

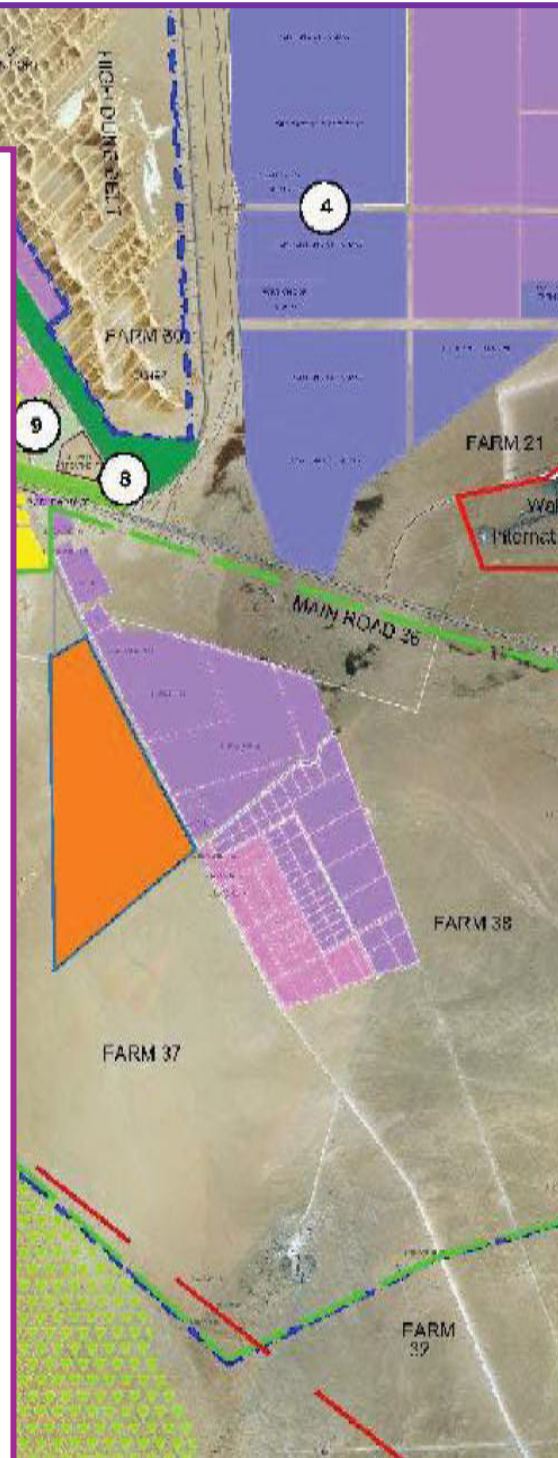
Environmental Scoping and Management Report

THE PROPOSED REZONING OF PORTION 99 OF FARM 38, FROM “UNDETERMINED TO LIGHT INDUSTRIAL” FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A BULK FUEL AND MINERAL ORE COMMODITIES STORAGE PARK IN WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION


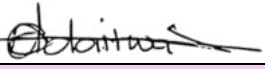
MARCH 14

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL

Title	The Proposed Rezoning of Portion 99 Of Farm 38, From "Undetermined to Light Industrial" for the Construction and Operation of a Bulk Fuel and Mineral Ore Commodities Storage Park in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-007146	
Location	Walvis Bay Townlands, Erongo Region	
Proponent	Mr. Lineekela T. N. Ndaitwah TradePort Namibia Investment T/A TradePort Namibia P.O. Box 22458, Windhoek, Khomas, 9000 Mobile: +264 81 129 7551	
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Approval - Client 2		
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Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: APP - 007146

Project Title:

The Proposed Rezoning of Portion 99 Of Farm 38, From “Undetermined to Light Industrial” for the Construction and Operation of a Bulk Fuel and Mineral Ore Commodities Storage Park in Walvis Bay, Erongo 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 Prospecting Claim(s)
- Environmental Questionnaire for Prospecting
- 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: 06/03/2026

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



Municipality of Walvis Bay
ZONING CERTIFICATE
in accordance with the Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme



Property Description:	ERF REM. FARM 38 Walvis Bay Townlands
ZONING:	Undetermined
Land Use: Primary Uses:	N/A
Consent Uses:	Agricultural Use Aquaculture & Mariculture Facilities As set out in the Scheme Back Packer's Hostel Bed and Breakfast Business Premises Camp Site Camping and Caravan Park Caretaker Unit Day Care Centre Dwelling Unit Funeral Parlour Guest House Gymnasium Home Based Business Admin or Professional Hotel Hotel Pension Institutional Building Light Industry Lodge Marina Noxious Industry Office Premises Panel Beating Place of Amusement Place of Assembly Place of Instruction Place of Public Worship Private Open Space Quarry Rental Unit Residential Building Resort Rest Camp Restaurant Retail Scrap Yard

The Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme and associated maps are open for inspection in Room 101, Ground Floor, Municipality of Walvis Bay, Civic Centre, Nangolo Mbumba Drive, Walvis Bay. The information contained herein must be verified by the applicant by inspection of the Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme and the Map. The Council does not accept any responsibility for any incorrect information provided on this certificate.



Municipality of Walvis Bay
ZONING CERTIFICATE

in accordance with the Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme



Secondary Dwelling Unit
Self Catering Establishment
Service Industry
Service Station
Shebeen
Special Institutional Building
Storage Premises
Subsidiary Dwelling Unit
Truck Port
Urban Agricultural Use
Warehouse

Height: N/A

Bulk: Bulk restrictions, if any, shall be determined by Council as a condition to any approval for Consent or as a condition to any recommendation for approval of a rezoning application. In determining appropriate restrictions, Council shall be guided by restrictions set out in this Scheme for land and building uses in other land use zones.

ERF Size: 27609357.00 m²

Density: Density restrictions, if any, shall be determined by Council as a condition to any approval for Consent or as a condition to any recommendation for approval of a rezoning application. In determining appropriate restrictions, Council shall be guided by restrictions set out in this Scheme for land and building uses in other land use zones.

Coverage: Primary Uses: N/A

Consent Uses:	Agricultural Use	CC
	Aquaculture & Mariculture Facilities	CC
	As set out in the Scheme	CC
	Back Packer's Hostel	CC
	Bed and Breakfast	CC
	Business Premises	CC
	Camp Site	CC
	Camping and Caravan Park	CC
	Caretaker Unit	CC
	Day Care Centre	CC
	Dwelling Unit	CC
	Funeral Parlour	CC
	Guest House	CC

The Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme and associated maps are open for inspection in Room 101, Ground Floor, Municipality of Walvis Bay, Civic Centre, Nangolo Mbumba Drive, Walvis Bay. The information contained herein must be verified by the applicant by inspection of the Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme and the Map. The Council does not accept any responsibility for any incorrect information provided on this certificate.

executive summary

Project Overview

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent) is a registered Namibian company, with vested interest and business ventures in the mining sector. TradePort Namibia, intends to obtain land use rights for a noxious industry development on their 10 hectares property currently known as the Portion 99 of Farm 38 in Walvis Bay. In the longer term the intention is to develop the property into a mixed-use development light industrial / noxious industrial complex that could, in the future, comprise of business (warehouse / minerals or fuels storage facilities etc.

The proposed development requires rezoning from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry” in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act. This rezoning shall be submitted to the Municipal Council of Walvis Bay (Town Planning Section) for a decision, before being submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for a final decision/approval. An Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is also required for the rezoning application (change in land use from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry”) before it is submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board.

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 actual ground preparations when the proposed development advances into the construction phase will be experienced.

Need for the Project

The proposed activity responds to Namibia’s strategic vision of being key player in the distribution and logistics sector within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. This desired outcome is stipulated in its Logistics Master Plan, which states that by 2022 Namibia shall have a world-class Logistics Hub connecting SADC to the International Markets.

On the other hand, extensive mining is undertaken in the Northern Cape Province with numerous volumes of minerals commodity produced resulting in congestion of the in South Africa (JICA 2015). This offers an opportunity for the utilization of the Namibian Ports as alternative avenues for the export of various minerals commodities produced in South Africa. 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

TradePort Namibia Investment (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian registered and owned company that ventures into capital project development and Import-Export Operations with a keen interest in minerals commodities. TradePort Namibia intends to lease Portion 99 of Farm No. 38 (5.45 Hectares (Ha)), located directly west of the C14 / MR 63 (Newly proclaimed trunk Road 2/1) leading to the Rooikop Airport. The proponent intends to develop a portion of the property (4.72 Ha) into a Mineral Ore and other commodities Storage Facility to complement their existing Import-Export operations throughout Namibia, and the remaining 0.73 Ha is earmarked or will be reserved for the “Road reserve”.

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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

Therefore, TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining an 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 is 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.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Rezoning and Warehouse Development activities:

- i. Land use (Likely impacts are negligible; the site is distant from residential area and conservation zones).
- ii. Noise (Likely impacts are low as the site is far from residential areas).
- iii. Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- iv. Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with correct PPE and potential occupational health concerns to be addressed in the Ore Handling ESIA and SEMP).
- v. Solid and hazardous waste management (Likely impacts are low with a solid waste management system by the Municipality in place).
- vi. Socioeconomic (Likely negative impacts are low)

Taking into consideration the findings of the environmental scoping assessment process and given the national and regional strategic requirements for infrastructure development and economic growth, it is the opinion of the EAP that the project benefits outweigh the costs and that the project will make a positive contribution towards steering Namibia on its pathway towards its vision of becoming a Logistic Hub.

