

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS AND SEMI-  
PRECIOUS STONES ON MINING CLAIMS, 75276 AND 75277 AT FRANSFONTEIN, KHORIXAS  
DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION.

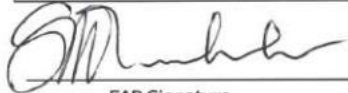


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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Mining constitutes a major economic sector that contributes significantly to Namibia's economic growth, accounting for approximately 10% of the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The proposed small-scale mining project is aligned with the country's broader economic development objectives.

An Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted for the proposed establishment of mining activities targeting base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claims 75276 and 75277, situated west of Fransfontein in the Kunene Region. The mine will employ an open-cast mining method to extract the required minerals from beneath the surface. Should blasting be required to fracture rocks for access to the underlying ore deposit, the eco-bust technique will be utilised. This technique is environmentally friendly and produces no acoustic effects.

The project will be located in a water-stressed environment where groundwater serves as the primary water source. Limited biodiversity impacts are anticipated due to the site-specific nature of the project. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures together with the detailed provisions in Section 13, impacts will be reduced to negligible low significance.

The excavation and stockpiling of ore at the sites will transform the general landscape of the targeted area and may present an aesthetically unpleasant environment. The proposed project will pose minimal noise and traffic impacts, both of which will be confined to operating hours only.

Most negative impacts associated with the project are rated as having medium to low significance and can potentially be mitigated. The proponent is required to employ environmental offset as a mitigation strategy.

The project will deliver substantial socio-economic benefits to the area, including direct and indirect employment opportunities. This will, to a meaningful extent, contribute to reducing the persistently high unemployment rate in the region and the country at large.

## **ABBREVIATION**

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>AIDS</b>      | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome                       |
| <b>CC</b>        | Close Corporation   |
| <b>DEA</b>       | Directorate of Environmental Affairs                      |
| <b>DESR</b>      | Draft Environmental Scoping Report                        |
| <b>EA</b>        | Environmental Assessment                                  |
| <b>EAP</b>       | Environmental Assessment Practitioner                     |
| <b>ECC</b>       | Environmental Clearance Certificate                       |
| <b>ECO</b>       | Environmental Compliance Officer                          |
| <b>ECS</b>       | EnvironClim Consulting Services                           |
| <b>EIA</b>       | Environmental Impact Assessment                           |
| <b>EMA</b>       | Environmental Management Act                              |
| <b>EMP</b>       | Environmental Management Plan                             |
| <b>GPS</b>       | Global Positioning System                                 |
| <b>Ha</b>        | Hectare   |
| <b>HIV</b>       | Human Immune Virus  |
| <b>I&amp;APs</b> | Interested and Affected Parties                           |
| <b>IT</b>        | Information Technology                                    |
| <b>KM</b>        | Kilometres  |
| <b>MAFWLR</b>    | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform |
| <b>MEFT</b>      | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism             |
| <b>MM</b>        | Millimetres   |
| <b>MIME</b>      | Ministry of Industries, Mine and Energy                   |
| <b>NHC</b>       | National Heritage Council                                 |
| <b>PPEs</b>      | Personal Protective Equipment's                           |
| <b>SME</b>       | Small Medium Enterprise                                   |

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## **1.PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

**Mr. Romanus Goraseb**, hereafter referred to as the proponent intend to carry out mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 75276 and 75277 at Fransfontein within the Khorixas District in Kunene Region. The proponent lodged his application with the Ministry of Industries, Mine and Energy (MIME) for the mining claims on the 10<sup>th</sup> April 2024 and it was eventually granted on the 30<sup>th</sup> October 2024 to merely mine semi-precious stones following completion of relevant environmental authorisation processes. Following the granting of the mining claims, the Proponent conducted further investigations and discovered that the area has prospect for copper. This significant finding prompted the need to amend the mineral group on the mining claims to include base and rare metals, enabling the mining of copper ore in addition to semi-precious stones. The proposed upscaling of operations to include base and rare metals constitutes a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). Consequently, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is required prior to commencement of mining activities for base and rare metals mineral group. The estimated project investment is approximately Namibian Dollar (NAD) 30 million that will be secured from a strategic partnership with secured investor from India. In the interim an off-take agreement has been endorsed pending the approval of the project by the competed authority. The project will provide the much-needed employment to about 40 people mainly the youth from the surrounding villages and extended further to Fransfontein. In addition, the project will stimulate the regional economy as well as that of Fransfonteins and nearby towns such as Khorixas and Kamanjab. The proposed mining project is anticipated to have a life span of approximately 10 years with extension potential, subject to additional mineral reserve in the area.

The proponent has appointed EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mining project.

### **1.2 PROJECT LOCATION**

The mining claims are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fransfontein, Khorixas district, Kunene region (see **Figure 1** below for the proposed location of the mining claims). The mining claims

have a combined total size of 35.0325 Ha with mining claim; 75276 covering an area of 17.8965 Ha, while mining claim; 75277 covers an area of 17.136 Ha. The mining claims are accessible via the C35 road from Fransfontein to Kamanjab and then turn to the left after 3Km and proceed with a small track for about 10 Km, the mining claims are situated approximately 1 Km on the left side of the road.

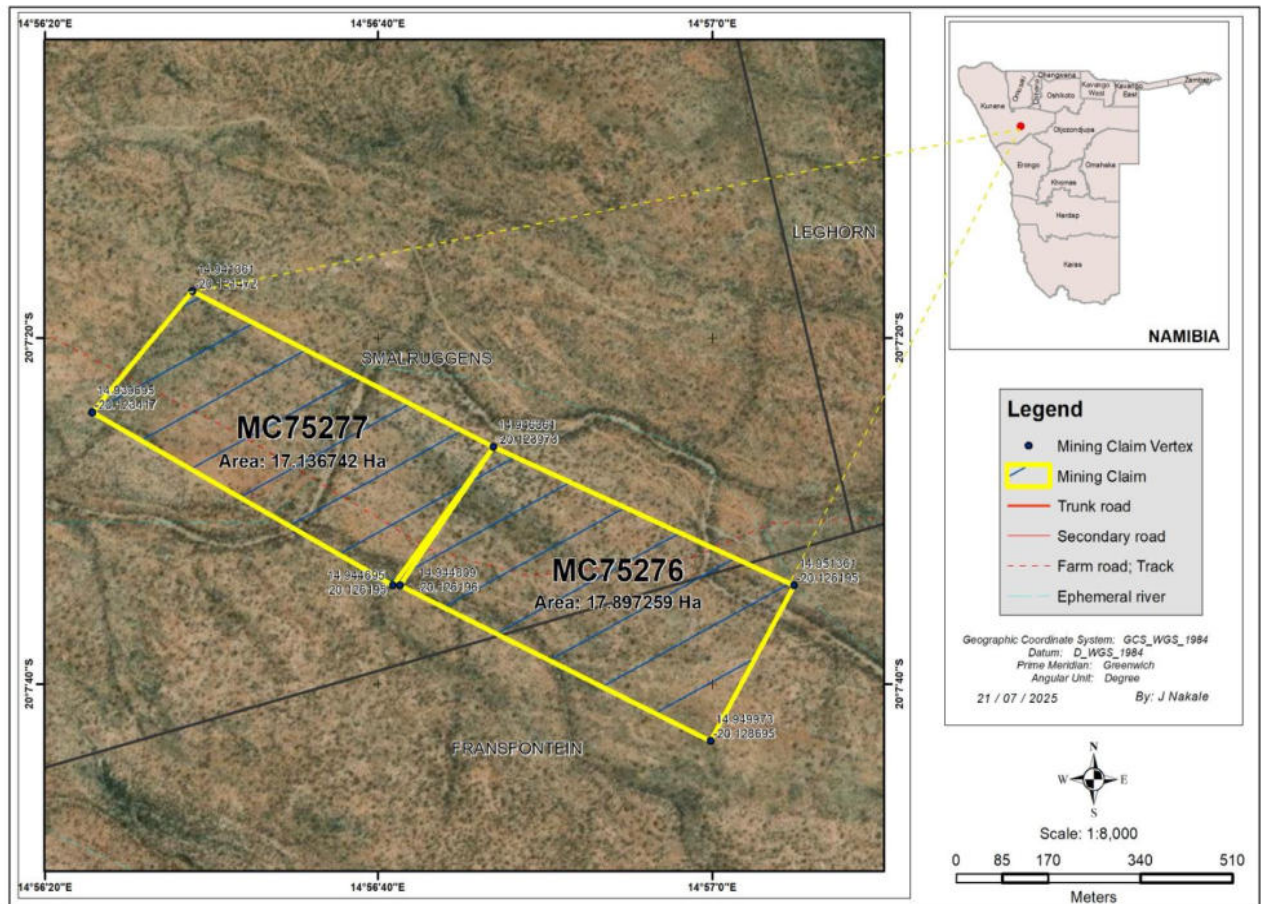


Figure 1: Location of the mining claims; 75276 and 75277 (GPS coordinates - 20.123611 S, 14.942222 E) (Fransfontein, Khorixas district, Erongo region (yellow polygon)).

### 1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had been undertaken in conformity with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The aim of the EIA is to afford the Office of the Environmental Commissioner with substantial information to allow them to make an informed decision on whether to grant or not issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the intended up scaling of mining activities to embrace base and rare metals mineral group on mining claims; 75276 and 75277. The decision-making process relies on comprehensive, objective, and scientifically robust information

regarding the potential environmental and socio-economic implications of the proposed mining activities. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) comprises of the following stages, which are detailed in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the proposed mining activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed mining activity;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed mining activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed mining activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to reduces and/or moderate potentially negative impacts and initiate the basis for devising a decommissioning plan for the proposed mining activity.

#### **1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT**

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), promulgated under Section 56 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), establish the legal framework for environmental assessment and approval of listed activities in Namibia. In accordance with Regulation 6 of the said regulations, the proponent shall apply for an ECC for the proposed mining activities. It is imperative that a public consultation process must be conducted in accordance with Regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and prepare and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan (EMP) for the proposed mining activity.

#### **1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT**

This report is prepared for the purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of mining activities of base and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 75277 and 75277, within the Khorixas district, Kunene Region. The scoping process identifies the potential impacts associated with the proposed project during the EIA and disregard issues which are of diminutive concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- ✓ Identify any critical environmental impacts to be considered before commencing with the proposed mining project.
- ✓ Identify information required for decision making purpose
- ✓ Inform the public about the planned mining activities
- ✓ Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- ✓ Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project
- ✓ Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

## **1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES**

### **1.6.1 Alternatives**

During the field reconnaissance, the Proponent evaluated various areas in the vicinity of Fransfontein to identify locations with potential copper deposits. This systematic assessment considered multiple factors to determine the most suitable sites for mining operations. Existing geological records and historical exploration reports support the presence of copper mineralization in the area. Ground truthing activities confirmed the geological indications observed in historical data. Indications of copper and base metal mineralization warrant potential mining. Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277 are adjacent, providing a larger contiguous area for efficient mine planning. These claims offer the greatest potential for copper and base metal mineralization while providing a suitable location for responsible mining operations.

### **1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives**

The no-go alternative serves as the baseline against which all other alternatives are evaluated. This alternative represents the scenario in which the proposed development does not proceed, maintaining the existing status quo. In addition, it includes consideration of all possible options in terms of project location, technology, and processing methods. The proposed project is considered to be low risk, with manageable environmental and social impacts. The project will optimize appropriate environmentally friendly technology during extraction of copper ore beneath the earth surface. If the proposed mining development does not proceed, the opportunity to responsibly develop the identified copper deposit would be lost, along with the associated employment, economic investment, skills development and local community participation opportunities in the mining sector. Given these considerations, the proposed mining activities represent a more favourable alternative compared to the no-go scenario, provided that all mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) are implemented effectively.

