Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) No. 9778 LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF OKANGWATI, IN KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT: Final

ECC Application Reference: APP- 006234

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Libra Seventy-One Investments (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) has applied to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9778. Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (The Consultant) was appointed to act on behalf of the proponent in obtaining the ECC. The EPL covers a total surface area of 19,978.5587 hectares (ha), as shown in **(Figure 1).** The EPL overlies a portion of Okangwati conservancy, located approximately 35 km southwest of Okangwati, in the Kunene Region**.** The target commodities for the prospecting and exploration activities are **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear fuel Minerals and Precious metals**.

Prospecting and exploration-related activities are among the listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. To ensure that the proposed activities comply with the national environmental legislation, the project Proponent appointed an independent environmental consultant, Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd, to undertake the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process and apply for the ECC on their behalf.

The application for the ECC was compiled and submitted to the competent authority, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), an ECC for the proposed project may be granted by the Environmental Commissioner at the MET's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

This Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) has been prepared for the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL No. 9778, located southwest of Okanguati, in the Kunene Region of Namibia. The EPL overlies a portion of the Okanguati communal conservancy an area characterized by mopane vegetation, limited water resources, and communal land uses dominated by livestock farming and subsistence crop farming.

The purpose of the ESA is to evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of the planned exploration activities, identify mitigation measures, and provide recommendations to support decision-making by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) with respect to the granting of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The proposed activities will be conducted in three phases: 1. non-invasive exploration (geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys), 2. invasive exploration (drilling and bulk sampling), and 3. decommissioning of exploration sites. These activities are expected to generate both positive and negative impacts.

Possible **negative impacts** identified include limited temporary disturbance of grazing areas, soil erosion, biodiversity loss, water resource use and potential contamination, generation of dust, noise, vibration and waste, and risks to community health and safety. Heritage and cultural sites may also be at risk if chance finds occur. Cumulative impacts are likely due to overlap with livestock farming, and conservation activities.

The assessment also recognizes significant **positive impacts**, including the creation of employment opportunities (both skilled and unskilled), local procurement of goods and services, skills transfer, stimulation of local businesses, and potential long-term investment in the Kunene Region if exploration proves successful.

The ESA recommends strict compliance with Namibia's environmental and mining legislation, including the Environmental Management Act (2007), EIA Regulations (2012), Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (1992), Water Resources Management Act (2013), and the Nature Conservation Ordinance (1975). It further recommends adherence to the accompanying Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which provides detailed mitigation and monitoring measures for identified impacts.

Stakeholder consultations were undertaken through public notices, information sharing, and meetings held with communities. The issue raised related to a lack of awareness about mining activities. This concern will be addressed through proposed mitigation measures requiring the proponent to maintain continuous and ongoing engagement with stakeholders throughout the exploration phase.

Brief Project Description

Planned Activities: Proposed Exploration Methods

The Proponent intends to adopt a systematic exploration approach to the project as follows:

1. **Non-invasive Techniques:**

- **Desktop Study: Geological mapping**: Mainly entails a desktop review of existing geological maps followed by 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 and aero-geophysical surveys.
- **Lithological and geochemical surveys**: Stream sediment, soil and rock samples may be collected and taken for chemical analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine presence and tenor of target commodities. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (manually or by excavator) depending on the commodity to further investigate the mineral potential. Affected areas need to be made safe (by fencing off opencasts and warning signs). Stream samples may be collected in first-order drainages by collecting up to 1kg of the sediment within the active drainage channel. Soil sampling entails the digging of small pits where up to 5kg may be extracted and sieved to collect up to 500g of material. To mitigate risk, soil excavations will be closed immediately after obtaining the required sample. Larger excavations and trenches will be secured until they are closed. At all times, the landowners and other relevant stakeholders will be engaged to obtain prior authorization where necessary.
- **Geophysical surveys:** This will entail data collection by specialist contractors to investigate the substrata by airborne or ground methods, through sensors such as radar, radiometric, magnetic, and electromagnetic surveys to detect any anomalies in the area related to mineralization. Ground geophysical surveys may be conducted by hand-held survey equipment, or where necessary using vehicle-mounted sensors, while in the case of air surveys, the sensors will be mounted to an aircraft, which may fly at low altitude over the target area.

2. Invasive Techniques:

Exploration Drilling: Should first phase exploration yield positive results, drilling may be considered to investigate the nature and tenor of possible mineralization in prospective areas at depth.

Drill core or drill chip samples may be collected, logged and submitted for further analysis, to determine the depth, geometry and width of potential mineralization.

- To access the areas for drilling purposes, new access tracks will most likely be made and drill pads will be cleared and levelled to set up drill rigs. Two commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and Core/Diamond drilling (DD). RC drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. This technique produces an uncontaminated large-volume sample, which is comprised of rock chips. RC drilling is a faster and more affordable way of drilling compared to DD, although the latter delivers more geological information. A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, and support vehicles as well as sufficient space to place drilling equipment and drilled samples and/or core-boxes. In addition, an area or shed may be established to store RC sample bags and/or core-boxes, to further handle samples for additional investigation and analysis (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

3. **Decommissioning**

   Immediate remediation of drill sites is the standard procedure, like for soil sampling sites. Trenches and pits are generally made safe by fencing and warning noticeboards, to allow repeated investigations. However, these should also be remediated before an EPL is returned to the MIME or allowed to expire.

   An important part of Decommissioning is informing of local stakeholders that exploration activities have been concluded. This is not only a measure of good public relations but also serves to uphold *bona fide* exploration companies' reputation in general. It is also handy to defend possible allegations of future trespassing by other parties that are not adhering to agreed protocol.

Public Consultation

Public Consultation Activities

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details steps to be taken during a public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process. The public consultation process assisted the Environmental Consultant in identifying all potential impacts and aided in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures and alternatives to certain project activities. The communication with I&APs about the proposed prospecting and exploration activities was done through the following means in this order to ensure that the public is notified and allowed to comment on the proposed project:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled and emailed upon request to all registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in the New Era Newspaper **(04 August 2025 and 12 August 2025),** and The Namibian Newspaper **(05 August 2025 and 12 August 2025),** briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns.
- Public meeting was scheduled at Otjandawe village at the community meeting tree. The meetings were then held on the 03 November 2025 at 10h00. The issues and concerns raised were noted and used to form the basis for the ESA Report and EMP.

Potential Impacts identified

The following potential impacts are anticipated:

- **Positive impacts**: In general, exploration activities are too low-key to impact significantly, but they may create work opportunities and provide cash income, which is generally lacking in remote, underdeveloped rural areas.
- Should a mine be discovered and developed, the following additional impacts can be expected: - Socio-economic development through employment creation; Women empowerment (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer; Related investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits; The formation of a trained workforce and small businesses that can serve communities and may initiate related businesses; Local economic growth and regional economic development and Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and machinery spare parts, lubricants and basic consumables and groceries.

- **Negative impacts**: Potential disturbance of existing pastoral systems; Physical land/soil disturbance; Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora); Habitat disturbance. Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution; Air quality issues: potential dust generated from the project; Potential occupational health and safety risks; Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructures such as local roads; Vibrations, and noise associated with drilling activities that may be a nuisance to locals; Environmental pollution (solid waste and wastewater); Archaeological and heritage impact and Potential social nuisance and conflicts (theft, damage to property, etc.).

  The potential negative impacts were assessed, and mitigation measures were provided accordingly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The potential impacts that are anticipated from the proposed project activities were identified, described, and assessed. For the significant adverse (negative) impacts with a medium rating, appropriate management, and mitigation measures were recommended for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors, and project-related employees.

The public was consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Sections 21 to 24). This was done via the two newspapers (New Era and The Namibian) used for this environmental assessment (copies attached). A consultation through a face-to-face meeting with directly affected landowners whereby they raised concern and comments on the proposed project activities (copies of scoping meetings' minutes attached).

The issues and concerns raised by the registered I&APs formed the basis for this Report and the Draft EMP. The issues were addressed and incorporated into this Report whereby mitigation measures have been provided to avoid and/or minimize their significance on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were rated to be of medium to low significance. With the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures, we expect a reduction in the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely (rated medium to low). To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, and employment of an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is highly recommended. The monitoring of this implementation will not only be done to maintain the reduced impact rating and maintain a

low rating, but to also ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away too.

It is crucial for the Proponent and their contractors as well as to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. All these would be done to promote environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the community and environment.

Recommendations

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put into monitoring the implementation of these measures.

It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an ECC, provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.
- All required permits, licenses, and approvals for the proposed activities are obtained as required. These include permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensure compliance with these specific legal requirements.
- The Proponent and all their project workers or contractors comply with the legal requirements governing their project and its associated activities and ensure that project permits and or approvals required to undertake specific site activities are obtained and renewed as stipulated by the issuing authorities.
- Site areas where exploration activities have ceased are rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their pre-exploration state.
- Environmental Compliance monitoring reports should be compiled and submitted to the DEA Portal as per the provision made on the MET/DEA’s portal.

Disclaimer

Excel Dynamic Solutions (EDS) warrants that the findings and conclusion contained herein were accomplished following the methodologies outlined in the Scope of Work and Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007. These methodologies are described as representing good customary practice for conducting an EIA of a property to identify recognized environmental conditions. There is a possibility that even with the proper application of these methodologies certain conditions may prevail, related to property or subjects, that could not be identified within the scope of the assessment, or which were not reasonably identifiable from the available information. The Consultant believes that the information obtained from the record review and during the public consultation processes concerning the proposed exploration work is reliable. However, the Consultant cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that the information provided by the other sources is accurate or complete. The conclusions and findings outlined in this report are strictly limited in time and scope to the date of the evaluations. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

Some of the information provided in this report is based on personal interviews, and research of available documents, records, and maps held by the appropriate government and private agencies. This report is subject to the limitations of historical documentation, availability, and accuracy of pertinent records, and the personal recollections of those people contacted.

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BID	Background Information Document
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EDS	Excel Dynamic Solutions
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GG	Government Gazette
GN	Government Notice
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MET	Ministry of Environment, and Tourism
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Reg	Regulation
S	Section
ToR	Terms of Reference

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Alternative	A possible course of action, in place of another would meet the same purpose and need of the proposal.
Baseline	Work done to collect and interpret information on the condition/trends of the existing environment.

Biophysical	That part of the environment does not originate with human activities (e.g. biological, physical, and chemical processes).
Cumulative Impacts/Effects Assessment	About an activity, means the impact of an activity that in it may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Decision-maker	The person(s) entrusted with the responsibility for allocating resources or granting approval to a proposal.
Ecological Processes	Processes play an essential part in maintaining ecosystem integrity. Four fundamental ecological processes are the cycling of water, the cycling of nutrients, the flow of energy, and biological diversity (as an expression of evolution).
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Management Act - the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including – (a) the natural environment that is land, water, and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms and (b) the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.
Environmental Management Plan	As defined in the EIA Regulations (Section 8(j)), a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environmental effects can be mitigated, controlled, and monitored.
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	It is a license that confers exclusive mineral prospecting rights over the land of up to 1000 km2 in size for an initial period of three years, renewable twice for a maximum of two years at a time
Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)	Concerning the assessment of a listed activity includes - (a) any person, group of persons, or organization interested in or affected by the activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity. Mitigate - practical measures to reduce adverse impacts. Proponent – as defined in the Environmental Management Act, a person who proposes to undertake a listed activity. Significant impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity, or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Fauna	All animals that are found in each area.

Flora	All plants that are found in each area.
Mitigation	The purposeful implementation of decisions or activities that are designed to reduce the undesirable impacts of a proposed action on the affected environment.
Monitoring	Activity involving repeated observation, according to a pre-determined schedule, of one or more elements of the environment to detect their characteristics (status and trends).
Nomadic Pastoralism	Nomadic pastoralists live in societies in which the husbandry of grazing animals is viewed as an ideal way of making a living and the regular movement of all or part of society is considered a normal and natural part of life. Pastoral nomadism is commonly found where climatic conditions produce seasonal pastures but cannot support sustained agriculture.
Proponent	Organization (private or public sector) or individual intending to implement a development proposal.
Public Consultation/Involvement	A range of techniques can be used to inform, consult or interact with stakeholders affected by the proposed activities.
Protected Area	Refers to a protected area that is proclaimed in the Government Gazette according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance number 4 of 1975, as amended
Scoping	An early and open activity to identify the impacts that are most likely to be significant and require specialized investigation during the EIA work. It can also be used to identify alternative project designs/sites to be assessed, obtain local knowledge of the site and surroundings, and prepare a plan for public involvement. The results of scoping are frequently used to prepare the Terms of Reference for the specialized input into a full EIA.
Terms of Reference (Tor)	Written requirements governing full EIA input and implementation, consultations to be held, data to be produced, and form/contents of the EIA report. Often produced as an output from scoping.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Libra Seventy-One Investments (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) has applied to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Exclusive Prospecting License EPL 9778. Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (The Consultant) was appointed to act on behalf of the proponent in obtaining the ECC. The EPL covers a total surface area of 19 978.5587 hectares (ha), as shown in **(Figure 1).** The EPL overlies a portion of the Okangwati conservancy, located approximately 35 km southwest of Okangwati, in the Kunene Region**.** The target commodities for the prospecting and exploration activities are **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear fuel Minerals and Precious metals**.

Section 27 (1) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations provide a list of activities that may not be carried out without an EIA undertaken and an ECC obtained. Exploration activities are listed among activities that may not occur without an ECC. Therefore, individuals or organizations may not carry out exploration activities without an ECC awarded to the Proponent.

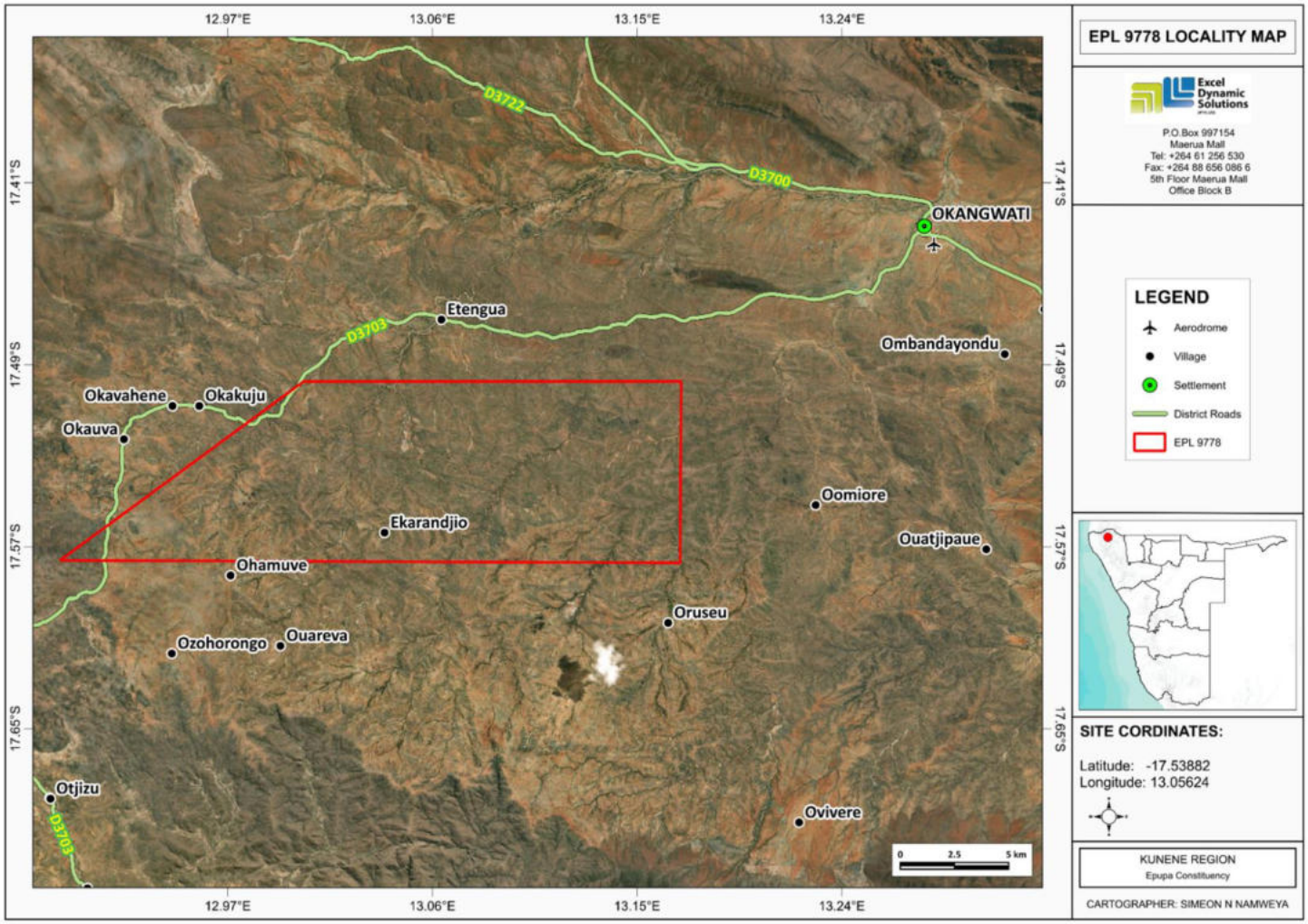


Figure 1: Locality map for EPL 9778.

1.2 Terms of Reference, Scope of Works, and Appointed EA Practitioner

To satisfy the requirements of the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations, The Proponent appointed EDS to conduct the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process on their (Proponent's) behalf, and thereafter, apply for an ECC for exploration works on the EPL. There were no formal Terms of Reference provided to EDS by the Proponent. The consultant, instead, relied on the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its EIA Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 2012) to conduct the study.

The application for the ECC (**Appendix A**) is compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, and Tourism (MET), the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (**Appendix B**), an ECC for the proposed project may be awarded by the Environmental Commissioner at the MET Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The EIA project is headed by Mr. Nerson Tjelos, a qualified and experienced Geoscientist and experienced EAP. The consultation process and reporting are done by Mr. Wilbard Angula and reviewed by Ms. Iyaloo Nakale. The EAP's CV is presented in **Appendix C.**

1.3 Motivation for the Proposed Project

The mining industry is one of the largest contributors to the Namibian economy. It contributes to the improvement of local livelihoods. In Namibia, the exploration of minerals is done mainly by the private sector. Exploration has the potential to enhance and contribute to the development of other sectors, create temporary and permanent employment in areas, and generates taxes that fund social infrastructural development. The mining sector yields considerable revenue and accounts for a significant portion of the gross domestic product (GDP). Additionally, the industry produces a trained workforce and uplifts local small businesses in communities and may initiate related businesses, such as the manufacturing of exploration and mining equipment, the provision of engineering and environmental services, the upgrade of basic services and infrastructure including roads, rails, and water supply. Moreover, the mining sector forms a vital part of some of Namibia's development plans. Mining is essential to the development goals of Namibia in contributing to meeting the ever-increasing global demand for minerals, and for national prosperity. It is thus that successful exploration of EPL 9778 could lead to the discovery of a mine, which would contribute towards achieving the goals of the national development plans.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Mineral exploration is essential to discover and develop any potential mining project. Exploration generates the necessary data required for further decisions and investment options. The proposed exploration activities are expected to take about three years. The exploration process comprises three phases – non-invasive exploration, invasive exploration, and decommissioning of works.

2.1 Phase 1 (Non- Invasive Exploration)

2.1.1 Desktop Study

This mainly entails a desktop review of geological maps of the area, on-site ground traverses and observations, and an update, where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.

2.1.2 Geophysical surveys

Geophysical surveys collect data of the substrata by air or on the ground using radar, magnetic, and/or electromagnetic equipment, to detect and ascertain any mineralization in the area. Ground geophysical surveys may be conducted, where necessary, using vehicle-mounted or handheld equipment, while in the case of air surveys, the sensors are mounted to an aircraft, which navigates over the target area.

2.1.3 Lithology geochemical surveys

Stream, soil and rock samples may be collected and submitted for analysis to analytical chemistry laboratories to determine presence and quantities of searched-for minerals. Additionally, trenches or pits may be dug manually or with an excavator to further investigate the subsurface.

Stream sampling consists of the collection and sieving of small (up to 5kg) samples of sediment from the channel of all first-order streams draining the area of interest. This rapidly screens the area to identify locations which may require further exploration.

Soil sampling consists of the collection of small (up to 500g) samples from shallow (20cm deep) pits, sieved from about up to 5kg of original material. To ensure adequate risk mitigation, all excavations will be closed immediately after obtaining the required sample. Major excavations

such as trenches or pits will be secured until they are closed. The landowner and other relevant stakeholders will be engaged to obtain prior authorization where necessary.

2.2 Phase 2 (Invasive Exploration)

The selection of the potential mineralization model and exploration targets will be based on the local geology, and the trenching, drilling, and assay results of the samples collected. The planned exploration activities are aimed at delineating the mineral deposits and determining whether the deposits are economically feasible. No explosives will be used during this exploration phase.

2.2.1 Detailed Exploration (Drilling)

Should laboratory analyses from Phase 1 return positive results, drilling may be undertaken to collect drill samples for further analysis. This determines the depth, geometry and width of the potential mineralization. If necessary, new access tracks to the drill sites are created and drill pads at which to set up the rig are cleared. Two commonly used drilling methods are Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and Core/Diamond drilling (DD). RC drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. It produces an uncontaminated large-volume sample, which comprises rock chips. It is relatively fast and more affordable technique compared to DD. However, DD may also be considered for this exploration program, if required.

A typical drilling site provides space for the drill rig and drilling equipment, support vehicles, as well as space for storage of drill samples. A sample storage facility or core yard may also be required for logging, sorting, packing and storage of RC as well as core samples.

Other aspects of the proposed exploration operations include:

2.2.2 Access Tracks and Roads

The EPL is accessible via informal tracks from the D3703 route from Okanguati, Kunene Region. The Proponent may need to do some upgrading on the site access roads to ensure that it is fit to accommodate project-related vehicles, such as heavy trucks.

2.2.3 Material and Equipment

The requirements of the exploration program in terms of vehicles and equipment include (4X4) vehicles, a truck, water tanks, drill rigs and drilling machines, and a power generator. Equipment and vehicles will be stored at a designated area near the accommodation site or a storage site established within the EPL area.

2.2.4 Services and Infrastructure

- **Water:** Water for the exploration operations on the EPL will be obtained from the nearest existing boreholes, or the proponent will drill boreholes within the EPL, upon obtaining necessary permits and signed agreements with the landowners in the area. The estimated monthly water consumption is 4000 liters. This includes water for drinking, sanitation, cooking, as well as cleaning of equipment.
- **Power supply:** Power required during the operation phase will be provided by diesel generators. About 200 liters of diesel will be used per month.
- **Fuel (diesel for generators and other equipment):** The fuel (diesel) required for exploration equipment will be stored in a tank mounted on a mobile trailer. Drip trays will be readily available on this trailer and accidental fuel spills are cleaned as soon as they are observed. Fuel may also be stored in a bunded diesel bowser on site, and in jerry cans placed on plastic sheeting to avoid unnecessary contamination of soils.

2.2.5 Waste Management

The site will be equipped with secured waste bins for each type of waste (i.e., domestic, hazardous, and recyclable). Depending on the amount generated, waste will be sorted and collected as regularly as possible and taken to the nearest certified landfill site. An agreement will need to be reached with different waste management facility operators/owners and authorization, or permits will be obtained before utilizing these facilities, in the case of production of any hazardous waste.

- **Sanitation and human waste**: Portable ablution facilities will be used, and the sewage will be disposed of according to the approved disposal or treatment methods of the facility manufacturer.
- **Hazardous waste**: Drip trays and spill control kits will be available on-site to ensure that oil/fuel spills and leaks from vehicles and equipment are captured on time and contained correctly before polluting the site.

The waste produced on-site can also be categorized as mineral or non-mineral waste:

- **Mineral Waste:** Mineral waste such as soil and sediment samples, drill chips and cuttings will potentially be produced throughout the project exploration phase. This waste will be stripped and dumped in allocated areas as stipulated in the EMP.
- **Non-mineral Waste:** Consists primarily of auxiliary materials that will support the exploration phase. This includes but is not limited to items such as empty containers, plastic, etc., and

other domestic waste. This waste will be collected, sorted, and taken to the municipal dumpsite in Okanguati or Opuwo as regularly as necessary.

2.2.6 Safety and Security

- **Storage Site**: Temporary storage areas for exploration material, equipment, and machinery will be required at the campsite and/or exploration sites. Security will be supplied on a 24-hour basis at the delegated sites for storage. A temporary support fence surrounding the storage site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not at risk.
- **Fire management:** Basic firefighting equipment, i.e., fire extinguishers will be readily available in vehicles at the work sites and camps. The exploration crew is required to have contact details of the nearest fire station in Opuwo in case of a larger scale fire at the site. The exploration team will have trained personnel with basic fire-fighting skills.
- **Health and Safety**: Adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to all project personnel while on and working at the site. A first aid kit will be readily available on-site and in vehicles to avoid potential minor injuries.

2.2.7 Accommodation

The exploration crew will be accommodated either in Okanguati or in a campsite near the exploration sites. If the accommodation camp is near the site, prior permission will be obtained from the landowners. Exploration activities will take place during daytime only and staff will commute to the exploration site(s) from their place of accommodation if they are not accommodated on site.

2.3 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase

Once the exploration activities on the EPL come to an end, the Proponent will take measures to rehabilitate all disturbed sites. Decommissioning and rehabilitation are primarily reinforced through a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan, which consists of safety, health, environmental, and contingency aspects. Economically unfavourable developments or exploration results might force the Proponent to cease the exploration program before the predicted closure. It is best practice for the Proponent to ensure the project activities cease in an environmentally friendly manner, and the site is rehabilitated.

3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives are defined as the “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity” (EMA, 2007). This section highlights the different ways in which the project can be undertaken, and identifies alternatives that may be the most practical, but least damaging to the environment.

Once the alternatives have been established, these are examined by asking the following three questions:

- What alternatives are technically and economically feasible?
- What are the environmental effects associated with the feasible alternatives?
- What is the rationale for selecting the preferred alternative?

The alternatives considered for the proposed development are discussed in the following subsections.

3.1 Types of Alternatives Considered

3.1.1 The "No-action" Alternative

The “no action” alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal for exploration activities on the EPL be discontinued, none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. If the proposed project is discontinued, the current land use for the proposed site will remain unchanged.

The “no-action” alternative implies that no prospecting or exploration activities would be undertaken on EPL 9778 on the ground. This would avoid all potential environmental and social impacts associated with exploration, including land disturbance, biodiversity loss, and pressure on scarce water resources.

However, the socio-economic benefits such as employment creation, local procurement, skills transfer, and potential long-term mining investment would also be foregone. Given Namibia’s national development goals (Vision 2030, NDP6, Harambee Prosperity Plan), the “no-action” option is less favourable from a developmental perspective, but it remains the environmentally safest alternative.

Should the” no-action” option be decided, the key losses may include:

- Loss of foreign direct investment.

- No temporary job opportunities for community members.
- Loss of potential income to the local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees, and various tax structures.
- Improved geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.

Alternatively, where parts of the project site are considered environmentally too sensitive, these areas could be excluded from exploration.

3.1.2 Exploration Area

The choice of this exploration area is related to its geological setting (regional and local), the economic geology, and the exploration and mining history of the EPL area. Finding an area for the planned exploration activities is possible but would require another EPL application. In general, the search for certain target commodities is area-specific, and exploration targets are primarily determined by the geology (host rocks) and the tectonic environment of the site (which may have aided ore-forming mechanisms). The tenement is big enough to host related facilities, should an economic mineral deposit be found and defined.

The potential locations of mineral resources nationwide are mapped and categorized by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as exclusive prospecting licenses, mining licenses and claims, mineral deposit retention licenses, reconnaissance licenses, and exclusive reconnaissance licenses on the Namibia Mining Cadastral Map https://portal.mme.gov.na/page/Map. Public Cadastral information on EPL 9778 is shown in (**Figure 2)**.

