
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metal on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, Omaheke Region

MAY 14

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Final Version 1



ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

...a leap towards better environmental compliance.





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DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metal on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, Omaheke Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-006332	
Location	On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, Omaheke Region	
Proponent	Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 21255, Windhoek 19 Feld Street, Ausspanplatz, Windhoek, Namibia Mobile: +264 81 486 9948	
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Approval - Proponent		
Mrs Rana Gabriel Jabbour (Director, Proponent) Copy Right:		27 November 2025
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Final Version 1

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: **APP-006332**

Project Title:

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metal
on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, Omaheke Region

I Lawrence Tjatindi (full name of Environmental Assessment

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

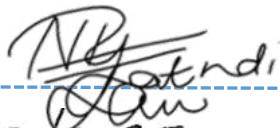
Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

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

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

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature:



Date:

26/08/2025

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



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The Directors
Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd
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NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9690.

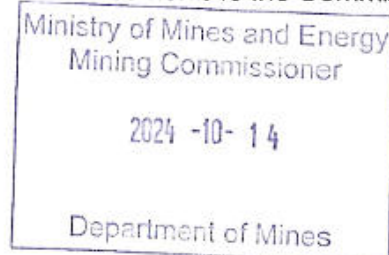
In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **10 October 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

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


Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER



All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.R

executive summary

Project Overview

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as “Grande Mining” or the proponent), is a Namibian registered company with vested interest in mineral exploration and mining development. Grande Mining aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.

The EPL 9690 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, in the Omaheke Region. The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consist of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities. The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Their objective is to undertake exploration activities in order to obtain data on the presence of minerals for further mining development. While the proposed activity may stimulate future economic growth and possible rural development, and employment opportunities, it also present possibility of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

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

Need for the Project

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Grande Mining, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.

Overall, the exploration activities are expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-10 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

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

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

Project Description

Grande Mining seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690 in the Gobabis / Witvlei district, in the Omaheke Region. Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further develop the EPL into a Mining License should they discover viable ore deposit.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities: Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.
- Small-scale mining operation: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, the proponent proposes to establish a small-scale mining operation that focuses on the extraction of copper ore using semi-automated equipment such as front-end loader and excavators.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

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

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

purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with Grande Mining mineral prospecting activities by:

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

Therefore, Grande Mining appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Approach to the EIA Process

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). An environmental scoping and management plan (EMP) were compiled and constitute the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Office of Environmental Commissioner).

Overall Recommendation

The proposed operations are considered to have an overall low negative environmental impact and an overall moderate positive socio-economic impact (with the implementation of respective mitigation and enhancement measures).

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

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BRM	Base and Rare Metal
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PM	Precious Metals
UN	United Nations

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (also referred to as the EMA) and its Regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of 2012, stipulates that for each developmental activity, which is listed as those that may not be undertaken without obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be conducted. The proposed handling, storage and transportation of fuel and mineral commodities triggers some listed activities in terms of the EMA.

Therefore, an environmental assessment must be conducted with an aim to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of undertaking the proposed operations. Hence, the environmental assessment is a process by which the potential impacts, whether positive or negative are predicted / identified, findings interpreted and communicating to interested and affected parties (I&APs) for inputs.

Additionally, this report presents findings of an environmental scoping process that evaluates the likely socio-economic and environmental effects the proposed operation, and further identifies suitable mitigation measures for avoiding or minimizing the predicted impacts. The envisioned EIA process was undertaken in a holistic approach encompassing different elements as shown in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Grande Mining seeks to undertake their mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690 in the Omaheke Region. The EPL 9690 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, the dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consist of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

Principally, the proponent intends to explore for Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree bulk sampling or mining, and develop the MC into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Grande Mining prospecting activities operations:

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

Therefore, Grande Mining appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

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

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to this project
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of GG Notice No. 29 of 2012, the project affects: Activity 3 (3.1 & 3.2) Quarrying and Quarrying Activities	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992. 3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a license (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and sampling).
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 4) of GG Notice No. 29 of 2012: Activity 4 Forestry Activities	4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The clearance of vegetation areas to allow the quarrying activity to take place
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9): Activity 9 (3.1 & 3.2) Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage	9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.”	The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants

1.4. EIA TEAM

Grande Mining to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Over the past four years the Enviro-Leap Consulting has been involved in a multitude of Environmental Assessment projects across SADC and within Namibia. The Environmental Practitioners of Enviro-Leap Consulting has a combined of more than 35 years' experience in the environmental sector (management and policy), ecological research and stakeholder engagement. Consequently, the team offers a wealth of experience and appreciation of the environmental and social priorities and national policies and regulations in Namibia.

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

The primary objective of this EA Report is to present stakeholders, I&APs and the Competent Authority, the DEA, with an overview of the predicted impacts and associated management actions required to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the proposed Grande Mining operations.

In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity. Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint.
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and
- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

In terms of legal requirements, a crucial objective of the Environmental Scoping or EIA Report is to satisfy the requirements of EIA Regulations in respecting to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate. This section regulates and prescribes the content of the Scoping Report and specifies the type of supporting information that accompany the submission of the ECC application to the Competent Authority.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The company now proposes to undertake exploration bulk-sampling on the broader Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) by way of excavating previously hand-dug pits and extracting samples for further laboratory analysis, while also and if necessary, the proponent may conduct drill sampling.

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

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

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

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

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

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 10 – 15 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals

Base metals are common metals that tarnish, oxidize, or corrode relatively quickly when exposed to air or moisture. They can be contrasted with precious metals and are widely used in commercial and industrial applications, such as construction and manufacturing. The term base metals likely arose because these materials are inexpensive and more commonly found than precious metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum. Base metals are often more abundant in nature and sometimes easier to mine. That makes base metals far less expensive for use in manufacturing than precious metals.

While on the other hand, rare earth metals are, in fact, not that rare. The most commonly occurring rare earth metals are cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and yttrium - are actually more common in the Earth's crust than lead. And even silver

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

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

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

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Grande Mining, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-20 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9690 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, in the Omaheke Region (**Figure 3**, locality map and **Table 3** corner coordinates). The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms (listed in **Table 4**) and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities. The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment. within the Otjozondjupa Region.

The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities. The EPL is mainly accessible via the D2102 District gravel road and other section of the EPL may only be accessed by existing farm tracks or by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

