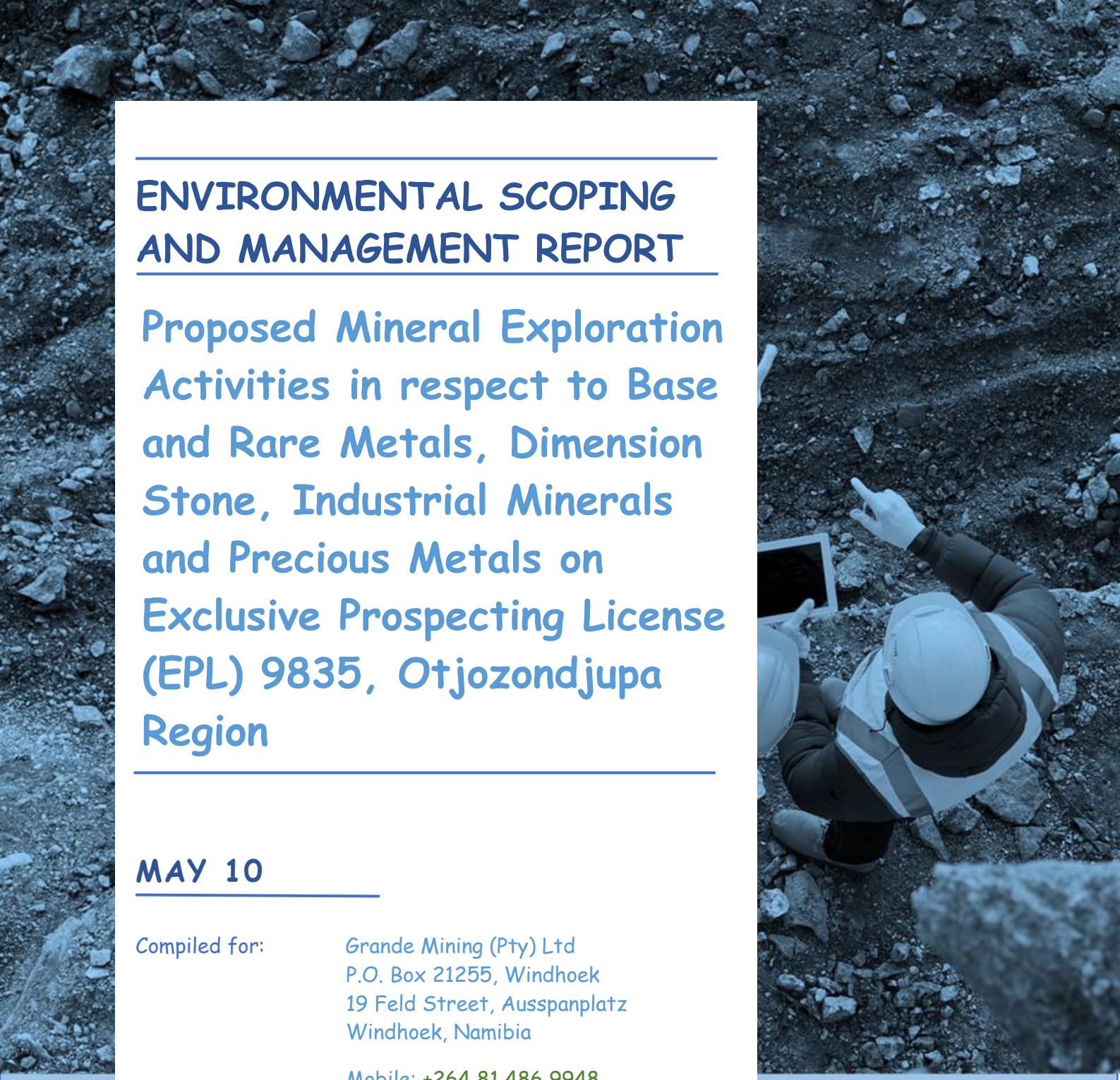

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, Otjozondjupa Region

MAY 10

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Final Version 1

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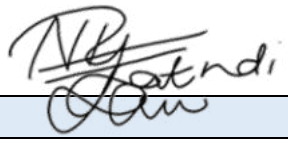
DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, Otjozondjupa Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-006757	
Location	On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, Otjozondjupa Region	
Proponent	Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 21255, Windhoek 19 Feld Street, Ausspanplatz, Windhoek, Namibia Mobile: +264 81 486 9948	
	Signature	**Date**
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi (EAP) 1		25 November 2025
Approval – Proponent		
Mrs Rana Gabriel Jabbour (Director, Proponent)		27 November 2025

Final Version 1

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: **APP-006757**

Project Title:

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, Otjozondjupa Region

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

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

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

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

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature: LTjatindi

Date: 26/08/2025

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

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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The Directors
Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd
P.O. Box 21425
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Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9835.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **23 November 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

(a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice.

(b) initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and

(c) returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

27/09/2024
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.B

executive summary

Project Overview

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

The EPL 9835 is situated about thirty-eight (38) km South of the Otavi Town, within the Otjozondjupa Region. The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

The EPL is mainly accessible via the B1 connecting the Otavi Town to Otjiwarongo and then the D2808, D2810 and D2814 district gravel roads and other section of the EPLs may only be accessed by existing farm tracks or by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

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

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

Need for the Project

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

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

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

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

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

Project Description

Grande Mining seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835 in the Gobabis / Witvlei district, in the Omaheke Region. Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further develop the EPL into a Mining License should they discover viable ore deposit.

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

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.

- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.

- Small-scale mining operation: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, the proponent proposes to establish a small-scale mining operation that focuses on the extraction of copper ore using semi-automated equipment such as front-end loader and excavators.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

Approach to the EIA Process

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

Overall Recommendation

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

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

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
MC	Prospecting Claim
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
PPP	Public Participation Process
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UN	United Nations

contents

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Figure 1: *Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline*

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The EPL 9835 is situated about thirty-eight (38) km South of the Otavi Town, within the Otjozondjupa Region. The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

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

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income (**Figure 2**), and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

