** Facilitates communication between the Proponent/ER, I&APs, and regulatory bodies on environmental matters
- **Meeting attendance:** Participates in routine site meetings and inspections to coordinate environmental compliance and progress oversight.

#### 3.1.4 Employees and Contractors

All employees and contractors must:

- **Always comply with relevant environmental legislation and the EMP**, ensuring their activities align with both legal obligations and the plan's requirements
- **Complete environmental awareness training and induction programs** before beginning any on-site work
- **Deliver environmental awareness presentations or inductions** to all site personnel prior to commencement of work, covering site-specific environmental risks, procedures, and conduct expectations.
- **Maintain records of training and induction sessions**, including participant lists, presentation content, and scheduling details
- **Participate in regular site meetings and environmental inspections**, contributing to ongoing compliance monitoring and communication

#### 3.2 Permits

All required permits must be secured from the appropriate Namibian authorities:

- **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** issued by the Environmental Commissioner at MEFT–DEAF. This must be submitted for renewal every three years,

amended if project parameters change, transferred if ownership changes, or formally cancelled if the project is discontinued.

- **Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL)** certificate from the Ministry of Mines, Industries & Energy (MIME), to be renewed as required.
- **Wastewater (effluent) discharge permit**, obtained from the Water Affairs Division at MAFWLR.
- **Fuel storage (consumer installation) certificate**, required if onsite storage exceeds 600 litres, issued by MIME under petroleum regulations
- **Permits for removal or relocation of rare or endangered plant species**, to be obtained from the Directorate of Forestry at MEFT.

### 3.3 Site Induction

#### 3.3.1 Training and Awareness

- All site staff and contractors must undergo EMS/EMP environmental awareness and induction training before starting work
- The Exploration Manager and ECO must ensure that training is sufficient and appropriate for all levels of site personnel.
- A copy of the EMP must be kept onsite and made accessible to all employees, and all site personnel must adhere to it.
- EMP training must be completed by every worker, including contractors and drilling personnel, in line with regulatory requirements.

These practices align with Namibian EMP protocols requiring that personnel be appropriately trained on mitigation measures and aware of key environmental procedures

#### 3.3.2 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

- All project personnel shall receive a comprehensive induction upon commencing work, with periodic refresher courses as necessary.
- Inductions should cover site-specific health and safety and operational hazards, including risks from handling equipment and materials.

- Adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, safety boots, ear protection, dust masks, and eye protection must be provided and worn at all times.
- All workers must understand the relevant health, safety, and environmental considerations specific to their role.

These measures reflect standard requirements for onboarding and safety compliance in EMPs

### **3.3.3 Environmental and Emergency Response**

- The Exploration Manager/ Employer's Representative must develop a site-specific Emergency Response Plan, including procedures for accidents, spillages, and health emergencies.
- A fully equipped first-aid kit must be kept onsite, with at least two to three personnel trained in first aid.
- Emergency contact details for local police, fire, and ambulance services should be clearly displayed on a site notice board.

## **4 Communication between Parties**

A proactive, collaborative communication framework must be maintained among all stakeholders to anticipate, prevent, or minimize environmental impacts rather than reacting post-facto. This approach is particularly essential to prevent irreversible environmental damage, such as unnecessary track creation or disturbance to protected vegetation. Regular dialogue, transparent reporting, and joint planning help avoid negative impacts before they occur, consistent with best-practice EMP communication strategies.

## 5 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: PERMITS AND LICENSES

This chapter details the key Namibian legislation, policies, and guidelines essential to conducting a compliant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and effective Environmental Management Plan (EMP). It provides clarity to the Proponent, affected and interested parties, and decision-makers at MEFT–DEA about statutory obligations and expectations.

### 5.1 Regulatory Foundations

- **Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007** and its **Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 4878 GN 30, 2012)** form the statutory basis for EIAs in Namibia. These instruments govern screening, public participation, the issuance of Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs), and monitoring procedures
- **Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992**, as amended, along with associated regulations, regulates all aspects of mineral exploration, licensing (including EPLs), renewals, transfers, cancellations, and ongoing obligations under the EPL regime

### 5.2 Application to the EMP

- The EMP was developed in accordance with the EMA and EIA Regulations, reflecting conditions tied to obtaining an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** for listed exploration activities
- The Proponent must also comply with the Minerals Act's provisions regarding EPL administration and operational obligations, as enforced by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

### 5.3 Permits & Approvals

Under Section 8(e) of the EIA Regulations, and consistent with EPL requirements, the legal section of this EMP specifies the principal approvals and permits required for project activities. These include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under EMA
- Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) under the Minerals Act
- Other permits such as effluent discharge, fuel storage, or relocation of protected species, which are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.**

A comprehensive list of legal and regulatory obligations is provided in the Scoping Report as a complementary reference.

Table 5-1: Legal and Regulatory Frameworks in terms of permits and licenses for the project activities

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act EMA (No 7 of 2007)	Section 27 mandates that projects with potential environmental impacts undergo an Environmental Assessment; regulations detail required principles and procedures, including ECC issuance, amendment, renewal, or cancellation	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.  Should the ECC be issued to the Proponent, it should be renewed every 3 years, counting from the date of issue. For ECC amendment or cancellation, the MEFT should be notified.  Contact details at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21).  Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	(DEAF), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Office of the Environmental Commissioner: Mr. Timoteus Mufeti  Tel: +264 61 284 2701

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Section 48 (3): To enable the Minister to consider any application referred to in section 47 the Minister may (b) require the person concerned by notice in writing to (i) carry out or cause to be carried out such environmental impact studies as may be specified in the notice.	<p>The Proponent should ensure that all necessary permits/authorizations, including the certificate for the EPL are obtained from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).</p> <p>Contact person and details at the MME (Mining Commissioner): Mrs. Isabella Chirchir</p> <p>Tel: +264 61 284 8251.</p>
	Section 52 (1) (a) requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with affected landowners before exercising rights conferred upon the license holder.	The Proponent should timely enter into and sign access and land use agreement (consent) with the land user (custodian) MEFT's Wildlife & National Parks and affected farmer prior to undertaking any activities on the EPL (including mobilization).

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013)	Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner. Therefore, a Groundwater Abstraction & Use Permit should be applied for. The Permit is required for all commercial and industrial water uses. Although, exploration is not entirely commercial, the associated activities such as drilling fall under industrial activities, thus, the need to apply for an abstraction permit (this would apply if the Proponent abstracts water outside the EPL area)	The Water Permit should be applied from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)  Department of Water Affairs (DWA): Contact: Mr. Franciskus Witbooi Division: Water Policy and Water Law Administration Division  Tel: +264 61 208 7158
	For any project wastewater planned for discharge into the environment, a discharge permit should be applied for and obtained.	MAWLR, DWA' Water Environment Division  Contact: Ms. Elise Mbandeka  Tel: +264 61 208 7167
Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975	The conservation of nature in general and protection of endangered species	Adhere to the operational rules and regulation of the conservancy areas and ensure that consent is obtained from MEFT to carry out exploration.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		MEFT's Directorate of Wildlife & National Parks
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	<p>The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation form the MME for the storage of fuel on-site (Consumer Installation Permit).</p> <p>Mr. Carlo Mcleod (Ministry of Mines and Energy: Acting Director – Petroleum Affairs)</p> <p>Tel: +264 61 284 8291</p>
National Heritage Act No. 76 of 1969	Call for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts.	<p>For any archaeological material, such as bones, unknown graves, old weapons/equipment etc. that may be found on the EPL, work should stop immediately, and the National Heritage Council (NHC) of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material.</p> <p>Contact Details at the NHC of Namibia: Mrs. Erica Ndalikokule – NHC Director Ms. Agnes Shiningayamwe (Heritage Officer)</p>

<b>Legislation/Policy/ Guideline</b>	<b>Relevant Provisions</b>	<b>Implications for this project</b>
		Tel: +264 61 301 903

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

This chapter outlines the structured approach to monitoring environmental performance across all project stages, as stipulated by the EMP.

### 6.1 Monitoring Categories

#### 6.1.1 Project Readiness Monitoring

Tracks preparations required to launch project activities. Gaps are identified and addressed through corrective actions to ensure readiness.

#### 6.1.2 Operational Monitoring

Overseen by government agencies or a designated private-sector operator, this monitors implementation of sub-project operations in compliance with regulatory requirements.