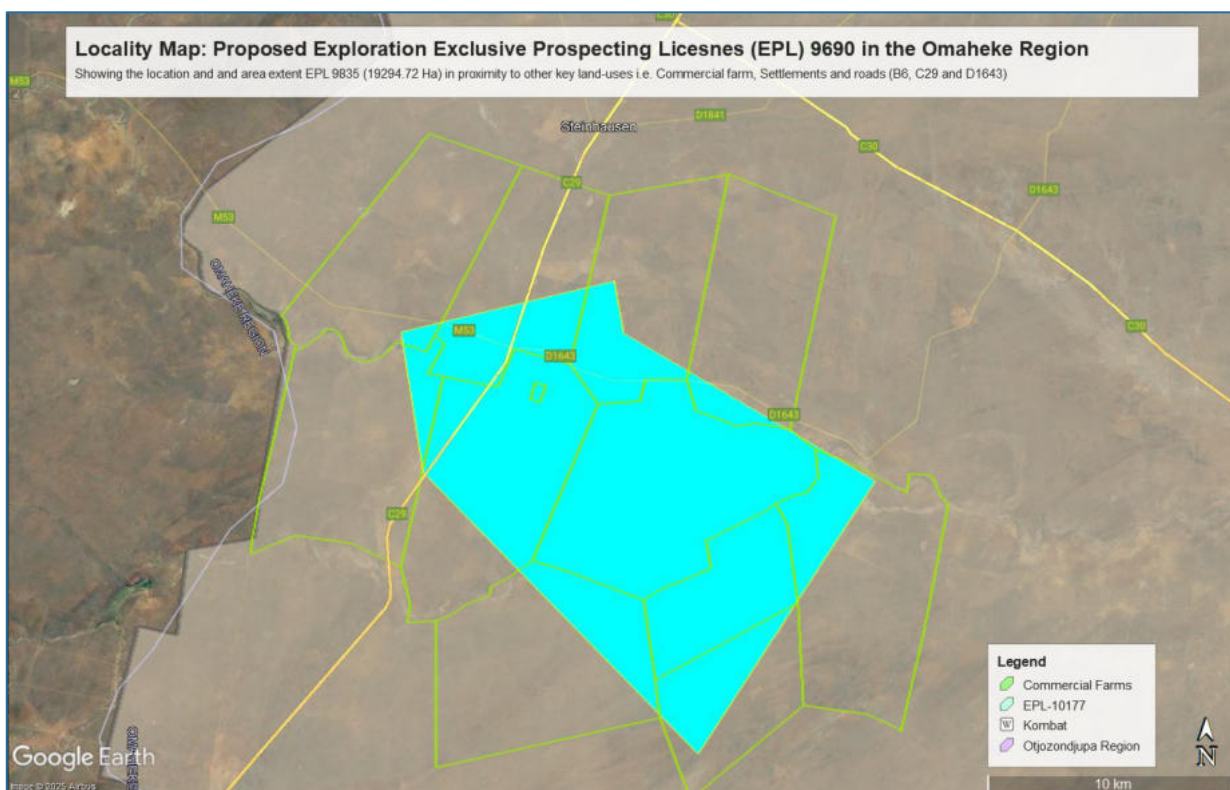


Figure 3: Locality map of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9690, Omaheke Region

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 9690 Corner Point 1	-21.906227°	18.155872°
B – EPL 9690 Corner Point 2	-21.955691°	18.165695°
C – EPL 9690 Corner Point 3	-21.886732°	18.240177°
D – EPL 9690 Corner Point 4	-21.902452°	18.244892°
E – EPL 9690 Corner Point 5	-21.955314°	18.343685°
F – EPL 9690 Corner Point 6	-22.055712°	18.272673°

Table 4: Shows a list of commercial farm overlain by the proposed EPL 9690

Commercial / Resettlement Farms	
Farm 1	Farm Iowa No. 133
Farm 2	Farm Vendetta No. 202/Rem
Farm 3	Farm Karamba No. 203
Farm 4	Farm Kamingana No. 204
Farm 5	Farm Damara No. 201
Farm 6	Farm Riverside No. 200
Farm 7	Farm Joyce No. 198
Farm 8	Farm Spinosa No. 138
Farm 9	Farm Magoras No. 137/001
Farm 10	Farm Talana No. 66/Rem
Farm 11	Farm Idaho No. 137/Rem

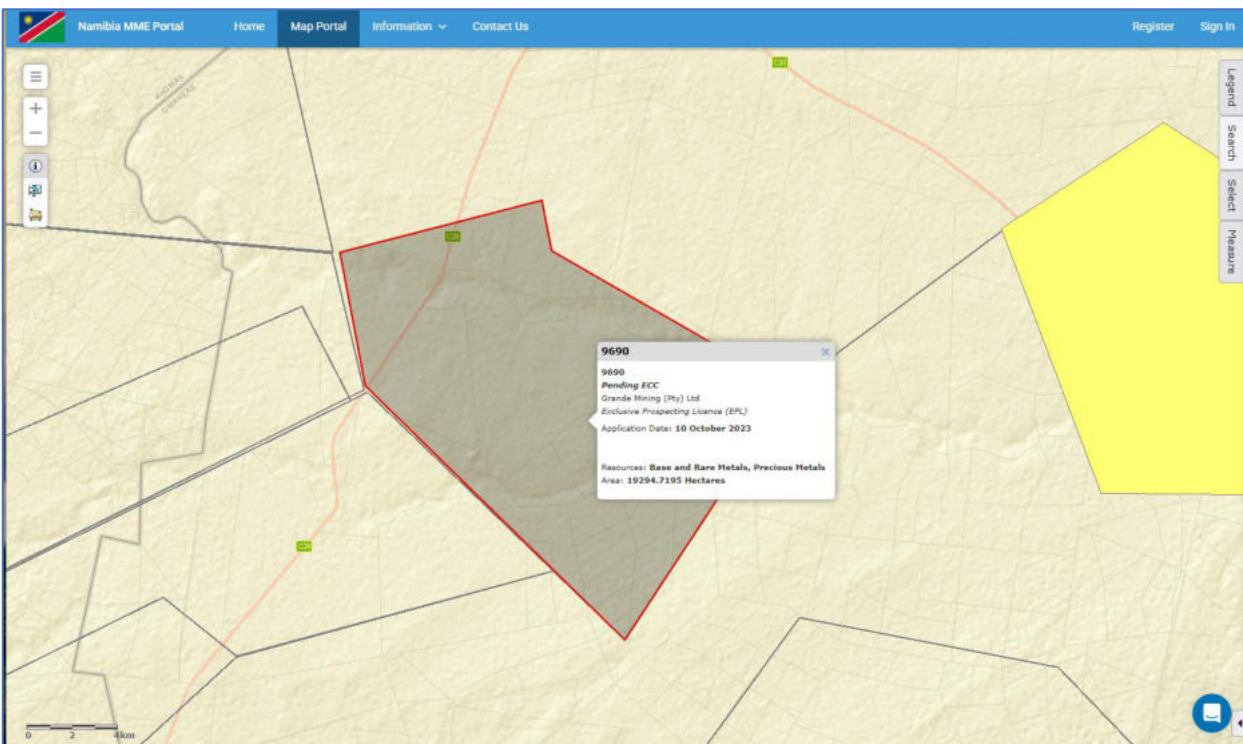


Figure 4: Evidence of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) in a communal area, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Property / Farm Owners to decide on a basecamp location. Where practical and possible, it is strictly recommended that for unskilled labour, local community members are employed and thus accommodated at the base-camp preidentified in collaboration with the property owner and only for the duration during which the exploration programme is being implemented.

This is a key and necessary management exercise to mitigate and reduce potential conflict with the property owner in regard to wildlife and livestock management protocols. Critically, it is highly recommended that temporary ablution facilities must be provided and limited to within the existing base-camp footprint pre-identified and agreed upon by the stakeholder in the proposed development, and the necessary authorization must be obtained prior to installation of any such facility.

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and will be sourced from the nearby boreholes or Witvlei Village and transported by truck in 5 000 litres water tanks, thus equally stored in tanks at the base-camp site. Where portable ablution facility are provided, it is recommended that they are regularly emptied and sewer transported by the returning water supply truck.

2.4.3 Power supply

In case where the exploration activity advances to the bulk sampling (trenches / drilling) stage, the various machinery and equipment (drill rigs, front-end loader and excavator) required digging the trenches are self-powered by means diesel engines, hence there shall be need for on-site fuel (diesel) storage in either small mobile bowser or an installed fuel storage facility on a concrete slab or base-camp. The excavator will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

Basic energy requirement may be met through a portable petrol/diesel generator may only be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

2.4.4 Access roads / tracks

The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Per provisions of the Mineral Prospecting & Mining Act (Act No. 33 of 1992), Section 52 (1a)), holder of a mineral license cannot exercise any rights on a private land until the holder has entered into an agreement with the land / property owner. Therefore, the proponent shall, on obtaining all the necessary authorizations in respect to their prospecting license(s) shall negotiate and enter into a signed access and land use agreement with respective affected farm owners as listed on page 7.

