
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Nuclear Fuels Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuels Minerals and Semi- Precious Stones on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177, Otjozondjupa Region

MAY 12



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Final Version 1

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Nuclear Fuels Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuels Minerals and Semi-Precious Stones on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177, Otjozondjupa Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-006761	
Location	On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177, Otjozondjupa Region	
Proponent	Core Vista Metal Resources (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 21255, Windhoek 19 Feld Street, Ausspanplatz, Windhoek, Namibia Mobile: +264 81 486 9948	
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Approval - Proponent		
Mrs Rana Gabriel Jabbour (Director, Proponent)		27 November 2025
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Final Version 1

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: **APP-006761**

Project Title:

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Nuclear Fuels Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuels Minerals and Semi-Precious Stones on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177, 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: 

Date: 26/08/2025

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



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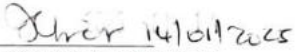
NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10178.

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 **26 April 2024**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

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


Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.R

executive summary

Project Overview

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

The EPL 10177 is situated about Six (6) km South-east of the Kombat Town, within the Otjondjupa 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 Grootfontein and also the B8 (Trans-Zambezi Highway) and D2806 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.

Core Vista Metal Resources, 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

Core Vista Metal Resources seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177 is situated about thirty-eight (38) km South of the Otavi Town, within the Otjozondjupa 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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, Core Vista Metal Resources 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

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline



1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The EPL 10177 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.

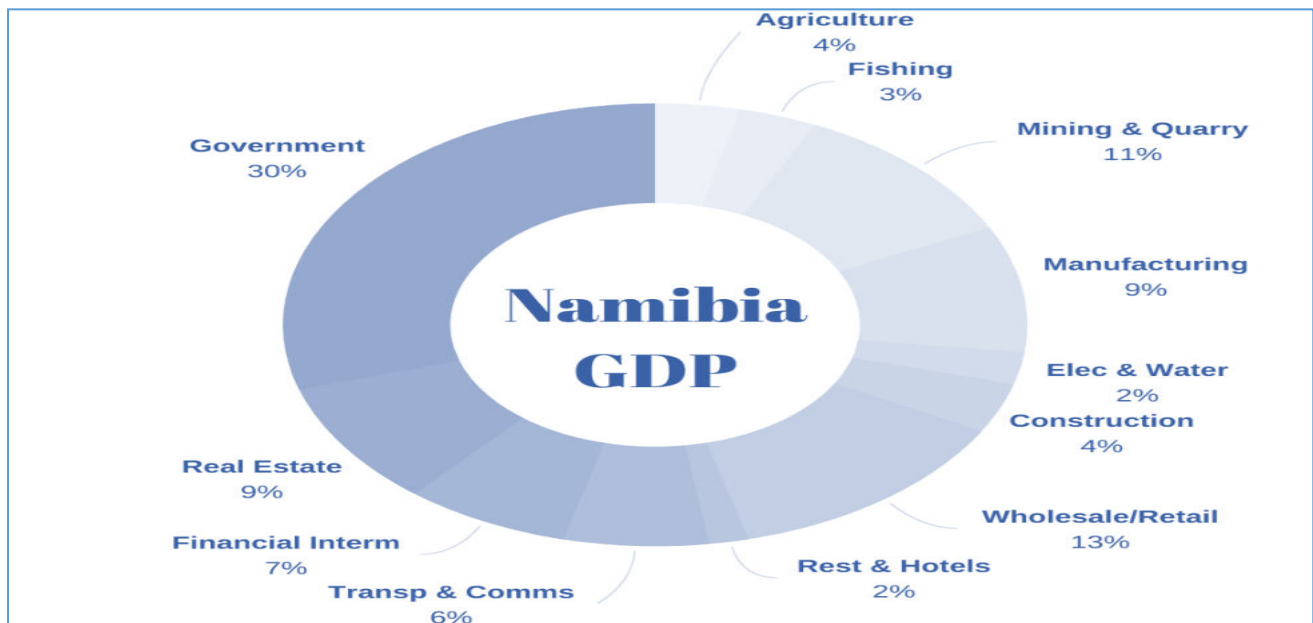


Figure 2: Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy

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. Core Vista Metal Resources, 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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, Core Vista Metal Resources appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

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

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

1.4. EIA TEAM

Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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) 10177, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals

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

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

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

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

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

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

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

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

Core Vista Metal Resources, 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 10177 is situated about Six (6) km South-east of the Kombat Town, within the Otjozondjupa Region (**Figure 3**, locality map and **Table 3** corner coordinates). The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms (listed in **Table 4**) and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

The EPL is mainly accessible via the B1 connecting the Otavi Town to Grootfontein and also the B8 (Trans-Zambezi Highway) and D2806 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.