## 2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibia as reflected in **Table 1**. All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

| Legislation                             | Summary  | Applicability   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>The Namibian Constitution</b>        | The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".           | To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem |
| <b>The Environmental Management Act</b> | The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate.<br><br>Further, the Act ensures that;<br><br>(a) Potential threats are considered timeously | Legal requirement to undertake an EIA   |

| Legislation  | Summary   | Applicability   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>(b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project</p> <p>(c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities</p>   |   |
| <b>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)</b> | <p>This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.</p>   | <p>Generation of greenhouse gases by the fuel</p>                             |
| <b>Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill</b>             | <p>This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.</p> | <p>Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.</p> |
| <b>Environmental Policy framework (1995)</b>                         | <p>This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.</p>  | <p>Provision of the EIA and guidelines</p>                                    |

| Legislation  | Summary   | Applicability  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;</b></p> | <p>Safety:<br/>A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties.</p> <p>Health:<br/>Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p> | <p>Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries.</p> <p>Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.</p> |
| <p><b>Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919</b></p>                       | <p>The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.</p>  | <p>Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.</p>  |
| <p><b>Water Resources Management Act (2004)</b></p>                  | <p>This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.</p>   | <p>Ensure that the riverine systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution</p>  |

| Legislation  | Summary   | Applicability  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Water Act No, 54 of 1956</b>                        | <p>This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and</li> <li>• Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources</li> </ul> | Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the riverbeds. |
| <b>Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990</b> | This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.   | Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.             |
| <b>Labour Act No. 11 of 2007</b>                       | This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.   | Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc                |
| <b>Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)</b> | The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.   | Observe the regional by laws   |

| Legislation  | Summary  | Applicability   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002</b>            | Section 36 B. Stipulates the allocation of rights in respect to communal land to anyone who seek to occupy land for the purposes of providing public services.   | The proponent acquired land from the relevant traditional authority.  |
| <b>Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969</b>          | This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.  | Coordinate movement of mining equipment to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.  |
| <b>Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974</b> | This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.  | Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks  |
| <b>National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004</b>          | The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as | Mining activities such excavation and trenching may unearth archaeological material.  |
| <b>Word's Best Practises</b>                         | <p><b><i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i></b></p> <p>This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are</p>                                     | Mining mineral particularly in the area with biodiversity as well as surface and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when doing excavation and trenching during mining. |

| Legislation | Summary  | Applicability  |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | <p>no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.</p> <p><b><i>Polluter Pays Principle</i></b></p> <p>This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.</p> | <p>In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.</p> |

### **3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINING PROJECT**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Copper is an essential material that is immensely used in generating and distribution of electrical power, cables, wires, electrical conductor, motor winding in industrial and consumer equipment, cooling equipment in data centres as well as transformers and electrical infrastructures. Due to the critical application of copper across multiple sectors therefore, the global demand will continue to increase exponentially due to global energy transition and electrification of transport. The production of copper from existing mines will not be able to meet the current global copper demand, therefore there is an urgent need to open up new mines to respond to the high demand. Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277 are situated within a mineral-rich geological environment dominated by a surface mineralisation of copper deposits. The deposit is known to be located in low to medium crust approximately few meters from the surface. Historical data, supported by artisanal mining activities, confirms the presence of this valuable mineral commodity in the area. The tested sample assay further indicated a consistently high grade of copper. The combination of high commercial value, sustained global demand, and the strategic importance of these minerals positions the proposed project as a significant economic opportunity for the Fransfontein community and the broader Kunene Region.

#### **3.2 MINING METHODS**

The intended small-scale mining project will optimize the open cast mining method to extract minerals from Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277. This method is well-suited to the shallow nature of the copper mineralization, which occurs within a few meters of the surface. Appropriate mining equipment such as excavator will be primarily used for stripping and removing overburden, and extracting underlying copper ore. Due to variable mineralization in and within the lodes and depth, mining will focus on a small-scale targeted area with multiple extraction points. The extracted copper ore will be systematically sorted based on the grade. The sorted copper will be packaged in the one-ton bags and loaded onto trucks and transported to the established Srimex Metals and Minerals (Pty) Ltd, copper processing facility located outside Khorixas. This will ensure domestic value addition of mineral and responding to the call by the government for mining companies to commit to transitioning to local processing and beneficiation of minerals as an effort to capture greater value within the Namibia and comply with the beneficiation policy. Figure 2 below illustrate the copper -ore that will be extracted from the mining claims and transported for processing at the established Srimex Metals and Minerals (Pty) Ltd facility outside Khorixas.



*Figure 2: Base and rare metals (copper ore) the targeted mineral group on the mining claims.*

### **3.3 LABOUR REQUIREMENTS**

The small-scale copper mining project represents a significant positive socio-economic opportunity for Fransfontein and the surrounding villages. With the creation of 40 direct jobs, a 10-year operational lifespan, and an investment of NAD 30 million, the project will deliver substantial and sustained economic benefits to the local community. All employees will undergo an extensive safety induction course before commencing work. The commitment to extensive safety induction, first aid training, and full compliance with the Labour Act of 2007 ensures that employment is provided under safe and fair conditions, with all required reports submitted to the relevant authorities. The project will also pave way ways for opportunities for local suppliers and service providers to render the required support services to the project.

### **3.3 SERVICES**

#### **3.3.1 Energy Requirements**

The proposed power supply solution for the small-scale copper mining project combines renewable solar energy with a diesel generator for backup and high-demand applications. Solar panels will be installed on pre-fabricated structures will power accommodation, offices, and security facilities, leveraging the area's abundant daylight. A 20-30 kW diesel generator will power tools requiring electricity, handle high start-up currents, and sustain continuous loads. This hybrid approach ensures reliable, cost-effective,

and environmentally responsible power supply suitable for the remote location and minimal power demands of the project.

### 3.3.2 Water supply

Water for the proposed project will be sourced from existing boreholes in the area as depicted in **Figure 3** below, with water pumped via pipeline to a storage tank at the base camp this will be done in consultation with the traditional authority as well as the local community. Dysfunctional boreholes will be identified, rehabilitated, and retrofitted to ensure constant supply. A water abstraction permit will be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR). Since the project is taking place in an arid environment, all efforts will be made to ensure water is used sparingly and recycled where possible, minimizing the project's impact on this scarce and valuable resource.



*Figure 3: Existing water infrastructures in the area.*

### 3.3.3 Waste management

All domestic waste generated during mining operations will be disposed of at the Khorixas landfill, with a local SME contracted to handle solid waste removal. Adequate temporary sanitary containerized facilities will be supplied and maintained in a hygienic condition. Recognizing the sensitivity of the area, sewerage will be disposed of in a manner that does not pollute the environment. The proponent will ensure weekly emptying of ablution facilities, with sewage transported to the nearest sewerage disposal

ponds in Khorixas. This comprehensive approach ensures responsible waste and sanitation management aligned with environmental protection standards

## **4. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES**

### **4.1 HOUSING AND OFFICES**

The proposed site infrastructure approach for the small-scale copper mining project prioritizes reuse of existing facilities, integration of local artisanal miners, and minimal new footprint. The existing camp used by local artisanal miners will be upgraded into a modern basecamp for staff accommodation. Through consultation, the proponent will integrate these miners into the formal operation either through employment or commercial agreements to supply copper ore as part of a local empowerment scheme. A small prefabricated site office will provide administrative functions. This approach delivers socio-economic benefits while minimizing environmental impact.

### **4.2 STORAGE OF FUEL, LUBRICANT AND CONSUMABLES**

Lubricants and consumable materials will be stored in containers within a designated area at the site. These substances are used for mechanical purposes and are presumed non-hazardous. Light vehicles will be re-fuelled at the nearest towns of Khorixas or Khorixas, eliminating the need for on-site petrol storage. For diesel required to operate mining equipment, a customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy-to-fuel pipe will transport fuel to the site. This approach balances operational needs with environmental protection through minimized on-site storage, controlled transfer methods, and appropriate spill prevention measures.

### **4.3 ROADS**

The proposed small-scale copper mine will utilize existing access infrastructure, minimizing environmental disturbance and respecting the area's history of artisanal mining. The main access road will follow the existing track branching from the C35 road that stretches from Fransfontein to Kamanjab. The small tracks previously used by local artisanal miners will be graded and maintained to provide site access. No new roads will be established unless absolutely necessary, in which case the traditional authority will be consulted. This approach ensures efficient access while minimizing environmental impact and maintaining positive community relations.



*Figure 4: Existing road (track) in the area that will be used to access the mining site.*

#### **4.4 TELECOMMUNICATION AND IT SYSTEM**

Since the area has limited accessibility to telecommunication networks in the area, the proposed small-scale copper mining project will utilize two-way radio communication to enable effective communication for the mining team. This solution provides reliable, network-independent communication essential for operational coordination, safety management, and emergency response. Radios will include base stations, mobile units, and handheld devices, with dedicated channels for operations and emergencies. This approach ensures that communication needs are met without relying on unreliable cellular coverage in the remote area.

#### **4.5 SECURITY**

A reputable local company will be outsourced to provide onsite security services on a daily basis at the mining sites. Strict access control will be enforced, with all vehicles entering and leaving the site recorded. This approach ensures the security of personnel, equipment, and materials while supporting local enterprise and maintaining positive community relations.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 CLIMATE

The Fransfontein area is characterized by an arid climate with low annual rainfall (200–250 mm) and significant temperature variation between seasons. Average minimum temperatures range from 4°C to 6°C, while average maximum temperatures exceed 32°C to 34°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). These conditions necessitate careful planning for project execution, worker safety, and operational scheduling to ensure safe and efficient project implementation. The following graphs reflects the climatic conditions of the area.

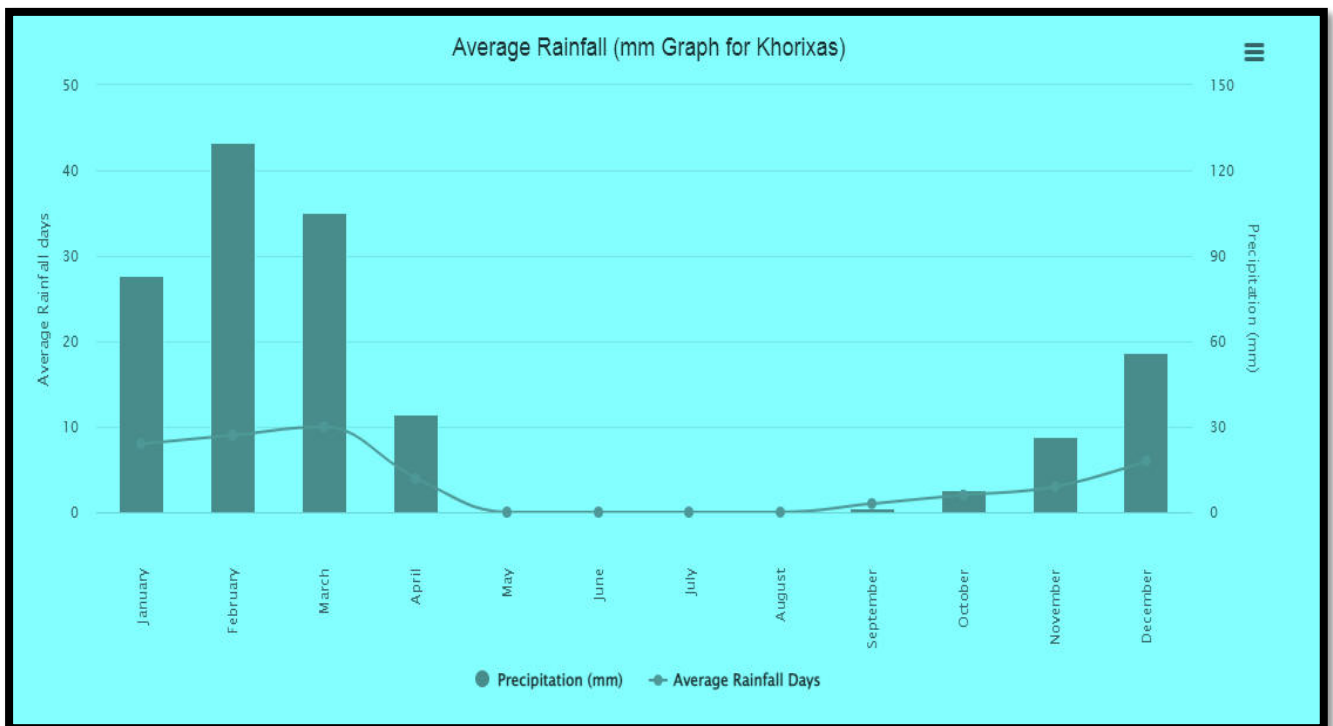


Figure 5: Rainfall graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2026).