2.4.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box, plastic sampling bags), and potentially hydrocarbons from diesel oil should a power generator needed. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of correctly at the Witvlei or Gobabis waste disposal site (refer to EMP commitments).

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed mineral exploration activities within the EPL area. The receiving environment is understood to include biophysical, socio-economic and heritage aspects which could be affected by the proposed development or which in turn might impact on the proposed development.

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems, the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). Most of the country receives an annual average of more than nine hours of sunlight per day. The north and south of the country experience the highest temperatures with the average maximum for the hottest month being over 34°.

The average maximum temperature at Gobabis / Witvlei during the hottest month is 34 - 36°C while in Windhoek it is 32 - 34°C. Temperature averages about 20°C (ENE, see **Figure 5**). In summer temperatures above 40°C are common (Robertson et. al, 2012).

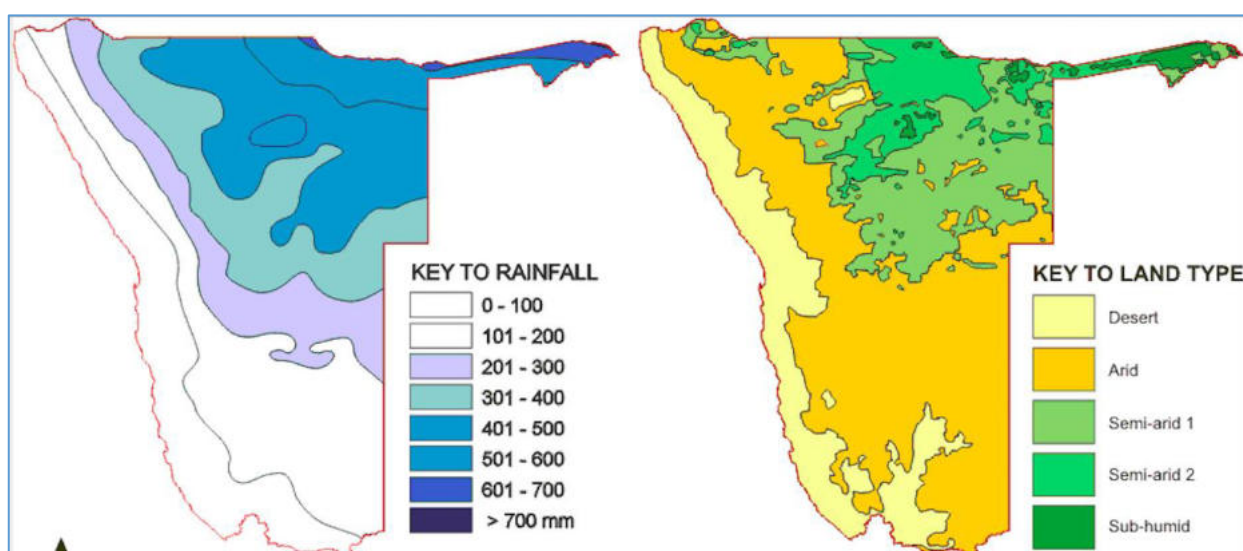


Figure 5: Shows the annual rainfall variation across west-to-east gradient a gradient and across the different biomes

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum at speeds reaching more than 22 km/s Along the project route and across the different biomes (**Figure 6**).

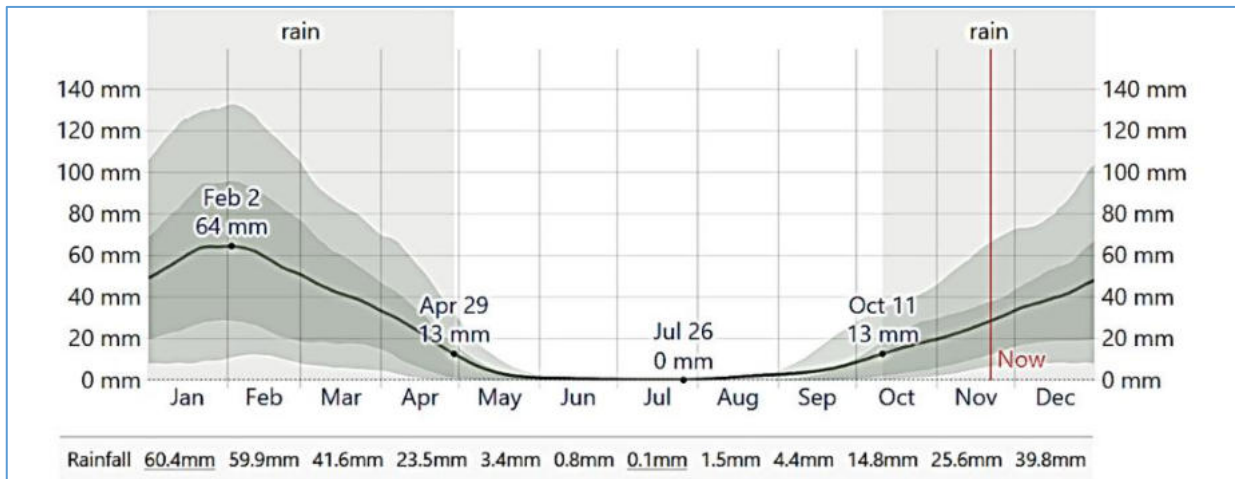


Figure 6: Shows the annual average rainfall at Gobabis (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

3.1.2 Geology

The NE-trending Damara Orogen formed during the Pan-African tectono-thermal event. Age-dating of volcanic units within the Nosib Group indicates a span of activity between 750 Ma and 440 Ma (De Kock et al., 2000; Hoffman et al., 1996). The Swakop formation (**Figure 7**) represents a Wilson cycle with extension during the breakup of Rodina, spreading, sedimentary deposition, subduction and orogenesis during which metasediments and igneous rocks, including a large number of target areas, of the orogen formed (Prave, 1996; Trompette, 1997). The various pegmatite belts roughly occur in different zones and therefore at different stratigraphic levels within the Damara Orogen (Richards, 1986).