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
FeTiO ₃	Ilmenite
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OEC	Office of Environmental Commissioner
PPP	Public Participation Process
TiO ₂	Titanium dioxide
Ti	Titanium
TiCl ₄	Titanium tetrachloride
TiOSO ₄	Titanium oxide sulphate
SADC	Southern African Development Community

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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 minerals 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

TradePort Namibia Investment (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian registered and owned company that ventures into capital project development and Import-Export Operations with a keen interest in minerals commodities. TradePort Namibia intends to lease Portion 99 of Farm No. 38 (5.45 Hectares (Ha)), located directly west of the C14 / MR 63 (Newly proclaimed trunk Road 2/1) leading to the Rooikop Airport. The proponent intends to develop a portion of the property (4.72 Ha) into a Mineral Ore and other commodities Storage Facility to complement their existing Import-Export operations throughout Namibia, and the remaining 0.73 Ha is earmarked or will be reserved for the “Road reserve”.

The property Portion 99 of Farm 38 (**Figures 2 and 3**, in Walvis Bay) is currently zoned as “Undetermined” and requires rezoning from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry” in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act. In the longer term the intention is to develop the property into a mixed-use development light industrial / noxious industrial complex that could, in the future, comprise of business (warehouse / minerals or fuels storage facilities etc.).

The proposed rezoning shall be submitted to the Municipal Council of Walvis Bay (Town Planning Section) for a decision, before being submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for a final decision/approval. To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmentally sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

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.

The rezoning of the portion of Farm Green Valley to "industrial" and consent for noxious industry for the storage and handling of minerals ore (coal, manganese, copper and fuels) is the motivating factor for the development of a warehouse facility as the site is suitable for such operation.

Equally, Walvis Bay is experiencing immense growth period with the mining and green hydrogen projects, with expansion of the town to the east becoming increasingly evident. Several new extensions and townships of industrial and or commercial nature is underway and applications submitted for approval at the township board e.g. to the east and west of Portion 99 of Farm 38 lies a few other leasehold portions such as the oval track course is (Lease 1) as well as Lease 10 for BC Stone which export marble and stone products. While to the North of MR 36, is Dune 7 and the Industrial Township on Farm 58 where Cleanergy Solutions is located.

Overall, the Rezoning and Warehouse Development activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment at the phase of the actual construction and operation of the planned mixed-use industrial business complex (bulk storage warehouse). The majority of workers to be employed at the time of the proposed Warehouse Development 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 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd s Investment cc 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd s Investment cc Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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, TradePort Namibia 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 No. 7 of 2007 Aspect	Description of activity	Relevance to TradePort Namibia Solar Plant Activities
Activity 2: waste management, treatment, handling and disposal activities.	2.3 The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	During the operation phase of the potential development i.e. warehouse and truck-port facilities may lead to the generation, storage and handling of waste
Activity 5: land use and development activities	The rezoning of land from - (a) residential use to industrial or commercial use; (b) light industrial use to heavy industrial use; (c) agricultural use to industrial use; and (d) use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.	The proposed development will require the whole or part (5.72 Ha) of the TradePort Namibia Farm No. 22 to be rezoned from “Undetermined to Industrial Land-use”.
Activity 9: Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage	9.4 The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.	The proposed development shall include activities for which during construction a back-up generator may be needed that necessitate the storage of fuel on-site, although less than 30 cubic meters
Activity 10: Infrastructure	10.1 The construction of- (b) public roads; (f) cableways	The proposed development may include the creation of a road reserve installation of powerlines

1.4. EIA TEAM

TradePort Namibia 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.

Table 2: The EIA Management Team

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Roland Mushi	TARO Archaeological and Heritage Consultants	Heritage Specialist and External Reviewer

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 TradePort Namibia operations.

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

- determined 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 alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determined 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 **Portion 99**, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable Rezoning and Warehouse Development techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED REZONING AND WAREHOUSE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

TradePort Namibia acquired the Portion 99 of Farm 38, located directly south of the C14 / MR 63 (Newly proclaimed trunk Road 2/1, **Figure 4**) leading to the Rooikop Airport.

The proponent in future, intends to develop a portion of the property (5.45 Ha, **Figure 4**) into a Minerals Ore and other commodities Storage Facility to complement their existing Import-Export operations throughout Namibia, and the remaining 4.2844 Ha is earmarked or will be reserved for the “Road reserve”.

Table 4: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A - Site Corner point 1	-23.024316°	14.606626°
B - Site Corner Point 2	-23.023375°	14.608401°
C - Site Corner Point 3	-23.026141°	14.609305°
D - Site Corner Point 4	-23.026466°	14.608309°
E - Site Corner Point 5	-23.026761°	14.607980°



Figure42: Designer illustration of Bulk Fuel and Warehouse Truck-Park (Photo credits: Namcor, 2025)

2.2. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.2.1 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 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

2.2.2 Project Need and Desirability

The rezoning of the portion of Farm Green Valley to “industrial’ and consent for noxious industry for the storage and handling of minerals ore (coal, manganese, copper and fuels) is the motivating factor for the development of a warehouse facility as the site is suitable for such operation.

Equally, Walvis Bay is experiencing immense growth period with the mining and green hydrogen projects, with expansion of the town to the east becoming increasing evident. Several new extensions and townships of industrial and or commercial nature is underway and applications submitted for approval at the township board e.g. to the south of Portion 99 of Farm 38 lies a few other leasehold portions such as the oval track course is (Lease 1) as well as Lease 10 for BC Stone which export marble and stone products. While to the North of MR 36, is Dune 7 and the Industrial Township on Farm 58 where Cleanergy Solutions is located.

In an effort to expand their operation beyond the Town of Lüderitz, where TradePort has already established operations in respect to import-export of minerals Overall, the Rezoning and Warehouse Development activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed Rezoning and Warehouse Development project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

2.3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Given the location of the portion and that it is situated within a build environment, most of the critical services will be readily accessible from the Walvis Bay local authority. As part of the 2012 Basic Assessment Process, a Services Report for the Atlantis Industrial areas were conducted, which highlights the services available in the area and what capacity the municipality has to take on services for a new development.

The following are an approximation of the Municipal services required for the proposed development, taking into consideration that final quantities will be applied for in the planning and design phase of the facility:

2.3.1 Water

Walvis Bay; high quality, potable water from aquifers in the Kuiseb River is available to both residents and industry. Occasional surface flow recharges the underground aquifers of the Kuiseb River, which has its headwaters in the central highlands of Namibia and is approximately 330 km long. Due to the increasing demand for water, a desalination plant was constructed near Swakopmund to upsurge the supply of water to the coast.

2.3.2 Electricity

Walvis Bay; There is an ample supply of electricity to serve the needs of Walvis Bay, as well as to accommodate new developments. Currently 29-Megawatt power is consumed, but 35 Megawatt is available (WBM, 2019). All erven in Walvis Bay have access to telecommunication services.

2.3.3 Solid Waste Management

Walvis Bay; boasts a well-maintained sewage network ensures that waste water is removed from households and businesses. Some of this water is also purified for gardening purposes only. Municipal

refuse teams collect refuse from the different suburbs as per the collection schedule. Each household and business are issued with large refuse bins.

2.3.4 Access / Road Reserve

TradePort Namibia acquired the Portion 99, located directly west of the C14 / MR 63 (Newly proclaimed trunk Road 2/1) leading to the Rooikop Airport.

2.4. LONG-TERM PLANNED DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

The construction activities will take place subsequent to the issuing of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). At this stage no construction is envisaged, as the scope of this assessment is limited to the rezoning component of the planned development. However, in future and at which stage a separate environmental assessment shall be in respect to the construction activities the warehouse facility on Portion of Portion 99 of Farm 38 in Walvis Bay. The actual warehouse (see **Table 4** for technical specifications of the respective warehouse facilities) construction related activities may be expected to extend over a period of between three and six months. These assumes that normal daylight working hours shall be adhered to in respect to the Labour Act provisions.

During the construction phase, both skilled and unskilled temporary employment opportunities will be created. It is difficult to specify the actual number of employment opportunities that will be created at this stage; however approximately 100 personnel in project support industries will be utilized during the construction phase.

Table 4: Technical details of the proposed facility as required by the Competent Authority

Component		Description / Dimensions
		Walvis Bay
Height of Warehouse facility		9,5 meters
Areas of Warehouse facility		426 m ²
Area occupied by buildings		XXX
Volume (tons) of Fuel & Minerals exported Monthly	Copper	15 000 ton
	Coal	100 000 ton
	Sulphur	5000 ton
	Manganese	180 000 ton
	Others	10 000 ton
Power Requirements		1.5 Kw
Water Requirements		500 liters
Size and number of vessels		Ultra and Supramax, 2 per Month
Size and number of rail wagons		2.4m x 17m, 17-ton Tare, 61-ton Load, 200 oF
Height of fencing		3 meters
Type of fencing		Barbwire

The construction specific activities will involve the transportation of personnel, construction material and equipment to the site, and personnel away from the site. In terms of site establishment, laydown areas will be required at the outset of the construction phase, as well as dedicated access routes from the laydown areas to the working areas. Haul roads for construction traffic (for the delivery of concrete, paving materials and other construction materials) will be required.

All needed construction material (different sand and stone aggregate, cement, corrugated iron sheets, beams etc....) will be sourced from local suppliers, and most preferable within the Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns. Equally the basic / utility service shall be obtained from the relevant local authorities.

Both Water (~ 1000 liters per day) and Electricity (< 1.5 Kilowatt per Day) will be needed both for domestic and construction purpose during the construction phase. However, during the operation phase, even lesser water and energy will be required as the operations does not involve any process or manufacturing activities.