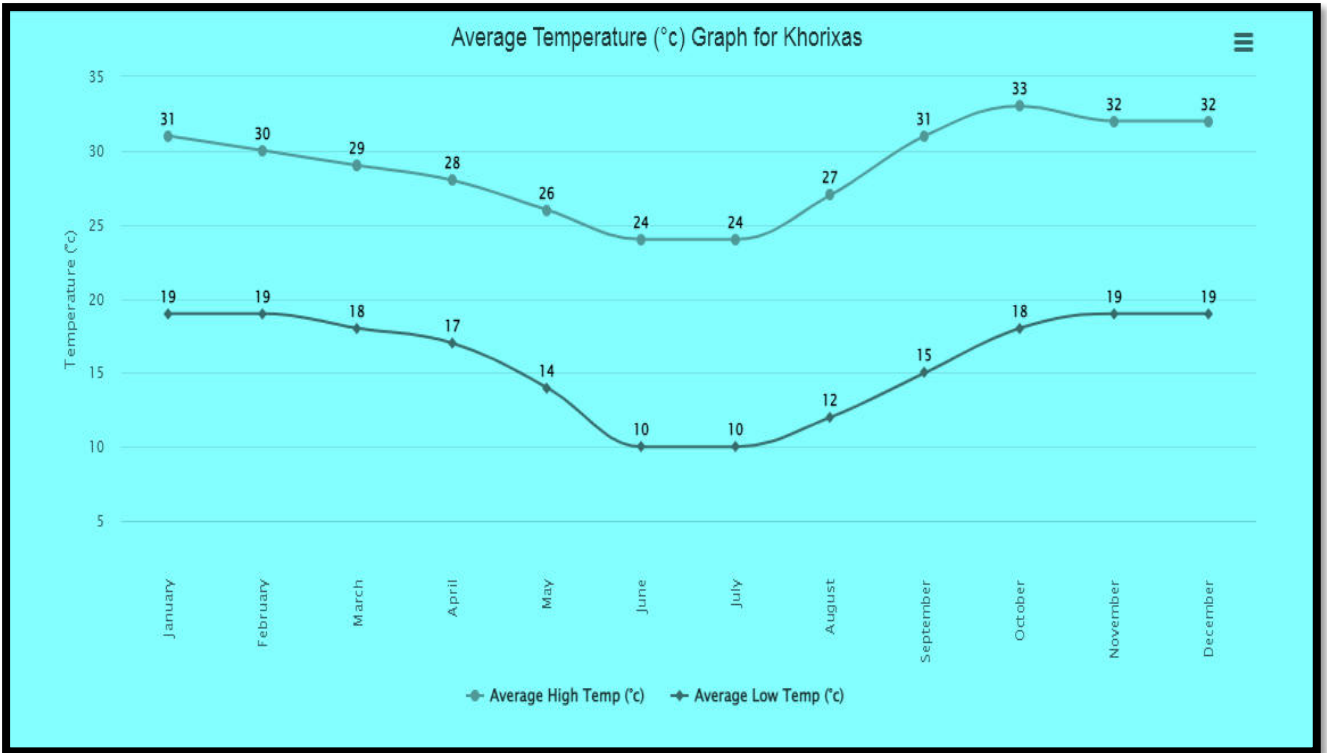


Figure 6: Average temperature graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2026).

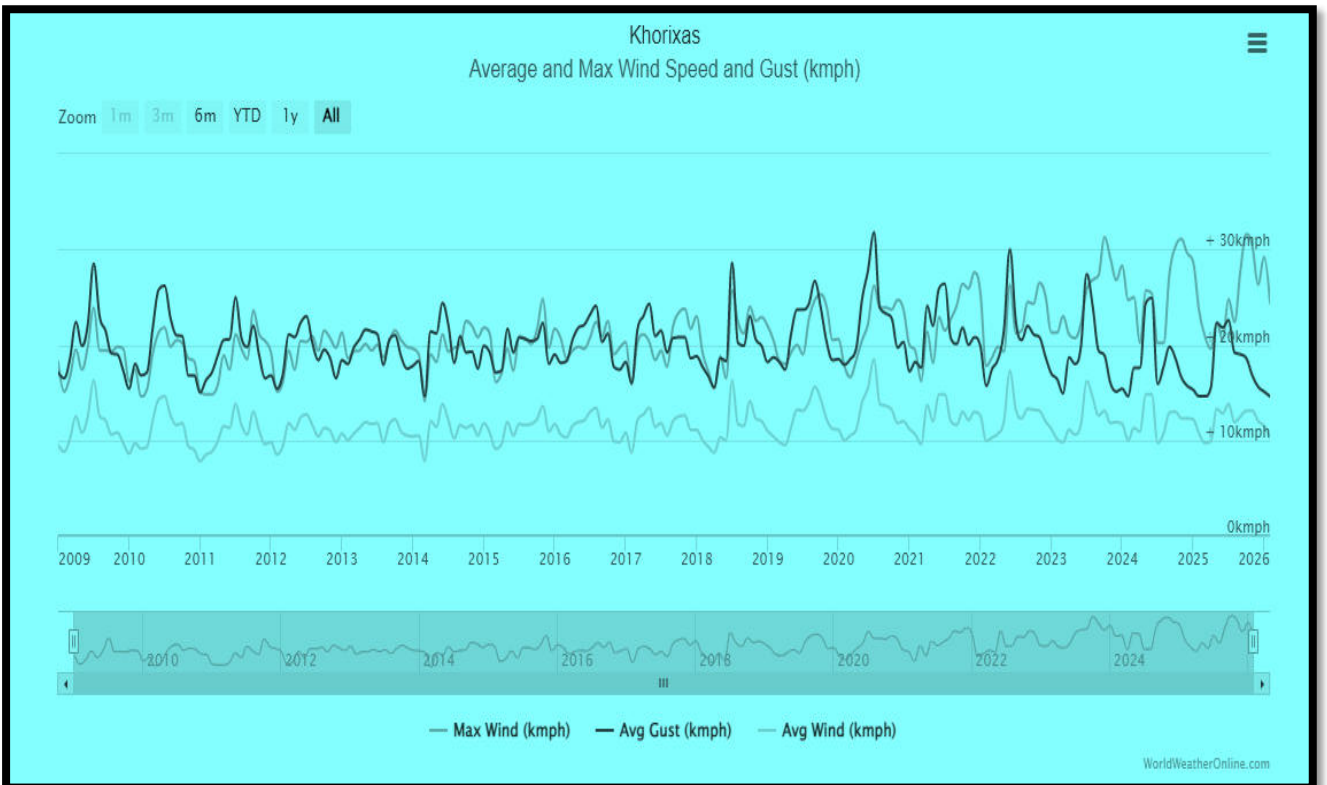


Figure 7: Average and max wind speed graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2026).

A comprehensive understanding of climatic variation—including rainfall, temperature, and wind speed as illustrated above is essential for effective planning of the proposed mining operation. The area receives

rainfall from September to April, with peak in February, while the dry season occurs from May to August as reflected in **Figure 5**. High temperatures characterize summer months as illustrated in **Figure 6**, and wind speeds remain unstable throughout the year as depicted in **Figure 7**. By integrating this climatic knowledge into daily operational planning, the project can enhance schedule to align with favourable conditions, prepare for weather related interruption to avoid delays, minimise potential financial loss due to climate related interruption and ensure safety of the employees from extreme heat, cold and wind hazards.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

### 6.1 GEOLOGY

Mining Claims 75276 and 75277 are situated within the Fransfontein ridge, a geological formation characterized by mountainous terrain with granite rock belts and major quartz bodies. The Fransfontein ridge is a narrow formation located between the Kamanjab inlier on the north, Etendeka outlier on the west and Damaran Orogenic belts on the south as reflected in **Figure 8**. The mineralisation resembles the Otavi/Swakop Formation, hosted in chlorite schists with visible occurrences of malachite, azurite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite. This geological setting provides the basis for the copper mineralisation that is the target of the proposed small-scale mining project.

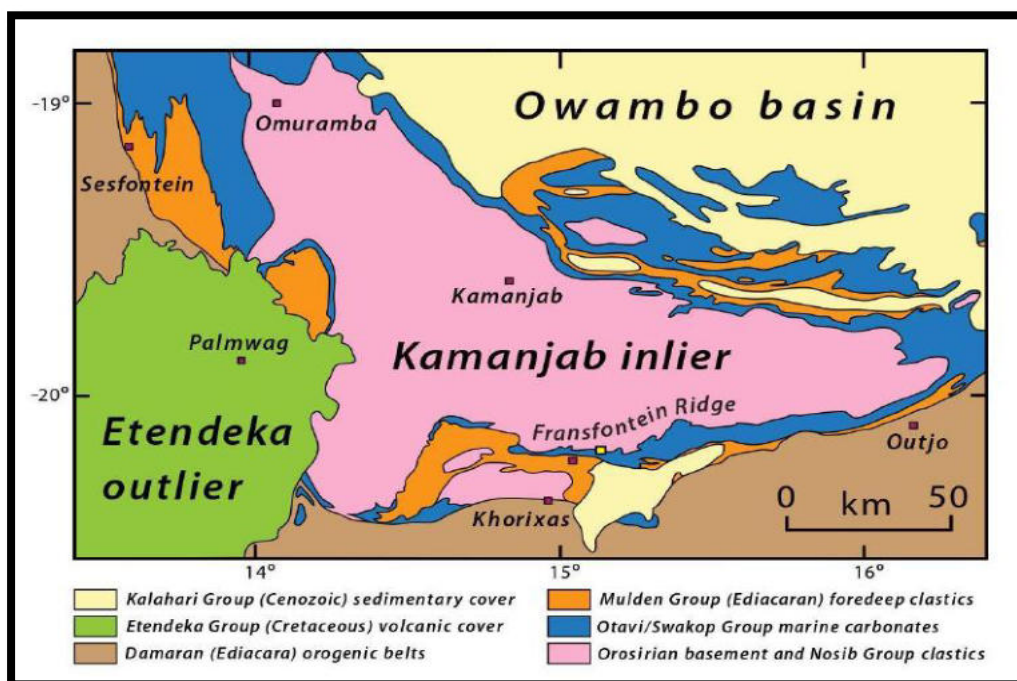


Figure 8: Geological formation in the area of the Mining Claim; 75276 and 75277.

## 6.2 Geohydrology and hydrology

The project area has no known underground water flow systems but is underlain by a moderately productive yet variable aquifer, as evidenced by existing boreholes that supply water to the local community. Groundwater is therefore available for project use, subject to obtaining an abstraction permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR). Due to the variable nature of the aquifer and the community's dependence on these water sources, careful management, monitoring, and conservation measures will be implemented to ensure sustainable abstraction without compromising local water supplies.

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

### 7.1 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The assessment report was submitted to and verified by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC), confirming that there are no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites within the project area and a consent letter has been issued with a **reference number; 133/2025/145** (see consent letter, **Annexure A**).

