

**Report
Version – Final**

PREVIOUSLY ECC#-00437



APRIL 2026

APP-007311

Title	UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE MINING ACTIVITIES FOR BASE AND RARE METALS (SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES & COPPER ORE) ON MINING CLAIMS 70750 & 70751 AT ONDERA VILLAGE, OPUWO RURAL CONSTITUENCY, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.		
Report Status	Final		
HEEC Reference	HEEC/092019		
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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ESA	Environmental & Social Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GN	Government Notice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HEEC	Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform
MEFT: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs
MHSS	Ministry of Health & Social Services
NHCN	National Heritage Council of Namibia
PR	Proponent's Representative
Reg.	Regulation
S TB	Section Tuberculosis



1. INTRODUCTION

The proponent, **Ongeama Mining CC** intends to continue mining for base and rare metals (semi-precious stones & copper ore) on mining claims 70750 & 70751 at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia. The Ministry of Trade and Industry regulates manufacturing, including mineral beneficiation, cement production, and semiprecious stone processing. Nationwide mining at the moment focuses on base metals, diamond, gold, natural gas and uranium. This shows that the mining sector has great potential to grow and continue to development in the country.

The Government of Namibia recognises that the mining and development of its mineral wealth could best be undertaken by the private sector. Government therefore focuses on creating an enabling environment through appropriate competitive policy and regulatory frameworks for the promotion of private sector investment coupled with the provision of national geo-scientific data bases essential for attracting competitive mining and mining (Minerals Policy of Namibia, MME, 2013).

The two mining claims (70750 & 70751) are situated northwest of Ondera village in the Kunene Region, covering a total area of 32.3 Ha (323 000 sq. metres). The locality map is shown under **Figure 1**. Known copper showings in the Sesfontein-Opuwo areas of northwestern Namibia (“Kaokoland”) were recognized as potential Copperbelt analogues by Goldfields, Anglo, African Selection Trust and others in the late 1960’s. These companies carried out the first regional stream sediment surveys in Kaokoland in the early 1970’s (INV Metals Inc, 2010). Ongeama Mining CC plans to conduct mining activities at these two mining claims that form part of the listed activities that may not be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- ***3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).***
- ***3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.***
- ***3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.***



It is with this background that Ongeama Mining CC has decided to continue mining activities for base and rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones for commercial purposes and derive the monetary benefits associated with the extraction of these natural resources as they are a holder of the application for the mining claims from the Ministry of Mines and Energy after following all the necessary procedures to satisfy the relevant Authorities enabling them to mine for the targeted minerals (base and rare metals & semi-precious stones) from the allocated portions. See Figure 1 for the locality of the two mining claims 70750 & 70751.

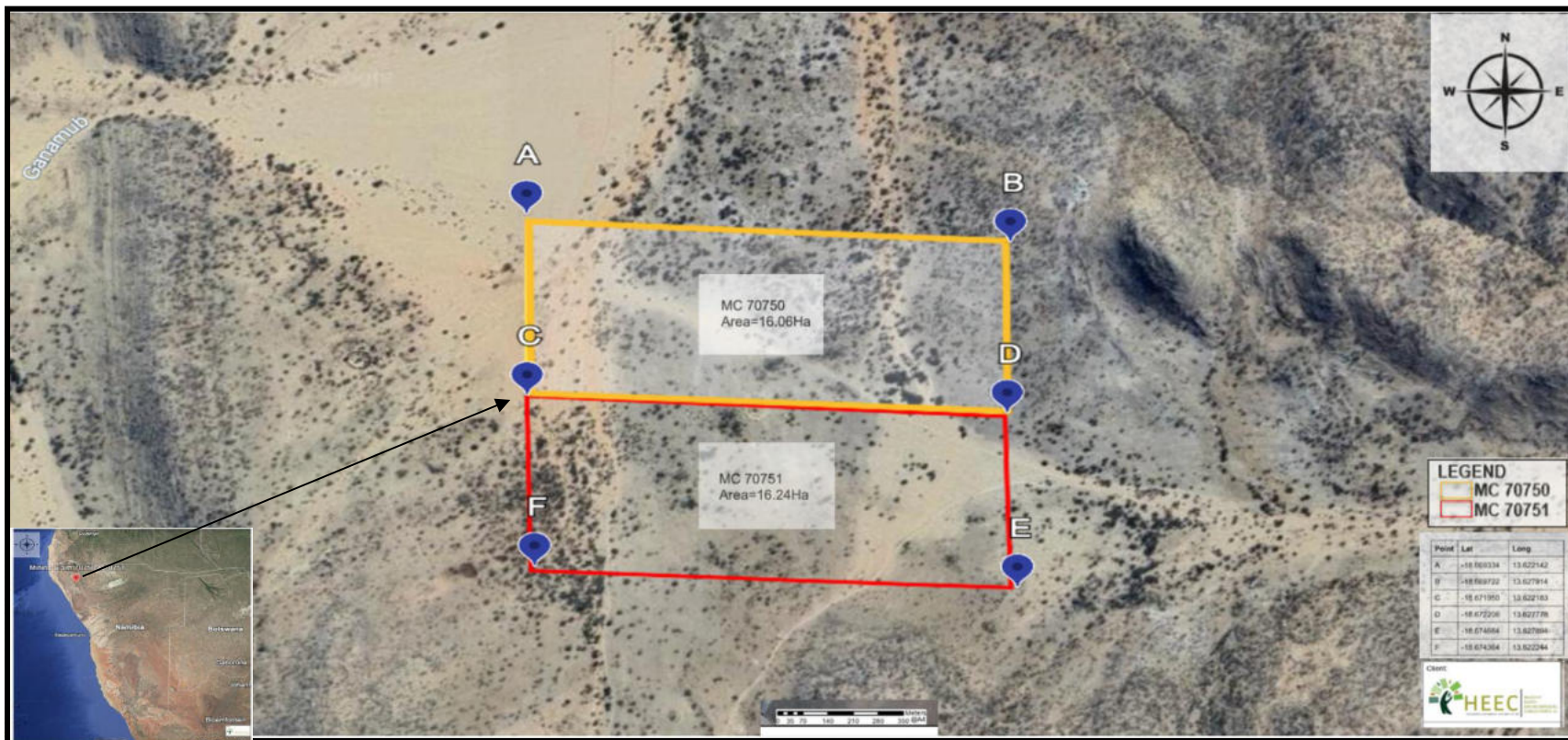


Figure 1: Locality map of the 2 mining claims 70750 & 70751 area for mining of base and rare metals (semi-precious stones & copper ore) on mining claims 70750 & 70751 at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia (HEEC, 2026)

This updated EMP will be a living document, developed in consultation with the proponent, to be reviewed and updated biannually. More broadly, it will provide a blueprint for handling environmental issues related to mining activities at the mining claims 70750 & 70751, situated at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region of Namibia over the next 10-15 years, within the broader context of environmental and social sustainability.