#### 6.1.3 Compliance Monitoring

- The company's Environmental Control Officer (ECO) conducts monthly site inspections during exploration to verify adherence to the EMP and identify deviations.
- After each inspection, the ECO prepares a compliance report for submission to the Exploration Manager, with biannual summaries provided to MEFT or as requested.

#### 6.1.4 Environmental Quality Monitoring

- Independent environmental consultants are appointed by the Proponent to monitor environmental quality parameters (air, noise, and water) at predefined locations.
- This monitoring confirms compliance with national standards and EMP requirements.
- Consultants must be qualified professionals, and will conduct field measurements, document results, highlight non-compliance issues, and recommend mitigation or corrective measures.
- Regular monitoring reports are submitted to regulatory authorities to ensure transparency and sustained oversight throughout the project.

## 6.2 Objectives of the Monitoring Plan

In alignment with national a best practice guideline, the monitoring Plan aims to:

- Measure the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- Confirm compliance with environmental legislation and permit conditions.
- Detect unanticipated environmental effects early.
- Enable adaptive management by identifying corrective triggers.
- Provide data to guide environmental improvements over time

## 6.3 Governance and Reporting Structure

- **ECO-inspection reports** will include photographic evidence, non-compliance findings, and corrective action plans.
- **External consultants' assessments** will include sample-based environmental data, trend analysis, and recommendations.
- **The Exploration Manager** consolidates all monitoring data and ensures follow-up on identified issues.
- Summary reports are submitted periodically to MEFT and made available to stakeholders and affected communities.

## 7 CONCLUSION

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) establishes a proactive and structured framework designed to effectively mitigate potential environmental impacts associated with exploration within EPL 8832. Drawing on the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its EIA Regulations (2021), the plan aligns with Namibia's statutory clearance conditions and ensures regulatory compliance

The EMP integrates best practices, innovative mitigation measures, and environmental safeguards to minimize adverse outcomes while maximizing ecological and social benefits. It emphasizes protection of biodiversity, water resources, and cultural heritage, and prioritizes the well-being of local communities. This approach aligns with international sustainability standards and environmental stewardship objectives

By adhering to the EMP protocols, the Proponent commits to:

- **Reducing negative environmental impacts** through effective implementation and corrective action mechanisms.
- **Enhancing ecosystem services and socio-economic value** across the EPL and its surroundings by encouraging biodiversity conservation, cultural preservation, and sustainable local development.
- **Strengthening environmental performance** using ongoing monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and adaptive management strategies.

This EMP reflects the Proponent's dedication to responsible resource development and ecological integrity. Through rigorous implementation and alignment with a robust EIA process, the project seeks to achieve a sustainable balance between exploration objectives and environmental conservation, fostering a harmonious coexistence between human activity and nature.

## APPENDIX I: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

Development areas receive heritage surveys based on visible surface evidence. However, buried or historically significant heritage may still be uncovered during exploration. The following protocol outlines the process for reporting and managing such discoveries:

### Scope

This procedure applies from the moment a heritage site or object is identified to its assessment and documentation by a professional archaeologist or other suitably qualified specialist. It supports the standard practice adopted across environmental and heritage assessments, including EPL projects in Namibia

### Legal Compliance

Under **Section 55(4)** of the **National Heritage Act 27 of 2004**, anyone who discovers archaeological or heritage materials must promptly notify the National Heritage Council (NHC). This protocol ensures that all finds are accurately documented and reported in line with legal obligations

### Roles & Responsibilities

Role	Primary Duty
Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Halt work and exercise caution when possible, heritage remains are found.</li><li>• Stop machinery and operations immediately.</li><li>• Mark the find with flag tape.</li><li>• Document GPS coordinates if feasible.</li><li>• Notify the foreman promptly</li></ul>
Foreman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure the site immediately and inform management</li><li>• Report site details and actions taken to the superintendent.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cease all work within the immediate vicinity.</li> </ul>
Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define safe working boundaries; request archaeological inspection</li> <li>• Inspect and assess whether operations can safely continue.</li> <li>• Establish and mark an exclusion zone around the find.</li> <li>• Add site details (including coordinates) to the project GIS for review by the archaeologist.</li> </ul>
Archaeologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect, identify, advise management, and manage recovery or preservation of heritage materials.</li> <li>• Visually inspect and confirm the site in the project GIS.</li> <li>• Notify the NHC and obtain written permission for removal if necessary.</li> <li>• Handle recovery, packaging, cataloguing, and handover to appropriate heritage authorities or institutions.</li> </ul>

**Human Remains:**

- Follow the standard protocol above.
- Conduct specialized inspection to confirm remains are human.
- Notify the NHC and local police immediately.
- Recover remains and transfer to the National Museum or Forensic Laboratory as directed

## **Annexure C: Consent Letter from Relevant Authorities**

**Annexure D: Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper Adverts)**

# CLASSIFIEDS

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 (061) 220 584  
 classifieds@nepc.com.na

## Notice Legal Notice

### NOTICE

Take notice that **HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC**, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective erf, intends to apply to the **Outapi Town Council** and the **Urban and Regional Planning Board** for the:

- Re zoning of Erf No. 3215, Extension 15, Outapi from "Local Authority" to "Civic"; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in Progress.

Erf 3215, Extension 15 measures ±4569 m<sup>2</sup> in extent and is zoned "Local Authority" as per Outapi Zoning Scheme. The owner wishes to rezone the erf from "Local Authority" to "Civic" to align the zoning designation with the existing use of the property, which currently accommodates an operational electric substation. The client prefers rezoning the erf to "Civic" due to its size and intends to use the rest of the erf for a public institution.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Outapi Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the **Outapi Town Council, Erf 376, Tsandi Main Road, Outapi** and at **Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West**.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the **Outapi Town Council** and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (**final date for objections is Tuesday, 13 May 2025**).

Contact: Harold Kisting  
**Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC**  
 Town and Regional Planners  
 P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek  
 Cell 081 127 5879  
 Fax 088646401  
 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com

## Notice Legal Notice

### NOTICE

Take notice that **HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC**, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the City of Windhoek for the:

- CONSENT FOR A GENERAL DEALER (SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES) TO OPERATE ON "INDUSTRIAL" ERF NO.8199, NGUNI STREET, WINDHOEK, EXTENSION 6

Erf No. 8199, Nguni Street, Windhoek measures approximately ±1930 m<sup>2</sup> in extent and is zoned "Industrial" with a bulk of 1 as per the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to operate a General Dealer "Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories" on the erf. Sufficient parking for the development is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the **City of Windhoek and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West**.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City of Windhoek and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (**final date for objections is Tuesday, 13 May 2025**).

Contact: Harold Kisting  
**Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC**  
 Town and Regional Planners  
 P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek  
 Cell 081 127 5879  
 Fax 088646401  
 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com



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## Notice Legal Notice

### NOTICE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

**Proponent:** Onts Mining Close Corporation

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8832.

**Project Location:** The EPL No. 10228 is located south of the Warmbad settlement and covers farm land.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
 Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**SS CONSULTANTS**  
 CONSULTANTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### NOTICE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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**Proponent:** Mr. Valenty S.N. Angula

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10230.

**Project Location:** EPL 10230 is located between Outjo and Fransfontein about 70 km south west and south east of the towns, in Kunene Region. Access is gained via the C39, D2351 then D2743 alternatively D 2417 or D 2403.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
 Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**SS CONSULTANTS**  
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**Proponent:** Miss Liisa Ndeshipanda Ndilimondwi

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of precious stones, semi-precious stones, base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10229 & 10268.

**Project Location:** Both EPLs lie in Erongo region, with EPL 10229 being located near Okombae, and EPL 10268 located near Usakos. Access is via the D2306 and D2315 gravel road as well as farm roads.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
 Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



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**Proponent:** Miss Liisa Ndeshipanda Ndilimondwi

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10228.

**Project Location:** The EPL No. 10228 is located north of Henties Bay town within a circa 75 Km and west of Brandberg Mountain about 31 km.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
 Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**SS CONSULTANTS**  
 CONSULTANTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Notice Legal Notice

### NOTICE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

**Proponent:** SG Mining CC

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stones on Mining License (ML) application formerly (Mining Claim No.: 71544), at Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District, Erongo Region. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones on the proposed ML application.