The layout (**Figure 5**) and design of the warehouse facility consist of mainly the warehouse, small administrative block which includes a First Aid Medical room, parking area (also used as an emergency assembly site and ablution facilities). The design intends to blend-in with other zoned land-uses and infrastructure in order to prevent and or mitigate further environmental impacts relating to the sense of place and scenic value of the environment.

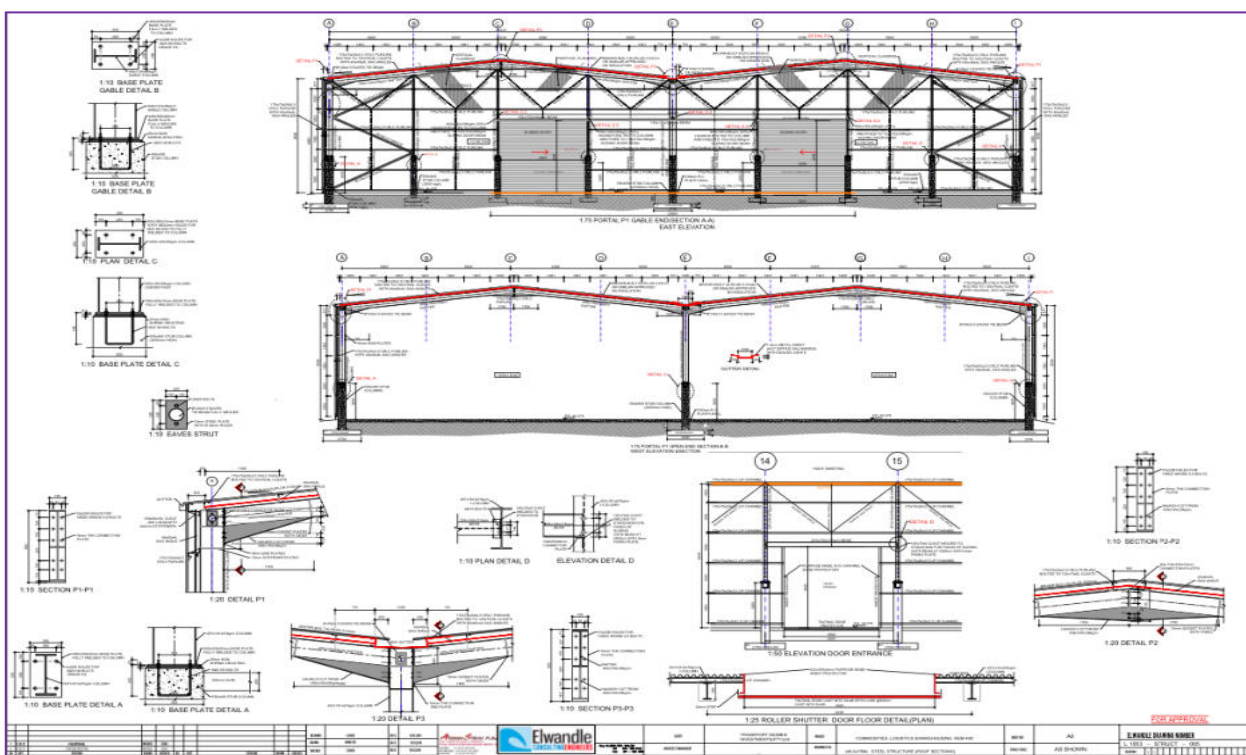


Figure 5: The technical specification and layout of the proposed warehouse facilities to be constructed

In terms of the fuel storage, TradePort intends to install two horizontal above-surface tank placed within a banded concrete floor and brick wall (**Figure 6**) with a storing capacity of 83 m³ each and these are aimed at mainly storing diesel fuel (50 ppm) as part of their import-export trading operations.

The project will ultimately consist of the following components:

- Ground leveling and pouring of a concrete slab or inter-logs paving
- Construction of a concrete bund wall and tanks support foundations
- Installation of three 83 cubic meters above-ground fuel tanks
- Construction of a pump house and installation of fueling pump, and a contingency fuel separator manhole and system

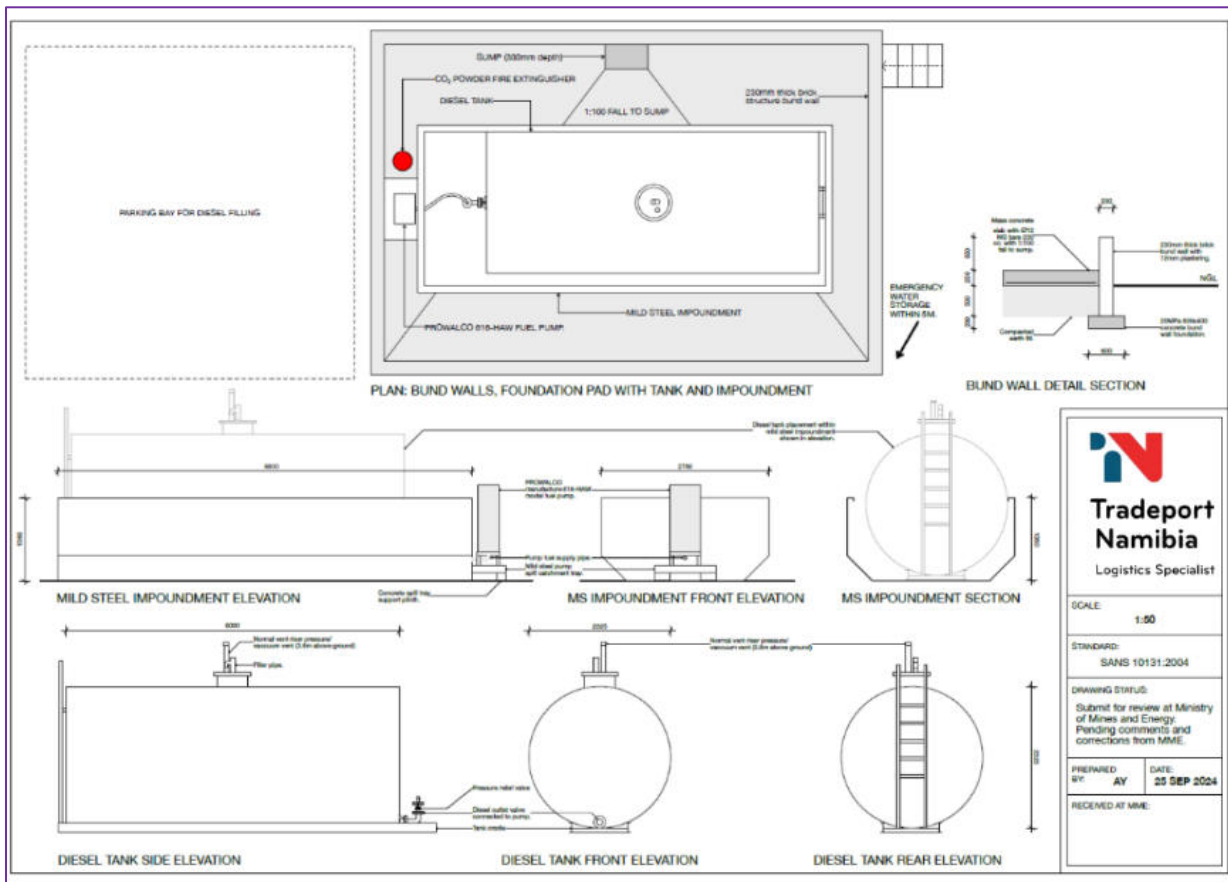


Figure 6: Illustration of the technical / specification's layout of the proposed fuel storage facility

2.3.2. Operation and Maintenance

The future TradePort Namibia's key operational activities to be undertaken on the proposed portion shall revolve around the storage and handling of the commodity within a closed-top warehouse facilities and haulage (Rail or Truck) from the warehouse to the Port for loading onto their vessels for export. The handling and bulk storage shall be required at the proposed site and will include, the off-loading and loading of the minerals commodity initially at a warehouse to be constructed on Portion 99, and loading onto ships / vessels within the NamPort Harbour.

Haulage of the commodities requires different modes transportation i.e. for fuel (Petrol and Diesel) road transport by use appropriate "Fuel Tankers" or Trucks (refined petroleum products such as lubricants, break fluids and engine oil) is considered the best option, while the minerals commodity (Coal, Sulphur, Copper and Manganese) shall be hauled by both rail and road along different sections the haulage route.

2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involves any construction activities at this stage, decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the Environmental Clearance Certificate. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not applicable to the proposed activity.