1.1 Benefits and target population

Managing and mitigating environmental problems in the mining sector would yield economic benefits from improved human health and ecosystem functions in the Ondera Village area where the two mining claims are situated. Health benefits will accrue from reduced exposure to environmental pollution and to the risk of accidents. The Project would also indirectly help improve worker health and safety conditions in existing and future mining enterprises, by strengthening the regulatory framework.

The proposed mining project has indirectly benefited the people of Namibia by removing impediments to new private investments and job creation as it employs over 20 people on a permanent basis on the claim sites. The mining operations have improved the capacity of mandated national agencies to regulate mining activities through environmental monitoring and auditing. It thus has strengthened the management and planning capacities of Ongeama Mining CC, and of delegated authorizing agencies such as MEFT, and improved the skills of staff from these agencies to do strategic planning, monitoring, and to evaluate environmental issues and proposed mitigation measures. The Project has also helped strengthen national capacity in environmental management through consultancies, studies and targeted training.

1.2 The main environmental issues related to mining at mining claims 70750 & 70751 are:

a) Air Pollution

The major environmental issue on the mining claims is air pollution. Dust can severely affect the health of neighboring populations (especially respiratory problems) in Ondera Village and adjacent farms.

b) Soil Contamination

Leaking hydrocarbons such as oil/diesel/ petrol during mining operations can contaminate soil.

c) Water pollution

Several ephemeral rivers are found within the Ondera Village and the mining claim site areas. This makes the area susceptible to flooding in some areas during the rainy season. Runoff and leakage from existing



waste rock dumps may pollute streams flowing out of the mining areas, causing widespread negative impacts downstream from the quarries that extend as far as the Kunene River and affect wetlands and tributaries. Pollution has an impact on human health and ecological functions that is not fully determined. Lower water quality leads to increased water treatment costs. The pollution from the waste rock dumps needs to be contained and the sites rehabilitated. There are currently no visible surface water bodies to be considered with regard to the active mining claim sites, as there are no perennial water sources in the area. However, surface water impacts may be encountered during the operation phase, especially if excavation takes place within the rainy season.

The risk of contaminating such water sources can be increased by accidental spillage of oils and fuels and any other equipment used during operation. This risk is minimised by the fact that the extraction phase will be within the long dry season.

The main foreseen environmental problems at the mining claim sites 70750 & 70751 are deforestation, soil contamination, pollution, land dereliction, poor modern sanitation, unplanned makeshift homes around the quarries and noxious weeds arising from eutrophication of any nearby water bodies by sewage effluent. The impact of pollution from mining activities is compounded by the fact that nearly ninety per cent of the populations in Ondera Village are nomadic pastoralists. This has resulted in concentrated demand for natural resources, such as grazing land, water, energy and food. Competing demands for water by livestock and households is already constraining the sustainable use of water resources. Ongeama Mining CC have identified this issue and have alleviated the water scarcity in the Ondera Village by drilling a borehole which pumps water into the community and to animal water holes. Over dependence on firewood for fuel and wood to build temporary structures by households has been the main cause of deforestation at the Ondera Village.

1.3 Project components

The intended mining activities include the following three mineral commodity groups: (i) Base and rare metals, and (ii) semi-precious stones. Base metal (i.e. copper metal) is the main target for the planned mining activities. The selection of the potential mineralization model and mining targets has been specially selected based on the regional and likely local geology as well as the results of the past mining activities.



1.3.1 Bulk Services & infrastructure

Water: Water required for mining activities and human consumption will be obtained from existing boreholes, or from approved water sources, through water abstraction permits. Water required primarily for drinking and washing is supplied from three key service providers: Ondera Village, Opuwo town (sourced from Namwater), and possibly community's boreholes.

Power supply: No permanent power supply infrastructure to the mining site has been installed. Diesel power generation will be used during active mining operation phase. Upon discovery of viable mineable resources, arrangement will be made with Namibia Power Corporation (NamPower) for possible supply of electricity for mining activities.

Accommodation: The mining crew will be accommodated in Ondera Village or any nearby available place as allocated by the Traditional Authority. Mining activities will take place during the day time only and staff will be commuting to mining claim sites from the accommodation place.

Waste Management

The site will be equipped with secured waste bins for each waste type. Depending on the amount generated, waste will be sorted and collected on a weekly basis or monthly and taken to the Opuwo landfill site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the Opuwo storage periodically.

Security

Temporary storage areas for mining materials, machines etc. will be necessary at the camp. Security will be supplied on a 24-hour basis at the storage and/or camp site. A temporal support fence surrounding the storage/camp site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not put at risk.

An updated EMP is one of the most important outputs of the EA process as it synthesises all of the proposed mitigation and monitoring actions, set to a timeline and with specific assigned responsibilities. This updated EMP details the environmental compliance audit on the mitigation and monitoring actions that are being implemented during the following phases of these mining activities:



- **Mining phase** – the period during which the proponent, having dealt with the necessary legislative and administrative arrangements, appoints a contractor to engage in the mining of base & rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones from the mining claim sites to be transported to the various smelters for commercial value addition & Walvis Bay port for export purposes;
- **Transportation Phase**- the period during which the proponent transports the base & rare metals (copper ore) & semi-precious stones from the mine claim sites to the various smelters for commercial value addition & Walvis Bay port for export.
- **Operation and Maintenance** – the period during which the services infrastructure will be fully functional and maintained.

The decommissioning of these mining operations is not envisaged any time soon because there is a viable resource with a feasibility to continue for up to two decades; however in the event that this should be considered some recommendations have been outlined in **Table 12**.

1.3 Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan

This updated EMP presents a summary of the various impacts as identified from the site visit at mining claims 70750 & 70751 at Ondera village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia and the mitigation measures that must be put in place at the active mining claim sites in order to reduce the negative impacts of the project on the environment. The proponent, Ongeama Mining CC is encouraged to implement the recommendations raised herein. It must be noted that environmental management is an on-going process and must be continuously reviewed in order to review and correct other impacts that may arise and may not have been obvious at each stage of the project.

These two mining claims, owned by Ongeama Mining CC are currently at the initial stages of the project cycle, with exploration having been completed and operations having been halted to ensure adequate financial resources are available to resume operations. It is important to note that the previous **ECC - 00437** was issued during the pandemic lockdown and therefore no activities have been undertaken at these claims to date. **Table 1** outlines the Environmental Management Plan that must be implemented at the mining claim sites 70750 & 70751 as the raw ore is extracted and by Ongeama Mining CC in order to promote environmental sustainability.