Although no heritage resources have been recorded, an accidental find procedure is required as a precautionary measure in the event that subsurface archaeological materials or heritage resources are encountered during mining operations. This procedure ensures that any such discoveries are properly managed and reported to the relevant authorities.

## 8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

### 8.1 FLORA AND FAUNA DIVERSITY

The proposed mining area falls within the western highland characterised by a mix of *Colophospermum mopane*, *Catophractes alexandri*, *Acacia (Senegalia) mellifera*, *Acacia (Vachellia) erubescens*, *Terminalia prunioides*, *Zizphus mucronata*, *Croton gratissimus*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Commiphora sp.* The most visible herb and grasses includes; *Monechma sp.* and *Eragrostis spp.* The area is believed to harbour wildlife resources such as; leopard, cheetah, giraffe, kudu and springbok. Mining activities will be planned to minimize vegetation clearance, protect wildlife, and ensure appropriate rehabilitation using indigenous species to restore the site post-mining.



Figure 9: The general area of the mining claims.



Figure 10: *Commiphora* spp. recorded within the general area of the mining claims



Figure 11: *Sterculia africana* forestry protected plant species recorded within the general area of the mining claims area.

Table 2: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277, Khorixas district, Kunene region.

| Species   | Occurrences | Protection Status | Conservation Categories |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Acacia hebeclada</i> subsp. <i>hebeclada</i>         | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Acacia mellifera</i>                                 | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Acacia erubescens</i>                                | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Boerhavia cordobensis</i>                            | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Catophractes alexandrii</i>                          | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Colophospermum mopane</i>                            | Abundant    | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Crotalaria damarensis</i>                            | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>                            | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Mundulea sericea</i>                                 | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Euphorbia virosa</i>                                 | Common      | <b>LC</b>         | -                       |
| <i>Euphorbia glanduligera</i>                           | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Geigeria alata</i>                                   | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Boscia albitrunca</i>                                | Common      | LC                | F                       |
| <i>Boscia foetida</i> subsp. <i>foetida</i>             | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Abutilon angulatum</i> var. <i>angulatum</i>         | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Acalypha segetalis</i>                               | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Adenolobus garipensis</i>                            | Common      | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Adenolobus pechuelii</i> subsp. <i>mossamedensis</i> | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |
| <i>Amphiasma merenskyanum</i>                           | Occasional  | LC                | NE                      |
| <i>Blepharis gigantea</i>                               | Common      | LC                | E                       |
| <i>Cadaba schroepelii</i>                               | Occasional  | LC                | -                       |
| <i>Cleome foliosa</i> var. <i>lutea</i>                 | Occasional  | -                 | -                       |

|   |            |    |       |
|---|------------|----|-------|
| <i>Commiphora glaucescens</i>                               | Occasional | LC | NE    |
| <i>Commiphora tenuipetiolata</i>                            | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Commiphora virgata</i>                                   | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Corchorus merxmuelleri</i>                               | Common     | LC | E     |
| <i>Crotalaria heidmannii</i>                                | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Cucumis sagittatus</i>                                   | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Dicoma capensis</i>                                      | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Eragrostis porosa</i>                                    | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Enneapogon desvauxii</i>                                 | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Emilia marlothiana</i>                                   | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Heliotropium giessii</i>                                 | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Hermbstaedtia odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i>            | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Kohautia aspera</i>                                      | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Leucas pechuelii</i>                                     | Common     | -  | NE    |
| <i>Limeum myosotis</i> var. <i>myosotis</i>                 | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Limeum argute-carinatum</i> var. <i>argute-carinatum</i> | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Monechma cleomoides</i>                                  | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Orbivestus cinerascens</i>                               | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Ocimum americanum</i> var. <i>americanum</i>             | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Pachypodium leali</i>                                    | Occasional | LC | NE, F |
| <i>Panicum lanipes</i>                                      | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Petalidium canescens</i>                                 | Common     | LC | E     |
| <i>Petalidium lanatum</i>                                   | Common     | LC | E     |
| <i>Plectranthus hereroensis</i>                             | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Polygala pallida</i>                                     | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Rogeria adenophylla</i>                                  | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Ruellia marlothi</i>                                     | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Seddera schizantha</i>                                   | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Sesamothamnus guerichii</i>                              | Common     | LC | NE    |
| <i>Sesamum capense</i>                                      | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Sesamum marlothii</i>                                    | Common     | LC | E     |
| <i>Sida ovata</i>   | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Solanum capense</i>                                      | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Solanum rigescentoides</i>                               | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Senecio eenii</i>  | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Stipagrostis hirtigluma</i> subsp. <i>pearsoni</i>       | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Sterculia africana</i>                                   | Occasional | LC | F     |
| <i>Sterculia quinqueloba</i>                                | Occasional | -  | F     |
| <i>Tapinanthus mollissimu</i>                               | Occasional | -  | -     |
| <i>Tapinanthus oleifolius</i>                               | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Terminalia prunioides</i>                                | Common     | LC | -     |
| <i>Tinnea rhodesiana</i>                                    | Common     | -  | -     |
| <i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>                                   | Common     | -  | F     |

**KEY:** LC – Least Concern; E- Endemic; NE- Near - Endemic; P-Protected, F – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001).

## 8.2 REPTILES DIVERSITY

Reptile species diversity in the area is high, with an estimated 21–24 species occurring in the area, including snakes, lizards, geckos, skinks, and tortoises (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). The availability of diverse micro-habitats such as crevices, sandy terrain, and rocky outcrop that supports this diversity. Mining activities will be managed to minimize disturbance to reptiles and their habitats, with appropriate mitigation measures implemented to protect this important component of the area's biodiversity.

Table 3: Reptile species known to occur in the vicinity of the mining claims.

| Scientific name                             | Common name                            | Occurrence (✓) | Conservation Status |
|---|--|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>Snakes</b>                               |  |                |                     |
| <i>Leptotyphlops occidentalis</i>           | Western Thread Snake                   | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Lycophidion namibianum</i>               | Namibian Wolf Snake                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Pseudaspis cana</i>                      | Mole Snake                             | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Pythonodipsas carinata</i>               | Western Keeled Snake                   | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Prosymna frontalis</i>                   | South-western Shovel-snout             | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Hemirhagerrhis viperinus</i>             | Viperine Bark Snake                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Dipsina multimaculata</i>                | Dwarf Beaked Snake                     | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Psammophis trigrammus</i>                | Western Sand Snake                     | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Psammophis notostictus</i>               | Karoo Sand Snake                       | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Psammophis leightoni namibensis</i>      | Namib Sand Snake                       | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Psammophis brevirostris leopardinus</i>  | Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>                    | Common/Rhombic Egg Eater               | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus</i> | Eastern Tiger Snake                    | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus</i>       | Coral Snake                            | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Elapsoidea sunderwallii</i>              | Sundevall's Garter Snake               | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Naja annulifera/anchietae</i>            | Snouted Cobra                          | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Naya nigricincta</i>                     | Black-necked Spitting Cobra            | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Leptotyphlops labialis</i>               | Damara Thread Snake                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Python anchietae</i>                     | Anchieta's Dwarf Python                | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Python natalensis</i>                    | Southern African Python                | ✓              | Vulnerable          |
| <i>Bitis arietans</i>                       | Puff Adder                             | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Bitis caudalis</i>                       | Horned Adder                           | ✓              | -                   |
| <b>Tortoises (Geochelone)</b>               |  |                |                     |
| <i>Geochelone pardalis</i>                  | Leopard Tortoise                       | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>               | Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise          | ✓              | -                   |
| <b>Lizards</b>                              |  |                |                     |
| <i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>                  | Bushveld Lizard                        | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Nucras intertexta</i>                    | Spotted Sandveld Lizard                | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Pedioplanis breviceps</i>                | Short-headed Sand Lizard               | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>              | Namaqua Sand Lizards                   | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Pedioplanis undata</i>                   | Western Sand Lizard                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Pedioplanis gaerdesi</i>                 | Kaokoveld Sand Lizard                  | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Cordylus subessellatus</i>               | Dwarf Plated Lizard                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>           | Black-lined Plated Lizard              | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni</i>       | Giant Plated Lizard                    | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Pedioplanis undata</i>                   | Western Sand Lizard                    | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Cordylus subessellatus</i>               | Dwarf Plated Lizard                    | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i>           | Kalahari Plated Lizard                 | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Gerrhosaurus maltzahni</i>               | Giant Plated Lizard                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <b>Skinks (Scincidae)</b>                   |  |                |                     |
| <i>Trachylepis acutilabris</i>              | Wedge-snouted Skink                    | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Trachylepis capensis</i>                 | Cape Skink                             | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Trachylepis hoeschi</i>                  | Hoesch's Skink                         | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i>             | Western Three-striped Skink            | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i>              | Kalahari Tree Skink                    | ✓              | Endemic             |
| <i>Trachylepis striata wahlbergi</i>        | Striped Skink                          | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>                  | Western Rock Skink                     | ✓              | -                   |
| <i>Trachylepis variegata variegata</i>      | Variegated Skink                       | ✓              | -                   |

| <b>Monitors (Varanidae)</b>                 |                                |   |         |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| <i>Varanus albigularis</i>                  | Rock or White-throated monitor | √ | -       |
| <b>Geckos</b>                               |                                |   |         |
| <i>Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis</i> | Giant Ground Gecko             | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Lygodactylus bradfieldi</i>              | Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko        | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Lygodactylus lawrencei</i>               | Lawrence's Dwarf Gecko         | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus bicolor</i>                | Velvety Thick-toed Gecko       | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>               | Cape Thick-toed Gecko          | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus fasciatus</i>              | Banded Thick-toed Gecko        | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus kochii</i>                 | Kock's Thick-toed Gecko        | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>                | Turner's Thick-toed Gecko      | √ | -       |
| <i>Pachydactylus oreophilus</i>             | Kaokoveld Thick-toed Gecko     | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>              | Speckled Thick-toed Gecko      | √ | -       |
| <i>Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus</i>        | Rough Thick-toed Gecko         | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus scutatus</i>               | Large-scaled Thick-toed Gecko  | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Pachydactylus weberi weneri</i>          | Weber's Thick-toed Gecko       | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Ptenopus garrulus maculatus</i>          | Common Barking Gecko           | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Rhoptropus barnardi</i>                  | Barnard's Namib Day Gecko      | √ | Endemic |
| <i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i>                  | Boulton's Namib Day Gecko      | √ | Endemic |
| <b>Agamas (Agamidae)</b>                    |                                |   |         |
| <i>Agama aculeata</i>                       | Ground Agama                   |   |         |
| <i>Agama anchietae</i>                      | Anchietae Agama                | √ | -       |
| <i>Agama planiceps</i>                      | Namibian Rock Agama            | √ | Endemic |
| <b>Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)</b>          |                                |   |         |
| <i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>                | Namaqua Chameleon              | √ | -       |

The proponent should be cognisant that some of the reptile species known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the mining claims are endemic to Namibia, representing unique biodiversity value. However, the majority of species occurring in the general area have no conservation concerns, as reflected in **Table 3**. Nevertheless, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to protect reptile habitats and minimize disturbance, with particular attention to endemic species.

### 8.3 AVIAN-FAUNA DIVERSITY

Birdlife is relatively high in the vicinity due to various micro habitats occurring in the area.