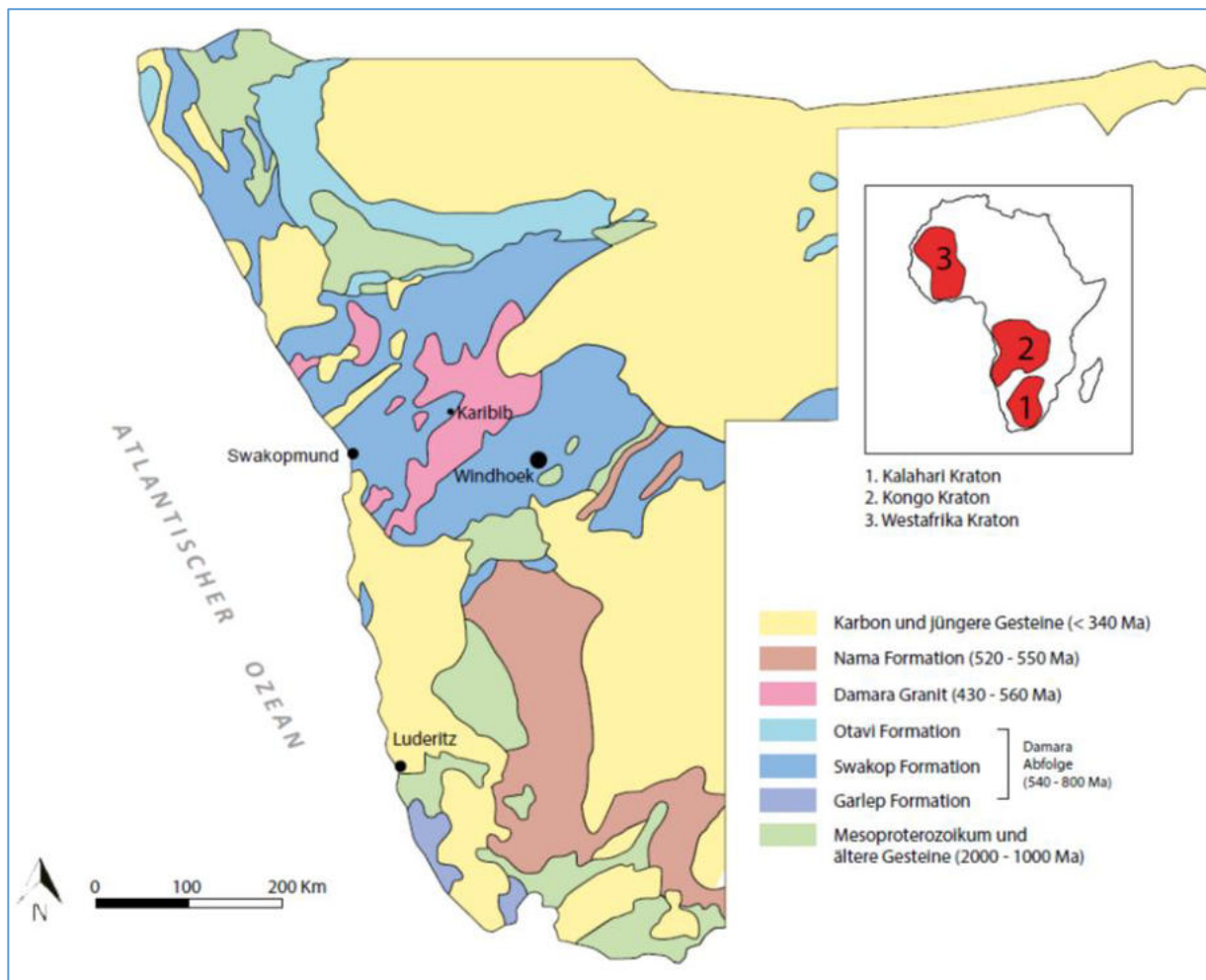


Figure 7: Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) area falls in the Omaheke Cobalt-Copper belt that comprises a very large area of favourable stratigraphy along strike to the west of the Opuwo deposit. Secondary copper mineralization over a wide area point to preliminary evidence of a regional-scale hydrothermal system. Exploration targets on EPLs held in the Omaheke Cobalt-Copper belt comprise direct extensions of the DOF style mineralization to the west, sediment-hosted cobalt and copper, orogenic copper, and stratabound Zn-Pb mineralization.

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

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 8). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (**Figure 8**, green map indicator), because of the higher rainfall and presence of wetlands and forest habitats that are not found elsewhere in the country. Many species in the north are also more tropical, with ranges that extend into neighboring countries to the north and north-east. Species richness is highest in Namibia’s mesic wetlands and woodlands in the vertebrate classes particularly (Barnard 1998).

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998).

Unlike the concentration of biodiversity in the north-east, the great majority of Namibia’s endemic species are found in the dry western and north-western regions (Barnard 1998, Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The patterns of endemism reflect the importance of arid habitats in supporting unique and specially adapted species.

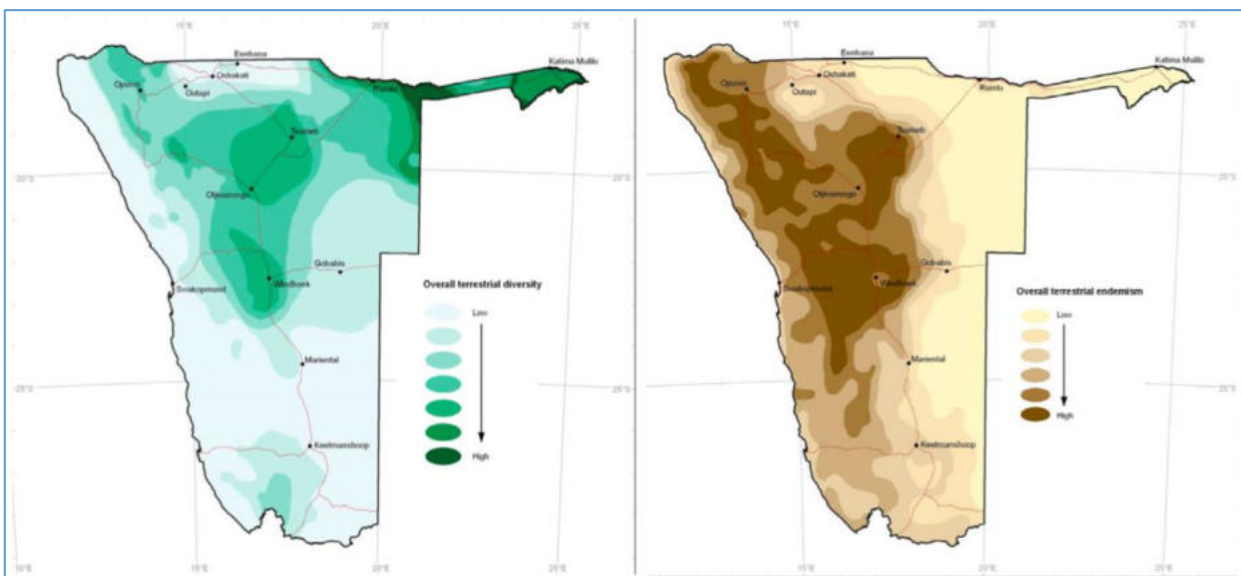


Figure 8: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown), with the most endemism observed within the central to north western region (including the EPL area) which may be classified as a “Red Flag” zone in terms of environmental risks.

Landscape: Soils and topography: Omaheke region is mainly dominated by the Kalahari sand soils and flat plains and Otjozondjupa is characterised by Central plateau, fringe plains around the Omatako plains, mountain ranges and massive bright red sandstone cliffs.

Rainfall: Mean annual precipitation in Omaheke region increases from south to north, ranging from 250 mm to 450 mm per annum whereas in Otjozondjupa it ranges from 300–600 mm, increasing from the south-west to the north-east. Groundwater is generally available throughout the landscape, and the quality of water is also generally good. Higher yielding aquifer is in the Eiseb area of the Omaheke Region.

Vegetation: Vegetation in the landscape ranges from open savanna lush vegetation whereas in Omaheke, under a steep west to east rainfall gradient. More broad-leaf deciduous trees occur in the northern parts while more thorny species grow in the south. The western parts are covered in thorny species growing on more rocky, shallow soils. Common species include thorny microphyllous Acacia, Terminalia sericea and Combretum spp.

Wildlife: The landscape hosts diverse wildlife resources such as the Springbok, Steenbok, warthog, waterbuck, Kudu, Hartebeest, eland and Oryx and Omaheke has Lions, Leopards, African Wild Dog, Cheetah, Baboons, Kudu, Blue Wildebeest, Oryx, Eland, Zebra, Hartebeest, Warthog, Impala (common), Hartebeest (red cape), Blesbok, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Leopard, Cheetah, Zebra (Burchells), Zable, Roan, White Rhino. Otjozondjupa accounts for most of the wildlife while Omaheke is mainly rich in bird species such as Ostriches, Secretary birds and other bird species both endemic to Namibia and migratory to Namibia.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

As of 2023, there are 102,881 inhabitants of Omaheke and on average, there are 1.2 people per km², with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. The fertility rate is 5.0, Males outnumber females, with 112 men for every 100 women (NSA, 2024). The population is roughly split between urban and rural; 43.8% live in urban communities, while 56.2% live in rural communities. The average household size is 3.3 persons with 29.2% of the adult population being married. Approximately half (50.4%) make a living through wages, 13.9% through old-age pensions, 9.3% through farming, and 5.0% through non-farming business (NSA, 2024).