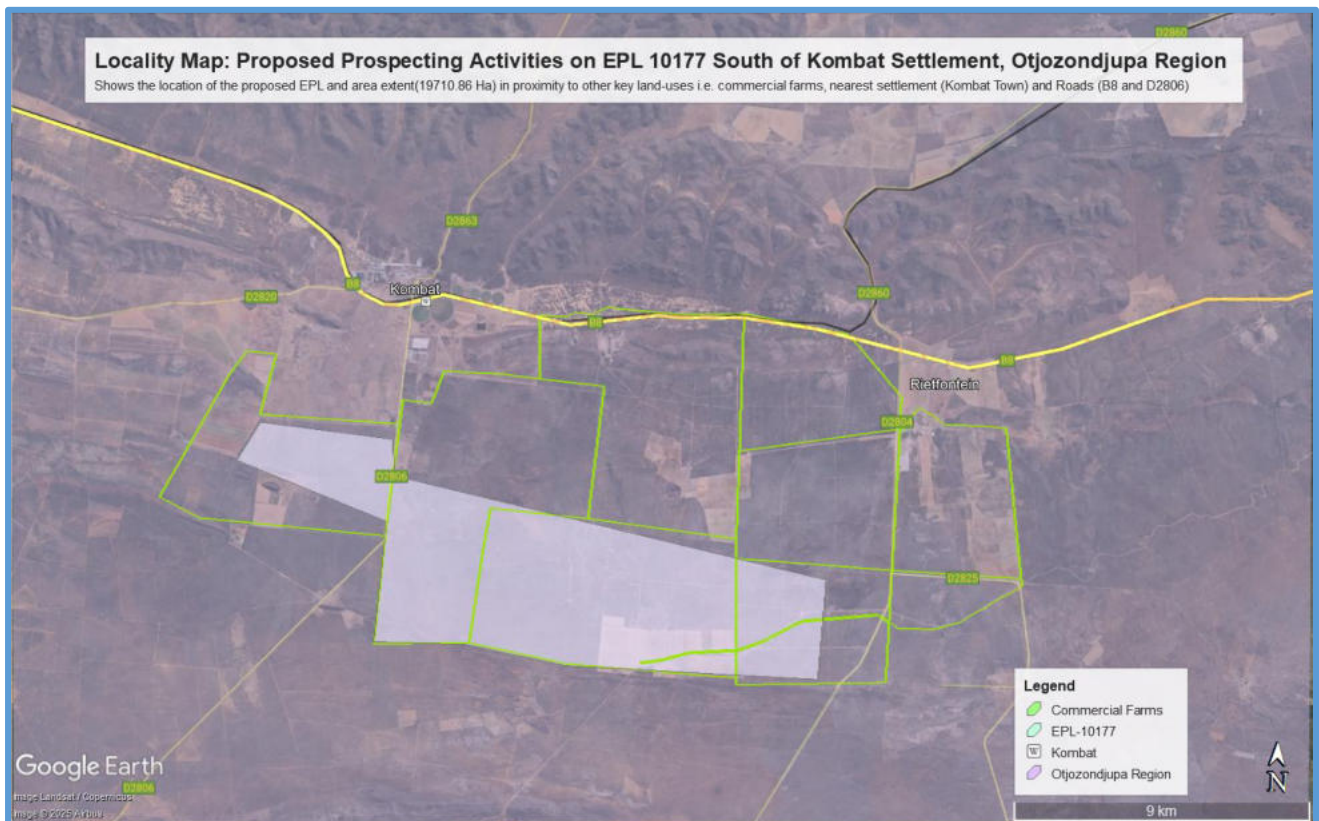


Figure 3: Locality map of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10177, Otjozondjupa Region

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 10177 Corner Point 1	-19.812945°	17.760132°
B – EPL 10177 Corner Point 2	-19.809029°	17.732897°
C – EPL 10177 Corner Point 3	-19.810601°	17.705874°
D – EPL 10177 Corner Point 4	-19.777036°	17.707237°
E – EPL 10177 Corner Point 5	-19.762230°	17.664505°
F – EPL 10177 Corner Point 6	-19.751093°	17.670621°
G – EPL 10177 Corner Point 7	-19.754793°	17.709141°
H – EPL 10177 Corner Point 8	-19.764424°	17.709593°
I – EPL 10177 Corner Point 9	-19.788505°	17.833380°
J – EPL 10177 Corner Point 10	-19.815164°	17.834059°

Table 4: Shows a list of commercial farms overlain by the proposed EPL 10177

Commercial / Resettlement Farms	
Farm 1	Farm Rietfontein No. 344/003
Farm 2	Rietfontein No. 344/00rem
Farm 3	Rietfontein No. 344/010
Farm 4	Rietfontein No. 344/010

