

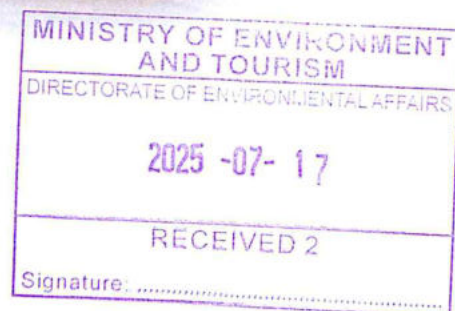
Consolidated Environmental Monitoring Report and Update to the EMP- 2022 -2025

_ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE: 00216

Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke-Erongo Region.



Mining Licence 203



Prepared by:

Centre for Geosciences Research cc
-P.O BOX 1996, Windhoek Windhoek



Proponent:

Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT DETAILS

TITLE: Consolidated Environmental Monitoring Report and update to the EMP: ML 203 onshore salt mining near Cape Cross Henties Bay .Period 2022 - 2025.

AUTHORS: Mr Siyambango Mulife
MSc,MCSM,MBA,BSc,FGS

PROPONENT: Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke

P.O BOX 13
HENTIES BAY
NAMIBIA

CONSULTANCY:

CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH CC
PO Box 31423
Pioneerspark
Windhoek, Namibia
Cell: 0856419511

NAME	Mulife Siyambango
RESPONSIBILITY	Director of Centre for Geosciences Research cc
QUALIFICATIONS	B. Sc. in analytical, inorganic and physical chemistry Geography and Environmental studies, M. Sc. in Industrial Rocks and Minerals, MBA in Banking, Accounting and Strategic Management.
EXPERIENCE	Mr Siyambango is the director and founder of Centre for Geosciences Research cc Mr Siyambango is a qualified geologist, and specialist in industrial minerals and rocks. Obtained an MSc in Industrial Rocks and Minerals with majors in Mineral Resource Assessment & Estimation; Mineral Extraction & Management Marketing of Industrial Rocks and Minerals, Geology and Technology of Industrial Rocks and Minerals. Mr Siyambango is a fully trained and qualified Chemist with a BSc in analytical, inorganic Geology and Technology of Industrial Rocks and Minerals . Mr Siyambango is also fully trained and qualified Environmental specialist with a BSc in Geography & Environmental Studies Extensively trained and experienced in Environmental Management

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Executive summary

The purpose of this monitoring report is to review and assess the potential impacts that associated with the Mining of the solar evaporative salt ponds at Cape Cross for the period 2022 -2025 for the purpose of renewal of the ECC for another 3 years.

For introduction purpose, Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke holds the Mining Licence (ML203-Fig 1) of mining the solar salt production facility at the Cape Cross salt pan, which is located on the northern-central Namibian coast, about 43 km north of Henties Bay and 120 km north of Swakopmund. The area is surrounded by other salt mining claims and operations that are not open to the public. Salt is mined on an area under ML 203 covers a surface area of about 108 ha. The area is located in a slightly depressed area thus allowing ground water to seep to the surface. This is done by removing the top layer of the surface to a depth of about 420mm to allow sea water to seep to the surface. About 2600 tons of salt is processed and packaged at the site per month.

Most of the salt is exported to South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Table salt processing will soon be added to the operation. The climate along the coast of Namibia is generally influenced by the cold Benguela Current and upwelling system. The area around the project site is characterized by arid conditions with extremely low rainfall (mean annual is 0-55 mm/yr.).

Despite the low rainfall, the area receives fog (more than 125 days per year) which forms an important source of moisture for most plants and animals found in this area. Fog moves inland to as far as 80 km. The average temperature in area ranges between 15 °C – 25 °C.