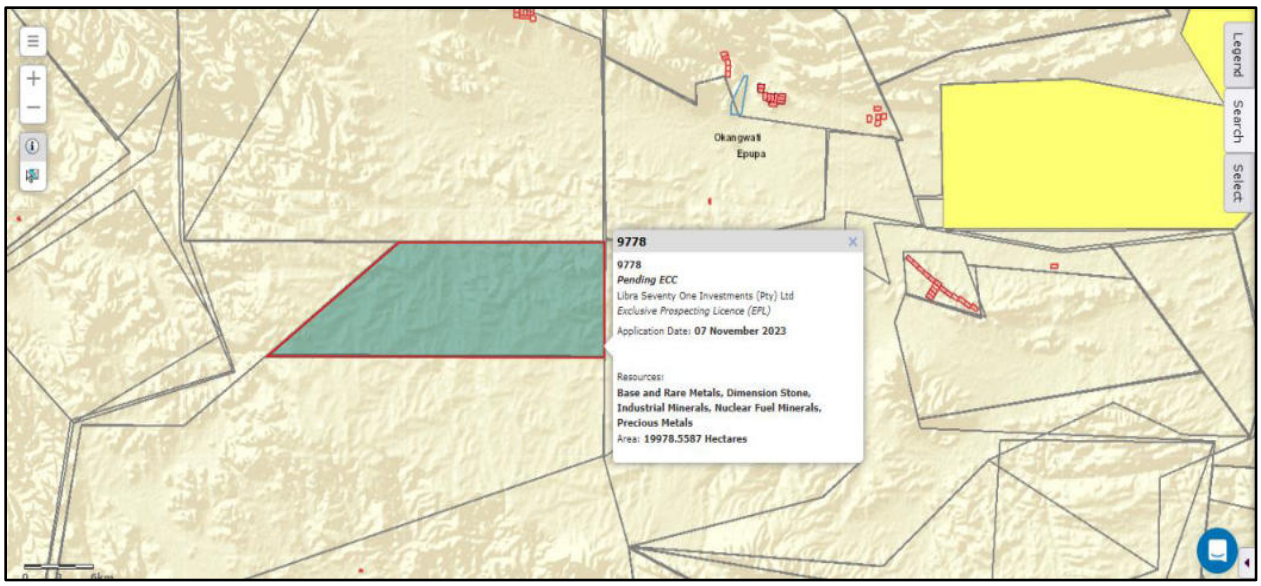


Figure 2: EPL 9778 on the National Mining Cadastre.

3.1.3 Exploration Methods

Non-invasive and possibly invasive exploration activities are expected to take place. Should an economically viable discovery be made, the project may proceed to the mining phase if a mining license is awarded. Should alternative exploration methods be found that are more effective and/or efficient without causing more environmental degradation, it should be implemented.

- Non-Invasive Methods: Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys. These methods have minimal environmental impact and will be prioritized in the initial phases.
- Invasive Methods: Drilling (reverse circulation and diamond core) and trenching. While necessary for obtaining subsurface data, these methods have higher environmental footprints, including vegetation clearing, soil disturbance, and noise generation.

A combined approach is recommended: initial reliance on non-invasive methods to narrow down targets, followed by limited invasive exploration in selected areas. This reduces the overall footprint and ensures exploration efficiency.

Table 1: Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative	Advantages	Disadvantages
No-Go	Avoids all negative impacts; maintains ecological integrity.	Loss of economic opportunities, no resource development, missed job creation.
Location	Focused on EPL 9778, legally compliant; activities can be localized to disturbed areas.	Limited flexibility outside EPL boundary; potential land-use conflicts with grazing and conservation.
Methods	Non-invasive methods reduce impact; invasive methods are crucial for collecting key geological data.	Invasive methods cause disturbance to soils, vegetation, and communities.

Table 2: Presentation of pitting, and trenching as well as comparison of reverse circulation and diamond drilling methods

Invasive exploration Method (Alternatives Considered)	Short Description	Justification for selected option
Pitting and trenching	-Pits and trenches, or to use the old Cornish mining term, costeans, can be a quick, cheap way of obtaining lithological and structural information in areas of shallow cover. -Pitting is usually employed to test shallow, extensive, flat-lying bodies of mineralization. An ideal example of this would be a buried heavy mineral placer. -The main advantage of pitting over a pattern-drill programme on the same deposit is that pits can provide a very large volume sample. Large sample sizes are necessary to overcome problems of variable grade distribution, which are a characteristic feature of such deposits. -Trenches are usually employed to expose steep dipping bedrock buried below shallow overburden and are normally dug across the strike of the rocks or mineral zone being tested (Marjoribanks, 1997).	-Quick, cheap way of obtaining lithological and structural information in areas of shallow cover. -Pits can provide a very large volume sample. Large sample sizes are necessary to overcome problems of variable grade distribution, which are a characteristic feature of such deposits. -Trenches are an excellent adjunct to RC drilling programmes, where the structural data from trench mapping is needed to complement the lithological information obtained from the drill cuttings (Marjoribanks, 1997).

Reverse Circulation (RC)	-Crushed rock is collected in the form of cuttings samples called back within stems contrast to conventional drilling that puts the air inside the stems and cuttings outside. Here the air passes downwards through the annular space between the inner shaft and the outer tube. -Water is often used down the hole to cool the drill bit and reduce dust as well as assisting with the transportation of sample bits to the surface. -RC drilling is designed for drilling through and crushing hard rock. -RC is fundamentally different from diamond core drilling, both in terms of equipment and sampling. One major difference is that RVC drilling creates small rock chips instead of solid core. Furthermore, according to Technidrill (2020), the RC method: -Allows full recovery of samples continuously -Quick installation -There is no contact between the walls and cuttings taken at the bottom. -The penetration rate is fast (Technidrill, 2020)	-Compared to diamond drilling, RC requires less water. Therefore, RC drilling will put less pressure on water supply and use. The major differences between RC and diamond drilling are in the rate of penetration and cost per foot. RC drilling is faster than diamond core drilling, and less expensive. -Unlike diamond drilling, this process creates rock chips, rather than a solid, cylindrical piece of rock. -Some types of information, such as structural details, are not possible to obtain in the absence of solid rock. Despite this disadvantage, much valuable information can still be obtained from the rock chips. For example, chips are much easier to examine under a microscope. Testing of fluorescence and effervescence are easily accomplished (Earth Science Australia, 2020). It is for these reasons that RC will be the most preferred method and mainly used. However, the RC drilling would be combined with Diamond

		drilling where necessary for more reliable data collection and analysis. Diamond drilling would be more applicable where deeper holes are required than is possible using RC drilling. -In-fill drilling would also be applied to support an update to a higher classification of the Mineral Resource estimate.
Infill drilling	The progress of an exploration project mostly depends on the result of the primary boreholes. Therefore, primary exploration boreholes must intersect high-grade mineralization zones with considerable thickness. On the other hand, the infill boreholes are designed based on obtained results from the primary boreholes (Fatehi, et al., 2017). Therefore, infill drilling is intended to support an update to a higher classification of the Mineral Resource estimate. The metallurgical test-work results will improve understanding of blending designs in the exploration schedules for the product offtake specifications (Canyon Resources, 2021).	
Diamond (Core) drilling	-Diamond core drilling uses a drill-bit studded with industrial diamonds, which rotates at the end of drill rod (or pipe). The opening at the end of the diamond bit allows a solid column of rock to move up into the drill pipe and be recovered at the surface	Diamond drilling provides more information including orientation of structures compared to RC drilling. Diamond drilling is accurate with less deviation when compared to

	-The diamond bit is rotated with gentle pressure while being lubricated with water to prevent overheating. As a result, this drilling method generally uses ample water and may put pressure on water supply sources. -Drill cuttings obtained by RC drilling can be analysed and mostly provide compositional information, while core samples will also provide geometrical information (BG Drilling, 2016). Although core drilling provides better results and can drill to greater depths, RC drilling is faster.	RC and can achieve deeper depth of drilling. Diamond drills are usually small and dust free.

Different drilling methods may therefore be chosen to suit specific purposes, but are also determined by accessibility, budget, availability of water and time.

3.2 Location Alternative

Exploration activities are geographically constrained to EPL 9778, as the license is issued by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) for this specific area. Relocation is therefore not feasible. Within EPL 9778, invasive activities can, however, be optimized to minimize environmental disturbance by:

- Prioritizing existing tracks and disturbed areas for site access.
- Avoiding ecologically sensitive zones, heritage sites, and community water points.
- Restricting exploration excavations and drilling to areas identified during non-invasive exploration.
- Immediately and progressively restore disturbed areas to a condition as close to natural as possible.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Prospecting and exploration activities have legal implications associated with certain applicable legal standards. A summary of applicable and relevant international policies and Namibian legislation, policies, and guidelines for the proposed development is given in this section (**Table 3**). The proposed prospecting and exploration activities under EPL 9778 must comply with the national legal and policy framework of Namibia, as well as relevant international conventions to which Namibia is a signatory. An overview of applicable legislation, policies, and international agreements that guide environmental protection, sustainable development, and responsible exploration is provided. This summary serves to inform the project Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties, and the decision-makers at the DEA, of the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be adhered to during the proposed exploration activities.

4.1 The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

This EIA was carried out according to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30).

The EMA has stipulated requirements to complete the required documentation to obtain an ECC for permission to undertake certain listed activities. These activities are listed under the following Regulations:

- *3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, the right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or other forms of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).*
- *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 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878) details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). The EIA regulations also outline the required details of a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).

Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007)

This is the principal legislation governing environmental protection in Namibia. It requires that all listed activities, including mineral exploration, undergo an Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012 (GN No. 30 of 2012)

The regulations operationalize the Environmental Management Act by outlining procedures for conducting EIAs, public participation, and submission requirements for ECC applications.

Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992)

This Act governs the awarding of Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) and mining rights in Namibia. It places obligations on license holders to conduct operations responsibly and with due regard for the environment.

Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 11 of 2013)

This Act provides for the management, protection, and sustainable use of water resources. Exploration activities requiring groundwater use must obtain permits from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.

Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

This ordinance provides for the declaration of conservancies and the protection of wildlife. The Okanguati conservancy, in which EPL 9778 is located, was proclaimed under this ordinance, thereby requiring compliance with community-based natural resource management regulations.

Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)

The Labour Act regulates employment conditions, health and safety requirements, and protection of workers' rights during exploration activities.

National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)

The Act protects archaeological and cultural heritage resources. Exploration projects must report any chance finds to the National Heritage Council and avoid disturbance of heritage sites.

Other legal obligations that are relevant to the proposed activities of EPL No. 9778 and related activities are presented below**.**

Table 3: Applicable local, national and international standards, policies and guidelines governing the proposed prospecting and exploration activities

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 as amended: **Government of the Republic of Namibia**	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990 as amended) addresses matters relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. Article 91(c) defines the functions of the Ombudsman to include: "…the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia…" Article 95(l) commits the state to actively promoting and maintaining the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the: "…Natural resources situated in the soil and on the subsoil, the internal waters, in the sea, in the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone are property of the State."	By implementing the environmental management plan, the establishment will be conformant to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability. Ecological sustainability will be the main priority for the proposed development.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992):	Section 52 requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with affected landowners	The Proponent should enter into a written agreement with landowners before exploring their land. On communal land,

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)	before exercising rights conferred upon the license holder. Section 52(1) mineral license holder may not exercise his/her rights in any town or village, on or in a proclaimed road, land utilized for cultivation, within 100m of any water resource (borehole, dam, spring, drinking trough, etc.) and boreholes, or no operations in municipal areas, etc.), which should individually be checked to ensure compliance. Section 54 requires a written notice to be submitted to the Mining Commissioner if the holder of a mineral license intends to abandon the mineral license area. Section 68 stipulates that an application for an exclusive prospecting license (EPL) shall contain the particulars of the condition of, and any existing damage to, the environment in the area to which the application relates and an estimate of the effect which the proposed prospecting operations may have on the environment and the measures to be taken to prevent or minimize any such effect.	the Proponent should engage the landowners for land use consent. An assessment of the impact on the receiving environment should be carried out. The Proponent should include as part of their application for the EPL, measures by which they will rehabilitate the areas where they intend to carry out mineral exploration activities. The Proponent may not carry out exploration activities within the areas limited by Section 52 (1) of this Act.

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
	Section 91 requires that rehabilitation measures should be included in an application for a mineral license.	
Mine Health & Safety Regulations, 10th Draft**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	Makes provision for the health and safety of persons employed or otherwise present in the mineral licenses area. These deal with among other matters; clothing and devices; design, use, operation, supervision, and control of machinery; fencing and guards; and safety measures during repairs and maintenance.	The Proponent should comply with all these regulations concerning their employees.
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)**: Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)**	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess [sic] or store any fuel except under the authority of a license or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 liters or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorization from the MIME for the storage of fuel on-site.
The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)**: Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)**	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning perspective, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a	The relevant Regional Councils are IAP's and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The project site falls under the Kunene Regional Council; therefore, they should be consulted.

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
	view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanization patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilization pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.	
Traditional Authority Act (Act No. 25 of 2000): **Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)**	The Act also stipulates that Traditional Authorities (TAs) should ensure that natural resources are used on a sustainable basis that conserves the ecosystem. This Act implies that Tas must be fully involved in the planning of land use and development for their area. It is the responsibility of the TA's customary leadership, the Chiefs, to exercise control on behalf of the state and the residents in their designated area.	The EPL falls under the Ombarahanga Traditional Authority. Therefore, the Traditional authority and community members should be consulted.
Water Act 54 of 1956**: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)**	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is present without regulations; therefore, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Prohibits the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duly of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)).	The protection (both quality and quantity/abstraction) of water resources should be a priority. The permits and license required thereto should be obtained from MAWLR's relevant Departments (these permits include Borehole Drilling Permits, Groundwater Abstraction & Use Permits,

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
	Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)). (l)).	and when required, Wastewater / Effluent Discharge Permits).
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013)**: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)**	The Act provides for the management, protection, development, use, and conservation of water resources; provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and provides for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner consistent with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (S68).	
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004**: Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture (MEAC)**	To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with this act's requirements. The necessary management measures and related permitting requirements must be taken. This is done by consulting with the National Heritage Council

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
The National Monuments Act (No. 28 of 1969)**: Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture (MEAC)**	The Act enables the proclamation of national monuments and protects archaeological sites.	(NHC) of Namibia. The management measures should be incorporated into the Draft EMP.
Soil Conservation Act (No 76 of 1969)**: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)**	The Act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement, and conservation of soil, vegetation, and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	Duty of care must be applied to soil conservation and management measures must be included in the EMP.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	To provide for the determination, for purposes of traditional government, of traditional authority councils; the establishment of such authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of traditional authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	Epupa constituency is the responsible local authority of the area therefore they should be notified.
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The Proponent and all its employees should ensure compliance with the provisions of these legal instruments.

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	Details various requirements regarding the health and safety of labourers.	
Public and Environmental Health Act No. 1 of 2015**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	The Proponent should ensure that the project infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and machinery are designed and operated in a way that is safe, or not injurious or dangerous to public health, and that the noise and dust emissions which could be considered a nuisance remain at acceptable levels. Public and environmental health should be preserved and remain uncompromised.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (1976)**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, apart from East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.	The proposed project and related activities should be undertaken in such a way that they do not pollute or compromise the surrounding air quality. Mitigation measures should be put in place and implemented on site.

Legislation / Policy / Guideline: Custodian	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974**: Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)**	The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal, and dumping as well as import and export. Although the environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage, and handling.	The Proponent should handle and manage the storage and use of hazardous substances on site so that they do not harm or compromise the site environment
Road Traffic and Transport Act, No. 22 of 1999**: Ministry of Works and Transport (Roads Authority of Namibia)**	The Act provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia; for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders; and for matters incidental thereto. Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation or access to existing roads, the relevant permits will be required.	Mitigation measures should be provided for, if the roads and traffic impact cannot be avoided, the relevant permits must be applied for.
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)**: Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC)**	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety, and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures the effective implementation of the Labour Act No. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the prospecting and exploration activities do not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.

4.2 International Policies, Principles, Standards, Treaties, and Conventions

The international policies, principles, standards, treaties, and conventions applicable to the project are listed in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: International Policies, Principles, Standards, Treaties and Convention applicable to the project.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
Equator Principles	A financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risk in projects (August 2013). The Equator Principles have been developed in conjunction with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), to establish an International Standard with which companies must comply to apply for approved funding by Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs). The principles apply to all new project financings globally across all sectors. Principle 1: Review and Categorization Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism Principle 7: Independent Review Principle 8: Covenants Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency	These principles are an attempt to: '…encourage the development of socially responsible projects, which subscribe to appropriately responsible environmental management practices with a minimum negative impact on project-affected ecosystems and community-based upliftment and empowering interactions.'

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	The International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Sustainability Framework articulates the Corporation's strategic commitment to sustainable development and is an integral part of the IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information Policy. The Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability describes IFC's commitments, roles, and responsibilities related to environmental and social sustainability. As of 28 October 2018, there are ten (10) Performance Standards (Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability) that the IFC requires project Proponents to meet throughout the life of an investment. These standard requirements are briefly described below. Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficient and Pollution Prevention and Management Performance Standard 4: Community Health and Safety Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	The Performance Standards are directed toward clients, guiding how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business sustainably, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the Client (Borrower) concerning project-level activities. In the case of its direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), IFC requires its clients to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework along with other strategies, policies, and initiatives to direct the business activities of the Corporation to achieve its

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Undeserved Traditional Local Communities Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage Performance Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries (FIs) Performance Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information A full description of the IFC Standards can be obtained from http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards?cq_ck=1522164538151#ess1	overall development objectives.
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1992	Addresses land degradation in arid regions with the purpose to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change. The convention's objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability United Nations Convention.	The project activities should not be such that they contribute to desertification.
Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, to ensure their conservation and sustainable use.	Removal of vegetation cover and destruction of natural habitats should be avoided and where not possible minimized.

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	Promote the protection of ecosystems, and natural habitats, and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings.	
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	It recognizes the need for: "a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.	Protection of natural resources and prevention of any form of pollution.

Relevant international Treaties and Protocols ratified by the Namibian Government

- Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- World Heritage Convention, 1972.

4.3 Namibian Policy Framework

4.3.1.1 National Development Plans (NDPs)

The project aligns with Namibia's development goals as outlined in the National Development Plans, particularly NDP6, which emphasizes economic growth, job creation, and sustainable natural resource management.

4.3.1.2 Vision 2030

Namibia's long-term development framework, Vision 2030, promotes sustainable development, responsible natural resource use, and poverty alleviation. Mineral exploration contributes to these goals when undertaken responsibly.

4.3.1.3 Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP)

The Harambee Prosperity Plan underscores economic advancement, job creation, and improved service delivery. Exploration projects contribute to these outcomes by stimulating local economies.

4.4 International Conventions

Namibia is a signatory to several international conventions relevant to exploration activities, including:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – Promotes conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – Requires mitigation of activities contributing to climate change, including emission reduction practices.
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands – Protects wetlands of international importance; though none exist within EPL 9778, compliance is required for national wetlands.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – Regulates trade in endangered plant and animal species to prevent exploitation.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

The project activities will be undertaken in specific environmental and social conditions. The understanding of these conditions helps in identifying the sensitive environmental features that may need to be protected through the implementation of certain management and mitigation measures.

The summary of selected physical, biological and social baseline information of the project area is provided below as per the site visit conducted by the Consultant on the 1st of November 2025 and relevant published reports and books.

The climatic conditions of the project area are described using the available nearest data for the area obtained from the Meteoblue website (2025).

5.1 Biophysical Environment

5.1.1 Climate

The EPL located southwest of Okanguati, has a climate consistent with Okanguati. Okanguati has a regional steppe climate (Classification: *BWh*) with annual rainfall of approximately 360mm, with rainfall season spanning from October to April. The average daily maximum temperatures are measured during October and November reaching up to 34°C; the coldest temperatures are measured during June and July with average temperatures reaching below

as 11°C. The winter season, characterized by little to no precipitation, extends from May to September. Wind direction is mostly southwestern, southeastern and Northeastern.

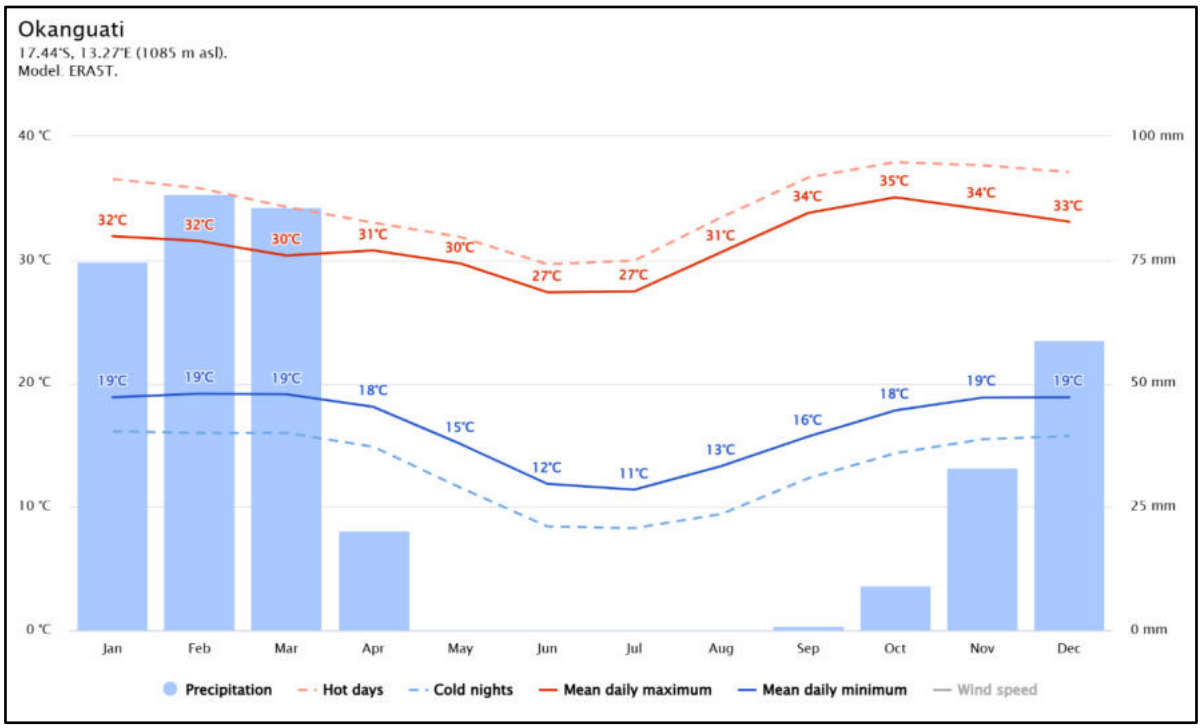


Figure 3: Climate overview around the project area.

5.1.2 Topography

The terrain is gently undulating, rising gradually into rolling hills that give way to more rugged, mountainous in the west. Elevations range between 915 to 1699masl. Furthermore, the EPL is located on the Kunene Hills landscape that is characterised by rocky outcrops, undulating hills, and scattered inselbergs that rise abruptly from the surrounding plains (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). **Figure 4** below shows the Topography map of the project area.

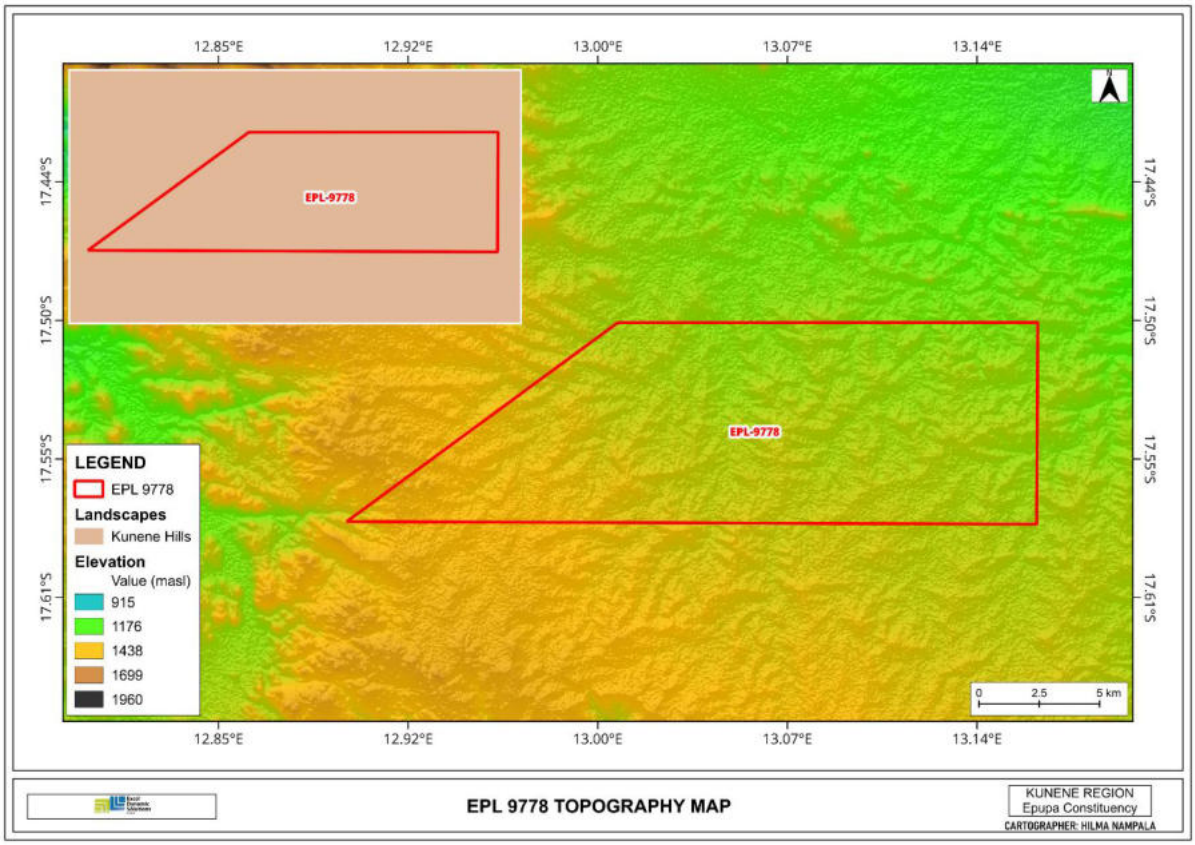


Figure 4: Topography Map for EPL 9778.

Figure 5: Topography overview on the EPL.

5.1.3 Geology

The EPL lies within the Epupa Metamorphic Complex, forming the southwestern margin of the Congo Craton. The EPL consist of some of the oldest basement lithologies in Namibia, the complex comprises of Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic assemblages dominated by high-grade metamorphic rocks (Miller, 2008). The main lithologies are granite, granite gneiss, and paragneiss, with subordinate metasedimentary and orthogneiss units (Mendelsohn, 2009). The area is structurally overprinted by the Pan-African Kaoko Belt, evident in regional thrust and fault zones. **Figure 6** below shows the geology map.