Table 4: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the mining claims.

| Scientific name                  | Common name         | Namibia Status |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>     | Rosy-faced Lovebird | Endemic        |
| <i>Apus bradfieldi</i>           | Bradfield's Swift   | -              |
| <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>          | African Palm Swift  | -              |
| <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> | Laughing Dove       | -              |
| <i>Oena capensis</i>             | Namaqua Dove        | -              |
| <i>Ardeotis kori</i>             | Kori Bustard        | Near Threaten  |
| <i>Pterocles namaqua</i>         | Namaqua Sandgrouse  | -              |

|                                  |                              |         |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Falco rupicolus</i>           | Rock Kestrel                 | -       |
| <i>Falco chicquera</i>           | Red-necked Falcon            | -       |
| <i>Corvus albus</i>              | Pied Crow                    | -       |
| <i>Hirundo albigularis</i>       | White-throated Swallow       | -       |
| <i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>         | Pearl-breasted Swallow       | -       |
| <i>Hirundo cucullata</i>         | Greater Stiped Swallow       | -       |
| <i>Hirundo semirufa</i>          | Red-breasted Swallow         | -       |
| <i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>      | African Red-eyed Bulbul      | -       |
| <i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>  | Yellow-bellied Eremomela     | -       |
| <i>Prinia flavicans</i>          | Black-chested Prinia         | -       |
| <i>Mirafra passerina</i>         | Monotonous Lark              | -       |
| <i>Mirafra africana</i>          | Rufous-naped Lark            | -       |
| <i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>        | Eastern Clapper Lark         | -       |
| <i>Mirafra sabota</i>            | Sabota Lark                  | -       |
| <i>Calendulauda africanoides</i> | Fawn-coloured Lark           | -       |
| <i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i>        | Gray's Lark                  | Endemic |
| <i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>  | Spike-heeled Lark            | -       |
| <i>Certhilauda benguelensis</i>  | Benguela Long-billed Lark    | -       |
| <i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>      | Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark  | -       |
| <i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>    | Grey-backed Sparrowlark      | -       |
| <i>Calandrella cinerea</i>       | Red-capped Lark              | -       |
| <i>Alauda starki</i>             | Stark's Lark                 | -       |
| <i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>      | Chat Flycatcher              | -       |
| <i>Namibornis herero</i>         | Herero Chat                  | -       |
| <i>Nectarinia fusca</i>          | Dusky Sunbird                | -       |
| <i>Bualornis niger</i>           | Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver    | -       |
| <i>Philetairus socius</i>        | Sociable Weaver              | -       |
| <i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>       | Chestnut Weaver              | -       |
| <i>Quelea quelea</i>             | Red-billed Quelea            | -       |
| <i>Estrilda astrild</i>          | Common Waxbill               | -       |
| <i>Vidua paradisaea</i>          | Long-tailed Paradise -Whydah | -       |
| <i>Vidua regia</i>               | Shaft-tailed Whydah          | -       |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i>         | House Sparrow                | -       |
| <i>Passer motitensis</i>         | Great Sparrow                | -       |
| <i>Passer melanurus</i>          | Cape Sparrow                 | -       |
| <i>Passer griseus</i>            | Southern Grey-headed Sparrow | -       |
| <i>Anthus similes</i>            | Long-billed Pipit            | -       |
| <i>Serinus alario</i>            | Black-headed Canary          | -       |
| <i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>     | Black-throated Canary        | -       |
| <i>Serinus flaviventris</i>      | Yellow Canary                | -       |
| <i>Serinus albogularis</i>       | White-throated Canary        | -       |
| <i>Emberiza capensis</i>         | Cape Bunting                 | -       |
| <i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>     | Golden-breasted Bunting      | -       |
|                                  |                              |         |

The area is appropriate for avian fauna due to the presence of vegetation that provides suitable habitat for diverse bird species. The limited disturbance in the area contributes to high species diversity. Birds play imperative functions in the ecosystem, including pollination, seed dispersal, and insect control. Therefore, there is a need to conserve them and avoid any activities that may threaten their survival and breeding potential.

The likely impacts will be mainly localized, with the main concern being the clearing of vegetation that forms part of nesting and breeding sites. Additionally, noise from processing facilities may cause disturbance and displacement. Mitigation measures, including limiting clearance, avoiding the breeding season, pre-clearance surveys, and habitat restoration, will be implemented to minimize impacts on avian fauna.

## **9. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

The Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277 are situated approximately 14 kilometres north-west of Fransfontein, within the Khorixas District of the Kunene Region. According to the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census, the region has a population of approximately 120,762 inhabitants. The nearest town, Khorixas, which is in close proximity to the project, has a population of 15,506. The primary economic activity in the project area and its surroundings is agricultural farming, with the majority of the population predominantly engaged in small-scale livestock farming for their livelihood.

## **10. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

### **10.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT**

In accordance with Section 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, a call for open consultation with all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) at a well-defined phase of the EIA process is mandatory. This requirement entails participatory consultation with members of the public, providing them with an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. The public was given a substantial period to comment and make suggestions on the intended development. A public participation meeting was held on 26 July 2025 at Fransfontein (see **Figure 12**). Table 5 below presents the activities undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public comment period was from 20 June 2025 to 04 July 2025. However, only requests for bids have been received from the public (see Annexure C).



Figure 12: A public participation meeting at Fransfontein, Kunene Region.

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

| Activity  | Remarks        |
|---|----------------|
| Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper - (Confidente newspaper and Windhoek Observer) | See Annexure B |
| Emails Correspondence   | See Annexure C |

## 10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PHASE 2

The second phase of the public participation process (PPP) involves the submission of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared, and the public was given until 25 August 2025 to provide comments, suggestions, or opinions on the proposed development.

## 11. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section provides a detailed evaluation procedure employed in determining the significance, management, location, and operational impacts of the intended mining development. Where necessary, additional possibilities aimed at conserving the bio-physical and socio-economic environment have also

been detailed. The assessment of the predicted significance of impacts from the mining of base and rare metals on Mining Claims; 75276 and 75277, which is not currently active due to pending authorisation is inherently an imprecise undertaking. To limit the possible uncertainty associated with this proposed small-scale mining project, an internationally recognised methodology has been established.

Thus, this assessment used this procedure to evaluate the significance of the potential environmental impacts associated with the intended mining project, as explained in Table 6 below.

Table 6: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to evaluate to the significance of the potential environmental impacts.

| CRITERIA  | CATEGORY   |
|---|--|
| <b>Impact</b>   | <b>Description of the potential impact</b>   |
| <b>Nature</b><br>Describe type of effect                              | <p><b>Positive:</b> The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.</p> <p><b>Neutral:</b> The activity will have a no effect.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.</p>  |
| <b>Extent</b><br>Describe the scale of the impact                     | <p><b>Site Specific:</b> Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite).</p> <p><b>Small:</b> Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited).</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> Within 5 km of the site (local).</p> <p><b>Large:</b> Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).</p>  |
| <b>Duration</b><br>Predicts the lifetime of the impact                | <p><b>Temporary:</b> &lt;1 year (not included in the construction).</p> <p><b>Short-term:</b> 1-5 years.</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> 5-15 years.</p> <p><b>Long-term:</b> &gt; 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or running life of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences).</p> <p><b>Permanent:</b> Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.</p> |
| <b>Intensity</b><br>Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact | <p><b>Zero:</b> Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered.</p> <p><b>Very low:</b> Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected.</p> <p><b>Low:</b> Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered.</p>   |

| CRITERIA   | CATEGORY  |
|--|---|
|  | <p><b>Medium:</b> Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way.</p> <p><b>High:</b> Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.</p>   |
| <p><b>Probability of occurrence</b></p> <p>Describe the probability of the impact <b>actually</b> occurring</p>  | <p><b>Improbable:</b> Not at all likely.</p> <p><b>Probable:</b> Distinctive possibility.</p> <p><b>Highly probable:</b> Most likely to happen</p> <p><b>Definite:</b> Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.</p>   |
| <p><b>Degree of Confidence in predictions</b></p> <p>State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.</p> | <p><b>Unsure/Low:</b> Little confidence regarding information available (&lt;40%).</p> <p><b>Probable/Med:</b> Moderate confidence regarding available (40% -80%).</p> <p><b>Definite/High:</b> Great confidence regarding available (&gt;80%).</p>   |
| <p><b>Significance Rating</b></p> <p>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>  | <p><b>Neutral:</b> A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated.</p> <p><b>Very low:</b> Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.</p> <p><b>Low:</b> The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some thought to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures.</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.</p> <p><b>High:</b> Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p> |

The scale of each environmental impact is correlated with relevant standards, including specified threshold values and source references. Where standards are unavailable, impact scales are informed by expert knowledge in the relevant field.

Each impact is assessed according to three parameters:

- ❖ **EXTENT:** The spatial scale of the impact.
- ❖ **MAGNITUDE:** The size or degree of the impact.
- ❖ **DURATION:** The temporal scale of the impact.

These parameters are used to determine the overall SIGNIFICANCE of each impact. This determination includes events that do not require mitigation measures. Where mitigation is necessary, effective measures are proposed.

The SIGNIFICANCE of each impact is established through a rigorous consideration of its temporal and spatial scales, magnitude, and inherent nature, as well as the specific characteristics of the receiving environment. For impacts that do not require mitigation, this is explicitly noted. Where intervention is necessary, effective mitigation measures are proposed.

The proponent, Mr. Romanus Goreseb, bears responsibility for implementing all approved mitigation measures. Final endorsement of these measures is contingent upon the review outcomes of the relevant environmental authority.

## 12. MITIGATION MEASURES

To effectively respond to the impacts of the proposed small-scale mining project, a mitigation hierarchy has been employed. This framework includes the following sequential measures: avoidance, minimization, restoration, and compensation (as reflected in Table 7).

It is recommended that the project prioritize the realization of positive benefits, particularly those that advance environmental conservation and promote sustainable solutions. All potential negative impacts resulting from the establishment of the proposed mining development are addressed within this hierarchy, and corresponding recommendations have been formulated to mitigate their effects.

Table 7: The mitigation hierarchy comprises of the following aspects; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation.

| Mitigation Strategy | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Enhance</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This step is the most critical during project planning</li> <li>Need to be applied at an early stage of the project</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Avoidance</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This step is the most effective when applied at an early stage of the project planning it can be achieved by; not undertaking certain project or activity that could result in adverse impacts, avoiding areas that are environmentally sensitive and putting in place preventative measures to stop adverse from taking place.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Minimization</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This step is usually taken during impact identification and prediction to limit or reduce the degree, extent, magnitude, or duration of adverse impacts. It can be achieved by scaling down or relocating the project.</li> <li>Redesigning element of the project and taking supplementary measures to manage impacts.</li> </ul>         |

| Mitigation Strategy | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| Enhance             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This step is the most critical during project planning</li> <li>• Need to be applied at an early stage of the project</li> </ul>  |
| Restoration         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This step is taken to improve degraded or ecosystem following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to original ecosystem that occurred before impacts. Restoration is frequently needed towards the end of a project's lifecycle, but may be possible in some areas of operation.</li> </ul> |
| Compensation        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This step is often complex and expensive; it is therefore preferable to pay attention to earlier steps in the mitigation hierarchy.</li> </ul>  |

### 13. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section describes the bio-physical and socio-economic environments that may be affected by the proposed mining operations of base metals and semi-precious stone on mining claims 75276 and 75277.

Both long-term and short-term impacts have been detailed, including those arising from the establishment of a base camp and the maintenance of existing roads to ensure reliable access to the targeted mining sites.

The evaluation of impacts supports an informed submission to the relevant authority, the MEFT: DEA, concerning the management of environmental aspects identified throughout the assessment process. The MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptability of the proposed mining activity, including any conditions that may be imposed should the project be authorised, will be based on this section and all other information presented in this environmental assessment report.

Reference points and potential impacts resulting from the proposed mining have been identified, and mitigation measures have been recommended. Recognising that a project of this nature carries significant potential for cumulative impacts, appropriate consideration has been given to minimising such effects.

#### 13.1 IMPACTS DURING MINING PHASE

During the extraction of base metals, rare metals, and semi-precious stones on mining claims 75276 and 75277, a significant transformation of land will take place at the designated mining sites. Consequently, proper planning is essential for the designation of waste rock accumulation areas, stockpiling zones for extracted ore, and any additional on-site infrastructure that may be required to ensure the efficient operation of the project.