Table 1: Environmental Management Plan

Construction of crusher site and mining phase				
Potential Impact	Possible Cause	Mitigation	Monitoring Agent	Time Frame
Physical				
Dust generation	-Grading & gravelling existing access roads -Site clearing for building workers compound, crusher site, workshop and offices	-Avoid maintaining roads under strong winds. -Selective clearing of vegetation. -Minimise burning of cleared vegetation. -Planting of trees around the mine to act as a wind breaker.	Roads Authority, MAWLR., MEFT: DEA	Daily. Weekly, Quarterly
Disturbance and Contamination of ground water	-Drilling of boreholes	-Engage experts in borehole drilling -Boreholes to be approved by MAWLR- Hydrology Department -Water to be put in settling ponds before discharge to the environment -Recycle as much water as possible	MAWLR	Once off
Biological				
Deforestation and Habitat loss	-Site construction -Noise from heavy equipment -Dust from mining operations and site clearing	-Selective cutting down of trees -Re-vegetate cleared areas, where necessary -Machines to be fitted with sound silencers -Regular watering of the mine site to minimise dust	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT: DEA	Weekly, Quarterly
Injury or death of livestock	-Livestock falling in unprotected trenches -Livestock being run over by heavy vehicles	-Fence off the mine workings -No unauthorised entry should be allowed -Put danger warning signs -Barricade the whole project site with a perimeter fence	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT: DEA; MME	Once off
Fire hazard	-No fire guards in place -Haphazard workings -No explosive box in site	-Establish and maintain fire guards -Establish structures according to the Siting of Works plan approved by the Ministry of Mines & Energy	ECO; MEFT: DEA; MME	Biannually



		-Engage the Regional Mining Engineer in the licensing of a proper magazine box		
Operational phase				
Physical				
Air and Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dust generated from blasting -Dust generated from ore movement activities like loading and transportation -Exhaust fumes from vehicles and other equipment -Noise from drilling and blasting -Noise from heavy vehicles and equipment engines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Undertake controlled blasting; -Set enough lead times between blasting and mining -Blasting to be done during the day; -Establish blasting times and erect signs to that effect. -The local community should be notified using the prescribed channels via the Traditional Authority and be aware of the blasting schedule and take all the necessary precautions to avoid the blast sites and also plan their daily activities with the full understanding of the blasting activities and mining operations. -Workers to be equipped with earmuffs and inhalers; -Proper vehicle maintenance to reduce exhaust fumes and vehicles should be switched key off when not in operation to reduce noise pollution. -A 10km/hr speed limit should be observed within the vicinity of the copper mine. -Put speed warning signs around the mining area -Vehicles to be fitted with silencers -Regular watering of the mining area to suppress dust 	ECO; MEFT:DEA; MME	Daily, weekly, quarterly.
Land degradation & loss of aesthetic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Oil and diesel spillages from vehicles and equipment -Land clearing for increased mining operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regular servicing of vehicles -Selective land clearing i.e. clearing where necessary -Mining activities to adhere to Minerals (Prospecting & Mining Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992) -Avoid vehicle overloading 	ECO;MEFT:DEA; Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME)	Daily, Weekly



Soil Erosion& Contamination of Surface Water	-Surface run off from quarry wastewater -Contamination due to oil and diesel spills -Dust from ore hauling and loading activities	-Recycling of water -Terrace the steep slopes to minimise surface run off -Oil and diesel spillages should be effectively contained by constantly checking the vehicles and machinery and those with leaks should be fitted with drip trays. -Implement procedures to minimise drop height between the tipper and front-end loader.	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT:DEA; Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME)	Daily, Weekly
Biological/ Ecological				
Deforestation and loss of biodiversity	-Vegetation clearing for mining expansion -Dust settling on foliage	-Any expansion to be approved by the Mining Commissioner and the Regional Mining Engineer -Avoid indiscriminate cutting down of trees -Minimise dust emission -Establish vegetation perimeter around the mining area to trap dust	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT: DEA; Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)	Daily, weekly, quarterly
Siltation of nearby ephemeral streams and Disturbance of Aquatic Life	-Dust generated settling in the river (ephemeral) -Surface run off from mine site	-Minimise dust by watering the mining area -Encourage water recycling -Water sampling to test impurities	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT:DEA; Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME)	Daily, Weekly
Impact to ecosystem food chains	-Birds migration due to noise and dust from blasting and heavy equipment -Land clearing -Dissolved nutrients in water drawn from the mine	-Selective vegetation clearing -Water at the active area on the mining claims should be recycled -Establish water sampling points -Regular monitoring of water quality in nearby rivers	ECO; MAWLR, MEFT:DEA; Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME)	Quarterly
Socio-Economic				
Occupational health and safety hazards	-Poor sanitary conditions -Poor mechanisation of workings -Lack of proper PPE -Dust related illnesses	-Construct proper/functional toilets for workers -Provision of clean and safe water from a borehole -Adequate lighting and ventilation should be provided in the workings	ECO; Ministry of Health & Social Services (MHSS); Social Security	Quarterly



	-High risk of STIs, HIV and AIDS	-Adequate PPE to be provided to all employees -No machine drilling shall be done dry as per Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992). -Institute HIV& AIDS awareness programs at the EPL site. -Condoms should be easily accessible at the mine -Provision of a fully equipped First Aid kit with no expired medication.	Commission (SSC); Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME)	-Daily
Injury to people and animals	-Falling into unprotected mine workings -Dangers of flying rocks from blasting -Accidents due to poor OSH procedures	-Establish a perimeter fence around the EPL camping premises -No unauthorised entry into the mine -Barricade the mine workings -Establish blasting times and erect danger warning signs -Blasting to be carried out during the day. -Only primary blasting to be done. -Local community to be notified and aware of the blasting schedule and associated activities. -Implement proper OSH procedures in line with Minerals (Prospecting & Mining Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992).	ECO; Ministry of Health & Social Services (MHSS); Ministry of Mines & Energy(MME); Social Security Commission (SSC)	Once off



1.4 Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan

An Environmental monitoring plan has been put in place to check on the effectiveness of the updated Environmental Management Plan in dealing with the impacts identified in this assessment. Some of the environmental parameters that need to be monitored at the mining claims are:

- a) Dissolved Metals and Metals in Sediments:- cadmium, arsenic, chromium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, silver and zinc
- b) Conductivity
- c) Total Suspended Solids
- d) pH
- e) Safety of workings
- f) Employee Health - Tuberculosis, asthma, lung cancer, hearing ability, sight, backbone
- g) Workers' insurance - Social Security Commission (SSC) contributions

Samples of water shall be drawn from sunk boreholes as mining operations continue, to determine the composition of water with respect to dissolved heavy metals like cadmium, lead, copper, nickel, zinc, chromium, mercury, and arsenic. Quarterly samples must be drawn so as to determine how the results vary from the baseline studies. The same will be done for conductivity, total suspended solids and pH. Water drawn from boreholes at the mine shall be subjected to quarterly samples so as to determine the degree of leachates as well the pH and conductivity of water.

Quarterly medical checks should be done on employees who work in dusty areas and those that work with heavy machines and their records should be kept at the mine. Aspects to be checked are tuberculosis, asthma, lung cancer, hearing ability and backache, among other issues. This will determine the effectiveness of the mine's Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) programmes.

Experience has shown that most mines do not remit moneys they deduct from employees to SSC as per Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994), currently read with the Employees' Compensation Act, 1941 (Act No. 30 of 1941) as amended. Due to that, it is now necessary to monitor such mines and make sure that workers are insured against death or injury at work. Contributions must be remitted as and when they are required. **Table 2** details the monitoring program that must be followed at the mine.