There is no animal life on the area covered by the salt pans apart from the occasional sighting of the black backed jackals. However the Cape Cross Seal Reserve which is located about 5 km from the operations supports a large number of animals mainly the Cape Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*). The area covered by the salt mining operations is void of any vegetation. This area falls within the Central Namibia vegetation type. The plains of the Central Namib are normally bare, but after rain they become covered with scattered clumps of the vygie, *Mesembryanthemum cryptanthum*, interspersed with *Sporobolus nebulosus*. *Stipagrostis namibensis*, *Stipagrostis hermannii* and other grass species then begin to appear.

Although this operation is located in the Dorob National Park it does not affect the appeal of the park to tourists as the ponds are barely visible from the road that is used by tourists. Access to the site is also strictly controlled and no unauthorized entry is allowed. Therefore very few people have seen the operation in its entirety.

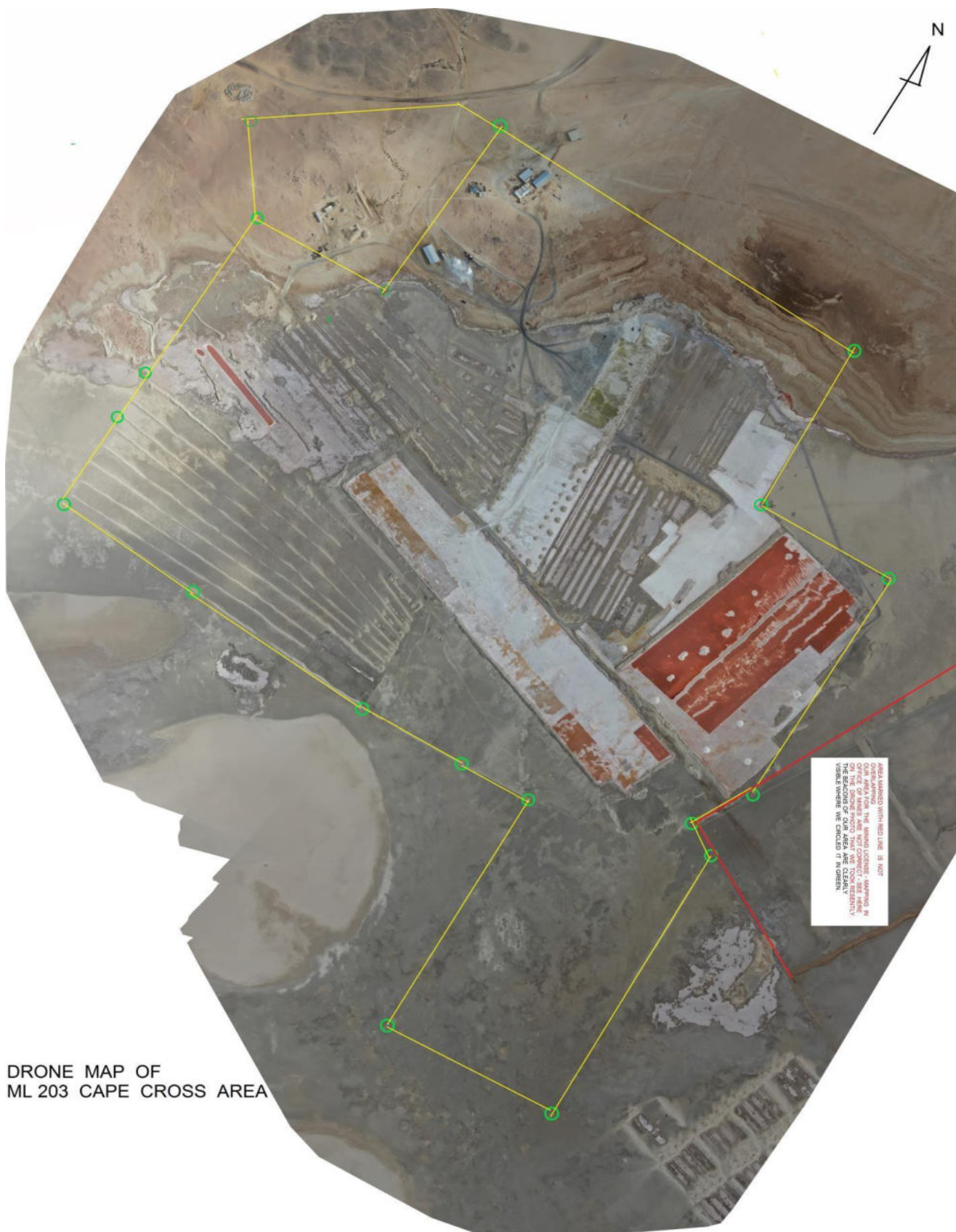


Fig 1, Locality of the Mining License ML 203

During the period in review October 2022 to July 2025; No impact with a “*High*” rating was identified during this monitoring period. Most of the impacts monitored for this project were rated “*medium*” to “*low*” before mitigation. The effect of these impacts on the environment can be reduced to low and insignificant level through the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed for each impact.

However, there has been a low encounter of wild life within the mine area such as Jackals in the period under review near the salt pans, although no casualties have been observed.



Photo 1, Common site of the black-backed jackal around cape cross

The mine has observed the highest standard of health and environment monitoring. Since the issuance of the ECC the mine has no work- related injuries or casualty. The compliance on flammable and combustible liquid has been containerized as licensed under the Ministry of Mines and Energy Consumer Installation Certificate on site. The company has a well-qualified HSE manager on site . The company had reviewed and implemented its HSE policy in line with the EMP requirements. Despite the POST- COVID -19 pandemic the mine has continued its social responsibility to maintain its work force. And such that PPE was secured for its work force in order to curb the spread of POST-COVID.

1. INTRODUCTION

The monitoring, reporting and corrective action for ML 203

Monitoring of the EMP performance for the salt pan mining in Mining Licence 203 by Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke cc emphasizes early detection, reporting and corrective action. The purpose of this monitoring report is to review and assess the potential impacts that associated with the Mining of the solar evaporative salt ponds at Cape Cross for the period 2022 -2025 for the purpose of renewal. And update to the EMP.

