# ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9437, ERONGO REGION

*Prepared For*

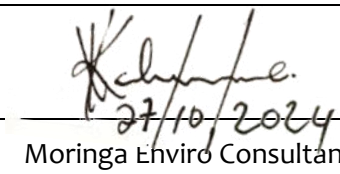
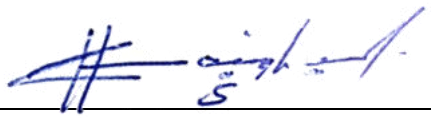

**Penetrated Investment cc**
P. O. Box 40844
Ausspannplatz Windhoek
Namibia – 9000

Contact: Mr. Gabriel Haingumbi
Mobile: +264 81 371 9159


(**APP – 250425005753**)
REPORT NO. PIM/2025-03
Final Version, September 2025

Cover image sourced from internet, 2020

## DOCUMENT INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Title** | **Environmental Scoping Assessment and Management Plan for the Proposed Penetrated Investment's Mineral Exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9437) in Western Namibia, Erongo Region** | |
| **Project Manager** | Isaskar Uahoo | |
| **Author** | Virimuje Kahuure<br>E-mail: vkahuure@gmail.com<br>Location: Windhoek – Namibia | |
| **Signature (EAP)** |  | 27 October 2025<br>Date: |
| **Reviewer** | Moringa Enviro Consultants cc | |
| **Client** | Penetrate Investment cc<br>Mr. Gabriel Haingumbi<br><br>P. O. Box 23579<br>Windhoek, Namibia – 9000<br>Mobile: +264 81 371 9159 | |
| **Signature (Proponent)** |  | 27 October 2025<br>Date: |
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**Final Version – For Submission**

# Declaration of authorship

**APPLICATION NUMBER**: **APP- 250425005753**

**Project Title**:

Proposed Penetrate Investment's Prospecting in Respect to Nuclear Fuel Minerals, Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Dimension Stones on EPL 9437, Erongo Region

I Virimuje Kahuure (full name of Environmental Assessment

Practitioner - EAP) understand and agree that the information I have furnished in this submission will be reviewed by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC). I accept that the Environmental Commissioner, will hold me accountable in terms of Section 43(1)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007 for any inaccurate or misleading information knowingly provided in the following documentation.

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

- ☐ Pro Forma Environmental Contract for Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)(s)
- ☐ Environmental Questionnaire for Mining
- ☒ Scoping report
- ☐ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ☒ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- ☐ Consent from Relevant Authority

I certify, and, acknowledge that the provision of such information will impede the lawful carrying out of the duties, responsibilities and functions of the Environmental Commissioner. I declare that the information submitted is my own work. All direct or indirect sources used are acknowledged as references.

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature:

Date: 27/10/2024

NB- To be submitted jointly with Scoping Report, EIA, and EMP documents to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

# MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES, MINES AND ENERGY

*Tel.:* +264 61 284-8111
*Fax:* +264 61 238643 / 220386
*E-mail:* info@mme.gov.na
*Website:* www.mme.gov.na

*6 Aviation Road*
*Private Bag 13297*
*WINDHOEK*

Ref. No.: 14/2/4/1/9415, 9437, & 9453
Enquiries: K.Sseho Kamwi.Sseho@mime.gov.na
Tel: 061 284 8338

Directors
Penetrated Investment CC
PO Box 40844
Ausspanplatz
Windhoek
Namibia

Dear Sir/Madam

**EXTENSION OF ECC SUBMISSION DEADLINES (EPL APPLICATIONS 9415, 9437, & 9453).**

I refer to the above-mentioned subject matter.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 27 April 2025, in which you requested for an extension of the ECC submission deadlines, citing pending feedback from the Heritage council.

Please note that the submission period for the ECCs has been extended by six (6) months from the initial due date assigned to each licence. I believe this period should be sufficient to finalize all the pending issues and the subsequent submission of the ECC.

Yours sincerely,

Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
Department of Mines
25 JUL 2025
Private Bag 13297
Windhoek

**MS ISABELLA CHIRCHIR**
**MINING COMMISSIONER**

**DATE**

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2024 -07- 19
Received
Department of Mines

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

# MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

*Tel.: +264 61 284-8111*
*Fax: +264 61 238648 / 220386*
*E-mail: info@mme.gov.na*
*Website: www.mme.gov.na*

*1 Aviation Road*
*Private Bag 13297*
*WINDHOEK*

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9437

The Directors
Penetrated Investment CC
P.O. Box 40844
Ausspanplatz
Windhoek
Namibia

**NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9437.**

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 **03 May 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals 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
Mining Commissioner
2024 -07- 01
01/07/2024
**Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR**
**MINING COMMISSIONER**
Department of Mines

**All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director**

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# NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

**OVERALL OVERVIEW**

**Penetrate Investment cc**, herein referred to as the "Proponent" is a fully registered company in Namibia with interest in the prospecting and mining of mineral ore such as Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metal, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities:

- Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.
- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.
- Drilling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig.

While their operations stimulate diversification in the national economic and development activities, consequently creating employment opportunities and trickling benefits to the larger Namibian population, it poses the risks of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

Potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of dust and noise pollution especially during the handling (loading and off-loading) will be experienced.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Penetrated Investment cc exploration activities operations:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

**SCOPE OF THIS WORK AND ASSESSMENT APPROACH**

The primary objective of the scoping is to identify potential impacts associated with the different development phase of this project.

The scope of the environmental assessment is to determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from all the processes involved with the transport, storage and handling of manganese ore. Once determined, possible enhancement measures will be listed for positive impacts while mitigation / preventative measures will be provided for negative impacts. Relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of primary data, secondary data and from a reconnaissance site visit. The assessment consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). As per the findings of this scoping report, an environmental management plan (EMP) was incorporated into this report to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The specific aims and objectives of this report are to:

- Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from all processes involved with the proposed prospecting activities.
- Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
- Comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007).
- Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to make an informed decision regarding the project.

**NEED AND DESIRABILITY FOR THE PROJECT**

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prospers and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contribute to the nation's efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Transfer of knowledge and skill relating to mineral development
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

**NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition Penetrate Investment cc to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

Therefore, Penetrated Investment cc appointed Moringa Enviro Consultants to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

**APPROACH TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) PROCES**

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and consultation of neighboring farmers and relevant authorities. A comprehensive environmental management plan (EMP) was compiled and constitute the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Office of Environmental Commissioner).

**OVERALL RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the findings of the specialist studies, which all recommend that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF, the proposed project is considered to have an overall low negative environmental impact and an overall moderate positive socio-economic impact (with the implementation of respective mitigation and enhancement measures).

# TABLE OF CONTENT

# 1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

## 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND (ACTIVITIES AND RATIONALE)

### 1.1.1. Proposed project activities

Penetrated Investment cc, proposes to undertake geological exploration activities for *Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel and Precious Metals* on their EPL9437 in the Kaokoland, rural Opuwo Districts of the Great Erongo Region. The EPL 9437 is situated about 40 km west of the Skeleton Coast National Park and 160 km North-west of the Etosha National Park and it covers an area of 100846.08 hectare.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities:

- Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.
- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

  These consists of small pits (±20cm X 20cm X 30cm) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.

- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata (in most cases service of an aero-geophysical contractor will be soured), by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area, and are conducted to ascertain the mineralisation.

  Ground geophysical surveys shall be conducted, where necessary using vehicle-mounted sensors or handheld by staff members, while in the case of air surveys the sensors will be mounted to an aircraft, which then flies over the target area.

- Drilling and bulk Sampling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation drilling and/or diamond-core drilling.

  A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, drill core and geological samples store and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

### 1.1.2. Project rationale

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prospers and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contribute to the nation's efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on EPL 9437 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Preservation of the Damara people of Namibia's identity and cultural heritage
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

## 1.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9437 is situated about 62 km west of the Usakos Town and 36 km east of the Dorob National Park and it covers an area of 947.86 hectare (**Fig. 1** and **Fig. 2**).

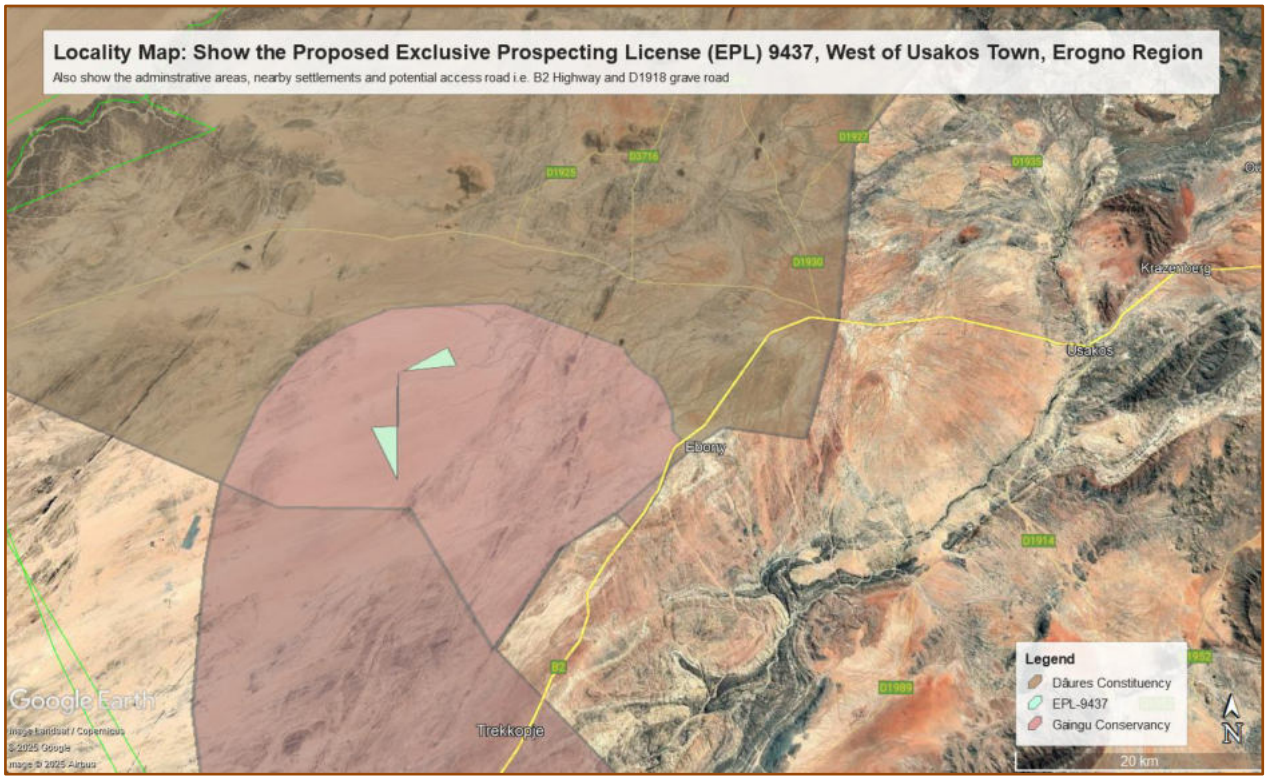


**Fig. 1:** Locality map of the proposed exploration activity's site or area in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

The exploration activities will however only be conducted in selected section of the EPL area and is dependent on initial desktop geological survey. Equally the base-camp will be situated in one of the farm covered by the EPL and determined in respect to the previous activities on the EPL.