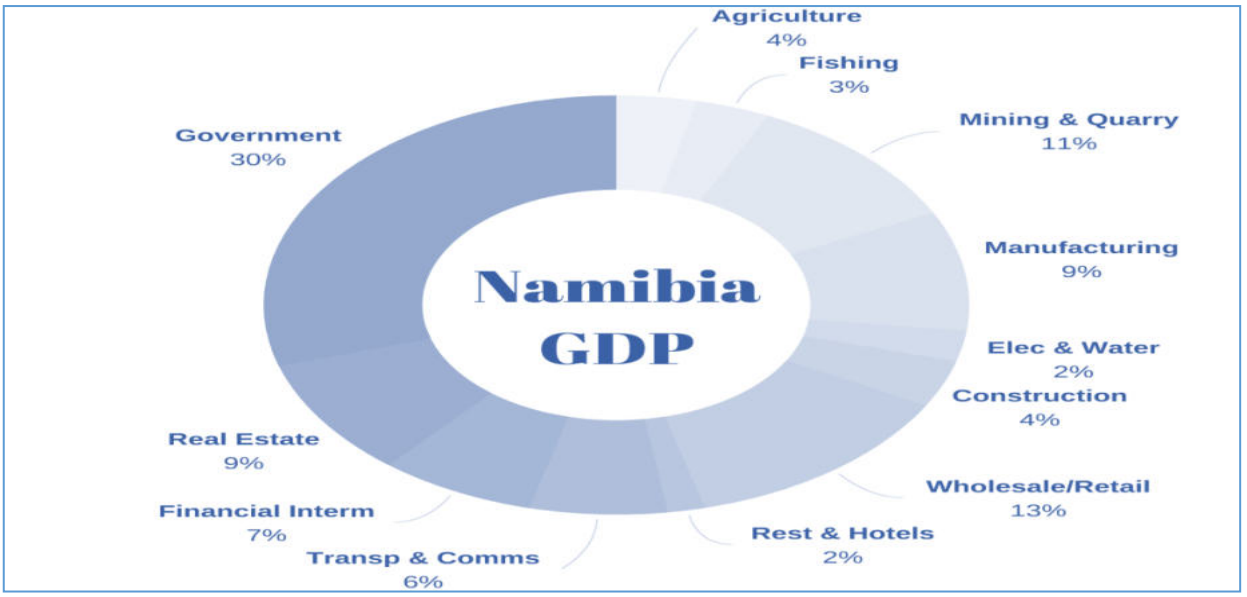

Figure 2: *Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy*

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

1.2.1. Need and Desirability

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

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

- Contribution to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of particularly the SDGs 1 and 8 in Namibia

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4. EIA TEAM

Grande Mining to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying

issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

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

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

  These consists of small pits (±20cm X 20cm X 30cm) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata (in most cases service of an aero-geophysical contractor will be soured), by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area, and are conducted to ascertain the mineralisation.

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

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

2.2. DESRCIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals

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

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

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

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

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

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

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

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

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

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

2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9835 is situated about thirty-eight (38) km South of the Otavi Town, within the Otjozondjupa Region (***Figure 3,*** locality map and ***Table 3*** corner coordinates). The EPL is mainly accessible via the B1 connecting the Otavi Town to Otjiwarongo and then the D2808, D2810 and D2814 district gravel roads and other section of the EPL may only be accessed by existing farm tracks or by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms (listed in ***Table 4***) and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

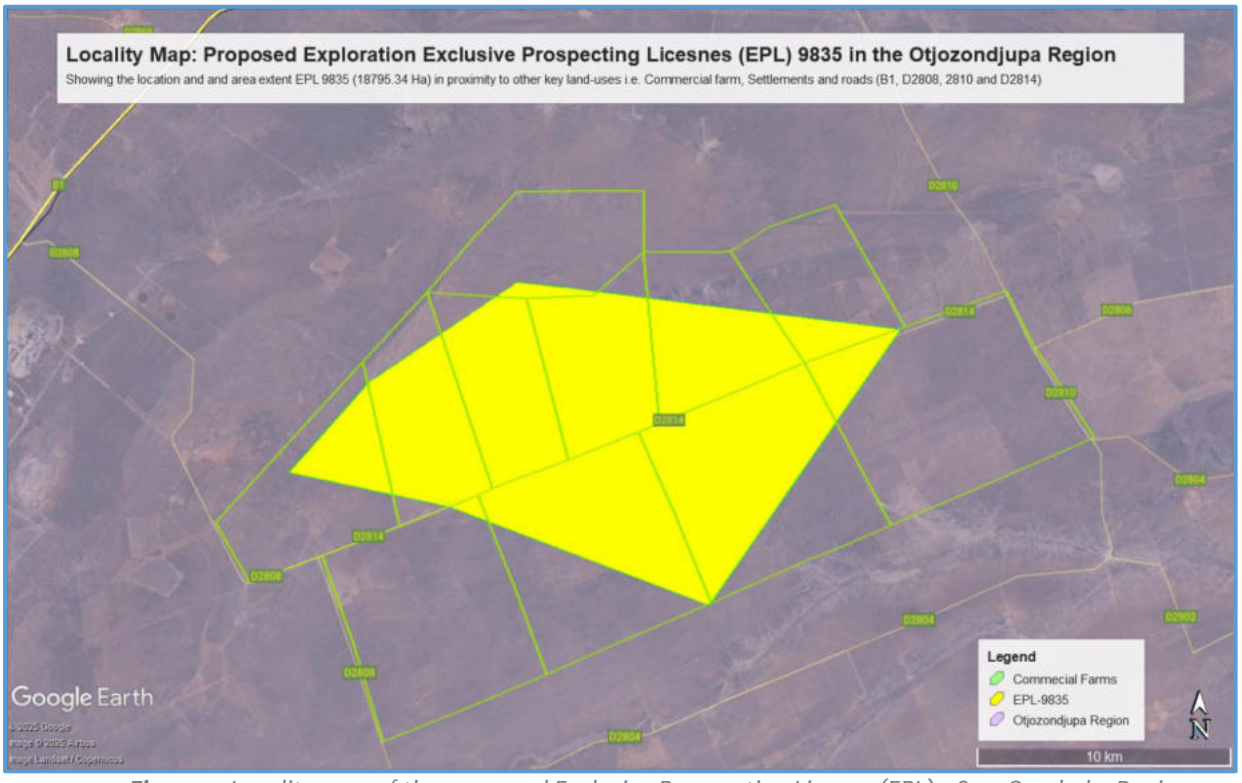

Figure 3: *Locality map of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9835, Omaheke Region*

Table 3*: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site*

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 9835 Corner Point 1	-22.347284°	18.282964°
B – EPL 9835 Corner Point 2	-22.350156°	18.284311°
C – EPL 9835 Corner Point 3	-22.345949°	18.367630°
D – EPL 9835 Corner Point 4	-22.333161°	18.381108°
E – EPL 9835 Corner Point 5	-22.378561°	18.388390°
F – EPL 9835 Corner Point 6	-22.406269°	18.360186°
G – EPL 9835 Corner Point 6	-22.350050°	18.377083°

Table 4: Shows a list of commercial farms overlain by the proposed EPL 9835

Commercial / Resettlement Farms	
Farm 1	Farm Otjiwarumendu No. 119/002
Farm 2	Farm Otjiwarumendu No. 119/Rem
Farm 3	Farm Okasewa Noord Wes No. 120
Farm 4	Farm Okasewa Noord No. 121
Farm 5	Farm Pack- Grunenta No. 1031