Table 2: Environmental Monitoring plan

Environmental Aspect	Method of Monitoring	Regulation Body/Org	Frequency
-Dissolved Metals/ Metals in Sediments (cadmium, arsenic, chromium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, silver and zinc) -Conductivity -pH -Total Suspended Solids	-Water sampling at a point in the nearby stream -Borehole water samples	-MAWLR -MEFT:DEA	Quarterly
Safety of Workings -gases, fumes, blasting equipment	-Monitoring before and after blasting	-ECO -Regional Mining Engineer -SSC	Twice daily
Employee Health - TB, asthma, lung cancer, hearing ability, backbone	-Regular Medical checks	-ECO -MHSS, -SSC	Quarterly
Workers' insurance	Checking with NSSA	-SSC -Namibia Miners Federation	Monthly

1.5 Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan is a set of measures that will be implemented, in response to emergency situations that could potentially occur during mining and mining-related activities. The Emergency Response plan addresses emergency response elements including identification of potential emergency scenarios, emergency response organisations and responsibilities, co-ordination with governmental emergency response organisations, emergency alarms and communication, emergency response procedures (including evacuation procedures), emergency response equipment, training and drills for the operation of all the proponent's project facilities at the mining claim sites. Please find the Emergency Numbers below:

OPUWO

Ambulance	+264 (65) 27-0326
Electricity	+264 (65) 27-3076
Clinic	+264 (65) 27-3026
Police	+264 (65) 27-3041
Water & Sewage	+264 (65) 27-3007



1.5.3 Risk Assessment Methodology

For the purposes of this mining project, we will make use of the NOSA HIRA (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) methodology. The methodology comprises three parameters, namely:

(a) Severity

This is an evaluation of the worst conceivable SHE consequence of a hazard. An exponential weighting is used in order to reflect a bias towards the consideration of the severity of the consequences as opposed to frequency or exposure when evaluating a hazard. The criteria for rating severity are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Severity Criteria

Weight Number	Hazard Description	Environment	Safety/ Health
16	CATASTROPHIC	Irreversible ecological damage	Multiple fatalities due to injury or occupational diseases
8	MAJOR	Reversible ecological damage with potential long term impact	Fatality or number of disabilities/ disabling diseases
4	MODERATE	Ecological disturbance, can be rehabilitated	Disabling injuries or occupational illness
2	MINOR	Short-term ecological impacts. Requires intervention	Minor injuries or exposure requiring medical attention
1	INSIGNIFICANT	Low impact, natural rehabilitation	First Aid treatment required

(b) Frequency /Probability

Frequency/ Probability are a linear evaluation of how often a hazard has resulted in a consequence (incident history). In the absence of incident history how often a hazard may result in a known consequence (established through industry standards and research and assumption if needed) may be used. The Frequency/ Probability criteria are shown in the Table 4.

Table 4: Frequency/ Probability Criteria

Weight Number	1	2	3	4	5
Evaluation Description	Rare	Infrequent	Frequent	Often	Consistent
Frequency	Less than once every 5 years	Every 1- 5 years	Multiple times per year	Monthly	Daily/weekly



(c) Exposure

Exposure is the percentage of a workforce exposed to a particular hazard and or the duration of the exposure. Its rating is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Exposure Criteria

Weight Number	1	2	3	4	5
Evaluation Description	Minimal	Restricted	Local	Widespread	Extensive
Safety/ Health Exposure	A few of the workforce, minimal time	A few of the workforce, some of the time / some of the workforce minimal time	Some of the workforce, some of the time	Most of the workforce, some of the time or / some of the workforce, most of the time	Most of the workforce, most of the time
Environmental Exposure	Incident site	Localised	Plant wide	Immediate neighbours	Community exposure

NB: Risk is calculated as follows: **Risk= Severity × Frequency × Exposure**

Table 6: Emergency Response Plan

Risk	Contingency Plan
Fire hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fire extinguishers to be put in place -Workers training on use of extinguishers -Fire Brigade contact numbers to be clearly displayed -Emergency numbers to be given to every worker (See Section 1.5 above) -Establish an Assembly point -Fire drills -Fireguards
Power generator failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Standby generator to be put in place -Standby fuel storage facility to be kept separately
Outbreak of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Isolate the infected person(s) -Take the person to hospital -Mine vehicle to be on site every time -Calling the ambulance -Emergency numbers to be given to every worker



2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Ongeama Mining CC, who is the proponent, is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP, from the planning and design phase to the decommissioning phase (when these mining operations are no longer financially viable). The proponent will delegate this responsibility as the project progresses through its life cycle. The delegated responsibility for the effective implementation of this updated EMP will rest on the following key individuals:

- Proponent’s Representative;
- Environmental Control Officer; and
- Contractor (Ongeama Mining CC).

2.1 PROPONENT’S REPRESENTATIVE

The proponent should assign the responsibility of managing all aspects of these mining activities for all lifecycle phases (including all contracts for work outsourced) to a designated member of staff, referred to in this EMP as the Proponent’s Representative (PR). The proponent may decide to assign this role to one person for the full duration of these mining activities, or may assign a different PR to each of the lifecycle phases – i.e. one for the mining phase, one for the transportation phase and one for the mine rehabilitation phase. The PR’s responsibilities are as follows:

Table 7: Responsibilities of PR

Responsibility	Project Phase
Making sure that the necessary approvals and permissions laid out in Table 9 are obtained/adhered to	Throughout the lifecycle of this project.
Suspending/evicting individuals and/or equipment not complying with the EMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining activities • Transportation of copper ore • Quarry rehabilitation
Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining activities • Transportation of copper ore • Quarry rehabilitation



2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

The PR should assign the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of the whole EMP on the ground during the mining & mine rehabilitation phases to a designated member of staff, referred to in this EMP as the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The PR/ Ongeama Mining CC may decide to assign this role to one person for all three activities, or may assign a different ECO for each activity. The ECO will have the following responsibilities during the mining, operation and rehabilitation phases of these developments:

- Management and facilitation of communication between the Proponent, PR, the contractors, and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with regard to this EMP;
- Conducting regular inspections (recommended minimum frequency is once every six months) with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP);
- Assisting the Contractor in finding solutions with respect to matters pertaining to the implementation of this EMP;
- Advising the PR on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP;
- Making recommendations to the PR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP; and
- Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.



2.3 CONTRACTOR

Contractors appointed by the Proponent are automatically responsible for implementing all provisions contained within the relevant chapters of this updated EMP. Contractors will be responsible for the implementation of this updated EMP applicable to any work outsourced to subcontractors. **Table 10** applies to contractors appointed during the mining phase and **Table 11** to those appointed during the Mine rehabilitation phase. In order to ensure effective environmental management the aforementioned chapters should be included in the applicable contracts for outsourced construction, operation and maintenance work.

The tables in the following chapter (**Chapter 3**) detail the management measures associated with the roles and responsibilities that have been laid out in this chapter.



3.0 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The aim of the management actions in this chapter of the updated EMP is to avoid potential impacts where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are provided to reduce the significance of these impacts.

The following tables provide the management actions recommended to manage the potential impacts rated in the scoping-level EA conducted for these activities. These management actions have been organised temporally according to project phase:

- Applicable legislation (**Table 9**);
- Mining Actions (**Table 10**);
- Mine rehabilitation Management Actions (**Table 11**); and
- Decommissioning phase management actions (**Table 12**).