However, should the proponent at a future stage of the proposed project intend to construct any infrastructure, such must be subject to a separate environmental assessment and the mitigation measures to be identified in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan adhered to.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed Rezoning and Warehouse Development activities. 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). At Walvis Bay, the summers are short, comfortable, and arid; the winters are short, cool, and dry; and it is clear year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature (Figure 7) typically varies from 10°C to 24°C and is rarely below 7°C or above 31°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

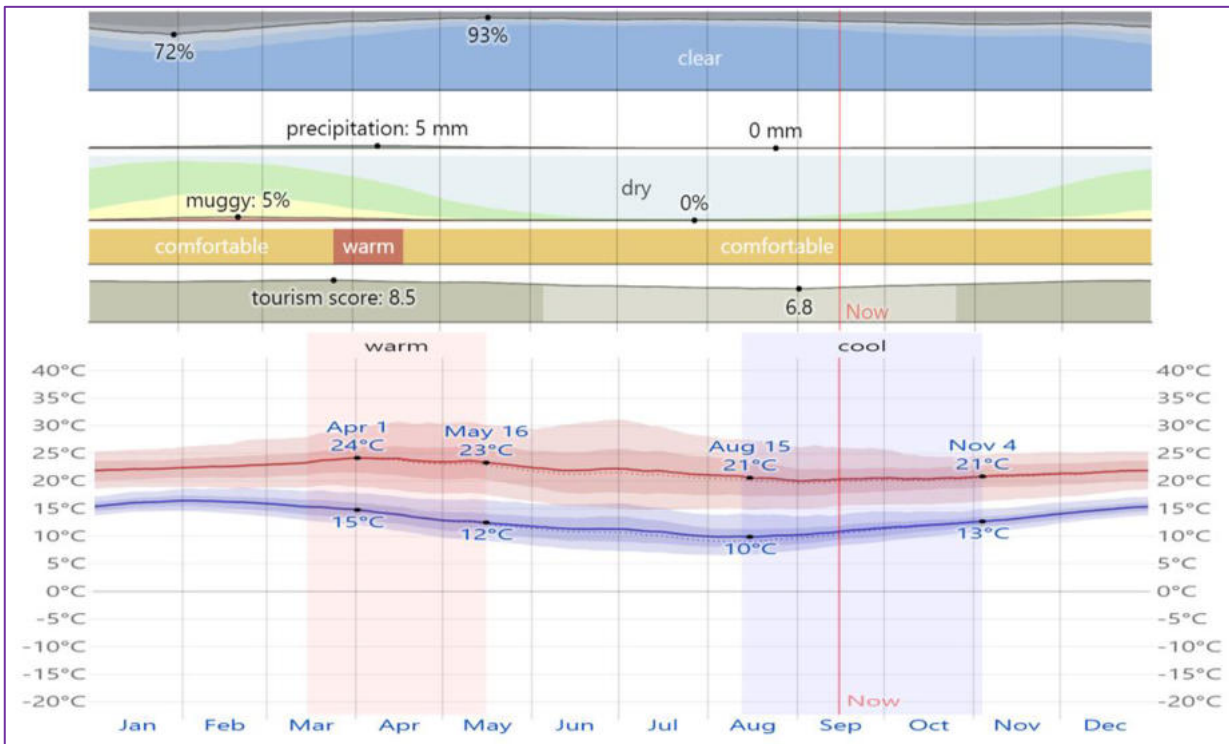


Figure 7: The summary of the climate in the Walvis Bay and the surrounding areas, the daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures

The warm season lasts for 2.0 months, from March 15 to May 16, with an average daily high temperature above 23°C. The hottest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is February, with an average high of 23°C and low of 16°C. The cool season lasts for 2.7 months, from August 12 to November 4, with an average daily high temperature below 21°C. The coldest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is August, with an average low of 10°C and high of 21°C.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% (Figure 8) in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum.

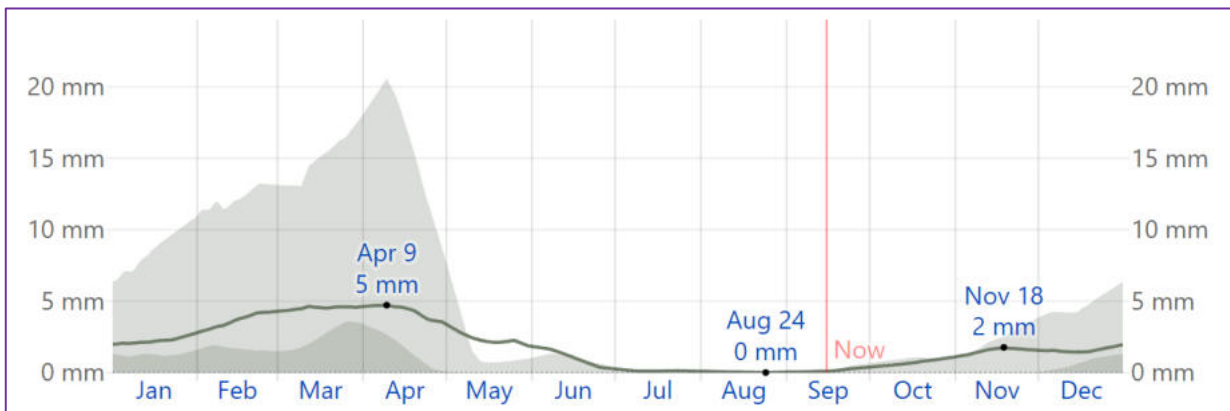


Figure 8: The summary of precipitation in the Walvis Bay surrounding, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, Figure 9) at 10 meters above the ground at Walvis Bay varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the west for 1.1 months, from January 7 to February 10, with a peak percentage of 52% on January 26 (Robertson et. al, 2012). The calmer time of year lasts for 6.0 months, from November 21 to May 23. The calmest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.3 meters per second.

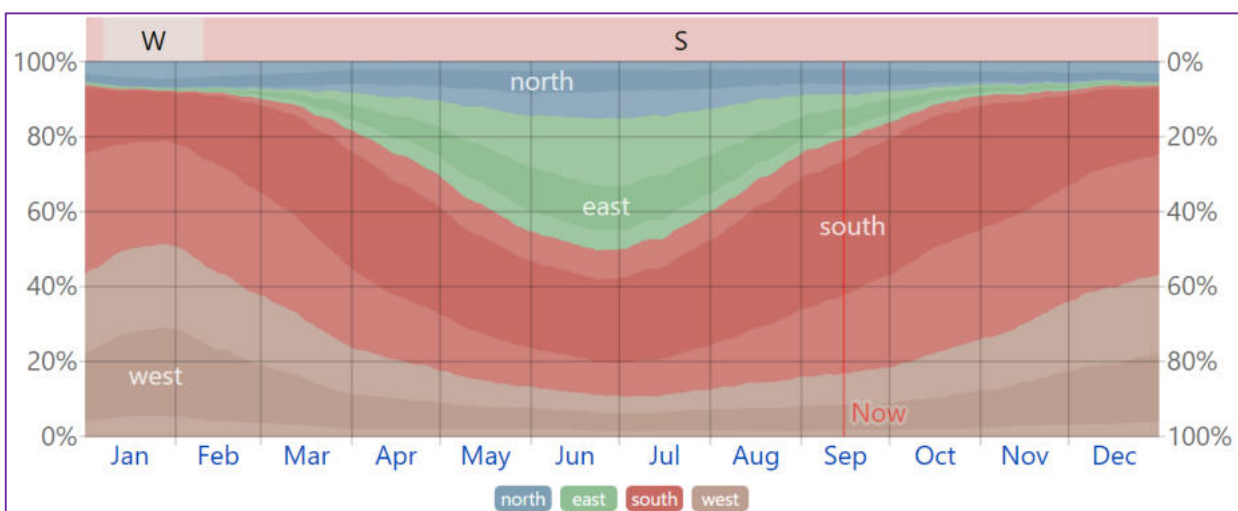


Figure 9: The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)

Otherwise, the windier part of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from May 23 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.1 meters per second.

3.1.2 Geology

According to (Miller, 2008), this zone has been thrust northward over the Otavi, Mulden and pre-Damara rocks along the Khorixas-Gaseneirob thrust. The Nosib Group in the area is present to the west of the claims, representing a tectonic window (fenster) where felsic pyroclastic rocks, ignimbrite, ash-flows and lavas strongly recrystallized of the upper Naauwpoort Formation are present. These units are overlain by the Swakop Group units of the Ugab Sub-group and Kuiseb Formation locally

Topographically, for the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Walvis Bay Airport are -22.980 deg latitude, 14.645 deg longitude, and 84 m elevation. The topography within 3 kilometres of Walvis Bay Airport contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 96 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 86 meters. Within 16 kilometres contains only modest variations in elevation (268 meters). Within 80 kilometres contains very significant variations in elevation (1,145 meters). The area within 3 kilometres of Walvis Bay Airport is covered by bare soil (100%), within 16 kilometres by bare soil (94%), and within 80 kilometres by bare soil (55%) and water (37%).

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia is naturally the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa, and prolonged droughts are well-known occurrences, which is projected to increase and become more unpredictable in the future (Ziedler 2010). Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 10). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah.

The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora are key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

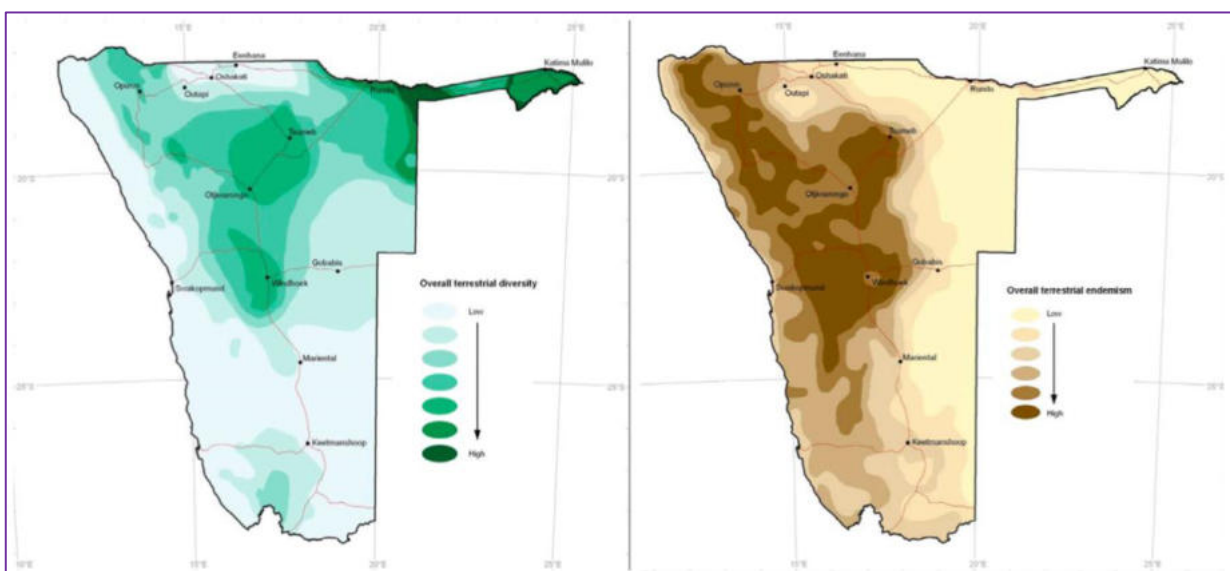


Figure 10: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown)

According to Giess (1971) the Southern Namib stretches from the Swakop River southwards until Lüderitz. *Stipagrostis sabulicola* (tough dune grass) occurs with *Trianthema hereroensis* on the dunes while the inter-dune flats (streets) are covered with *Stipagrostis gonatostachys* after rains. The eastern inland sections – pro-Namib – are dominated by *Stipagrostis obtusa* and *S. ciliata* after rains while the plains closer towards the coast are dominated by *Mesembry anthemum cryptanthum* (Giess, 1971).