**Project Location:** Farm Okawayo No. 46, located about 9 km north of Karibib and 3 km east of the C33 road from Karibib to Omaruru.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
 Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

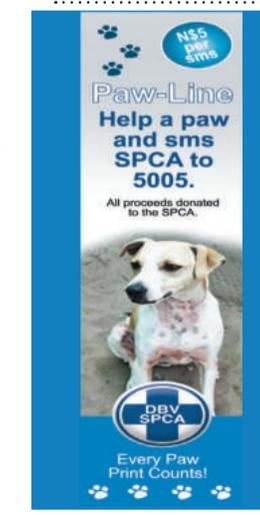


**SS CONSULTANTS**  
 CONSULTANTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executor concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of Estate: **E 472/2025**  
 Master's Office: **Windhoek**  
 Surname: **Nanhapo**  
 First Names: **Wilhelmina**  
 Date of Birth: **11 November 1966**  
 ID Number: **6611101323**  
 Last Address: **Ondangwa, Oshana**  
 Date of Death: **07 February 2025**  
 Full Name of the Surviving Spouse: **Linus Kalola**  
 Date of Birth: **25 April 1955**  
 ID Number: **55042500162**  
 Authorized Agent: **Jacobs Amupolo Lawyers & Conveyancers**  
 Office: **23-25, Maroela Mall, Ongwediva**  
 Tel: **0811277773**  
 Advertiser and Address: **Maria Amupolo estates@namlaw.com**  
 Date: **17 April 2025**  
 Tel: **0811277773**  
 Notice of publication in the Government Gazette  
**17 April 2025**



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## Notice Legal Notice

### PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED FISH FARMING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AT MACHITA COMMUNAL AREA IN ZAMBEZI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (2012) for the following intended activity

**Project Name:** Commercial Fish Farming

**Project Location:** Machita Communal Area, Zambezi region

**Proponent:** BOOPHALOW INVESTMENT CC

**Project Description:** The Proposed project entails the proposed construction and establishment of an Acqua-culture Commercial Fish Farming project in Machita Communal Area on a 10.2 Hectare.

**Consultant:** NYEPEZ Consultancy cc

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before 30 May 2025. Background Information Document (BID) document will be provided upon indication as an I&AP. A public meeting will be held only if there is sufficient public interest

**Public Consultation meeting date:** 27 May 2025

**Venue:** Machita area (Sub-khuta) @ 10h00-12h00

Should you wish to register as I & AP, please contact the NYEPEZ CC CONSULTANT.  
 Cell: +264814554221/+264812317252  
 Email: [gsinyepe@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:gsinyepe@yahoo.co.uk)



**NYEPEZ**  
CONSULTANCY CC

**CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME**  
 I, (1) **AMWAAMA SALOM** residing at **WINDHOEK - WANAHEDA, ZAMBEZI STREET, ERF: 722** and carrying on business / employed as (2) **N/A** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **HAMWAAMA** for the reasons that (3) **I WANT TO CHANGE MY SURNAME FROM AMWAAMA TO HAMWAAMA**. I previously bore the name(s) (4) **AMWAAMA**. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) (5) **N/A**. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **SALOM HAMWAAMA** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of **WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 01 APRIL 2025**.

**CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME**  
 I, (1) **IMMANUEL SHIWOOVANHU SHAILEMO** residing at **ERF 794, OMULUNGA STREET, HAKAHANA** and carrying on business / employed as (2) **OPERATIONAL CONTROL OFFICER** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **SHIWEDA** for the reasons that (3) **THE SURNAME I AM NOW IT IS MY FATHER FIRST NAME, SO I AM CHANGING TO MY GRANDFATHER'S NAME**. I previously bore the name(s) (4) **SHAILEMO**. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) (5) **N/A**. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **SHIWEDA** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of **KATUTURA MAGISTRATE court, 10 APRIL 2025**.

## Notice Legal Notice

### CONSENT FOR A 'BUSINESS BUILDING' UNDER THE 'OFFICE' ZONING FOR THE OPERATION OF A CAR RENTAL ON ERF 715, NO. 4 TEINERT STREET, WINDHOEK DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, are applying on behalf of the owners of the erf, Drogos Investment Close Corporation, to the City Council of Windhoek for the

- Consent for a 'Business Building' under the 'Office' zoning for the operation of a car rental on Erf 715, Teinert Street, Windhoek

The project erf is located in Teinert Street, which places it in the central area of the city, just south of the central business district. It is parallel to Mandume Ndemufayo Drive, but no access is taken from there. The erf is also closely located to the GAME centre on Erf 6880, Windhoek. The erf is 1659m<sup>2</sup> in extent. The project erf is currently zoned as 'office' with a bulk of 0.4 and currently accommodates the existing Namibia Car Rental Offices.

The owner was recently informed by the City of Windhoek that although in operation for many years, the operation of the Namibia Car Rental on Erf 715, Windhoek is not in compliance with the office zoning of the Erf. The erf is currently zoned for 'office' with a bulk of 0.4. The Windhoek Zoning Scheme does not permit the operation of a car rental as a primary use on office zoned erven, however, consent to operate a car rental on the office zoned Erf can be obtained from the City of Windhoek under the definition of a 'business building'. It is to this end that application for consent is made.

Based on the office floor area of approximately 141.6 m<sup>2</sup>, six (6) parking bays are required. However, the site currently provides ten (10) parking bays, with ample space available to accommodate additional parking if needed.

The locality plan of the site lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and at the offices of Du Toit Town Planning, 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **14<sup>th</sup> of May 2025**).

Should you require additional information you are welcome to contact our office.  
 Applicant:  
**DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS**  
 P O Box 6871 AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK, Tel: 061-248010  
 Email: [planner2@duoitplan.com](mailto:planner2@duoitplan.com)



**Du Toit**  
TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

**CASE NO: HC-M.D.-CIV-ACT-CON-2024/00845**

**In the HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA MAIN DIVISION - Windhoek**

In the matter between:  
**ISAI KASHIHAKUMWA PLAINTIFF**  
 And  
**NESTOR JASON GHIDIMONDJILA SIMON DEFENDANT**

### NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to a Judgement granted by the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold in execution by public auction on **FRIDAY, 09 MAY 2025 at 14H00 at AGRA AUCTION PENS/KRALE, GROOTFONTEIN, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**, namely:

- 1x Samsung Microwave
- 1x Lounge Suite
- 1x KIC Deep Freezer
- 1x TV
- 1x TV Unit
- 2 x Double Beds
- 1 x Washing Machine

**TERMS: CASH** to the highest bidder. Dated at **TSUMEB 15<sup>th</sup> day of April 2025**.

**Du Plessis-Sowden & Steyn Associates Inc.**  
 Erf 515, Corner of Sam Nujoma and Ndilimani Cultural Troupe Streets, Tsumeb  
 Tel 067 227 694  
 Fax 067 227 697  
 (SANI/0142)

### PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE, KATIMA MULILO, ZAMBEZI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity.

**Project Name:** Proposed Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade

**Project Location:** Portion 197 of Farm KM No.1328, Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region

**Project Description:** Development of a waste water treatment plant to replace the existing oxidation ponds.

**Proponent:** Katima Mulilo Town Council

**Environmental Consultant:** Ace Projects Consultants  
 Ace Projects Consultants has been appointed by the proponent to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the proposed development.

All interested and affected parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising detailed information for the intended activity. A public meeting/open day session will be held at: **Ngweze Community Hall, on 25 April 2025, @ 11:00 am**.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and receive a BID, please contact the Ace Projects Consultants office.  
 Tel: (+264) 816122888,  
 E-Mail: [info@aceprojects.co](mailto:info@aceprojects.co)

**DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 06 APRIL 2025**



**ACE**  
PROJECTS CONSULTANTS

# CLASSIFIEDS

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a job as a driving instructor in a driving school only in Windhoek: cc. Contact me at 264818903532. 0818669849. Im 25yrs lady looking job as restaurant, cleaning, store, min market, hotel. 0812053870.