### **13.1.1 Surface and Groundwater Impacts**

The proposed mining operations present a potential risk of water resource pollution, with groundwater being particularly vulnerable. Excavation activities undertaken to access the required ore may lead to contamination of these sensitive resources. To mitigate this risk, all heavy mining equipment must be diligently inspected for any signs of leakage. Furthermore, should refuelling take place on site, it must be performed using a tank mounted on stilts to contain any accidental spills and prevent leakage that could contaminate water resources, particularly groundwater.

### **13.1.2 Noise Impacts**

The operation of mining equipment will inevitably generate noise. To protect employee health, exposure levels must not exceed the recommended threshold of 85 decibels (dB). The following measures are required to prevent potential hearing loss:

- ❖ Provision of appropriate hearing protection, such as earmuffs.
- ❖ Allocation of sufficient rest breaks away from noisy areas.

### **13.1.2 Dust and Emission Impacts**

The project area currently benefits from relatively good air quality. Nevertheless, the operation of heavy mining equipment will inevitably generate dust. Furthermore, additional dust and gaseous emissions are anticipated from the movement of vehicles and heavy-duty machinery during the operational phase.

To ensure adequate air quality management, all mining operations must adhere to the provisions of the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976). Additionally, a continuous monitoring programme for dust and emissions shall be established and maintained throughout the operational life of the mine.

### **13.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity**

The project area currently experiences limited biodiversity disturbance, primarily because the dominant activity is subsistence livestock farming. Although minor artisanal mining activities are present, their impact on biodiversity remains insignificant.

However, substantial transformation of the area is expected once mining operations commence. Vegetation that directly interferes with mining activities will be cleared. This removal will have a negative impact on local biodiversity, resulting in the loss of both plant and animal species. Accordingly, a

vegetation removal permit must be secured from the Directorate of Forestry within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

#### **13.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts**

The establishment and operation of the small-scale mining project will result in notable visual intrusions within the area. The creation of excavated pits, together with accumulated heaps of gravel, rock, and sand, will generate a visually unpleasant landscape that may diminish the aesthetic value of the area. Furthermore, the general landscape will undergo transformation, resulting in altered terrain features. The magnitude of this impact will be determined by how interested and affected parties value the original aesthetic character of the area.

#### **13.1.5 Social Impacts**

The area currently experiences an extremely high rate of unemployment. The proposed mining project is expected to absorb a substantial number of unemployed individuals from the local community. Moreover, additional employment opportunities will arise from cumulative jobs generated by the project. The creation of both permanent and casual positions will have a positive effect on the livelihoods of the local community. At the national level, the proposed small-scale mining project will further contribute to the economy through the payment of royalties and taxes, as well as the generation of foreign currency.

#### **13.1.6 Health, Safety and Security Impacts**

The persistently high unemployment rate in Namibia may drive population migration into the project area as individuals seek employment opportunities. This influx of people from various areas may result in increased interaction with the local community, potentially creating significant social risks. These risks arise from changing social dynamics and sexual behaviours that could contribute to the transmission of HIV and AIDS. To address this concern, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism has developed a policy on HIV/AIDS that promotes a non-discriminatory work environment. This programme is specifically designed to mainstream HIV and gender considerations into the environmental impact assessment process. It is of utmost importance that all workers are provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Furthermore, a fully stocked first aid kit containing unexpired medicines must be present on site at all times. It is imperative to note that this report must be read in conjunction with the conditions detailed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that supplements this report.

### **13.1.7 Traffic Impacts**

A marginal increase in traffic volume is anticipated within the area during the operational phase of the mine. This increase is not expected to result in significant impacts. A limited fleet of delivery trucks will manage the necessary site logistics, including the transportation of supplies. In addition to a small number of heavy-duty machines, such as excavators and front-end loaders, several light vehicles will be utilized by the mining team. All mining operations will be conducted in accordance with a predetermined schedule, and all vehicles will adhere to designated rights-of-way. Accordingly, the traffic impact in the area is assessed as being of low significance.

### **13.1.8 Blasting**

Conventional blasting is not anticipated to be utilised widely used during the proposed mining operation. In lieu of blasting, an environmentally benign demolition agent known as eco-bust will be applied to fracture rocks for access to the underlying ore deposit. This agent produces no acoustic effects, thereby minimising noise disturbance to the surrounding area.

### **13.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts**

The generation of solid waste is anticipated during mining operations. All such waste will be collected by a licensed contractor and transported for disposal at the Khorixas landfill. To facilitate proper waste management, various wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided on site. Given the absence of a sewerage reticulation system and limited sanitation services in the area, portable toilets will be utilised. These units will be emptied on a weekly basis at the Fransfontein or Khorixas sewerage ponds. The proponent is responsible for ensuring that sufficient temporary sanitary facilities are available, well-maintained, and kept in a hygienic condition. Furthermore, all used lubricants and consumables, including grease and oils, will be disposed of by a qualified professional company in an environmentally sound manner.

### **13.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance**

The use of hazardous substances is not anticipated during the proposed mining operation. However, the nature of such operations may occasionally necessitate their use. Accordingly, the proponent is strongly encouraged to comply with the Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974).

Any hazardous substance that may be required shall be stored in a lockable container with restricted access and maintained in a secure manner. In addition, the usage of any hazardous substance must be documented, as these materials present a significant risk to both human health and the environment.

#### **13.1.11 Existing service infrastructure impacts**

Solar energy will constitute the primary power source for the site office and base camp. Prefabricated materials will be used for the construction of the base camp and office facilities. The designation and allocation of the area for the base camp will be coordinated with competent traditional authority. Water will be abstracted from existing boreholes. Any non-functional boreholes will be rehabilitated to ensure adequate water supply for mining activities, livestock watering, and domestic consumption by residents living within the vicinity of the project area. A water storage tank will be constructed at the base camp. A water abstraction permit will be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR). In light of the prevailing water scarcity in the area, water recycling practices and conservative water usage will be actively encouraged.

#### **13.1.12 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts**

The outcomes of the heritage resources assessment carried out within the subject area have confirmed the absence of any acknowledged heritage sites. Consent for the assessment was issued by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) under the relevant **reference number; 133/2025/145**. Notwithstanding this confirmation, the implementation of an accidental find procedure is required.

### **14. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN**

This report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as Annexure E. The primary purpose of the EMP is to set forth the proposed mitigation measures applicable to the planned small-scale mining project for base and rare metals and semi-precious stones, including the final decommissioning phase. The objective is to ensure that any negative impacts associated with the project are either avoided entirely or effectively mitigated.

### **15. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

The environmental impact assessment matrix (presented in Table 8 below) provides a consolidated determination of the significance of potential impacts associated with the proposed mining project for base and rare metals and industrial minerals. A synopsis of the proposed mitigation measures for these impacts has also been outlined.

While certain variances in the extent of potential impacts may arise from the proposed alternatives, such modifications were not deemed significant enough to warrant separate treatment. Consequently, the table below is pertinent to all proposed alternatives.

Table 8: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 75276 - 75277

| Description of potential impact          | Project alternative                                     | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude   | Duration    | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <b>IMPACTS DURING MINING</b>             |   |                            |        |             |             |              |             |            |               |                    |
| <b>Surface and Ground Water Impacts</b>  | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium-Low  | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium-Low (-ve)   |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low         | Short term  | Medium -Low  | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral     | Medium term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Noise Impacts</b>                     | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium      | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium (-ve)       |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Medium -Low | Medium term | Medium-Low   | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Dust and Emission Impacts</b>         | Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals  | No mitigation              | Local  | Low         | long term   | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Very low    | Medium term | Medium-Low   | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Very low (-ve)     |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Impacts on biodiversity</b>           | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium      | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium (-ve)       |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low         | Short term  | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium - Low (-ve) |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Visual and Sense of Place Impacts</b> | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium      | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium – low (-ve) |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low         | Short term  | Medium-Low   | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral     | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |

| Description of potential impact                | Project alternative                                     | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude  | Duration   | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Archaeological and Heritage Impacts</b>     | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Very low   | Short term | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Irreversible  | Very low(-ve)      |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Negligible | Short term | Very Low     | Probable    | Certain    | Irreversible  | Negligible (-ve)   |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Social Impacts</b>                          | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium-Low | Short term | High++       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium-Low (-ve)   |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low        | Short term | High++       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Traffic Impacts</b>                         | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Low        | Short term | Medium-Low   | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Very low   | Short term | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Very low           |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Blasting</b>                                | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Low        | Short term | High         | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Very low   | Short term | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts</b> | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium     | Short term | Medium - Low | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium - Low (-ve) |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low        | Short term | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Very low (-ve)     |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral    | Short term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |

| Description of potential impact                        | Project alternative                                     | No mitigation / mitigation | Extent | Magnitude | Duration    | SIGNIFICANCE | Probability | Confidence | Reversibility | Cumulative impact  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Waste Management Service Impacts</b>                | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Medium    | Short term  | Medium -Low  | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium - Low (-ve) |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Low       | Short term  | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Medium term | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances</b> | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Low       | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low (-ve)          |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Very low  | Short term  | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Very low (-ve)     |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
| <b>Health, Safety and Security Impacts</b>             | Mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Medium       | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Medium-Low         |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Low          | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Low                |
|  | No go   | No mitigation              | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |
|  |   | Mitigation                 | Local  | Neutral   | Short term  | Neutral      | Probable    | Certain    | Reversible    | Neutral            |

## 16. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section serves to present the conclusions of the assessment report based on Table 8 above and to provide appropriate recommendations.

The negative impacts associated with the proposed small-scale mining project are characterised as having medium to low significance. However, should the suggested mitigation measures be implemented appropriately, these negative impacts can be reduced to insignificant levels. The proponent is advised that the mitigation measures presented in Section 13 must be implemented collectively with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) contained in Annexure E of this report. The combined implementation of these measures will reduce negative impacts to low significance while simultaneously enhancing positive impacts.

The proposed area harbours protected and endemic flora and fauna. The establishment of the proposed small-scale mining project will result in site-specific impacts on biodiversity, provided that the correct mitigation measures as detailed in this report and the EMP are fully implemented.

It is advisable to confine mining operations to areas with limited vegetation, particularly avoiding protected and endemic species. Additionally, useful indigenous plants that are traditionally utilised by the local community for medicinal purposes and survival should be preserved. The project must also focus on areas located a minimum of five hundred metres from any water sources, including groundwater aquifers and ephemeral rivers.

The impacts on vegetation can be rated as low to medium and are confined exclusively to the targeted mining sites. The proponent should implement an environmental offset policy to compensate for unavoidable vegetation loss and must take all necessary precautions to avoid polluting any water sources.

Although wild animals were not encountered during the field reconnaissance, their presence cannot be completely disregarded due to the presence of suitable habitats within the area. Therefore, any illegal hunting activities should be reported immediately to the nearest police station in Fransfontein, as well as to the anti-poaching unit within the MEFT.

The social impact will have a high positive significance for local people and surrounding villages and towns. Direct and indirect employment opportunities will accompany the project, and the project's

contribution to the national economy through royalties, taxes, and foreign currency earnings remains undisputed.

The information presented in this report, together with the assurance provided by the environmental assessment undertaken, is considered adequate for the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to make an informed decision regarding the environmental impacts of the proposed mining project.

Consequently, this project is strongly recommended for approval and should be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the MEFT: DEA for the establishment and mining of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claims 75276 and 75277. Constant monitoring of the project's operations is required. The proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner to conduct impartial environmental audits for submission to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner.

## REFERENCES

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## Annexure A: Consent letter from National Heritage Council



### National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek  
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia  
Tel: (001) 244 375 • Fax: (051) 246 872 •  
E-mail: [info@nhc.nam.na](mailto:info@nhc.nam.na)

### CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

29<sup>th</sup> December 2025

**Consent Number No:** 133/2025/145

**Name of applicant:** Romanus Goreseb

*(Title and full name of the applicant)*

**Address of applicant:** P O Box 147, Khorixas, Namibia

*(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable))*

**For:** Mining Claims (MCs) 75276 and 75277 for small scale mining activities of Base and Rare Metals and Semi-Precious Stones.