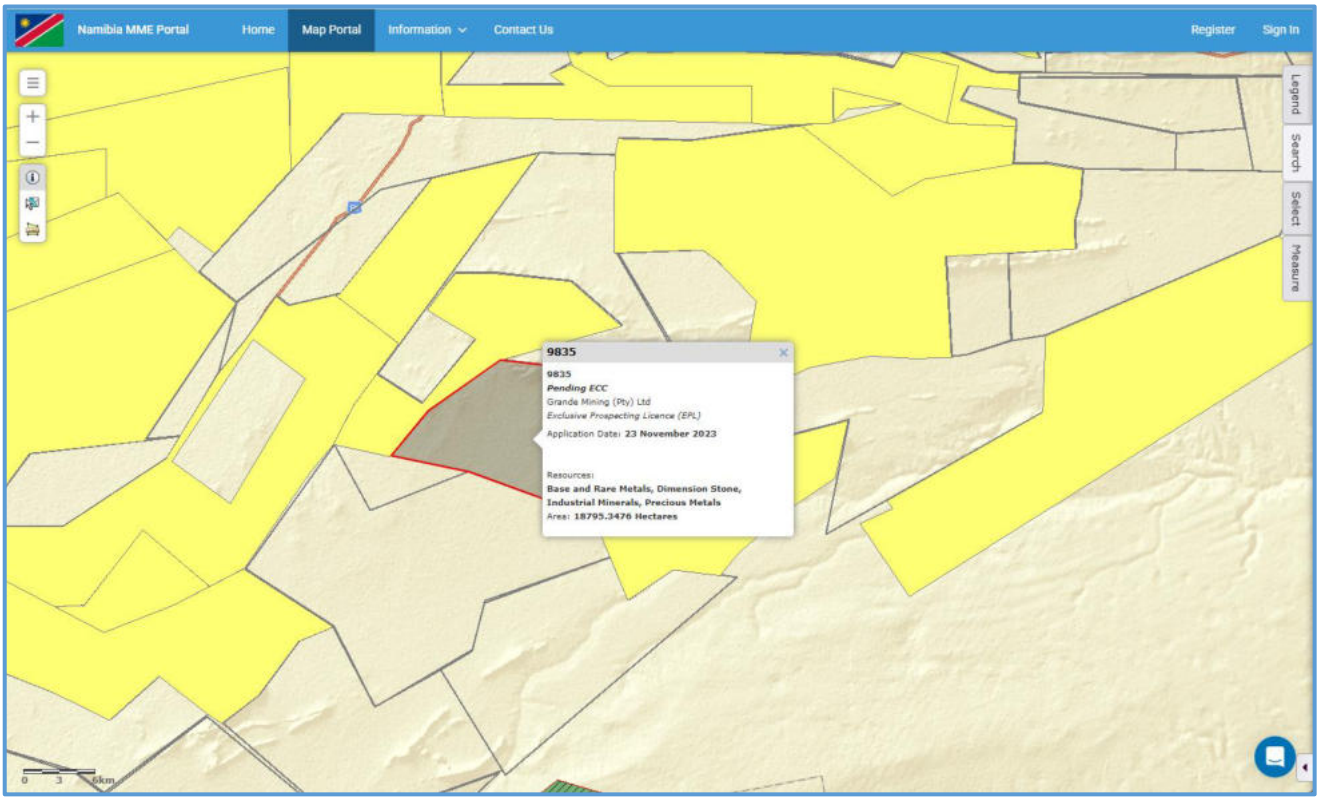

Figure 4: *Evidence of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)*

2.5. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.5.1 Basecamp

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

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

2.5.2 Water supply

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

2.5.3 Power supply

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

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

2.5.4 Access roads / tracks

The EPL is mainly accessible via the B1 connecting the Otavi Town to Otjiwarongo and then the D2808, D2810 and D2814 district gravel roads and other section of the EPL may only be accessed by existing farm tracks or by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

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

2.5.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

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

Domestic Waste: Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to nearest approved waste management facility in the area.

Sanitation: Movable ablution facilities with septic tanks will be put up for sanitation purposes for the exploration and mining teams and will be emptied in good time according to manufacturers' instructions.

2.5.6 Material and Equipment

At this stage of the proposed exploration program activities, the proponent may not require substantial use of heavy mining related vehicles but a pair of standard 4X4 pick-up mainly used by

the team of geologists to carry basic supplies, vehicle drawn fuel browser, a small truck / tanker necessary for the haulage of water for source to the base-camp within or in the vicinity of the EPL area.

Only in the event that the prospecting sample yields promising results that my warrant for drilling, shall the proponent negotiate an appropriate access agreement that details the establishment of a base-camp that will accommodate the use of drill-rig / drilling machine (s) and the associated materials / supplies including portable energy generators.

2.6. MINE CLOSURE, DECOMMISSIONING, REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

In line with the new regulatory requirements by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), a Mine Closure Plan will be required to be submitted to the regulators. The Mine Closure will provide a detailed plan of actions and commitments including financial and human resources for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities at mine closure and aftercare stages of the proposed prospecting and ongoing activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9835).

Regular assessments and evaluation of the environmental liabilities during the prospecting stage shall be undertaken to ensure that adequate provision of the necessary resources towards good environmental management at mine closure and aftercare stages.

The following is the summary of the activities to be associated with the mine closure and aftercare stages:

- Implementation of sustainable socioeconomic plan.
- Closure of open pits.
- Closure of solid waste transfer station.
- Backfill all excavated areas.
- Closure of the mined blocks storage area.
- Decommissioning of water and electricity infrastructure.
- Overall land reclamation and restoration of internal roads, and.
- Revegetation and aftercare as may be required.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

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

In Otavi, the wet season is hot and partly cloudy and the dry season is warm, windy, and clear (***Figure 6***). Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 9˚C to 32˚C and is rarely below 5˚C or above 36˚C (Cowling et al., 1994 and Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

The *hot season* lasts for *3.8 months*, from *September 11* to *January 4*, with an average daily high temperature above *31*˚C (**Figure 7**). The hottest month of the year in Otavi is *October*, with an average high of *32*˚C and low of *18*˚C. The *cool season* lasts for *2.1 months*, from *May 28* to *August 1*, with an average daily high temperature below *26*˚C. The coldest month of the year in Otavi is *July*, with an average low of *9*˚C and high of *25*˚C.

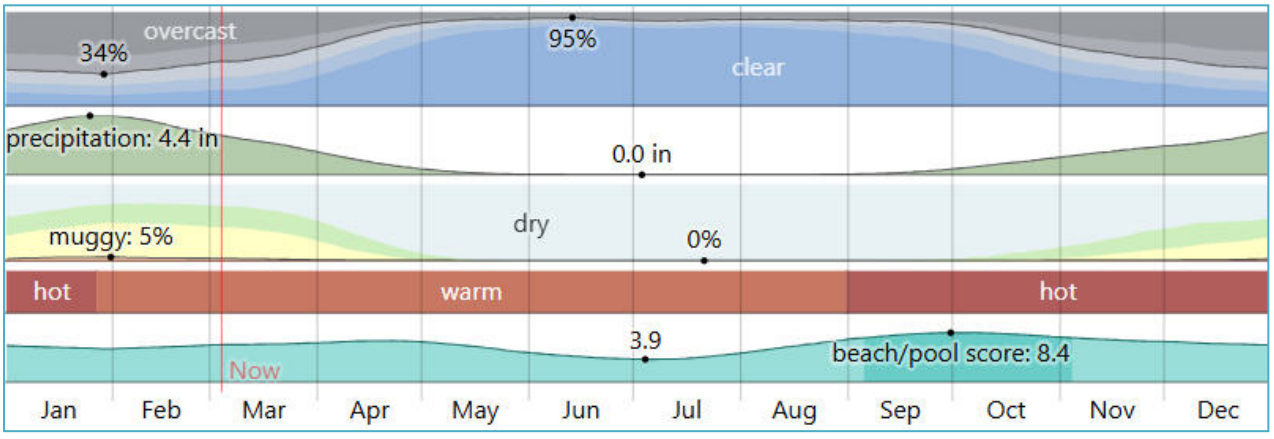

Figure 6: *The summary of the climate at Otavi Town by month, Otjozondjupa Region*