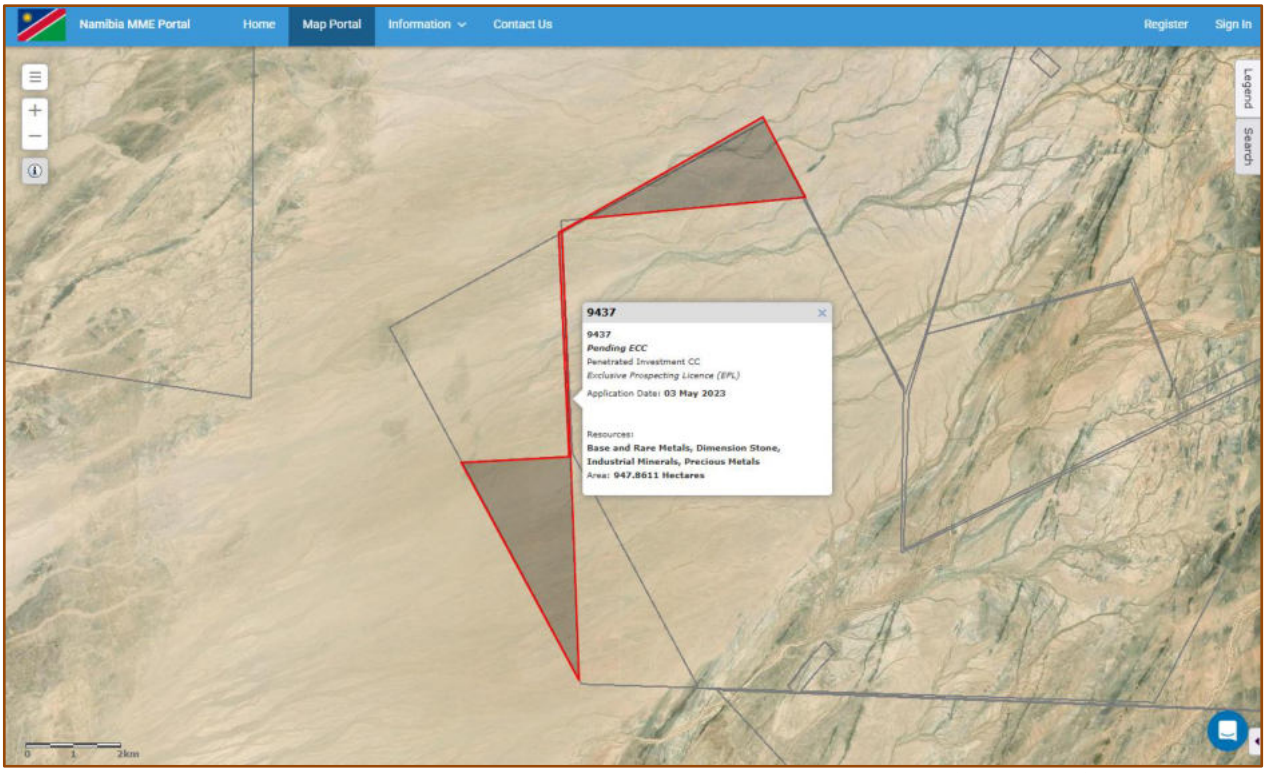


**Fig. 2:** Show the proposed EPL 9437 in rural Erongo Region, extending (947.86 Ha).

## 1.3 SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

### 1.3.1. BASECAMP

An administration, accommodation and maintenance camp shall be identified in consultation with the farms/land owners and setup within the EPL area, and will be cordoned off and off-limits to those not part of the exploration team. The camp is anticipated to host between 5 and 20 staff members consisting of geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians, drilling crew and semi/unskilled personnel.

The camp site will consist of tents, caravans and/or make-shift buildings and temporary ablution facilities. The predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste (non-hazardous).
Domestic waste will be stored in a manner that there can be no discharge of contamination to the environment and disposed of correctly (refer to EMP commitments). Potential hydrocarbon spills from vehicles and drilling equipment might lead to soil contamination and needs to be treated as a hazardous waste if not bio-remediated.

### 1.3.2 WATER SUPPLY

Water will be required for diamond-core drilling and for dust suppression. Water can be supplied through existing farm boreholes (with the permission of the land owners, **Fig. 3**) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the exploration activities by Penetrated Investment cc in which case a permits must be obtained.

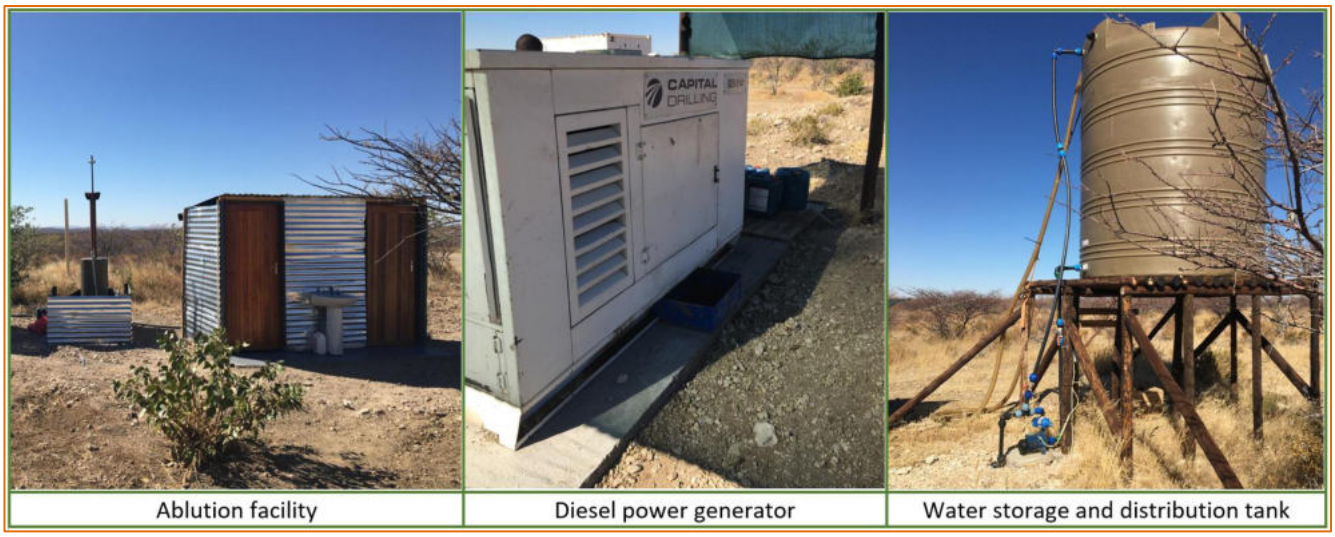


**Fig. 3:** Illustrate the typical sanitation and power supply infrastructure at Damaran Exploration Camps

### 1.3.3 POWER SUPPLY

The various machinery and equipment required for drilling are self-powered by means diesel engines and or generators, hence there is need for on-site fuel (diesel, **Fig. 3**) in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab at the base-camp. The drill rigs will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

### 1.3.5 ACCESS ROUTES

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and drill sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Additionally, it is highly recommended that motorised access is minimised as much as practically possible, especially during geological mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys. Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities.

## 1.4 DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involves any construction activities, decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the Environmental Clearance Certificate. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not applicable to the proposed activity.

However, should the proponent at any stage of the proposed project intend to construct any infrastructure, such must be subject to a separate environmental assessment and the mitigation measures to be identified in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan adhered to.

## 1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a

necessary condition Penetrate Investment cc to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Penetrated Investment cc exploration activities operations:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

**Table 1:** List of activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project

| EMA 2007 Legislation | Description of activity | Relevance to this project |
|---|---|---|
| The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012: | 3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992. | The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a licence (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and drilling) |
| | 3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not. | |
| | 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities. | |
| The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012: | 9.1 "The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974." | The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants |
| | 9.2 "Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste." | In respect to the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, the construction of fuel storage facility which may be an important component of the proposed activity requires a permit from a relevant authority. |
| | 9.4 "The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location." | The project involves the haulage, fuel from near-by towns to the exploration site |
| | 9.5 "Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin." | Aspect of the project may t require the construction and maintenance of a fuel storage facility |

Therefore, Penetrated Investment cc appointed Moringa Enviro Consultants to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

# 2 ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES

This section draws information from the legal sources in Namibia. The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to agricultural activities and these include:

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

Key acts and policies currently in force include:

- Namibia's Environmental Assessment (EIA) Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation(1995);
- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012);
- Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015;
- Namibia Vision 2030.

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

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies can be and are used in providing support to legal interpretation when deciding cases.

## 2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND POLICIES

In the context of agriculture and related infrastructure in Namibia, there are several laws and policies currently applicable. Each of these is discussed in detail below.

### 2.1.1 NAMIBIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) POLICY OF 1995

This policy promotes accountability and informed decision making through the requirement of EIAs for listed programs and projects.

### 2.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012

To enforce the policy on EIAs, the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment; to establish the Sustainable Development Advisory Council; to provide for the appointment of the Environmental Commissioner and environmental officers; to provide for a process of assessment (**Fig. 8**) and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.