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## Services

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## Auction

## Auction

### Goods

### Goods

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**BUTCHERY AUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY OKAHANDJA**

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**MOVEABLES:**  
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RÜHLE MEAT INJECTOR  
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FESSMANN SMOKEHOUSE MAURER + SÖHNE KETTLE  
BAYHA & STRACKBEIN KETTLE  
METTLER TOLEDO CHECKWEIGHER  
VEB FIMAG GENERATOR 56.3 KVAO  
TRIEF MEAT SLICER / DICER  
SMALL COOLER / FREEZER  
BASTRA FR 50 SMOKECHAMBER  
FREDDY HIRCH MEAT INJECTOR  
RODSCHERMATIC VACUUM MACHINE  
WIESHEU COMBI OVEN  
SAUSAGE FILLER  
FREY VACUUM STUFFER

**MOVEABLES:**  
SAUTER WALL MOUNTED SCALE  
BOWL CUTTER  
BIZERBA SCALE  
2 X WOODEN SHELVEING  
STAINLESS STEEL TABLE  
PLASTIC MEAT BUCKETS  
STAINLESS STEEL SHELVEING WITH FAN  
VARIOUS MOULDS  
STEEL MEAT TROLLEY  
WOODEN BILTONG CABINET  
AIR COMPRESSOR  
**FURNITURE:**  
WOODEN TABLE  
8 X STAINLESS STEEL SHELVEING  
4 PIECE WOODEN WALL UNIT  
2 X WOODEN DESKS  
WOODEN WALL UNIT

Registration & Bidding on: www.aucornamibia.com  
Online Bidding Starts: Thursday 17 April 2025 @ 10:00  
Online Bidding Ends: Tuesday 22 April 2025 @ 13:00  
Viewing: Erf 752, Negende Laan, Okahandja 15-16 April 2025 9am-3pm

T & C apply Buyer's premium will be charged. Details subject to change without prior notice.  
Windhoek: +264 61 257 945/6  
Ondangwa: +264 65 240189

**Aucor Namibia** LIVE WEBCAST

**BANK REPO & FLEET AUCTION**  
Thursday 10 April 2025 @ 10:00  
Windhoek Prosperita

Duly instructed by the Client, in terms of credit Agreement Act, Aucor Namibia (Pty) Ltd, will be selling the following Vehicles by Live Webcast Auction

**SUV:**  
2018 KIA SPORTAGE QL  
2017 FORD EVEREST 3.2 TDCI LIMITED 6A/T  
2008 BMW X6  
2000 MITSUBISHI PAJERO V6  
**BAKKIES:**  
2024 ISUZU DMAX DIESEL 1.9 DDI D/C 4X4 LS A/T  
2019 NISSAN NP300 HARDBODY TOYOTA REAR END

**HATCH BACK/SEDAN:**  
2018 MINI COOPER COUNTRY MAN ALL4  
2015 CITROEN C4 AIRCROSS 2.0I 2WD AUTO  
2014 VW GOLF 7TSI  
BLUEMOTION  
2013 VW TIGUAN 1.4 TSI 4MOTION  
2011 ALFA ROMEO GIULIETTA 1.8

Registration & Bidding on: www.aucornamibia.com  
Online Bidding Starts: Monday 7 April 2025 @ 10:00  
Webcast Auction: Thursday 10 April 2025 @ 10:00  
Viewing: Windhoek 7 - 9 April 2025 @ 09:00 - 16:00

T & C apply Buyer's premium will be charged. Details subject to change without prior notice.  
Windhoek: +264 61 257 945/6  
Ondangwa: +264 65 240189

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**Proponent:** Onts Mining Close Corporation

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8832.

**Project Location:** The EPL No. 10228 is located south of the Warmbad settlement and covers farm land.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

**For any inquiries please contact;**  
**Consultant:** SS Consultants CC  
Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
Tel: +264814779623/ +264 81 240 9124  
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**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of precious stones, rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10229 & 10268.

**Project Location:** Both EPLs lie in Erongo region, with EPL 10229 being located near Okombahe, and EPL 10268 located near Usakos. Access is via the D2306 and D2315 gravel road as well as farm roads.

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**Project Location:** Farm Okawayo No. 46, located about 9 km east of the C33 road from Karibib to Omaruru.

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**VACANCIES**

**PROJECT MANAGER VACANCY**

- Project Management Certificate
- Strong communication and excellent leadership skills
- Basic understanding of the relevant technical aspects
- Proven 10 years experience in managing project
- Diploma / bachelor's degree in civil engineering or related field

**SITE ENGINEER VACANCY**

- 10 years general experience
- Strong knowledge on construction
- N6 Trade Certificate/ Diploma / bachelor's in engineering
- Strong knowledge of earthworks operations, equipment and safety practices
- 10 years proven experience in earthwork, with supervisory experience preferred
- National Vocational Certificate/Diploma/bachelor's degree in Earthworks.

**CONCRETE FOREMAN**

- 10 years of experience or 5 years experience in similar work
- Certificate / Diploma in Concrete and Construction or related field
- Strong knowledge of concrete mixing, pouring and finishing techniques

**HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER**

- 10 years experience
- National occupational safety association certificate or equivalent qualification
- Conduct regular risk assessment and implement safety protocols to minimize risks

**ENGINEERING GRADUATE X2**

- Diploma/ bachelor's degree in engineering
- Basic understanding of engineering principles, design calculations and testing procedures
- Strong interpersonal skills and ability to work in a collaborative and dynamic environment

**LAND SURVEYOR**

- National Diploma/ Degree in Land Surveying
- Minimum 3 years experience in Land Surveying or Geomatics
- Valid drivers license and clean driving record
- Adhere to safety protocols on construction sites
- Mathematical and analytical skills and to pay attention to detail

**GENERAL FOREMAN**

- National Vocational Certificate/ Diploma
- Valid drivers licence Code C1 or equivalent
- 10 years experience as General foreman on construction works
- To oversee the teams engaged in assisting in cost control and ensuring a work environment on site

**QUANTITY SURVEYOR**

- Bachelors Degree in Quantity Surveying
- 3 years of appropriate experience
- Valid drivers license Code B or C1

**ACCOUNTANT**

- Bachelors Degree in Accounting
- Minimum 3 years of appropriate experience
- Valid drivers license Code B or C1

Send your CV to [eiginvestnamibia@gmail.com](mailto:eiginvestnamibia@gmail.com)  
For more information contact +264 61 235 559  
**Due date: 15 April 2025**

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**Proponent:** Mr. Valenty S.N.

**Project Description:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10230.

**Project Location:** EPL 10230 is located between Outjo and Fransfontein about 70 km south west and south east of the towns, in Kunene Region. Access is gained via the C39, D2351 then D2743 alternatively D 2417 or D 2403.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

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To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks  
 T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

# CLASSIFIEDS

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Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8832.

Project Location: located about 30 km south-west of Warmbad settlement in the Karaburg Region and partially covers farms.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

For any inquiries please contact;  
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
 UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Proponent: Miss Liisa Ndeshipanda Ndilimondwi

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10228.

Project Location: The EPL No. 10228 is located north of Henties Bay town within a circa 75 Km and west of Brandberg Mountain about 31 km.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

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Proponent: Miss Liisa Ndeshipanda Ndilimondwi

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of precious stones, semi-precious stones, base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10229 & 10268.

Project Location: Both EPLs lie in Erongo region, with EPL 10229 being located near Okombahe, and EPL 10268 located near Usakos. Access is via the D2306 and D2315 gravel road as well as farm roads.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

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 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
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Proponent: Mr. Valenty S.N. Angula

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10230.

Project Location: EPL 10230 is located between Outjo and Fransfontein about 70 km south west and south east of the towns, in Kunene Region. Access is gained via the C39, D2351 then D2743 alternatively D 2417 or D 2403.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

For any inquiries please contact;  
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
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Proponent: SG Mining CC

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stones on Mining License (ML) application formerly (Mining Claim No. : 71544), at Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District, Erongo Region. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones on the proposed ML application.

Project Location: Farm Okawayo No. 46, located about 9 km north of Karibib and 3 km east of the C33 road from Karibib to Omaruru.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

For any inquiries please contact;  
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
 UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**NOTICE**