It is divided into three parts, namely:

- Monitoring of activities and effects to be undertaken by the environmental coordinator (ENC)
- Reporting of all incidents and situations which have the potential of jeopardizing compliance of statutory provisions as well as provisions of this EMP.
- Taking corrective measures which are prompt, adequate and long lasting in addressing noncompliance activities or behaviour.

2. Parameters of Monitoring and Audits

This report forms part of the requirements for a monitoring strategy and audit procedure as per guidelines from MET. Environmental monitoring is systematic measurement of key environmental indicators over time, and within a particular geographic area. The geographic area lies within the vicinity of Cape Cross. The boundaries of the monitoring area correspond to the area in which environmental impacts of the project is likely to be significant. Hence, the indicators are signals of, or proxies for, environmental or ecosystem health. As a result, this report communicates information about environmental status or change as a result of salt mining activities. Hence, monitoring is concerned with changes from baseline environmental conditions caused by the project activities. The monitoring in this report is based on information gathered as in regard to mining activities in Mining Licence 203 for the period 2022-2025;

A checklist of the various environmental parameters to be monitored was compiled and it included the following components:

- Whether Copies of the EMP are on site and it was further ensured that employees are familiar and aware of the rules and regulations outlined in the document.

- The storage of diesel and hydraulic oil tanks, it was ensured that these tanks are well stored in such a way that there is no spillage into the ground which is hazardous to the groundwater and to the flora and fauna residing in the vicinity of the mining area.
- Expiring dates of fire extinguishers were checked, just to ensure that there is safety measures in place in case of any fire outbreaks.
- The scrapyard area consists of old rusty metals and old fuel tankers. Discussions were held on how to tidy up the place, safely disposing of these materials to the appropriate dumping sites, avoiding oil spills and placing of safety signs in the area. Further discussions were held on disposing non-hazardous materials at Henties Bay dumping sites.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) of employees including face masks for POST-Covid19 preventive measures was also monitored to ensure that employees are carrying out the mining activities in a safe manner.
- Mining and production machinery were also inspected, for health safety and environment (HSE) purposes.