An interesting feature of the coastal areas is the extensive formation of gypsum crusts in the soil as a result of Sulphur releases during upwelling events in the ocean in the past. These substrates support the most diverse lichen fields in the world (Burke, 2003). Namibia has some of the rarest and most interesting species of lichens in the world although many have still not been officially described (Craven & Marais, 1986).

Burke (2003) estimates that over 400 species – 10% of the flora of Namibia – occur in the central Namib with the overall plant diversity (all species - “higher” plants) in general being low with <50 species (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Furthermore, Mendelsohn et al. (2002) views the grazing and browse as virtually non-existent in the general area except along the ephemeral Kuiseb River and the risk of farming viewed as high and the tourism potential of this area viewed as average.

Critically, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. The average plant production is extremely low (bare ground) with much variation (e.g., 0-5%) in green vegetation biomass (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998). The greatest variants affecting the diversity of plants are habitat and climate with the highest plant diversity generally associated with high rainfall areas.

The vegetation in the study area is diverse and includes a number of species endemic (**Figure 11**) to the central and northern Namib as well as various protected species such as *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (milkweed), *Zygophyllum simplex* (simple *Zygophyllum*), *Zygophyllum stapffii* (dollar-bush), *Arthroa leubnitziae* (pencil bush), *Monechma cleomoides* (Namib perdebos) and *Kleinia longiflora* (sjambok bush).

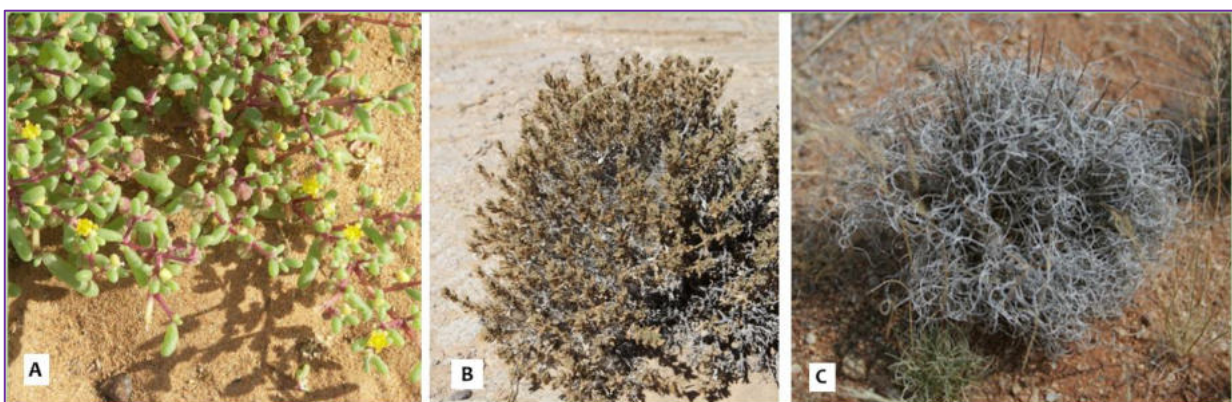


Figure 11: Shows a collage of some plant species observed in the Portion 99, i.e. A). *Zygophyllum simplex*, B). *Monechma cleomoides* and C). *Stipagrostis obtusa*

Every vegetation type supports at least one, more often several endemic or protected species. As a result of this, as well as the low recovery potential of the vegetation, there are no vegetation types of low sensitivity. Classified as highly sensitive are the granite and dolerite outcrop shrubland and their associated vegetation types in the vicinity, the camel thorn shrubland in the north-east of the study area, the tamarisk shrubland of the Erongo mountain landscape.

In the Namib, endemics are associated with the dunes, rocky inselbergs and hills, and the gravel plains. For instance, approximately 60 reptile species (50% of all Namibian endemic *Euphorbia damarana* shrubland) reptiles) are endemic to, or found mainly in, Namibia’s Namib Desert (Griffin 1998). In respect to the TradePort Namibia’s operations, habitats of special ecological importance and therefore requiring special care for both richness of species generally and of endemic species includes the Namib gravel plains and The winter-rainfall desert zone (Barnard 1998).

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The Erongo Region is one of Namibia’s regions that has a shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean. On land, it borders with Kunene Region in the North, Otjozondjupa Region in the East, Khomas Region in the Southwest and Hardap Region in the South. While the Otjozondjupa Region is situated northeast of the capital of Windhoek and spans 105,460 km² and with a low population of approximately 144.000 people (0.73 persons/ km²) (Namibia Statistics Agency 2011).

The 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census results show that, Erongo had a population of 150,809 (**Figure 12**) people of which 70,986 were women and 79,823 were men. The region’s population was growing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. Most of the population lived in urban areas (87%) compared to only 13 percent in rural areas.

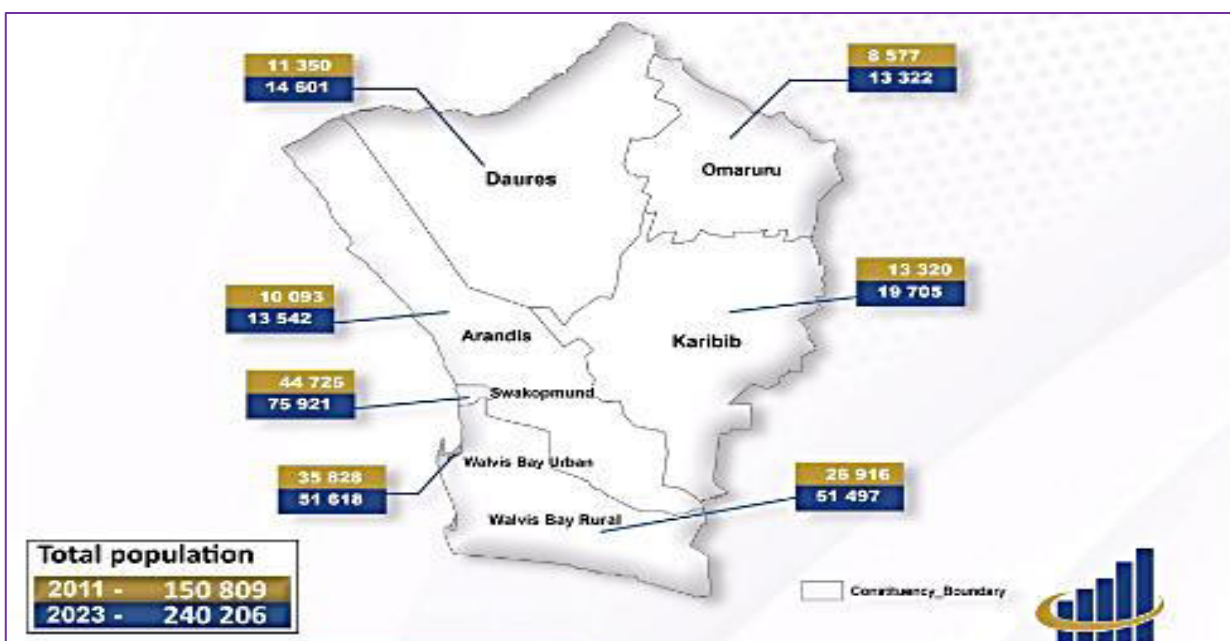


Figure 12: Shows a comparison of the regional population statistics per constituency for 2011 vs. 2023 for Erongo Region (NSA, 2023)

The region is characterized by land tenure that is predominantly privatized, except for the community lands in some of their districts i.e. Omatjete and Okombahe reserves in the Omaruru district (Erongo Region).

Of the regional population, 70.1 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above was employed while 29.9 percent was unemployed. The unemployment rate was higher in rural areas (34.5%) as compared to urban areas (29.3%). In contrast, the employment rate in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (70.7% and 65.5% respectively).

Household characteristics; average household size in the Erongo Region are smaller than most other regions in the country at 3.3 people per household. Similar household sizes were found in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies (3.2 and 3.3 people per household).

Almost all households in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies used electricity from main-grid (97.3 percent and 96.6 percent respectively) (Mouton, 2022). The remaining households uses gas, firewood and charcoal, while solar energy is not widely used across the different constituencies.