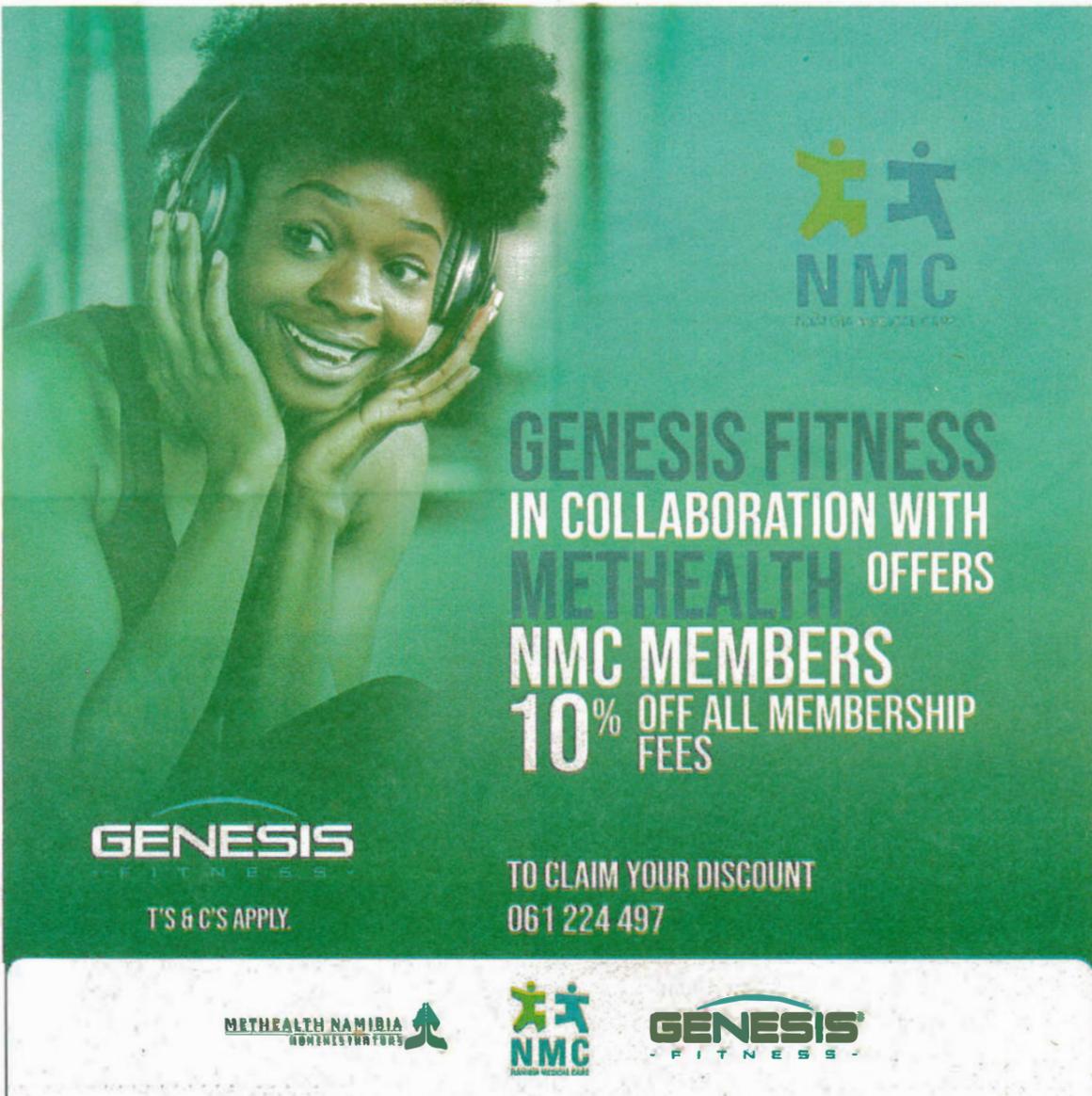
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998

NOTICE FOR APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (Regulations 14, 26, & 33)

Notice is given that an applicant in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, region Khomas

- 1.Name and postal address of applicant  
 ELDICKO RAYMOND GEISEB P O BOX 3253 UINETA SWAKOPMUND
- 2.Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relate  
 SE LEVER, TRADING AS LA VIBE LOUNGE
- 3.Address/location of premises to which application relates  
 ERF 9865 SUKKOT STREET, KATUTURA WINDHOEK
- 4.Nature and details off application  
 SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE APPLICATION
- 5.Clerk of the court with whom applicant will be lodged  
 MAGISTRATE COURT, WINDHOEK, MUNGUNDA STREET, KATUTURA
- 6.Date which application will be lodged  
 30 APRIL 2025
- 7.Date of meeting of committee at which application will be heard  
 11 JUNE 2025

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the committee, to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the committee at which the application will be heard.



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 T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

# CLASSIFIEDS

**NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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Proponent: Ontsa Mining Close Corporation

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8832.

Project Location: located about 30 km south-west of Warmbad settlement in the Karaburg Region and partially covers farms.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30 April 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

For any inquiries please contact:  
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
 UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



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 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
 UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



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Proponent: Mr. Valenty S.N. Angola

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 10230.

Project Location: EPL 10230 is located between Outjo and Fransfontein about 70 km south west and south east of the towns, in Kunene Region. Access is gained via the C39, D2351 then D2743 alternatively D 2417 or D 2403.

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Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stones on Mining License (ML) application formerly (Mining Claim No. : 71544), at Farm Okawayo No. 46, Karibib District, Erongo Region. The proponent intends to mine dimension stones on the proposed ML application.

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For any inquiries please contact:  
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC  
 Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa  
 +264 81 240 9124  
 UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



**NOTICE**

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective erf, intends to apply to the Outapi Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf No. 3215, Extension 15, Outapi from "Local Authority" to "Civic"; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in Progress.

Erf 3215, Extension 15 measures ±4569 m2 in extent and is zoned "Local Authority" as per Outapi Zoning Scheme. The owner wishes to rezone the erf from "Local Authority" to "Civic" to align the zoning designation with the existing use of the property, which currently accommodates an operational electric substation. The client prefers rezoning the erf to "Civic" due to its size and intends to use the rest of the erf for a public institution.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Outapi Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Outapi Town Council, Erf 376, Tsandi Main Road, Outapi and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Outapi Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Tuesday, 13 May 2025).

Contact: Harold Kisting  
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC  
 Town and Regional Planners  
 P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek  
 Cell 081 127 5879  
 Fax 088646401  
 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com



**NOTICE**

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the City of Windhoek for the:

- CONSENT FOR A GENERAL DEALER (SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES) TO OPERATE ON "INDUSTRIAL" ERF NO.8199, NGUNI STREET, WINDHOEK, EXTENSION 6

Erf No. 8199, Nguni Street, Windhoek measures approximately ±1930 m2 in extent and is zoned "Industrial" with a bulk of 1 as per the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to operate a General Dealer "Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories" on the erf. Sufficient parking for the development is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the City of Windhoek and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City of Windhoek and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Tuesday, 13 May 2025).

Contact: Harold Kisting  
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC  
 Town and Regional Planners  
 P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek  
 Cell 081 127 5879  
 Fax 088646401  
 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com



**PUBLIC NOTICE**

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRYING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 73147, 73148, 73149 & 73150 IN THE WALVIS BAY DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

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

Project title: Proposed quarrying activities on Mining Claims 73147, 73148, 73149 & 73150

Project location: Walvis Bay District, Erongo region

Proponent: Coastal Precast and Paving (CPP) cc

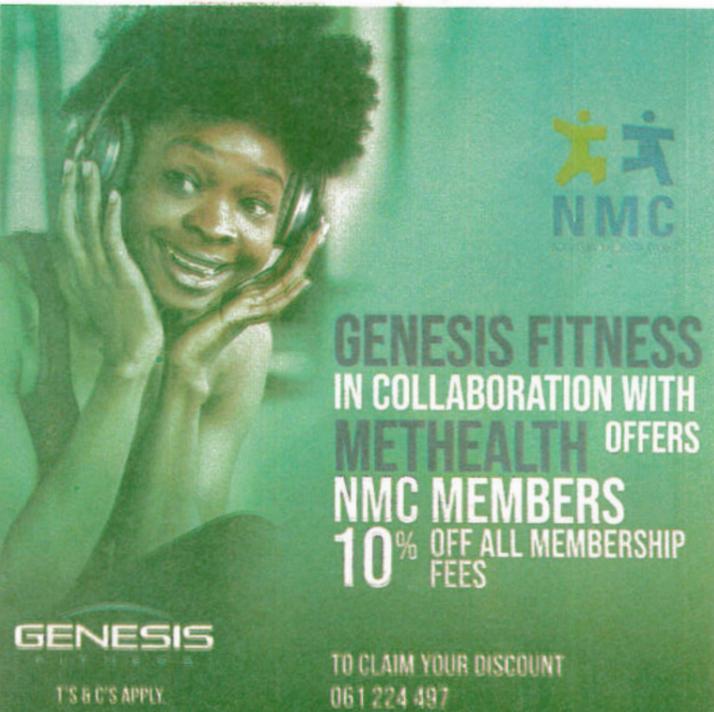
Description: Green Gain Consults cc has been appointed to conduct an EIA for the proposed quarrying activities on four new mining claims 73147, 73148, 73149 & 73150. The Mining Claims are located about 17km east of Walvis Bay surrounding the existing CPP Quarry. The quarry operational activities involve removal of overburden and crushing of bedrock material into aggregates of different sizes and gravel by-products that are used in the construction industry. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), attend the public meeting, and submit comments/input to eia@greengain.com.na The last day to submit input is 25 April 2025.