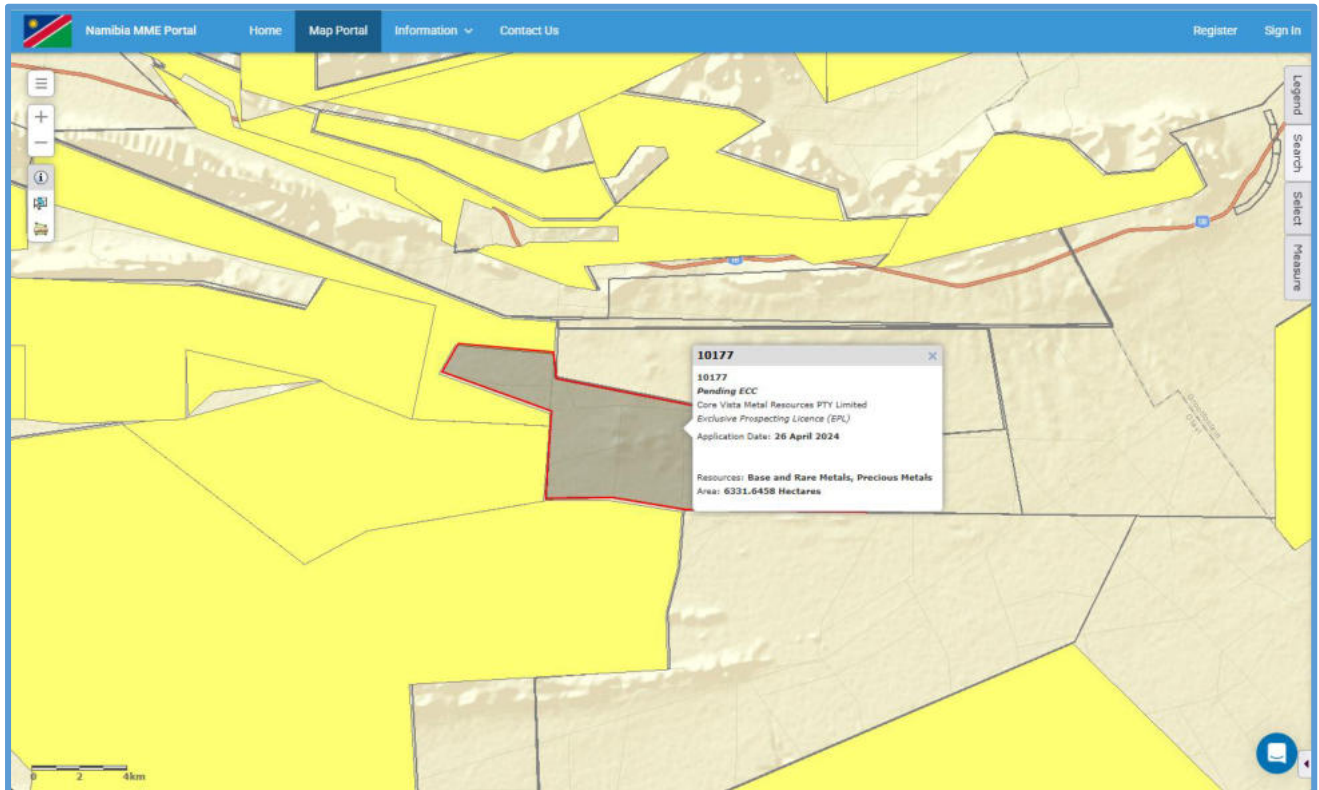


Figure 4: Evidence of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) application on the Ministry of Mine’s cadastre (MME, 2025)

2.5. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.5.1 Basecamp

Given the location the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) in a commercial area, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Property / Farm Owners to decide on a basecamp location. The camp site will consist of tents, caravans and/or make-shift buildings and temporary ablution facilities.

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. The following supporting infrastructures and services will be required:

- (i) External and internal roads network: The Proponent will upgrade the already existing external and internal road networks and created additional new access road linking the quarries (mine) sites to the main access;
- (ii) Water supply: Raw water will be sourced from local groundwater resources. The Proponent will utilize the existing boreholes (where applicable / possible) and or alternatively source water from nearby local authority in which-case it will be hauled by 2500 liters tanker on a need basis.
- (iii) Energy: Proposed prospecting operations on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL 10177) will use onsite administrations and offices (supporting infrastructure): The Proponent may utilize containerized systems

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 Grootfontein and also the B8 (Trans-Zambezi Highway) and D2806 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.

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 be 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 10177). 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 and solid waste transfer station.
- Backfill all excavated areas and 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 5). 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 6). 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.