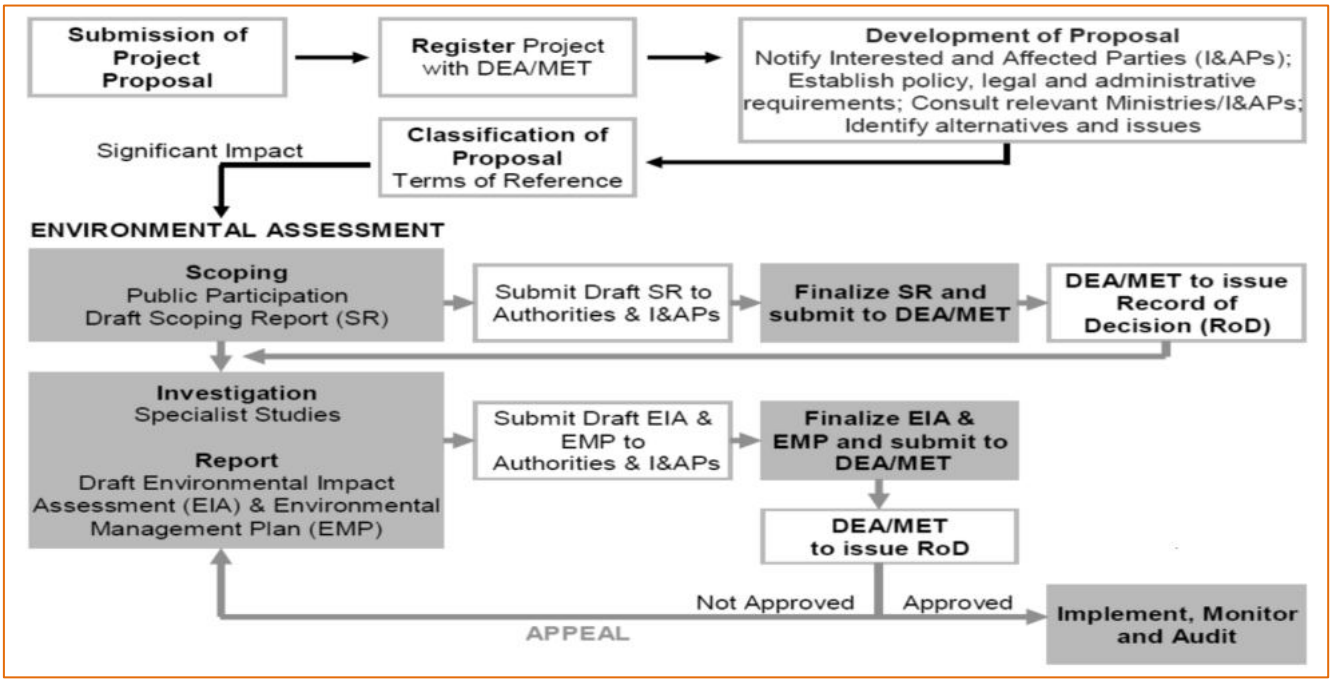


**Fig 4**: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia

### 2.1.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENT FUND OF NAMIBIA

The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia Act No. 13 of 2001 provides for the creation of a fund that will be used to support sustainable environmental and natural resource management. The source of the funds will include penalties/fines paid and/or property forfeited in terms of non-compliance and/or crimes as set out in EMA.

### 2.1.4 THE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

The Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2013 aims to provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.

### 2.1.5 THE FOREST ACT

The Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 allows for the declaration of protected areas in terms of soils, water resources, plants and other elements of biodiversity. This includes the proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.

### 2.1.6 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BILL

The Parks and Wildlife Management Bill (2009) aims to provide a legal framework for the sustainable use and maintenance of Namibia's ecosystems, biological diversity and ecological processes; and repeals the Nature Conservation Ordinance (4 of 1975). This Bill allows the Namibian Ministries of Environment and Tourism, and Minerals and Energy, to allow mining to take place within parks subject to the relevant assessments and authorizations.

### 2.1.7 NATURE CONSERVATION AMMENDMENT ACT

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act, No. 3 of 2017 provides for the declaration of protected areas and protected species.

### 2.1.8 NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT

The National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004 provides protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state.

### 2.1.9 LABOR ACT

Construction safety is regulated under the Health and Safety Regulations under the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007. The health and safety framework in Namibia regulates the following aspects:

- Construction safety;
- Electrical safety; Machinery safety;
- Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
- Medical examinations and emergency arrangements;
- Rights and duties of employees.

### 2.1.10 PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACT

This Act No. 1 of 2015 provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually-transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919.

### 2.1.11 MINERALS ACT

This Act No. 33 of 1992 provides a legal framework for regulating and governing all activities that explicitly entails the prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to minerals development activities are clearly considered. Equally, the act emphasizes the prevention of pollution, and that a closure and rehabilitation plan is included in the environmental assessment.

# 3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The range of environmental issues to be considered in the EIA has been given specific context and focus through consultation with authorities and I&APs. Included below is a summary of the people consulted, the process that was followed, and the issues that have been identified.

### 3.1 AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

A Background Information Document was prepared by Moringa Enviro Consultants and made available to stakeholders as part of the public consultation requirements preceding the development of an Environmental Scoping Report. This was in line with the environmental regulatory requirements and project registration. During the public stakeholder meeting, concerns on the likely impacts of the existing sand mining and brick making activities were raised especially on whether the mining activities posed any health risk to the community and the underground water table.

The following authorities and IA & Ps are involved in the EIA process:

**National and Regional authorities**:

- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

**I&APs:**
Public adverts were put in the newspaper (The Windhoek Observer and New Era), however the call for registration as I& APs did not yield any (as there were no parties that showed interest)

### 3.2 STEPS IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

Table 3 below sets out the steps in the consultation process that has been conducted to date.

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

| TASK | DESCRIPTION | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **Notification-regulatory authorities and I & APs** | | |
| I & APs identification | Newspaper notifications calling for registration as Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project, published in the **Confidente** and **The Villager** Newspapers | 08 – 14 August 2025 |
| Newspaper advertisements | Newspaper notifications calling for Public Comment on the Scoping Report by Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project, published in the **Confidente** and **The Villager** Newspapers | 15 – 22 August 2025 |
| **Public Meeting and Review of Scoping report** | | |
| Public Consultation Meeting with I & APs and authorities | Public meeting with registered I & APs held at the Opuwo and comment / input obtained | September 2025 |
| I & APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report | Scoping Report availed to the public for comments and input prior to submission to the Competent Authorities | 01 – 16 November 2025 |
| | | |

# 4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

## 4.1 GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE BASELINE

**Climatic baseline**

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi- arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). The average maximum temperature at Opuwo Town which is the closest settlement to the study area, the summers are sweltering and partly cloudy; the winters are short, comfortable, windy, and clear; and it is dry year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 36°C and is rarely below 8°C or above 39°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Over the course of the year, the temperature (**Fig. 5**) typically varies from 9°C to 35°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 38°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

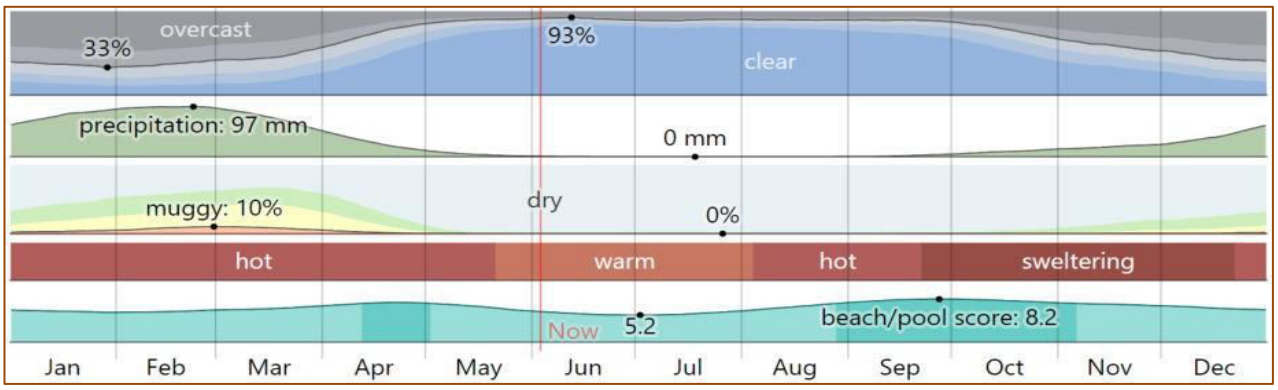


**Fig. 5**: The summary of the climate at Opuwo (the closest town) by month (Weather Sparks, 2024)

The hot season lasts for 3.8 months, from September 12 to January 5, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year in Opuwo is November, with an average high of 36°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.3 months, from May 24 to August 1, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average low of 10°C and high of 28°C.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% (**Fig. 6**) in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum.

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, **Fig. 7**) at 10 meters above the ground at Opuwo varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the east for 6.7 months, from March 1 to September 22, with a peak percentage of 77% on June 27. The wind is most often from the south for 5.3 months, from September 22 to March 1, with a peak percentage of 56% on January 1.


**Fig. 6:** The summary of precipitation in the Opuwo surrounding, (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The windier part of the year lasts for 6.4 months, from May 8 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.3 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.6 months, from November 21 to May 8. The calmest month of the year in Opuwo is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.1 meters per second.

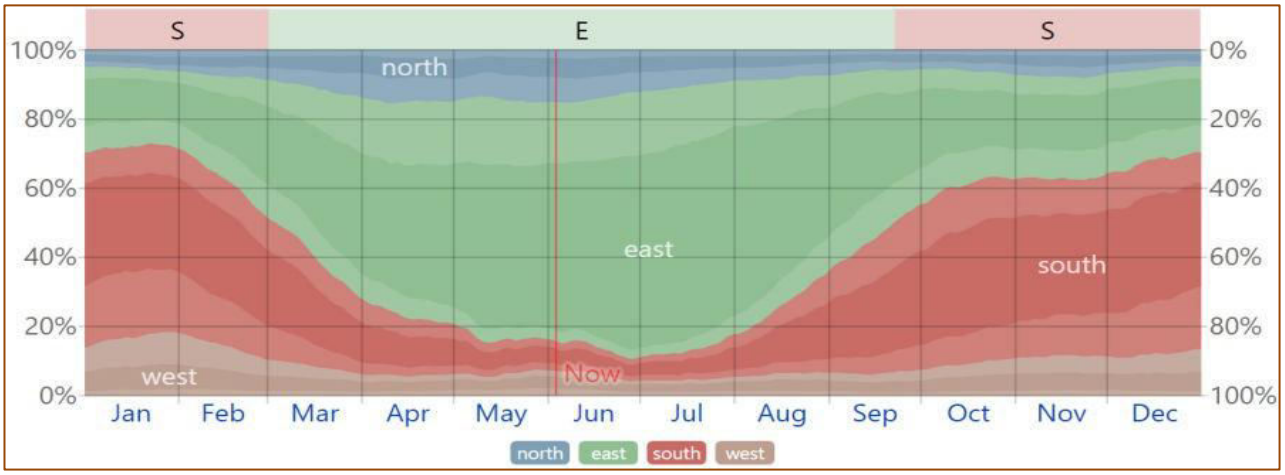


**Fig. 7:** The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)

**Geo-Demographic**

The Erongo Region is one of Namibia's regions that has a shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean. On land, it borders with Kunene Region in the North, Otjozondjupa Region in the East, Khomas Region in the Southwest and Hardap Region in the South. While the Otjozondjupa Region is situated northeast of the capital of Windhoek and spans 105,460 km2 and with a low population of approximately 144.000 people (0.73 persons/ km2) (Namibia Statistics Agency 2011).

The 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census results show that, Erongo had a population of 150,809 (**Fig. 8**) people of which 70,986 were women and 79,823 were men. The region's population was growing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. Most of the population lived in urban areas (87%) compared to only 13 percent in rural areas.