3. Salt Mine Information

Premises Details	Cape Cross, Henties Bay Namibia
Address	Cape Cross
Licensee	Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke cc
Mining Licence No.	203
Mining Licence Location	Erongo, Cape Cross

ECC – 00216

Serial: 5t7KLo216



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

ISSUED

In accordance with Section 37(2) of the Environmental
Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

TO

Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke CC
P. O. Box 13, Henties Bay

TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING LISTED ACTIVITY

**The Proposed solar salt production facility at the Cape Cross salt pan at
Mining Licence (ML) 203, Erongo Region**

Issued on the date: **2022-10-17**
Expires on this date: **2025-10-17**

(See conditions printed over leaf)

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER



This certificate is printed without erasures or alterations

Reduce
Reuse
Recycle



Fig 2, Copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC-00216).

4. IMPACTS IDENTIFIED AND ASSESSED: CHANGE IN LANDSCAPE

The stripping and clearing of land to create the ponds (Photo 3) changed the surrounding landscape and affects the visual properties of the area. Since the operation is located in a national park its pristine state is crucial for the tourism industry. Tourism who visits this area mainly only passes through this area on their way to the nearby Cape Cross Seal Reserve. The ponds can also not be clearly seen from the main road. This has contributed to the minimization of the visual impacts of this operation.



Photo 3, common salt ponds filled with sea water seep

Table 1 . Assessment of impacts associated with change in landscape during period in review.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENSION	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PREScribed MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Change in landscape	The stripping and clearing of land to create the ponds has changed the visual properties of the area	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Low	At the moment the salt pans are not clearly visible from the road to Cape Cross that is mainly used by tourists. Any future expansion of the salt mining operation should take the aesthetic value of the area into consideration and ensure that it does not become an eye sore.	Low

5. LOSS OF VEGETATION

The clearing of an area of around 108 ha to make way for the salt pans may have resulted in the loss of some indigenous vegetation although only a few plants can be found in this area. Plants found here provide an important habitat for an array of desert organisms such as lizards and other reptiles. Although this impact cannot be mitigated as the clearing of vegetation has been done already when the operation was initiated (photo 4), the management of this operation can indirectly contribute by planting trees somewhere else to replace what has been lost.



Photo 4, Pond after the salt has been striped and temporary stored onsite before being packed and sold.

Table 2, Assessment of impacts associated with loss of vegetation.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PRESCRIBED MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Loss of vegetation	The clearing of land to make way for the salt pans has resulted in the loss of some indigenous vegetation	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Low	Plant indigenous plants at the site or any other place. This will indirectly replace the plants that has been lost as a result of the salt pans.	Low

6. EXPOSURE OF WILDLIFE TO HIGHLY SALINE WATER

The creation of ponds with high levels of salt can cause harm to wildlife such as birds, jackals and hyenas which are frequently cited in the area. Consumption of salty water can result in toxicosis and death within the bird population. However according to the mine manager Izak Vermulen (during the period in review) they do provide small amount of water in pet containers for Jackals that moves around in the night looking for food. The reason being that big animals found in the area such as hyena (photo 5) and jackal can also be tempted to drink the concentrated salty water found in the pans. This can potentially cause salt toxicity including dehydration, confusion and weakness, among other symptoms. During the monitoring period no death of animals has been reported.



Photo 5, Common site of the brown hyena around cape cross

According to Izak (Communication), there have been less observation of the presence of hyena in the area within the period under review (October -2022 to June 2025) . The reduction in sighting of the hyena is not yet known, as no systematic data could be concluded in this regard.