About 99.7 percent and 99.2 percent of households are considered to have access to safe drinking water in Walvis Bay (Urban and Rural constituencies, respectively). However, only 49.8 percent of households in Walvis Bay Rural used piped water inside the household, while 48.1 percent use piped water from outside (35.1 percent for Walvis Bay Urban Constituency) (Mouton, 2022).

The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2015/16) found that 80.0 percent of households in the Erongo Region depended on salaries/wages as their main source of income, followed by businesses (5.5 percent), pensions (5.2 percent), remittances/grants (5.0 percent), and drought relieve (0.9 percent). Subsistence farming was regarded as main source by only 0.4 percent, while 0.1 percent depended on commercial farming (NSA, 2016).

The 2011 Census recorded similar findings for Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies. The Walvis Bay Municipality reported that the average household income ranged from N\$6,000 to N\$7,000 per month in the year 2012/13 (Walvis Bay Municipality, 2014). Those in formal residential areas have an average income of N\$12,500 per month. The Langstrand / Dolfynstrand neighborhoods are home to the wealthiest in terms of monthly income with an average of N\$25,000 per month. The poorest cohort of the population lives in informal residences with a household income of about N\$1,004 per month.

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 (both in Erongo and Otjozondjupa) 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 sites.

However, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed activity and particularly that it entails potential use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study is deemed necessary and highly recommended for the next phase of the site development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL and Rezoning and Warehouse Development area.

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

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

4.1 APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Table 2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

TASK	DESCRIPTION	NEWSPAPER	DATE
Notification-regulatory authorities and I & APs			
I & APs identification	Newspaper notifications calling for registration as Interested and	The Confidante Newspaper	23 rd – 29 th January 2026
		Namib Times Newspaper	18 th January 2026
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper notifications calling for Public Comment on the Scoping Report by I & APs	The Confidante Newspaper	29 th January – 05 th February 2026
		The Villager Newspaper	05 th February 2026
Public Meeting and Review of Scoping report			
I & APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of Background Information Document	Background Information Documents (BIDs) providing an overview of the proposed prospecting activity and the legal requisites associated with the Authorization process were compiled. The BID included a Reply Form which the public would complete to register as an I&AP, and to raise queries. (Only one I&AP registered), and to Pre-identified I&APs.		07 February 2026
I & APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of Background Information Document	Scoping Report availed to the public for comments and input prior to submission to the Competent Authorities (Upon submission to MEFT – DEAF, via the online Portal)		March 2026

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

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

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

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

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

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

- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see **Figure 12**.

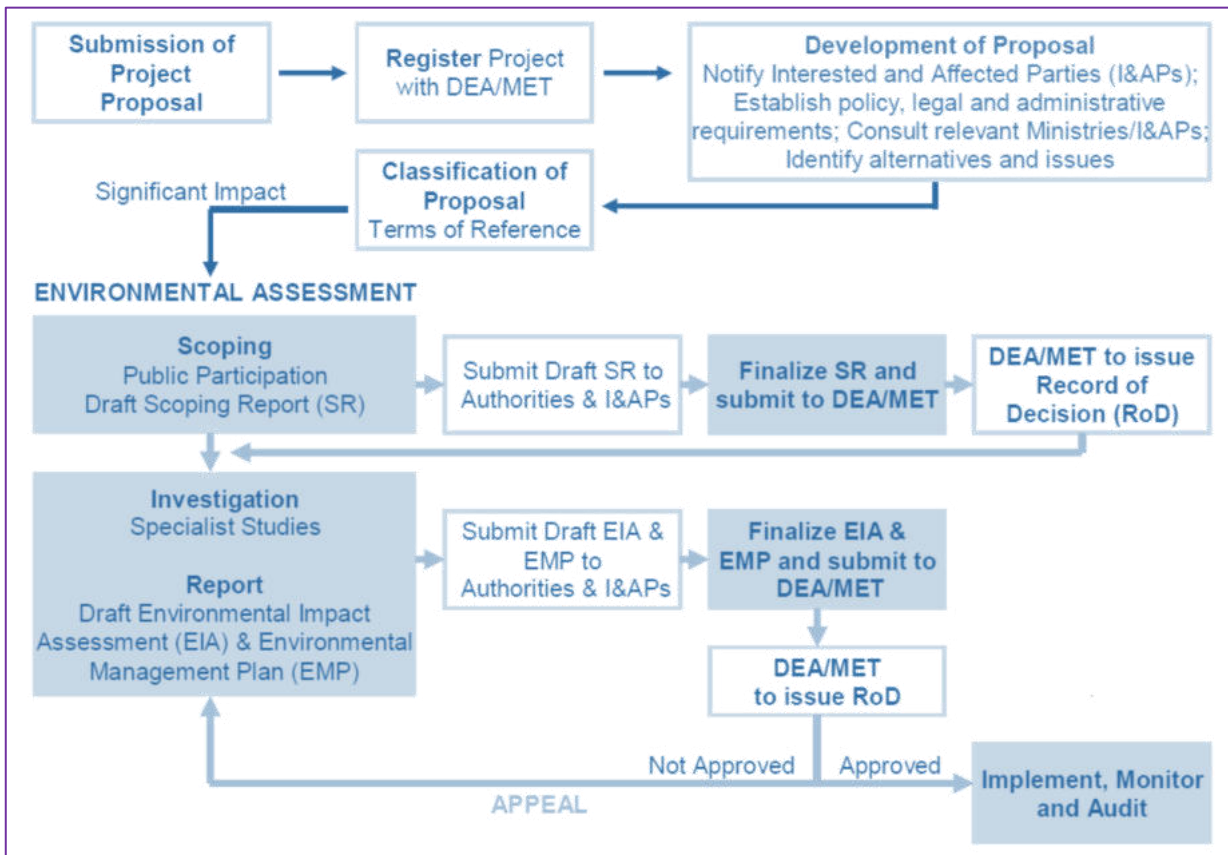


Figure 12: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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).

4.3.3 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 8** below).

Table 8: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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 raise issues relevant to, specific matters.

This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

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

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.
- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Newspaper adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in local newspapers in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

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

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per farming

phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project (see Section 5 of the EIA report).

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

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 9**. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. **Part A** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from **Part B** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in **Part D**. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

Table 9: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
Definition of SIGNIFICANCE	Significance = consequence probability	
Definition of CONSEQUENCE	Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration	
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	H	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. Irreplaceable loss of resources.
	M	Moderate/measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic
	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 Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/national
			SPATIAL SCALE		

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

PROBABILIT Y (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
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);

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

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

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring: Very likely or Likely; Unlikely or Very unlikely; and Extremely unlikely

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed TradePort Namibia’ proposed rezoning and warehouse development does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the EPL site.

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

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

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspires to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-orientated products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Despite the limited capacity to process Minerals locally, Namibia is considered the preferred nation of choice in terms mining given its vast unexploited distribution of minerals resources. Alternative prospecting techniques and use equipment is recommended as far as enhancing environmental safety is concerned.

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 (minerals Rezoning and Warehouse Development).

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 EMP 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 (**Table 10**) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the rezoning and warehouse development and mining activities in regard to sampling (drilling and or bulk –sampling).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 10 - 12**) 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 10: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Town Planning and Statutory Approvals

Impact Event		Disturbances on Biodiversity				
Description	The property Portion 99 of Farm 38 (Figures 2 and 3, in Walvis Bay) is currently zoned as “Undetermined” and requires rezoning from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry” in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act. In the longer term the intention is to develop the property into a mixed-use development light industrial / noxious industrial complex that could, in the future, comprise of business (warehouse / minerals or fuels storage facilities etc.).					
Nature	<p>At construction phase, the Warehouse storage facilities shall be located within build-up environments, by then an appropriately zoned (“industrial”) land-are and thus with little to no significant ecological sensitivity. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed. Impacts in the terrestrial environment emanating from the operational phase could be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of dust contaminating the environment • Secondary impacts such ground contamination from incidental spill • Lighting impacts on Bird flying at night 					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the Portion 99 is 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 the stage • Accessing of Portion (Portion 99) for land surveys and preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing of Portion (Portion 99) operations • Transportation of commodities by rail • Handling of wagons / containers at the Port 	<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 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 medium given the project location and surrounding land-uses					
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	M	M	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 Conservation guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Rezoning and Warehouse Development activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the Portion 99 • Unless necessary and agreed with the Conservation, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • The consideration and choice of transporting the minerals and fuel commodity on rail instead of road, offers a great opportunity for significantly preventing potential secondary impacts relating to trucks-animal-collision, potential spills / contamination of soil and groundwater during road accident incidents. Hence, it is advisable that the proposed is implemented with strict use of the identified rail transport route and mode. 					

Table 12: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event		Waste generation and disposal				
Description	At construction and operational phases, the Warehouse storage facilities shall be located within build-up environments, by then an appropriately zoned (“industrial”) land-are and thus with little to no significant ecological sensitivity. The materials needed for construction presents an opportunity to generate domestic and construction waste.					
Nature	<p>In general, Warehousing 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 from the bathroom with flushing toilets are used, however these may be managed through the municipal reticulation system • Minor hydrocarbons spillage (fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles 					
<p>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.</p>						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several building materials may be supplied in package and thus generate domestic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minerals ore is mainly hauled in skip containers and in bulk and thus very little domestic waste 	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 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 Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns • 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 13: Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environments					
Description	During the Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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 Corvid-19 pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect is observed throughout the Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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 Corvid-19 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 (where cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Corvid-19 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; Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduce need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive is issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS 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 14: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment					
Description	At construction and operational phases, the Warehouse storage facilities shall be located within build-up environments, by then an appropriately zoned (“industrial”) land-are and thus with little to no significant ecological sensitivity. The materials needed for construction presents an opportunity to generate domestic and construction waste.					
Nature	Depending on the ground leveling (intensity) required and the size of earth-moving equipment, potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are. Noise from 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 Construction and installation of the necessary supporting infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of Portion 99 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 authority) must be accordingly adhered to. As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used 					

Table 15: 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 Portion 99 is low. However, evidence cultural heritage was observed at Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns.					
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 Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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 Portion 99 are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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 Rezoning and Warehouse Development 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 Rezoning and Warehouse Development activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties. 					