*(Type of Activity applied for)*

**Of:** None.

*(Description of Heritage Resources)*

**From:** The MCs are located approximately 14 km Northeast of Fransfontein, Khorixas. The mining claims cover a combined surface area of about 35 hectares.

*(Description of the site, location as in the application)*

**Council Members:** Ms. Una Ferreira (Chairperson), Dr. Kennedy Kaiseth (Vice-Chairperson), Ms. Gerude Kawes, Mr. Beatus Amadhila, Dr. Emma Hahangul, Mr. Hamu Shipena, Mr. Mzingisi Ngwede (Ex-Officio), Mr. Manfred !Gaeb (Ex-Officio), Ms. Erca Ndakikule (Ex-Officio)

ASM

# Annexure B: Proof of Newspaper Advertisements

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**



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

**1. Position: Registered Nurse**

**Requirements:**

- Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing.
- 3 years' working experience within clinical environment.
- Working experience within a Private Hospital will be an added advantage.
- Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia.
- Registered with the HPCNA.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly send your CV and all certified supporting documents via e-mail to: [recruitment@ophpractitioners.com](mailto:recruitment@ophpractitioners.com).  
NB! Documents should be in PDF format.

**Closing Date: 10 July 2025**

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 2800, Windhoek, to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:**

- REZONING OF ERF 2800, NO 41 STURROCK STREET WINDHOEK FROM 'RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900 TO 'OFFICE' WITH A BULK OF 0.4.
- CONSENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 23(1) OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME FOR FREE RESIDENTIAL BULK OF 0.2.

Erf 2800, Windhoek is located on No.41 Sturrock Street, in the neighbourhood locally known as Windhoek North. The property is zoned for "Residential" purposes with a density of 1:900 and it measures 1148 sqm in extent.



The purpose of the application, as outlined above, is to formalise the existing use of Erf 2800, Windhoek, which is already being utilised for office purposes. The rezoning will allow the owner to fully optimise the property by formalizing the office use and utilising the permissible free residential bulk for a dwelling unit, in line with the provisions of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Please further take note that -

(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning and consent application, visit the City of Windhoek's Department of Planning, 5th Floor, Town House or the applicant, at the address listed below.

(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, the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 11 July 2025.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Applicant  | Local Authority  |
| <br>No. 59 Jenner Street   Windhoek west  <br>C: +264 81 443 3263   e: +264 61231975   e: +264 61 304219   P.O. Box 22296   No. 88, Independence Avenue, Windhoek<br><a href="http://www.kamau.co.na">www.kamau.co.na</a> | <br>The Chief Executive Officer<br>City of Windhoek<br>P.O. Box 59<br>Windhoek<br>No. 88, Independence Avenue, Windhoek |

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**CONSENT USE OF ERF 1409 ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4 ZONED AS SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:450 TO OPERATE A SIX BEDROOMS GUEST HOUSE**

Take notice that Kauhakanwa M. Martin intends applying to Oranjemund Town Council in terms of Section 105(1)(a) of the Urban & Regional Planning Act, (Act No. 5 of 2018) for the consent use to operate a six bedrooms guest house on a single residential zoned property.

The applicant hereby seeks approval for the consent use of Erf 1409 Oranjemund Extension 4 to operate a six bedrooms guest house which will primarily focus on short-term stays. The town's existing Guest houses are not able to accommodate the influx of visitors, this proposal is in response to the increasing demand for accommodation services within Oranjemund.

Any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge written objection together with their grounds thereof on or before **Monday, 14 July 2025**.

**Mr. Kauhakanwa M. Martin**  
P.O. Box 278, Ondangwa  
Cell: 0816059991  
Email: [stjiko918@gmail.com](mailto:stjiko918@gmail.com)

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environclim 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 (GN 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, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 9512, Khorosha District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 9512 is situated approximately 20 Km South-East of Khorosha, Khorosha District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Ms. Maria InckelOswa Hanziku  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com) or on before Friday 04th July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Khorosha  
Date: 28 June 2025  
Time: 10h00  
Contact: +264 815955643  
Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com)



**PUBLIC NOTICE**

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**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones at the above mining claims no. 75276 & 75277, Fransfontein, Khorosha District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fransfontein, Khorosha District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones at the above mining claims.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Romanus Goresesh  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fransfontein  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 10h00  
Contact: +264 815955643  
Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com)



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**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8591, Karsburg District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 8591 is situated approximately 60 Km North of Noosdorp, Karsburg District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Ms. Maria InckelOswa Hanziku  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com) or on before Friday 04th July 2025.

**The date and venue for the public participation meeting will be communicated to I&AP.**  
Contact: +264 815955643  
Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com)



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Proponent: Ms. Maria InckelOswa Hanziku  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones at the above mining claims.

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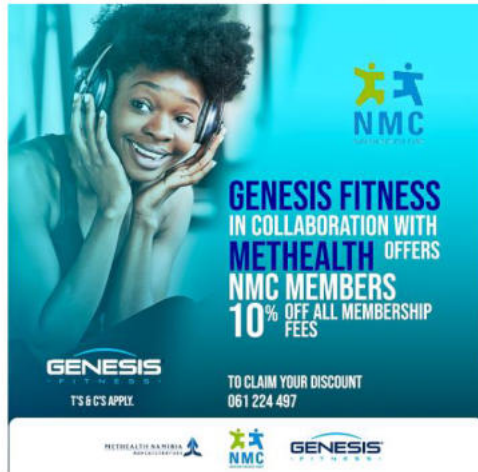
**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 8591 is situated approximately 60 Km North of Noosdorp, Karsburg District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
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**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Ms. Maria InckelOswa Hanziku  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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Email: [enviroclim@gmail.com](mailto:enviroclim@gmail.com)

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# CLASSIFIEDS

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 2800, Windhoek, to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 2800, NO 41 STURROCK STREET WINDHOEK FROM 'RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900 TO 'OFFICE' WITH A BULK OF 0.4.
- CONSENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 23(1) OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME FOR FREE RESIDENTIAL BULK OF 0.2

Erf 2800, Windhoek is located on No.41 Sturrock Street, in the neighbourhood locally known as Windhoek North. The property is zoned for 'Residential' purposes with a density of 1:900 and it measures 1148 sqm in extent.

The purpose of the application, as outlined above, is to formalise the existing use of Erf 2800, Windhoek, which is already being utilised for office purposes. The rezoning will allow the owner to fully optimise the property by formalising the office use and utilising the permissible free residential bulk for a dwelling unit, in line with the provisions of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Please further take note that -

(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning and consent application, visit the City of Windhoek's Department of Planning, 5th Floor, Town House or the applicant, at the address listed below.

(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, the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 11 July 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Applicant Local Authority



No. 59 Janner Street  
Windhoek west  
t: +264 61 443 2263 | c: +264 61 246 1365 | e: +264 61 304219 |  
P.O. Box 22296 |  
Windhoek (Southwest)  
kamaupds.com  
www.kamau-architects.com



The Chief Executive Officer  
City of Windhoek  
P.O. Box 59  
Windhoek  
No. 80,  
Independence  
Avenue,  
Windhoek

## VACANCY

### EASTGATE TOWN PRACTICE HAS A VACANCY OPENING

Opportunity for an experienced GP (minimum 10 years) to lead family medical practice.

Must be HPCNA-registered, with proven skills in managing chronic and acute conditions. Competences in obstetric care (up to third trimester), minor surgeries (biopsies, circumcisions, tonsillectomies, vasectomies), and emergency care essential.

An ideal candidate is community focused, adaptable, and confident working independently. All CVs must be forwarded to [hr@eastgate.com.na](mailto:hr@eastgate.com.na)

**Position:**  
**Registered Nurse 1**  
**Enrolled Nurse 1**  
**Location:** Windhoek

Eastgate Town Practice is seeking a Registered Nurse and an Enrolled Nurse to provide comprehensive healthcare services within its operations

**Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree in nursing or equivalent, Minimum 3 years of relevant experience and Registration with the Namibian Nursing Council.

**Responsibilities:** Provide patient care and assessments, administer medication, Educate patients and families, and collaborate with other healthcare professionals.

To apply, Submit your resume and cover letter to [hr@eastgate.com.na](mailto:hr@eastgate.com.na)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### CONSENT USE OF ERF 1409 ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4 ZONED AS SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:450 TO OPERATE A SIX BEDROOMS GUEST HOUSE

Take notice that Kauhakanwa M. Martin intends applying to Oranjemund Town Council in terms of Section 105(1)(a) of the Urban & Regional Planning Act, (Act No. 5 of 2018) for the consent use to operate a six bedrooms guest house on a single residential zoned property.

The applicant hereby seeks approval for the consent use of Erf 1409 Oranjemund Extension 4 to operate a six bedrooms guest house which will primarily focus on short-term stays.

The town's existing Guest houses are not able to accommodate the influx of visitors, this proposal is in response to the increasing demand for accommodation services within Oranjemund.

Any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge written objection together with their grounds thereof on or before Monday, 14 July 2025.

**Mr. Kauhakanwa M. Martin**  
**P.O. Box 278, Ondangwa**  
**Cell: 0816059991**  
**Email:**  
**stjiko918@gmail.com**

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 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, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 9512, Khomas District, Kunene Region

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 9512 is situated approximately 20 Km South-East of Khorixas, Khomas District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

#### PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ms. Marta Inekala Omwa Hautku

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

**REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com) on or before Friday 04th July 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:  
**Place:** Community Hall, Khorixas  
**Date:** 22 June 2025  
**Time:** 10h00.  
**Contact:** +264 815955643  
**Email:** [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com)



## PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 676, Potgieter Street, Pionierspark, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 676, Potgieter Street, Pionierspark from 'Residential' with a density of 1:900m<sup>2</sup> to 'Hospitality' for a guesthouse with a maximum of 10 rooms.

Erf 676 is located in Potgieter Street, and currently measure 1173 m<sup>2</sup> in extent. The erf is currently zoned for 'Residential' purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning to allow for the construction of an accommodation establishment of a guesthouse with a maximum of 10 rooms.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality, Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant, Office no. 3, 64, Janner Street, Windhoek West.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: 11th July 2025

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants  
P O Box 40390, Aussampplatz  
Email: [planning@nghivela.com.na](mailto:planning@nghivela.com.na)  
Cell: 081 41 273 59



## PUBLIC NOTICE

### NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 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, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 9591, Karasburg District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 9591 is situated approximately 60 Km North of Noordoewer, Karasburg District, Karas Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

#### PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ms. Maria Inekala Omwa Hautku

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

**REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com) on or before Friday 13th July 2025.

The date and venue for the public participation meeting will be communicated to IAPs  
**Contact:** +264 815955643  
**Email:** [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com)



## PUBLIC NOTICE

### NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

#### PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claim no: 75276 & 75277, Fransfontein, Khomas District, Kunene Region

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no: 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fransfontein, Khomas District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones at the above mining claims.

#### PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Romanus Goresab

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

**REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com) on or before Friday 04th July 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:  
**Place:** Community Hall, Fransfontein  
**Date:** 27 June 2025  
**Time:** 10h00.  
**Contact:** +264 815955643  
**Email:** [environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com)



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**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environment Consulting Services or hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claim nos 7527a & 7527b, Fransfontein, Karooan District, Karooan Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims nos 7527a & 7527b are situated approximately 14 Km North West of Fransfontein, Karooan District, Karooan Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and semi-precious stones at the above mining claims.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Buntuan Gotsch  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environment 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com) on or before Friday 04 July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fransfontein  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 16h00  
Contact: +264 815915643  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environment Consulting Services or hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 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, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 9512, Karooan District, Karooan Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 9512 is situated approximately 20 Km South East of Karooan, Karooan District, Karooan Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Mata Inshel/Araya Huafika  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environment 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com) on or before Friday 04 July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Karooan  
Date: 28 June 2025  
Time: 16h00  
Contact: +264 815915643  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environment Consulting Services or hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) 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 (GN 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, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 9591, Karooan District, Karooan Region.