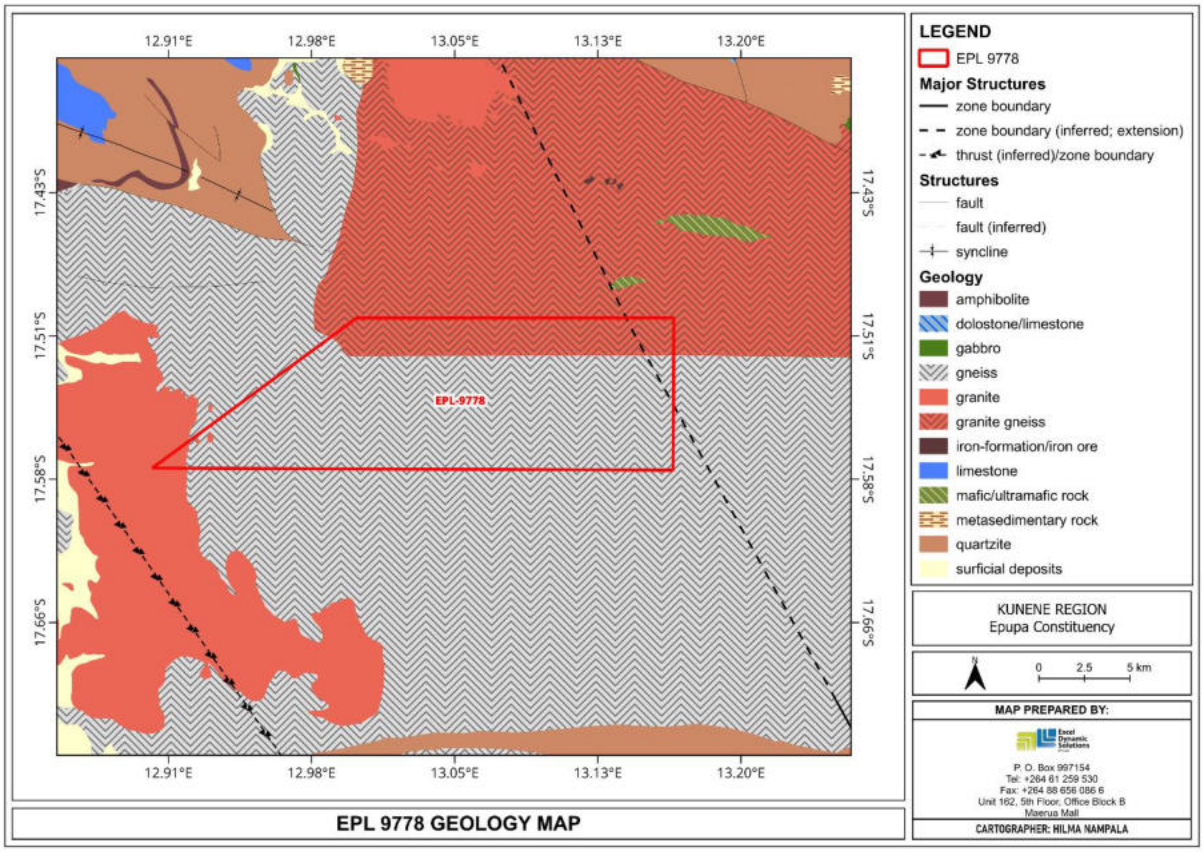


Figure 6: Geology map of the EPL area.

5.1.4 Soil

The soil profile on the EPL consist mainly of Chromic Cambisols, and rock outcrops. Cambisols are poorly developed soils formed where the parent material is recently deposited or exposed, or where aridity or low temperatures slow down the processes of soil formation (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022). The Camisols form in a wide variety of medium to fine-textured parent materials, mostly in young colluvial, alluvial and aeolian deposits. Cambisols are usually found in level to mountainous terrain, in different climates, however mostly found in arid climates. The chromic soil qualifier refers to soils with bright reddish colours in the subsoil. Chromic soils have a layer of at least 30 cm thick, between 25 and 150 cm from the soil

surface, that has, in more than 90 % of its exposed area, a moist Munsell colour hue redder than 7 and chroma of more than 4 (Coetzee, 2021). The rock outcrops refers to exposed bedrock formations of varying size and morphology. **Figure 7** below shows that the EPL is largely covered by Chromic Cambisols soils.

It is notable that during the operational phase of the project, soil sampling may be conducted**.** *Therefore, the Soil Conservation Act (No 76 of 1969) should be considered to ensure that soil is conserved in a way that does not promote soil erosion.*

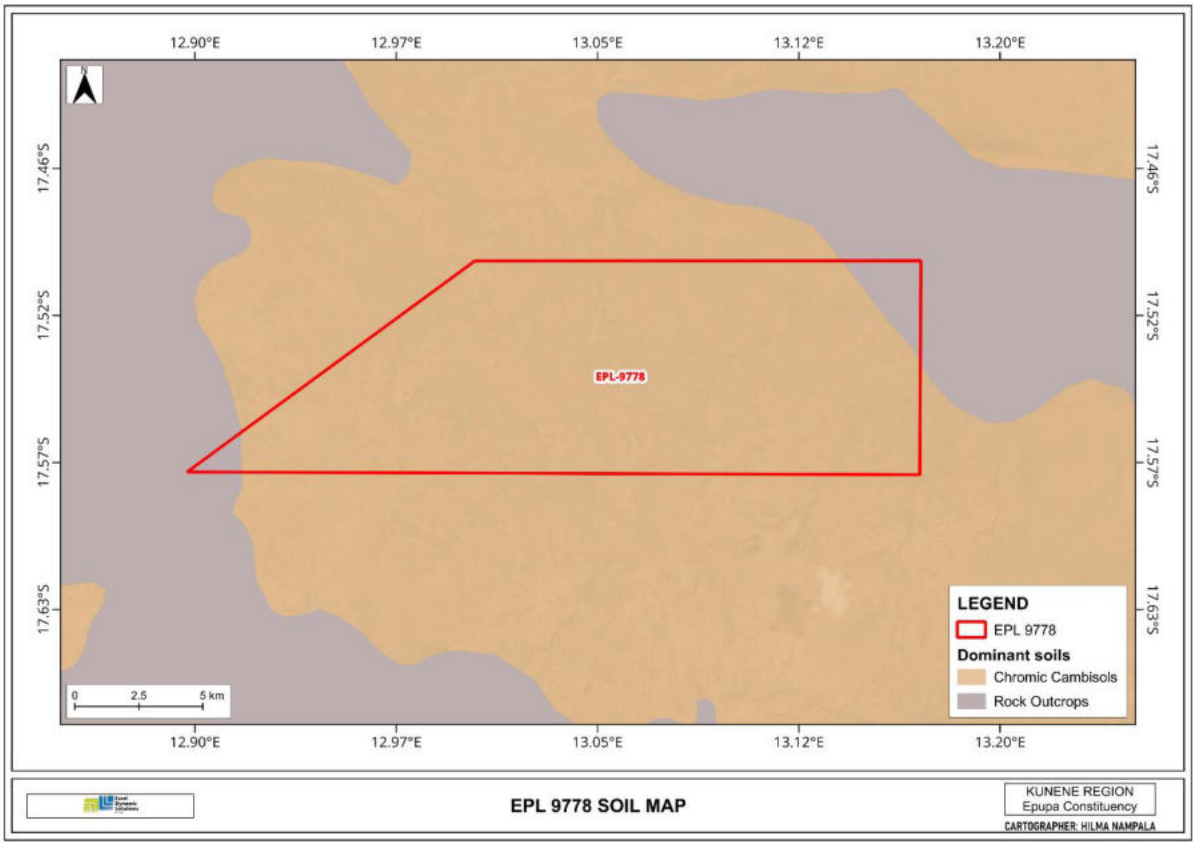


Figure 7: Dominant Soil Map – EPL 9778

Figure 8: A type of sandy soil observed on EPL 9778.

5.1.5 Water Resources: Groundwater and Surface Water

The EPL is underlain primarily by rock bodies showing low groundwater potential, classified as very low to limited. Consequently, the overall aquifer potential and groundwater vulnerability across the tenement is low. Surface water resources are generally scarce due to high runoff, though seasonal rivers, notably the Omuhonga and Ombuka, provide critical ephemeral storage during the rainy season. While several boreholes exist within the EPL vicinity, their distribution does not fully meet local demand. Some communities such as Ekarandjio lack proximate access to boreholes, leading to reliance on traditionally dug wells for domestic uses. **Figure 9** shows the hydrological map of the project area.

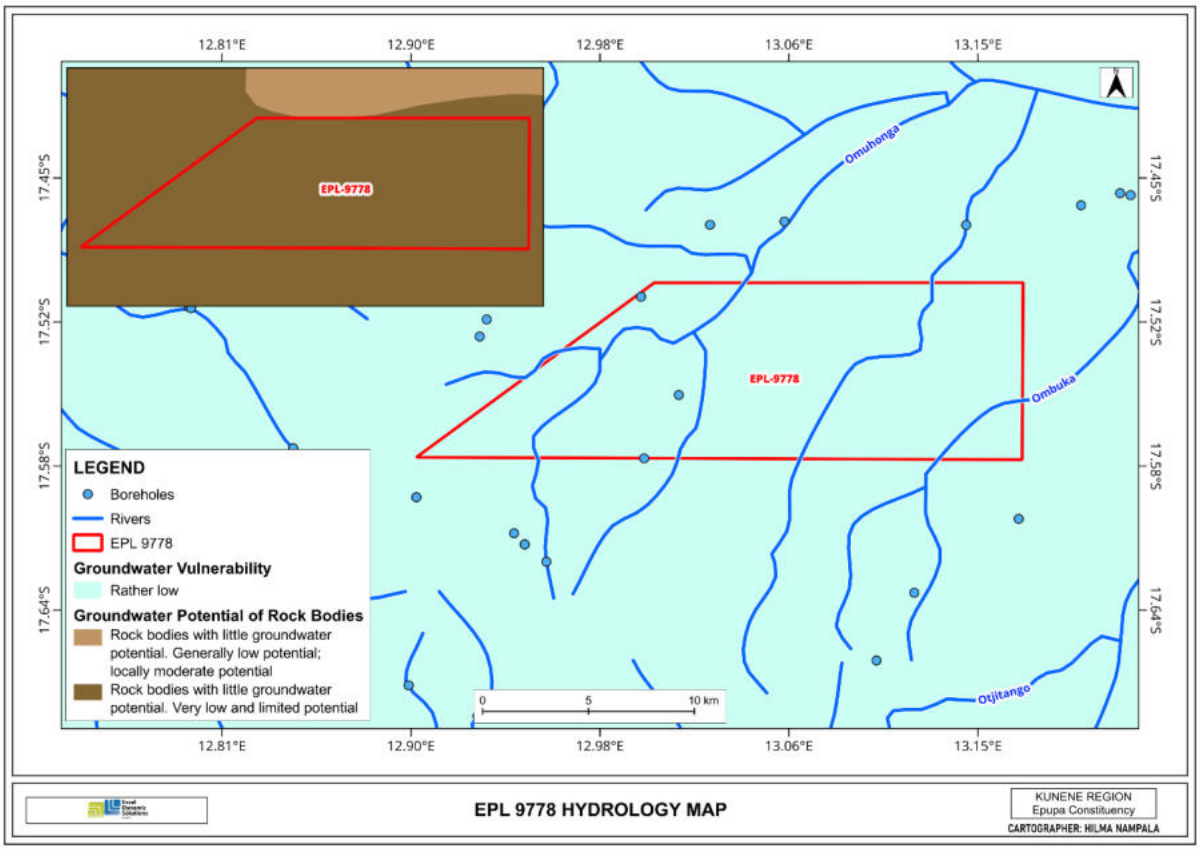


Figure 9: Hydrological map – EPL 9778.

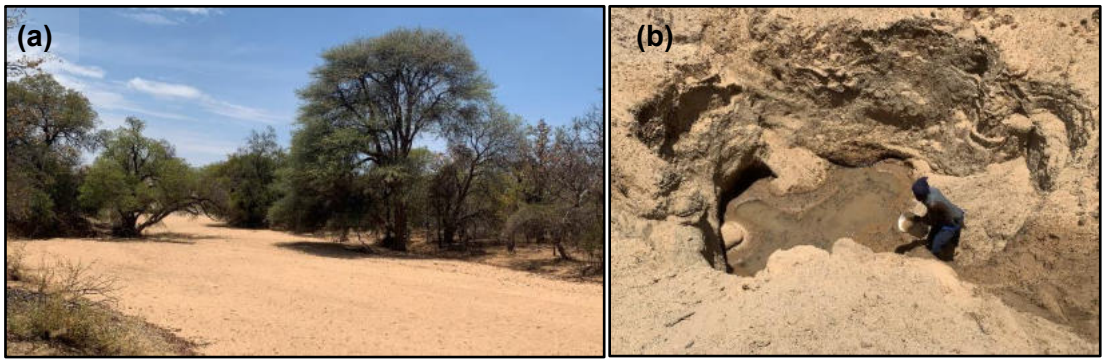


Figure 10: (a) Tributary from the Omuhonga ephemeral river (b) Traditional dug well at Ekarandjio.

5.1.6 Flora and Fauna

5.1.6.1 Flora

EPL 9778 is located within the Acacia tree and shrub savannah of the Western Highlands, a semi-arid biome classified under the Kaokoveld floristic group. The area consists of plant species such as Mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*), Acacia species (e.g., *Acacia reficiens*, *A. erioloba*), Commiphora (*Commiphora wildii*), Shepherd's Tree (*Boscia albitrunca*), Purple-pod Cluster-leaf (*Terminalia prunioides*), and Herero Sesame Bush (*Sesamothamnus guerichii*). A grassy ground cover of Bushman

grass (*Stipagrostis* spp.) and low shrubs like bitterbos. The ephemeral drainage lines has a higher diversity in terms of vegetation supporting greater species variety than the surrounding areas in the boundaries of the EPL such as African Wattle (*Peltophorum africanum*) and Large Sourplum (*Ximenia caffra*). These zones are also affected by invasive alien species, notably Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa)* and Prosopis *juliflora*.

Operational phase might necessitate the clearance of vegetation to accommodate access roads and drilling sites. In compliance with legal and environmental safeguards, the Forest Act (No. 12 of 2001) and the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975 must be strictly adhered to. These regulations ensure the protection of flora, particularly protected species such as Mopane, Boscia spp and commiphora mandate that necessary permits be secured prior to any vegetation clearance.

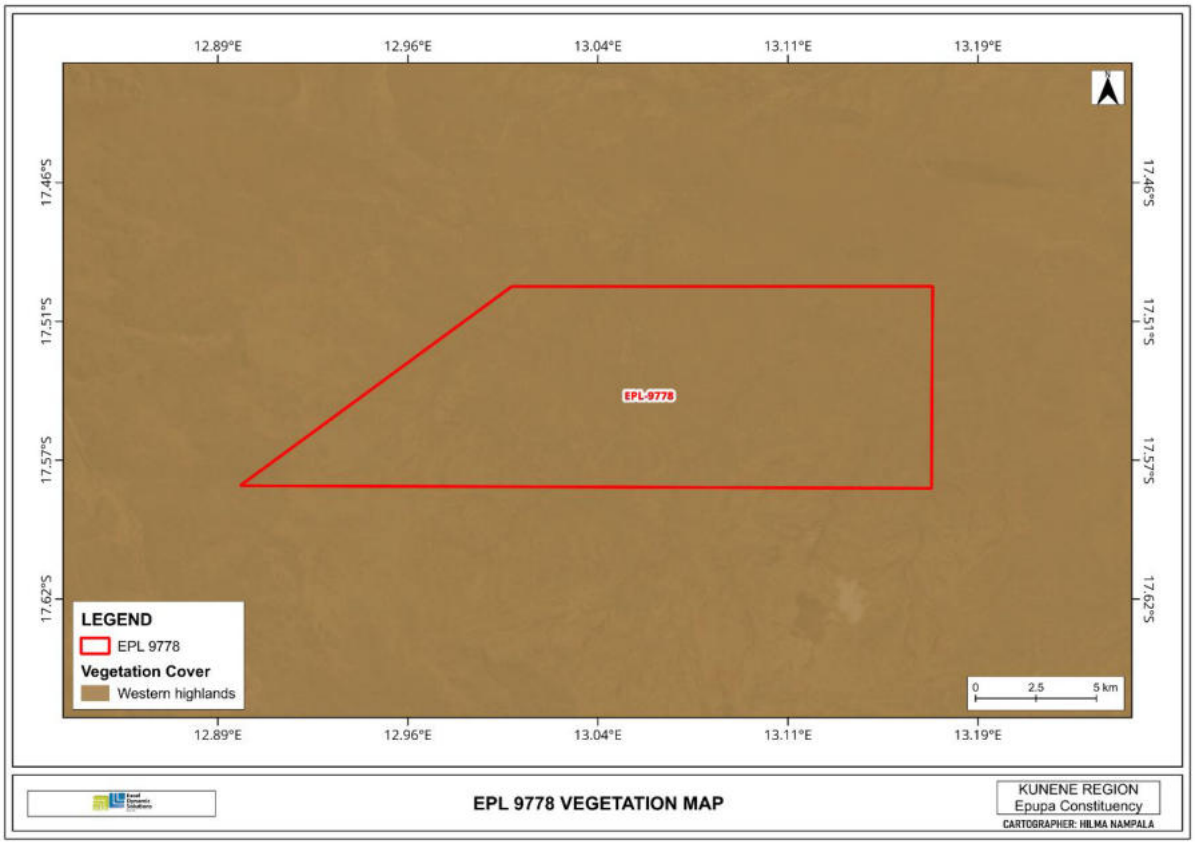


Figure 11: Vegetation map of the EPL.

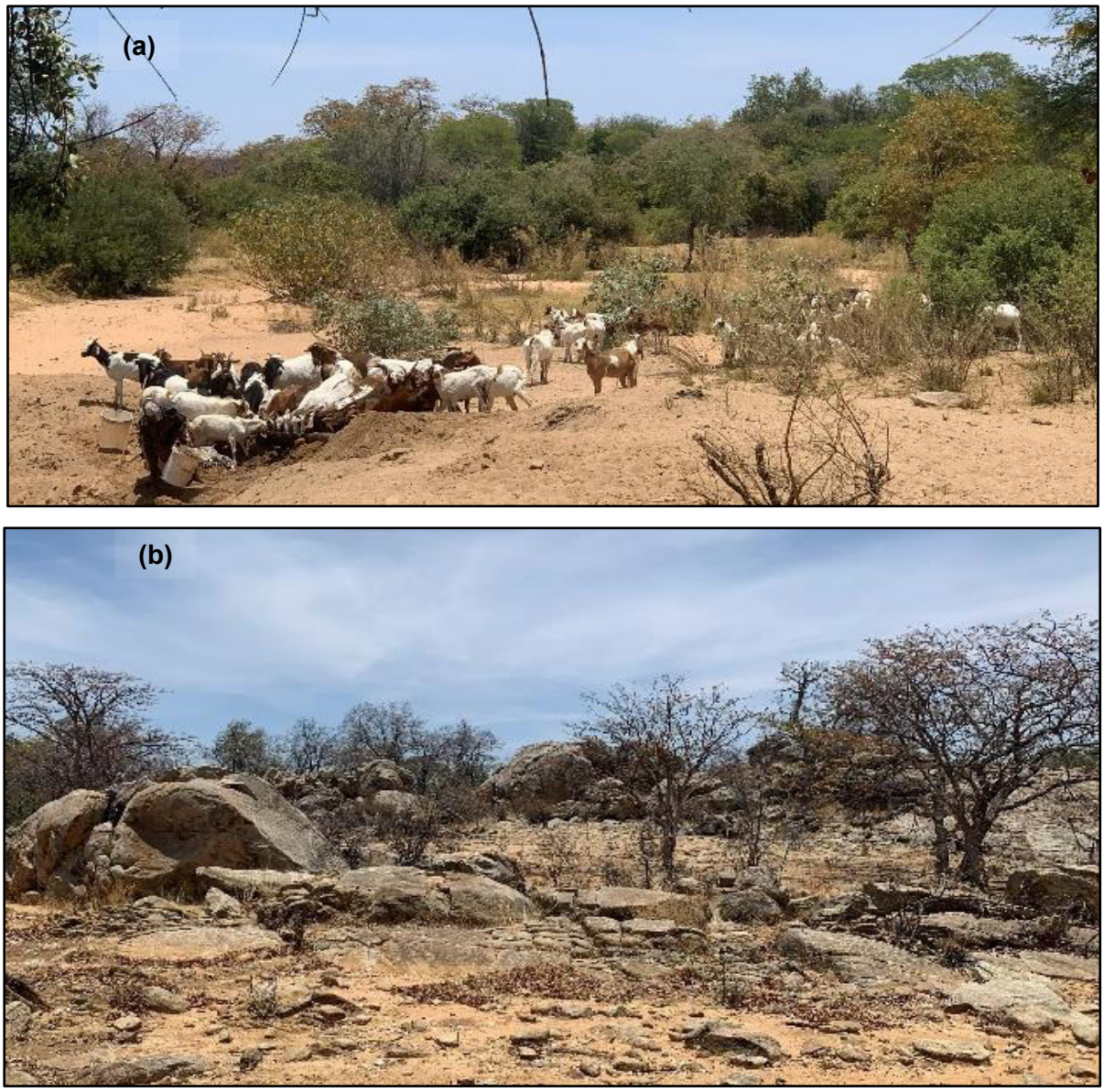


Figure 12: Typical vegetation within (a) The ephemeral drainage systems (b) open areas within the EPL.

5.1.6.2 Fauna

The EPL overlies a portion of the Okanguati conservancy, a region known to support populations of kudu and springbok. Biodiversity data from the Atlas of Namibia Team (2022) indicates the area sustains a rich faunal collection, including an estimated 76–80 mammal species, of which 3–4 are large herbivores and 14–17 are large carnivores. The area also hosts at least 51 bird species, 51–60 reptile species, and approximately 9–12 amphibian species. Invertebrate diversity is comparatively lower, with fewer than two nematode species, 14–20 beetle species, and 3–4 solifuge species. During site visit, mostly livestock were observed. This could be attributed to the fact that much of the wildlife is hiding from the scorching sun during daytime. **(Figure 13)** show the observed fauna.

Figure 13: Livestock (Sheep) observed on EPL 9778.

5.2 Heritage and Archaeology

5.2.1 Local Level and Archaeological Findings

The outcomes from this assessment shows that no declared sites are located within EPL No. 9778. However, there are graves, resting places and holy fire site observed on the EPL during the site visit **(Figure 14).** A possibility that unrecorded or undiscovered archaeological features or artifacts may be discovered during the exploration and prospecting phase. In the case where an archaeological discovery is made on-site during exploration works, the procedures outlined in the National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004 are to be followed. Section 55 (4) of the National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004, requires that any archaeological or paleontological object or meteorite discovered is reported to the National Heritage Council as soon as practicable.

Figure 14: Graves recorded on the EPL.

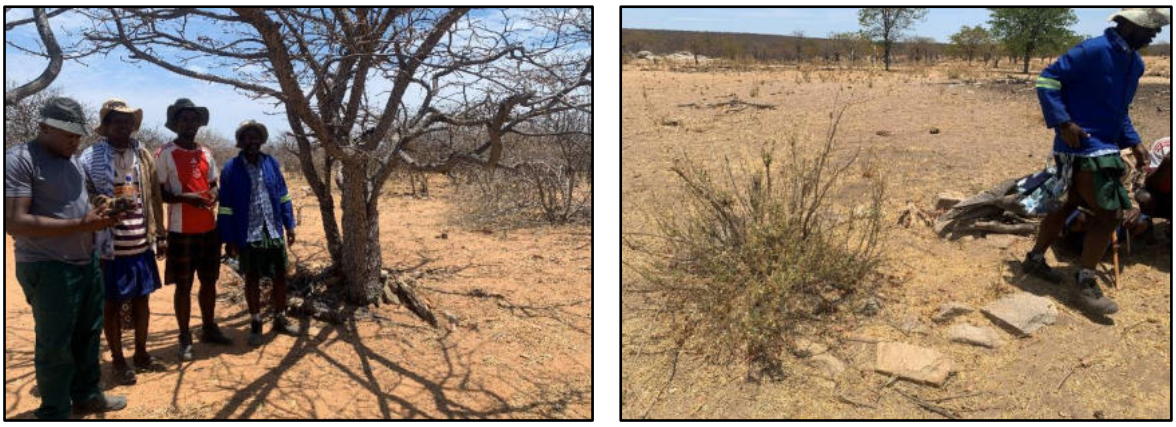


Figure 15: Resting place and holy fire place on EPL 9778.

5.3 Surrounding Land Uses

The EPL is situated within a communal area utilized as a cattle post for livestock grazing by residents of nearby settlements, such as Otjandawe. A portion of the EPL falls within the boundaries of the Okanguati Conservancy, a community-based conservation area established under the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975. The dominant land use across the area is communal livestock farming, with cattle, goats, and sheep constituting the principal livelihood source. Subsistence crop farming occurs in limited, lower-lying areas where soil moisture conditions permit. Within the conservancy framework, wildlife conservation is actively promoted as a complementary and integrated land use.

Communal tenure systems prevail, and land use rights are administered through traditional authorities in collaboration with the conservancy management committees. The coexistence of mining, conservation, and agriculture must therefore be carefully managed.

The EPL overlies a portion of Okanguati conservancy as shown in (**Figure 16)**. The Proponent is required to secure a signed agreement from the affected landowners to gain access to the areas of interest for prospecting and exploration investigations as per Section 52 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 and Section 2.2.3 of the Minerals Policy of Namibia.

1. Section 52 (1) The holder of the mineral license shall not exercise any rights conferred upon such holder by this Act or under any terms and conditions of such mineral license

    (a) In, on, or under any and until such holder has agreed in writing with the owner of such land containing terms and conditions relating to the payment of compensation, or the owner of such land has in writing waived any right to such compensation and has submitted a copy of such agreement or waiver to the Commissioner.

Section 2.2.3 of the Draft Minerals Policy of Namibia states that the License Holder and/or mineral explorers must negotiate a contract with landowners to gain access for mining purposes. However, as the EPL 9778 is underlain by State-owned Land, this is not required. The permission of the Conservancy and Local Authority is however required in writing according to the Environmental Management Act (2007).

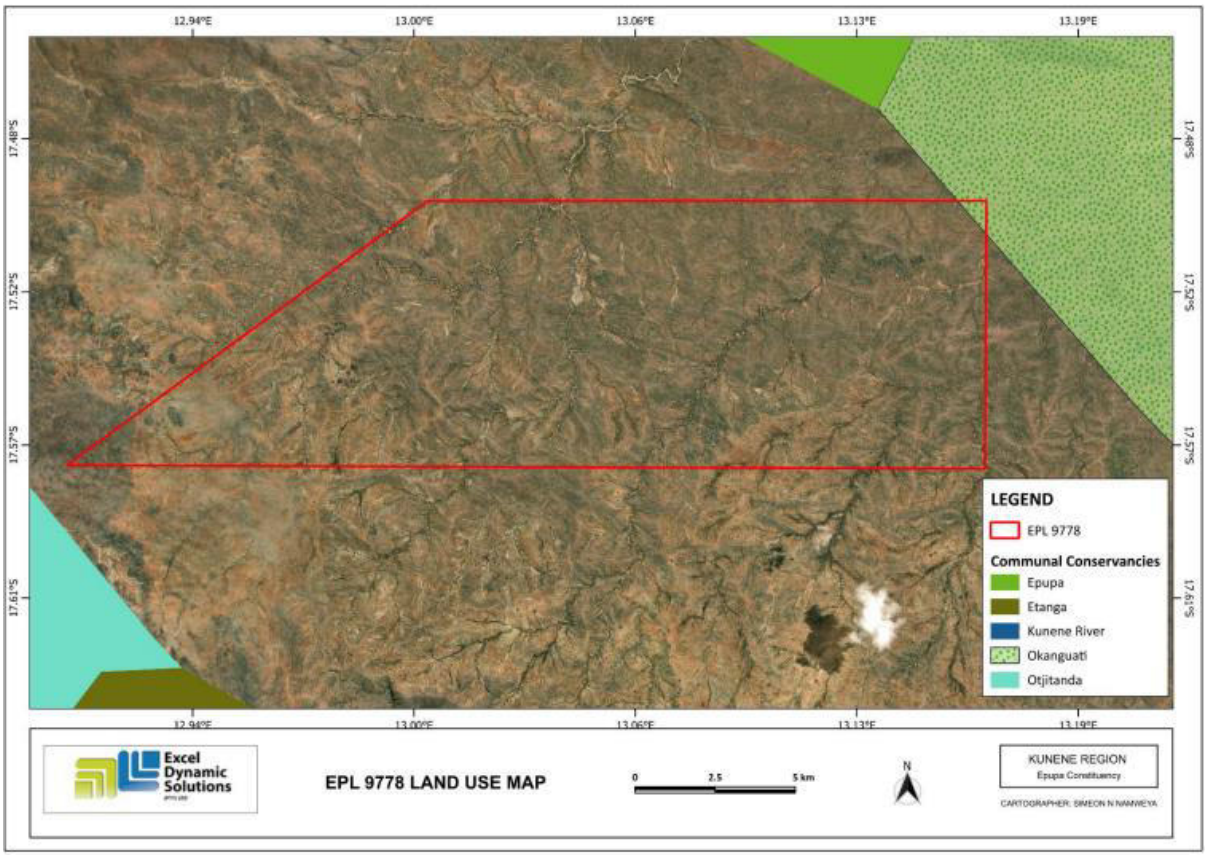


Figure 16: Land use map – EPL 9778

During the site visit, EDS consultants documented evidence of local habitation, including housing infrastructure such as the chief's homestead **(Figure 17).** Adjacent to this homestead was a designated area for subsistence crop cultivation. While various additional homesteads are dispersed throughout the area, residents typically occupy them seasonally or intermittently, maintaining permanent residences in nearby villages and hamlets.