Table 16: 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 do 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 Rezoning and Warehouse Development is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a site. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most Rezoning and Warehouse Development activity will not advance to site 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 Site 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 takes not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns Settlement community					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during Rezoning and Warehouse Development) and long-term (during Site 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns Settlement and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) 					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent) is a registered Namibian company, with vested interest and business ventures in the mining sector. TradePort Namibia, intends to obtain land use rights for a noxious industry development on their 10 hectares property currently known as the Portion 99 of Farm 38 in Walvis Bay. In the longer term the intention is to develop the property into a mixed-use development light industrial / noxious industrial complex that could, in the future, comprise of business (warehouse / minerals or fuels storage facilities etc.

The proposed development requires rezoning from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry” in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act. This rezoning shall be submitted to the Municipal Council of Walvis Bay (Town Planning Section) for a decision, before being submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for a final decision/approval. An Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is also required for the rezoning application (change in land use from “Undetermined” to “noxious industry”) before it is submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board.

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 actual ground preparations when the proposed development advances into the construction phase will be experienced.

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 (rezoning and warehouse development).

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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd’s rezoning and warehouse development 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 Site should viable deposit be discovered.

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 rezoning and warehouse development project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 17** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 17: 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 site life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd 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 MANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd Rezoning and Warehouse Development and mining development project:

-
- 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 site 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd Rezoning and Warehouse Development and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a “living document” which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced. Should a listed activity(s) as define in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) be triggered (as a result of future modifications/changes at the site), this EMP will be updated as a result of another EIA process as stipulated in the regulations.

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 18. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Town Planning and Statutory Approvals

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
Liaising with I&APs at all phase	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	
Understanding the Stakeholders	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.	
	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.	
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 20. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Ground leveling and preparations at construction phase

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, Conservation 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 • Rezoning and Warehouse Development activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the Portion 99 thus Unless necessary and agreed with the Conservation, 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 Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 	
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 21. 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"> • 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 • 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 Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns • 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. 	
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 22. 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; • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduce need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive is issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited 	All
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 23: 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 and chance 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 Traditional and Town Authority) must be accordingly adhered to. 	
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 24: 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 Rezoning and Warehouse Development and test mining operations. 	
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 25: 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd 's activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns Settlement 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 TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs) 	All
Responsibility	TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Have-a-Heart Skop Nuwe Jaar Af

Marshallino Beukes

Have-a-Heart Namibië, 'n nie-winsgewende organisasie wat gratis sterilisasie-/kastrasierdienste, inentings en noodsaaklike mediese sorg aan katte en honde uit lae-inkomste gemeenskappe bied, het vandeesweek hul eerste Walvisbaal-sessie vir die jaar in Kuisebmond van stapel gestuur.

Namib Times het Woensdag 'n draai by die groepie gaan maak. Met ons aankoms by hul byeenkomspunt in Kuisebmond het ons ons vasgeloop in die welbekende Namibiese TV-persoonlikheid, en ook aanbieder van die gewilde reis- en kulinêre program "Op pad met my potjie" op kykNET, Joalette de Villiers wie 'n vrywillige hand bygesit het by die spuit-dag. Joalette vetel dat hulle vir die dag altesaam 34 honde en katte kon behandel, baie meer honde as katte.

Sy raai persone aan wie graag volgende keer hul honde of katte wil laat steriliseer, om Have-a-Heart se sosiale media blad dop te hou, of die Swakopmund Vet kliniek 'n huijtie te gee. Sy het

klem daarop gelê dat persone wie hul diere vir behandeling bring so vroeg moontlik moet opdaag, ten einde hul name op die lysie te kry. Die rede hiervoor is dat slegs 'n beperkte aantal diere per dag behandel kan word, dit is dus 'n "first come, first serve" stelsel.

Joalette spoor ook troeteldier eienaars aan om verantwoordelikheid vir hul diere te neem. Wat die vrywillige werksdag aanbetref, sê sy dit was "vrek lekker" en dat sy dit vreeslik geniet het om met die Have-a-Heart span en Dokter Winterbach (vce-arts) te werk.

Joalette het afgesluit deur ieder en elk wie 'n donasie aan Have-a-Heart gemaak het hartlik te bedank.



APPLY FOR EVENT HOSTING IN SWAKOPMUND 2026/27

Swakopmund has several beautiful venues and an unmistakable uniqueness that makes it perfect for events of all kinds. If you would like to stage an event in Swakopmund, weekly, monthly, or annually you will have to apply for permission from the Municipality of Swakopmund. All Event Applications considered for 2026 until 31 January 2027 on Council's property need to be submitted on/before 31 August 2026.

The main consideration for any event being staged in Swakopmund is the safety of the participants and the public and to ensure that the planning and permission have been given in advance with the aim to ensure that Council is prepared. Please confirm that you know at which venue or public open space you wish to host your event once you apply.

Submit a letter of application to host an event and provide as much information as possible about your event to speed up the approval process without any delay.

Requirements:

- A formal written application detailing the name and contact numbers of the organizer.
- Description of event: International, National, Local, Sponsorship/Branded event & Purpose of the event to be hosted (Event Type: Sports/Action, Concert/Music Festival, Carnival/Festival, Weddings/Birthdays, Ceremonial/Annual Rituals, Awards/Launches/Exhibitions, Corporate/Private Functions, Night Market/Street Markets/Markets, Cultural/Memorial events, Shows/Expo's etc.)
- Dates, duration (daily), Start and End time
- Locality/Area, Venue
- Anticipated number of participants & number of vendors/stalls
- Draft Event Programme
- Branding requirements, e.g., banner placement etc.
- Draft/proposed Layout Plan for an event at the requested venue
- Event Safety Plan: Medical, Security, Emergency etc.
- Transport Management Plan: Routes for events, road closure, parking plan/roads
- Traffic Management Plan: Road signage, marshaling plan (if applicable)
- Health Requirements: Ablution facilities, Caterers, including licenses - Food Vendors
- Council Service Requirements: Waste removal, venue cleaning & water provision
- Electrical Requirements: Confirmation from Erongo Reef that they will be able to supply electricity at the venue

After approval requirements - for information:

- Indemnity Form: Completed indemnity Form (after Council approval before the event)
- SA Approval of Noise exemption, Liquor License(s) (if applicable) - Will be required after approval
- Acknowledgement letter from the Namibian Police that they are aware of the event

The provision of the complete information will support and assist with the processing of the application, the approval process and compliance with legislative requirements.

Swakopmund Municipality invites organizers, businesses, community organizations, sports organizers and event organizations to submit their application to Swakopmund Municipality, either by emailing it to swkmun@swakmun.com.na or you can also hand-deliver it to the Office of the Chief Executive Officer on/before 30 August 2026.

Please note: The Events Office does not facilitate approvals for processions, marches and/or gatherings

For any further enquiry, please contact Mr Oscar Hamuteni at +264 64 4104003

A Benjamin
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Notice No. 09/2026



Fotos: Marshallino Beukes

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A BULK STORAGE PARK ON PORTION 99 OF FARM NO. 38, WALVIS BAY IN THE ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to Construct and Operate a Bulk Fuel (Diesel) and Mineral Ore (Copper, Gypsum, Iron and Manganese) Storage Park consisting of Surface Fuel Tanks and Closed-top Warehouse Facility at Portion 99 of Farm No 38 in Walvis Bay, Erongo region.

Portion 99 is currently zoned as "Industrial" extent across an ERF / Land Area of 54498 square metre (m²), and currently undeveloped.

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.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 February 2026**.

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



ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

...at 1000 Swakopmund Airport Road Swakopmund, Erongo Region, Namibia

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9756 AND 9757, HARADAP REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately 21 300 Hektar in the Herero Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries, to: Mr. Lawrence Tshabalala, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: lawrence@enviroleap.com



CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10370 AND 10371, OTJONDOUBA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Semi-Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately 21 300 Hektar in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10370 AND 10371, HARADAP REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately 21 300 Hektar in the Herero Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10370 AND 10371, HARADAP REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately 21 300 Hektar in the Herero Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby invited to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries, to: Mr. Lawrence Tshabalala, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: lawrence@enviroleap.com



CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10370 AND 10371, HARADAP REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area approximately 21 300 Hektar in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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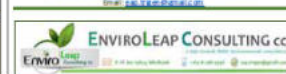


CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 10370 AND 10371, HARADAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
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1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
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Maswahu to Tackle DRC Woes

Marshallino Beukes

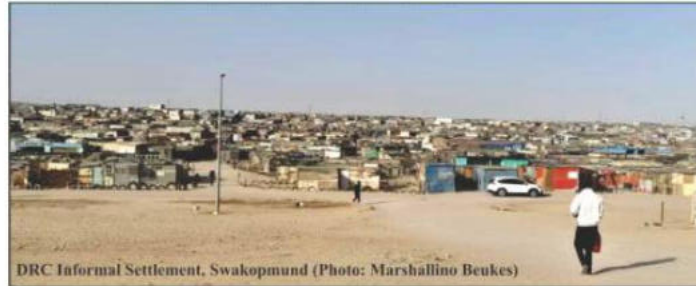
"The struggles of DRC residents are both seen and heard. From the Constituency Office's perspective, our response is structured around both short-term relief measures and long-term sustainable development interventions."