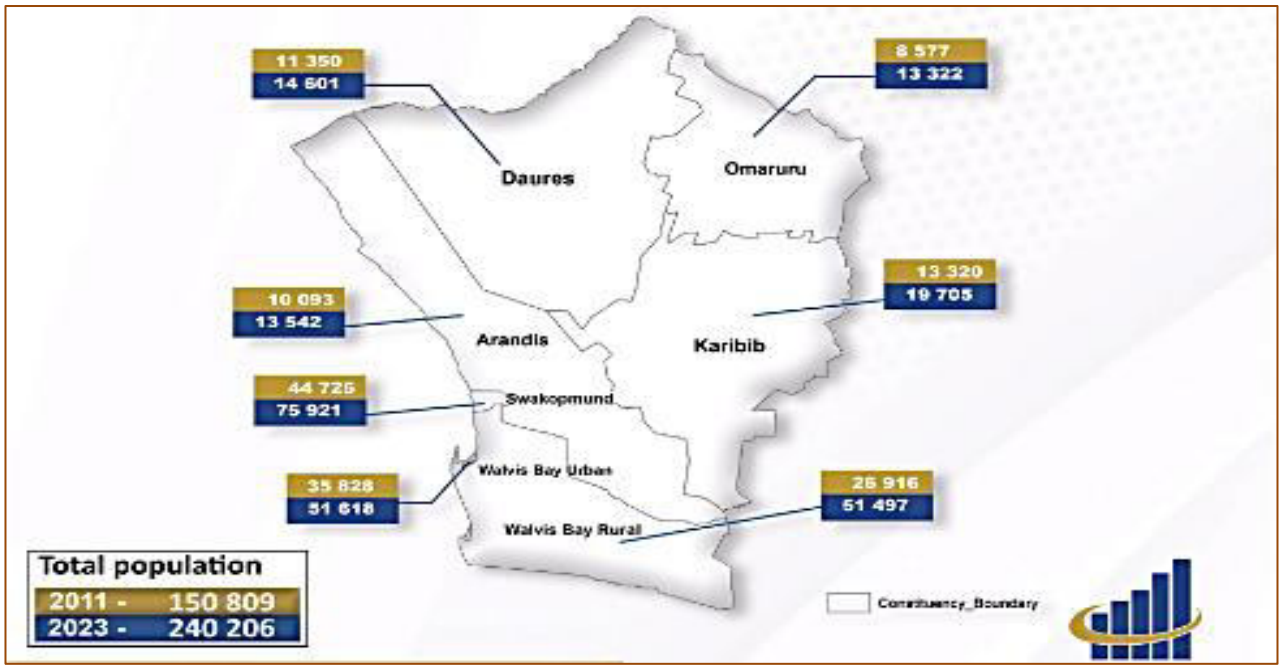


**Fig. 8:** Shows a comparison of the regional population statistics per constituency for 2011 vs. 2023 for Erongo Region (NSA, 2023)

The region is characterized by land tenure that is predominantly privatized, except for the community lands in some of their districts i.e. Omatjete and Okombahe reserves in the Omaruru district (Erongo Region). Of the regional population, 70.1 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above was employed while 29.9 percent was unemployed. The unemployment rate was higher in rural areas (34.5%) as compared to urban areas (29.3%). In contrast, the employment rate in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (70.7% and 65.5% respectively).

Household characteristics; average household size in the Erongo Region are smaller than most other regions in the country at 3.3 people per household. Similar household sizes were found in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies (3.2 and 3.3 people per household).

*Almost all households in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies used electricity from main-grid (97.3 percent and 96.6 percent respectively) (Mouton, 2022). The remaining households uses gas, firewood and charcoal, while solar energy is not widely used across the different constituencies.*

About 99.7 percent and 99.2 percent of households are considered to have access to safe drinking water in Walvis Bay (Urban and Rural constituencies, respectively). However, only 49.8 percent of households in Walvis Bay Rural used piped water inside the household, while 48.1 percent use piped water from outside (35.1 percent for Walvis Bay Urban Constituency) (Mouton, 2022).

With limited farming opportunities and the existence of unique cultural and natural resources that attracted a growing number of domestic and South African tourists since the beginning of the years 2000, tourism was increasingly seen as an opportunity to generate alternative critical income. Young people started selling semi-precious stones to tourists along the road and looked for any other income-generating activity based on local resources available (including small-scale mining).

**Topography, geology and Soils**

The EPL is located within the Northern Zone (NZ) of the Damara orogenic belt (**Fig. 9**), which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly. According to (Miller, 2008), this zone has been thrusted northward over the Otavi, Mulden and pre-Damara rocks along the Khorixas-

Gaseneirob thrust. The Nosib Group in the area is present to the west of the EPL, representing a tectonic window (fenster) where felsic pyroclastic rocks, ignimbrite, ash-flows and lavas strongly recrystallized of the upper Naauwpoort Formation are present. These units are overlain by the Swakop Group units of the Ugab Sub-group and Kuiseb Formation locally

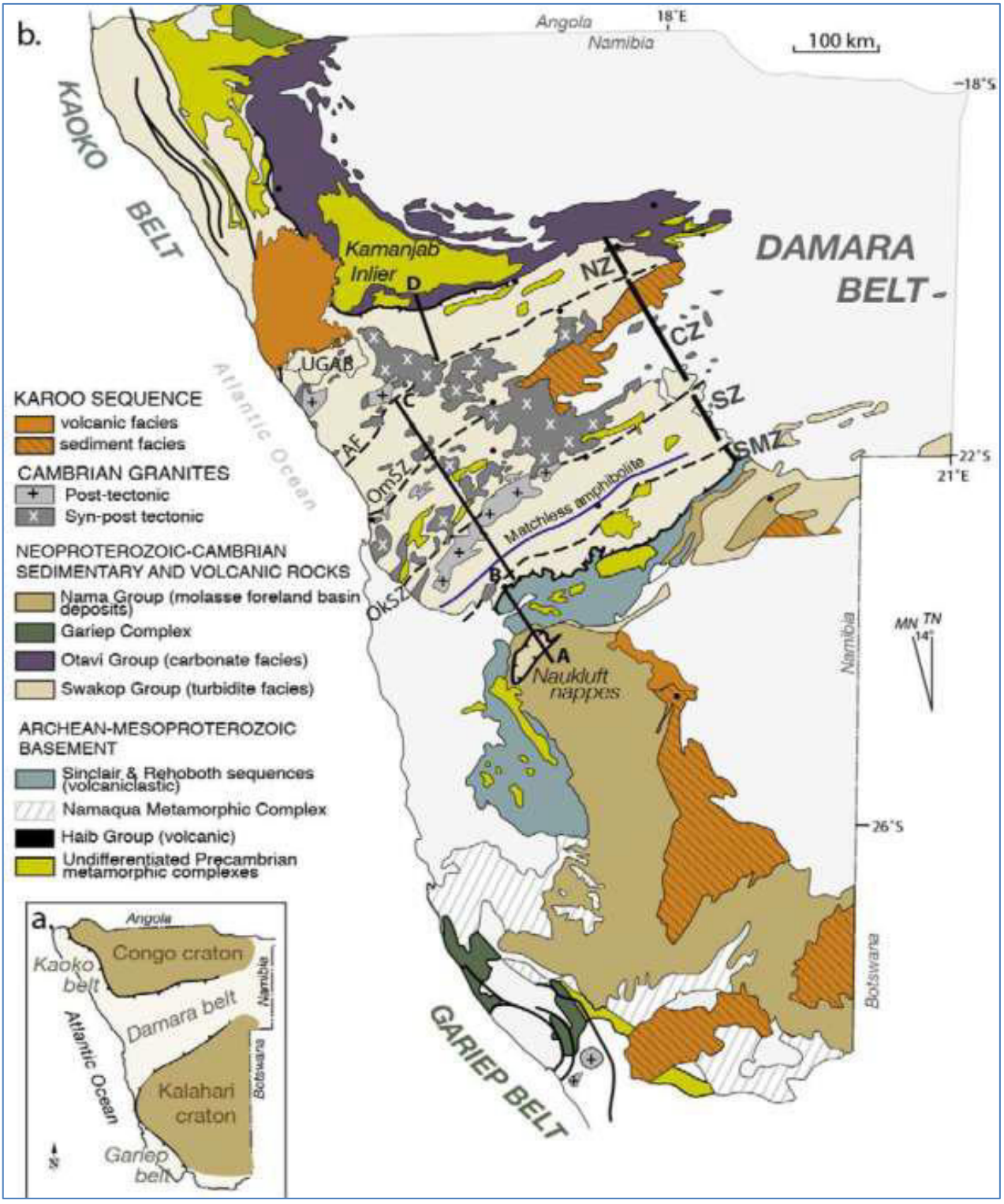


**Fig 9:** Schematic illustration different geological belts of Namibia (Gray, et al., 2008)

The Geology of the area is set within the extensive Damara Orogenic Belt formations that covers most of the Erongo region. The Damara Orogenic Belt is composed of a wide range of metamorphic rocks that are intruded by younger granitic formations. The intrusion resulted into the development of uranium hosting alaskite bodies and pegmatite swarms that concentrated nuclear fuel minerals (uranium et.al.), industrial minerals (lithium et. al.) and hydrothermal conduits from which upon cooling led to the potential concentration of base metals, precious metals, rare earth elements and semi-precious stones. The erosion of these granitic bodies led to the deposition of secondary uranium mineralization in calcrete/gypcrete.

The Damara/Kuboos-Bremen intrusive are well known for producing majority of the granitic/pegmatite multi-mineral deposits within the mineral rich Erongo region. Several deposits ranging from Uranium, Lithium, Tungsten, Tantalite, Beryllium, and all granitic/pegmatite related deposits are observable on the Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME) mining portal. There have been several exploration projects within and around EPL 9710, discovering nuclear fuel minerals, industrial minerals and rare earth metals deposits as indicated on the MME database. Historical exploration done on the project by Valencia Uranium in 2009 have discovered secondary uranium mineralization in the form of carnotite hosted in paleochannels around the project area in what is referred to as 'Trekopje East'.

Channel sampling accompanied by RAB drilling program was employed to assess the potential of the area. Assays have indicated sampling intervals with U3O8 grades above a 100 ppm hence identifying what is classified as anomalous uranium backgrounds. No preliminary resource was produced from this work as more exploration work is required to produce a sufficient database.

Topographically, the area is characterized by the presence of localized mountainous areas with flat regions in between covered by eroded sand. Relief elevation ranges from 800m towards the southeast to maximum heights of up to 1600m to the west. The tectonic structure of the area and the erosional processes, together with the climate have conditioned the formation of a peculiar elongated and folded-shape of the topography

### 4.2 BIOPHYSICAL BASELINE

Namibia is naturally the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa, and prolonged droughts are well-known occurrences, which is projected to increase and become more unpredictable in the future (Ziedler 2010). Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types. These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora are key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities. According to Giess (1971) the Southern Namib stretches from the Swakop River southwards until Lüderitz. Stipagrostis sabulicola (tough dune grass) occurs with Trianthema hereroeensis on the dunes while the inter-dune flats (streets) are covered with Stipagrostis gonatostachys after rains. The eastern inland sections – pro-Namib – are dominated by Stipagrostis obtusa and S. ciliata after rains while the plains closer towards the coast are dominated by Mesembry anthemum cryptanthum (Giess, 1971).