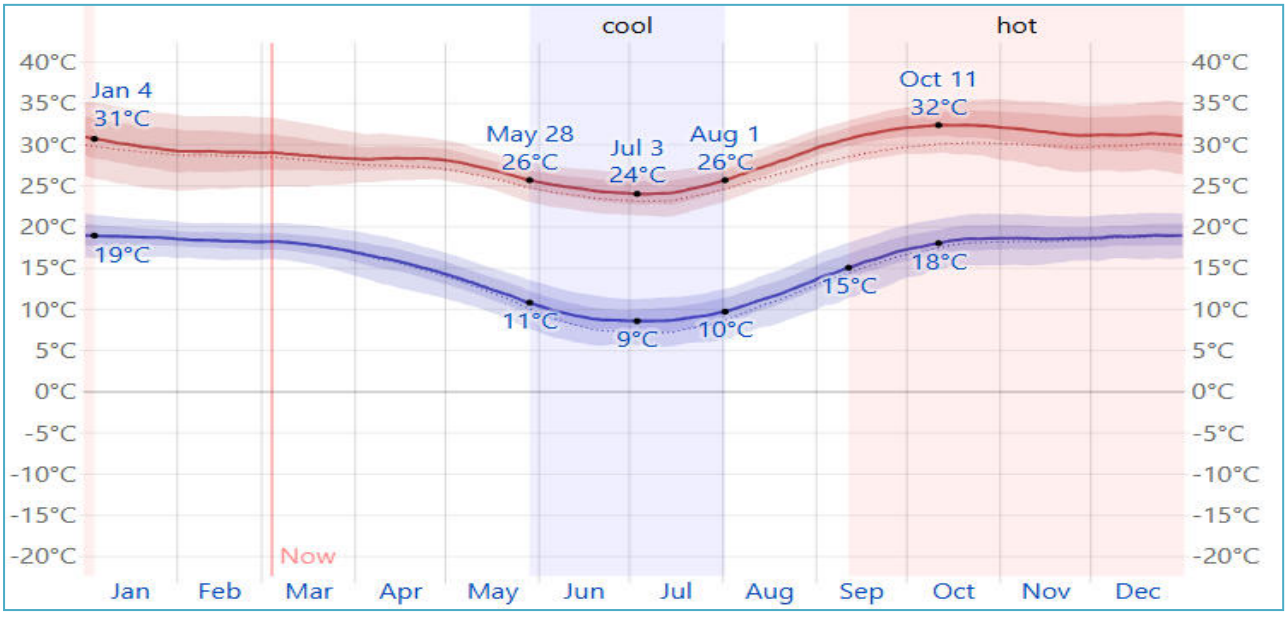

***Figure 7**: The summary of average temperatures, with daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.*

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. A wet day is one with at least 1.00 millimeters of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation.

The *rainy* period of the year lasts for *6.8 months*, from *October 3* to *April 29*, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least *13 millimetres*. The month with the most rain in Otavi is *January*, with an average rainfall of *106 millimetres*. The *rainless* period of the year lasts for *5.2 months*, from *April 29* to *October 3*. The month with the least rain in Otavi is *July*, with an average rainfall of *0 millimetres*.

The *wetter season* lasts *4.2 months* (***Figure 8***), from *November 24* to *March 29*, with a greater than *24%* chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Otavi is *January*, with an average of *13.1 days* with at least *1.00 millimetres* of precipitation.

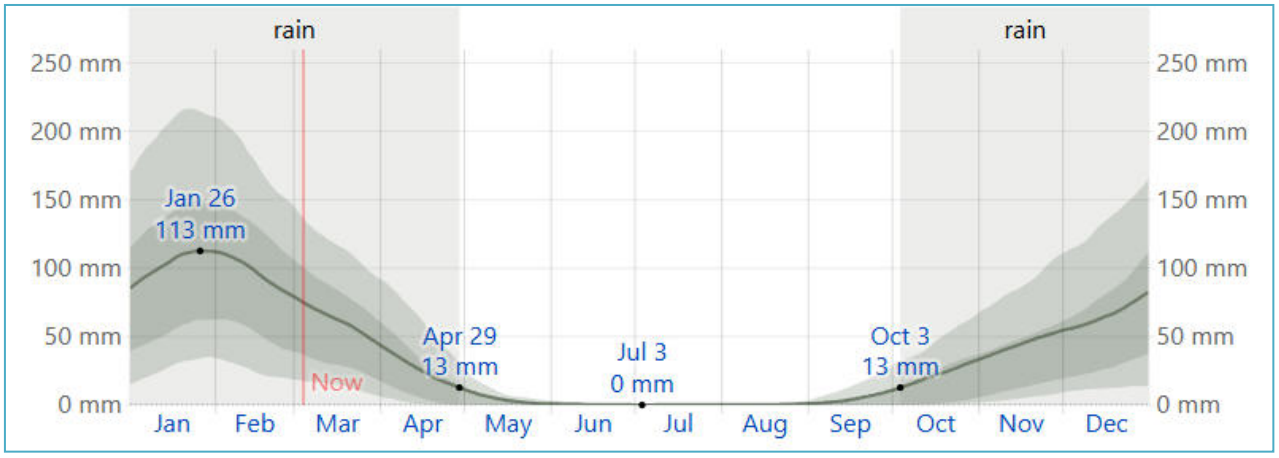

***Figure 8**: The summary of the rainfall, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31- day period cantered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.*

The *drier season* lasts *7.8 months*, from *March 29* to *November 24*. The month with the fewest wet days in Otavi is *July*, with an average of *0.0 days* with at least *1.00 millimetres* of precipitation. Among wet days, the month with the most days of *rain alone* in Otavi is *January*, with an average of *13.1 days* and the peak probability of rain being *47%* on *February 1*.

Within the Otavi Town, the predominant average hourly wind direction varies throughout the year. Although the prominent winds blows from the *east* for *5.6 months, from May 20 to November 7*, with average wind speeds of more than *3.9 meters per second* (**Figure 9**). The *windiest* month of the year in Otavi is *September*, with an average hourly wind speed of *4.4 meters per second*.

The *calmer* time of year lasts for *6.4 months*, from *November 7* to *May 20*. The *calmest* month of the year in Otavi is *February*, with an average hourly wind speed of *3.3 meters per second*.
(Robertson et. al, 2012).

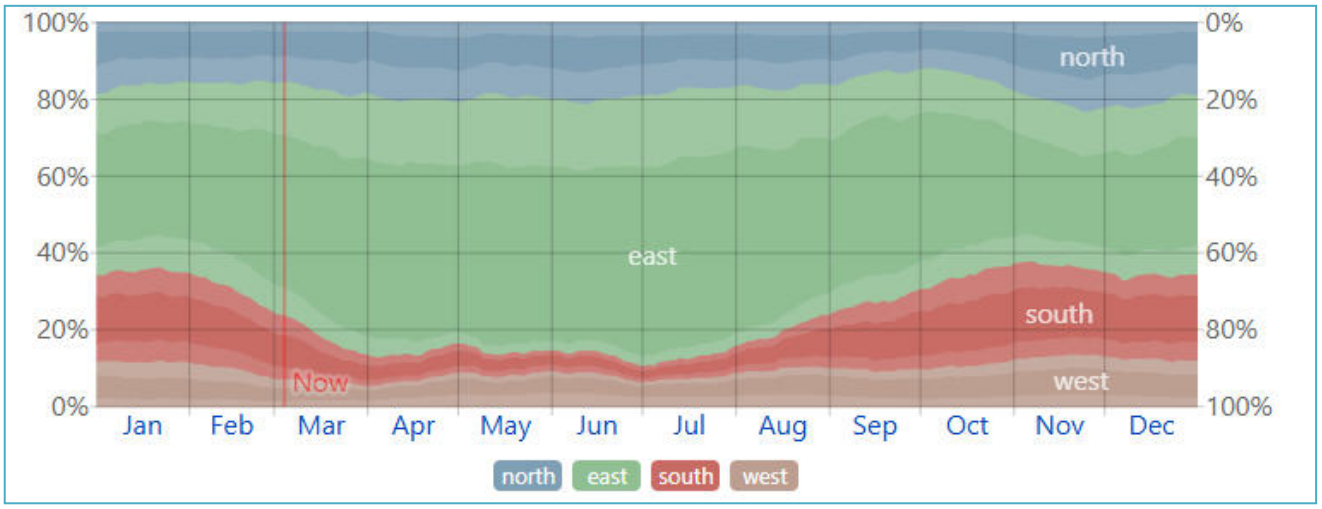

Figure 9: *The summary of the windrose (speed and direction), the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, and the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).*

3.1.1 Geology

The EPL 9835 is situated in a predominantly carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn-Cu (Ag) met- allogenic province known as the Otavi Mountainland. The carbonate rocks are of late Proterozoic age, and constitute the Otavi Group of the Damara Sequence. The Damara orogen is made up of a 400 km-wide northeast-trending intracontinental arm and a north- south trending coastal arm. The intracontinental arm separates the northern Congo Craton from the southern Kalahari Craton (Figure 10).