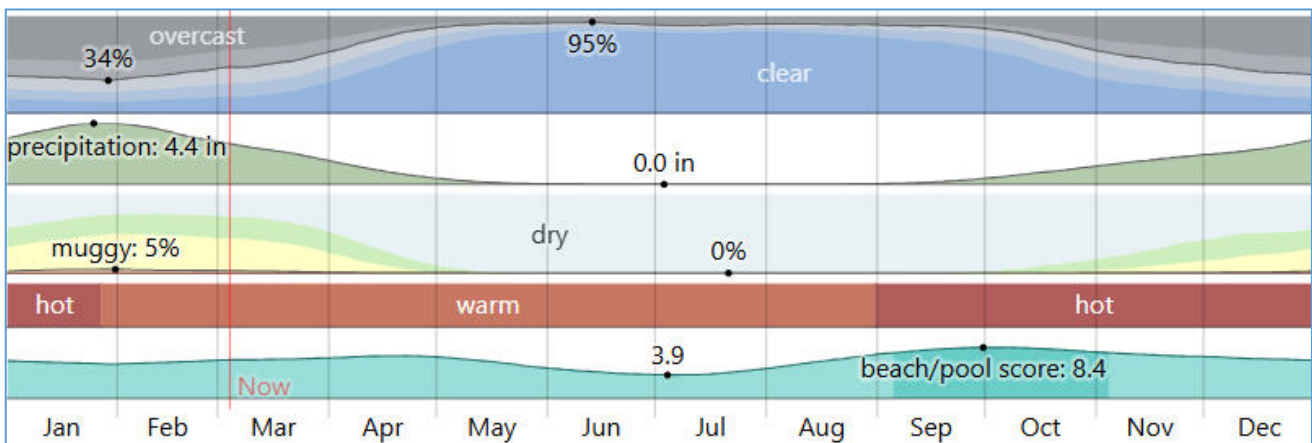


Figure 5: The summary of the climate at Otavi Town by month, Otjozondjupa Region

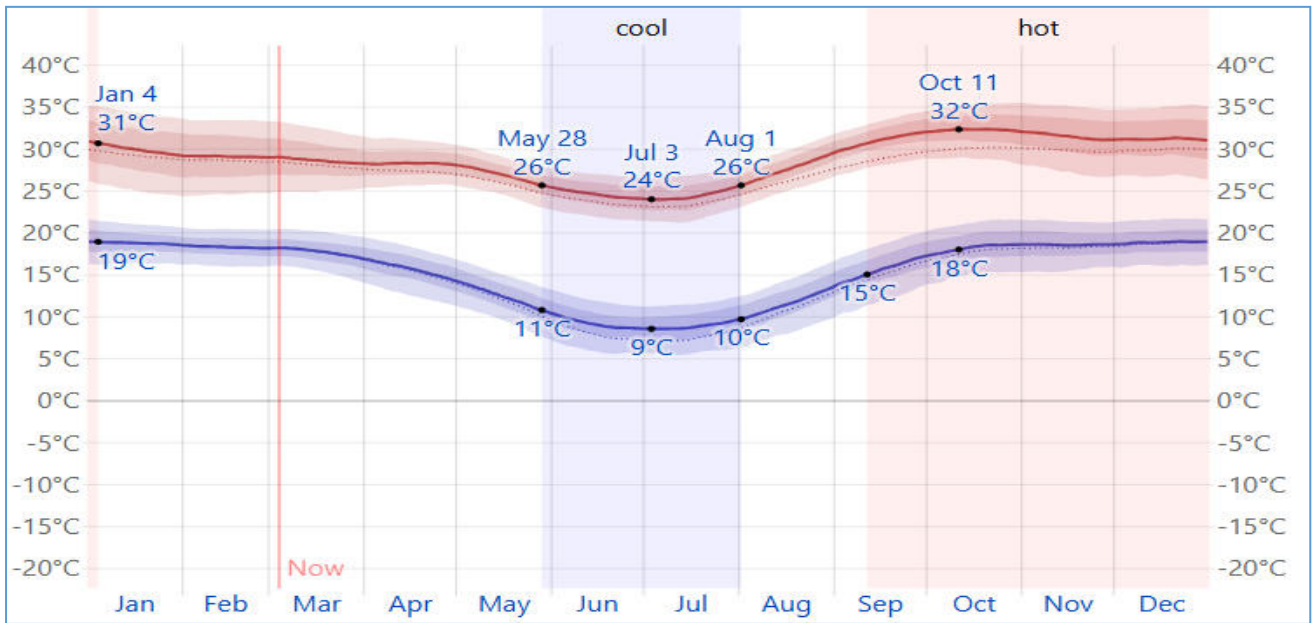


Figure 6: The summary of average temperatures, with daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

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 millimetres 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 7**), 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.