An interesting feature of the coastal areas is the extensive formation of gypsum crusts in the soil as a result of Sulphur releases during upwelling events in the ocean in the past. These substrates support the most diverse lichen fields in the world (Burke, 2003). Namibia has some of the rarest and most interesting species of lichens in the world although many have still not been officially described (Craven & Marais, 1986).

Burke (2003) estimates that over 400 species – 10% of the flora of Namibia – occur in the central Namib with the overall plant diversity (all species - "higher" plants) in general being low with <50 species (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Furthermore, Mendelsohn et al. (2002) views the grazing and browse as virtually non-existent in the general area accept along the ephemeral Kuiseb River and the risk of farming viewed as high and the tourism potential of this area viewed as average.

Critically, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. The average plant production is extremely low (bare ground) with much variation (e.g., 0-5%) in green vegetation biomass (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998). The greatest variants affecting the diversity of plants are habitat and climate with the highest plant diversity generally associated with high rainfall areas.

The vegetation in the study area is diverse and includes a number of species endemic to the central and northern Namib as well as various protected species such as Gomphocarpus fruticosus (milkweed), Zygophyllum simplex (simple Zygophyllum), Zygophyllum stapffii (dollar-bush), Arthraerua leubnitziae (pencil bush), Monechma cleomoides (Namib perdebos) and Kleinia longiflora (sjambok bush).

Every vegetation type supports at least one, more often several endemic or protected species. As a result of this, as well as the low recovery potential of the vegetation, there are no vegetation types of low sensitivity. Classified as highly sensitive are the granite and dolerite outcrop shrubland and their associated vegetation types in the vicinity, the camel thorn shrubland in the north-east of the study area, the tamarisk shrubland of the Erongo mountain landscape.

In the Namib, endemics are associated with the dunes, rocky inselbergs and hills, and the gravel plains. For instance, approximately 60 reptile species (50% of all Namibian endemic Euphorbia damarana shrubland) reptiles) are endemic to, or found mainly in, Namibia's Namib Desert (Griffin 1998). In respect to the TradePort Namibia's operations, habitats of special ecological importance and therefore requiring special care for both richness of species generally and of endemic species includes the Namib gravel plains and The winter-rainfall desert zone (Barnard 1998).

### 4.3 ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds. Others includes surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and more recent site such as colonial battlefields, road-works and historical mines.

Some of these site types are might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

The heritage and culture consideration through a desktop study, indicates the central Namib Desert is recognized as a major archaeological landscape in Namibia (see Breunig 2003, Kinahan, 2012, 2020, 2021; Nankela, 2013, 2017, 2020; Lenssen-Erz, 2004; Pleurdeau et al., 2012) also (**Fig. 10**).

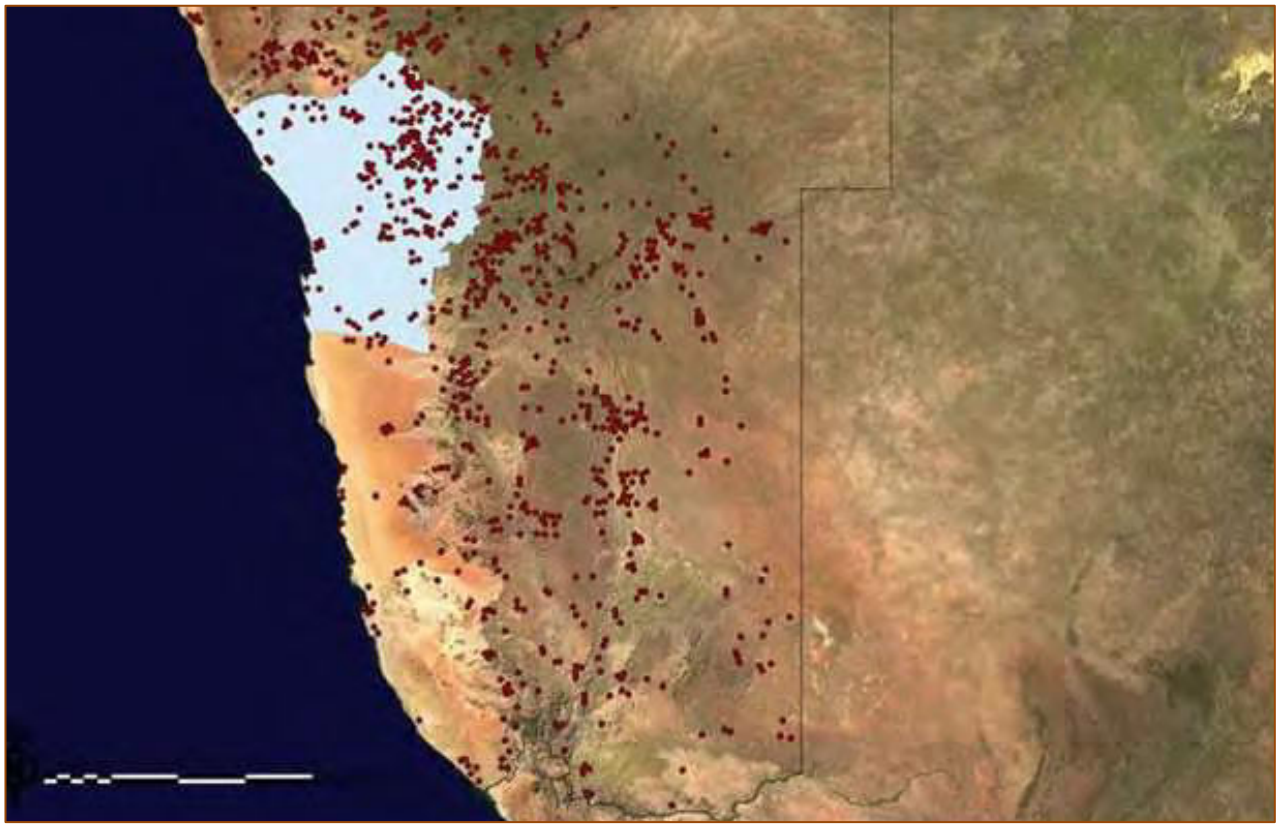

**Fig. 10:** Erongo Region (Blue Highlight) in Relation to the Distribution of Archaeological Sites in Namibia (Kinahan, 2012)

However, a considerable and large part of the region remains archaeologically unregistered because research has concentrated mostly on key major granite landforms which helped to establish the sequence of human occupations and determined the relationship between archaeological sites and the particular types of terrain across the landscape. It is for this reason that the region's archaeological wealth is evidenced in a substantial number of prehistoric human settlements dating from the Early through Middle to Late Stone Age periods (Kinahan, 2012). The earliest evidence of human activity is traced back from 800 000 years Before Present (BP) according to Kinahan (2011).

Multiple sources further attests that abundance of significant archaeological sites have been recorded within the last 12 000 to 10 000 years, during Holocene period which coincides with the onset of warmer and moist conditions after the retreat of the Last Ice Age period which led to sudden expansion of human occupation as aridity intensified in the entire Namib Desert and hinterland (Stuut et al., 2000; Pleurdeau et al., 2012; Nankela, 2007; Lenssen-Erz, 2007).

Such changes eventually prompted the Hunter-Gatherers to find refuge in mountainous localities such as the Brandberg, Erongo and Spitzkoppe Mountains where food and shelter was available. Chronologically, records yielded from a series of excavations carried out in these areas roughly over the last 6000 BP to 50 years BP when the rock art tradition was likely abandoned. These archaeological data are attributed to the Hunter-Gatherers and later pastoralists' communities.

In the light of the evidence found during the field assessment and other desktop review of previous field surveys, it can be concluded that should a detailed heritage assessment be necessary and conducted it may yield the following results:

- Pre-Quaternary palaeontological evidence in insignificant quantity and mainly in the vicinity of Palaeozoic shale outcrops near Omaruru or Karibib, Aus and Lüderitz.
- Moderately high density of late Holocene to recent pre-colonial archaeological sites throughout the extent of the power-line route, including burial cairns and remains of nomadic pastoral encampments, as well as possibly of some rock art sites and rock shelter sites containing sealed occupation debris
- Generalized occurrence of colonial era sites, including farm settlements, battlefield sites and related remains.

However, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed activity and particularly that it entails potential use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study is deemed necessary and highly recommended for the next phase of the site development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the EPL area.

Therefore, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (Appendix C) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand mining area.

# 5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 5.1 INTRODUCTIONS TO THE ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Potential environmental impacts were identified by Moringa Enviro Consultants in consultation with I&APs, regulatory authorities, specialist and Penetrated Investment cc In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per farming phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project.

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EMP section of this report. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only. Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 4**.

**Table 4**: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. Part A provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from Part B and C. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in Part D. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

| PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEVERITY = L | | | | | |
| **DURATION** | Long-term | **H** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **Medium** |
| | Medium term | **M** | **Low** | **Low** | **Medium** |
| | Short-term | **L** | **Low** | **Low** | **Medium** |
| SEVERITY = M | | | | | |
| **DURATION** | Long-term | **H** | **Medium** | **High** | **High** |
| | Medium term | **M** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **High** |
| | Short-term | **L** | **Low** | **Medium** | **Medium** |
| SEVERITY = H | | | | | |
| **DURATION** | Long-term | **H** | **High** | **High** | **High** |
| | Medium term | **M** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **High** |
| | Short-term | **L** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **High** |
| | | | **L** | **M** | **H** |
| | | | Localized<br>Within site boundary<br>Site | Fairly widespread<br>Beyond site boundary<br>Local | Widespread<br>Far beyond site boundary<br>Regional/national |
| | | | **SPATIAL SCALE** | | |

| PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)** | Definite/Continuous | **H** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **High** |
| | Possible/frequent | **M** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **High** |
| | Unlikely/seldom | **L** | **Low** | **Low** | **Medium** |
| | | | **L** | **M** | **H** |
| | | | **CONSEQUENCE** | | |

| PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE | |
|---|---|
| **Significance** | **Decision guideline** |
| High | It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation. |
| Medium | It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated. |
| Low | It will not have an influence on the decision. |

***H = high, M = medium and L = low and + denotes a positive impact.**

This chapter discusses possible environmental impacts associated with the operation of Penetrated Investment cc and further proposes mitigation measures in an effort to ensure that preferably only the positive impact are achieved. The potential negative impacts are identified following the criteria resented in Section 4 of this report, and it is anticipated that these impacts may relate mainly to the following aspects:

- Noise and Air Pollution
- Generation and Storage of Waste
- Contamination of Groundwater
- Disturbance of the Ecological Functions and Systems
- Socio-Economic (Health and Safety)

## 5.2 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

This chapter discusses the alternatives, as well as the selection process of the preferred alternatives that have been considered and assessed as part of the Scoping Phase. The 2012 EIA Regulations (GG4878) define "alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, "as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the:

- property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- type of activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in the activity; or
- operational aspects of the activity; and
- Includes the option of not implementing the activity".