Table 3. Assessment of the of impacts associated with exposure highly saline water.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PRESCRIBED MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Exposure of animals to highly saline water	Local wildlife might be harmed by the presence of highly saline	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Low	Use tailings to build embankments around the salt pans to minimize access by wild animals (this	Low

7. POLLUTION FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

There are various types of pollution associated with an operation such as this one. The most important one is probably chemical pollution from oil spills (photo 6 & 7), oily waste resulting from the maintenance of various machineries used during the mining and processing of salt. Other sources of pollution include household waste from workers who stay on site and workers can also pollute the surrounding environs if they are not provided with adequate toilet facilities. If the waste is not handled properly, it can have a detrimental effect on the surrounding environment.



Photo 6, Oil shed storage for the oil and lubricants before relocation to the confined store room containers.



Photo 7, Previous Oil storage shade after clean up and relocation of oil storage containers,

Safety measures (photo 8) such as safe storage and fire fighting capability have been implemented.



Photo 8, Fire extinguisher in the oil storage shed for fire fighting response and awareness precaution.

Table 4: Assessment of impacts associated with pollution from operational activities.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PREScribed MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Pollution from operational activities	There are various types of pollution associated with an operation such as this one.	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Medium	- Ensure that all waste generated at the operation is collected and transported to Henties Bay for proper disposal. - Hazardous waste such as the oily waste from the workshop must be stored and transported away from the site and disposed of appropriately. - Adequate toilets facilities	Low

8. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Namibia is one of the African countries that has one of the highest unemployment rates in the world. So any effort to create jobs will contribute to the country effort to combat poverty and unemployment.

Some job opportunities have been provided at this site to residents of the Erongo Region (13 permanent jobs, this number might increase once the processing of table salt is added to the operation). This will contribute to the alleviation of poverty which is rampant in Namibia and the attainment of Namibia's national development plans such as NDPs and the Harambee Prosperity Plan.



Photo 9, Some employees employed to operate salt stripping machines with circular blades on site.

Table 5, Assessment of impacts monitored associated with employment opportunities.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PREScribed MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Employment opportunities.	Employment opportunities provided to workers who are employed at the salt mining operation.	Local	Permanent	Low	Highly Probable	High	Low	If the operations is expanded in future priority for jobs should be given to locals	Low

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES

The employees that are employed at the operation are exposed to various hazards such as the potential injuries from the use of the various machineries on site. The health problems associated with working on salt exploitation projects are skin infections, sore eyes, and respiratory illnesses. To address this problem, workers should wear protective clothing and minimize the amount of time spent on the salt pans during harvesting (work on a shift rotation system). Improvements in the harvesting and salt processing technology will alleviate the health risks associated with this type of work. The company provides Protective essential gear to its workers (Photo 10).



Photo 10, Worker wearing protective gear including the face mask that is essential for protection during the POST-COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 6: Assessment of impacts associated with health and safety of employees.

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PREScribed MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
Health and safety of employees	Employees of any industrial process are exposed to a number of hazards.	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Medium	Ensure all employees have safety gear – hard hats, gloves, steel-toed boots and protective clothing.	Low

10. INCREASED HIV/AIDS & post-COVID-19 INFECTION RATE

The HIV/AIDS & Covid -19 pandemic is a national problem that needs to be incorporated in the business operational strategy of every employer in Namibia. There is a potential increase in risky sexual behavior and social distancing of the workers due to lack of access to public health education as the site is isolated. Although this will be on a small scale it is important to integrate health education into the operations..

Table 7, Assessment of the impacts associated with HIV/AIDS & COVID-19

IMPACT	NATURE	EXTENT	DURATION	INTENSITY	PROBABILITY	DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE	SIGNIFICANCE		
							PRE MITIGATION	PRESCRIBED MITIGATION	POST MITIGATION
The spread of HIV/AIDS.	The lack of health information can result in the spread of HIV/AIDS	Local	Permanent	Low	Probable	High	Low	Awareness at workplace and provision of condoms	Low

The recent COVID-19 pandemic poses a risk too as may result in contact transmission of infections. The company has adopted a compulsory wearing of face masks in the mine and at the milling factory.