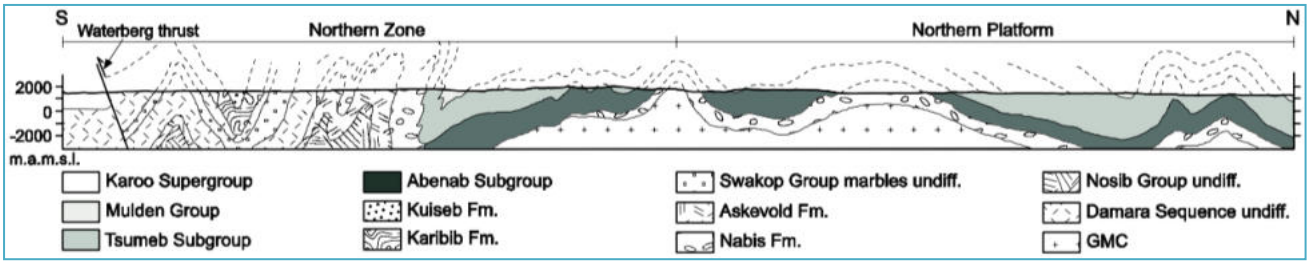

Figure 10: *Structural section across the Northern Platform, Otavi-Mountain Landscape area and around Kombat.*

The Otavi Mountainland is located on the eastern side of the Northern Carbonate Platform of the Damara Orogen. This orogen is considered to be a late-Proterozoic orogenic belt generated during the Pan-African collision of the Sao Francisco- Congo and Kalahari cratons. The Damara Belt is an intracontinental, NE-trending branch of the Damara Orogen and can be divided in three major zones that are separated by the NE-trending lineaments in the Damara Belt. These zones comprise the Northern, the Central and the Southern Zone. The Otavi Mountainland Land is located at the transition of the Northern Zone to the Northern Platform (see Fig.1.), which consists of Cryogenian and Ediacaran platform carbonates (Laukamp, 2007).

The first deformational event D1 has an early Ediacaran age (~650Ma) and caused an E-W shortening due to accretion of a coastal terrane to the Kaoko Belt in the west, the closure of the proto-Atlantic. It resulted in the formation of large recumbent SE-vergent folds in the Kaoko Belt and gentle N/S-trending open warps in the Otavi Mountainland (Dean, 1995). Northerly directed thrusting has taken place. South of Kombat stratigraphic replication in the Tsumeb Group can be observed. During this period karst structures developed. D1 preceded the deposition of the Mulden Group. Due to the imperfect record of deformation retained in the relatively competent dolostone sequence at Kombat, this early phase of folding, if present, is not recognized (Innes and Chaplin, 1986).

The main deformational event D2 is correlated with a tectonothermal event (~537-550M) due to the collision of the Kalahari and Sao Francisco-Congo Cratons and the closure of the intracontinental arm. It has formed the first macro- scopically recognizable folding in Kombat. The deformation resulted in Green- schist facies metamorphism of the Otavi and Mulden Groups with an increasing grade towards the south. In the northern part of the intracontinental arm relatively high temperature rocks were thrust N-wards onto the lower temperature Mulden rocks. This leads to a complex D2 history in the Kombat environment. At Kombat large-scale, isoclinal, folds can be observed. They trend E-W and are northward- vergent, locally recumbent. Small-scale folds of that deformation event are disharmonic folds with a near-vertical E-W-trending axial planar cleavage S1. Mineralization and calcitization are commonly associated with shearing that is parallel S1 (Dean, 1995). A crenulation cleavage S2 has been superposed to S1 into which the sulphides are mobilized (Innes and Chaplin, 1986). D2 can be divided in D2a (late Ediacaran and early Cambrian) where the isoclinal folds were formed and D2b. During late D2b and syn-D3 emplacement of granites in the Damara Belt took place and the Otavi Syncline was ruptured along its synclinal axis.

In addition, shear zones can be found that crosscut the Otavi Syncline and there- fore they might belong to another deformation event. They may represent zones of shear extensions of attenuated fold hinges (Innes and Chaplin, 1986). Within the shear zones transposition of sedimentary and mineral layering and of sulphide veinlets can be recognized.

The third deformational event D3 (~450-457Ma) is also correlated with a tectonothermal event. The early Paleozoic uplift caused the fragmentation of the Otavi Mountainland. Extensional normal faults were formed and NE-trending (e.g. Asis Ost and Kombat West fault) structures were reactivated. In the Otavi Mountainland the deformation resulted in NW-trending open and upright warps (Dean, 1995). As a result of the interference NE-trending cross-warps were formed at Kombat, thus leading to the canoe-like shape of the Otavi Valley.

3.1.2 Terrestrial Ecology Baseline and Sensitivity

Namibia recognizes the value of its wildlife, flora and landscapes and strives to protect them through its constitution, a range of environmental legislation, 21 state-protected areas, 86 communal conservancies and several transboundary initiatives. Furthermore, many areas in Namibia are internationally recognized as special in one way or another, often because of the wildlife or ecosystems they support; these designated areas include four Ramsar sites, two world heritage sites, nineteen important bird areas, four endemic bird areas and seven ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

Often patterns of diversity in different animal groups are similar, and many show similarities to the patterns of diversity of plant groups (**Figure 11**). For instance, northern areas generally have the greatest numbers of species of mammals and birds because of the higher rainfall there and the presence of wetland and forest habitats not found elsewhere in Namibia.

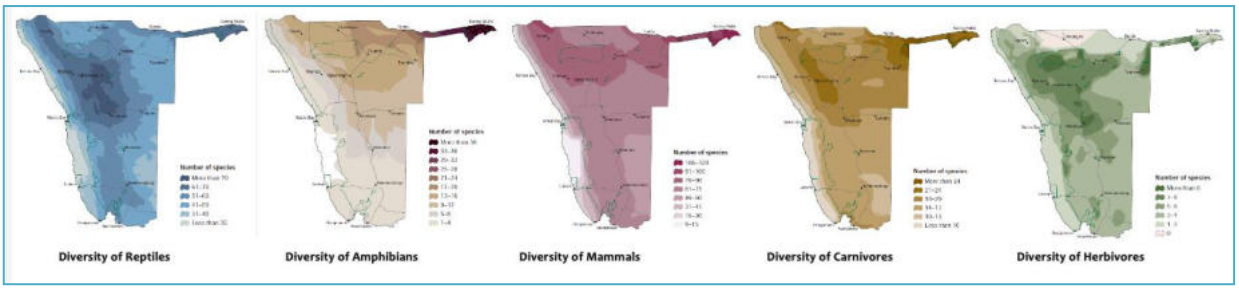

Figure 11: *Illustration of Biodiversity / various species diversity across Namibia*

The greatest diversity is found in north-eastern Namibia where there is the combination of wetlands, high rainfall and dense vegetation, and where a few tropical species find suitable habitat not available elsewhere in Namibia.