The Scoping Report therefore provided a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site. It further includes the following as a minimum:

- The consideration of the no-go alternative as a baseline scenario;
- A comparison of the reasonable and feasible alternatives; and
- Providing a methodology for the elimination of an alternative.

### 5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Kilembe Mines Mining' proposed mineral prospecting does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the EPL site.

It favors the *status quo* or baseline against which other alternatives are compared and will be considered throughout the report. However, the likely negative environmental impacts of other current and future user that may still happen in the absence of the proposed activities includes: Natural dust and generation of particulate matter during windy event particularly resulting from other regional economic activities such as construction, mining and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use along and around the proposed project route and sites.

Therefore, in terms of the "No-go Alternative", potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for both the local community and the partnering investor, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from current and future export and import trading opportunities. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

### 5.1.2 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspire to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-orientated products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Despite the limited capacity to process minerals locally, Namibia is considered the preferred nation of choice in terms mining given its vast unexploited distribution of mineral resources. Alternative prospecting techniques and use equipment is recommended as far as enhancing environmental safety is concerned.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities (mineral exploration).

## 5.3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EMP report that is attached in Appendix B. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only

### 5.3.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical (Table 10) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the mineral prospecting and mining activities in regard to sampling (drilling and or bulk –sampling).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Tables 5 - 7**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

***Table 5:*** *Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles*

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances on Biodiversity** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats, especially in environmentally sensitive areas | | | | | |
| **Nature** | Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods. | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk. | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | | **Decommissioning Phase** | **Post Closure** | |
| • No Construction envisaged at this stage | • Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles<br>• Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) | | | N/A | N/A | |
| **Severity** | Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures. | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The Significance of the potential impacts is medium given the project location and surrounding land-uses | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L-M** | **L** | **L** | **H** | **L** | **H** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **H** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area<br>• Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones | | | | | |

***Table 6:*** *Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling*

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching. | | | | | |
| **Nature** | Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are:<br>• Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons<br>• Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement<br>• Potential littering with solid waste | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk. | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | | **Decommissioning Phase** | **Post Closure** | |
| • No Construction envisaged at this stage | • Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles<br>• Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) | | | N/A | N/A | |
| **Severity** | Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures. | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL area thus limiting potential impacts spatially | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **M** | **L** | **L** | **H** | **L** | **M** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **M** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL<br>• Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones<br>• Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Opuwo or applicable town<br>• Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons | | | | | |

***Table 7:*** *Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)*

| **Impact Event** | **Waste generation and disposal** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants). | | | | | |
| **Nature** | In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:<br>• Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and<br>• Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used<br>• Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays. | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | | **Decommissioning Phase** | **Post Closure** | |
| • No Construction envisaged at this stage | • Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park | | | N/A | N/A | |
| **Severity** | Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated. | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **L** | **M** | **L** | **L** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements<br>• In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Opuwo or applicable town<br>• A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)<br>• Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. | | | | | |

### 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

***Table 8:*** *Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety*

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances to the social environments** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Pandemic Outbreak pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase. | | | | | |
| **Nature** | The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Pandemic Outbreak and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field. | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | **Decommissioning Phase** | **Post Closure** | | |
| N/A | • Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions | | N/A | N/A | | |
| **Severity** | In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term. | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Pandemic Outbreak before coming for fieldwork. | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **H** | **M** | **M** | **H** | **L** | **H** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **M-L** | **L** | **L** | **M** | **L** | **H** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemic Outbreak, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours)<br>• Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services<br>• Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemic Outbreak<br>• Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. | | | | | |

***Table 9:*** *Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution*

<table>
<tr><th>Impact Event</th><th colspan="6">Disturbances to the social environment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature</td><td colspan="6">Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are:<ul><li>Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction Phase</td><td colspan="2">Operational Phase</td><td colspan="2">Decommissioning Phase</td><td colspan="2">Post Closure</td></tr>
<tr><td><ul><li>Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites</li><li>Setting-up Base-camp for project staff</li></ul></td><td colspan="2"><ul><li>Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li><li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li></ul></td><td colspan="2"><ul><li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li><li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li></ul></td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Severity</td><td colspan="6">Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td colspan="6">The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spatial Scale</td><td colspan="6">Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Probability</td><td colspan="6">Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Unmitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>M</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</td><td colspan="6"><ul><li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li><li>Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.</li><li>All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.</li><li>Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to.</li><li>As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).</li></ul></td></tr>
</table>

***Table 10:*** *Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values*

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed at Opuwo or applicable town. | | | | | |
| **Nature** | Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area. | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | **Decommissioning Phase** | | **Post Closure** | |
| • Land preparation and construction activities<br>• Temporary lodging for construction staff | • Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping | | • Structure demolition and ground leveling activities<br>• Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff | | N/A | |
| **Severity** | Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys. | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area. | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **M** | **H** | **L** | **H** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **L** | **L** | **H** | **L** | **M** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events<br>• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council<br>• The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.<br>• Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.<br>• A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties. | | | | | |

***Table 11:*** *Impact on the Economic Aspect*

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances on social and economic aspects** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities. | | | | | |
| **Nature** | However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development. | | | | | |
| **Phases:** Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below; | | | | | | |
| **Construction Phase** | **Operational Phase** | | **Decommissioning Phase** | | **Post Closure** | |
| • Land preparation and construction activities | • Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions<br>• Potential Mine development | | • Structure demolition and ground leveling activities | | • Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure | |
| **Severity** | In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium. | | | | | |
| **Duration** | The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential | | | | | |
| **Spatial Scale** | Low, localized and only limited to the Opuwo or applicable town Settlement community | | | | | |
| **Probability** | Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary ( during exploration) and long-term ( during Mine development and operation) phases | | | | | |
| **Unmitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L-M** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** | **L** |
| **Mitigated** | **Severity** | **Duration** | **Spatial Scale** | **Consequence** | **Probability of Occurrence** | **Significance** |
| | **L** | **M+** | **M+** | **H+** | **H+** | **H+** |
| **Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures** | • It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Penetrate Investment cc activities<br>• To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Opuwo or applicable town Settlement and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed<br>• It is strictly recommended that Penetrate Investment cc negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) | | | | | |

# 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Penetrate Investment cc, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuels

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. Therefore, to ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of EPL location / site particularly considering that it falls within a farming. Primarily, the key objective in respect to land-use here is generation of economic benefits from farming activities i.e. livestock and or game farming.

Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-intrusive and includes alternative tourism operations. However, tourism may have not proven to be the sole economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in communities looking beyond farming and tourism for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in the area.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities (mineral prospecting).

Overall, potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of visual intrusion, dust and noise pollution especially during the field-based activities i.e. sampling and or trenching.

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Penetrated Investment cc's mineral prospecting activities:

- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with foreign operators / investors, skills transfer and training on the mining development sector shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).
- Creation of employment opportunities and strengthening /expansion of SME business
- Consequential Infrastructure development e.g. development of a Mine should viable deposit be discovered.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the existing sand mining project:

- Ambient Air Quality and Noise Pollution (Likely impacts are Low).
- Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with the adoption and compliance of appropriate mitigation measures).
- Accidental Spill of Hazardous substance (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).
- Cultural Heritage, Archaeological and Scenic value (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as stipulated in the Scoping Report and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

### 6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 11** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MITIGATION – MANAGEMENT PLAN
## OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Penetrate Investment cc exploration and mining development project:

- To comply with national legislation and standards for the protection of the environment.
- To limit potential impacts on biodiversity through the minimization of the footprint (as far as practically possible) and the conservation of residual habitat within the mine area.
- To keep surrounding communities informed of farming activities through the implementation of forums for communication and constructive dialogue.
- To develop, implement and manage monitoring systems to ensure good environmental performance in respect of the following: ground and surface water, air quality, noise and vibration, biodiversity and rehabilitation.

### 6.4.1 KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) document is designed to meet legal requirements and avoid or minimize the impacts associated with the implementation of Penetrate Investment cc exploration and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a "living document" which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

Should a listed activity(s) as defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) be triggered (as a result of future modifications/changes at the mine), this EMP will be updated as a result of another EIA process as stipulated in the regulations.

### 6.4.2 IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

**Table 11.** Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

| Issue | Management commitment | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Understanding who the stakeholders are** | • Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations.<br>• A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations<br>• Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process.<br>• Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development. | All |
| **Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life** | Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. | All |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 12.** Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks** | |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area<br>• Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones | All |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 13.** Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

| **Impact Event** | **Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities** | |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken<br>• A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling<br>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones<br>• Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Opuwo or applicable town<br>• Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons<br>• reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL | |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

### 6.4.3 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

**Table 14.** Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

| **Impact Event** | **Waste generation and disposal** | **Phase** |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction with the project site.<br>• Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements<br>• In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Opuwo or applicable town A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)<br>• Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. | • |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 15.** Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

| **Impact Event** | **Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks** | **Phase** |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services<br>• Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemic Outbreak<br>• Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited | All |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 16:** Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the social environment | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise and chance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;<br>• Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.<br>• All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.<br>• Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to.<br>• As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). | |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 16:** Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

| Impact Event | Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events<br>• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council<br>  • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.<br>  • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations. | |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 17:** Impact on the Economic Aspect

| Impact Event | Disturbances on social and economic aspects | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Penetrate Investment cc 's activities<br>• To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Opuwo or applicable town Settlement and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed<br>• It is strictly recommended that Penetrate Investment cc negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) | All |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 18:** Site Closure and Rehabilitation

| Impact Event | Disturbances on social and economic aspects | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Desired mitigation outcome** | The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Mining in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme. | |
| | | |
| **Proposed Mitigation Measures** | • Penetrate Investment cc shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project.<br>• Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the exploration area. Internal and external monitoring should involve InterContinental Mining's safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT.<br>• Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors. | Closure |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis) | |

**Table 19:** Actions relating to stakeholder communication

| Issue | Management commitment | Phase |
|---|---|---|
| **Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan** | On obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate and other relevant authorization it is recommended that the proponent undertakes a stakeholder engagement process to develop a Communication and Monitoring Plan for continuous reporting and feedback | All |
| **Understanding who the stakeholders are** | Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are included building on pre-identified and registered I&APs. | All |
| | A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers and contractors, indigenous populations, local communities, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs, shareholders, the investment sector, community-based organizations, suppliers and the media. | All |
| | Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. | All |
| | Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development. | All |
| **Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life** | Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy. | All |
| **Responsibility** | Penetrate Investment cc and Moring Enviro Consultants (On-contract) | |

A stakeholder engagement plan is an important tool in ensuring that a good working relationship is maintained between the proponent and the community within which the activities are undertaken. It is crucial that this plan is developed in the same transparent manner and approach as the environmental assessment, and that it remains a living document which allows the stakeholder to engage with throughout the duration of the proposed activity.

Equally, it must be at all time readily available on request to all interested and affected parties for review and must provide clear procedures for how and where it can be accessed.

# 7 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS

Assumptions, uncertainties and limitations have been discussed throughout the EIA report and in the various specialist studies. The more significant of these included

The EIA focused on third parties only and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards, and that Mendi-RRS Joint Venture will adhere to these.