The responsible persons from the proponents' team have assessed these commitments in detail and have committed to the specific management actions where indicated in the tables below.

3.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This EMP has been updated and compiled with the acknowledgment of the following assumptions and limitations:

- This EMP has been updated based on the previous scoping-level Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted for the mining claims 70750 & 70751. HEEC will not be held responsible for the potential consequences that may result from any alterations to the existing situation on the ground.
- It is assumed that mine labourers will be sourced mostly from the Ondera Village area and that migrant labourers (if applicable) will be housed in established accommodation facilities within Ondera Village.
- The engineering designs carried out for the mine operations & of the associated services infrastructure (roads, potable water, storm water, sewerage and electrical reticulations) will be informed by the engineers' plans and designs.



3.2 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Legal provisions that have relevance to various aspects of these mining operations are listed in

Table 9: Legal provisions relevant to the ongoing mining activities below. The legal instrument, applicable corresponding provisions and project relevance details are provided.

3.2.1 Regulatory Framework for Environmental Management in the Mining Sector

The objective of the updated Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is thus needed in order to assess the potential social and environmental impacts associated with the proposed mining activities for base & rare metals targeting copper ore and Semi-precious stones, on mining claims; 70750 & 70751, situated at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia and also to formulate methods of rehabilitation of the quarries once they have been excavated for further processing.

The above is a listed activity in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). Dumps, including overburden dumps and tailings dams, are similarly regulated.



In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), the following listed activities in **Table 8** were triggered by the proposed project:

Table 8: List of triggered activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the project

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant Activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 3.1 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The project includes the mining of base & rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones for export purposes/ further processing.
Activity 3.2 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The project includes the mining of base & rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones for export purposes/ further processing.
Activity 3.3 (Mining and Quarrying Activities)	Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	The project includes the mining of base & rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones for export purposes/ further processing.

The above activities will be discussed in more detail in this updated EMP. Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) undertook an independent site specific scoping Environmental & Social Assessment (ESA) in order to formulate detailed mitigation measures for the above activities on behalf of the proponent, Ongeama Mining CC. The competent authority is



the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs (MEFT: DEA).

There are multiple legal instruments that regulate and have a bearing on good environmental management in Namibia. **Table 9** below provides a summary of the legal instruments considered to be relevant to this development and the environmental assessment process.

Table 9: Legislation applicable for the mining of base & rare metals and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 70750 & 70751, situated at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia .

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia as Amended	Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia.” Article 95(l) deals with the “maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity” and sustainable use of the country’s natural resources.	Sustainable development should be at the forefront of management of the intended mining activities.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to achieve that. Section 3 details the principles of Environmental Management	The management of this project should be informed by the EMA.
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	Activity 3.1 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation,



LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		<p>in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.</p> <p>Activity 3.2 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.</p> <p>Activity 3.3 (Mining and Quarrying Activities) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.</p>
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	The mining activities should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area.
Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The ESA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.	Care should be taken that the mining activities do not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during the mining activities.
The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MEFT has recently developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition it has also initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.	The proponent and its contractor have to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS. Experience with similar projects has shown that a significant health risk is created



LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		when migrant mine workers/labourers interact with local communities.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by the mining activities, compliance with the law is essential.
Public and Environmental Health Act of 2015	This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually-transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979).	The mining activities are to comply with these legal requirements.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants.	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed within the legal confines.
Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)	The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.	This EMP considers this term of Environment.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act 33 1 of 1992)	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters	The activity involves the mining of mining of base & rare metals targeting copper ore & semi-precious stones for export purposes/ further processing..



LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	<p>incidental thereto. "mineral" means any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form, occurring naturally in, on or under any land and having been formed by, or subjected to, a geological process, excluding - (c) subject to the provisions of subsection (2), soil, sand, clay, gravel or stone (other than rock material specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1) if they are bona fide required for purposes of -</p> <p>(i) agriculture, building works, fencing or road making;</p> <p>(ii) the manufacture of bricks and tiles;</p>	
Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	This Act covers the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources	Open pits left behind after mining should not be polluted or left unrehabilitated.

This EMP was updated and compiled in accordance with the EIA Regulations



3.4 MINING PHASE

The PR should ensure that the management actions detailed in **Table 10**, below should be adhered to during the operation of the mining activities.

Table 10: Mining Phase Management Actions

Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
Environmental Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECO on site shall maintain a register of all environmental incidents occurring as a result of the activities associated with the project. Environmental incidents that shall be recorded include (but are not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fires; ➤ Drowning; ➤ Accidents (e.g. traffic); ➤ Spills of hazardous materials, contaminating soil or water resources; ➤ Non-compliances with applicable legislation; and ➤ Non-compliances with this EMP. • Environmental incident reports shall include (as a minimum) a description of the incident, the actions taken to contain any damage to the environment, personnel, or the public, and the actions taken to repair / remediate any such damage. • Additional measures shall be prescribed that may be required to remediate damage resulting from the incident and / or to prevent similar incidents occurring in the future. 	ECO
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines. • Limit the type of vehicle (heavy trucks) allowed on site. • Adhere to the speed limit. If permissible, caution signs and 40 km/hr signs shall be placed at regulation distance from heavy vehicle crossing signs at the intersections of the internal access tracks and the district roads. • Designate no-drive zones. • Implement traffic control measures where necessary by keeping a number plate register of all vehicles transporting raw ores at the site and restricting access to authorised contractors. 	ECO
Mining Claims 70750 & 70751	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw ore for target minerals should be sourced from mining claims with a valid ECC. • The mining claims must be clearly demarcated by means of a perimeter stock-proof fence with a lockable gated entrance. 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining and resultant operations shall only take place within this demarcated area/claim. • A detailed photographic record of the demarcated mining claim areas, prior to any mining activities, shall be taken. These records are to be kept by the Proponent and PR for reference purposes during the rehabilitation of the site. • There will be ‘No unauthorised access’ signs at the mining claim gates until to restrict entry and/or harm to people not involved in the mining operations. 	
EMP training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workers at the site are to undergo EMP training that should include as a minimum the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMP. • Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of the intended mining and mine rehabilitation activities. • Employees’ roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness and response requirements. • Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when particular work groups carry out their respective activities. • The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures; and rewards for enhancing mitigation measures or avoiding negative environmental effects. 	ECO & Contractor
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the destruction of protected tree species. • Encourage the regrowth and regeneration of trees with exposed roots at the site. • The excavation of the raw ore/target minerals should incorporate existing trees¹. • The Contractor should compile a Tree Management Plan which should include the following as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees if not already accounted for in an existing Geographic Information System (GIS), should be surveyed, co-ordinates/location incorporated into the Contractor’s GIS, marked with paint (or other means so as to be readily visible) and protected; • Trees, which are impossible to conserve, need to be identified and their location recorded on a map; • The Contractor should apply to the relevant authority (Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism) for a permit to remove these trees. • A list should be compiled of all trees to be removed detailing the location of the tree, the species as well as which trees will be planted to replace these. The nursery where these trees will be sourced from should also be included; 	ECO & Contractor