The Otavi Mountainland dominates the north-eastern third of the Otjozondjupa Region with more small-leaf deciduous and more thorny species in the south. The western parts are covered in thorny species growing on rockier, shallow soils. These areas are the most degraded in the country as a result of bush encroachment. This problem is largely and directly due to a lack of fires in areas used for livestock farming; farmers prevent fires and there is little grass to burn anyway because of heavy grazing.

Thirty mammal species have been identified on and below the plateau within the Otjozondjupa region. Plateau mammals include leopard *Panthera pardus* , cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, caracal *Felis caracal*, eland *Taurotragus oryx*, wildebeest *Connochaetes taurinus* and introduced giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis*, roan antelope *Hippotragus equinus*, sable antelope *H. niger*, hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus*, klipspringer *Oreotragus oreotragus*, topi *Damaliscus lunatus*, impala *Aepyceros melampus*, and duiker *Cephalophus* spp.

There is much more wildlife on freehold farms than in parks or any other areas of the country. This is largely due to the value and use of wildlife by freehold farmers. Low densities of wildlife in the eastern communal areas are the result of hunting, low levels of protection and the poor nutrient status of the Kalahari Sands that cover almost all the communal areas.

There are approximately 60 tree species in the region and the plateau features broad-leaved tree shrub savannah habitat dominated by *Terminalia sericea*, *Burkea africana*, *Combretum collinum*, *C. psidioides* and *Peltophorum africanum*.

Isolated grass savannah valleys are dominated by *Anthephora pubescens* and *Eragrostis superba*. A dense *Acacia* shrub, *A. mellifera detinens*, is found below the plateau. Flame lily *Gloriosa superba*, white bauhinia *Bauhinia petersiana*, the quasi endemic *Cheilanthes dinteri* and ten fern species are found, including *Microlepia speluncae*. The Otjozondjupa has the third highest volume of woody standing stock in Namibia at 16%.

***Figure 15**. Shows the most common type of vegetation in the fore-background of the farm house at the project site, consisting of characterized woody species well adapted to the mountainous areas*

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

Otjozondjupa is the fourth largest region in the country with a total surface area of 105 460 km², representing about 7.8% of the total area of Namibia. The Region is bordering Kavango Region on the north, Oshikoto Region in the north-west, Kunene and Erongo regions in the west, Omaheke and Khomas regions in the south, and the Botswana border to the east.

The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census results show that Otjozondjupa had a population of 220 811 people of which 107 531were women and 113 280 were men. The population grew at an average annual rate of 0.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011.The population of Otjozondjupa increased from 102,536 in 1991 to 135,384 in 2001; to 143,903 in 2011; and 220,811 people by 2023. According to the average annual population growth rate, the population size of Otjozondjupa region of the year is projected to be at 205, 448 people (NSA, 2023).

In terms of education, 52% of girls and 48% of boys between the ages of 6 and 15 were attending school, and of those 15 years and older, 77% had left school, 7% were currently at school, and 7% had never attended (NSA, 2014). In 2001, the employment rate for the labour

force (67% of those 15+) was 71% employed and 29% unemployed. For those 15 years old or older and not in the labour force (24%), 28% were students, 40% homemakers, and 32% retired or unable to work (NSA, 2024).

Area	Population		
	Total population	Male	Female
Otjozondjupa	220 811	113 280	107 531
Grootfontein	36 951	18 705	18 246
Okahandja	46 061	22 565	23 496
Okakarara	30 987	16 382	14 605
Omatako	18 283	10 792	7 491
Otavi	18 279	9 937	8 342
Otjiwarongo	54 893	26 707	28 186
Tsumkwe	15 357	8 192	7 165

Table 5: Population by constituency and sex as per the Namibia 2023 Census (NSA, 2023)

The region is predominantly comprised of farming activities of Okahandja and Otjiwarongo as key economic drivers given that these parts are well known and most suitable for cattle farming. The Otavi and Grootfontein districts, and to a lesser extent also Otjiwarongo, are the granary of Namibia. The region also has a great potential to establish industries connected with such farming activities and by-products of it. It further has the advantage of combining communal and commercial farming in the same region.

The economic growth potential of the area is considerable, but needs an intensive general development policy. It is a profitable tax-generating area, which predominantly comes from diamond mining for the central government.

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

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

Some of these site types are might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process. In the light of the evidence found during the field assessment and other desktop review of previous field surveys, it can be concluded that should a detailed heritage assessment be necessary and conducted it may yield the following results:

It is safe to assume that Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9835) will have some sites of archaeological significance and that these will probably date to the late precolonial and early colonial periods Proponent must not disturb major natural cavities that may be unearthed because they could hold some highly significant historical or cultural sites that would require detailed documentation and possibly mitigation measures to be adopted in the event of encroachment by mining activity.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Grande Mining's activity and gives particular attention to the legal context and guidelines applicable to this assessment. The assessment approach and the steps in the Public Participation component of this scoping report were undertaken in accordance with Regulations 29 and 30 of Government Notice No. 30 of 2012. Overall, this section highlights information including the approach to stakeholder engagement, identification of issues, overview of relevant legislation, and key principles and guidelines that provide the context for this scoping assessment process. Hence, in a nutshell, the purpose of the environmental assessment is to:

- Address issues that have been identified through the Scoping Process;
- Assess alternatives to the proposed activity in a comparative manner;
- Assess all identified impacts and determine the significance of each impact; and
- Recommend actions to avoid/mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits.

4.1 APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations.

The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 05th – 12th September 2025 and 12th – 19th September 2025, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 05th and 12th September 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see ***Appendix A*** for detailed report).

As previously noted, the Scoping Report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP, ***Appendix B***). The EMP is based broadly on global environmental management principles and embodies an approach of continual improvement and mitigation actions.

These are drawn primarily based on the identified potential impacts for both the construction and operational phases of Grande Mining proposed activity. If the project components are decommissioned or re-developed, this will need to be done in accordance with the relevant environmental standards and clean-up / remediation requirements applicable at the time.