The public consultation meeting is scheduled as follows

Venue: CPP Quarry Site (±17km east of Walvis Bay)  
 Date: Thursday, 17 April 2025  
 Time: 11:00 to 13:00

Inquiries  
 +26481 142 2927  
 info@greengain.com.na  
 https://www.greengain.com.na



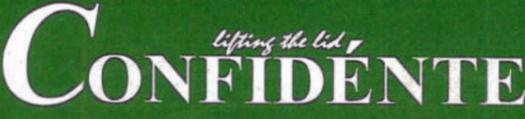


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T'S & C'S APPLY.



**Annexure E: Confirmation of Screening Notice Received**



---

**Your application is verified**

---

**From** Ministry of Environment and Tourism <noreply@meft.gov.na>

**Date** Tue 4/29/2025 12:54 PM

**To** SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

---

2025-04-29

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-005747** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

- Location of the project
- Pollution potential
- Scale of operation of the project

Please upload the following documents:

- Scoping Report
- EMP
- Consent letter or support doc from relevant Authority
- Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper adverts, etc)
- Confirmation of screening notice received (through email) in terms of assessment procedures (Section 35 (1)(a)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007)
- Preliminary Site Map (Project boundaries) with coordinates (decimal degrees) and a Legend
- CV of Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

- Consent from the National Heritage Council for protection of archaeological artefacts, paleontological and rare geological specimens, meteorites and any other object which holds cultural significance
- Declaration for the Submission of Assessment Reports and other Support Documents (upload Declaration Form from [www.eia.meft.gov.na](http://www.eia.meft.gov.na) (downloads))

Please login onto our portal to upload required documents, if any  
<https://eia.met.gov.na>

NB- for the purpose of Section 38 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 read with Regulation 4(d), kindly forward copies of all relevant documents i.e (application forms, EIA, Scoping reports, EMP etc) to the office of the Environmental Commissioner

Thank you

---

Phillip Troskie Bulding

P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

Please do not reply directly to this email. It was sent from an unattended mailbox.

Correspondences can be done on the portal or please use

[eia@met.gov.na](mailto:eia@met.gov.na)

## **Annexure F: Preliminary Site Map**

## ANNEXURE G : CV\_ UAANAO KATJINJAA

<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b> <b>UAANAO KATJINJAA</b>
Email: ukatjinjaa@gmail.com    Mobile: +264 081 4779623    Address: P.O Box 60497, Windhoek
<b>Personal Statement</b>
Committed individual willing to learn from more experienced personnel. Comfortable working in large scale environments and possesses comprehensive understanding of venture management principles. Capable to actively participate in business case study analysis and research projects; skills gained in team and group work at college.
<b>Academic Background</b>
<b>Candidate for MSc. Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (2024)</b> (International University of Management)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Impact Assessment</li><li>• Ecosystem Management and Conservation</li><li>• Research Methodology</li><li>• Environmental Legislations</li><li>• Mini Dissertation: <i>An Assessment of the Factors Affecting Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in the Renewable Energy Sector in Windhoek, Namibia</i></li></ul>
<b>Bachelor of Business Administration- Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (2018)</b> (University Of Botswana)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategic Management</li><li>• Management Consulting</li><li>• Business Plan Development</li><li>• Research Report: <i>An Assessment of Trends in Entrepreneurial Behavior of the Youth in Gaborone, Botswana</i></li></ul>
<b>Competencies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good Verbal and Written Communication Skills</li><li>• Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)</li><li>• Report Preparation</li><li>• Data Collection and Analysis</li></ul>

## Experience

### Junior Environmental Specialist SS- Consultants CC-2024

- Compilation and review of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report
- Compilation of Environmental Clearance Certificate application
- Conduct public consultation and engagements with stakeholders
- Environmental Audit Compliance on various projects

### Administration and Accounts Clerk- Chenspec Botswana- 2018-2019

- Receive and process invoices, expense forms
- Request for payments and handle KYC documents
- Handle daily banking reconciliation
- Attending emails and customers' enquiries

## Activities and other

- Participant in Tertiary Training Education Students Dialogue and Training on the Three Rio Conventions; Network and Learning Workshop (UNDP,2022).
- Business incubation and implementation through a small enterprise project; Creation of a mobile application (AccomoMe) with a database that links landlords to suitable tenants. (Global Business Labs, 2018).
- Article on Women Empowerment through Beauty Pageants (The Ngamitimes Newspaper, 2017).
- Documentary on Pursuit of Happiness (Media Studies, University of Botswana, 2016).

## References

<b>Mr. Sioni Iikela</b>	<b>Ms. Jacqueline Hehir</b>	<b>Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha</b>
Faculty Dean	Director	Managing Member
Int. University of Management	Chenspec Botswana	SS Consultants CC
+264 81 225 7526	jackie@chenspec.co.bw	+264 81 240 9124

## **Annexure H: Archaeological & Heritage Assessment Report**

**M** +264 81 876 0838

**W** www.sandfontein.com

**E** [adriaan@sandfontein.com](mailto:adriaan@sandfontein.com)



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The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential. They are intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to anyone or make copies thereof.

---

**From:** Namtein Nekwaya <nnamtein@yahoo.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, July 15, 2025 10:41 AM

**To:** adriaan@sandfontein.com <adriaan@sandfontein.com>

**Cc:** nhlabangana@ednamibia.com <nhlabangana@ednamibia.com>

**Subject:**

Dear Adriaan,

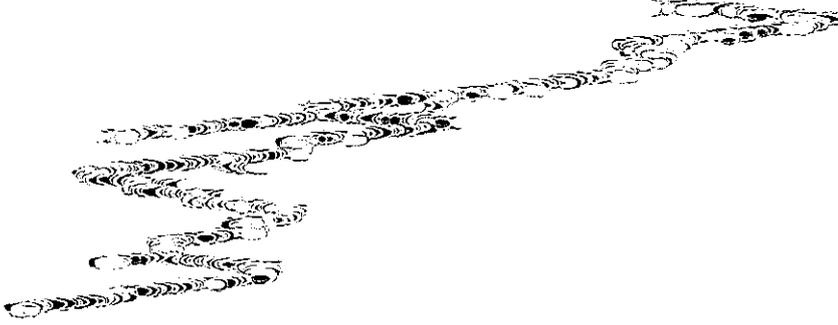
I have received an email from the Excel Dynamic Solutions Heritage and Archaeology Consultant, Mr Nkosana Hlabangana.

In the forwarded email, you mentioned that in reference to section 52 of the minerals act Ontsa is in breach. The clause looks more into when we intent to come do exploration work.

Perhaps to give a background, this exercise is being carried out to allow Ontsa to comply with the National Heritage Act by assessing the EPL ground for any potential heritage and archeological sites worth protecting. Therefore this stage is not yet the exploration stage that requires any compensation to land owner. Ontsa is yet to receive its mineral rights physical license from the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy. At this point Ontsa has only received a Notice to Applicant for the Intention to Grant as per the attachment.

For your ease of reference, I would like to share with you an access agreement which allows Ontsa conduct the necessary Environmental and Archaeological assessment on the farm. Feel free to add your inputs to reach out if

On Wednesday, July 16, 2025 at 08:58:27 AM GMT+2, adriaan@sandfontein.com <adriaan@sandfontein.com> wrote:



Good day Linda,

Thank you for reaching out to me. I am a bit surprised that we were contacted by the EIA and Heritage team before you made contact with us. I am in contact with MEFT regarding the granting of this EPL as it falls over our main protected area where we have an agreement signed with MEFT.

I am aware that the team would need access to the property in order to conduct their research, however this process comes to us as a surprise. We have dealt with a few EPL holders in the past and we were always in contact with the company that has the EPL first before any persons were allowed access, this was the case with EPL 8787 and EPL 8878. After an agreement was reached, we allowed access. I hope you understand this from our side too.

Please feel free to reach out to me before we plan a visit from your team as I need to discuss it with the shareholders of the properties.

Very best,

**Adriaan Mulder**

Reserve Manager,  
Sandfontein Lodge and Nature Reserve

**P +264 63 683 160**

RE:

From: adriaan@sandfontein.com (adriaan@sandfontein.com)

To: nnamtein@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, August 5, 2025 at 08:33 AM GMT+2

Good morning Linda,

The contract would not be a Section 52 agreement as that only applies to the EPL holder. We would however like to have some form of an agreement around the visit, example no removal of any archeological artifacts, organic or inorganic materials, no disturbance of wildlife, no drone photography. All persons entering the property would also have to provide a photo of their ID, cellphone numbers, individuals role in the survey prior to the intended visit.