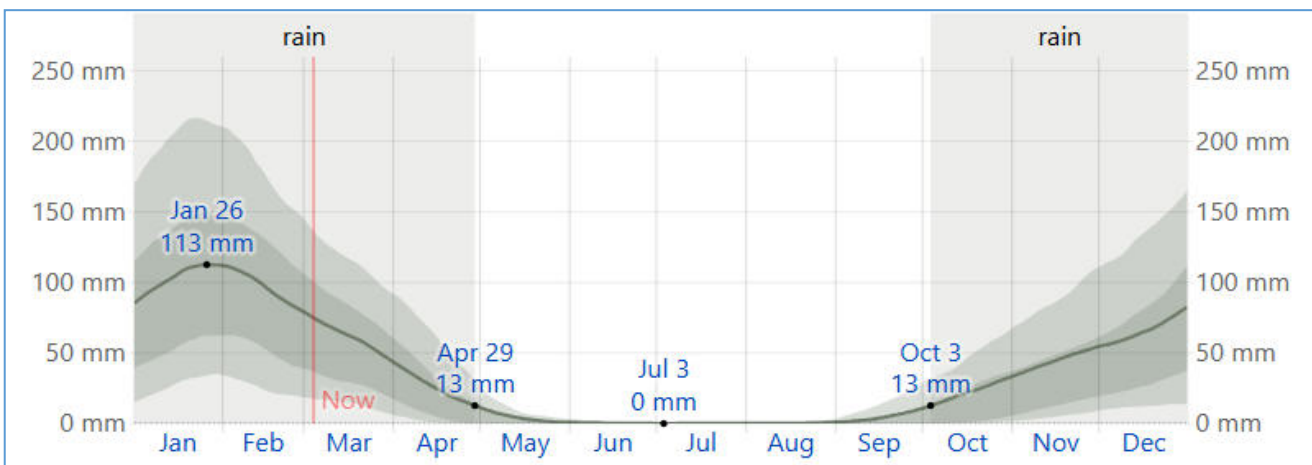


Figure 7: The summary of the rainfall, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

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 blow 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 8). 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).

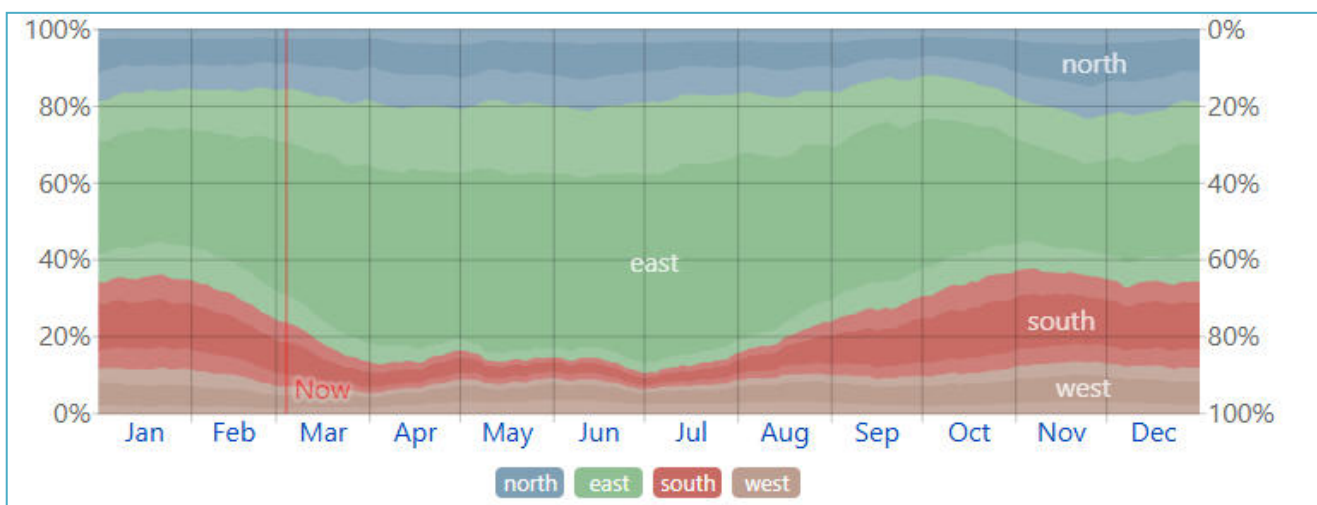


Figure 8: The summary of the windrose (speed and direction), the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, and the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).

3.1.1 Geology

The EPL 10177 is situated in a predominantly carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn-Cu (Ag) metallogenic 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 9).

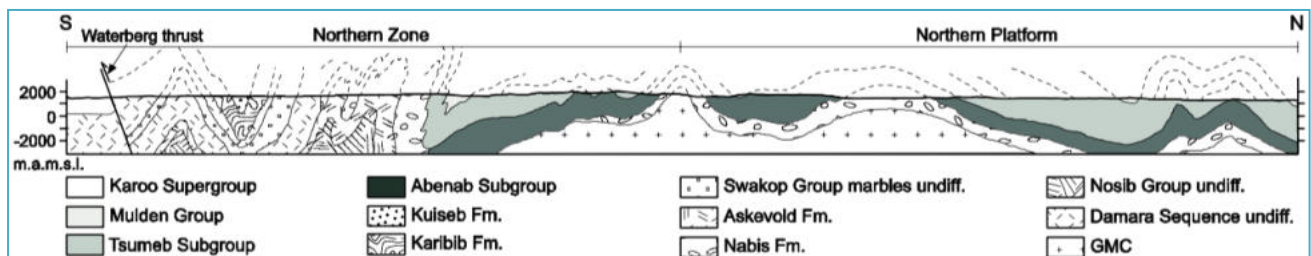


Figure 9: Structural section across the Northern Platform, Otavi-Mountain Landscape area and around Kombat.

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.