3.2.2 Municipal Services

As part of the 2012 Basic Assessment Process, a Services Report for the Atlantis Industrial areas was conducted, and this report is attached as Appendix I. This highlights the services available in the area and what capacity the municipality has to take on services for a new development. The following are an approximation of the Municipal services required for the proposed development, taking into consideration that final quantities will be applied for in the planning and design phase of the facility:

1. Water:

Gobabis; the water supply situation in the region is split between two key service providers: the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination, and NamWater. NamWater, as the bulk water supplier, operates different schemes in six constituencies provides portable water to the town in bulk and the municipality distributes it for the various industrial and residential users.

2. Electricity:

Gobabis; There are two service providers providing electricity in the region. The first, NamPower, has five substations of which two have a capacity of 132 Kv each, while the remaining three each operate at a capacity of 66 Kv. Secondly CENORED, which is an agent of Omaheke Regional Council, has approximately 93 transformers of different capacities supplying more than 2 539 total customers with over 6 756.54 MWh of electricity per annum.

3. Solid Waste Removal

Gobabis /Witvlei; seems to have a good track record of waste and garbage disposal with 96% disposing of waste and garbage through the regular municipal collection system. Unfortunately, there are still a small percentage (1.4%) that illegal dump their garbage and rubbish on the roadside (NSA, 2014).

3.2.3 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds.

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

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed exploration activity and particularly that it entails minimum use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study was deemed not necessary although highly recommended for the next phase of the mine development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL area.

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

- Generalized occurrence of mid- to late Pleistocene to early Holocene artefact scatters primarily between the 21°25'24" and 21°39'40" South latitude.
- Moderately high density of late Holocene to recent pre-colonial archaeological sites throughout the extent of the EPL area, including burial cairns and remains of nomadic pastoral encampments, as well as possibly of some rock art sites and rock shelter sites containing sealed occupation debris
- Generalized occurrence of colonial era sites, including farm settlements, battlefield sites and related remains.

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

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazette and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), the activity to be undertaken by Grande Mining may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As the main source of legislation, the Namibian constitution makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws (those of relevant to this project are listed in Table 2) intended to protect the natural environment and to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies can be and are used in providing support to legal interpretation when deciding cases. Below are several of the key legislations applicable to the governance of certain component / aspects of the proposed operation activity. Key acts and policies currently in force include:

- Namibia's Environmental Assessment (EIA) Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995)
- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012)
- Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015
- Namibia Vision 2030, and other national development plan e.g. Harambee Prosperity Plan
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

The environmental management act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the framework for the environmental and social impact assessment, demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may have negative impacts on the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the act provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

- a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
- b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments

- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see **Figure 9**.

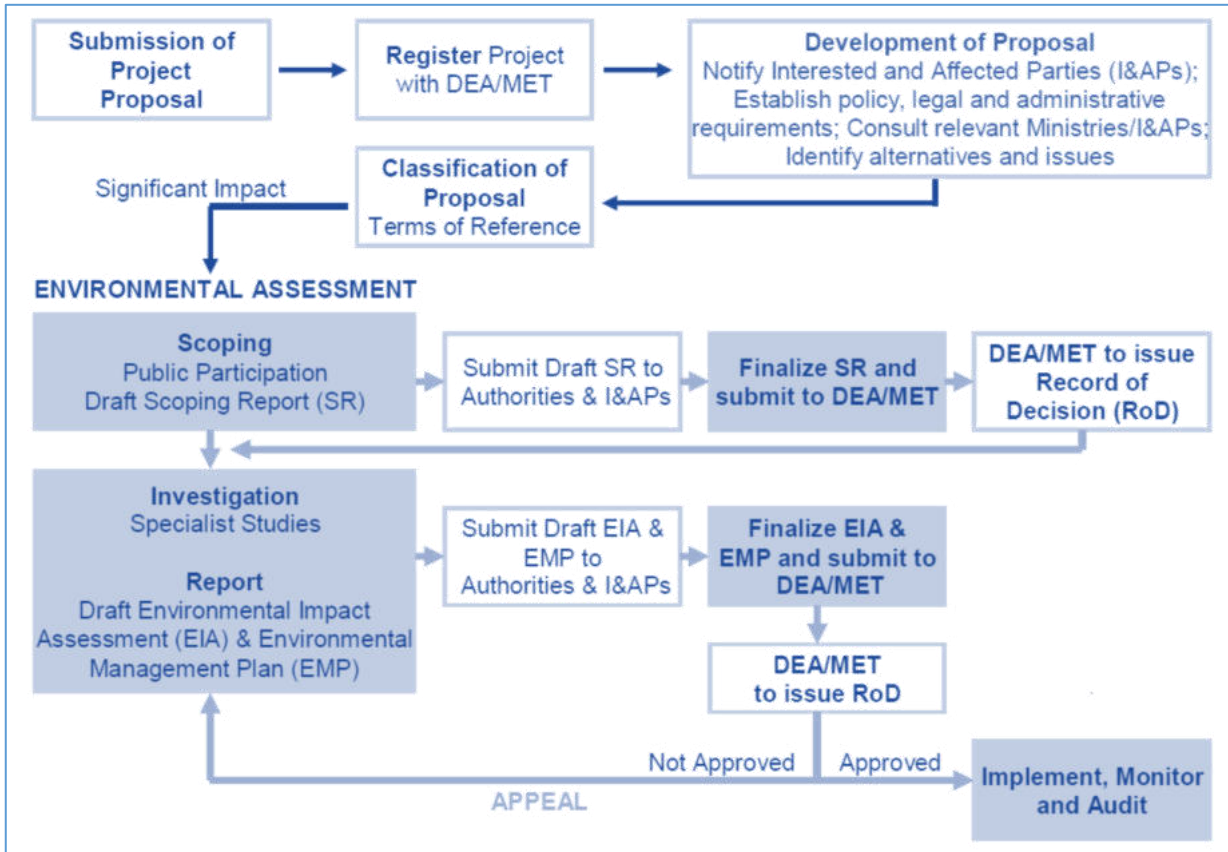


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological.

The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and processes mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

4.3.12 Minerals Act

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

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to minerals development activities are clearly considered.

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that MDL must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, MDL will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in table 4 below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in **Table 4** below).

Table 5: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

The Precautionary Principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about proposed development possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. Equally, the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the proponent takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility and cost to clean up the environment.

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. A pre-application meeting was scheduled with the relevant competent authorities prior to the Lock-down, however were later cancelled. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per farming phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project (see Section 5 of the EIA report).

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

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 6**. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. **Part A** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from **Part B** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in **Part D**. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE

SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long-term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
SPATIAL SCALE					

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

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

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Grande Mining exploration activities does not realize. This alternative entails that the mining development (exploration and eventually mining) would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the project site (EPL area).

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

Therefore, in terms of the “No-go Alternative”, potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for the town and community at large, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from potential extraction and export of mineral commodity. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Global Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals exploration and Development Company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals and by-products cesium and rubidium.