¹a “tree” is defined as an indigenous woody perennial plant with a trunk diameter ≥150 mm



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each tree that is removed needs to be replaced with an indigenous tree species; • Some of these trees can be obtained at the nearest forestry office or at a commercial nursery such as the Forestry office in Opuwo. Assistance can be sought from the nearest forestry office regarding nearby nurseries where additional trees may be bought and advice sought. • Only a limited width +/- 5 m on the side of the access roads may be partially cleared of vegetation. • Workers are prohibited from collecting wood or other plant products on or near the site. • No alien species may be planted on or within the existing site. • Prevent contractors from collecting wood and veld food such as amphibians, migrating birds, etc. during the mining phase. • Prevent contractors from fishing in the nearby ephemeral rivers or catching aquatic species. 	
Lay-down areas and materials camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable locations for the contractors lay-down areas and materials camp should be identified with the assistance of the PR and the following should be considered in selecting these sites: • The areas designated for the services infrastructure should be used as far as possible. • Second option should be degraded land. • Avoid sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands/rivers/drainage lines) 	ECO & Contractor
Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All heavy-duty vehicles and equipment on site should be provided with a drip tray. • All heavy-duty delivery vehicles should be maintained regularly to prevent oil leakages. • Maintenance and washing of vehicles should take place only at a designated workshop area. • Spilled cement and/or concrete (wet or dry) should be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of by the end of each day in the appropriate hazardous waste containers. • All hazardous substances (e.g. fuel etc.) or chemicals should be stored in a specific location on an impermeable surface that is bunded - with a volume of 120 % of the largest single storage container or 25 % of the total storage containers, whichever is greater. 	ECO & Contractor
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that copper ore mining takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit erosion & flooding on site and surface water pollution. • No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to surface water bodies. 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy-duty vehicles should be kept out of any surface water bodies and the movement of vehicles should be limited where possible to the existing access roads and tracks. • Contaminated runoff from the sites should be prevented from entering the surface water bodies. • Workers should be given ablution facilities at the sites that are located at least 30 m away from any surface water and regularly serviced. • Washing of personnel or any equipment should not be allowed on site. 	
Topsoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When excavations are carried out, topsoil² should be stockpiled in a demarcated area and used in profiling and rehabilitating of the depleted, open pits around the mining claim sites. • Stockpiled topsoil should be used to rehabilitate post-harvesting degraded areas and/or other nearby degraded areas within the Ondera Village area in consultation with the Traditional Authority. 	ECO & Contractor
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the vegetation of the project area in phases during the mining period in order to keep the soil more compacted as well as to limit overall disturbance to the area over time. • It is recommended that most mining activities take place outside of the rainy season in order to limit potential flooding and the run off of loose soil causing further erosion. • Appropriate erosion control structures must be put in place where soil may be prone to erosion. • Checks must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas within the mining claim site where erosion is occurring. Appropriate remedial actions are to be undertaken wherever erosion is evident. 	ECO & Contractor
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon completion of the mining phase consultations should be held with the Traditional Authority & local community regarding the post-mining use of remaining excavated areas (if applicable) and to identify priority areas. • Sand/rubble at the site should be levelled so it can be reclaimed for other purposes once the copper ore mining has ceased and rather than leaving the mines open which will pose a threat to people and animals in the area. • In the event that no post-operation uses are requested, all excavated/degraded areas need to be rehabilitated as follows: 	ECO & Contractor

² Topsoil is defined here as the top 150mm of surface material, which accounts for the seedbank.



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavated areas may only be backfilled with clean or inert fill. No material of hazardous nature (e.g. sand removed with an oil spill) may be dumped as backfill. • Rehabilitated excavated areas need to match the contours of the existing landscape. • The rehabilitated area should not be higher (or lower) than nearby drainage channels. This ensures the efficiency of re-vegetation and reduces the chances of potential erosion. • Topsoil is to be spread across excavated areas evenly. • Deep ripping of areas to be rehabilitated is required, not just simple scarification, so as to enable rip lines to hold water after heavy rainfall. • Ripping should be done along slopes, not up and down a slope, which could lead to enhanced erosion. 	
HIV/AIDS and TB awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor should approach the Ministry of Health and Social Services to co-opt a health officer to facilitate HIV/AIDS and TB education programmes periodically on site during the project operation. • A wellness program should be initiated to raise awareness on health issues, especially the impact of sexually transmitted diseases. • Provide free condoms in the workplace and to local community throughout project operation. • Facilitate access to Antiretroviral medication • Personnel should not overnight at the copper ore mining claim sites, but only the security personnel. 	ECO & Contractor
Road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate roads clearly. • Off-road driving should not be allowed. • All vehicles that transport materials to and from the site must be roadworthy. • Drivers that transport materials should have a valid driver’s license and should adhere to all traffic rules. • Loads upon vehicles should be properly secured to avoid items falling off the vehicle. • Limit and control the number of access points to the mining claim sites. • The road leading to the mining claims should be properly maintained so as to reduce dust emissions when heavy vehicles travel on them. • Consideration should be given to possibly tar the road leading to the mining claims which could reduce dust emissions onsite. 	ECO & Contractor
Safety around work sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavations/pits should be left open for the shortest time possible. 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavate short lengths of trenches and box areas for services or foundations in a manner that will not leave the trench unattended for more than 24 hours. • Demarcate excavated areas and topsoil stockpiles with danger tape. • Provide additional warning signage in areas of movement and in “no personnel” areas where workers are not active. • Mine pits are to be fenced-off with stock-proof perimeter fencing. • Work areas must be set out and isolated with danger tape on a daily basis. • All materials and equipment are to be stored only within set out and demarcated work areas. • Only mining personnel authorised by Ongeama Mining CC will be allowed within these work areas. • 2 fire extinguishers should be available at fuel storage areas. • Comply with all waste related management actions stated above in this table. 	
Ablutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate toilets should be available for men and women and should clearly be indicated as such. • Portable toilets (i.e. easily transportable) should be available at the Mine site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 toilet for every 15 females. • 1 toilet for every 30 males. • Sewage needs to be removed on a regular basis to an approved (municipal) sewage disposal site. Alternatively, sewage may be pumped into sealable containers and stored until it can be removed. • Workers responsible for cleaning the toilets should be provided with latex gloves and masks. 	ECO & Contractor
Open fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No open fires may be made anywhere on the mining claim sites. 	ECO
General health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fully stocked first aid kit should permanently be available on-site as well as an adequately trained member of staff capable of administering first aid. • All workers should have access to the relevant personal protective equipment (overalls, hard toe boots, goggles, dust masks, sun hats heavy duty gloves etc.) • Sufficient potable water reserves should be available to workers at all times. • No person should be allowed to smoke close to fuel storage facilities or portable toilets (if toilets are chemical toilets – the chemicals are flammable). 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No workers should be allowed to drink alcohol during work hours. No workers should be allowed on the mining claims if under the influence of alcohol. 	
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A watering truck should be used on gravel roads with the heaviest vehicle movement especially during dry and windy conditions. However, due consideration should be given to water restrictions during times of drought. The use of waterless dust suppression means (e.g. lignosulphonate products such as Dustex) should be considered. Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimise windblown dust. Dust protection masks should be provided to workers if they complain about dust. During high wind conditions the contractor must make the decision to cease works until the wind has calmed down. 	ECO & Contractor
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 where excavation involving the use of heavy equipment, power tools and the movement of heavy vehicles is less than 500 m from residential areas. If an exception to this provision is required, all residents and business owners within the 500 m radius should be given 1 week’s written notice. If workers are to be exposed to noise levels above 85dB for continuous extended periods of more than two hours, they are to be provided with earmuffs and allowed to take 10-15 minute breaks away from the noise source. 	ECO & Contractor
Recruitment of labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor should compile a formal recruitment process including the following provisions as a minimum: Adhere to the legal provisions in the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007 for the recruitment of labour (target percentages for gender balance, optimal use of local labour and SME’s, etc.). Recruitment should not take place at the mining claim sites. Ensure that all sub-contractors are aware of recommended recruitment procedures and discourage any recruitment of labour outside these agreed upon procedures. All contractors should give preference in terms of recruitment of sub-contractors and individual labourers to those who are qualified and from the project area and only then look to surrounding towns. 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly explain to all job-seekers the terms and conditions of their respective employment contracts (e.g. period of employment etc.) – make use of interpreters where necessary. 	
Communication plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor or PR should draft a Communication Plan, which should outline as a minimum the following: How Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), who require on-going communication for the duration of the operation period, will be identified and recorded and who will manage and update these records; How these I&APs will be consulted on an on-going basis; Make provision for grievance mechanisms – i.e. how concerns can be lodged/ recorded and how feedback will be delivered as well as further steps of arbitration in the event that feedback is deemed unsatisfactory. 	ECO & Contractor
General communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PR must appoint an ECO to liaise between the Contractor, I&APs and Ongeama Mining CC’s management. The Contractor shall at every bi-monthly site meeting report on the status of the implementation of all provisions of the EMP. The Contractor should implement the EMP awareness training as stipulated above in this table. The Contractor must list the I&APs of the project and their contact details with whom on-going communication would be required for the duration of the contract. This list, together with the Communication Plan must be agreed upon and given to the PR before operation commences/resumes. The Communication Plan, once agreed upon by the Traditional Authority, shall be legally binding. A copy of the updated EMP must be available at the site office and should be accessible to all I&APs. Key representatives from the above-mentioned list need to be invited to attend monthly site meetings to raise any concerns and issues regarding progress to rehabilitate the excavated areas and surrounding mines/ pits. The Contractor should liaise with the proponent regarding all issues related to community consultation and negotiation before operation commences/resumes. A procedure should be put in place to ensure that concerns raised have been followed up and addressed. All people on the I&APs list should be informed about the availability of the complaints register and associated grievance mechanisms in writing by the PR prior to the commencement of site activities. 	ECO & Contractor