# 8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT & CONCLUSION

While the proposed exploration activities stimulate economic development and diversification in order to further create employment opportunities and thus trickling benefits to the larger Namibian population, it also create opportunity for unprecedented negative impacts.

# REFERENCES


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Newmans, K. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd 2000.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A – PROJECT TEAM CURRICULUM VITAE

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

**VIRIMUJE KAHUURE**

**Mobile:** +264 81 3050003
**E-mail:** vkahuure@gmail.com
**Location: Windhoek – Namibia**

**CARERR OBJECTIVE:** To utilize my educational knowledge in Natural Resource Management, with specific interest in flora and fauna and their conservation status. As a professional, my desire is to invest my energy into practical ways possible to combat harmful practices to the environment and ensure sustainable usage of our natural resources. I'm fully committed to render assistance were efforts of conservation and preservation of our natural resources is considered a highest priority. I give myself to learning and acquiring new skill to enhance my ambition.

**KEY SKILLS AND COMPETENCY**

- **Code B Driver's License**
- Attention to details
- Creative direction and Accountability
- Team work and Good Communication skills
- Administration
- Data Monitoring

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**ACADEMIC QULIFICATIONS**

| YEAR | INSTITUTION | QUALIFICATION |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | Namibia University of Science and Technology | Bachelor Degree in Natural Resource Management |
| 2008 - 2010 | Windhoek Vocational Training Centre | Level 2 Office Administration |
| 2010 | Windhoek Vocational Training Centre | International Computer Driving License |
| 2012 | South African Institute for Objects Conservation | Certificate |
| 2010 | Nangof | Civil Society Management Programme & Assessment |

Pursuing a Postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Studies with International University of Management (IUM)

**WORK EXPERIENCES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Organization: | Windhoek Vocational Training Centre |
| Position: | Administrative Assistant |
| Year: | 2009 – 2010 |
| Organization: | Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport & Culture |
| Position: | Data Capturing |
| Year: | 2010 – 2011 |
| Organization: | Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport & Culture |
| Position: | Conservation Assistant |
| Year: | 2011 - 2014 |
| Organization: | Ministry of Education, Arts & Culture |
| Position: | Museum Technical Assistant |
| Year: | 2014 to date |

REFEREENCES

**Ms. Marina Mubusisi**

**Chief Curator: Social Science**

**National Museum of Namibia**

**+ 264 81 1220902**

**Email. nzilamubusisi@yahoo.co.uk**

**Ms. Kaarina Epfraim**

**Curator: Archaeology**

**National Museum of Namibia**

**+ 264 61 276800**

**+ 264 81 8903313**

**Email. kaarinaefraim@gmai.com**

**Mr. Richard Kavari**

**Lecturer: Namibia University of Science and Technology**

**Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

**+ 264 81 7759123**

**Email. rkavari@nust.na**

**APPENDIX B – 1 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS – BID**

ANNEXURE 1

FORMS

Form 1

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
MINING COMMISSIONER
2025 -04- 17
MC
Private Bag 9000 WINDHOEK
OFFICIAL

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007**

**(Section 32)**

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2025 -04- 17
Received
Department of Mines

NAMIBIA REVENUE N$100

NAMIBIA REVENUE N$200

**Ref:**

**PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name: (person or business): | Penetrated Investment cc |
| 2. Business Registration / Identity No. (if applicable) | CC/2016/12011 |
| 3. Correspondence Address: | The Directors<br>P. O. Box 40844 – Ausspannplatz<br>Windhoek<br>Mobile: +264 81 371 9159 |
| 4. Name of Contact Person: | Mr. Gabriel Haikali |
| 5. Position of Contact Person: | Proponent Representative (Proxy) |
| 6. Telephone No.: | +264 81 371 9159 |
| 7. Fax No.: | |
| 8. E-mail Address: (if any) | hainghumbi880110@gmail.com |

☐ Tick (…) the appropriate box

**PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**

**1. The environmental clearance certificate is for:**

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9437 in respect to Nuclear Fuel Minerals, Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Dimension Stones, Erongo Region Namibia

**2. Details of the activity(s) covered by the environmental clearance certificate:**

[Note: Please attach plans to show the location and scope of the designated activity(s), and use additional sheets if necessary:

Title of Activity: Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Nuclear Fuel Minerals, Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Dimension Stones

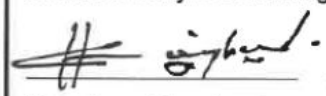
Nature of Activity: Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples (either by core-drilling and or trenches) and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted).

Location of Activity: On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9437, Erongo Region

Scale and Scope of Activity: Feasibility Prospecting Programme

**PART C: DECLARATION BY APPLICANT**

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.



Signature of Applicant | Mr. Gabriel Haikali (Full Name in Block Letters) | Director (Position)

on behalf of Penetrated Investment cc

15 October 2024
Date

# PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

## ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT PROCESS PENETRATED INVESTMENT'S PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9437 IN THE DAURES CONSTITUENCY – WEST OF USAKOS TOWN, ERONGO REGION

September 2025

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

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 773, Ekuku Extension 2 has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

**Rezoning of Erf 773, Ekuku Extension 2 from "Business" with a bulk of 2.0 to "Light Industrial" with a bulk of 2.0.**

The intention for the owners to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a Manufacturing Plant on the rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

***The last date for any objections is:***
***12TH September 2025***
**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**

P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erven 1842 and 1843, Oshakati Extension 10 has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

**Rezoning of Erven 1842 and 1843, Oshakati Extension 10 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Accommodation" with a bulk of 1.0.**

The intention for the owners to rezone the properties is to allow for the consolidation of the two erven and consequent construction of a Guesthouse on the consolidated and rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

***The last date for any objections is:***
***12TH September 2025***
**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**

PO Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9453,**

**OTJOZONDJUPA REGION**

**PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 19544.41 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 04 September 2025. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than

**04 September 2025.**

**COMMENTS AND QUERIES**
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9437,**

**ERONGO REGION**

**PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent) intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 947.86 Ha in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than
**04 September 2025.**

**COMMENTS AND QUERIES**
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9415, ǁKARAS REGION**

**PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuel Minerals and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 19726.18 Ha in the ǁKaras Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than
**04 September 2025.**

**COMMENTS AND QUERIES**
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC

## PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

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

- Rezoning of Erf No. 2293 Rosequartz Street Swakopmund (Extension 8), from "Single Residential" with a density of 1900 to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:250; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. 2293 Rosequartz Street Swakopmund (Extension 8) measures approximately ±1000 m2 in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 according to the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to rezone Erf No. 2293 Swakopmund (Extension 8) to accommodate more rental units. The rezoning to "General Residential 2" will bring the zoning into conformity with the proposed activities for the erf. It will also ensure that the property is adequately utilised maximising the potential output.
Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme.
Further take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Swakopmund Municipality and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 168 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 Swakopmund Municipality and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Friday, 05 September 2025.
**Contact: Harold Kisting**
**Harmonic Town Planning ConsultantsCC Town and Regional Planners**
**P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879**
**Fax 088644401**

## PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

**Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, on behalf of the owner of the respective Erf, intends to apply to the Keetmanshoop Municipality and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:**

- Rezoning of Erf No. 3066 (A Portion of Erf 1471), Keetmanshoop, from "Residential 1" with a density of 1:750 to "Residential 2" with a density of 1:100; And
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf 3066 (A Portion of Erf 1471) Keetmanshoop, measures ±750m² in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:750 as per the Keetmanshoop Zoning Scheme. It is located on the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Fifth Street, on the northern boundary of the "Noordhoek" suburb. The owner intends to rezone Erf 3066 to accommodate more rental units to pavide rental accommodation that is in line with the Keetmanshoop Municipality's regulations. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to erect a total of 7 units on the Erf thus, optimising the use of the erf to its full potential and catering to the housing demand in Keetmanshoop.
Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Keetmanshoop Zoning Scheme.
Further take notice that the locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Keetmanshoop Municipality and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 168 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 Keetmanshoop Municipality and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Friday, 05 September 2025).
**Contact: Harold Kisting**
**Harmonic Town Planning ConsultantsCC Town and Regional Planners**
**P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879**
**Fax 088644401**

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I & AP's) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activity:

**Permanent closure of Portion B of Erf 572, Ekuku extension 1 as a "Public Open Space", Rezoning to "Undetermined" and subsequent Consolidation.**

**Location:** Ekuku Extension 1, Oshakati Town, Oshana Region.
**Proponent:** Jan Trading CC
**Environmental Consultants:**
Nghivelwa Planning Consultants

All I&APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and receive BID, please contact the applicant on contact information provided at the end of the notice:

***The deadate for submission of comments is 12th September 2025.***

## PUBLIC NOTICE

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Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 7130, Sheffield Street Windhoek, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the:
**Consent in terms of Table B of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to operate a Noxious industrial building (Abattoir) on the "Industrial" zoned Erf 7130, Sheffield Street, Windhoek.**
Erf 7130 is located in Sheffield Street, Windhoek northern Industrial Area and currently measure ±6, 8341 Hectares in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Industrial" puposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the consent use to allow for the erf to be used for a noxious industrial building (Abattoir) and the formalization of the abattoir already operating on the property.
Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.
The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality: Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.
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 Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.
***The last date for any objections is:***
***12TH September 2025***
**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**
P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

## VACANCY

**ONDANGWA PRIVATE HOSPITAL**

Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following positions:

**Position: Obstetrician-Gynaecologist**

**Requirements:**
- MBChB Degree and MMed in Obs/Gynaecology
- Minimum of 5 years' experience as a Gynaecologist.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.

**Position: General Practitioner**

**Requirements:**
- MBChB Degree
- Minimum of 5 years' experience as a GP.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.

**Position: Otorhinolaryngologist/ ENT Specialist**

**Requirements:**
- M.S. Otorhinolaryngology/ENT.
- Minimum 4 years' experience as an Otorhinolaryngologist.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian Citizen or eligible to work in Namibia.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly send your CV and all certified supporting documents via e-mail to:
***recruitment@ophpractitioners.com.na***

***NB! Documents should be in PDF format. Closing Date: 22 August 2025***

# Exploring Namibia's Economic Potential Through Mining

Lukas Nanyemba

Namibia's mining sector is a cornerstone of its economy, contributing about 50% of merchandise exports and 12% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), driven by diamonds, uranium, gold, zinc, copper, lithium, and rare earth minerals. In 2024 alone, diamond exports generated over N$21 billion, while uranium and gold continue to anchor foreign exchange inflows.

Despite this, the country's mineral wealth remains underexploited due to limited exploration and minimal value addition, compounded by heavy reliance on imported energy.

As Namibia advances its industrialisation under the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), the mining sector is poised to transition from a rent-based model to a globally competitive engine for inclusive growth, export diversification and financial innovation. This article briefly examines how the country can unlock its economic potential through mining.