These were the words of Swakopmund Constituency Councillor and Member of Parliament, Victor Maswahu on questions sent to him regarding the upliftment of the poverty-struck DRC informal settlement in Swakopmund.

According to Maswahu his office is working closely with the Swakopmund Municipality, civil society organisations, and private partners to address urgent service delivery gaps as part of their short-term priorities.

The constituency office's short-term priorities include supporting food security initiatives such as soup kitchens and food parcels for vulnerable households, advocating for improved access to water through additional communal taps and more reliable water supply schedules, engaging the municipality on sanitation services, and the maintenance of ablution facilities, facilitating access to electricity connections where feasible and improving street lighting

for safety, and linking unemployed youth and adults to existing skills development programmes. Focussing on structural and sustainable solutions are the main objectives of the constituency office's long-term priorities, regarding the DRC. Maswahu remarked. According to him one of the key areas on which they will be focussing on will be to work closely with the Swakopmund Municipality and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development on the



DRC Informal Settlement, Swakopmund (Photo: Marshallino Beukes)

servicing of land and rollout of affordable housing schemes, including low-cost housing and incremental housing options. Other key areas will include advocating for expanded vocational training, and youth entrepreneurship support to tackle unemployment, promoting community-based economic initiatives and cooperatives, upgrading bulk infra-

structure for water, sewerage, and electricity to support future housing development and population growth, and the strengthening of partnerships with NGOs, faith-based organisations, and the private sector to scale up poverty alleviation and social upliftment programmes.

Maswahu added that the Constituency Office is currently busy review-

ing the Constituency Development Committee to improve coordination between community leaders, civil society, and government stakeholders. Rolling out regular community engagement sessions to ensure participatory governance, as well as the accelerating of land servicing for the DRC area are also high on their priority list. The supporting of ongoing

health outreach programmes, including vaccination campaigns and nutrition awareness initiatives also tops their agenda.

"We remain committed to being a responsive, transparent, and people-centred office that works tirelessly to improve the living conditions of all residents in Swakopmund Constituency," Maswahu concluded.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
 AMENDMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A BULK STORAGE PARK WITHIN NAMPORT PREMISES, WALVIS BAY IN THE ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to amend their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC 2300941) to switch Sites intended for the installation of an above-ground 23 000 litres Bulk Fuel (Diesel) Tanks and Construction Mineral Ore (Copper, Coal and Sulphur) Storage Facility (warehouse) within the NamPort premises in Walvis Bay, Erongo region.

Initially, TradePort was previously allocated in support of their Import-Export Trading Operations, a site within then deemed small for the planned facilities. The proponent has, after renegotiation secured an alternative site, still within the port premises that can accommodate the planned infrastructure and thus the need to amend the ECC.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 February 2026**.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
 P.O. Box 15724, Windhoek | +264 81 531 8541 | www.trigen@gmail.com

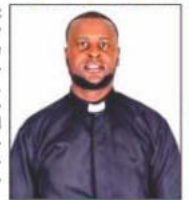
From Jail Cell to Pulpit

Marshallino Beukes

For Walvis Bay born Edgar Rui Rafael (37) life started spiralling downwards since the age of 16. According to him he then started hanging out with wrong friends and subsequently got hooked on cigarettes, marijuana, mandrax and cocaine.

"Life was not easy at all because of my addictions, and I started to break into houses and steal anything I could see so I can satisfy my cravings, and I ended getting arrested for theft," Rafael told Namib Times. He was sentenced to two years in prison. When he was released from prison, he apparently had to face new challenges, because of the bad choices he made prior to his arrest. "People started to reject me and even my friends didn't want to be associated with me. I was so depressed and I ended up drinking Jik to commit suicide, but I survived the suicide attempt," Rafael remarked. He then realized that he needed to make drastic changes in his life, and

although it wasn't easy at all and only by the grace of God he managed to overcome, Rafael recalls. He is currently ordained as a pastor and employed at a well-known building materials supplier in Ondangwa. He is married, and according to him his wife and 6-year-old daughter played a vital role in his transformation. "I want to encourage the youth out there that alcohol and drug abuse is not the way. Only when you surrender your life unto Christ, you'll truly be free. If He could have done it for me, He can also do it for you. With God anything is possible," is Rafael's message to the youth.



Photos contributed

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 9756 AND 9757, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area of 8153.84 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
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3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
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EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 9881, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3893.22 Ha in the Otjokondjipa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1002 AND 1018, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area of 776.79 Ha in the Otjokondjipa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1020, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 1303.26 Ha in the Otjokondjipa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1024, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3848.16 Ha in the Otjokondjipa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1028, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 2079.16 Ha in the Otjokondjipa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1029 AND 1030, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 7263.48 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1033A AND 1033B, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3745.64 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and IMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to: Mr. Lawrence Tjebk, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: law@enviroleap.com

EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1037A AND 1038, OTJOKONDJIPA REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3745.64 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and IMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

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EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1038, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area of 1408.64 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and IMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to: Mr. Lawrence Tjebk, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: law@enviroleap.com

EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1039 AND 1040, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3745.64 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
EnviroLeap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EA), Scoping and IMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are hereby requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 20 February 2026.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to: Mr. Lawrence Tjebk, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: law@enviroleap.com

EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EP. 1041 AND 1042, HARDAF REGION

1. 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 & Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals on a combined area of 3745.64 Ha in the Hardaf Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to: Mr. Lawrence Tjebk, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: law@enviroleap.com

EnviroLeap CONSULTING cc



Enviro-Leap Consulting <eap.trigen@gmail.com>

Stakeholder Engagement - Environmental Scoping for The Proposed Rezoning of Portion 99 Of Farm 38, From "Undetermined to Light Industrial" for the Construction and Operation of a Bulk Fuel and Mineral Ore Commodities Storage Park in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

2 messages

EAP Enviro-Leap <eap.trigen@gmail.com>

Wed, Apr 1, 2026 at 7:58 PM

To: Timoteus Mufeti <Timoteus.Mufeti@mefi.gov.na>, Enviro-Leap Consulting <eap.trigen@gmail.com>

Bcc: info@eia-tracker.org.na, Axel.Tibinyane@mhss.gov.na, Caroline.Garus-Oas@mefi.gov.na, Albertina.Shilongo@mawf.gov.na, "Shaheed Saban (Namport)" <Saban@namport.com.na>, Lindsay Smit <Lindsay.Smit@safetech.co.za>, Daphne Alcock <Daphne.Alcock@mfmr.gov.na>, Immanuel Hango <Hango@namibiachemicals.com.na>, thanabeb@erongored.com.na, cro@erongorc.gov.na, duushona@walvisbaycc.org.na, lumbue@ra.org.na, pmbridge@iway.na, dbenson@erongorc.gov.na, enambahu@walvisbaycc.org.na, LHailaula@walvisbaycc.org.na, sharon.roodt1957@gmail.com

Dear I&AP,

You were pre-identified as a possible Interested and Affected Party in respect to the proposed Listed Activity in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 07 of 2007.

We herewith, also attached a Background Information Document (BID) for your interest, and kindly ask that you kindly notify us if you wish to be engaged further and receive the Scoping Report and Management Plan for the proposed activity.

--

Best Regards

Lawrence Tjatindi

M +264 81 486 9948 | E ed.trigen@gmail.com | Mail P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000 | eFax +264 88 655 5160

"It is good to have an end to journey toward, but it is the journey that matters in the end". - Ursula LeGuin

 **BID-TPN_Portion 99 of Farm 38_Print READY.pdf**
2592K

RESUME OF EAP

...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities:

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



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264-81-486-9948



eap.trigen@gmail.com

April 2015 – December 2017

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

Responsibilities:

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

August 2010 to July 2014

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

Responsibilities:

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

Position: Process Control Metallurgist

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

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

Responsibilities:

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

February 2007 – July 2010

Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorplon 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

January 2019 – June 2019

Position: Social Policy Consultant – Gender Mainstreaming: Benguela Convention Commission. **Responsibilities:**

- Conducted and compiled a draft Situation Analysis Report, summarizing the findings of desk review, gender survey through the field mission and interviews
- Compiled a draft Action Plan for BCLME III Project and Gender Policy for BCC
- Hosted and facilitated a situation analysis findings validation workshop
- Produced final Situation Analysis Report, Gender Action Plan for BCLME III Project, including a proposed gender-responsive Project Results Framework with gender-responsive outputs, sex- disaggregated indicators, baseline and targets. Gender Policy for BCC

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

- Managed the Millennium Challenge Accounts Namibia Agriculture and Environment project's activities.
- Co-Developed, implemented and monitored local-level integrated activities and annual work plans for the CBNRM.
- Undertook and provided training and technical support to the targeted conservancies as per the objectives of the CBNRM
- Ensured project compliance with donor requirements through production of and submission of technical reports according to Donor procedures trainings for land management for farmers

February 2004 – March 2009

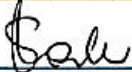
Researcher: Land, Environment and Development Project-Legal Assistance Centre. June 2006 – November 2009

- Assist with desktop and field research on land, environmental and urban housing (informal settlements).
- Assist in the compilation of research questionnaires
- Conduct interviews
- Assist with project administration
- Liaise with stakeholders NGO's, Government Agencies, Farmer's Associations, Ministry of Environment
- Draft research reports

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



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