11. Waste disposal infrastructure

Bins are be provided, and all litter is disposed of at the nearest municipal dumping site (i.e. Henties BayTown Council Dumping site). Industrial waste mainly wire, cable, drill bits, these items are collected and removed from the sites (photo 11). No unused machines, part where observed on site.



Photo 11, ,Hygiene and waste disposal awareness information display on entrance.



Photo 12, Chemical Toilets (Mobi Loo) are also erected on sites for the use of the workers inside the mine.

12. Current Revamp of infrastructure on site (Consumer Fuel Storage).

Fuel storage capacity exceeding 200L stored onsite, requires a compliance of Consumer Storage Certificate by MME (fig 10). Currently the site stores around 7000 Liters of diesel. As per Petroleum Amendment Act No.3 of 2000: Petroleum **Products and Energy Amendment** Act, 2000 .

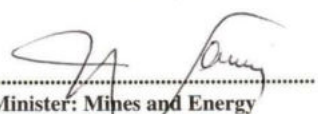
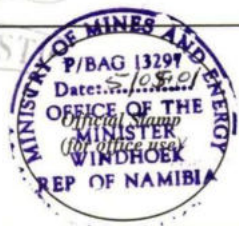


MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND ENERGY ACT, 1990
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS REGULATIONS (2000)

CONSUMER INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE

[Regulation 18 (5)]

CONSUMER INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE	PERMITX* 	PETROL*	Certificate No.
	TEMPORARY*	DIESELX*	CI/1186/2001
Name of certificate-holder	Henties Vervoer en Soutwerke CC		
Address of certificate-holder	Physical address	Postal address	
	Salt Pan, White Lady, Cape Cross	Box 13 Henties Bay	
Nature of activity to which certificate relates*	Commercial/Industrial Undertaking	Farming Operation	Mining OperationX
If storage tank is to be permanently installed, location of site	Salt Pan, White Lady, Cape Cross		
Conditions applicable to Certificate See next page for general and special conditions applicable to licence.			
Date of issue of certificate	5 May 2001		
In the case of a temporary licence, period of validity	N/A		
Issued by the Minister of Mines and Energy in terms of regulation 18(5), on 5 May 2001 at Windhoek			
 Minister: Mines and Energy			

* Mark the appropriate item

Namprint: 061-220095

Fig 10, Permanent, Consumer Storage Certificate issued to Saltt Pan White Lady then now Henties Sout Werk.

The company has upgraded its fuel storage and dispensing facility that is containerized and equipped with fire extinguisher (photo 8) for fire fighting. The state of art consumer fuel storage is inline with the guidelines and regulations of the Petroleum Product and Regulation Act of 2000, with the Ministry of Mines and Energy for holders of Petroleum Consumer Installation. The storage is designed to minimize oil spill and fire proof (Photo 13)



Photo 13, latest photos of the latest installed petroleum storage and dispensing facility.



Photo 14: Latest Visual changes to the newly fully commissioned coarse salt feed ramp to the hoppers



Photo 15: Visual changes of the current commissioned coarse salt processing and bagging facility with storage shade.

In terms of new additional structure built on site, There is a new addition of the coarse salt bagging (Photo 14,15 & 16-17, and processing facility. The component and a hopper, the conveyor belt next to the crusher.



Photo 16: Under construction the conveyor to be used on the refurbished hopper feeder.



Photo 17: Refurbished coarse salt processing hopper.