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

4.3 LEGISLATION PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

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

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

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

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

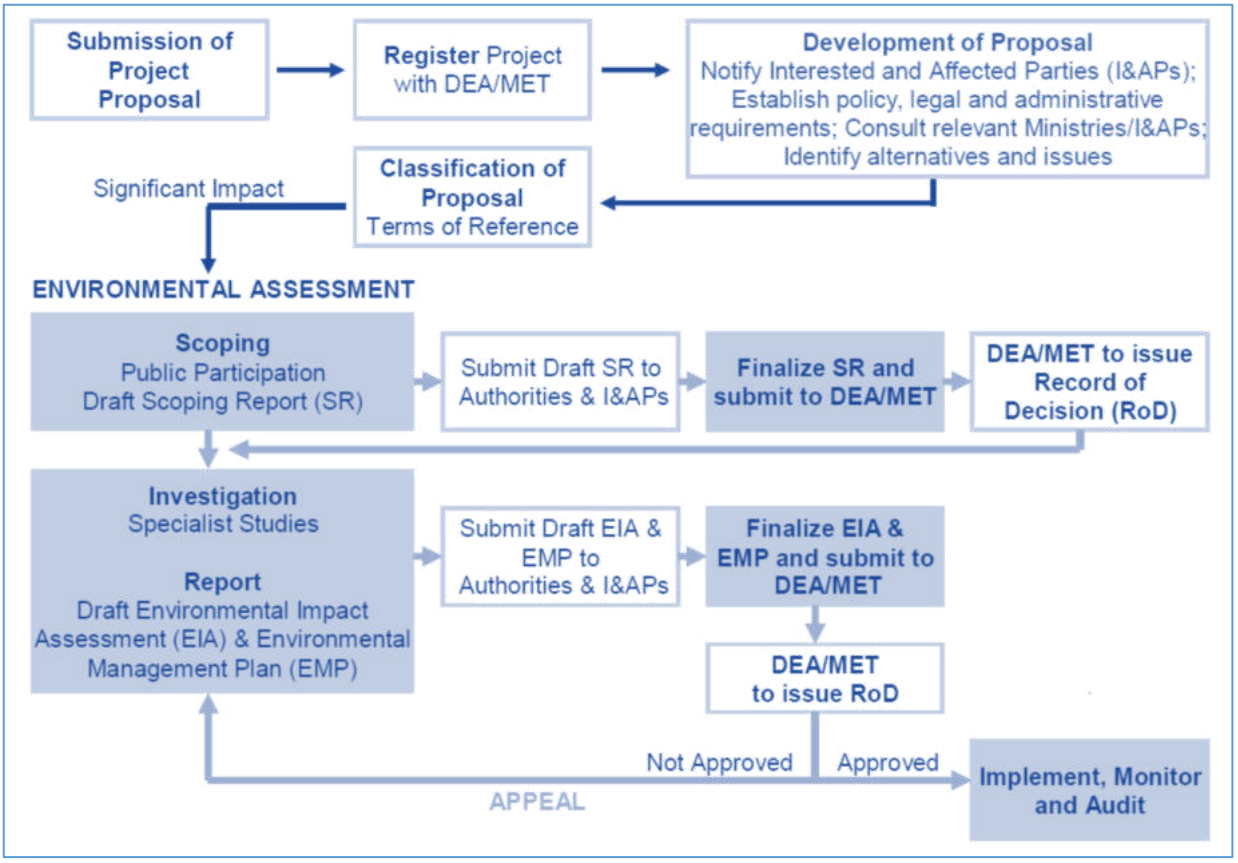

Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

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

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

4.3.12 Minerals Act

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

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

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

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

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

Table 5: *Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof*

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	• Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	• Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	• Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	• Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	• Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

The PPP for this Scoping Process was driven by a stakeholder engagement process that includes inputs from authorities, I&APs and the project proponent. In respect to provisions of the EIA Regulations, "Public Consultation" means a process referred to in regulation 21, in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters. This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

Contrary, it is important to recognize and highlight two key aspects of public participation which must be considered at the outset:

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.

- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system.

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 05th – 12th September 2025** and **12th – 19th September 2025,** and then in **The Villager newspaper on the 05th and 12th September 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

The correspondence sent to or received from I&APs and other competent authorities during the Scoping Phase were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement report appended to this report (**Appendix A**).

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

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

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

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

This section outlines the assessment methodology and legal context for specialist studies, as recommended by the DEA 2006 Guideline on Assessment of Impacts. In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial extent – The size of the area that will be affected by the impact/risk:

- Site specific;
- Local (<10 km from site);
- Regional (<100 km of site);
- National or International (e.g. Greenhouse Gas emissions or migrant birds).

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

- Extreme (extreme alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease);
- Severe (severe alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Substantial (substantial alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Moderate (notable alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where the environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or
- Slight (negligible alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where no natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected).

Duration – The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced:

- Short term (less than 1 year);
- Medium term (1 to 10 years);
- Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life of the activity (i.e. the impact or risk will occur for the project duration)); or
- Permanent (mitigation will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (i.e. the impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning)).

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

- Very likely or Likely;
- Unlikely or very unlikely; and
- Extremely unlikely

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

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

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

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

5.1.2 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 RECOMMENDATONS

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

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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

Table 13: *Actions relating to stakeholder communication*

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTALMANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

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

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

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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

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

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduce need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive is issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.	All
Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

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

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

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

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	

Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events
	• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council
	  • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.
	  • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.	

Responsibility	Grande Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

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

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10177,

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Core Vista Metal Resources (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 6331.65 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9876 AND 9877,

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Craftmine Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Semi-Precious Stones and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 145.42 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than
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Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9835,

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 18795.34 Ha in the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than
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Email: *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9722.

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels and Semi-Precious Stones on a combined area approximate area of 19710.86 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **26 September 2025.**

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9882,

OSHIKOTO REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones on a combined area approximate area of 4921.82 Ha in the Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10017 AND 10349,

OPUWO RURA CONSTITUENCY, KUNENE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Deep Kalahari Trading cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 3633708 Ha in the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
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ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

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

- Rezoning of Erf No. 2279 Tumalin Street, Swakopmund (Extension 8), from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:250; and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf 2279 Tumalin Street (Extension 8) measures ±1300m² in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:900 as per the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. It is located in Tumalin Street, Vineta (Extension 8). The owners intend to rezone Erf 2279 to accommodate more rental units to provide rental accommodation that is in line with the Swakopmund Municipality's regulations. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to accommodate additional units on the Erf thus, optimising the use of the Erf to its full potential and catering to the housing demand in Swakopmund.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. The locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Swakopmund Municipality and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 768 Pasteur 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 Swakopmund Municipality and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **Thursday, 09 October 2025.**

VACANCY

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Due date for application:
09 September 2025 at 10:00 (CAT)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists and Environmental Consultants has been appointed by the owner of the Remainder of Portion B of the Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11, to apply to the Lüderitz Town Council, the Urban and Regional Planning Board, and to the Environmental Commissioner for the:

(1) Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion B of the Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 into Portion A, Portion B and Remainder of Portion B of the Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11.
(2) Rezoning of the proposed Portion A from 'Undetermined' to 'Residential 2' with a density of 1:150.
(3) Rezoning of the proposed Portion B from 'Undetermined' to 'Street'.
(4) Alteration of the Boundaries of Lüderitz Proper to include Portion A and B.
(5) Request for the Waiver of the Betterment and Endowment Fees in Lieu of street creation on Portion B.
(6) Consent to begin with construction while the subject application is in progress.

In accordance with the Lüderitz Zoning Scheme, Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 6 February 2012), Kamau TPDS hereby provides public notification of the above application.
The owners of the proposed subdivided Portions A and B intend to rezone Portion A to 'Residential 2' and Portion B to 'Street'. They also intend to alter the boundaries of Lüderitz Proper to include the proposed subdivided Portions A and B. In addition, the owners wish to commence construction while this application is being processed.
The purpose of this application is to enable Rocky Bay Investment CC, who were allocated Portion A, to construct workers' accommodation on the proposed Portion A and to create a street on the proposed Portion B. The remainder of Portion B within Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 will remain unchanged.

Please further take note that -

a) For more enquiries regarding the subdivision, rezoning, consent, waiver of betterment and endowment fees and alteration of boundaries, kindly visit the Lüderitz Town Council's Department of Planning.
b) any person having objections to the proposed development or who wants to comment, may lodge such objections and comments in writing, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Lüderitz Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 09 October 2025.