There are many other companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Grande Mining, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the predominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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

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

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 6 - 8**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event		Disturbances on Biodiversity				
Description	Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats.					
Nature	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 					

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons • Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement • Potential littering with solid waste 					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL area thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 					

Table 9. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
Description	Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).					
Nature	<p>In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles 					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. 					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environments					
Description	During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Pandemics outbreaks pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase.					
Nature	The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Pandemics outbreaks and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Pandemics outbreaks before coming for fieldwork.					
Probability	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	M	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. 					

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated 					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites Setting-up Base-camp for project staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 			N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Property / Farm Owners and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). 					

Table 12. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment					
Description	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed outside the boundaries of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL).					
Nature	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities Temporary lodging for construction staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 			N/A	
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
Spatial Scale	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations. A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties. 					

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities.					
Nature	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions Potential Mine development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure 	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Omatako constituency					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Grande Mining activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omatako constituency and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that Grande Mining negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Property / Farm Owners, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) 					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the predominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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

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

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

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Grande Mining mineral prospecting activities:

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

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

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

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 13** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Grande Mining exploration and mining development project:

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

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
Understanding who the stakeholders are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. • A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations • Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. • Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development. 	All
Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken • A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction to the project site. • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Witvlei or Gobabis • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. 	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. 	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 10. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise nuisance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Property / Farm Owners and Town) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). 	
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wandering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations. 	
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Grande Mining activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Witvlei Village and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that Grande Mining negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Property / Farm Owners, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) 	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	




Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Mining in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Mining shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project. Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the exploration area. Internal and external monitoring should involve InterContinental Mining’s safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT. Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors. 	Closure
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE
<p>NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</p> <p>Enviroleap Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p> <p>PROJECT NAMES:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION: The Mining Licence (ML) 270 is situated at Farm Ota Gimaqulu No. 55, approximately 6 km South-west of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.</p> <p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.</p> <p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:</p> <p>Proprietor: Begast Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroleap Consulting Services cc</p> <p>REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (No 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroleap@gmail.com on or before Friday 01st August 2025.</p> <p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Community Hall, Karibib Date: 19 July 2025 Time: 19:00 Contact: +264 81595643 Email: enviroleap@gmail.com</p> 	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS</p> <p>Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) and Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below. On completion of the aforesaid processes, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC) for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) allowing the implementation.</p> <p>List Activities</p> <p>Amendment of Title Conditions of Portion X of Farm Ota Gimaqulu No. 55 from "Underserved" use to "Residential" and Related Activities, Portion X, Ota Gimaqulu 40 000 m². The project is situated in the Erongo Region.</p> <p>Proprietor</p> <p>Reva's Trading Enterprise</p> <p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>Affected and interested Parties (I&AP) are hereby invited to register for the ESA as a way to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, I&APs are also requested to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns which might have an impact on the envisaged development.</p> <p>Consent Panel</p> <p>A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request or registration.</p> <p>The duration to receive written submissions from I&APs starts from: Monday 07th August 2025.</p> <p>EIA Consultant:</p> <p>Ekwo Consulting</p> <p>Cell: 081 410 3125 Fax: 088 045 02 6 Email: ekwo@ekwo.na Box 25021, Windhoek</p> 	<p>NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</p> <p>Enviroleap Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p> <p>PROJECT NAMES:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION: The EPL 8702 overlays Farm Ota Gimaqulu, No. 55 and Farm Ota Gimaqulu No. 56, situated approximately 15 km east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.</p> <p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8702, Karibib district, Erongo region.</p> <p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:</p> <p>Proprietor: Armes Mining (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroleap Consulting Services cc</p> <p>REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (No 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroleap@gmail.com on or before Friday 01st August 2025.</p> <p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Community Hall, Karibib Date: 19 July 2025 Time: 19:00 Contact: +264 81595643 Email: enviroleap@gmail.com</p> 	<p>CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9752 & 9755, OMAHEKE REGION</p> <p>PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area, approximate area of 39 634 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.</p> <p>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS</p> <p>Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 10 February 2025.</p> <p>COMMENTS AND QUERIES</p> <p>Please register and direct all comments, queries to:</p> <p>Mr. Lawrence Tjintind, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: exp.ltr@gnmail.com</p> 	<p>CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 10181, OMAHEKE REGION</p> <p>PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Crystaleap (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area, approximate area of 1256,76 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.</p> <p>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS</p> <p>Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.</p> <p>COMMENTS AND QUERIES</p> <p>Please register and direct all comments, queries to:</p> <p>Mr. Lawrence Tjintind, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: exp.ltr@gnmail.com</p> 

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area, approximate area of 19294,72 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025**.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjintind, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: exp.ltr@gnmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1327, Oshakati North (Extension No. 6), to apply to the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

-REZONING OF ERF 1327, OSHAKATI NORTH (EXTENSION NO. 6), FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300m² TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY 1:100m²

In accordance with the Oshakati Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 100 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018, Kamau TPDS hereby provides public notification of the above application.


Erf 1327 is located along north of the main road of Shenyis, before the fourth four-way stop of Takogawa Taba Tshilongo Street. The property is currently zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m² and measures 1154sqm in extent.

At present, the erf is vacant. It is with the intention of the owner of the erf to rezone the erf from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m² to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100m². In order to align the proposed activities on the erf to the zoning and by-laws of the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board.

Please further take note that -
a) The plan of the portion lies for inspection at the offices of the Oshakati Town Council, Town Planning Department;
b) Any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oshakati Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, a no later than 7 July 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Ms SP Jansen (Chief/Verhoorster) t: +264812297 | f: +264812297 | e: sp@greengain.com
Ms Jansen (Chief/Verhoorster) t: +264812297 | f: +264812297 | e: sp@greengain.com
Ms Jansen (Chief/Verhoorster) t: +264812297 | f: +264812297 | e: sp@greengain.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND TOURISM ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176 AND 181 OF FARM SWAROPHUNGU TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS NO. 41

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and affected Parties (I&AP) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.7 of 2007) for the following activities:

Project: Proposed township establishments on portions 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176 and 181 of Farm Swarophungu Town and Townships No. 41

Proprietor: Municipality of Swakopmund
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc


The intended activities will trigger certain listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to info@greengain.com.na

The last day to send comments is on 22 July 2025.

The public meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:
Date: Wednesday, 16 July 2025
Venue: Tsumabala Community Hall (Next to Cottage Hospital)

Time: 19:00 to 19:00

For more information
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info@greengain.com.na



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Nkurenkuru Expo Boosts Local Economy and Empowers

Annakleta Haikera

At the official opening of the 6th Nkurenkuru Expo in the Kavango West Region, the Expo's patron, former President Hifikepunye Pohamba, read by National Council Vice Chairperson Victoria Kauma, said the Expo drives local economic growth by providing a platform for sales, partnerships, and investment."

Held under the theme Accelerate trade and innovation in sustainable manners through stakeholders' collaboration and engagement.

According to Pohamba, Expo plays a key role in stimulating local economic development

by creating a market for businesses to sell their products, find new clients, form valuable partnerships, and attract investment into the region.

"It directly and indirectly provides employment and income for numerous families in this community, strengthening their ability to care for their children, pursue education, and improve their standards of living," Pohamba noted.

He further highlighted, the Expo strengthens regional cooperation by attracting participants from across the country and from neighboring regions, helping to foster collaboration, unity, and a shared understanding that we are all stakeholders in the future of this land.

Pohamba added that the expo shines a light on the entrepreneurial roles of women and young people groups who often face greater obstacles in accessing resources, thereby helping to empower them and integrate their talents into the mainstream of the local and national economic framework.

"Women and young people are the future of this country, the innovators, leaders, and job creators of tomorrow. Providing them a platform to grow their businesses, connect with markets, and develop their skills is not just desirable, it is essential for sustained and inclusive development," Pohamba highlighted.