13. Environmental Monitoring Check list: ML 203

Table 8: Litter

Mitigation	Compliance	Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date Completed
Are disposal drums available or full?	Yes	Continuous Awareness To the workers	HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining
Is there any litter around the site and its surroundings?	yes	non	Site Manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining

Table 9: Oil spillage or used oil

Mitigation	Compliance	Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date Completed
Are disposal drums available or full?	Yes	The drums needs to be labelled	Site manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining
Is there any oil spills around the site and its surroundings ?	YES	Continuous Awareness To the workers	Site manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining

Table 10: Land and Soil Disturbance

Mitigation	Compliance		Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date Completed
Are there any deviations from the provisions of the EMP on land and soil disturbance?	YES		non	Site Manager / HSE manager	Ongoing mining When cutting Salt blocks	Up to end of mining
Are car track barricades in place?	Yes		More signs to be displayed along the barricade	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining

Table 11: Air Pollution

Mitigation	Compliance	Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date completed
Are there any deviations from the provisions of the EMP on air pollution?	Yes (dust mostly from moving vehicles on gravel access road)	Regularly Watering of the gravel Road especially during the long dry season	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of Mining
Are the fume and particulate levels acceptable ?	Yes (machinery used are in compliance	Regularly service machinery using diesel	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining

Table 12: Biodiversity

Mitigation	Compliance	Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date Completed
Are there any deviations from the provisions of the EMP on biodiversity ?	Yes (minimal increase capacity on the saline ponds)	Continuous awareness To the workers not to harvest plants or pouching	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining
Harvesting of plant taking place feeding of animal or introduction of animals?	Yes	Continuous awareness To the workers not to harvest plants or pouching	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of mining

Table 13:
Compliance

Mitigation	Compliance	Follow up Action Required	By Whom	When	Date Completed
Are staff members and site visitors aware of the provisions of the EMP?	yes	Continuous awareness by educating the workers	Site Manager / HSE manager	ongoing	Up to end of Mining
Is there a copy of the EMP on site?	Yes	Keep duplicate copies	Site Manager / HSE manager	Immediately	Up to end of Mining
Ask at least two people on various provisions of the EMP?	Yes	Need more awareness explanation translated in local language	Site Manager / HSE manager / EAP	Immediately	Up to end of Mining

14. Update on waste scrap metal disposal

During the period under review, the scrapyard had old rusty metals (Photo 18) and old fuel containers. Discussions were held on how to tidy up the place, safely disposing of these materials to the appropriate dumping sites, avoiding oil spills and placing of safety signs in the area. Further discussions were held on disposing non-hazardous materials at Henties Bay dumping sites. The area was cleaned and rehabilitated.



Photo 18: The scrap yard material piled for transportation to the dumpsite in Henties bay (before clean up).

During the period in review, all old dilapidated buildings were demolished, as they pose a health danger hazard. And all the scrap metals were disposed from the mining licence area (fig 18).

Conclusion:

It is recommended that Henties Vervoer and Sout Werke cc's ECC be renewed, because during the period in review; No impact with a "*High*" rating was identified during this monitoring period 2022 - 2025. Most of the impacts monitored for this project were rated "*medium*" to "*low*" before mitigation. The effect of these impacts on the environment can be reduced to low and insignificant level through the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed for each impact. However, there has been a low encounter of wild life within the mine area such as Jackals in the past 36 months starting from 2022. The mine has observed the highest standard of health and environment monitoring (appendix Izak , 2022; Mine Manager). Since the issuance of the ECC the mine has no work-related injuries or casualty.

The compliance on flammable and combustible liquid has been containerized as licensed under the Ministry of Mines and Energy Consumer Installation Certificate on site. The company has a well-qualified HSE manager on site . The company had reviewed and implemented its HSE policy in line with the EMP requirements.

Despite the POST-COVID -19 pandemic the mine has continued its social responsibility to maintain its work force. And such that PPE was secured for its work force in order to curb the spread of COVID.

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Appendix

1. Declaration of authorship
2. CV of consultant