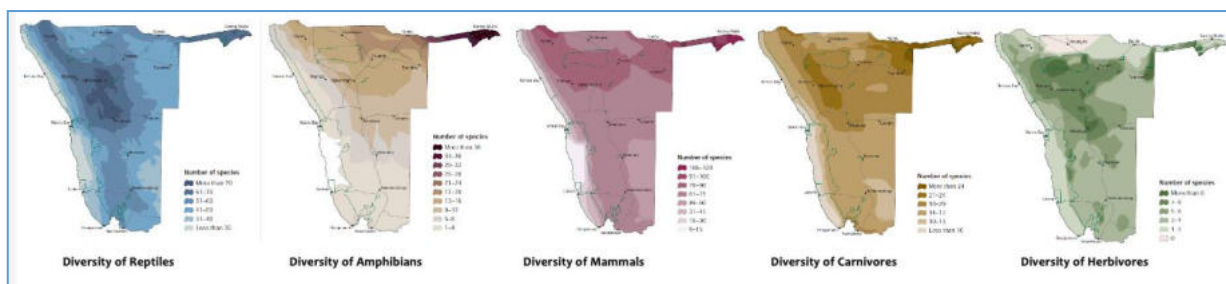
In addition, shear zones can be found that crosscut the Otavi Syncline and there- fore they might belong to another deformation event. They may represent zones of shear extensions of attenuated fold hinges (Innes and Chaplin, 1986). Within the shear zones transposition of sedimentary and mineral layering 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 10**). 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.



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).

Table 4: Population by constituency and sex as per the Namibia 2023 Census (NSA, 2023)

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

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 10177) 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.

4.2 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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.**

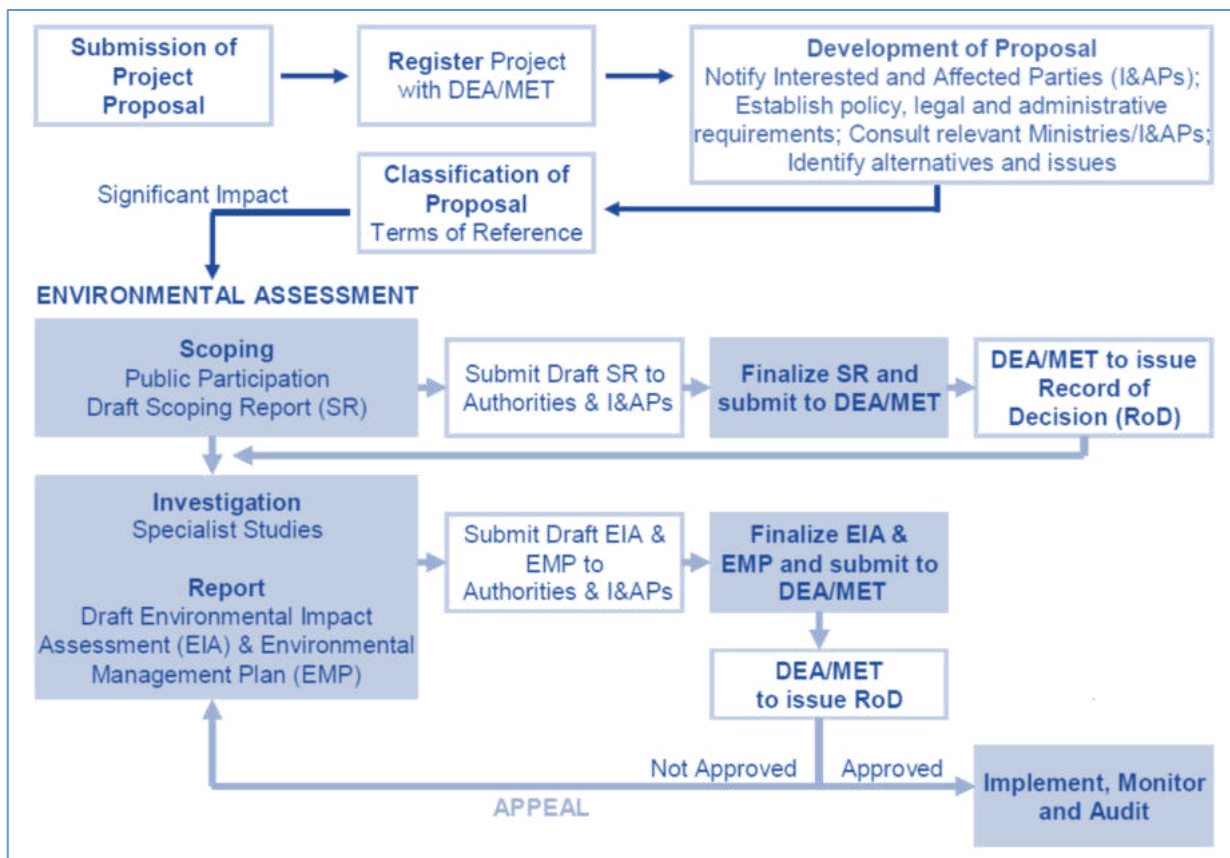


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

4.4 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

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.2 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. Core Vista Metal Resources , is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

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

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

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

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities.					
Nature	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions Potential Mine development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure 	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Omatako constituency					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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) 					

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 Core Vista Metal Resources mineral prospecting activities:

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

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

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

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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

Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources exploration and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a “living document” which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Core Vista Metal Resources 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 Core Vista Metal Resources 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	Core Vista Metal Resources and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Mining in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Vista Metal Resources 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	Core Vista Metal Resources and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE
CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES	CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES	CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES	CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES	CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10177, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9872, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9835, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9835, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9862, OSHKOTO REGION
PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION	PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION	PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION	PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION	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.	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 14542 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.	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 80795.34 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.	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 97100.9 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.	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	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.	Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.	Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.	Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.	Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.
Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 26 September 2025 .	Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 26 September 2025 .	Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 26 September 2025 .	Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 26 September 2025 .	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:	COMMENTS AND QUERIES Please register and direct all comments, queries to:	COMMENTS AND QUERIES Please register and direct all comments, queries to:	COMMENTS AND QUERIES Please register and direct all comments, queries to:	COMMENTS AND QUERIES Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com	Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com	Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com	Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com	Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10017 AND 10349, OPUDU 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 36337.09 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 (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjafindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eop.trigen@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

- Rezoning of Erf No. 2279 Turmain Street, Swakopmund (Extension 8), from "Single Residential" with a density of 1900 to "Density Residential Z" with a density of 1250 and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf 2279 Turmain Street (Extension 8) measures ±1000m² in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1900 as per the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme. It is located in Turmain Street, Vista (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 Postbus 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. The date for objections is **Thursday, 09 October 2025**.

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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:

- 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
- Rezoning of the proposed Portion A from "Undetermined" to Residential Z with a density of 1150.
- Rezoning of the proposed Portion B from "Undetermined" to "Street".
- Alteration of the boundaries of Lüderitz Proper to include Portion A and B.
- Request for the Waiver of the Betrament and Endowment Fees in Lieu of street creation on Portion B.
- 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 Z" 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 -

- For more enquiries regarding the subdivision, rezoning, consent, waiver of betrament and endowment fees and alteration of boundaries, kindly visit the Lüderitz Town Council's Department of Planning.
- 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&AP) 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 Harmonic'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

Applicants:
Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists and Environmental Consultants
PO Box 22296, Windhoek
No. 59 Jenner Street, Windhoek West
top@kamauptds.com

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



Photo: Contributed

Mashare Agricultural College Set to Open in 2026

Annakieta Haikera

The restructuring of the Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI) into a full-fledged agricultural college is at an advanced stage, with the first student intake expected in January 2026.

Kavango East Region Governor, Julius Hambyuka, revealed this during his State of the Region Address (SORA) delivered earlier today.

According to Governor Hambyuka, once operational, the college will serve as a hub for agricultural training and food production in the region.

He stressed that bringing this vision to life requires sizeable investment to address key challenges, including dilapidated infrastructure, staff shortages, and a lack of essential equipment; all of which are crucial for the effective functioning of the institution.

He further noted that efforts are underway to register the college with the Namibia Training Authority (NTA) and seek accreditation from the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA) as a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centre.

Hambyuka highlighted that the institution is expected to offer training in modern agriculture, food production, and related fields, serving students not only from the two Kavango regions, but from across the country.

Local activist, Frans Moyo, has expressed strong support for the revival of MADI, but insists the institution must prioritise the needs

of the local population. He pointed up the importance of equitable access for learners from Kavango East.

"While it's a national institution, we must not overlook the needs of the people who live right here," Moyo said. "For years, our young people have had to travel far to access agricultural training," he added.

"Now that this opportunity is finally coming to our doorstep, it's only fair that learners from Kavango East be prioritised during the first intake," he said.

Moyo also urged that inclusion go beyond student enrollment and extend to employment opportunities for local professionals.

"We have qualified agriculturalists, engineers, and educators from this region who can contribute meaningfully. Let's use the reopening of this college to empower our own people economically and academically," he continued.

He further called for transparency and community involvement throughout the implementation process.

"We hope there will be ongoing consultation with local stakeholders. Communities around Mashare need to be part of the planning and decision-making, not just spectators," he added.

In summary, Moyo called on regional leadership to ensure that once the college opens, it is well-equipped, inclusive, and reflective of the agricultural potential and developmental needs of the Kavango regions.

Kavango East is widely recognised as an agricultural hub, as it is home to five green schemes playing a pivotal role in Namibia's food production.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 10076, KHOMAS AND HARDAP REGIONS

1. 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, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on a combined area approximate area of 9806 Ha in the Khomas and Hardap Regions. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **17 August 2025**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

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PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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 5331.65 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: exp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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 Stones, Industrial Minerals, Nuclear Fuels, Non-Nuclear Fuels, Semi-Precious Stones and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 14542 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: exp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9855.

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 89795.34 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: exp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: exp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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

OSHANA 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 492182 Ha in the Oshana 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: exp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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 (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

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

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

Mr. Lawrence Tjaitindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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WE ARE IN NEED OF STOCK

Locally - Farmer Demands ...

Continued From Pg 1

"We're not asking for handouts. We want fair access to local markets," said Albert Mutesi, another farmer.

"If hostels, schools, and hospitals buy our produce, we can grow more, employ more people, and feed the nation," added Mutesi.