Meanwhile, the Mayor of Nkurenkuru Town, Jafet Muti, highlighted that the Nkurenkuru Expo was born out of a desire to create a platform where local entrepreneurs, SMEs, youth, farmers, artists, and innovators can showcase their talents, market their products and services, and forge valuable networks that open doors for growth and sustainability.

"Over the years," he said, "we have witnessed inspiring stories of empowerment, business growth, and regional integration that all began with a single stall at this very Expo," he said.

Muti emphasised that the theme of this year's Expo is both timely and relevant. It reflects the town's ongoing commitment to fostering local economic development in an inclusive, innovative, and sustainable manner.

"As we move forward, it is crucial that we continue to support small businesses, youth start-ups, and community-led initiatives—because they are the backbone of our economy," Muti added.

At the 6th annual Nkurenkuru Expo Gala Dinner held in early May 2025, the Nkurenkuru Town Council raised an impressive N\$524,450 in pledged contributions.

This significantly surpassed the previous year's total of around N\$200,000.

ReconNamibia pledged N\$100,000 toward the Expo. Namibian Ports Authority (Namp-ort) committed to renovating the council hall, valued at N\$527,000.

Meanwhile, a private donor pledged to donate a bull, though its value was not disclosed.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals** on a combined area approximate area of **19294.72 Ha** in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com



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CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Environmental Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:
PROJECT NAMES:
.....
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on a Mining Licence (ML) 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT LOCATION: The Mining Licence (ML) 270 is situated at Farm Okafjrukuu, No. 55, approximately 6 km South-east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML) 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnviroLeap Consulting Services cc
REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (EN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviro@enviroleap.com or before Friday 07th August 2025.
A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 81 955643
Email: enviro@enviroleap.com

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF OMAHEKE - OSHIKUUFUTU ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD STANDARDS (3KM) - OMAHEKE REGION, NAMIBIA
EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:
Proponents: Ministry of Works and Transport
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc
Project Description: Ministry of Works and Transport- Namibia intends to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the design and construction of an access gravel road from Oshikufutu Clinic and School, approximately 3km. The project proponent intends to do abstraction of road construction materials from identified borrow pits within Oshikufutu village/ Amansiebung Constituency.
Project Location: The proposed project will occur in Amansiebung constituency, Omusati region. All borrow pits to be identified and re-habilitated will be within the constituency's area of influence. Economic activity in the area is centred on communal livestock farming and Mahangu cultivation. Oshikufutu Clinic and School is located approximately 23km from Outapi via the C46 road.
Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that a public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Date & TIME Activity Venue -Village
10/07/25 Consulting Oshikufutu Combined School
10/07/25 Meeting Oshikufutu Combined School
The participation and commenting period is effective until 18 July 2025 with the Environmental Consultant.
To register or request for Background Information Document, submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant using the contact details given:
EnviroPlan Consulting- Environmental Consultant
Phone: +264 814087482
info@enviroplanconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS
Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) and Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below. On completion of the aforesaid processes, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC) for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) allowing the implementation.
List Activities Amendment of The Conditions of the Urban X of Farm Divisio's Sentes No. 1502 from 'Underserved' use to 'Wholesale and Retail Activities'. Portion 1 measures about 43 000 m2. The project is in the Karango East Region.
Proponent: Reson Trading Enterprises
Interested and Affected Parties Affected and Interested Parties (I&AP) are hereby invited to register for the ESA as well as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, I&APs are also invited to submit written comments, objections and/or requests for information that might have a bearing on the envisaged development.
A Background Information Document (BIG) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period The deadline to receive written submissions from I&APs starts from 3 July 2025 to 1 August 2025.
EIA Consultant:
Call: 081 418 3225
Fax: 088 645 0203
E-mail: ekwao@ekwao.com
Box 25021 Windhoek
Ekwao Consulting

PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Environmental Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:
PROJECT NAMES:
.....
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 6702, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT LOCATION: The EPL 6702 overlies Farm Otatjenuku, No. 85 and Farm Dobblerberg No. 99, situated approximately 15 km east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 6702, Karibib district, Erongo region.
PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Amasi Mining (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnviroLeap Consulting Services cc
REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (EN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviro@enviroleap.com or before Friday 07th August 2025.
A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 81 955643
Email: enviro@enviroleap.com

PUBLIC NOTICE
CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9752 & 9755.
OMAHAKE REGION
PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 3954 Ha in the Oshanaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 February 2025.
COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Ms. Lawrence Tjin Lindt, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.l@enviroleap.com

PUBLIC NOTICE
CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 1016 L, OMAHEKE REGION
OMAHAKE REGION
PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Crystalpeak (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 1226,30 Ha in the Oshanaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.
COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Ms. Lawrence Tjin Lindt, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.l@enviroleap.com
EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE
CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION
OMAHAKE REGION
PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 19294,72 Ha in the Oshanaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Parties (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.
COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Ms. Lawrence Tjin Lindt, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.l@enviroleap.com
EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE
Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) is the owner of Erf 1327 Oshakati North (Extension No. 6), to apply to the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:
-REZONING OF ERF 1327, OSHAKATI NORTH (EXTENSION NO. 6), FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 120 PER 1000M2 TO "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1000M2.
In accordance with the Oshakati Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 102 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2013, Kamau TPDS hereby provides public notification of the above application.
Erf 1327 is located along north of the main road of Taloopara Tote Taloopara Street. The property is currently zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1200m2 and measures 1134 sqm in extent.
At present, the erf is vacant. It is with the intention of the owner of the erf to rezone the erf from "Single Residential" with a density of 1200m2 to "General Residential" with a density of 1000m2, in order to align the proposed activities on the erf to the zoning and by-laws of the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board.
Please further take note that -
(a) The plan of the portion lies for inspection at the offices of the Oshakati Town Council, Town Planning Department;
(b) Any person having objections to the rezoning comment or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments to the Officer with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oshakati Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, no later than 7 July 2025.
FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:
Ms. W. Zwan (Chief Executive Officer)
t: +264 81 142 2927
f: +264 81 142 2927
e: info@greengain.com.na
www.greengain.com.na
Oshakati Town Council (196 Nam Regional Council Office) (Chief Executive Officer)
t: +264 81 142 2927
f: +264 81 142 2927
e: info@oshakatitowncouncil.na
www.oshakatitowncouncil.na

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF THE REMAINDER OF KATIMA HULLO TOWNLAND NO.1328 INTO PORTION "A" AND THE REMAINDER & REZONING OF PORTION "A" FROM "UNDETERMINED" TO "RESIDENTIAL" TO ENABLE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPORT COMPLEX AND RELATED PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007) for the following activities.
Project title: Proposed subdivision of the Remainder of Katima Hullo Town & Townlands No.1328 and Rezoning of Portion A from "Undetermined" to "Government" for the construction of the proposed Sport Complex and Related Infrastructure.
Proponent: Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc
Project Background
Katima Hullo Town Council has donated a plot measuring 17 hectares in extent to the Government for the development of an international sports stadium. The aim is to support government efforts in decolonizing sport development, empowering youth, and fostering inclusive socio-economic development in the Zambezi Region. The proposed development site is situated on undeveloped and is part of the Remainder of Katima Hullo Town and Townlands No.1328.
I&APs are hereby invited to register request for Background Information Document (BIG), and send their comments to esp@greengain.com.na or before 16 July 2025.
The need for a public meeting will be communicated to all registered I&APs.
For more information
+264 81 142 2927
info@greengain.com.na
https://www.greengain.com.na
Green Gain Consultants

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175 AND 181 OF FARM SWAKOPMUND TOWN AND TOWNLAND NO. 41
Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007) for the following activities.
Project: Proposed township establishments on portions 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 181 of Farm Swakopmund Town and Townlands No. 41.
Proponent: Municipality of Swakopmund
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc
The intended activities will trigger certain listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BIG), and send their comments to esp@greengain.com.na.
The last day to send comments is on 22 July 2025.
Date: Wednesday, 16 July 2025
Venue: Taloopara Community Hall (Next to Cottage Hospital)
Time: 9:00 to 9:00
For more information
+264 81 142 2927
info@greengain.com.na
Green Gain Consultants



Frost Strikes Okongo Farms

Loise Shimi

Farmers in Okongo, Ohangwena Region, suffered significant losses last week due to heavy frost that affected their crops, such as tomatoes, green peppers, chillies, pawpaws, and bananas.