Figure 17: Homestead at Ekarandjio.

5.4 Socio-Economic conditions

According to the Kunene Regional Development Profile (2015), the Kunene region is geographically located in the north-western part of Namibia, the region's administrative capital is Okanguati. The region covers an area of 115 293 square km of the total Namibian land, making it the second largest region in Namibia after //Karas region. The EPL lies northwest of Okanguati the socio-economic characteristics are linked to the Epupa constituencies.

5.4.1 Population

According to the 2023 Population and Housing Census, Epupa Constituency has a total population of 26,491 inhabitants, of which 12,436 are males, while 14,055 are females. The total area size of Epupa Constituency is 23,617.36 square kilometer's representing a population density of 1.1 inhabitants, among the least populated constituency in the region. Epupa Constituency has 24,326 household population, 4,424 households representing an average household size of 5.5, the highest in the region (NSA, 2024).

5.4.2 Farming

The Kunene region, in which the EPL is situated, ranks among Namibia's least economically developed regions (First Capital, 2022). It is characterized by high poverty levels, elevated unemployment, and constrained access to basic services. The regional economy is predominantly subsistence-based, relying on agriculture and livestock farming, with supplementary income from remittances and government social grants. This pattern of

underdevelopment is reflected in the Epupa Constituency, where the primary economic activity is communal agriculture, encompassing both livestock and crop production. Approximately 77% of the population depends on farming as their main income source. While official data suggests an employment rate of 81%, this figure is heavily reliant on subsistence activities; only 6% of income is derived from formal wages and salaries, with a further 8% coming from pensions (First Capital, 2022). The local economy is critically tied to livestock production, with sales in centers like Opuwo providing a vital cash income. Gender disparities are pronounced, with women typically managing a dual burden of domestic and agricultural labour while having minimal access to formal employment opportunities (Kunene Regional Development Profile, 2015).

5.4.3 Tourism

The Kunene Region is a prime tourist destination, renowned for its rugged landscapes and rich cultural traditions. Its economy is significantly strengthened by tourism, centered around a network of conservancies that host 46% of the nation's protected wildlife, including desert elephants and rhinos. Furthermore, potential investment areas include Epupa Constituency having potential to become a tourist hub as it hosts some of the tourism hot spots in the region, such as the Epupa falls, Otjandjasemo Hot Spring, Swartbooi Graves – Great Trek for Germans, Otjinungua Valleys and lodges and Kapika Traditional Homestead. Apart from that, the Epupa constituency has potential to become a national income (economic) source for the country, by the construction of Baynes Hydro Power Station and Agra-Fria Harbour. This will be an advantage to Namibia as currently, according to the 2011 Census, Epupa has 78% of residents still depending on wood, for cooking and lighting. Other areas of potential investment include: Tourism Facilities – Lodges, Hostels and Camping sites; Construction of roads and bridges; Construction of schools; Rural Electrification – Off Grid and On-grid electricity; Construction of a service station at Epupa Falls

5.4.4 Mining

The Kunene Region's mountainous formations host significant mineral reserves, making it highly prospective for exploration. Advanced-stage projects there have strong potential to become major drivers of regional economic growth which are pivotal for regional economic growth and development. Extensive mineral exploration activities are underway in and around mountainous areas in the region (Kunene Regional Development Profile, 2015). Within this context, the proposed exploration project presents potential socioeconomic opportunities. As noted in the Kunene Regional Development Profile (2015), such initiatives could contribute to local development through the creation of temporary employment, skills transfer, targeted empowerment of women, and the stimulation of local businesses via procurement spending.

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Public consultation is an important component of the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. It provides potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with an opportunity to comment on and raise any issues relevant to the project for consideration in part of the assessment process. Public input assists the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in identifying all potential impacts and the extent to which further investigations are necessary. Public consultation can also aid in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures. Public consultation for this scoping study has been done following the EMA and its EIA Regulations.

6.1 Pre-identified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities and other interested members of the public were identified. Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly, while other parties who contacted the Consultant after project advertisement notices in the newspapers, were registered as I&APs upon their request. Newspaper advertisements of the proposed exploration activities were placed in two widely read national newspapers in the region (New Era Newspaper and The Namibian Newspaper). The project advertisement/announcement ran for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments. The summary of pre-identified and registered I&APs is listed in **Table 5** below and the complete list of I&APs is provided in **Appendix D**.

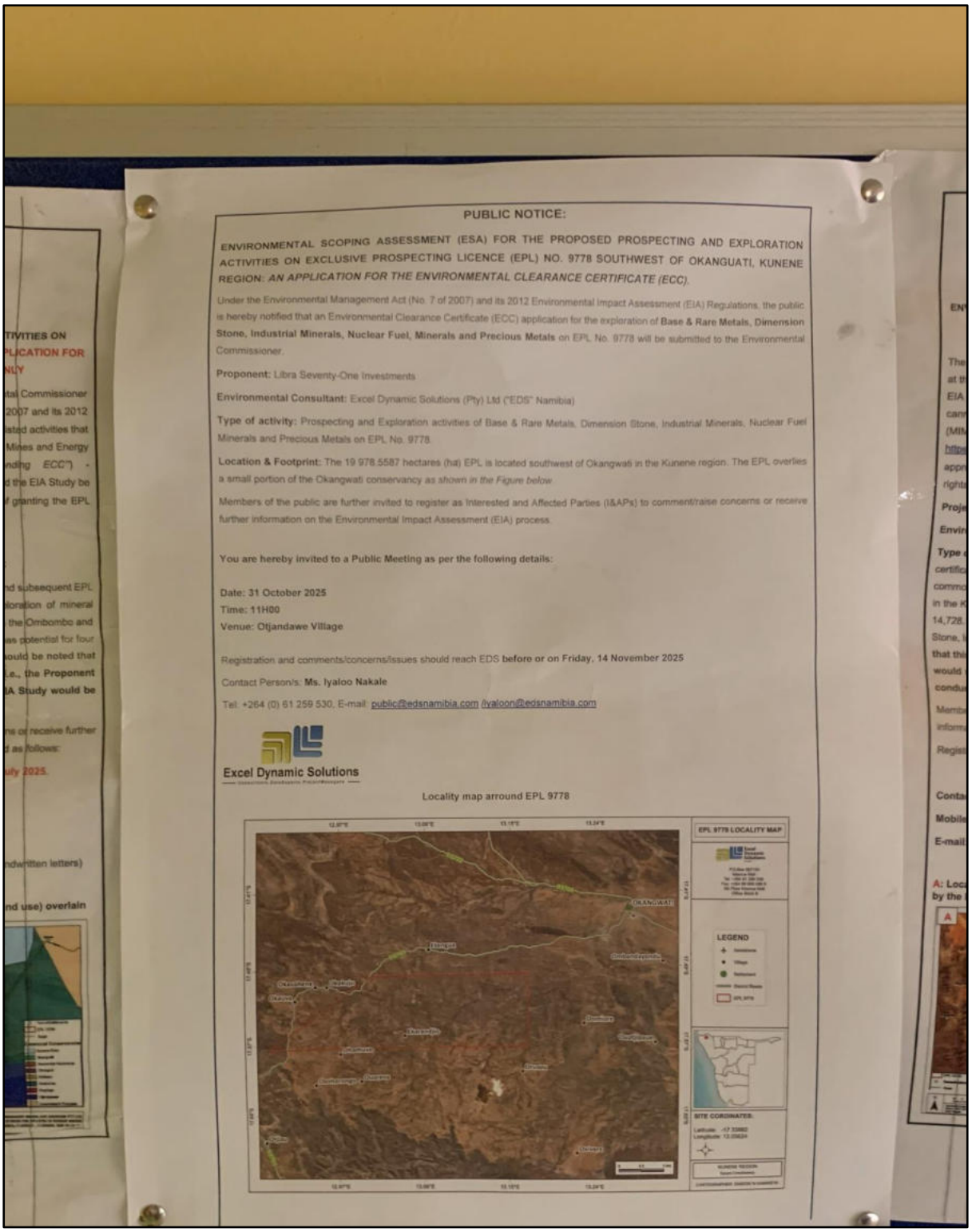
Table 5: Summary of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
Regional, Local, and Traditional Authorities
Kunene Regional Council, Okanguati, and Epupa constituency
Ombarahanga Traditional Authority
Okanguati Conservancy
General Public
Landowners /Interested members of the public

6.2 Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details the steps to be taken during a public consultation process, and these have been used in guiding this process. Communication with I&APs concerning the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed exploration works was compiled and emailed to registered and Identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in the New Era Newspaper **(04 August 2025 and 12 August 2025),** and The Namibian Newspaper **(05 August 2025 and 12 August 2025),** briefly explaining the activity and its locality and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns.
- Public notice to inform members of the public about the EIA process was placed at Kunene Reginal Council **(Figure 17).**
- Public meeting was scheduled at Otjandawe village at the community meeting tree. The meeting was then held on 31 October 2025 at 10h00. The issues and concerns raised were noted and used to form the basis for the ESA Report and EMP.



PUBLIC NOTICE:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO. 9778 SOUTHWEST OF OKANGUATI, KUNENE REGION: *AN APPLICATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC).*

Under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the public is hereby notified that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) application for the exploration of **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuel, Minerals and Precious Metals** on EPL No. 9778 will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Proponent: Libra Seventy-One Investments

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd ("EDS" Namibia)

Type of activity: Prospecting and Exploration activities of Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuel Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL No. 9778.

Location & Footprint: The 19 978.5587 hectares (ha) EPL is located southwest of Okangwati in the Kunene region. The EPL overlies a small portion of the Okangwati conservancy *as shown in the Figure below.*

Members of the public are further invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

You are hereby invited to a Public Meeting as per the following details:

Date: 31 October 2025
Time: 11H00
Venue: Otjandawe Village

Registration and comments/concerns/issues should reach EDS **before or on Friday, 14 November 2025**

Contact Person/s: **Ms. Iyaloo Nakale**

Tel: +264 (0) 61 259 530, E-mail: public@edsnamibia.com /iyaloon@edsnamibia.com

Excel Dynamic Solutions

Locality map arround EPL 9778

Figure 18: Site notice at Kunene Regional Council.

Figure 19: Consultation meetings at Otjandawe, Kunene region.

Issues raised by I&APs have been recorded and incorporated in the environmental report and EMP. The summarized issues raised during the public meeting are presented in **Table 6** below. The issues raised and responses by EDS are attached under **Appendix G.**

Table 6: Summary of main issues raised, and comments received during public meeting engagements

Issue	Concern Raised by Stakeholders
Lack of community awareness and understanding of mining procedures.	The local community has limited awareness and understandings of the proposed mining procedures.

7 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Impact Identification

Proposed developments/activities are usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control while maximizing the positive impacts of the development. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the prospecting activities are listed as follows:

Positive impacts:

- Creation of jobs for the locals (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment).
- Producing a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses.
- Boosting local economic growth.
- Open up other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits.

Negative impacts:

- Disturbance to grazing areas
- Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss
- Generation of dust
- Water Resources Use
- Soil & Water Resources Pollution
- Waste Generation
- Occupational Health & Safety risks
- Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- Noise & Vibrations
- Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- Impacts on local Roads
- Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values
- Impacts associated with closure and decommissioning of exploration works

7.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The Environmental Assessment process primarily ensures that potential impacts that may occur from project activity are identified and addressed with environmentally cautious approaches and legal compliance. The impact assessment method used for this project is following Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012, as well as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards.

The identified impacts were assessed in terms of scale/extent (spatial scale), duration (temporal scale), magnitude (severity), and probability (likelihood of occurring), as presented in **Table 7**, **Table 8**, **Table 9,** and **Table 10** respectively.

To enable a scientific approach to the determination of the environmental significance, a numerical value is linked to each rating scale. This methodology ensures uniformity and that potential impacts can be addressed in a standard manner so that a wide range of impacts are comparable. It is assumed that an assessment of the significance of a potential impact is a good indicator of the risk associated with such an impact. The following process will be applied to each potential impact:

- Provision of a brief explanation of the impact.
- Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact; and
- Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute towards the attainment of environmentally sustainable operational conditions of the project for various features of the biophysical and social environment. The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

7.2.1 Extent (spatial scale)

The extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. **Table 7** shows the rating of impact in terms of the extent of spatial scale.

Table 7: Extent or spatial impact rating

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
The impact is localized within the site boundary: Site only	The impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	The impact extends National or international boundaries

7.2.2 Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured concerning the lifetime of the project. **Table 8** shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 8:Duration impact rating

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	The impact is quickly reversible, and short-term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium-term (5-15 years)	Impact is long-term	Long-term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

7.2.3 Intensity, Magnitude/severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These ratings were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. **Table 9** shows the impact in terms of intensity, magnitude, or severity.

Table 9:Intensity, magnitude, or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)
Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury or illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, extinction of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat/diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat/biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species/habitat/ diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.

7.2.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability describes the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. **Table 10** shows impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 10:Probability of occurrence impact rating

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	A possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, and continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

7.2.5 Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact "without mitigation" is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this section, for this assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions is measured.

Once the above factors (**Table 7**, **Table 8**, **Table 9,** and **Table 10**) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

SIGNIFICANCE POINTS (SP) = (MAGNITUDE + DURATION + SCALE) X PROBABILITY

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate, or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (**Table 11**).

Table 11:Significance rating scale

Significance	***Environmental Significance Points***	***Colour Code***
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	1 to 30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	-1 to -30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M

Significance	*Environmental Significance Points*	*Colour Code*
High (negative)	-60<	H

Positive (+) – Beneficial impact

Negative (-) – Deleterious/ adverse+ Impact

Neutral – Impacts are neither beneficial nor adverse

For an impact with a significance rating of high (-ve), mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impact to a medium (-ve) or low (-ve) significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. To maintain a low or medium significance rating, monitoring is recommended for a period to enable the confirmation of the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control.

The assessment of the exploration phases is done for pre-mitigation and post-mitigation.

The risk/impact assessment is driven by three factors:

Source: The cause or source of the contamination.

Pathway: The route taken by the source to reach a given receptor

Receptor: A person, animal, plant, ecosystem, property, or a controlled water source. If contamination is to cause harm or impact, it must reach a receptor.

A pollutant linkage occurs when a source, pathway, and receptor exist together. Mitigation measures aim firstly, to avoid risk and if the risk cannot be avoided, mitigation measures to minimize the impact are recommended. Once mitigation measures have been applied, the identified risk would reduce to lower significance (Booth, 2011).

This assessment focuses on the three project phases, namely phase 1 prospecting phase 2 exploration (possible analysis), and phase 3 decommissioning. The potential negative impacts stemming from the proposed activities of the EPL are described and assessed and mitigation measures are provided thereof. Further mitigation measures in the form of management action plans are provided in the Draft Environmental Management Plan.

7.3 Assessment of Potential Negative Impacts

The main potential negative impacts associated with the operation and maintenance phase are identified and assessed below:

7.3.1 Disturbance to the grazing areas

The EPL is overlying communal land that has livestock and mobile to wildlife. Exploration activities such as site clearing, trenching, and drilling can potentially lead to the disturbance of grazing land. This will potentially affect the grazing land available to wildlife and livestock, and since the livestock greatly depends on the little available flora, their livelihood will be impacted.

The effect of exploration work on the land (when done over a wider spatial extent), if not mitigated, may hinder grazing areas. Under the status quo, the impact can be of medium significance. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a lower significance.

- **Impact:** Temporary loss of grazing land due to drilling pads, pitting, trenches, or access roads.
- **Mitigation:** Minimize footprint by using existing tracks; rehabilitate disturbed sites immediately; engage local herders prior to land access, and utilize existing roads and cleared areas to minimize new land disturbance.

The impact is assessed in **Table 12** below.

Table 12:Assessment of the impacts of exploration on grazing areas

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M: -4	H: 5	M: -50
Post mitigation	L: -1	L/M: -2	L: -2	L/M: 2	L: -10

7.3.2 Land Degradation and Loss of Biodiversity

Fauna: The trenching, pitting, and drilling activities carried out during exploration would result in land degradation, leading to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna ranging from microorganisms to large animals and trees. Endemic species are most at risk since even the slightest disruption in their habitat can result in extinction.

The presence and movement of the exploration workforce and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb livestock and wildlife present. The proposed activities may also carry the risk of the potential illegal hunting of local wildlife. This could lead to the reduction of specific faunal species.

Additionally, if the exploration sites are not rehabilitated, they could pose a high risk of injuries to animals by falling into holes and pits.

Flora: Direct impact of exploration works on flora will mainly occur through clearing for exploration access routes and associated infrastructure. The dust emissions from drilling may also affect surrounding vegetation through the fall of dust, if excessive. Some loss of vegetation is an inevitable consequence of the development. However, given a moderate abundance of vegetation and site-specific areas of exploration on the EPL, the impact will be localized, therefore manageable.

Under the status, the impact can be of a medium significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a low significance rating.

- **Impact:** Clearing of vegetation, disturbance of mopane woodland and other protected species, risk of invasive species.
- **Mitigation:** Confine clearing to essential exploration sites only; Fence off area rehabilitate cleared areas; train workers in biodiversity awareness; adopt no-go zones for ecologically sensitive areas; Establish secure perimeter fencing around all active trenching and pitting areas.

The impact is assessed in **Table 13** below.

Table 13:Assessment of the impacts of exploration on biodiversity

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M/H: -4	M: -3	M: -6	M/H: 4	M: -52
Post mitigation	L/M: -2	L/M: -2	L/M: -4	L/M: 3	L: -24

7.3.3 Generation of Dust (Air Quality)

Dust emanating from site access routes when transporting exploration equipment and supply to and from the site may compromise the air quality in the area. Vehicular movements from heavy vehicles such as trucks would potentially create dust, even if it is not anticipated to be low. Additionally, activities carried out as part of the exploration works such as drilling would contribute to the dust levels in the air. The medium significance of this impact can be reduced to a low significance rating by properly implementing mitigation measures.

- **Impact:** Dust from drilling, vehicle movement, and trenching.
- **Mitigation:** Water spraying during drilling; limit speed of vehicles; cover transported materials.

The impact is assessed in **Table 14** below.

Table 14: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on air quality

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M/L: -4	M/H: 4	M: -40
Post mitigation	L - 2	L – 2	L- 2	L/M: 2	L - 12

7.3.4 Water Resources Use

Water resources are impacted by project developments/activities in two ways - through pollution (water quality) or over-abstraction (water quantity) or at times both.

The abstraction of more water than can be replenished from low groundwater potential areas would negatively affect the local communities (communal and livestock) that depend on the same low potential groundwater resource (aquifer).

The impact of the project activities on the resources would be dependent on the water volumes required by each project activity. Exploration activities use a lot of water, mainly for drilling. However, this depends on the type of drilling methods employed (diamond drilling is more water-consuming compared to drilling methods such as reverse circulation for instance) and the type of mineral being explored.

The drilling method to be employed for this project's exploration activities is Diamond core drilling. Given the low to medium groundwater potential of some project site areas, the Proponent may consider carting some of the water volumes from outside the area and stored in industry-standard water reservoirs/tanks on site. The exact amounts of water required for proposed operations would be dependent on the duration of the exploration works and the number of exploration boreholes required to make a reliable interpretation of the commodities explored. The exploration period is temporally limited, therefore, the impact will only last for the duration of the exploration activities and cease upon their completion.

Without the implementation of any mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium, but upon effective implementation of the recommended measures, the impact significance would be reduced to low as presented in **Table 15** below.

- **Impact:** Pressure on limited groundwater; potential contamination from drilling fluids.
- **Mitigation:** Obtain water permits; monitor borehole abstraction; prevent leaks/spills; install drip trays at fuel storage; use biodegradable drilling fluids; Implement a multi-source water strategy.

Table 15: Assessment of the project impact on water resource use and availability

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 56
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 4	L/M - 3	L - 24

7.3.5 Soil and Water Resources Pollution

The proposed exploration activities are associated with a variety of potential pollution sources (i.e., lubricants, fuel, and wastewater) that may contaminate/pollute soils, and eventually, surface and groundwater. The anticipated potential source of pollution to water resources from the project activities would be hydrocarbons (oil) from project vehicles, machinery, and equipment as well as potential wastewater/effluent from exploration-related activities.

The spills (depending on volumes spilled on soil) from machinery, vehicles, and equipment could infiltrate into the ground and pollute the fractured or faulted aquifers on site, and with time reach further groundwater systems in the area. However, it should be noted that the scale and extent/footprint of the activities where potential sources of pollution will be handled is relatively small. Therefore, the impact will be moderately low.

Pre-implementation of the mitigation measures, the impact significance is medium to high and upon implementation, the significance will be reduced to moderate.

- **Impact:** Fuel/oil leaks from machinery, improper waste disposal.
- **Mitigation:** Use spill kits; store fuel in bunded tanks; separate waste streams; dispose of waste at licensed facilities.

The impact is assessed in **Table 16** below.

Table 16: Assessment of the project impact on soils and water resources (pollution)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M/H – 4	M - 3	M/L - 4	L/M - 4	M - 44
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

7.3.6 Waste Generation

During the prospecting and exploration program, domestic and general waste is produced on-site. If the generated waste is not disposed of responsibly, land pollution may occur on the

EPL or around the sites. The EPL is in an area of moderate sensitivity to pollution. Improper handling, storage, and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Therefore, the exploration program needs to have appropriate waste management for the site. To prevent these issues, any hazardous waste that may have an impact on animals, vegetation, water resources, and the general environment should be handled cautiously. Without any mitigation measures, the general impact of waste generation has a medium significance. The impact will reduce to low significance, upon implementing the mitigation measures.

- **Impact:** Domestic and hazardous waste accumulation on site.
- **Mitigation:** Provide labelled bins; regular collection and transport to authorized landfill; no onsite burning or burying of waste.

The assessment of this impact is given in **Table 17** below.

Table 17: Assessment of waste generation impact

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M – 3	M - 3	L/M - 4	M - 5	M – 50
Post mitigation	L – 1	L - 1	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 8

7.3.7 Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Project personnel (workers) involved in the exploration activities may be exposed to health and safety risks. These may result from accidental injury, owing to either minor (i.e., superficial physical injury) or major (i.e. involving heavy machinery or vehicles) accidents. The site safety of all personnel is the Proponent's responsibility and should be adhered to as per the requirements of the Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) and the Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919). The heavy vehicle, equipment, and fuel storage area should be properly secured to prevent any harm or injury to the project workers or local animals.

The use of heavy equipment, especially during drilling, and the presence of hydrocarbons on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks, which could pose a safety risk to the project personnel, equipment, and vehicles. It may also lead to widespread veld fires if an outbreak is not contained and if machinery and equipment are not properly stored, the safety risk may be a concern for project workers and residents.

The impact is probable and has a medium significance rating. However, with adequate mitigation measures, the impact rating will be reduced to low.

- **Impact:** Injuries from drilling operations, dust inhalation, noise exposure.
- **Mitigation:** Enforce PPE usage; provide first aid kits; implement health & safety induction; limit working hours.

This impact is assessed in **Table 18** below and mitigation measures are provided.

Table 18: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on health and safety

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 44
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

7.3.8 Vehicular Traffic Use and Safety

The EPL is accessible via informal tracks from the D3703 road in Kunene Region. These are some of the main transportation routes for all vehicular movement in the area and provide access to the EPL and connect the project area to other towns. Traffic volume will therefore increase on these district roads during exploration as the project would need delivery of supplies and services on site.

Depending on the project needs, trucks, medium-sized vehicles, and small vehicles will frequent the area to and from exploration sites on the EPL. This would potentially increase slow-moving heavy vehicular traffic along these roads and add additional pressure on the roads. However, transportation of materials and equipment is expected to occur on a limited schedule and only for the duration of the project. Therefore, the risk is anticipated to be short-term, not frequent, and therefore of medium significance. Before mitigation, the impact can be rated medium and with the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance will be low as assessed in **Table 19** below.

- **Impact:** Increased heavy vehicle movement causing road damage and safety risks.
- **Mitigation:** Use existing roads where possible; enforce speed limits; maintain vehicles; consult local authorities on road use.

Table 19: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on-road use (vehicular traffic)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M – 4	M - 3	L/M - 4	M/H - 5	M - 55
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

7.3.9 Noise and vibrations

Prospecting and exploration work (especially drilling) may be a nuisance to surrounding communities due to the noise produced by the activity. Excess noise and vibrations can be a health risk to workers on site. The exploration equipment used for drilling on site is of medium size and the noise level is bound to be limited to the site only, therefore, the impact likelihood is minimal. Without any mitigation, the impact is rated as of medium significance. To change the impact significance from the pre-mitigation significance to a low rating, mitigation measures should be implemented.

- **Impact:** Noise from drilling machinery disturbing communities and wildlife.
- **Mitigation:** Daytime operations only; fit silencers on equipment; maintain buffer zones around settlements.

This impact is assessed in **Table 20** below.

Table 20: Assessment of the impacts of noise and vibrations from exploration

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 40
Post mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M -2	L - 10

7.3.10 Disturbance to Archaeological and Heritage Resources

The specialist archaeological assessment conducted indicates that Kunene Region is sensitive and contains significant archaeological sites, and there is a possibility of discovering new archaeological materials in the proposed project area. If such materials are found the areas must be mapped out and coordinates taken to establish “No-Go-Areas”, due to their sensitivity and then documented. They may be protected either by fencing them off or demarcation for preservation purposes, or excluding them from any development, i.e. no exploration activities should be conducted near these recorded areas through the establishment of buffer zones.

This impact can be rated as medium significance if there are no mitigation measures in place. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact significance will be reduced to a lower rating.

- **Impact:** Possible destruction of graves, stone tools, or cultural sites.
- **Mitigation:** Conduct heritage surveys before works; enforce chance find procedures; demarcate no-go zones for discovered site.

The impact is assessed in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on archaeological & heritage resources

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M – 3	M/H - 4	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 52
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

7.3.11 Impact on Local Roads/Routes

Exploration projects are usually associated with the movements of heavy trucks and equipment or machinery that use local roads. Heavy vehicles traveling on local roads exert pressure on the roads and may make the roads difficult to use. This will be a concern if maintenance and care is not taken during the exploration phase. The impact would be short-term (during exploration only) and therefore manageable.

Without any management and or mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium and to reduce this rating to low, the measures will need to be effectively implemented.

- **Impact:** Increased frequency of heavy vehicle traffic, leading to accelerated road deterioration (e.g., potholes, rutting, and surface wear).
- **Mitigation:** Implement a scheduled, regular road maintenance program; Enforce and clearly signpost reduced speed limits for heavy vehicles.

An assessment of this impact is presented in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Assessment of impact of roads

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M/H – 4	M - 3	M - 6	M - 3	M – 39
Post mitigation	L/M – 2	L - 1	M/L - 4	M/L -2	L - 14

7.3.12 Social Nuisance: Local Property intrusion and Disturbance/Damage

The presence of some non-resident workers may lead to social annoyance to the local community. This could particularly be a concern if they enter or damage local private property. The private properties of the locals may include houses, fences, vegetation, livestock, wildlife, or any properties of economic or cultural value to land users. The damage or disturbance to property may not only be private but local public property. The unpermitted and unauthorized entry to private property may cause crashes between the affected property (land) owners and the Proponent.