Mutesi also called for input subsidies, improved market access, and better infrastructure to support farming activities. He lamented the rising costs of production, saying he expects to spend N\$468,000 this planting season on seeds, fertilisers, and chemicals alone.

"We're not making any profit at all. There's literally nothing coming in. It's very stressful and unsustainable, considering electricity costs and rising input prices have reduced our yields," Mutesi explained.

"We used to harvest 160 to 170 tonnes from 20 hectares, now it's significantly less," he concluded.

Sikondo Farm Manager Maxwell Nghidinwa also criticised the fragmented approach by State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in procurement.

"SOEs are operating in silos. They are ignoring green schemes that are producing vegetables," he said.

"Two years ago, the Ministry of Education engaged us to align hostel procurement with our produce, but nothing has materialised," he further stated, stressing that the government must lead by example.

"Government must buy from its own initiatives first. Only then can we talk about broader markets," Nghidinwa highlighted.

Marketing remains a key challenge. Farmers say even after a successful harvest, they often struggle to find buyers. Namibia currently imports about 70% of its food and fertilisers - mainly from South Africa - with high transportation costs inflating prices.

In response, Agriculture Minister Zaamwani-Kamwi acknowledged the farmers' concerns and reaffirmed the government's commitment to supporting local producers.

Prime Minister Ngurare underscored the need for a collaborative approach between farmers, traditional authorities, and policymakers to strengthen agricultural development in the region.

This renewed call adds momentum to national conversations around food security, rural development, and economic empowerment through local procurement.

Youth Trapped In Low-Paying Jobs ...

Continued From Pg 1

find themselves stuck in low-productivity, low-paying service jobs, with limited access to formal employment or opportunities for upward mobility.

The findings paint a stark picture of a country rich in resources but struggling to translate that wealth into shared prosperity and sustainable employment.

Between 2012 and 2018, the report shows, Namibia experienced a major labour shift. Employment in agriculture—a traditional backbone of the rural economy—fell significantly, while jobs in the service sector expanded.

However, this shift has not been accompanied by economic transformation. Most of the new service jobs are informal, precarious, and marked by low wages and poor working conditions.

These are the jobs into which many young people are being funnelled, often after completing secondary or even tertiary education, with little hope of escaping the cycle of economic vulnerability.

The IMF argues that the heart of the problem lies in the mismatch between economic growth and inclusive development.

While Namibia's GDP is expected to grow steadily over the coming years—thanks in part to growing investment in oil, gas, and green hydrogen—this growth is not generating enough quality jobs. In fact, real GDP per capita has remained stagnant, and unemployment remains one of the highest in the region.

Youth unemployment alone exceeds 47%, and the situation is particularly acute in rural and peri-urban areas, where economic opportunities are scarce and job networks are weak.

The report also highlights Namibia's growing dependence on resource extraction as a potential long-term risk. Without strong policy frameworks, the IMF warns, the expanding oil and gas sector could worsen the divide between the formal and informal economies.

Resource wealth may drive up national revenues and attract foreign investment, but it will not automatically improve people's lives unless accompanied by deliberate efforts to strengthen the labour market and ensure that Namibians—not just multinational firms—benefit from the boom.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 10076, KHOMAS AND HARDAP REGIONS

1. 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, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 9000 Ha in the Khomas and Hardap Regions. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 17 August 2025.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjaitind, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: cap.tjaitind@gmail.com



As part of its recommendations, the IMF calls for robust investment in vocational education and skills development, particularly in sectors able to absorb large numbers of workers.

It urges the government to foster stronger linkages between high-growth industries and the domestic labour force through apprenticeships, procurement requirements, and local content strategies.

The report also points to the need for improved data collection, noting that Namibia lacks reliable labour force data, especially in the informal sector, where most young people work.

Equally important, the IMF stresses the need to expand access to credit, technology, and business support services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which remain key drivers of job creation.

In addition, the study recommends strengthening Namibia's social protection systems to shield vulnerable workers—particularly young people, women, and rural residents—from labour market shocks.

The IMF's report arrives at a pivotal moment in Namibia's development journey. With vast natural resources and new global interest in its energy potential, the country stands at a crossroads.

Whether it chooses to grow inclusively, or repeat the mistakes of other resource-rich nations that left their people behind, depends on how it responds to these labour market warnings.

The challenge now is not just to grow the economy, but to ensure that every Namibian has a fair chance of participating in it.

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELAVANT AUTHORTIY



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel: +264 61 284-8111
Fax: +264 61 238643 / 220386
E-mail: info@mme.gov.na
Website: www.mme.gov.na

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/10177

The Directors
Core Vista Mental Resources (Pty) Ltd
P.O. BOX 21425
Windhoek
Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10177.

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 **26 April 2024**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals, 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.

Mining Commission
14/01/2025
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

T.K

**TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY**

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 Residence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-81-486-9948
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities:

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

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

April 2015 – December 2017

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

Responsibilities:

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

August 2010 to July 2014

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

Responsibilities:

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

Position: Process Control Metallurgist

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

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

Responsibilities:

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

February 2007 – July 2010

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com