We are currently working with an archeologist in surveying and mapping out all known archeological sites on the properties which includes Sandfontein and Sandfontein West.

Hope this helps, please feel free to reach out if you have any further questions.

Very best,  
Adriaan

**From:** Namtein Nekwaya <nnamtein@yahoo.com>

**Sent:** Monday, August 4, 2025 11:17 AM

**To:** adriaan@sandfontein.com

**Subject:** Re:

Good Morning

Hope you are well.

I would like to ask something, if we pay access fees for N\$ 2500.00, do we still have to sign a contract? because we are not sure if we will granted the license or not.

Best regards,

Linda

there is anyone questions with regards to the above. Once all the necessary documents are in place and the company is ready to explore we are more than happy to sign a detailed agreement with compensation model.

In summary, for now Ontsa and consultants are doing assessments to comply with environmental and heritage requirements for granting of the EPL.

Attached is the Notice to Grant.

Hoping to engage further with you.

Best Regards

Linda



~WRD0000.jpg  
823 B

**Annexure I: Background Information Document (BID)**



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.8832.

KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

#### PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of Background Information Document (BID), is to provide basic detailed information about the proposed listed activities and is to be shared with all registered potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) before public consultation as part of the EIA process. Furthermore, the BID aims to outline the EIA process and methods of public consultations approaches to be followed.

Hence, BID aim to provide:

- An overview of the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL No. 8832 for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals;**
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the process as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

I&APs comments and concerns are vital to the success of the EIA process and potential public members are encouraged to register and participate.

Please register / complete registration form and submit to SS Consultants CC on or before the 25<sup>th</sup> May 2025.

**Attention :** Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

**Address:** Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia

**Email:**

**Cell:** +264812409124/+264814779623

#### INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the Consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Onts Mining Close Corporation** (herein referred to as the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment process and obtain an environmental clearance certificate from the Environmental Commissioner on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL No. 8832**.

The proposed exploration activities fall in the listed activities under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 – activities which may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate. Hence the proponent is expected to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner prior to the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed development is therefore related to the specific listed activities as outline by relevant sections in EMA Regulations of 2012:

- *Construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992 (Section 3.1);*
- *Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not (Section 3.2);*
- *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities (Section 3.3);*
- *Abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes (Section 8.1).*
- *Manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Section 9.1).*
- *Any process or activity which requires ..... (Section 9.2).*

## 1. Project Description

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8832 was applied by the Proponent on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2022, respectively, of which a notice of preparedness to grant prospecting license was presented by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME). To execute any exploration activities within project area, it is a requirement under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2017) and its 2012 EIA Regulations that the proponent obtains an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The ECC will enable the license owner to conduct exploration activities for **base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals**. If commercially viable mineral deposits are found and all necessary licencing requirements are satisfied, the licences may apply for a mining licences.

The proposed exploration activities will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include drone surveys, remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil and rock sampling whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. During the process, non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The project area is situated within well-developed infrastructure such as access to water, power line, national roads, and telephonic network. Thus, the Proponent will make use of the available water and electrical infrastructure in the area. Utilization of these infrastructure will depend on the agreement reached with other landowners and or community members and all the necessary permits and requirements will be obtained from the relevant authorities. The design of the exploration process is such that, various geological consultants and contractors will be engaged at different stages to allow effective implementation of the proposed exploration activities. Some of the work like drone surveys and geophysics, expert may be contracted to conduct these surveys. These will be conducted where necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within the EPL area. Drilling operations will be carried out by a registered drilling contractor, and they are expected to provide their own drilling crew. Moreover, the exploration activities on project area have the potential to establish and operate a mineral exploration program, leading to direct permanent employment opportunities and indirect job creation in supporting services. By virtue, these activities also hold the promise of discovering economically valuable ore deposits, which, through mineral extraction, can contribute to employment, wealth generation, and economic development in the country. The attractive wages offered by the new project are expected to benefit the local workforce, thereby boosting economic growth in the **Karasburg district and Aussenkehr settlement**, as well the country at large. The unskilled labour can be sourced from **Karasburg town and Aussenkehr settlement**. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration program.

## 2. Project Location

EPL is located adjacent to each other, within the Karasburg district and partially cover commercial farms. The project cover areas of 19903.1619 hectares (Ha) *Figure 1* below.

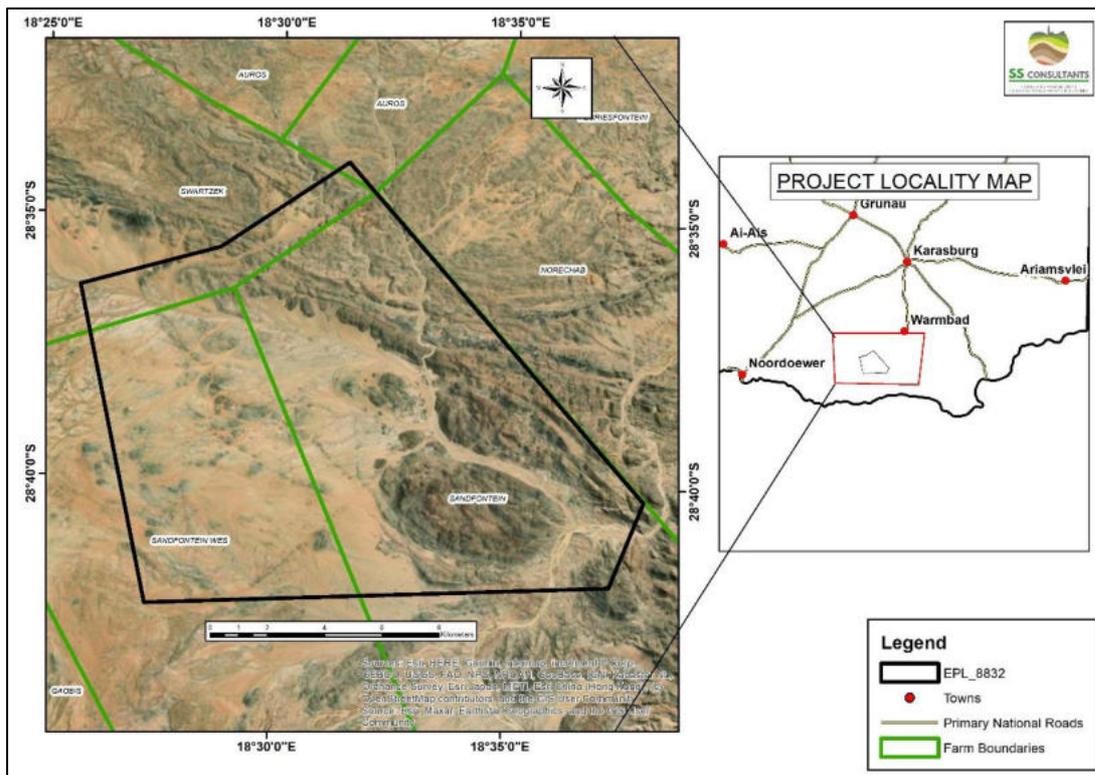


Figure 1: Locality map showing the location and road networks covering project area.