Toivo Nghidengwa, a farmer in the Okongo constituency, shared on Eagle FM that half a hectare of his farm had been damaged by frost, leaving him uncertain of the regrowth of his lost crops.

"The leaves of my vegetables are completely dried out. This happened overnight, and it's disheartening for a beginner like me, as I have only just started farming," he expressed.

Regarding the planting period, Nghidengwa explained that he planted tomatoes four months ago, and they had appeared to be maturing well before the frost struck. He noted that he had hoped for a successful harvest this year, but with frost now in the picture, he anticipates a loss.

"In previous years, frost damaged only some leaves, leaving the plants largely unaffected. But this year's frost is much worse, as it has impacted the entire plant. I will have to uproot all the crops because they are already dead," he said.

Nghidengwa urged the government and other stakeholders to assist farmers with essential techniques for predicting weather patterns, enabling them to better protect their crops from frost.

"We need support in the form of protective netting for our crops and appropriate spraying methods that can shield them from frost. The government should help those of us whose crops have been affected, as we invested significant resources with the hope of a successful harvest after four months, which is no longer feasible," he expressed.

Among the crops luckily not damaged, he listed spinach, carrots, onions, and cabbage. When asked why he didn't consider planting winter crops, Nghidengwa explained that they were encouraged to produce food throughout the year,

stating that they cannot afford to pause during the winter season or plant only winter crops, as there would be no food available for their customers.

"Focusing solely on winter crops is not a solution. We need support and strategies to prevent frost damage so that we can continue planting a variety of crops," he added. Another Okongo farmer with fruit trees, Kaunda Namholo, reported that the cold temperatures during winter notably damage their crops due to frost.

"Over 100 pawpaw trees and approximately 30 banana trees have been affected by frost. What is frustrating is that my pawpaw trees were bearing fruit, and I will wait a month to see if they recover," he noted.

He added that while frost typically arrives in July, this year it came unusually early in June, catching them unprepared to cover and protect their crops, as successfully done in the previous year. "Yes, I understand there are other methods, like increased watering, but we have tried those, and they don't help. Covering the trees with blankets is effective, although it can be costly," he explained.

Namholo concluded by advocating for the establishment of greenhouses to facilitate efficient continuous production, noting that continued reliance on food imports puts Namibia at a disadvantage.

"We need our leaders to witness firsthand how frost impacts farmers, and to explore ways to help them. Without support from the government, farmers may ultimately abandon their efforts," he added.

This month, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) announced that only six crops are temporarily closed for importation without restrictions, due to many vegetable farmers having been affected by frost.

In a notice Dr. Fidelis Mwazi issued on June 20, he stated that the crops facing border closures include all types and sizes of butternut squash, cabbage, onions, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and spinach.

Additionally, Namibia will allow the importation of seven vegetable crops without restrictions from a total of 20 controlled crops, while another seven crops will be eligible for importation on a pro-rata basis.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals** on a combined area approximate area of **1,9294.72 Ha** in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
 Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

100% Environmental Assessment Practitioner

EnviroLeap Consulting (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 1010, Windhoek

info@enviroleap.com

www.enviroleap.com

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELAVANT AUTHORTIY



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF 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: Ms I. Chirchir

Reference No: 14/2/4/1//9690

The Directors
Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 21425
Windhoek
Namibia

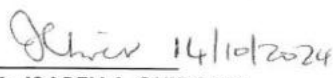
NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9690.

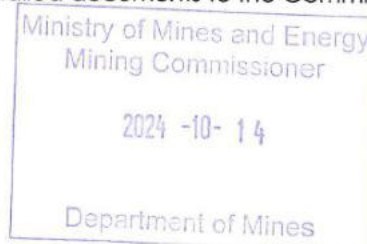
In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **10 October 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

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


Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER



All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.B

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.

Chir

**Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER**

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2024 -10- 14
Department of Mines

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 21	54	16.34	S	18	09	22.13	E
2	- 21	53	2.76	S	18	14	29.14	E
3	- 21	54	13.90	S	18	14	43.65	E
4	- 21	57	27.50	S	18	20	45.91	E
5	- 22	03	22.14	S	18	16	34.61	E
6	- 21	57	24.04	S	18	10	0.69	E

Certified by:.....*Chir*.....
Mining Commissioner

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2024 -10- 14
Department of Mines

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RESUME OF EAP

...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

ID Number :	82110710012	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Residence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-81-486-9948
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

Languages: English (*fluently written, spoken and read*);
Otjiherero (*fluently spoken, written and read*)
Afrikaans (*well spoken, fairly written and read*)

Languages: Project Management
Tailings Risk and water balance
Waste water treatment technologies
Feasibility studies – Mining Projects
Water Supply and reticulation design

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	University of Stellenbosch	Senior Management Development Program (Business School)
2007	University of Cape Town	Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2022 - Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc
Position: Project Management and Environmental Practitioner

- Update stakeholder register and manage engagement plan
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Represent Enviro-Leap at stakeholder engagement meetings
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of mining development projects
- Attend site visits for new projects
- Meet with clients to align requirements with Enviro-Leap's output. Compile and review environmental policies and audits

January 2018 – April 2022 (fixed-term 4 plus years)

Position: Senior Engineer – Water and Tailings Risk Management: Dundee Precious Metal Tsumeb Smelter

Responsibilities:

- Waste water treatment and effluent quality compliance monitoring
- Ensure compliance with water abstraction permit
- Internal auditing of Tailings compliance with corporate standards and international good practice
- Operationalization of recommendations from Expert reviews and mandatory audits.
- Ensure tailings operation is in line with design specifications
- Provide specifications that feeds into the tailings design tables

 P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek  +264-81-486-9948  eap.trigen@gmail.com

April 2015 – December 2017

Position: Senior Metallurgist – Product Recovery Section: Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the recovery section – Setting metallurgical Operating parameters
- Test work lead for Membrane technology – Nano Filtration, Ultra Filtration, Reverse Osmosis
- Test work lead for Ion exchange separation efficiency – NIMCIX and Fixed Bed ion exchange

August 2010 to July 2014

Position: Technical Metallurgist – Water Management and Tailings Planning: Rössing Uranium Mine

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the tailings management team
- Recommend improvement initiatives for return dam solution
- Formulation of 5 year deposition planning

Position: Process Control Metallurgist

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

Position: Test work Lead – Pre-feasibility study for heap leaching of low grade Uranium ore

Responsibilities:

- Lead the test work team for the feasibility study for Heap Leaching
- Write up of study findings
- Design test work program for the study

February 2007 – July 2010

Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- Completed graduate development program
- Junior area metallurgist for the acid and water section of the plant
- Custodian of water balance of the plant
- Metal accountant for the refinery section

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Shadrack Tjiramba, hereby certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided herein correctly describe me, my qualifications and experience.

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com