Aspect	Management Actions	Responsibility
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should a heritage site or archaeological site be uncovered or discovered during the mining phase of the project, a “chance find” procedure should be applied in the order they appear below: • If operating machinery or equipment stop work; • Demarcate the site with danger tape; • Determine GPS position if possible; • Report findings to the site foreman; • Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent; • Cease any works in immediate vicinity; • Visit find site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings; • Determine and demarcate exclusion boundary; • Site location and details to be added to a Geographic Information System (GIS) for field confirmation by archaeologist; • Inspect site and confirm addition to copper ore mining site GIS; • Advise the National Heritage Council (NHC) and request written permission to remove findings from work area; and • Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum. • Should human remains be found, the following actions will be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the chance find procedure as described above; • Schedule a field inspection with an archaeologist to confirm that remains are human; • Advise and liaise with the NHC and Police; and • Remains will be recovered and removed either to the National Museum or the National Forensic Laboratory. 	<p>ECO;</p> <p>National Heritage Council & Contractor</p>

3.5 QUARRY REHABILITATION PHASE (Continuous)

The management actions included in **Table 11** below apply during the continuous quarry rehabilitation phase of the mining operations.



Table 11: Quarry Rehabilitation Phase Management actions

Environmental Feature	Management Actions	Responsibility
EMP training	All contractors appointed for the transportation of the raw ore on the mining claims 70750 &70751 must ensure that all personnel are aware of necessary health, safety and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work.	ECO & Contractor
Monitoring	<p>The ECO should monitor the implementation of the EMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECO should regularly inspect the conditions around the mining claim site before work starts; and • The ECO should inspect the mining claim site at the end of the extraction period. 	ECO
Water and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the infrastructure at the mining site is connected to the mine drainage and wastewater reticulation. • Regular preventative maintenance should be carried out on the infrastructure to ensure that risks of overfills are minimised. • A no-go buffer area of at least 30 m should be allocated to any water bodies in the area. • No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any surface water bodies. • Sufficient weather and scavenger-proof bins (with lids, to prevent the escape of litter) shall be provided, and be easily accessible at all points where wastes are generated. • The site shall be kept clean and free of litter and no litter from the site shall be allowed to disperse to surrounding areas. • All personnel shall be instructed to dispose of all waste in the proper manner. • The Contractor shall identify and separate materials that can be reused or recycled to minimise waste e.g. metals, packaging and plastics, and provide separate marked bins for these items. • All materials (e.g. bags of cement) must be suitably stored and protected, so that they do not become damaged and unusable. • The Contractor shall be responsible for the regular disposal (at a suitable waste rock dumpsite) of all waste generated as a result of the mining activities. 	ECO & Contractor



Environmental Feature	Management Actions	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be prevented from entering any surface water bodies. Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are channelled and captured through a proper storm water management system to be treated in an appropriate manner before disposal into the environment. Disposal of waste from the mining claims should be properly managed. No waste may be burned on site. The frequency of collections will be such that waste containment receptacles do not unduly accumulate or overflow. 	
Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of solar energy should be encouraged to provide for general lighting and heating of water and buildings around the mine sites. The use of water saving initiatives should be incorporated within the mine workers' housing design in order to reduce water demand. 	Contractor

3.6 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

With time all mines/quarries will close. This phase normally presents a complete new set of impacts to the environment that require serious attention of the mining company and other local authorities. To that effect a well-planned mine closure programme should be put in place.

It is recommended that in the event of quarry closure, decommissioning be carried as per guidelines stated in relevant extracts of the Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992). Rehabilitation must be taken as an on-going process to ensure that corrective measures are implemented on time. **Table 12** is a guideline to the decommissioning plan, whereby an active care mine closure is going to be implemented.