**Strategic importance of minerals and new energy opportunities**

Global demand for critical minerals, fuelled by clean energy transitions and digital technologies, positions Namibia as a strategic supplier.

Partnerships with European initiatives like AfricaMaVal and long-term agreements with Asian and North American firms for lithium, cobalt, and graphite underscore this potential.

Namibia's green hydrogen projects, such as Hyphen Hydrogen Energy and the Daures Green Hydrogen Village, and oil discoveries in the Orange Basin, promise substantial foreign currency inflows and new trade finance avenues, including carbon credit monetisation and green bonds.

**Enhancing value addition and local integration**

NDP6 aims to increase processed mineral exports from 46.6% to 57% by 2030, emphasising beneficiation and value addition. Key measures include institutionalising local procurement frameworks to mandate domestic sourcing and incentivise Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) participation, expanding trade finance access through partnerships with development finance institutions, capitalising the Sovereign Wealth Fund for strategic investments, and streamlining regulatory processes to attract responsible investment and reduce costs.

Supporting mining and allied industries, including SMEs, is vital for economic growth, innovation, diversification, and job creation.



The financial sector, exemplified by Bank Windhoek, plays a critical role by providing financing, transaction services, investment, and risk management tailored to the cyclical nature of mining. As a result, the mining industry is one of Bank Windhoek's key strategic focus areas.

Photo: Contributed

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

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 773, Ekuku Extension 2 has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

**Rezoning of Erf 773, Ekuku Extension 2 from "Business" with a bulk of 2.0 to "Light Industrial" with a bulk of 2.0.**

The intention for the owners to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a Manufacturing Plant on the rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

***The last date for any objections is:***
***12TH September 2025***
**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**

P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erven 1842 and 1843, Oshakati Extension 10 has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

**Rezoning of Erven 1842 and 1843, Oshakati Extension 10 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Accommodation" with a bulk of 1.0.**

The intention for the owners to rezone the properties is to allow for the consolidation of the two erven and consequent construction of a Guesthouse on the consolidated and re-zoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

***The last date for any objections is:***
***12TH September 2025***
**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**

PO Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9453,**

**OTJOZONDJUPA REGION**

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 19544.41 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 04 September 2025. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than

**04 September 2025.**

**COMMENTS AND QUERIES**
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9437,**

**ERONGO REGION**

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 947.86 Ha in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than
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Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS AND DIMENSION STONES ON EPL 9415, ǁKARAS REGION**

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Penetrated Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Precious Metals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuel Minerals and Dimension Stones on a combined area of approximately 19726.18 Ha in the ǁKaras Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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**COMMENTS AND QUERIES**
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

**Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,**
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner**
**Email:** *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

## PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

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

- Rezoning of Erf No. 2293 Rosequartz Street Swakopmund (Extension 8), from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:250; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. 2293 Rosequartz Street Swakopmund (Extension 8) measures approximately ±1000 m2 in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 according to the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to rezone Erf No. 2293 Swakopmund (Extension 8) to accommodate more rental units. The rezoning to "General Residential 2" will bring the zoning into conformity with the proposed activities for the erf. It will also ensure that the property is adequately utilised maximising the potential output.
Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme.
Further take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Swakopmund Municipality and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 368 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 Swakopmund Municipality and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Friday, 05 September 2025.

**Contact: Harold Kisting**
**Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC Town and Regional Planners**
**P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879**
**Fax 088644401**

## PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

**Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, on behalf of the owner of the respective Erf, intends to apply to the Keetmanshoop Municipality and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:**

- Rezoning of Erf No. 3066 (A Portion of Erf 1471), Keetmanshoop, from "Residential 1" with a density of 1:750 to "Residential 2" with a density of 1:100; And
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf 3066 (A Portion of Erf 1471) Keetmanshoop, measures ±750m² in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:750 as per the Keetmanshoop Zoning Scheme. It is located on the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Fifth Street, on the northern boundary of the "Noordhoek" suburb. The owner intends to rezone Erf 3066 to accommodate more rental units to provide rental accommodation that is in line with the Keetmanshoop Municipality's regulations. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to erect a total of 7 units on the Erf thus, optimising the use of the erf to its full potential and catering to the housing demand in Keetmanshoop.
Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Keetmanshoop Zoning Scheme.
Further take notice that the locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Keetmanshoop Municipality and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 368 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 Keetmanshoop Municipality and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Friday, 05 September 2025).

**Contact: Harold Kisting**
**Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC Town and Regional Planners**
**P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879**
**Fax 088644401**

## PUBLIC NOTICE

NOHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activity:

**Permanent closure of Portion B of Erf 572, Ekuku extension 1 as a "Public Open Space", Rezoning to "Undetermined" and subsequent Consolidation.**

**Location:** Ekuku Extension 1, Oshakati Town, Oshana Region.
**Proponent:** Jan Trading CC
**Environmental Consultants:**
Nghivelwa Planning Consultants

All I&APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

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***The due date for submission of comments is 12th September 2025.***

## PUBLIC NOTICE

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Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 7130, Sheffield Street, Windhoek, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the:

**Consent in terms of Table B of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to operate a Noxious industrial building (Abattoir) on the "Industrial" zoned Erf 7130, Sheffield Street, Windhoek.**

Erf 7130 is located in Sheffield Street, Windhoek northern Industrial Area and currently measure ±6, 8341 Hectares in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Industrial" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the consent use to allow for the erf to be used for a noxious industrial building (Abattoir) and the formalization of the abattoir already operating on the property.
Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.
The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality: Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.
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**Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**

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## VACANCY

**ONDANGWA PRIVATE HOSPITAL**

Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following positions:

**Position: Obstetrician-Gynaecologist**

**Requirements:**
- MBChB Degree and MMed in Obs/Gynaecology
- Minimum of 5 years' experience as a Gynaecologist.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.

**Position: General Practitioner**

**Requirements:**
- MBChB Degree
- Minimum of 5 years' experience as a GP.
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- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.

**Position: Otorhinolaryngologist/ ENT Specialist**

**Requirements:**
- M.S. Otorhinolaryngology/ENT.
- Minimum 4 years' experience as an Otorhinolaryngologist.
- Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.
- Namibian Citizen or eligible to work in Namibia.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly send your CV and all certified supporting documents via e-mail to:
***recruitment@ophpractitioners.com.na***

***NB! Documents should be in PDF format. Closing Date: 22 August 2025***

# Rundu Tourism Minimally Promoted

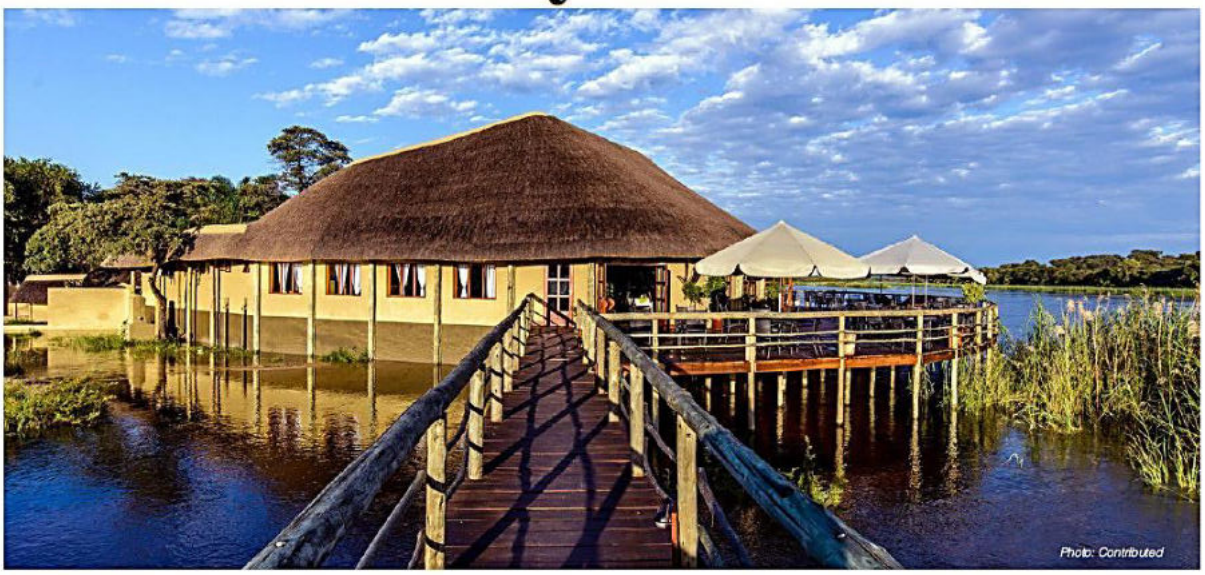
Photo: Contributed

Annakleta Haikera

Various entrepreneurs in Kavango East have raised concerns over the lack of facilities to support tourism, saying the situation is limiting opportunities for economic growth and diversification.

This came to light during a visit by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on Wednesday.

Local farmers said Rundu has no designated facilities to attract tourists.

The tourism sector which comprises local and foreign tourists alike is one of the few sectors which also feeds other industries.

Town such as those in the coastal areas continue to invest in their local attractions to attract visitors. Similarly, Windhoek also prioritises toursism as a key sector to promote.

The entrepreneurs also voiced that there is an absence of an aquaculture office in the region. This, they say, is a big oversight, as fish farmers lack guidance on how to effectively tap into the industry.

The building intended to cater for fish farmers has stood abandoned for about 13 years since construction began.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, the N$16 million infrastructure project started in 2012.

It is reported that the initial contractor was replaced for failing to adhere to the original scope, and African Silver Engineering was later appointed to complete the work in 2018.

However, progress stalled due to payment issues, leaving the building deserted ever since.

Rudolph Haingura, one of the farmers, noted that despite the region's proximity to rivers, many farmers have yet to explore fish farming. He said this was a missed opportunity to diversify agricultural activities and improve household incomes.

"With the right training, resources, and support from authorities, farmers could tap into aquaculture," he suggested.

"This would not only improve food security, but also create jobs, especially during droughts or seasonal drops in crop production," Haingura added.

Another farmer, Johannes Ipinge Murenga, shared his personal experience of building a fish pond at home, which proved highly successful.

He expressed frustration that while authorities are quick to arrest those fishing illegally, they have failed to provide training or support for fish farming.

Furthermore, farmers in conservancy areas revealed there are no structured plans for trophy hunting, another potential revenue stream that could boost tourism and benefit local communities.

The parliamentary standing committee chairperson, Tobie Aupindi, acknowledged the concerns, stressing the urgent need to rehabilitate the abandoned facility, launch fish farming initiatives, and develop strategies to promote both tourism and sustainable fisheries in Rundu.

# COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

## ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING PROCESS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9437 IN THE DAURES CONSTITUENCY – WEST OF USAKOS TOWN, ERONGO REGION

September 2025

This Report would reflects the comments and recommendations raised during the public consultation process, whether through expression of interest and virtual communications received on email. However, no specific registration of Interested and Affect Parties, nor comment were received from any.

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

***Comments and Responses***

| No | Name | Issue / Comment | Response |
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