The impact is rated as of medium significance. However, upon mitigation (post-mitigation), the significance will change from a medium to a low rating.

- **Impact:** Theft, property damage, community-worker tensions.
- **Mitigation:** Engage community leaders; enforce code of conduct; provide grievance redress mechanism.

The impact is assessed below **(Table 23)**.

Table 23: Assessment of the social impact of community property damage or disturbance

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	M - 3	M - 4	M/H - 3	M – 27
Post mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	M/L - 2	M/L -2	L - 10

7.4 Cumulative Impacts Associated with Proposed Exploration

According to the International Finance Corporation (2013), cumulative impacts are defined as “impacts that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to in this document as “developments”) when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future impacts”.

Like many other exploration projects, some cumulative impacts to which the proposed project and associated activities potentially contribute are the following:

- **Impact on road infrastructure:** The proposed exploration activity contributes cumulatively to various activities such as farming activities and traveling associated with tourism and local daily routines. The contribution of the proposed project to this cumulative impact is however not considered significant, given the short duration, and spatial extent of the intended mineral exploration activities.

- **Use of water**: While the project's overall water footprint is considered minor, adopting water conservation and a diversified sourcing strategy is essential to minimize local impact and protect the limited groundwater resource.

Exploration within the affected portions of the Okanguati Conservancy may compound existing pressures on grazing lands, water scarcity, and conservation initiatives. Cumulative effects also arise from the interaction of exploration activities with tourism and wildlife corridors. To mitigate cumulative impacts:

- Limit exploration to designated blocks within the EPL.
- Coordinate with conservancy committees to align schedules and land use.
- Promote joint monitoring programs (Proponent + Conservancy).

8 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Recommendations

The potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed exploration activities on EPL No. 9778 were identified and assessed and appropriate management and mitigation measures (to negative impacts) were made thereof for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors, and project-related employees.

Mitigation measures for identified issues have been provided in the Environmental Management Plan, for the Proponent to avoid and/or minimize their significant impacts on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium-rating significance. With effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures, a reduced rating in the significance of adverse impacts is expected from Medium to Low. To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, or their Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The monitoring of implementation will not only be done to maintain a low rating but also to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away.

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put into monitoring the implementation of these measures.

Based on the findings of the Environmental Scoping Assessment for EPL 9778, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC): It is recommended that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) grants the ECC for exploration activities, subject to strict adherence to the Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations.
- Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP): The proponent must implement the EMP as an operational guide for managing all identified impacts. This should include regular monitoring, reporting, and compliance audits.
- Water Resource Management: Due to the acute water scarcity in the Kunene Region, securing stringent water-use permits is mandatory. To ensure sustainable resource management, all groundwater abstraction must be rigorously monitored, and supplementary sources (such as hauled water) must be actively integrated to alleviate pressure on local aquifers
- Community Engagement: Continuous stakeholder and community engagement with Local traditional authorities and the affected Conservancies is essential. Clear communication channels must be maintained to address grievances, promote transparency, and ensure local participation.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Exploration should avoid ecologically sensitive zones, wildlife corridors, and areas of high biodiversity importance. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be prioritized to restore natural vegetation.
- Health and Safety: All exploration activities should adhere to occupational health and safety standards. Training, provision of PPE, and emergency preparedness must be mandatory for all employees and contractors.
- Cultural and Heritage Preservation: Heritage chance find procedures must be strictly implemented. Any cultural or archaeological resources encountered must be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council.
- Cumulative Impact Monitoring: The proponent must collaborate with the conservancy management to jointly monitor and assess cumulative impacts on grazing resources, wildlife populations, and community livelihoods. This cooperative approach is essential for regulatory compliance and for building trust with affected communities.

8.2 Conclusion

It is crucial for the proponents and their contractors to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures, to protect the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. This would be done to promote environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the

community and environment at large. It is also to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed accordingly. The Environmental Scoping Assessment has identified both potential negative and positive impacts associated with the proposed prospecting and exploration activities under EPL 9778. While risks such as land degradation, biodiversity disturbance, water use, and social conflicts are acknowledged, these can be effectively mitigated through strict adherence to the EMP, regulatory compliance, and proactive stakeholder engagement.

On the other hand, the project presents significant opportunities for local socio-economic upliftment through employment, procurement, and skills development. If responsibly managed, the project can align with Namibia's sustainable development goals, Vision 2030, and the objectives of the Conservancies. It is recommended that the ECC be granted for EPL 9778, subject to compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in this report and the accompanying EMP.

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Appendix A: Copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) Application Form 1

Appendix B: Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) For:

Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPL) No. 9778 located southwest of Okangwati, in Kunene Region, Namibia.

Version: Draft

Application No.: APP- 006234

Author(s): **Mr. Wilbard Angula** Reviewer: **Ms. Iyaloo Nakale** Company: **Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd** Telephone: **+264 (0) 61 259 530** Fax2email: **+264 (0) 886 560 836** Email: info@edsnamibia.com	Proponent: **Libra Seventy-One Investments (Pty) Ltd** Contact person: **Silvano Beukes** Position: **Environmental Manager** Physical address: **Tschudi Mine, Tsumeb.** Telephone: **+264 (0) 81 3189395** Email:Silvano.Beukes@ccopper.com

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EAP Signature Proponent Signature

January 2026

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Libra Seventy-One Investments (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) has applied to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) EPL 9778. Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (The Consultant) was appointed to act on behalf of the proponent in obtaining the ECC. The EPL covers a total surface area of 19 978.5587 hectares (ha), as shown in **(Figure 1).** The EPL overlies a portion of Okanguati conservancy, located approximately 35 km southwest of Okangwati, in the Kunene Region**.** The target commodities for the prospecting and exploration activities are **Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear fuel Minerals and Precious metals**.

Prospecting and exploration-related activities are among the listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Subsequently, to ensure that the proposed activity is compliant with the national environmental legislation, the project Proponent, appointed an independent environmental consultant, Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd to undertake the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process and apply for the ECC on their behalf. The application for the ECC was compiled and submitted to the competent authority (Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), an ECC for the proposed project may be considered by the Environmental Commissioner at the MET's Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

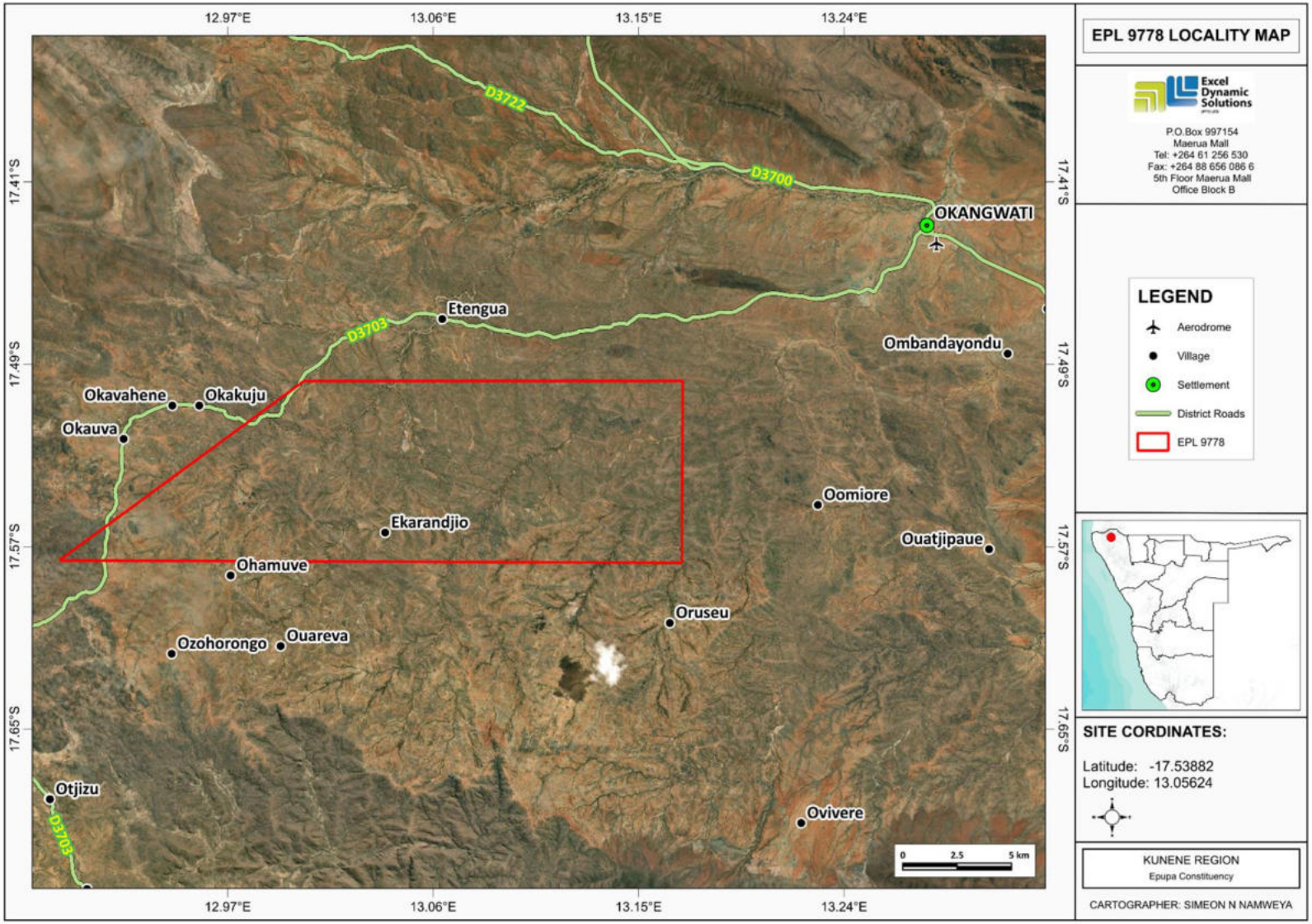

Figure 1: Location of EPL No. 9778.

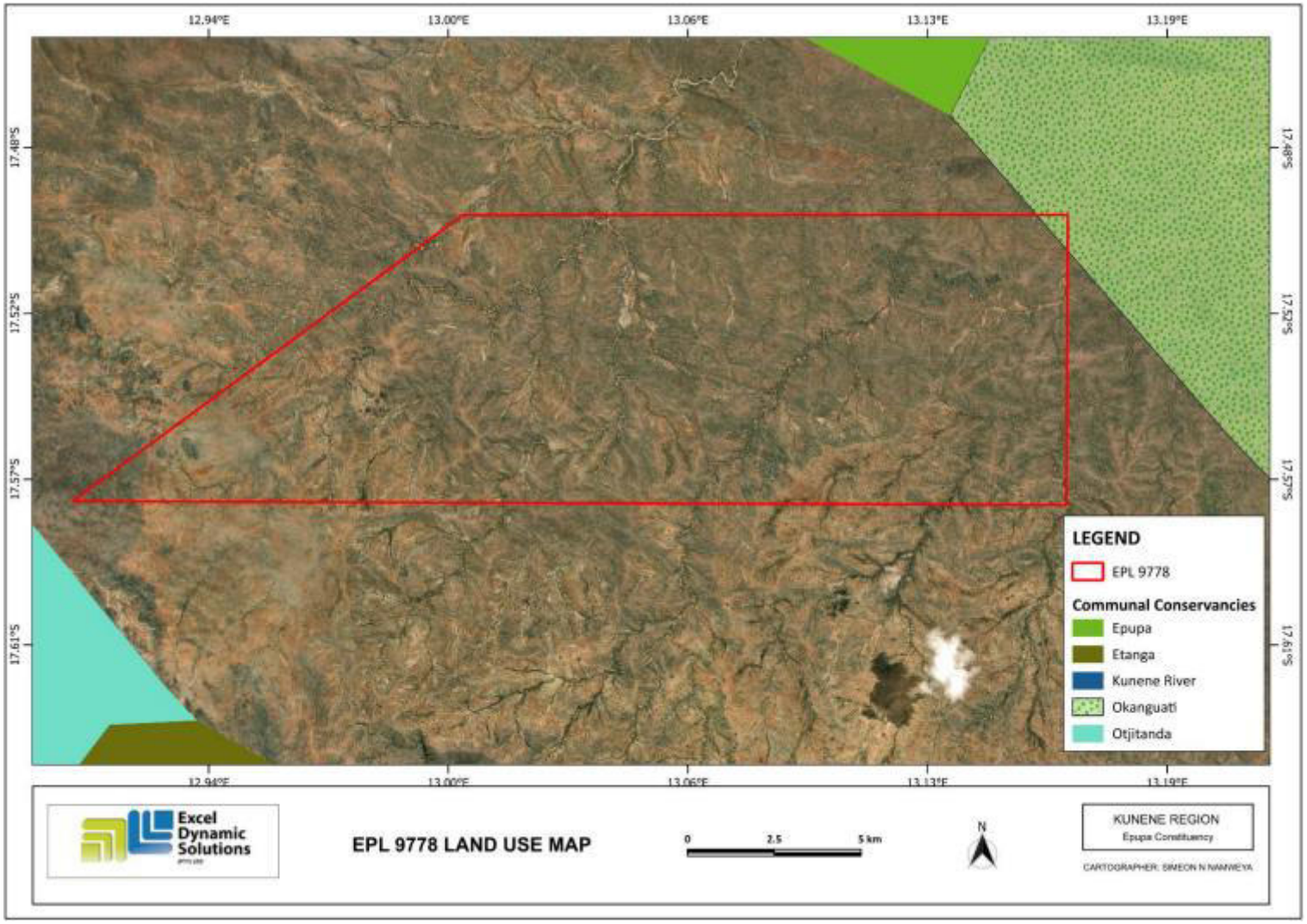

Figure 2: Land Use Map of EPL No. 9778.

In terms of Section 27 (1) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with Sections 32-37 of the EMA, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 9778 form part of the listed activities that may not be conducted without an EIA undertaken and an ECC granted. The relevant listed activities as per EIA regulations are:

> *3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and exploration Act, 1992).*
> *3.2 other forms of prospecting and exploration or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.*
> *3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.*

This document has been prepared as a legal requirement of Section 8 of the EMA (Act No. 7 of 2007). The compilation of this EMP is one of the outputs required of the Environmental Consultant by The Proponent. It is required of the Environmental Consultant to comply with the EMA and provide for the following:

- Prepare a detailed Environmental Management Plan to be used as a guideline to monitor compliance to the recommendations stipulated in the EIA, and to assist in managing and monitoring activities throughout the proposed exploration project on the EPL.
- The Environmental Consultant must clarify in the EMP, the roles and responsibilities of the Proponent, the contractors, and any other identified stakeholders.

1.2 Aim of the Draft Environmental Management (EMP)

Regulation 8(j) of the EIA Regulations (2012) requires that a draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be included as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA). A '**Management Plan**' is defined as:

> *"…a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects on the environment are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored."*

An EMP is one of the most important outputs of the EA process. It synthesizes all the proposed management & mitigation and monitoring actions, set to a timeline and with specific assigned

responsibilities. Additionally, it provides a link between the impacts identified in the EA process and the required mitigation measures. It is important to note that an EMP is a statutory document and a person who contravenes the provisions of this EMP may face imprisonment and/or a fine. This EMP is a living document and can be amended to adapt to addressing project changes and/or environmental conditions and feedback from compliance monitoring.

The purpose of this document is, therefore, to guide environmental management throughout the different phases of the prospecting and exploration activities, namely: planning, prospecting & exploration, and decommissioning & rehabilitation.

- **Planning phase** - This is the stage of the proposed project during which the Proponent prepares all administrative and technical requirements needed for the actual works on the site. The planning phase includes obtaining of the necessary permits and authorizations from relevant national and local stakeholders, and facilitating the recruitment and procurement processes, in preparation for the prospecting and exploration activities.
- **Prospecting and exploration phase** - This is the phase where the Proponent carries out prospecting and exploration activities for the target commodities, and undertakes related activities on site. It is also the phase during which maintenance of the area; equipment and machinery is done by The Proponent.
- **Decommissioning and Rehabilitation** – This is the phase during which the exploration activities on the EPL cease. The decommissioning of prospecting and exploration operations may be considered due to poor prospecting and exploration results or a decline in the commodity market price. Before the decommissioning phase, The Proponent will need to put site rehabilitation measures in place.

Environmental Monitoring Requirements: To support and ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are achieving the desired results, a monitoring plan must be implemented alongside the mitigation plan.

This EMP is for use by The Proponent, employees and/or contractors, to provide management measures to be undertaken during prospecting and exploration, to address the environmental impacts identified in the scoping report and ensure that the impacts on the environment are avoided, or limited if they cannot be avoided completely.

1.3 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

To fulfil the requirements of the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations, The Proponent appointed Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS), an independent environmental consultant to conduct

the required EA process on their (Proponent's) behalf. This draft EMP will be submitted as part of an application for the proposed exploration method on the EPL to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

2. LEGAL OBLIGATIONS GOVERNING THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The content of the EMP must meet the requirements of Section 8 (j) of the EIA Regulations, and the EMP must address the potential environmental impacts of the prospecting and exploration activities on the environment throughout the project life cycle. It must also include a system for assessment of the effectiveness of monitoring and management arrangements after project implementation.

The Proponent, therefore, has the responsibility to ensure that the prospecting and exploration activities as well as the EA process conform to the principles of the EMA, and must ensure that employees act in accordance with such principles. Table 1 below lists the requirements of an EMP as stipulated by Section 8(e) of the EIA Regulations, primarily on specific approvals and permits that may be required for the activities required of the EPL.

Table 1: Applicable legal requirements and permits to the activities of the EPL.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act EMA (No 7 of 2007)	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which are to guide all EIAs.	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process. Should the ECC be issued to the Proponent, it should be renewed every 3 years, counting from the date of issue. Contact details at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF),
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Office of the **Environmental Commissioner** **Tel: +264 61 284 2701**

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Minerals (Prospecting and exploration) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Section 48 (3): To enable the Minister to consider any application referred to in section 47 the Minister may (b) require the person concerned by notice in writing to (i) carry out or cause to be carried out such environmental impact studies as may be specified in the notice. Section 54(2): details provisions pertaining to the decommissioning or abandonment of a mine.	The Proponent should ensure that all necessary permits/authorization for these EPL are obtained from the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME). **Contact details at the MIME (Prospecting and exploration Commissioner)** **Tel: +264 61 284 8167**
	Under this Act (Section 51 (1a)), holder of a mineral license cannot exercise any rights on a private land until the holder has entered into an agreement with the owner regarding payment of compensation.	The Proponent should timely enter into and sign access and land use agreement (consent) with the respective affected farm owners.
Water Act 54 of 1956: **Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)**	Prohibits the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duly of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)). (l)).	

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013): **Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)**	Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved and protected in a manner consistent with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (S68).	These permits include Borehole Drilling Permits, Groundwater Abstraction & Use Permits, and when required, the Wastewater / Effluent Discharge Permits). **Division: Water Policy and Water Law Administration Division** **Tel: +264 61 208 7158** **Water and Environment Division** **Tel: +264 61 208 7167**
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a license or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation form the MIME for the storage of fuel on-site. **Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy: Director – Petroleum Affairs** **Tel: +264 61 284 8291**
Forestry Act 12 of 2001, Amended Act 13 of 2005.	Prohibits the removal of any vegetation within 100 m from a watercourse (Forestry Act S22 (1)). The Act prohibits the removal of and transport of various protected plant species.	Should there be protected plant species, which are known to occur within the project site, these are required to be removed and a permit should be obtained from the nearest Forestry office (Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)) prior to removing them. **Director of Forestry Division** Tel: +264 61 208 7320

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
National Heritage Act No. 76 of 1969	Calls for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts.	Should any archaeological material, such as bones, old weapons/equipment etc. be found on the EPL site, work should stop immediately, and the National Heritage Council of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material. Contact Details at National Heritage Council of Namibia **National Heritage Council of Namibia** Tel: (061) 301 903

2.1 EMP Limitations

This EMP has been drafted with the acknowledgment of the following limitations:

- This EMP has been drafted based on the Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted for targeted prospecting and exploration activities of Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear fuel Minerals and Precious metals on EPL 9778.
- The mitigation measures recommended in this EMP document are based on the risks/impacts identified in the ESA, based on the project description as provided by the Proponent, site investigation and public input. Should the scope of the proposed project change, the risks/impacts will have to be reassessed and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

3. EMP IMPLEMENTATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Proponent is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP. However, the Proponent may delegate this responsibility at any time, as they deem necessary during the project phases. The roles and responsibilities of all delegates/parties involved in the effective implementation of this EMP are set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2: The persons and institutions responsible for the Implementation of the Draft EMP

Role (Person and or Institution)	Responsibilities
(The Proponent)	-Managing the implementation of this EMP and updating and maintaining it when necessary. -Management and monitoring of individuals and/ or equipment on-site in terms of compliance with this EMP and issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions.
Prospecting and exploration Manager	This individual will be responsible to ensure that the prospecting and exploration activities of the project are completed on time. The Manager's duties and responsibilities will include: -Ensure that relevant commitments contained in the EMP Action Plans are adhered to. -Ensure relevant staff is trained in procedures entailed in their duties. -Maintain records of all relevant environmental documentation for the project. -Reviewing the EMP annually and amending the document when necessary. -Issuing fines to individuals who may be in breach of the EMP provision and if necessary, removing such individuals from the site. -Cooperate with all relevant interested and affected parties/stakeholders. -Development and management of schedules for daily activities
Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or Safety, Health & Environmental (SHE) Officer	The Proponent may assign the responsibility of ensuring EMP compliance throughout the project life cycle to a designated member of staff or external qualified and experienced person, referred to in this EMP as the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The ECO will have the following responsibilities: -Management and facilitation of communication between the Proponent, PR and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) regarding this EMP.

Role (Person and or Institution)	Responsibilities
	-Conducting site inspections of all areas with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP). -Advising the Proponent or Site Manager on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP. -Making recommendations to the PR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP. -Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.
Public Relations Officer (PRO)	The PRO will be responsible for the following tasks: -Liaising between the affected landowners, communities and the Proponent. -Ensure effective communication with stakeholders, local communities, traditional authorities, media (if necessary) and the public. -Organising and overseeing public relations activities, Managing public relations issues. -Preparing and submitting public relations reports, if required. -Collaborating with personnel and maintaining project-related open communication among personnel.
Other responsibilities include Archaeology: Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) Implementation Roles	A. Operator: exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found B. Site Manager and ECO: secure site and advise management timeously C. Archaeologist: inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Management of Key Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts

From the assessment conducted, the following key potential negative impacts have been identified as:

- Potential disturbance of grazing land,
- Physical land / soil disturbance
- Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora) and habitat disturbance and potential illegal wildlife hunting (poaching) in the area.
- Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution,
- Air quality issue: potential dust generated from the project.
- Potential occupational health and safety risks
- Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads
- Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals
- Environmental pollution (solid waste and wastewater)
- Archaeological and heritage resources impact
- Potential social nuisance and conflicts.

4.2 Aim of the Environmental Management Plan Actions

The aim of the management actions of the EMP is to avoid the above-listed potential negative impacts, where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are provided to reduce the significance of these impacts.

Management actions recommended for the potential impacts rated in the ESA carried out for the prospecting and exploration activities were based on the following project stages (phases):

- Planning, Prospecting, and Prospecting and exploration (and site maintenance) phases (**Table 3**)
- Monitoring **(Table 4)**
- Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

The responsible person(s) should assess these actions in detail and acknowledge their commitment to the specific management actions detailed in the phases given under the following subsections.

4.3 Planning, Prospecting and exploration Phase Management Action Plans (Mitigation Plan)

The management action plans recommended for this phase are presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Management and mitigation action plans for the planning and Prospecting and exploration phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
PLANNING PHASE						
EMP implementation and training	Lack of EMP awareness and implications thereof	-A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan for the project activities should be compiled. This will include all the necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to respective works on sites. An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented on-site. The Proponent should appoint an ECO to be responsible for managing the EMP implementation and monitoring.	-All required Plans and systems are compiled and in place. and Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed	Proponent	EMP Implementation Plans and Systems	Pre-Prospecting and exploration work
Authorizations	Lack of Agreements, Permits/ Licenses	-All the required agreements and licenses or permits should be applied for and signed, respectively, before the commencement of work on the EPL or as required.	-Applicable permits and licenses are to be obtained from relevant authorities and kept on site for record keeping and future inspections.	Proponent	Proponent Respective authorities and services provider(s)	Prior to Prospecting and exploration works

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-The permits, and agreements referred to herein include land access and land use agreements, compensation agreements (if necessary), rehabilitation commitment agreements, and petroleum storage permits (if necessary).	-Agreements/permits signed and obtained on time, **min. 2 months prior to the planned commencement date of works.**			
Communication between the Proponent and other neighbouring land users and custodians	Lack of communication (proper liaison) between other land users and Proponent with regard to land use	-The Proponent may appoint a Public Relation Officer (PRO)/representative to liaise with the land users. -A clear communication procedure/plan which should include a grievance mechanism.	A PRO is appointed -Ongoing Farmers' Engagement & Consultation throughout the project cycles, when and as required. PRO contact details to be provided to the affected landowners	Proponent	PRO Complaint's logbook	PRO appointment (Prior to project activities) and their responsibilities throughout the project activities
Employment	Creation of employment opportunities	-Preference for employment of general and semi-skilled workers should be prioritized towards local residents Employment of non-	-Number of locals employed for exploration activities	Proponent in collaboration with the site Manager (if necessary)	Record of employees	Pre-project activities and when necessary, throughout

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		residents, especially should be justified, -Equal opportunity should be provided for both men and women, when and where possible.				
Specialized procurement of services	Contractors and services	-The Proponent should use locally derived services where practically possible	Number of hired contractors.	Proponent Site Manager	Record of hired or contracted companies or service providers	Pre-project activities and when necessary, throughout
PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION PHASE						
EMP implementation and training	Lack of EMP awareness and implications thereof	-EMP training should be provided to all new workers on site. -All site personnel should be aware of necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work. -The implementation of this EMP should be monitored. The site should be inspected, and a compliance audit done	Compliance monitoring is conducted bi-annually and should be recorded.	ECO	Bi-annual reports Records of EMP training conducted.	Throughout the exploration phase and as required