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs) AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

Provided that the Lüderitz Town Council provisionally grants consent for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted for the creation of a street on the proposed Portion B, all interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing on or before 09 October 2025 in line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 6 February 2012).

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT

Applicant:
Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists and Environmental Consultants
PO Box 22296, Windhoek
No. 59 Jenner Street, Windhoek West
hope@kamautpds.com

Local Authority:
The Chief Executive Officer
Lüderitz Town Council
P O Box 19 Lüderitz
tpo@ltc.com.na

Farmers Welcome Certified Seed Initiative, Call for Expansion

Patemoshela Lukolo

Farmers in northern Namibia have welcomed the establishment of a certified seed sector, saying it will reduce dependence on imports and ease the burden of high input costs.

Speaking to Eagle FM, Ohangwena farmer Asser Nghipewa said he was pleased that Namibia is moving towards producing its own seeds. He believes this will not only strengthen food security, but also give farmers confidence that their efforts are supported at a national level.

"We are very happy to be able to produce our own food using our own seeds. This shows Namibia is going forward, and one day we will achieve full food security," Nghipewa remarked.

He explained that farmers have long struggled with imported seeds, which are often expensive and sometimes unavailable.

"When seeds come from other countries, they become costly, or at times, they are not in the market, and we have to wait. With local seed production, we will now get seeds on time," he added.

Nghipewa highlighted crops such as butternut, sweet corn, tomatoes, and carrots, which many farmers currently buy their seeds of in Windhoek, as the northern regions lack outlets.

He noted that the Namibia Agronomic Board has often encouraged farmers to grow potatoes, but the absence of locally available potato seeds has made this difficult. He also welcomed UNAM's approach, under which the first buyers of certified seeds will be required to use it for further multiplication rather than immediate consumption.

"That is good thinking, because if we all buy for food consumption, then we go back to square one," he stated.

However, he pointed out challenges that still remain, such as the lack of fruit seeds like oranges and apples, and the absence of specialised sweet potato seeds.

He urged UNAM and the government to scale up seed production to cover more crops and ensure availability nationwide.

Nghipewa further called on educated Namibians with farming knowledge to contribute ideas and solutions for improving the country's agricultural systems.

"Not only should UNAM work on this. We also have people with knowledge who can help improve our farming practices," he said.

Water scarcity remains another concern. Nghipewa noted that Namibia's short rainy season limits year-round production, underscoring the need for irrigation systems to complement the seed initiative.

Despite the challenges, he encouraged farmers to remain committed. "Farming requires a long-term vision. Many give up after the first failure, but we must persist if we want to secure our future," he encouraged.

Vaino Namushinga, a farmer from Oshikoto Region, said local seed production will help communities cut costs while also boosting participation in agriculture.

"Purchasing seeds from distant sources is costly, as most inputs in Namibia are imported. Local seed production will not only reduce expenses, but also build national pride and strengthen the agricultural sector," Namushinga said.

He added that while crops such as tomatoes, spinach, and watermelons are largely grown using seeds from South Africa, there is need to prioritise varieties already produced locally.

He pointed to the example of UNAM's Ongongo campus, which produces rice seed, reducing dependence on imports from China and Japan.

Namushinga also welcomed UNAM's progress on potato seed research, noting the crop's high national demand.

The certified seed initiative is being spearheaded by UNAM in partnership with the Namibia Agronomic Board, with support from the government. It is expected to reduce imports and improve productivity in crops such as maize, pearl millet, wheat, and potatoes.

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CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10177.

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Core Vista Metal Resources (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 6331.65 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9876 AND 9877.

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Craftmine Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Semi-Precious Stones and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 145.42 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9835.

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 187.95.34 Ha in the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited..

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9722.

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels and Semi-Precious Stones on a combined area approximate area of 1971.0.86 Ha in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **26 September 2025.**

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9882.

OSHIKOTO REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones on a combined area approximate area of 4921.82 Ha in the Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10017 AND 10349.

OPUWO RURA CONSTITUENCY, KUNENE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Deep Kalahari Trading cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 3633.08 Ha in the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

Plans for Regional Processing Centres Mooted

Photo: Contributed

Hee-Dee Walenga

Experts and observers have indicated that localisation of the booming renewable energy is a crucial component to create value for Namibians.

This was highlighted in one of the discussions that took place at the second Global African Hydrogen Summit in Windhoek from 9 to 11 September 2025 during the panel discussion titled 'Localisation and Just Economy: Accelerating the Global Transition With African Energy Solutions.

The panel consisted of the Mayor of the municipality of Walvis Bay, Trevino Forbes Legal Practitioner & Researcher at the Legal Assistance Center, Chloe Brandt, Research Associate at the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), Martha Nangolo, and Senior Economic Development Manager for Hyphen Hydrogen Energy, Johannes Shipepe.

Shipepe stated that Hyphen will ensure that local communities are active participants in the project by developing a socioeconomic development framework, which is part of their feasibility implementation agreement with the Namibian government.

"Our framework speaks to how we will engage and bring along all key social stakeholders, business, and how we will support the towns of Luderitz and Aus," Shipepe stated.

He also revealed that the company has developed a stakeholder engagement strategy that identifies environmental, technical, and social stakeholders to develop a strategy on how and when they will bring them along.

Hyphen has also developed a mechanism for the public and general stakeholders to file grievances for Hyphen to address.

The Walvis Bay Mayor expressed that the local authorities are not treated with the necessary respect, considering that they are a key component of implementing renewable energy initiatives.

"We are the closest form of government to the people. We know the everyday struggles that people face. Namibia and Africa as a whole, we are policy-rich but poor when it comes to implementation," Forbes expressed.

Forbes noted that more communication and consultation is needed between corporations, local authorities, and the public on what the benefits of the green hydrogen sector are for the general public.

"Localisations means making it about the locals. The real stakeholders are the communities of Namibia," stated Chloe Brandt of Legal Assistance Center.

She noted that discussions such as the referenced panel discussion rarely include members of the community who are on the ground.

"Prior informed consent needs to be mandated. It needs to be a legislative requirement for anyone who wants to work with resources in Namibia. We currently do not have that," Brandt lamented.

She reiterated that, currently, the 'public consultations' that take place totally exclude the public/locals because there is no legal framework to hold corporations responsible for said exclusion.

Nangolo of the Public Research called on the Green Hydrogen sector to implement the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives (EITI) that have been adopted in the Oil & Gas Industry to increase the levels of trust from the public.

"It will be a game changer," Nangolo stated.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel: +264 61 284-8111
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E-mail: info@mme.gov.na
Website: www.mme.gov.na

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9835

The Directors
Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd
P.O. Box 21425
Windhoek
Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9835.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **23 November 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

(a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice.

(b) initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and

(c) returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

17/9/2024
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.B

TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

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

Signed

24/10/2024
Date

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

2
TB

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

January 2018 – April 2022 (fixed- term 4 plus years)
Position: Senior Engineer – Water and Tailings Risk Management: Dundee Precious Metal Tsumeb Smelter
Responsibilities:

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

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

April 2015 – December 2017
Position: Senior Metallurgist – Product Recovery Section: Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

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

August 2010 to July 2014
Position: Technical Metallurgist – Water Management and Tailings Planning: Rössing Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

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

Position: Process Control Metallurgist
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

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

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

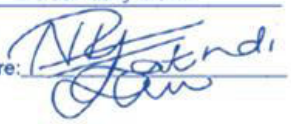
February 2007 – July 2010
Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

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