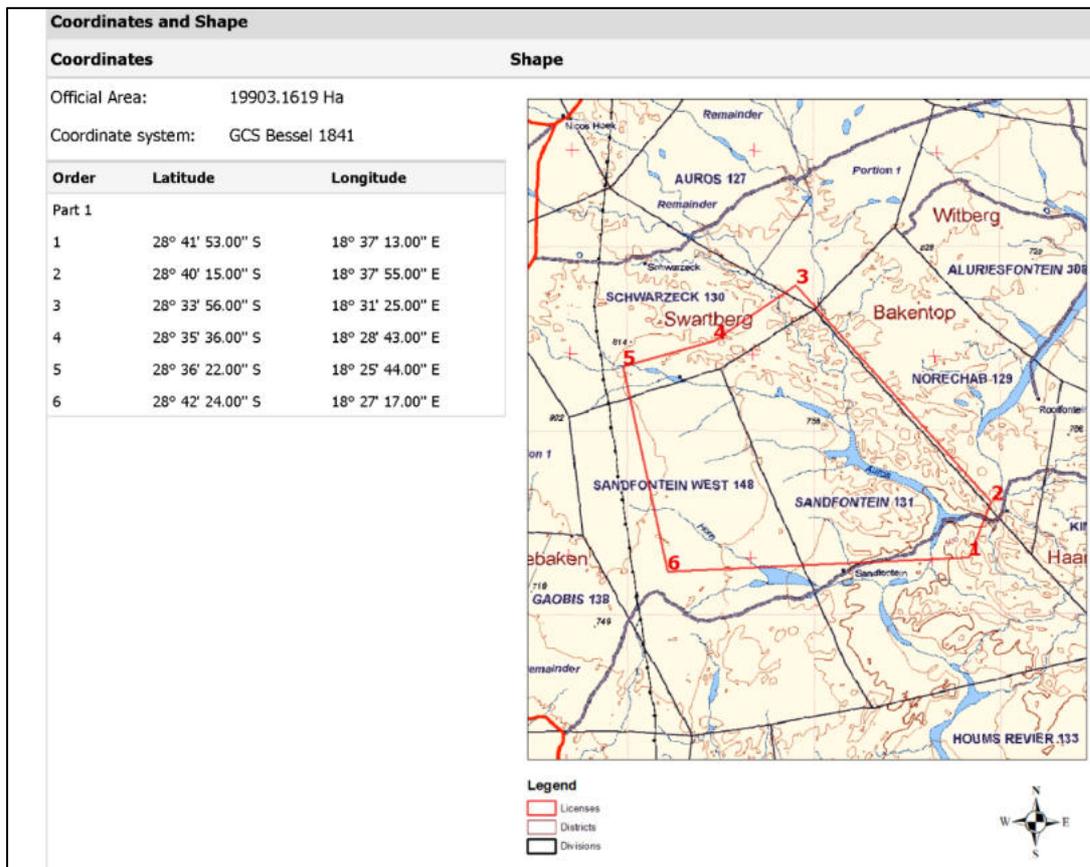


Table 1: Map with corner coordinates and shape of project areas.

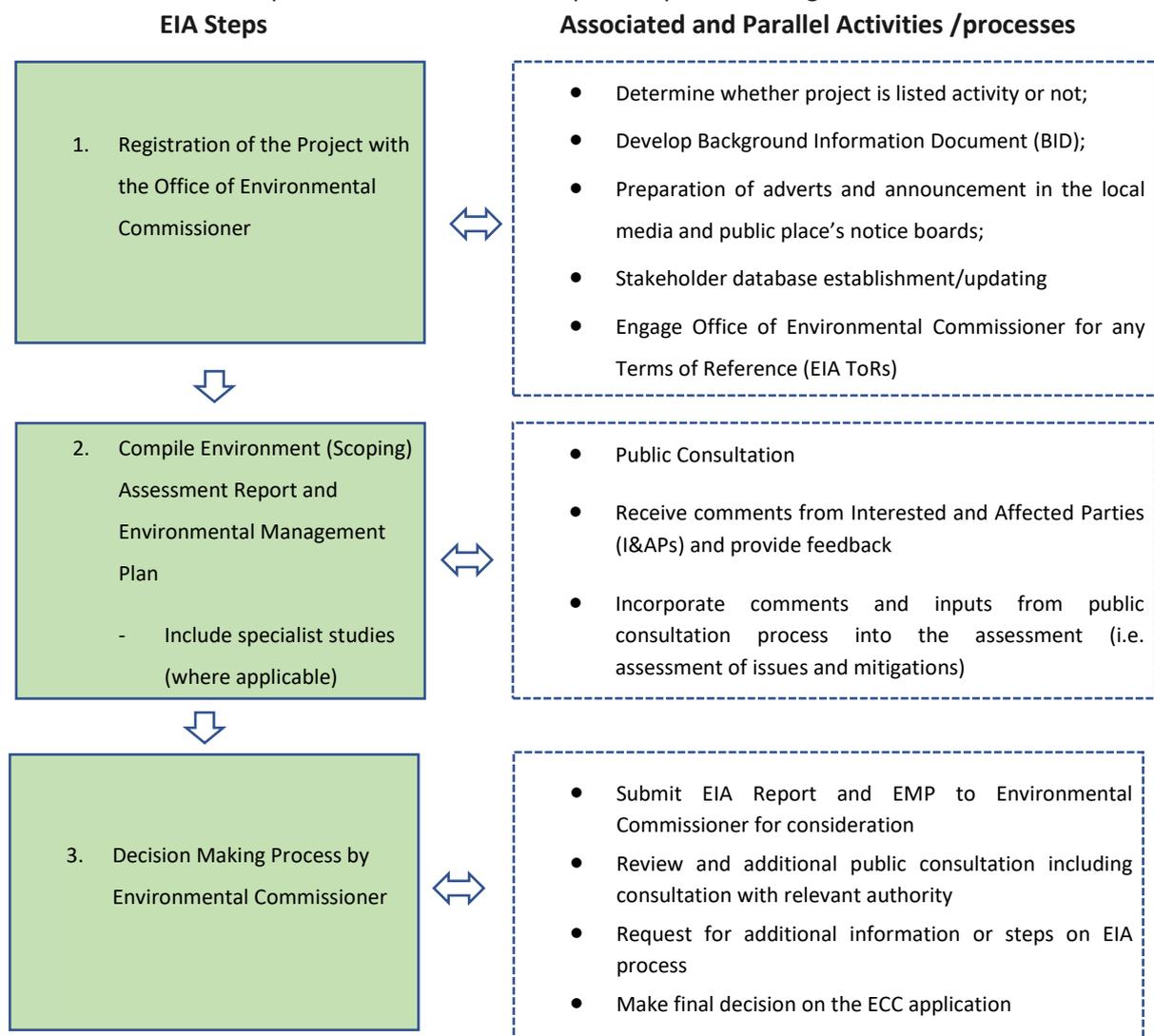
### 3. Legal Requirements

Apart from the Environmental Management Act, the project will also be guided and comply to the following national regulatory requirements:

- Water Act 54 of 1956 (including Water Resource Management Act 11 of 2013 – not yet in force)
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004
- Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992
- Forest Act 12 of 2001
- Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 (including relevant amendments)
- Labour Act 11 of 2007
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (including relevant amendments)

### 4. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outlined in the EMA Regulations of February 2012. An outline of the EIA steps and the associated and parallel processes is given below:



**N.B:** Once the Environmental Commissioner makes a decision on the application whether in favour of the proponent or not, the Environmental Management Act as guided by its Regulations also provide

for the process of Appeal. Therefore I&APs if not satisfied with the decision made, will still have an opportunity to raise their concern on the decision.

## 5. Potential Impacts

Below are the potential impacts that have been identified from the proposed exploration activities on the license area:

- **Temporary job creation** this is the hiring of workers non-skilled to skilled workers from the area to be involved during the clearing of the fauna and flora in order to access target sites, and to also assist during pitting and trenching as well as drilling and associated exploration works.
- **Impact on vegetation and fauna** some vegetation may need to be removed to create access roads, pitting and trenching, geophysical lines as well as drilling sites. This may also lead to habitat destruction for some fauna.
- **Traffic safety** very slow drilling rigs and associated vehicles may compromise traffic safety in the area.
- **Environmental degradation** through different types of waste generated on the site.
- **Soil and water contamination** from chemicals and other substances used in drilling fluids.
- **Noise and dust** generated by pitting and trenching as well as drilling vehicles and activities.
- **Health and safety risks** which may result to workers operating on site.

## 6. Public consultation

Public participation is an essential part of any Environmental Assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the project.

Registered I&APs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the Environmental Assessment process, they will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the EIA reports and documents and, will also receive feedback on how comments have been considered, and will be informed of the outcome of the assessment. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and competent authority by means of the Project Comments and Responses Register (CRR).

Notices for public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspaper as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). The date and venue for the public consultation meeting will be communicated.

If you categorize yourself as an I&AP who wishes to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process, you are hereby invited to register using the form on Page 6. You may also communicate with SS Consultants via email, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Further information:

**Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa**

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

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**REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.8832.**

**KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION, NAMIBIA**

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<b>Title (Mr/Ms/Dr/Prof)</b>		<b>Name/Initials</b>	
<b>Surname</b>			
<b>Interested Parties or</b>		<b>Affected Parties?</b>	
<b>Physical Address and or Postal Address</b>			
<b>Tel No:</b>		<b>Cell No:</b>	
<b>Email Address:</b>			
<b>Comments/Issues/Concerns (Please if the space is not enough, use additional separate sheet)</b>			