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		throughout the project cycle. An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented on-site.				
Communication between the Proponent and other neighbouring land users and custodians	Lack of communication (proper liaison) between farmers and Proponent with regard to land use	-The PRO/project representative contact details must be shared with all affected parties prior to undertaking activities, for easy communication during prospecting and exploration activities. -The Proponent should compile a clear communication procedure/plan which should include a grievance and response mechanism.	-PRO is part of the project personnel. -Ongoing Farmers'/ affected parties' Engagement & Consultation throughout the project cycles, when and as required -Community/farmers' grievances addressed to their satisfaction	PRO	Complaint's logbook PRO contact details are to be provided to the affected land users. Records of Farmers' consultation Land access agreement conditions	Throughout the prospecting and exploration activities
Grazing land	Loss of grazing areas	-Any unnecessary removal or destruction of grazing land, due to exploration activities should be avoided. -Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to	-Limited cleared sites -Less access tracks -No complaints from farmers regarding significant	Proponent / Site Manager ECO	Grievance logbook	Throughout the phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		preserve biodiversity and grazing land. -Workers should refrain from driving off-road and creating unnecessary tracks that may contribute to soil erosion and loss of grazing land. -Environmental awareness on the importance of the preservation of grazing land for local livestock should be provided to the workers.	land/vegetation clearing			
Water Resources Use	Over-abstraction (water demand and availability)	-The Proponent should be water-use conscious and consider voluntary water use reduction by sticking to their proposed threshold volumes or less when possible. -The Proponent should aim to use water efficiently, recycle, and reuse where necessary and possible. -Water used to cool off operational equipment may be captured and used for the cleaning of project equipment, if possible.	Water supply agreements Proof/ recording/ quantification of water-saving efforts. Water supplier -Water permits -inspection of water storage tanks on site	Proponent Site Manager	Water supplier Water supplying agreements Proponent	Once off supply agreement Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-Water conservation awareness and saving measures training should be provided to all the project workers to promote water conservation -Use multi water sources e.g. water hauling to reduce pressure on borehole. -An efficient water recycling system that decreases water usage at exploration sites -Diverting water filled with impurities away from water bodies to fend off contamination -A practical water treatment process for groundwater, process water, and any other form of water used in prospecting and exploration activities A water management system that runs during prospecting and exploration and long after the completion of all				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		prospecting and exploration activities				
Soils	Physical soil/land disturbance and loss of topsoil	-Overburden should be handled efficiently during operations to avoid erosion when subjected to erosional processes. -Stockpiled topsoil and drill materials should be used to backfill the excavated and disturbed site areas/spots. -Soils that are not within the intended and targeted footprints of the site should be left undisturbed and soil conservation implemented as far as possible. -Project vehicles and machinery should stick to access roads provided for the project operations, and avoid unnecessary creation of further tracks on site, resulting in soil compaction. -The project footprint area should not be cleared entirely, and the prospecting and exploration vehicles and	No proliferation of informal vehicle tracks. No new erosion gullies.	ECO	Proponent All personnel Complaint's logbook	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		equipment must have designated sites for parking/storage in order to avoid soil disturbance -Sites of operations must be rehabilitated after completion of works onsite.				
Soils and water resources	Soils and water resources pollution	-Oil and wastewater spill control preventive measures should be in place on-site to manage soil contamination, preventing and minimizing the contamination from reaching water bodies. -All project employees should be sensitized to the impacts of soil pollution and advised to follow appropriate fuel delivery and handling procedures. -The Proponent should develop and prepare countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of oil spills. This includes keeping spill response procedures and a well-	No complaints of pollutants on the soils and eventually in the water due to prospecting and exploration activities No visible oil spills on the ground or pollution spots. -Waste containers provided at prospecting and exploration work sites and campsites	ECO	Complaint's logbook Non-permeable material to cover the ground surface at areas where hydrocarbons and potential pollutants are utilized.	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		stocked cache of easily accessible supplies. -Ensure employees receive basic Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) training and mentor new workers as they get hired. -Project machines and equipment should be equipped with drip trays to contain possible oil spills when operated on-site. -Polluted soils must be removed immediately and put in a designated waste-type container for later disposal. -Drip trays must be readily available to ensure that accidental fuel spills along fuel storage facilities or fuel-consuming equipment are caught and cleaned up on time -Heavily polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		hazardous waste treatment facility. -Washing and servicing of equipment contaminated by hydrocarbons should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from contaminating soil or water resources. -Sewage and ablution wastewater should be treated according to the portable toilet manufacturer's instructions.				
Biodiversity	Loss of Fauna and Flora	**Fauna:** -Poaching of wildlife on the farms and surrounding areas is strictly prohibited. -Project workers should refrain from killing or snaring livestock that may be found on and around the site. -Access roads (even existing ones) should be utilized appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as	No disturbance to unmarked areas. No complaints from locals regarding unauthorized vegetation removal or cutting down of trees. No complaints of wildlife hunting by the project personnel. No intentional disturbance or	ECO	Barricading tape (to indicate working areas) Complaint logbook	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		possible, to minimize faunal habitat destruction. -Any faunal breeding sites discovered on the site should not be disturbed. -Trees with Miniature huts should be avoided when cutting down trees. -Environmental awareness of the importance of faunal preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors. **Flora:** -The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation -Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site. -Movement of vehicles and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to vegetation.	destruction of site vegetation and faunal species Visible preservation of onsite vegetation			

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-Design access roads appropriately in a manner that disturbs as little vegetation as possible. -Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore whole-sale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the EPL 's footprint. -Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site. -Environmental awareness of the importance of floral biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors.				
Illegal hunting	Illegal hunting of wildlife	-No wildlife hunting is permitted. -Site personnel should refrain from killing/poaching or intentionally disturbing	-Incident reports of illegal hunting of wildlife by the Project workers -Contact details of the Anti-poaching Police	ECO	Complaint's logbook -Anti-poaching Police Unit -ECO	During site setup, and throughout the exploration/prospecting and exploration phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		wildlife, or any faunal species found on site and around the EPL site. -The No Tolerance to Poaching Policy should be developed and applicable to all site personnel.	Unit provided and visible onsite			
Land Use	Conflict between land uses and exploration activities	-Prospecting and exploration activities should not in any way hinder the existing land uses within the EPL but rather promote co-existence throughout the project operations while respecting other land users. -The project workers and vehicles should be limited to the actual EPL active sites, and not unnecessarily wander or loiter around other parts of the site. -The Proponent should ensure that their activities comply with the conditions set by the competent, regulatory, and affected authorities such that the proposed prospecting and	Land access and use permits/authorizations. Compliance with conditions set within operational permits by relevant and affected authorities. Little to no complaints of significant interference from the neighbouring land users	PRO Proponent ECO	Proponent Relevant authorities (MET, MIME, etc.)	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		exploration activities do not severely impact the different existing activities around the EPL.				
Road use and safety	Increase in vehicular traffic flow	-Vehicles should be driven only on existing access roads and the temporary access roads created on-site to facilitate operations; no new roads should be constructed, where possible. -The transportation of project materials, equipment, and machinery should be kept at a minimum, to reduce pressure on local roads. -Heavy truck loads should comply with the maximum allowed limit while transporting materials and equipment/machinery on the public and access roads. -Drivers of all project vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses.	No complaints from members of the public regarding vehicular traffic issues related to the project activities. All personnel operating the project vehicles and machinery are appropriately licensed and in possession of valid driving licenses. Demarcated areas for parking, offloading, and loading zones are on site. If required, site access road permits are obtained, and requirements are fulfilled.	Proponent ECO	Number of project vehicles on site Names of drivers Frequency of water carting	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase Site access permit (s) to be applied for and obtained prior to commencement of prospecting and exploration works

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		Vehicle drivers should adhere to the road safety rules. -Drivers should drive slowly (30km/hour or less), and be on the lookout for livestock, wildlife, and pedestrians. -Project vehicles should be in a road-worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents because of mechanical faults of vehicles.	No creation of unnecessary tracks on site.			
Local services and infrastructure	Overuse and maintenance	-The heavy trucks transporting materials and services to the site should be scheduled to travel minimally and at efficiently scheduled times to avoid daily traveling to the site, unless in cases of emergencies. The heavy trucks transporting materials and services to the site should be scheduled to travel at least twice or thrice a week to avoid daily traveling to the site	-Visible efforts of maintaining access and community roads by the Proponent	Proponent Site Manager	Road clearing machinery (bulldozers)	Throughout the Prospecting and exploration phase, when necessary

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-The Proponent should consider frequent maintenance of local roads on the farms to ensure that the roads are in good condition for other road users.				
Occupational Health and safety	General health and safety associated with project activities in both phases	-As part of their induction, project workers should be provided with awareness training on the risks of mishandling equipment and materials on-site, as well as health and safety risks associated with their respective jobs. -When working on-site, employees should be properly equipped with adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses, etc. -Heavy vehicles, equipment, and fuel storage sites should be properly secured, and appropriate warning	A comprehensive health and safety plan for all prospecting and exploration activities must be compiled.	Proponent Exploration Manager ECO	Occupational Health and Safety Personnel Health and Safety Training First aid kits Trained worker to administer first aid	Throughout the Prospecting and exploration phase training is offered as and when required

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		signage placed where visible. -Open pits no longer in use or to be used later after being excavated should be properly marked for visibility and capped/closed off. -Ensure that after completion of excavating, the open pits cuttings are backfilled with soil, and the pits filled and levelled. -An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled, and all personnel appropriately trained. -Workers should not be allowed to consume intoxicants prior to and during working hours, or allowed on site when under the influence, as this may lead to mishandling of equipment, resulting in injuries and other health and safety risks. -The site is to be equipped with cautionary signs at any				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		potential danger or risk area identified on site.				
	Accidental fire outbreak	-Portable fire extinguishers should be provided on-site. -No open fires to be created by project personnel on site. -Potential flammable areas and structures such as fuel storage tanks should be marked with clearly visible signage.	No wildfires must be recorded (due to the presence of workers)	Proponent ECO	Fire extinguishers (1 per vehicle) and 1 per working site	Throughout the Prospecting and exploration phase
Archaeology and heritage	Accidental disturbance and destruction of archaeological or heritage objects and sites	-A “No-Go-Area” should be put in place where there is evidence of archaeological sites, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelters, or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoiding the site completely by not working closely or near the known site. -On-site personnel and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize “chance finds	-Preservation of all artifacts and objects that are discovered on and around the project site -No-Go Areas avoided	Proponent	Salvage equipment Archaeologist	As and when required, i.e., prior to site set up, and during Prospecting and exploration.

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		heritage" in the course of their work. -During the prospecting and exploration works, it is important to take note and recognize any significant material being unearthed and making the correct judgment on which actions should be taken (refer to the CFP Appendix attached to the EMP). -The footprint impact of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities should be kept to minimal to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within the EPL boundaries. The Proponent should keep a buffer of 50 meters on all the archaeological/cultural sites observed within the project site and broader area throughout their stay (duration of their presence) in the area. -A landscape approach of the site management must consider cultural and heritage features in the		ECO Operator Foreman Superintended Archaeologist	Flag tapes GPS (site marking)	

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		overall planning of exploration infrastructures within and beyond the license boundaries. -The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in the event significant heritage and cultural features are discovered while conducting exploration works. -Subject to the recommendations herein made and the implementation of the mitigation measures and adoption of the project Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)/EMP should be complied with. -An archaeologist or Heritage specialist should be onsite to monitor all significant earth-moving activities that may be implemented as part of the proposed project activities.				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		-During the removal of topsoil and subsoil at exploration sites, the sites should be monitored for subsurface archaeological materials by a qualified Archaeologist. -Show overall commitment and compliance by adopting a "minimalistic or zero damage approach". -In addition to these recommendations above, there should be a controlled movement of the contractor, prospecting and exploration crews, equipment, setting up of camps and everyone else involved in the prospecting and exploration activities to limit the proliferation of informal pathways, gully erosion and disturbance to surface and sub-surface artifacts such as stone tools and other buried materials, etc.				
Littering and waste management	Environmental Pollution	-Workers should be sensitized to dispose of	No visible litter around the project area	ECO	Waste storage containers	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
(general waste and sanitation)		waste in a responsible manner and not litter. -After each daily work, the Proponent should ensure that there is no waste left on the site. -All domestic and general project waste produced daily should be contained until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites in nearby towns. -No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else. -The prospecting and exploration site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste. -Sewage waste should be stored as per the available sanitation system supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility -Oil spills should be taken care of by removing and	Provision of sufficient waste storage containers Waste management awareness		Waste disposal permits from municipalities Environmental, Health, and Safety Statements and Policy	

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		treating soils affected by the spill. -A penalty system for irresponsible disposal of waste on site and anywhere in the area should be implemented. -Careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site is essential and, therefore should be enforced. -Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater. -An emergency plan should be available for major/minor spills at the site during prospecting and exploration (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil, and surface water) and during				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		the transportation of the product(s) to the sites.				
	Wastewater generated by prospecting and exploration workers living on-site.	-Provision of toilet facilities for workers (mobile/portable chemical toilet if possible). -Emptying of chemical toilets according to the manufacturer's specifications.	Adequate toilet and basic ablution facilities on site.	Proponent ECO	Chemical toilets Sewage removal operator waste treatment agents/chemicals	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase
Air Quality	Dust generation	-Prospecting and exploration vehicles should not drive at a speed of more than 30 km/h, to avoid dust generation around the area. -Dust control measures may be considered to suppress dust, in the event that there are local complaints of high levels of dust generation. -Dust masks, eye protective glasses, and other respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks	No complaints from the public about vehicle emissions and dust generation. Visible efforts to curb dust	ECO	Complaint's logbook Dust suppressant (Water)	Throughout the Prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		should be provided to the workers on site drilling areas, where they are exposed to dust. -Excavating equipment should be regularly maintained to ensure drilling and excavation efficiency and so to reduce dust generation and harmful gaseous emissions.				
Noise	Nuisance	-Noise from project vehicles and equipment on the working sites of the EPL should be at acceptable levels. -Prospecting and exploration hours should be restricted to the times agreed upon in writing between the Proponent and land owners, in order to avoid noise pollution and vibrations generated by exploration equipment before or after hours, as agreed upon. -When operating the Excavator machinery onsite, workers should be	Complaints from farm owners and neighbouring land users about excessive noise.	ECO	Complaint's logbook Noise protective equipment for workers	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to noise. -All drilling/excavation activity and noise-producing activity on site must be scheduled and conducted with consideration for the tranquillity of any nearby residents.				
Social nuisance	Local properties disturbance and values	-The Proponent should inform their workers of the importance of respecting the farmers' properties by not trespassing or vandalizing houses and fences, or snaring and killing livestock and wildlife. -Any workers or site employees found guilty of intruding on 'private property should face disciplinary or be dealt with as per their employer' (Proponent)'s code of employment conduct -The project workers should be advised to respect the community and	No complaints from farmers about property theft, disturbance, or intrusion	ECO	Grievance logbook Land access agreement conditions	Throughout the prospecting and exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		local private property, values, and norms. -No worker should be allowed to wander in private yards or fences without permission. -Workers are not allowed to kill or in any way disturb local livestock and wildlife on farms. -No worker should, without permission, cut down or damage trees belonging to landowners				
PROGRESSIVE REHABILITATION AND DECOMMISSIONING PHASE						
Rehabilitation	Disturbance and damage to land	-All drilled boreholes and excavated pits related to the project activities should be capped and backfilled, respectively. -All waste generated and stored on-site during prospecting and exploration activities should be disposed of at the respective nearest solid waste management sites. -The stockpiled topsoil should be levelled soon	Capped boreholes and backfilled pits No sign of waste or littering must be seen on site and around site areas. Carrying away waste, and removal of vehicles and	Proponent	Excavators and other backfilling/demolishing machinery Record of pits excavated, and boreholes drilled (if any) Waste containers on sites	Progressive rehabilitation is done throughout the prospecting and exploration phase and complete decommission and rehabilitation is done after completion of prospecting and exploration works.

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		after the completion of works at the sites. -Any temporary setup on site should be dismantled, and the area rehabilitated as far as practicable, to its original state. -Mined areas on worksites should be progressively rehabilitated by d backfilling. -Provision of both financial and technical resources for progressive rehabilitation.	equipment from the site No stockpiled topsoil (topsoil is levelled after completion of each work) The campsite was dismantled and materials were taken away from the site. Visible signs of stockpiled topsoil		Photo records of backfilled sites Records of finances set aside for decommissioning activities	

4.4 Monitoring Action Plans (Monitoring Plan)

To support and ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are achieving the desired results, a monitoring plan must be implemented. The monitoring action plan recommended for proposed exploration works is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Monitoring Action Plan

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if the threshold is exceeded
Archaeology and Heritage	Presence or unearthing of archaeological or cultural heritage resources	-To prevent the destruction of artifacts and sites, the preservation of all artifacts and sites that are discovered within the site boundary or around the project site area should be effectively done. -Inspect records of findings.	ECO Archaeologist	Daily	Unearthing archaeological or cultural heritage resources	Cease all activities on site and wait for NHC to inspect the site and give further instructions/actions
Soils	Loss of topsoil	-All measures should be considered to present the loss of topsoil	ECO and Site Manager	weekly	Proliferation of new vehicle tracks	Rehabilitation of affected areas
Monitoring	EMP non-compliance	-The ECO or the Proponent/Contractor should monitor the implementation of this EMP to ensure compliance. The ECO(s) should inspect the site throughout the exploration period and after completion.	ECO	Daily	Increase in health, safety, and environmental damage incidence	Daily safety talks, Remedy the consequences
Biodiversity	Loss of biodiversity	-Comply with any marked no-go areas and avoid areas sensitive to any type of disturbance. Clear only footprint areas to maintain as much of the remaining natural vegetation on site and to prevent loss of habitat (if so, advised by MET).	ECO Workers involved in this phase	Weekly	Vegetation clearance outside of marked areas.	Rehabilitation of affected areas to the satisfaction of the ECO

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if the threshold is exceeded
Health and Safety	Health and safety of the workers	-Workers should be trained on how to handle materials and equipment on site (if they do not already know how to) to avoid injuries. -Prospecting and exploration equipment and materials transported to the site should be securely fastened to the vehicles (trucks and cars). This is to ensure that the materials and equipment do not fall off the vehicles and cause injuries to anyone while transporting them. - All personnel are to be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), always during exploration hours on site to prevent serious injuries or loss of life. -Workers should not be allowed to consume intoxicants prior to and during working hours, as this may lead to mishandling of equipment, which may result in injuries and other health and safety risks.	ECO Workers involved in this phase	Daily/Weekly	Health and safety incident	Remedy the consequences

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if the threshold is exceeded
Neighbouring land users at the site	Disturbance	The prospecting and exploration work schedule should be limited to normal working hours, between 08h00 and 17h00, or to the times agreed upon between the proponent and the land owner. This is to ensure that generated noise does not become nuisance to the neighbours.	ECO Site Manager	Weekly	A logged complaint about excessive noise	Revision of site activities
Waste	Environmental Pollution	-The site should be always kept tidy. All domestic and general construction waste produced daily should be cleaned and contained daily to prevent environmental pollution. -Separate waste containers (bins) for hazardous and domestic/general waste must be provided on-site to avoid mixing of waste.	ECO All workers are involved in this phase.	Daily	Visible litter around the project site A logged complaint	Clean up the affected areas and ensure prospecting and exploration workers utilize the waste containers provided.
Transport	Transportation of workers to and from the site	-Project workers must be transported in suitable passenger vehicles to and from the site to ensure workers' safety. -No off-road driving	ECO	Daily	A logged complaint about the bad form of transport affecting occupational safety and health of workers	

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if the threshold is exceeded
Vehicular traffic safety	Increase in local traffic flow.	-All drivers of the project vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses to operate such vehicles. -Project vehicles must be in a road-worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents because of mechanical faults of vehicles. -Vehicle drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol. -No heavy trucks or project-related vehicles should be parked in biologically sensitive areas.	ECO	Weekly	A logged complaint about traffic increase or damage to roads	Find alternative access roads for the team. Rehabilitation of affected roads

5. Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

Successful rehabilitation requires careful consideration of the local ecological context, in combination with the rehabilitation goals. The most important steps in undertaking a successful rehabilitation are planning and environmental awareness (environmental education) on the importance of progressive rehabilitation (or post-activity rehabilitation,) and its importance to the environment. Furthermore, successful implementation of the planned rehabilitation will depend on a few factors - the rehabilitation program, characteristics of the site, nature of the disturbance, rehabilitation methods, as well as resource availability.

Site-Specific Rehabilitation Plan

To ensure that they do their best to rehabilitate the disturbed areas, the Proponent needs to:

- Utilize stockpiled subsoil and topsoil to backfill the excavated pits/trenches.
- Make financial provisions that will be used for the post-prospecting and exploration rehabilitation program.
- Backfill all pits and trenches.
- Level topsoil that was stockpiled for prospecting and exploration purposes.
- Remove project vehicles and equipment from the site and take them to the designated parking facility off-site.
- All project support structures such as ablution facilities (toilet and washroom system), and storage containers/tanks shall be demolished, and the waste taken to designated waste sites. The site areas on which these structures were set up will be rehabilitated to a pre-prospecting and exploration state.
- All accumulated waste (hazardous, solid, and general) up until the cessation of prospecting and exploration activities must be removed site and transported to designated off-site waste management facilities.
- Re-vegetation of areas with species consistent with surrounding vegetation

APPENDIX 1: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE (AFTER KINAHAN, 2020)

Areas of proposed development activity are subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is therefore possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found during development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The "*chance finds*" procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person.

Compliance: The "chance finds" procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): "*a person who discovers any archaeological …. Object ……must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council*". The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.
Manager/Supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities:

- National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375 / Technical Office +264 61 301 903)
- National Museum (061 276800),
- National Forensic Laboratory (061 240461).

Archaeological material must NOT be touched. Tempering with the materials is an offence under the heritage act and punishable upon conviction by the law.

Responsibility:

Operator:	To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found
Foreman:	To secure site and advise management timeously
Superintendent:	To determine safe working boundary and request inspection
Archaeologist:	To inspect, identify, advice management, and recover remains

Procedure:

<u>Action by person identifying archaeological or heritage material:</u>

a) If operating machinery or equipment stop work

b) Identify the site with flag tape

c) Determine GPS position if possible

d) Report findings to foreman

Action by foreman

a) Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent

b) Cease any works in immediate vicinity

Action by superintendent

a) Visit site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings

b) Determine and mark exclusion boundary

c) Site location and details to be added to project GIS for field confirmation by archaeologist

Action by Archaeologist

a) Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS

b) Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from work area

c) Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum

In the event of discovering human remains

a) Actions as above

b) Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human

c) Advise and liaise with NHC and Police

d) Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, as directed.

Appendix C: Curricula Vitae (CV) for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Excel Dynamic Solutions
(PTY) Ltd

Reg. 2019/0817

Curriculum vitae of Wilbard Angula: Environmental Practitioner

Wilbard Angula is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM) and sound academic qualification in Geography and Environmental Studies. Committed to delivering effective environmental management solutions, with established abilities to direct and coordinate projects such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). Experienced in integrating sustainable practices within project cycles, in compliance with environmental legislations.

His environmental management area of expertise involves undertaking EIAs, Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), and carrying out environmental audits, and Environmental Clearence Certificate (ECC) renewals. He can facilitate public consultation meetings and stakeholder engagement. With good knowledge of environmental law governing current and future projects' operations.

Profession: Environmental Practitioner:

1. **Family name:** Angula
2. **First names:** Wilbard Tuyeni
3. **Country and city of residence:** Windhoek, Namibia.
4. **Nationality:** Namibian
5. **Education:**

Institution (Date from - Date to)	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:
Project management Institute (PMI), 2024	Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM).
University of Namibia, Jan 2017 – April 2021	BA. (Hons) Geography and Environmental studies/ Sociology.

6. **Language skills:** Indicate competence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	1	1	1
Afrikaans	1	1	1
Oshiwambo	2	2	2

7. **Other skills:** Microsoft Package (i.e., Projects, Word, Excel…), basic GIS (QGIS), Project Libre, Environmental Scoping Assessment (Stakeholder Engagement, Field Procedures and Report Writing).
8. **Key qualifications:** Environmental impact assessments, environmental clearance applications, environmental audits and renewals, project management.

9. **Professional experience (selected projects.)**

Date from - Date to	Proponent & reference person (name & contact details)	Position	Description
2025 (Current)	Proponent: Bamba Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Proposed Exploration Activities on The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 10029, 10048, and 10053 Located Northeast of Kamanjab, Kunene Region. **Responsibilities:** Project Manager, site visits & assessment and compilation of the Comprehensive Scoping report and EMP.
2025	Proponent: Manschaft Mining & Energy cc	Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Proposed Exploration Activities on The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 10033 Located South of Outjo, Kunene Region. **Responsibilities:** Project Manager, site visits & assessment and compilation of the Comprehensive Scoping report and EMP.
2025	Proponent: Bamba Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Proposed Exploration Activities on The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 10051 Located North of Outjo, Kunene Region. **Responsibilities:** Project Manager, site visits & assessment and compilation of the Comprehensive Scoping report and EMP.

10. References

Full name	Contact details	Business
Mr. Nerson Tjelos: Managing Consultant & Project Leader	Tel: +264 61 259 530 ntjelos@edsnamibia.com	Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Mr. Mieze Shippiki Principal Hydro-geologist	Tel: +264 61 224 197 spike@matrixconsultingcc.com	Matrix Consulting Services cc

Certification:
I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

09 July 2025

Full name of Consultant: Wilbard Tuyeni Angula

CURRICULUM VITAE
MS. IYALOO NAKALE

PERSONAL DETAILS

Nationality	Namibian
Profession	Environmental Assessment Consultant
Postal Address	P. O. Box 997154, Maerua Mall
Contact Details	+264 (0) 61 259 530
E-mail address	iyaloon@edsnamibia.com.na

PROFILE DETAILS (CONSULTANT)

Iyaloo is an Environmental Assessment Practitioner working for Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS) were she is responsible for conducting environmental consultancy services such as EIAs, EMPs, environmental audits, facilitation of public consultation meetings, stakeholder engagement, site sssessments and Administration work.

EDUCATION

- Higher Certificate in Management (Waste Management)| SOUTHERN BUSINESS SCHOOL
- BA in Geography and Environmental Studies| UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA
- Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate| CANISIANUM ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- Oshiwambo *(Native)*
- English *(fluent)*
- Portuguese *(beginner level)*

SOME PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN AT EDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for Nuclear Fuel minerals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8084 located south-east of Arandis, Erongo Region.	Site Assessment, Compilation of Environmental Scoping Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8581 near Okombahe Settlement in the Erongo Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement, Site Assessments and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8580 Located South of Karasburg in the Karas Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 6234 Located South of Aus in the //Karas Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8876 located Northwest of Fransfontein in Kunene Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement, Site Assessment and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8499 Located Near Karanas in Hardap Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7904 Located About 70km Northwest of Solitaire in the Khomas and Erongo Regions, Namibia.	Facilitation of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation &

Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) No. 8717 & 8718 Located Near Grunau in the //Karas Region, Namibia.	Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 8981 Located Northeast of Aussenkehr, //Karas Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Proposed Mining Activities on Mining License (ML) No. 107 located Northeast of Aussenkehr (Karasburg District) in the //Karas Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 3732 located Northwest of Arandis in Erongo Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Engagement, Site Assessment and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7767 located North-East of Noordoewer in the //Karas Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 7804 located Northeast of Okatjoruu in Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8937 Located near Helmeringhausen, in //Karas Region.	Facilitation of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Engagement, Site Assessment, Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7958 Located Near Klein Aub, in the Hardap Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Engagement, Site Assessment Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting and Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8969 and 8970 located near Uis in the Erongo Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Engagement, Site Assessment and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Small scale-mining activities on Mining Claims No. 74613-74620, Located North-west of Okanguati, Kunene Region.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for the Oxidation Ponds and Sewage Treatment Plant for Eenhana Town, Ohangwena Region, Namibia.	Facilitation of Stakeholder Participation & Engagement, Site Assessment and Compilation of Environmental Assessment Report & EMP

REFERENCE

MR. NERSON TJALOS (Managing director)
Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd
Tell : +264 (0) 61 259530
Cell: +264 (0) 811524420
Email : ntjelos@edsnaibia.com

MS. FREDRIKA SHAGAMA (Hydrogeologist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner)
Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC
Cell: +264 (0) 81 407 5536
Email: fshagama@gmail.com

Appendix D: Proof of Public Consultation (Newspaper Adverts, Attendance register, and Meeting Minutes)

Proof of consultation

Newspaper adverts

Classifieds

Tel: +264-61-279 632 / 279 646 • Fax: +264-61-22 9206 • email: classifieds@namibian.com.na

DEADLINE: 12H00 - 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

INDEX

Rates and Deadlines

DEADLINES 2025
- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously.
- Classified smalls and notices: 12h00, two working days prior to placement.
- Cancellations and alterations: 16h00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

RATES:
Visit www.namibian.com.na

Please note: ID card / Passport required for advertisement placement

1410 Business & Finance
• Opportunities •

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Get up to 75% of your vehicle's value in 45 min! Just a car! Mooo-laah when you need it! Autocash 061 400 676.
CLAO250001896

Want to earn money selling Avon beauty products? WhatsApp Join Avon + FULL NAME to 0856888966.
CLAO250002219

2 x Windhoek Taxi Permits (5-Seater) available for Sale or Rental. Call 081 714 0155.
CLAO250002210

1810 Services
• General •

BOREHOLE DRILLING All over Namibia. We also do mud drilling. Quality work guaranteed. Call: 0818253749/ 0817947198.
CLAO250002203

2720 Employment
• Offered •

Job Opportunity: General Manager – Travel& Tourism Location: Windhoek, **Namibia Company:** Satguru Travel and Tours Satguru Travel, a global leader in travel management across 75+ countries, is hiring a General Manager to lead its Namibia operations.
Candidate Requirements:
• 12+ years international experience in travel & tourism. Strong GDS knowledge (Amadeus, Galileo, Saber)
• Expertise in corporate & leisure travel. Fluency in English (French/Portuguese a plus)
• Deep understanding of African & global travel markets
• Excellent leadership & communication skills
• Knowledge of global currencies & exchange rates
Qualification: IATA certification (mandatory)
• MBA in Marketing and Operations
How to Apply: Qualified candidates are invited to send their CV and cover letter to: bm.wdh@satgurutravel.com
Deadline for applications:08-Aug-2025
Join a globally recognized brand and be part of a team shaping the future of travel in Namibia and beyond.
CLAO250002188

JOB VACANCY: 5 x SENIOR EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST AND STAFF TRAINER
COMPANY: MAKASI MINING (PTY) LTD
LOCATION: WINDHOEK/HENTIES BAY, NAMIBIA
Makasi Mining is a leading mineral exploration company focused on discovering world-class mineral deposits in Namibia. We are currently seeking highly skilled and experienced Senior Exploration Geologists to join our team and assist with the leadership and management of our exploration initiatives.
Duties & Responsibilities:
Plan, supervise, and execute exploration field activities, including drilling, trenching, mapping, geophysics, and geochemistry. Compile, organize, and analyze data to generate, develop, and assess exploration targets. Act as a key technical leader in the exploration team, driving exploration and geological best practices across work programs. Mentor and develop local junior exploration geological teams. Monitor QA/QC procedures to ensure the integrity of all project datasets. Establish and supervise a basic field laboratory for sample preparation and analysis.
Requirements:
- Master's degree in Geology/Geoscience from a recognized institution.
- 15+ years of mineral exploration experience, including 5+ years in supervisory roles.
- Exposure to world-class exploration districts and Tier 1 ore bodies, with a track record of discovery seen advantageously.
- Firm understanding and recognition of mineralization models and geological processes.
- Geological/geophysical/geochemical interpretive and integration skills.
- Significant field-based exploration experience in Africa.
- Experience in staff training, including HSE, exploration techniques, sample analysis, and data interpretation.
- Demonstrated proficiency in GIS and 3D geological modeling soft ware such as ArcGIS, Leapfrog Geo, or Micromine is considered an asset.
- We offer competitive compensation and benefits to the successful candidate. If you are an innovative and discovery-driv en individual looking to join a dynamic team, we encourage you to apply. Please email your CV and any inquiries to [contact email].
- Join Makasi Mining Mining and contribute to our mission of discovering world-class mineral deposits in Namibia. Take this ex citing opportunity to make a significant impact in the field of mineral exploration.
- Note: Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Sent your CV to **info@makasiminerals.com** and **katrina@kambwa.com**
Closing date: **07 August 2025**
clao250002217

1410 Business & Finance
• Opportunities •

INDUSTRIAL / MEDICAL LIQUID / GAS PLANTS


A.S.U.