**PROJECT LOCATION:** The EPL 9591 is situated approximately 60 Km North of Nosoboswe, Karooan District, Karooan Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals at the above EPL.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Mata Inshel/Araya Huafika  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environment 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 (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com) on or before Friday 11 July 2025.

**The date and venue for the public participation meeting will be communicated to I&AP.**  
Contact: +264 815915643  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com)



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9507**


This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Location:** The license area is located about 70 km northwest of Bethanie. The proponent intends to explore for Gold. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

**Proponent:** Kakadu Investments CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **30/07/2025**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9923**


This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Location:** The license area is located about 32 km south of Opuwo. The proponent intends to explore for Copper. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

**Proponent:** VVC MINING CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2025**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 10234**

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Location:** The license area is located about 60 km West of Outjo. The proponent intends to explore for Copper. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

**Proponent:** Roco Investment CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2025**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 10240**


This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Location:** The license area is located about 25 km southeast of Windhoek. The proponent intends to explore for Copper. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

**Proponent:** Steelide Investment (PTY) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2025**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598



# Find the right fireplace for your home this winter

**W**ith winter just around the corner - most homeowner's minds are moving towards ways of keeping their homes warm during the colder months. The truth is that there is nothing more cosy or romantic than snuggling up in front of an open fire on a cold winter's day. The truth is that there is nothing more cosy or romantic than snuggling up in front of an open fire on a cold winter's day. It's no wonder then that fireplaces have become a key element in modern homes today - they can be used to generate heat, create an inviting ambience and set a romantic mood. Installing a fireplace will not only bring you hours of warmth, but it will also create a wonderful ambience and add value to your home. When choosing a fireplace, there are a number of things that will need to be considered in order to choose the right one for your particular circumstances. Things to consider will include the style, size and location of the fireplace, as well as what fuel the fireplace will burn.

**1. Style considerations**  
There are many different styles of fireplaces, however there are three central elements to any fireplace, namely the hearth, firebox and opening. The hearth can be level with the room's floor, it can be raised or it can be located below the floor level. Fireboxes comprise the area in which the fire sits and are designed to complement the various hearth styles - you can find raised, flush or dropped fireboxes. The fireplace opening, commonly referred to as the fireplace surround, is often where the mantle is located and is what defines the aesthetic finish of a fireplace. The fireplace surround can be finished in any conceivable style - from ultra-contemporary to traditional Art Nouveau styles. The surround can be constructed and finished from a number of different materials, including bricks, marble, natural stone, granite, timber and tiles. Although it is possible to install a fireplace, plaster around, paint it and leave it without some kind of fire-resistant finish or mantle, this is not highly recommended as after some time, the plaster will start to chip, crack and peel due to the intense heat it absorbs, and if painted a light colour, the rising smoke will eventually leave dirty-looking grey marks up the wall.

**2. Size and location**  
Obviously, the size of the room in which the fireplace will be installed, will dictate the size of the fireplace chosen - the larger the room, the larger the fireplace will need to be if it is to warm up the entire area. Before buying a fireplace, measure the room in which it is to appear and ask the manufacturer or retailer which size of fireplace he or she recommends for the area in question. The majority of fireplaces get installed as a main focal feature in the lounge area, where family and guests can sit and enjoy the warmth and the mesmerising quality of the flames. However, double-sided fireplaces have also become relatively popular, often acting as a semi-divide between two adjoining living areas, such as the lounge and dining room for example. These are great, as one fireplace can feed both areas with regards to the warm aesthetics and temperature of the fire. Of late, installing fireplaces in the bathroom and the bedroom have become a very popular and indulgent trend. Free-standing fireplaces are ideal for those open-plan areas, as they do not necessarily need to be backed against a wall, but can be placed in the middle of a room and heat the entire space around it. **Property 24**

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations (GN No. 6 of February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions to writing to Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com) or on before Friday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fwambandeni  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 10:00  
Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations (GN No. 6 of February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions to writing to Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com) or on before Friday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2025.

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Time: 10:00  
Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

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Date: 27 June 2025  
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Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

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**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fwambandeni  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 10:00  
Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

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Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations (GN No. 6 of February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions to writing to Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com) or on before Friday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fwambandeni  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 10:00  
Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9507**

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Location:** The license area is located about 70 km northwest of Bethanie. The proponent intends to explore for Gold. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

**Proponent:** Kakadu Investments CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **30/07/2025**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impala.com](mailto:public@impala.com). Tel: 0856630598



**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
Environmental Consulting Services on behalf of the proponent (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT NAMES:**  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on mining claim no. 75276 & 75277, Kwana District, Kunene Region.


**PROJECT LOCATION:** The Mining Claims no. 75276 & 75277 are situated approximately 14 Km North-West of Fwambandeni, Kwana District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of small-scale mining activities of base and rare metals and some precious metals on the above mining claim.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**  
Proponent: Mr. Ruvimbo Gwanzu  
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Consulting Services

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations (GN No. 6 of February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions to writing to Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com) or on before Friday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2025.

**A public participation meeting will be held as follows:**  
Place: Community Hall, Fwambandeni  
Date: 27 June 2025  
Time: 10:00  
Contact: +264 81 9355441  
Email: [ecsa@ecsaonline.com](mailto:ecsa@ecsaonline.com)



**PUBLIC NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A NEW LATTICE (FREE STANDING) TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER (NKURENKURU EX. 8 (MFC 3995)) SITE IN NKURENKURU TOWN, KAVANGO WEST REGION**

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


**Project Proponent:** Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC Namibia)

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** Sepa Hydrogen Environmental Consultants CC

**Project Nature and Location:** construction and operation of a 60m high lattice (free-standing) telecommunication tower on Lot 3023 of Extension 8 in Nkurenkuru Town, Kavango West Region (site name: Nkurenkuru Ex. 8 (MFC 3995)). The proposed site is at these GPS coordinates: -17 084506, 16 580722; and about 600m southward of Fwambandeni Farming. The tower will cover a 12m x 12m surface area, and it will host 3x dual-band antennas and 1x microwave dish.

The public is therefore invited to register as interested and affected parties (I&APs) and submit comments, concerns (in writing), or request further information on the EIA Study. The deadline for registration as I&APs and submission of comments, issues, or concerns is **Friday, 18 July 2025, A consultation meeting will be held in Nkurenkuru on Thursday, 24 June 2025 at 10:00 AM.**

**Contact Person:** Mr. Fredrick Shagana and Mr. Stefanus Shagana  
Mobile No: 1284 (0) 81 748 8223 (by sending an SMS or WhatsApp for easy recording of comments)  
Email: [public@sepa-hydrogen.com](mailto:public@sepa-hydrogen.com) (direct email or scanqr2d/whatsapp) or [sepa@sepa-hydrogen.com](mailto:sepa@sepa-hydrogen.com) (direct email or scanqr2d/whatsapp)



**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.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>List Activities</b>                 | Rezonning of erven 1587 and 1589, at the corner of Kalahari Street and Roesensers Road, Gobabis, Extension 8 from <b>Undetermined</b> to <b>Business with a Bulk of 2.0</b> .  |
| <b>Project Location</b>                | Cnr Kalahari Street and Roesensers Road, Extension 8, <b>GOBABIS</b> Omaheke Region  |
| <b>Proponent</b>                       | Soft Cloud Investment CC   |
| <b>Interested and Affected Parties</b> | Affected and Interested Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the ESA so as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, AIPs are also requested to submit written any comments, objections and/or concerns which that might have with respect to the developed development.<br>A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration. |
| <b>Consultation Period</b>             | The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 21 June 2025 to 19 July 2025.  |
| <b>EIA Consultant:</b>                 | <b>Ekwawo Consulting</b><br>Call: 081 418 3125<br>Fax: 088 845 026<br>Email: <a href="mailto:ekwawo@ekwawo.com">ekwawo@ekwawo.com</a><br>Box 25021, Windhoek   |

## Annexure C: Email correspondences requesting for the BID

registration of I&AP

Inbox



**Andrew Malherbe** <[andrew@rhino-trust.org.na](mailto:andrew@rhino-trust.org.na)> Jun 27, 2025, 2:44 AM  
to me, Simson, Lesley

Good day,

I would like to register Save the Rhino Trust Namibia as an I&AP for the EIA process for mining claims numbered 75276 and 75277. According to the advert in the Confidante newspaper the claims are northwest of Khorixas. This is potentially a black rhino area.

I see the community consultation meeting is scheduled for 27th June in Fransfontein. Unfortunately none of our team can make the meeting.

It is with this in mind that I am requesting more information on location of the claims and the BiD if possible. This will enable me to understand more about whether the claims overlap a rhino range area.

Thank you,

Andrew.

---

**Andrew Malherbe**

**Chief Operating Officer**

**Email:** [andrew@rhino-trust.org.na](mailto:andrew@rhino-trust.org.na)

**Tel:** +264 64 403829 / **Cell:** +264 81 698 7631

**Website:** [www.savetherhinotrust.org](http://www.savetherhinotrust.org)




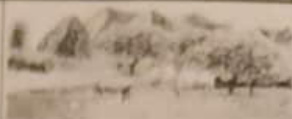
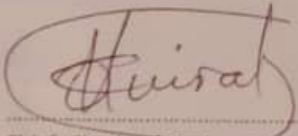

**Environ Clim** <[environclim@gmail.com](mailto:environclim@gmail.com)> Jul 24, 2025, 9:00 PM  
to Andrew, Simson, Lesley

Hi Andrew & the Team.

The meeting is scheduled for this coming Saturday the 26th July 2025.  
I will also share the BID tomorrow morning.

Thanks  
Regards

**Annexure D: Consent letter from the Traditional Authority**

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>OFFICE OF THE SWARTBOOI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY</b>  |   |  |
| P.O. BOX 416 KUIBIRIXAS NAMIBIA   |   | TEL. NO. (067) 311194  |
|    | Established and recognized in terms of the<br>Traditional Authorities Act, 2000<br>(Act No. 25 of 2000) |   |
| Enquiries: Chief Charles /Uirab<br>Cell: 0817441838<br>Email: oswirab2311@gmail.com   |   | Date <u>17/03/2025</u>   |
| <b>TO WHOM MAY IT CONCERN</b>   |   |  |
| <b>RE: Granting of Prospecting Rights.</b>  |   |  |
| Permission is hereby granted to Mr/Mrs/Ms <u>GORESEB ROMANUS</u><br>Id No <u>750506 1016 8</u> to prospect in the following Swartbooi Traditional<br>Authority Jurisdiction Area. |   |  |
| Prospecting Licence No. <u>10483, CLAIMS 75276 AND 75277</u>  |   |  |
| <b>Farms:</b>   |   |  |
| 1. <u>FARM Smallroggen, UITKOMS, FRANS FONTEIN DISTRICT, NAMIBIA</u>  |   |  |
| 2. ....   |   |  |
| 3. ....   |   |  |
| 4. ....   |   |  |
| 5. ....   |   |  |
| In this regard the Swartbooi Traditional Authority furthermore request you to adhere to its<br>Regulations and Customary Law.   |   |  |
| Kindly consult the Community Members before commencing with the prospecting. Please<br>adhere to the Prospecting Regulations of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.                 |   |  |
| Yours in Community Development.   |   |  |
| <br>.....<br>Chief: Charles /Uirab<br>Swartbooi Traditional Authority.                         |   |  |

**Annexure E: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner**

## **Annexure F: Environmental Management Plan (EMP**