FOR OXYGEN / NITROGEN PLANT WITH:
- Futuristic design
- Lower power consumption
- More than rated production capacity
- High degree of purity
- Reduced noise level


ACETYLENE GENERATOR

40,60,80,100,150,200,300,400,600,800 1000,1500 Cu.m/Hr. OXYGEN/ NITROGEN GAS PLANTS.
100 to 1000 Ltrs./Hr. LIQUID OXYGEN/NITROGEN PLANTS.
25,45,100,200 Cu.m/Hr. ACETYLENE GAS PLANTS.
50-5000 Kg/Hr. CARBON- DI- OXIDE PLANTS.
8,16,24,50 Cu.m/Hr. NITROUS OXIDE PLANTS

Our plants are operating in various countries all over the world, such as
Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sharjah, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Turks & Caicos, U.A.E., Uganda, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe to name a few.

SANGHI OVERSEAS
1-2, TURF VIEW, OPPOSITE NEHRU CENTRE,
SETH MOTILAL G. SANGHI MARG, WORLI, MUMBAI-400018, INDIA
TEL: 00-91-22-4200 5464/ CELL: 00-91-98216 78707
Email: dinesh.khochare@mksanghi.com
Website: www.sanghioverseas.com
SANGHI — M. K. Sanghi Group

4310 Housing & Property
• For Sale •

House for sale in Katutura Soweto, 2 bedroom, Kitchen & sitting room. N$310,000Call: 0858137752
CLAO250002228

2720 Employment
• Offered •

COMPANY: MAKASI MINING (PTY)LTD
LOCATION:WINDHOEK/HENTIES BAY NAMIBIA
JOB VACANCY : 1 X Senior Exploration Geologists- Lithium and Copper

Duties & Responsibilities
We're looking for a candidate with lithium and copper experience with the following qualification/experience/skills and mind set:
- BSc in Geology, Post-Graduate degree in Geology – aided advantage
- 15+ years Geological consulting experience
- Must have a minimum of 3-4 years in Lithium (Li) and Copper (Cu) experience (candi dates without Li and Cu experience will not be considered)
- Excellent technical knowledge and skills and up to date familiarity with technical and other trends within the industry. Technical expertise should be at a CP/QP level with N1 43-101, JORC and SAMREC reporting Codes.
- Good interpersonal skills and ability to establish strong relationships with staff and clients
- Multi-commodity experience with a focus on lithium and base metals
- Practical experience in the implementation of International Health and Safety stand ards in alignment with relevant legislation and guided by the Kambwa Mining Health and Safety committee
- Understanding of the life cycle of mining projects and the commercial and technical drivers for our clients positioned at various stages along this lifecycle
- Demonstrable track record in the execution and management of exploration projects across Africa
- Significant international operational experience and supervision of drilling programmes
- Reverse Circulation and Core Drilling, Sampling and Logging experience.
- Good leadership skills to direct and moti vate staff, by example and through possession of knowledge
- Ability to accept responsibility and to delegate
- Speaking, presentation and negotiating skills
- Good organisational and time manage ment skills
- Understanding of administrative practices as they apply to exploration, evaluation and mining projects
- Project management (minimum of 15 years experience)

Package & Remuneration
To be discussed with shortlisted candidates.

Duration: Two year contract.
Sent your CV to **info@masiminerals.com** or **katrina@kambwa.com**
Closing date: **07 August 2025**
clao250002218

7450 Services
• Lost & Missing •

Waybill 4846849 on **25 July 2025** from Faida Trading send an envelope containing original bill of lading documents from Walvis Bay to Sahara Trading cc in Oshikango, unfortunately the formula service got lost in transit between Walvis Bay and Oshikango, we herewith request if someone who get it feel free to contact me immediately in this regard **REWARD N$ 2000** without any questions. MR UMAIR 0812878681 / ANAKI 0812047643 / VICKY 0816200321 Regards SAHARA TRADING CC OSHIKANGO
CLAO250002235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA MAIN DIVISION – WINDHOEK MAIN CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-MOT-GEN-2023/00103 INTERLOCUTORY CASE NO: INT-HC-DECIM-MPRO-2024/01104 In the matter between: BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED EXECUTION CREDITOR and SOLA MALANGO EXECUTION DEBTOR NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION Pursuant to Judgement of the above Honorable Court granted on 06th day of December 2024, the following immovable property will be sold without reserve and voetstoots by the Deputy Sheriff of Walvis Bay, at ERF NO. 3312 SECTION 14, EDELWEISS HEIGHTS EXTENSION 3, WALVIS BAY, NAMIBIA on 12th day of August 2025, at 11h00, of the undermentioned property.
CERTAIN:ERF NO. 3312 SECTION 14 EDELWEISS HEIGHTS EXTENSION 3
SITUATE:IN THE MUNCIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY
REGISTRATION DIVISION "G"
ERONGO REGION
MEASURING:53 (FIVE THREE) SQUARE METRES
HELD:DEED OF TRANSFER NO. T0197/2015
IMPROVEMENTS: Single story dwelling consisting of 1 x Entrance, 1 x Open plan lounge, 1 x Open plan kitchen, 2 x Bedrooms, 1 x Bath/wc/basin. Outbuilding: 1 x Basement Parking Bay TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy of Sheriff of the Court, Walvis Bay, and at the offices of the Execution Creditor's Attorneys. DATED at WINDHOEK this 03rd day of July 2025. DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR THE PLAINTIFF WKH HOUSE JAN JONKER ROAD WINDHOEK AUSSPANNPLATZ NAMIBIA
clao250002231

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) : FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO. 9778 NEAR OKANGWATI SETTLEMENT, KUNENE REGION
Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 9778 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement. The public is notified that an application for ECC to allow for exploration activities on this EPL will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. The environmental scoping process will be carried out to identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities and to support the evaluation process for ECC.
The main target commodity on EPL: Nuclear Fuel Minerals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Dimension Stone, Precious Metals.
Proponents: Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.
Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs.
Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on **29 August 2025.**
Contact: Wilbard Angula
Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd office
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530
CLAO250002225

5610 Notices
• Legal •

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA HELD AT WINDHOEK NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY CASE NO.: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/01543 In the matter between: FIRST NATIONAL BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED PLAINTIFF and KONIS OMOTULI NAKUYALA DEFENDANTIn execution of a Judgment granted by the High Court of Namibia signed by the Registrar of the above Honourable Court on 22 JUNE 2022 in the abovementioned suit, a sale in execution of Immovable Property will be held on the 19th of August 2025 at 12H00 at ERF NO. 8938, KUISEBMOND, EXTENSION 12, WALVIS BAY of the under-mentioned immovable property of the Defendant: CERTAIN: ERF NO. 8938, KUISEBMOND, EXTENSION 12 SITUATED: IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY REGISTRATION DIVISION "F" ERONGO REGION MEASURING: 315 (THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN) SQUARE METERS HELD BY: DEED OF TRANSFER NO. T8555/2019 DETAILS OF PROPERTY: Locality: Erf No. 8938, Kuisebmond, Extention 12, Walvis Bay Improvements: The following alleged improvements are on the property (although nothing in this respect is guaranteed). The property consists of: 2 x Bedroom (x1 room with build in cupboards), 1 x Open plan living and kitchen area, Kitchen (double zinc and build in cupboards), 1 x Bathroom (shower, toilet, wash basin) TERMS: The property shall be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of Walvis Bay, subject to the Conditions of Sale (which may be inspected at the Offices of the Deputy Sheriff) to the highest bidder at the auction subject to a reserve price, if any. If it is established that the property is the primary residence, then in such event in terms of Rule 110(9) (a), the property shall be sold for; no less than 75% of:a) the regional or local authority council or land valuation of the property; alternatively, b) a sworn valuation of the market value of the property. The sale is subject to the provisions of the High Court Act, 1990 (Act No. 16 of 1990), as amended, and the property will be sold "voetstoots" according to the existing title deed. 10% of the purchase price to be paid in cash on the date of the sale, the balance to be paid against transfer, to be secured by a Bank or Building Society or other acceptable guarantee to be furnished to the Deputy Sheriff within 14 days after the date of sale. The full Conditions of Sale will be read out by the Deputy Sheriff on the day of the sale, but may be inspected at any time prior to the sale at the offices of the Deputy Sheriff or at the offices of the Plaintiff's Attorneys. DATED AND SIGNED AT WINDHOEK ON THIS 2ND DAY OF JULY 2025 ELLIS SHILENGUDWA INC. (E S I) LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF 1st Floor, 1@Steps Offices,c/o Gove and Chasie Streets, Kleine Kuppe WINDHOEK
REF: JV/ZT/MAT20074
CLAO250002156

5620 Notices
• Name Change •

CHANGE OF SURNAME THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) MARINA ENGELHARD MCNAB residing at REHOBOTH, 545 BLOCK A and carrying on business / employed as (2) CASUAL SALES ASSISTANT intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume WILLMORE for the reasons that (3) MCNAB IS NOT MY BIOLOGICAL MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) MCNAB. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) N/A. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of WILLMORE should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT.
CLAO250002229

5620 Notices
• Name Change •

OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) LEANNE MCNAB residing at REHOBOTH, 545 BLOCK A and carrying on business / employed as (2) UNEMPLOYED intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume WILLMORE for the reasons that (3) MCNAB IS NOT MY BIOLOGICAL MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) MCNAB. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) LUKE to WILLMORE. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of WILLMORE should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT.
CLAO250002230

5620 Notices
• Name Change •

CHANGE OF SURNAME
THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME I, (1) MARINA ENGEL-


LET'S READ

INVITATION TO SPONSOR THE NAMIBIAN'S LET'S READ PROJECT

Building an informed nation - adopt a community aimed at creating a well-informed young generation.

***The Namibian* newspaper invites you to join a civic project aimed at creating a well-informed nation.**

- Increase literacy and foster a reading culture primarily among the youth
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THE SPONSORS
- Support a civic project across Namibia by donating monthly sets of The Namibian newspaper to schools and public libraries, community centres and old age homes.
- Market your brand and spread your business message further.
- Broaden your CSI reach.

Contact Elrich Tilling
Email: elrich@namibian.com.na
Contact number: +264 61 279 659

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DEADLINE: 12H00 - 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

INDEX

Rates and Deadlines

DEADLINES: 2025
- ✓ To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously.
- ✓ Classified smalls and notices: 12h00, two working days prior to placement.
- ✓ Cancellations and alterations: 16h00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

RATES:
Visit www.namibian.com.na

Please note: ID card / Passport required for advertisement placement

1410 Business & Finance

• Opportunities •

PLEDGE CENTER

AUTO PLEDGE LOANS

Borrow up to **N$100K** on your vehicle. Park for 3months, once-off interest & flexible repayment terms. Quick capital for tenderpreneurs. Use a Purchase Order as collateral Call/whatsApp: **+264 813000592/ 0853564681**

CLAO250002242

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Get up to 75% of your vehicle's value in 45 min! Just a car! Mooo-laah when you need it! Autocash 061 400 676.

CLAO250001896

WE OFFER General house cleaning, office and commercial cleaning, deep cleaning (bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom), window washing and floor polishing, laundry and ironing. **ONLY IN WINDHOEK**. Contact: 0813626574.

CLAO250002318

2720 Employment

• Offered •

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS NEEDED FOR CANADA/UK/USA, EDUCATORS/TRUCK DRIVERS/WELDERS/CAREGIVERS. CALL +27 119726054/ +27 84917253 (WHATSAPP). Email: infocareermarketing@telkomsa.net Web www.careermarketingint.com Registration fee 4500 Namibian Dollars

CLAO250002307

Physiotherapy Position Available. Full-time Physiotherapist Position available at a very busy Hospital and Outpatient practice from November 2025. The successful candidate should have: a special interest and experience in respiratory physiotherapy, (specifically Cardiac ICU, Paediatric ICU and neonatology), interest in treating of musculoskeletal conditions as well as post operative rehab of patients. Good communication skills (verbal and written), ability to work as part of a very dynamic and extensive multi-disciplinary team and being able to also workind ependently is essential. Must be able to work under extreme pressure and deal with a very big workload. Pilates interest and experience is also beneficial. The successful applicant must be fully CPD compliant and work according to evidence based practice. Should have a minimum of ten years' experience as a physio (specifically in the ICU settings named above). Must be fully registered with the HPCNA. Please send your CV to: physionamibia@gmail.com by 18/08/2025.

CLAO250002312

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER. B. Com or undergraduate, 5 year experience in multi store FMCG retail and distribution/ wholesale. Proficiency in COMPUBYTE POS/ TALLY ERP/ EXCEL. Have impeccable references. Long hours plus travel. Please forward CV to: **sam@samscnc.com**

CLAO250002313

4310 Housing & Property

• For Sale •

House for sale in Katutura Soweto, 2 bedroom, Kitchen & sitting room. N$310,000Call: 0858137752

CLAO250002228

Zimbo Realtors CC
Properties for sale, looking for buyers!
1.) 2 bedroom ground floor flat – Otjomuise Ext 8: N$650,000 excluding costs.
2.) 2 bedroom house – **Osona Village:** N$590,000 excluding costs.
3.) 2 bedroom flat – **Ausspannplatz:** N$1.1 Million Including costs. Contact: Tatiana 0814079383/ Sue 0816453440.

CLAO250002310

5610 Notices

• Legal •

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) : FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO. 9778 NEAR OKANGWATI SETTLEMENT, KUNENE REGION Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 9778 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.
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Proponents: Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 29 August 2025. Contact: Wilbard Angula Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd office Email: public@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530

CLAO250002225

CASE NO:HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04351 IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA In the matter between:- FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD PLAINTIFF and LOURENS IAN NDJAVERA 1ST DEFENDANT DAISY MADELIEFIE NAADJII NDJAVERA 2ND DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY Pursuant to a Judgment of the above Honourable Court granted on 24 APRIL 2022, the following immovable property will be sold without a reserve a price and voetstoots by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of WINDHOEK on the 25TH day of AUGUST2025 at 09H00 at ERF 5027, IMPALA STREET, NO.6, SUIDERHOF, (EXTENSION 11), WINDHOEK. CERTAIN: ERF NO. 5027, WINDHOEK, (EXTENSION NO. 11) SITUATE: In the Municipality of WINDHOEK REGISTRATION DIVISION "K" KHOMAS REGION MEASURING: 901 (NINE HUNDRED AND ONE) Square Metres CONSISTING OF Primary Dwelling:1 x Entertainment Area, 1 x Kitchen, 1 x Dining Room, 1 x TV Room, 1 x Lounge,4 x Bedrooms, 2 x Bathrooms. Out Building: Double Garage The "Conditions of Sale-in-Execution" will lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff at WINDHOEK and at the Head Office of Plaintiff at WINDHOEK and Plaintiff's Attorneys, Fisher, Quarmby & Pfeifer, at the undermentioned address. Dated at WINDHOEK this 07TH day of JULY 2025 FISHER, QUARMBY & PFEIFER LEGAL PRACTITIONER FOR PLAINTIFF c/o Robert Mugabe & Thorer Streets entrance on Burg Street P O Box 37 WINDHOEK AAH/jvz/S5093

CLAO250001917

6000 Obituaries

• In Memoriam •

In Loving Memory of Our Dear Brother

David Nghinomwami Sheya Nashidengo
Sunrise: 02/05/1997
Sunset: 12/08/2023

Two years have passed since you left us, dear brother, yet it feels like only yesterday.

Your laughter still echoes in our hearts, your kindness still warms our memories, and your love continues to guide us each day.

Though we miss you deeply, we are comforted knowing that you rest in God's eternal peace.

Forever cherished, forever missed, and forever loved.

Lovingly remembered by your mom, dad, siblings and friends.

CLAO250002324

5610 Notices

• Legal •

Bid Invitation

NAMWATER
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

NamWater is inviting registered and reputable firms to submit bids for the following procurement.

Reference Number	Description	Non- Compulsory Pre-Bid meeting	Restriction: Section (29) (1)(b)	Non-refundable Document Levy	Last day for clarification request	Closing Date
G/ONB/NW-009/2026	Procurement of a 6x6 Truck-Mounted Hydraulic Drilling Rig and 6x6 Truck-Mounted Drilling Compressor to NamWater	Not applicable	This bid is reserved for Namibian registered entities as per section 29 (1) (b) of the Public Procurement Act 15 of 2015 as amended.	N$ 600.00	4 September 2025	23 September 2025 at 11h00

Bidding documents will be available as of **12 August 2025**. Free bidding documents can be downloaded from www.namwater.com.na.

All prospective bidders who wish to do business with NamWater will be subject to the Public Procurement Act No 15 of 2015 as amended, Public Procurement Regulations 2017 and other directives issued under it.

Documents should be delivered to:The Quotation/Bid Box

Namibia Water Corporation Ltd.

176 Iscor Street, NamWater Head Office, Aigams Building, Windhoek

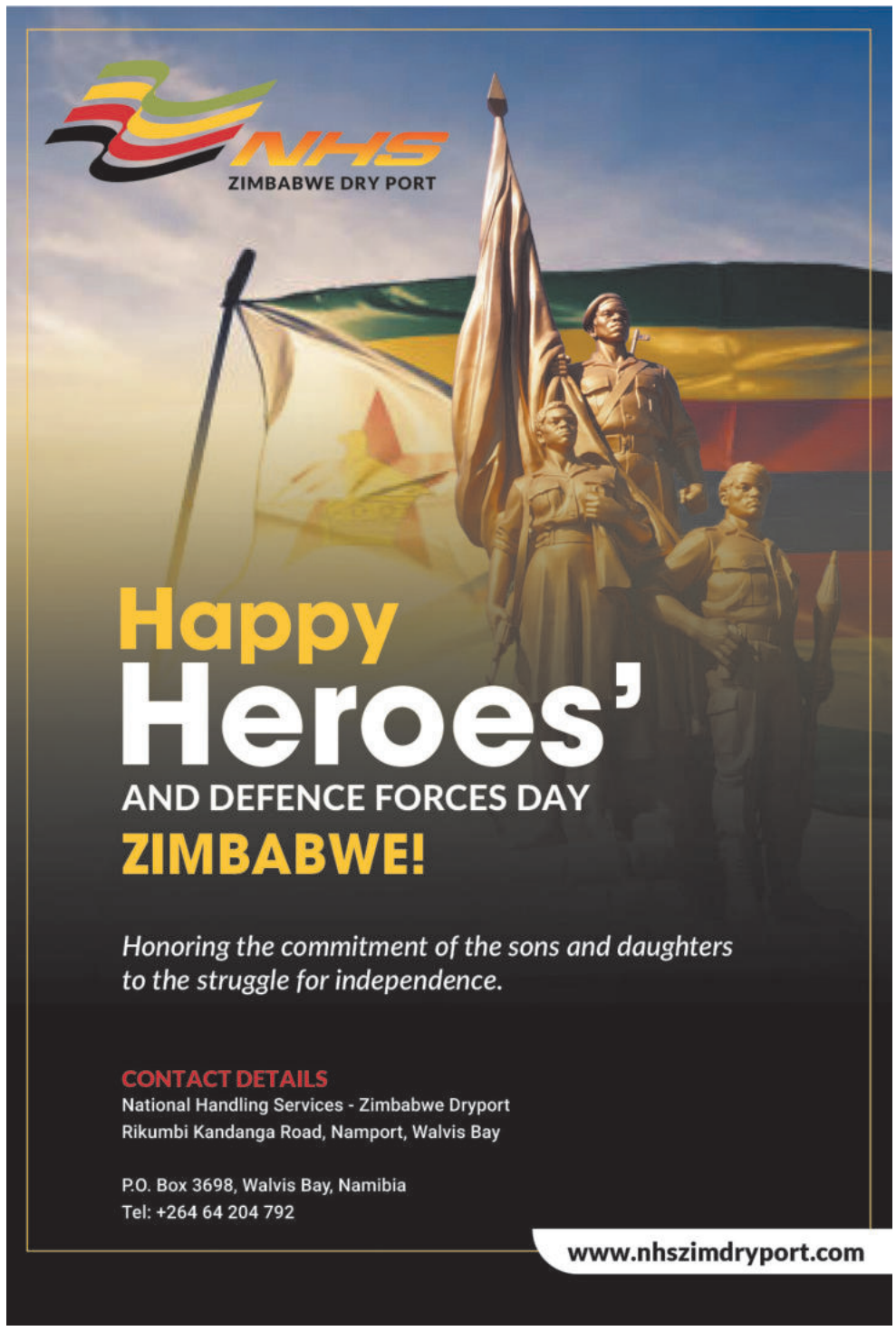
Enquiries:

The Procurement Management Unit

Fax : (+264 61) 21 0741

Email : bids@namwater.com.na

NB: Please note that all enquiries should be made in writing.



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EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

NOW HIRING

MAKASI Mining (Pty) Ltd

COMPANY: MAKASI MINING (PTY) LTD
LOCATION: WINDHOEK/ HENTIES BAY NAMIBIA

JOB VACANCY: 1 X Senior Exploration Geologists- Lithium and Copper

Duties & Responsibilities
We're looking for a candidate withlithium and copperexperience with the following qualification/ experience/skills and mind set:

- BSc in Geology, Post-Graduate degree in Geology – aided advantage
- 15+ years Geological consulting experience
- Must have a minimum of 3-4 years in Lithium (Li) and Copper (Cu) experience (candidates without Li and Cu experience will not be considered)
- Excellent technical knowledge and skills and up to date familiarity with technical and other trends within the industry. Technical expertise should be at a CP/QP level with N1 43-101, JORC and SAMREC reporting Codes.
- Good interpersonal skills and ability to establish strong relationships with staff and clients
- Multi-commodity experience with a focus on lithium and base metals
- Practical experience in the implementation of International Health and Safety standards in alignment with relevant legislation and guided by the Kambwa Mining Health and Safety committee
- Understanding of the life cycle of mining projects and the commercial and technical drivers for our clients positioned at various stages along this lifecycle
- Demonstrable track record in the execution and management of exploration projects across Africa
- Significant international operational experience and supervision of drilling programmes
- Reverse Circulation and Core Drilling, Sampling and Logging experience.
- Good leadership skills to direct and motivate staff, by example and through possession of knowledge
- Ability to accept responsibility and to delegate
- Speaking, presentation and negotiating skills
- Good organisational and time management skills
- Understanding of administrative practices as they apply to exploration, evaluation and mining projects
- Project management (minimum of 15 years experience)

Package & Remuneration
To be discussed with shortlisted candidates.
Duration: Two year contract.

Sent your CV to
info@masiminerals.com or katrina@kambwa.com
Closing date 07 August 2025

NOW HIRING

MAKASI Mining (Pty) Ltd

COMPANY: MAKASI MINING (PTY) LTD
LOCATION: WINDHOEK/ HENTIES BAY, NAMIBIA

JOB VACANCY: 5 x SENIOR EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST AND STAFF TRAINER

Makasi Mining is a leading mineral exploration company focused on discovering world-class mineral deposits in Namibia. We are currently seeking highly skilled and experienced Senior Exploration Geologists to join our team and assist with the leadership and management of our exploration initiatives.

Duties & Responsibilities:
Plan, supervise, and execute exploration field activities, including drilling, trenching, mapping, geophysics, and geochemistry.
Compile, organize, and analyze data to generate, develop, and assess exploration targets.
Act as a key technical leader in the exploration team, driving exploration and geological best practices across work programs.
Mentor and develop local junior exploration geological teams.
Monitor QA/QC procedures to ensure the integrity of all project datasets.
Establish and supervise a basic field laboratory for sample preparation and analysis.

Requirements:
- Master's degree in Geology/ Geoscience from a recognized institution.
- 15+ years of mineral exploration experience, including 5+ years in supervisory roles.
- Exposure to world-class exploration districts and Tier 1 ore bodies, with a track record of discovery seen advantageously.
- Firm understanding and recognition of mineralization models and geological processes.
- Geological/geophysical/ geochemical interpretive and integration skills.
- Significant field-based exploration experience in Africa.
- Experience in staff training, including HSE, exploration techniques, sample analysis, and data interpretation.
- Demonstrated proficiency in GIS and 3D geological modeling software such as ArcGIS, Leapfrog Geo, or Micromine is considered an asset.
- We offer competitive compensation and benefits to the successful candidate. If you are an innovative and discovery-driven individual looking to join a dynamic team, we encourage you to apply. Please email your CV and any inquiries to [contact email].
- Join Makasi Mining Mining and contribute to our mission of discovering world-class mineral deposits in Namibia. Take this exciting opportunity to make a significant impact in the field of mineral exploration.
- Note: Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Sent your CV to info@ makasiminerals.com and katrina@kambwa.com

Closing date 07 August 2025

NKURENKURU PRIVATE HOSPITAL CC

LOOKING FOR
- 1 x Registered Nurse

REQUIREMENTS
- HPCNA
- 10 Years' Experience

Email to:
dnhmedicalclinic@gmail.com

CONTACT 0816601539

CLOSING DATE: 08.08.2025

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

KAMBWA CONSTRUCTION

A local Construction Company is looking for a candidate to fill the position of

QUANTITY SURVEYOR/PROJECT MANAGER
with at least 5 years of experience.

Apply to Managing Director
P. O. Box 1461 Oshakati
Or email CV to:
kambwatoka@iway.na

Give your business the best boost you can! Advertise in our weekly motoring supplement WOEMA! Be it any accessories or gadgets for your vehicle. Call us on 061 2080800 or fax us on 220584 Put the WOEMA back into your business!

NOW HIRING

ERINDI PRIVATE GAME RESERVE NAMIBIA

VACANCY: FIELD GUIDES

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE ARE ESSENTIAL

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
- FGASA NQF4 Field Guide Qualification
- FGASA NQF4 Trails Guide Qualification
- FGASA NQF2 Apprentice Field Guide Qualification with the Apprentice Trails Guide Qualifications may be considered
- Other similar FORMAL ACCREDITED field guide qualifications will be considered Valid FGASA membership
- Valid Code B or C driver's license
- Valid PA (Professional Authorisation) [Previously a PDP (Public Driving Permit)] Valid Firs Aid certificate
- PFTC (Professional Firearms Trainer Council) unit standard Valid FGASA ARH (Advanced Rifle Handling) certificate

EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS
- Dangerous game experience on foot and in vehicles
- Field guiding experience
- 4x4 Driving experience
- Vehicle maintenance experience
- Knowledge of wildlife and game lodge activities Excellent guest and children skills required

RESPONSIBILITIES
- Conduct world class interpretive game drives
- Childrens game drives and activities
- Excellent guest care and management skills
- 2 - 3 Game drives daily
- Walking activities
- Ultimate care of game drive kits & game viewers
- Constant self-improvement through self-studies, training & external guide courses Willingness to get involved in all aspects of Erindi Private Game Reserve

Closing Date: 15 August 2025

Please submit a detailed CV with contactable references to Erindi Private Game Reserve

hr@erindi.com
(Please put the reference "Field Guide Application")

Southey CONTRACTING

ROPE ACCESS LEVEL 2 MULTI-SKILLED TECHNICIAN:

As a Rope Access Level 2 Multi-Skilled Technician, you will utilize rope access techniques to access and perform a variety of tasks at height or in confined spaces. Your role involves combining rope access expertise with proficiency in multiple technical disciplines to execute tasks
efficiently, safely, and in compliance with industry standards.

REQUIREMENTS:
- ☐ Valid IRATA certification or equivalent certification from a recognized rope access authority.
- ☐ Proven experience as a Rope Access Technician, demonstrating proficiency in rope access techniques and operations
- ☐ Proficiency in multiple technical disciplines such as mechanical work, electrical work, welding, painting, blasting, or other specialized skills
- ☐ Must have at least 2000 hours of experience logged, of whichatleast1000mustbeworkingasanIRATALevel1/2 technician
- ☐ Must have least 2 years, of which at least 1 must have been as an IRATA Level 2 technician
- ☐ BOSIET / MIST & OGUK Medical
- ☐ STCW 95 Reg. V1/1 Para 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4 Intermediate Sea Safety Course (2012)
- ☐ International Certificate of Vaccination & COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate

Email updated detailed cv with all certifications to address:
info@southey.co.na

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: 19 AUGUST 2025

Southey CONTRACTING

OFFSHORE COMPEX ELECTRICIAN:

We are seeking a skilled and certified CompEx Electrician to join our team. The CompEx Electrician will be responsible for installing, maintaining, and repairing electrical systems and equipment in hazardous environments where explosive atmospheres may be present. This role requires expertise in electrical safety standards, regulations, and specialized techniques.

REQUIREMENTS:
- ☐ NVQ Level 3: Engineering Maintenance (Electronic) Safety Passport CCNSG/ECITB
- ☐ CompEx certification (Ex01-Ex04) or equivalent certification in hazardous area electrical installations.
- ☐ Strong knowledge of electrical systems, equipment, and components
- ☐ Familiarity with relevant safety standards and regulations (e.g., ATEX, IECEx).
- ☐ Ability to interpret electrical drawings, schematics, and technical specifications.
- ☐ City & Guilds Parts 1 & 2: Electrical Engineering
- ☐ BOSIET / MIST & OGUK Medical (2013)
- ☐ International Certificate of Vaccination & COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate.
- ☐ 17th Edition IET Wiring Regulations
- ☐ STCW 95 Reg. V1/1 Para 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4 Intermediate Sea
- ☐ Safety Course (2012)
- ☐ International Certificate of Vaccination & COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate

Email updated detailed cv with all certifications to address:
info@southey.co.na

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: 19 AUGUST 2025.

NOW HIRING

Southey CONTRACTING

ROPE ACCESS LEVEL 3 MULTI SKILLED SUPERVISOR:

We are seeking a skilled and certified Rope Access Level 3 Technician / supervisor, to join our team. The Rope Access Level 3 Technician/ supervisor will be responsible for overseeing and performing rope access work at heights and in challenging environments. This role requires advanced technical skills, safety expertise, and the ability to lead and supervise rope access teams effectively.

REQUIREMENTS:
- ☐ Valid IRATA Level 3 certification or equivalent certification from a recognized rope access authority.
- ☐ Must have at least 2000 hours of experience logged, of which at least 1000 must be working as an IRATA Level 3 technician
- ☐ Must have been a certified IRATA technician for at least 2 years, of which at least 1 must have been as an IRATA Level 2 technician
- ☐ Strong understanding of safety regulations and best practices related to rope access work.
- ☐ Ability to work at heights and in confined spaces, with a focus on safety and efficiency.
- ☐ BOSIET / MIST & OGUK Medical (2013)
- ☐ STCW 95 Reg. V1/1 Para 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4 Intermediate Sea
- ☐ Safety Course (2012)
- ☐ International Certificate of Vaccination & COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate

Email updated detailed cv with all certifications to address:
info@southey.co.na

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: 19 AUGUUST 2025.

NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ESTABLISH AREA FOR SAND MINING OPERATIONS:

Call for public Participation Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Sand Mining B. Aspire Investment group (PTY) LTD will apply to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of environmental Act. 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) And the EIA regulations (Act No 30 of 6 February 2012) for the sand mining process operations in the Okahandja municipal area, Okakango river basin. C.Call For Public Participation Stakeholders are invited to raise their comments on the proposed sand mining process.

The locality plan will be available for public inspection. At **www.ela.meft.gov.na** and Okahandja Municipal Council. The locality plan will be available for public inspection at the respective Local Authority Offices. Objections or comments must be submitted in writing to the Environmental Commissioner at the Ministry of Environment and tourism at **www.eisa** meft.gov.na within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. D. Invitation for Registration and Submission of Comments Registration as interested and affected parties 1 x AP are invited to register to receive the background information documents and/or submit their written comments.

Questions, or concerns on 01 August 2025 to A.S.Aspara

Email: **sinclair.aspara@gmail.com**
Phone: **+264817792204**

IN THE HIGHT COURT OF NAMIBIA HELD AT OSHAKATI, CASE NO.: HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-CON – 2024/00053

MARTIN ALFRED, Judgment Creditor
And **EVELINE PINGE,** Judgment Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of this above Honorable Court dated **31ST OCTOBER 2024** and Writ of Execution dated 10th of April 2024, the following goods will be sold in a sale in execution on the **21st of AUGUST 2025,** at Advanced Refrigeration, Main Road, Oshakati at 12h00.
1 X TOYOTA HILUX with registration no: N 206 -791 W

Terms of Sale:
1. "Voetstoots"
2. Cash to the highest bidder

DATED at **OSHAKATI** on this the **22ND JULY** day of **2025.**

AINGURA ATTORNEYS
Legal Practitioners for Judgment Creditor
S AINGURA
Cnr Main and Robert Mugabe Road
OSHAKATI
(Ref.: S23118)
TO: The Registrar, High Court of Namibia, Oshakati, By Hand:
AND TO: New Era Newspaper, WINDHOEK
By email:
AND TO: Namibian Sun Newspaper, WINDHOEK
By email:

NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO. 74327 – 74335 LOCATED NORTHWEST OF OKANGWATI WITHIN EPUPA COSTITUENCY IN THE KUNENE REGION

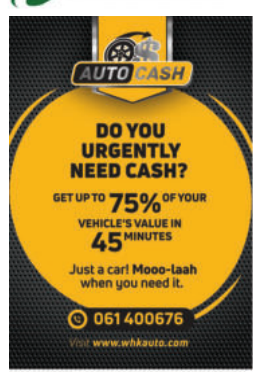
The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed project is a listed activity in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, which is issued upon approval of an EIA Study.

Name of proponent: John Upindi
Name of the Environmental consultant: Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC

Project location and description: The environmental Assessment will identify the project impacts, that are likely to occur during the small-scale mining activities of Base and Rare Metal, Industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuel and Dimension stone on mining claims No. 74327 – 74335 located Northwest of Okanguati within Epupa constituency in the Kunene region.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and invited for the public consultation meeting at a later stage. Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC on or before the **15 August 2025**; Email: savannahconsultants277@gmail.com

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT SERVICES



NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region:
ZAMBEZI
1. Name and postal address of applicant,
MUSHAVANGA XUESOM RENA
2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates:
DREAMS SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
CHETO VILLAGE, KATIMA MULILO
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENSE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
KATIMA MULILO MAGISTRATE'S COURT
6. Date on which application will be Lodged:
30 AUGUST – 06 SEPTEMBER 2025
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard:
12 NOVEMBER 2025
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region:
OTJOZONDJUPA
1. Name and postal address of applicant,
HAMONY ROMANO HIKEFELWA
PO BOX 7754 OTJIWARONGO
2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates:
PELA GRACA GUEST HOUSE CC
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ERF NO. DB 768 OTJIWARONGO
4. Nature and details of application:
GUEST HOUSE FOR ACCOMMODATION RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENSE WITHOUT A PUBLIC BAR
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OTJIWARONGO MAGISTRATE'S COURT
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **09 – 27 AUGUST 2025**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard:
08 OCTOBER 2025
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) : FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) NO. 9778 NEAR OKANGWATI SETTLEMENT, KUNENE REGION

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL 9778 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) before commencement.
The public is notified that an application for ECC to allow for exploration activities on this EPL will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner. The environmental scoping process will be carried out to identify potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed activities and to support the evaluation process for ECC.

The main target commodity on EPL: Nuclear Fuel Minerals, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Dimension Stone, Precious Metals.

Proponents: Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Public members are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs.

Registration requests should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on **29 August 2025.**
Contact: Wilbard Angula
Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd office
Email: public@edsnamibia.com
Tel: + 264 61 259 530

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Proof of consultation

Meeting Minutes

Excel Dynamic Solutions
Consultants.DataExperts.ProjectManagers

Physical Address: 115, Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Postal Address: P.O Box 997154 Maerua Mall, Windhoek
Telephone: +264 (0) 61 259 530 **Fax2email:** +264 (0) 886 560 836
Email: info@edsnamibia.com Web: www.edsnamibia.com

31 October 2025

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) No. 9778 LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF OKANGUATI, KUNENE REGION.

Date: Friday, 31st October 2025.

Time: 11:00

Venue: Otjandawe, Kunene region

The public consultation meetings were attended by Forty-Nine (49) people, including one (2) Environmental Consultants (Mr. Wilbard Angula & Mr. Simeon Namweya) and one (1) Archaeologist (Mr. Nkosana Hlabangana) from Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS) - **Please refer to the attached attendance register.**

1. INTRODUCTION AND WELCOMING REMARKS

The meeting was opened by the Mr. Wilbard Angula (environmental consultant) with an introduction of the team, who they are, and why they are consulting affected parties of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 9778. The meeting attendance register was then circulated for the attendees to write down their names and contact details so that they could be added to the list of interested and affected parties (I&APs) and receive further information on the ESA process.

2. MEETING AGENDA AND PRESENTATION

The agenda of the meeting included the following main points:

2.1 Brief Description of the Project

The Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) and the reason that the Proponent appointed Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS), an independent Environmental Consultant to carry out the ESA and apply for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

Excel Dynamic Solutions
Consultants.DataExperts.ProjectManagers

Physical Address: 115, Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Postal Address: P.O Box 997154 Maerua Mall, Windhoek
Telephone: +264 (0) 61 259 530 **Fax2email:** +264 (0) 886 560 836
Email: info@edsnamibia.com Web: www.edsnamibia.com

2.2 Explanation of what an ESA is, its Process, and the Public Role in the Process

Mr. Wilbard Angula explained to the attendees the purpose of the meeting and why they were invited (with reference to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations on Public Consultation). Mr. Wilbard further explained what an ESA is and that the proposed exploration activities are one of the listed activities in the 2012 EIA Regulations of the EMA that cannot be undertaken without an ECC from the Environmental Commissioner.

2.3 Presentation of Potential Project Impacts

To ensure transparency and that the attendees understand both sides of the proposed project activities, the Environmental Consultants also presented the potential pre-identified potential positive & negative environmental and social impacts.

2.4 Public Open Discussion (Interactive Session)

Mr. Wilbard Angula allowed the meeting attendees to raise their concerns, issues and/or comments on the proposed project activities. The concerns/issues and comments recorded are presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Comments and issues raised during the public consultation meeting 31st of October 2025 and during site visit, 1 November 2025

Comment/ issue No.	Commenter name & issue/comment/question	Response and name of responder:
1.	**Community member:** Where did the proponent apply for the EPL? How did the proponent know that there are minerals here?	**Mr. Wilbard Angula (WA):** Mineral rights are applied at Ministry of Industries, mines and Energy It was guided by geological considerations and the Mining Cadastre, which indicates areas where potential mineral occurrences are likely. Accordingly, the proponent applied for the open area.
2.	**Commenter 2:** We are not educated, and the majority of us did not attend school; therefore, we have limited knowledge about mining. We appreciate you coming to inform us. We would also like to see the exact location of the EPL so that we can raise any concerns.	**Mr. WA:** Well, noted

FINAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

Mr. Wilbard Angula thanked the attendees for their input, comments, and for raising their concern. Furthermore, Mr. Wilbard informed the attendees that the draft meeting minutes, Environmental Assessment Report, and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be shared with them for review and further comments. These documents will be made available through emails provided on the attendance register.

Once the review of the draft ESA Report and EMP is done, the documents will be finalized and submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for evaluation and consideration of an ECC.

The meetings adjourned at 12h00.

Proof of consultation

Attendance Register

Excel Dynamic Solutions

Public / Stakeholders' Consultation Meeting Attendance Register

PROJECT: Environmental and Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the prospecting and Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 9778 Located Southwest of Okanguati in the Kunene Region, Namibia.

Venue: Otjandawe Village, Kunene Region.
Date: 31 October 2025
Time: 11:00

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
1.	Wilbard Angula	EDS NAMIBIA	wangula@edsnamibia	—	
2.	S. Beukes	Ongopolo (Libra)	silvanobeukes@gmail	0812102224	
3.	Nkosana Hlabangana	EDS Namibia	nhlabangana@gmail	0814650075	
4.	Kaikako Ndiaombe	Otjandawe	kaakakendiaombe@gmail	0816615350	
5.	Kaponi Ngombe	Otjandawe		0813244279	
6.	Ngunevi Ngombe	Otjandawe		0817799372	
7.	Tjuana Tjambiru	Otjandawe			
8.	Mukundakunda Ndiaombe	Otjandawe			

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
9.	Ngumetjitie Hevita	OTjandawe			
10.	Muandilatji Tjinana	OTjandawe			
11.	Vahena Tjambiru	OTjandawe			
12.	Ugkangurua Tjambiru	OTjandawe			
13.	Vetjihimbura Ngumbi	OTjandawe			
14.	Veitira	OTjandawe			
15.	Tjimbende Tjinana	OTjandawe			
16.	Kahurakana Tjinana	OTjandawe			
17.	Tori	OTjandawe			
18.	Kerizuu	OTjandawe			
19.	Tereripia	OTjandawe			
20.	Vepeni	OTjandawe			
21.	Marihapereko Tjinana	OTjandawe			
22.	Muta Tjinana	OTjandawe			
23.	Ruuene Tjinana	OTjandawe			
24.	Uasiara	OTjandawe			

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
25.	Kaekunda Ngombe	OTjandawe			
26.	Mupahandjandja	OTjandawe			
27.	Muhiwa Tjindandé	OTjandawe			
28.	Ngwiti	OTjandawe			
29.	Karepanga	OTjandawe			
30.	Mutoto Tjingee	OTjandawe			
31.	Tuazeuapi	OTjandawe			
32.	Kariramba	OTjandawe			
33.	Uaimbjahi	OTjandawe			
34.	Riatua Ngombe	OTjandawe			
35.	Kapika	OTjandawe			
36.	Kuaepe	OTjandawe			
37.	Uamanapo Hunga	OTjandawe			
38.	Kaisekerova	OTjandawe			
39.	Uaurikuta	OTjandawe			
40.	Uyauri	OTjandawe			

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone No.	Signature
41.	Kunoharo Hunga	OTjandawe			
42.	Kahumba	OTjandawe			
43.	Tuneraa	OTjandawe			
44.	Kambihi Tjingee	OTjandawe			
45.	Vaunguma Tjambira	OTjandawe			
46.	Puturi Muhenje	OTjandawe			
47.	Muandjengura Tjiumbi	OTjandawe			
48.	Kaurumba Tjambiru	OTjandawe			
49.	Kapazu Ngombe	OTjandawe	kapazu@gmail.com	081 555 3974	
50.					

Proof of consultation

Objection letters

No objections

Appendix E: Intention to Grant

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*

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mrs. F. Flavianu
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9778

The Directors
Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd
P. O. BOX 40791
Ausspannplatz
Windhoek

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9778.

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 07 November 2023, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel Minerals 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.

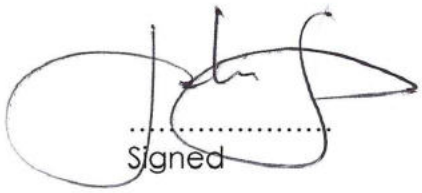
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2025-06-17

Mrs. Isabella Chirchir
MINING COMMISSIONER

Department of Mines

TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

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



Signed

18/06/2025
Date

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

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. 9778 (IN ADDITION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS OUTLINED UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, NO. 33 OF 1992) IN FAVOUR OF LIBRA SEVENTY-ONE INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD.

PART 1 - GENERAL

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for **three (3) years** reckoned from the date of issue of the Environmental Clearance Certificate unless it is abandoned in terms of Section 54 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (hereinafter "the Act") or cancelled in terms of Section 55 of the Act or on application made to the Minister in terms of section 72 of the Act, it is renewed by the Minister for any further period or periods.

2. In consideration of the rights hereby granted, the holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall pay to the Commissioner for the benefit of the State Revenue Fund, such licence fee as may from time to time be prescribed in terms of Section 123 of the Act, it is recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be N$10,000.00 payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.

3. If the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence after such change.

4. The Minister may, in the interest of the reasonable development of the prospecting operations, impose from time to time such additional terms and conditions as he may deem fit.

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

5. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-

5.1 commence with, and thereafter continue without undue interruption or delay, prospecting operations immediately in substantial conformity with the proposed work programme, schedule and budget which accompanied the original application for the licence, and which served as the motivation of the granting thereof.

5.2 where any material deviation of such work programme, schedule and budget is in the opinion of the holder of the licence, necessitated by the nature of the results of prospecting operations (but specifically excluding any circumstances of Vis Major provided for in terms of Section 56 of the Act), apply in writing to the Minister for approval of the revision of such work programme, schedule and budget in terms of Section 75 of the Act; and

5.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.

5.4 submit proof that the funds to be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions, before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

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

PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

6. The holder of the **Notice of Preparedness to grant application for Exclusive Prospecting Licence** shall submit a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

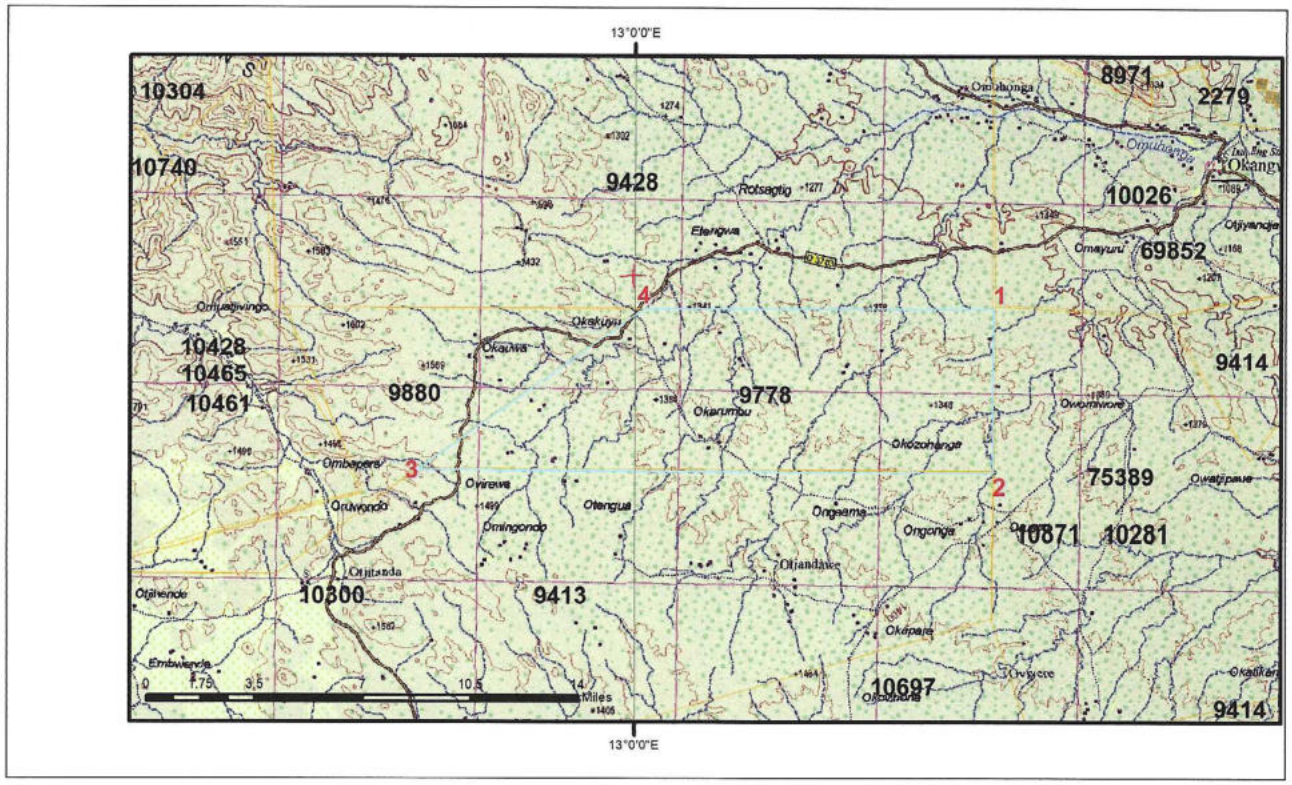
7. The holder of an exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations, or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may in the interest of the environmental protection, be imposed by the Minister.

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2025 -06- 17

Mrs. Isabella Chirchir
MINING COMMISSIONER
Department of Mines

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 9778

Issued in favour of Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid

EPL - Application	ERL - Application	Withdrawn Area	District
EPL - Active	ERL - Active	Farms	Region
ML - Application	RL - Application	Environmentally Sensitive	Division
ML - Active	RL - Active		
MC - Application	MDRL - Application		
MC - Active	MDRL - Active		

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area
Spheroid: Bessel 1841
Central Meridian: 17 Deg. E

AREA: **19978.5587 Hectares**
MAP(S):
LOCALITY:

*Regions(s): **Kunene**
*Magisterial District(s): **Opuwo**
*Registration Division(s): **A**

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 17	29	53.82	S	13	10	5.45	E
2	- 17	34	37.43	S	13	10	3.87	E
3	- 17	34	33.63	S	12	53	53.26	E
4	- 17	29	54.04	S	13	00	14.46	E

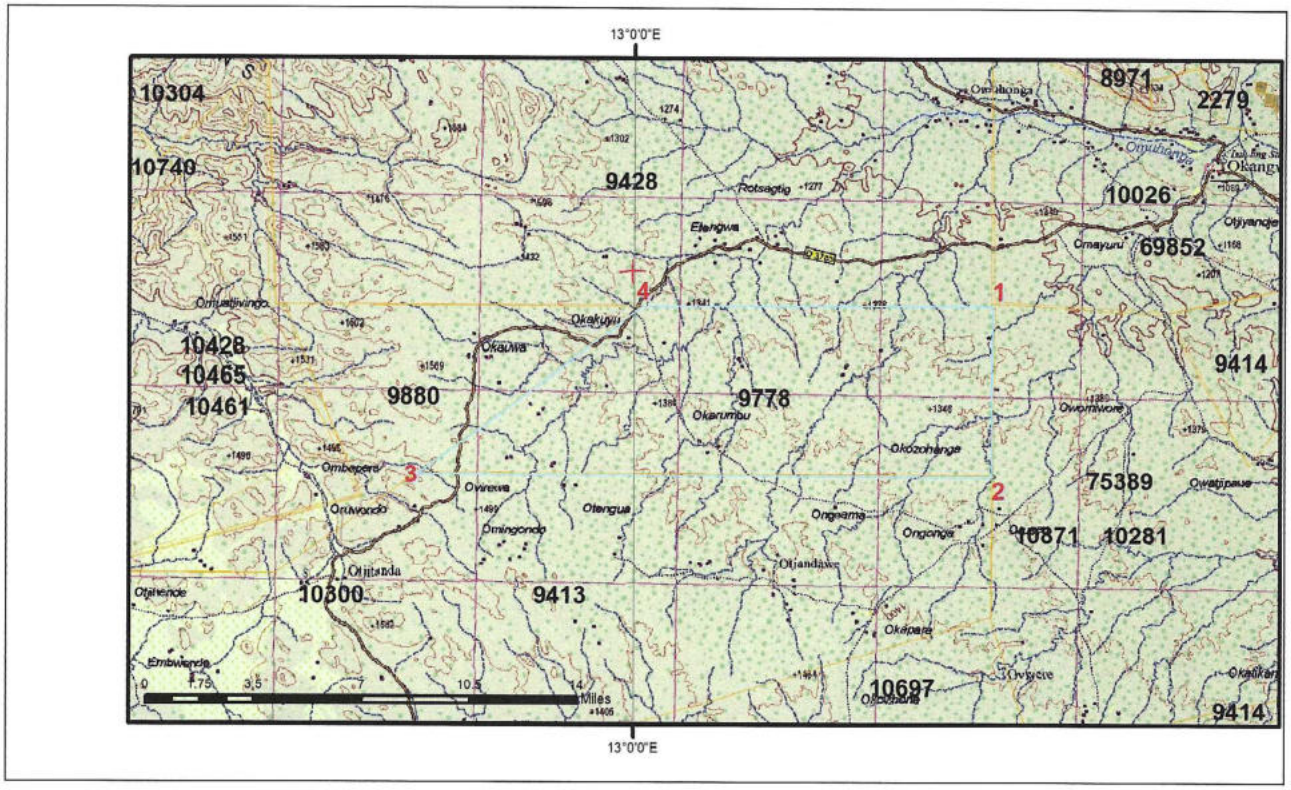
Certified by:.....

Mining Commissioner

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2025 -06- 17
Department of Mines

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 9778

Issued in favour of Libra Seventy One Investments (Pty) Ltd



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Spheroid: Bessel 1841
Central Meridian: 17 Deg. E

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LOCALITY:

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2	- 17	34	37.43	S	13	10	3.87	E
3	- 17	34	33.63	S	12	53	53.26	E
4	- 17	29	54.04	S	13	00	14.46	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

Certified by:.....
Mining Commissioner
2025 -06- 17

Department of Mines