Table 12: Decommissioning plan

Decommissioning Phase			
Possible Impact	Mitigation	Responsibility	Monitoring Agent
Physical/Biological -Land degradation & loss of aesthetic value	-Establish a vegetation cover as soon as possible (stabilization) -Vegetate cleared area with indigenous trees -Fencing of the dangerous areas	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR
-Injury to people and livestock	-Complete filling up of the trenches -Barricade the old workings with concrete	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR



	-Fencing of the dangerous areas		
-Contaminated surface and underground water. -Soil pollution. -Acid water drainage	-clean up spills (chemicals, diesel and oil) -Water quality analysis. -Monitor soil and water quality for a specified time after closure. -Aquatic life monitoring	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR
Resurgence of hazardous chemicals	-Treatment of hazardous chemicals (if any) -Neutralization -Precipitation, oxidation, reduction and acid/alkali hydrolysis	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR -MHSS
Accumulated solid waste	-Disposal of solid waste through source sorting, recycling, aerobic decomposition (composition), incineration or depositing in waste rock dumpsite and levelling of dumpsite to match the natural contours of the surrounding topography.	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR -MHSS
Loss of biodiversity	-Eliminate environmental damage through reclamation. -Site restoration through regeneration of the forest. -Restore chemical, biological and physical stability of site. -Allow productive land use.	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR
Compacted soil	-Rehabilitate areas affected by excessive soil compaction and oil spillage	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -MEFT, -MAWLR -MME
Social/Economic -Laying off workers -Loss of income -Drop in the standard of living	-Catering of welfare of laid off workers -Pension schemes -Creation of income generating projects for laid off workers -Secure alternative employment for workers	Proponent/Contractor	-ECO -SSC
-Infrastructure may become derelict -Derelict building may detract from the value of surrounding properties	-Return of community access to infrastructure -Educate locals on the utilization of the mining infrastructure.	Proponent/Contractor	Ministry of Works and Transport
-Possible outbreaks of diseases	Educate communities on dangers of STIs and waterborne diseases	Proponent/Contractor	Ministry of Health & Social Services (MHSS)
Damaged roads	Repair damaged roads	Proponent/Contractor	-Roads Authority

In addition to the plan above, decommissioning should also be carried out as per the following guidelines:

- The Proponent/Owners and Managers of all mines should be capable of implementing responsible environmental management practices. The preparation of environmental management plans will facilitate this process and is strongly encouraged.
- All quarries should be rehabilitated either progressively or at the end of mining. Each mining claim site should be left in a safe well drained and maintenance-free state, blending in as much as possible with the surrounding landscape.
- Mine operators should ensure that funds are available for progressive and final site (closure) rehabilitation.
- Unless otherwise approved (by an Inspector of mines) at mining closure, all machinery structures and buildings should be removed from the site and concentrate slabs broken up and buried. The site should be ripped; top soiled (if available), fertilized and re-vegetated using indigenous plant species. Alternatively, if approved, certain structures can remain for the benefit of the next land user.
- Surface and ground waters should be effectively managed to prevent contamination by mining operations.
- Effluent from mining and milling operations, i.e., tailings should be effectively contained and only released into the environment if the water quality satisfies the standards of the **Water Quality Guidelines (Annexure A)**.
- Measures to be taken to control noise and dust from mining/milling/hauling operations to ensure a comfortable and health working environment as specified in the **Labour Act No. 11 of 2007**.
- Measures should be taken to minimise excessive ground vibrations and air-blasts over pressure due to blasting. Peak particle velocities of 5 mm/sec and air-blasts over pressures of 120 dB (peak) should not be exceeded at the boundaries of the mining claim areas.
- Mine operators should ensure that refuse is deposited in proper containers and disposed of responsibly. Fuel and oil spills should be effectively contained.
- Where practical, buildings, crushing plant, stockpiles and dumps should be designed and located to reduce visual impact. Advantage should be taken of natural topography and existing vegetation and if this not a practical option, a screen of trees should be established.
- Measures should be taken to prevent or minimise soil erosion.
- As far as is practical, topsoil should be stripped from all areas to be distributed by mining operations/milling and used immediately if possible or preserved for later rehabilitation.
- Areas disturbed by mining should be re-vegetated as far as is practical using indigenous grass or tree species. However, on sites such as tailings/waste dumps, where it is important to establish a vegetative cover as soon as possible on difficult growing mediums, the use of fast-growing exotic species is acceptable. Care should be taken to prevent the entry and spread of noxious plants.
- Diversion channels or ephemeral river course diversion should be constructed in accordance with sound engineering principles to ensure that soil erosion is minimised.



- Cyanide, mercury, dynamite and other toxic materials should be transported stored and handled in a safe and acceptable manner. They should be stored in safe place, fenced to prevent entry of unauthorised persons. The owner /manager should ensure that toxic materials do not escape into the surrounding rivers/ground waters.
- Mine operators should strive to conserve local flora and fauna species and avoid unnecessary destruction of both.
- Unique archaeological, historical, geological and scenic features should be protected at all mining claim sites.
- Residents of Ondera Village in the vicinity of the mine should not be subjected to excessive airborne emissions (including dust, gases and smokes), liquid effluent, noise, ground vibrations and air blast from mining/milling/refining/haulage operations.
- Quarry tailings and slimes should be disposed of/stored in impoundments constructed in accordance with sound engineering principles. The dams should be sited to avoid the encountering of permeable sub-soil and/or fracture systems, and an adequate drainage system should be incorporated in the design. They should be sited so that their catchments are minimal and should be designed to withstand significant rainfall events.
- Unless otherwise approved, at the cessation of mining, or earlier if practical, waste rock dumps should be stabilized by reducing the slope angle and re-vegetated. Topsoil should be used if practicable.
- All shafts not being used should be securely capped/otherwise made safe to prevent the entry of persons/livestock/wild animals.
- The final land use of open cast mine /quarry should be determined prior to the cessation of mining. For example, if the site is to be used for water storage, then at the end of the mine life, drainage could be directed into the pit. If the pit/quarry is to be used for any other purpose, then drainage should not be diverted around the site.
- The final land use will dictate the amount of reshaping required on the pit faces. Where practical the slope of the steep faces should be reduced and benches top soiled (if available) to facilitate re-vegetation and blending with the surrounding landscape.
- If practical quarry faces should be oriented to minimise their visual impact from public areas.
- Dangerous excavations should be made safe to prevent entry of persons/stock.
- In strip mining operations, overburden material, which is adverse to plant growth, should be buried and every effort should be made to recover and store top soil from mining path for later rehabilitation.
- Heap leach operations should be designed to ensure that there is zero discharge of process fluid on surface waters or ground waters.
- Unless otherwise approved, heap leach pads should be rehabilitated after leaching by detoxification, re-contouring, re-top soiling and re-vegetation so that they will be in stable maintenance free condition. Alternatively, the heaps could be used to backfill nearby pits.
- In general mining activities should not be carried out closer than 30 metres from the present course of any ephemeral river. In special circumstances, where it can be demonstrated that sedimentation can be mined, provided that present riverbanks remained undisturbed.



- Quarry rehabilitation should be carried out progressively to ensure that a minimum of ground is disturbed at any one time. A maximum of 2 hectares shall be un-rehabilitated at any one time unless otherwise approved.
- The mining and rehabilitation method should ensure each layer disturbed should be replaced to its original sequence at topsoil as its final layer. All disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated.
- Tailings and Slimes from wasting plants should be expounded in properly constructed dams unless otherwise approved.
- Air and water emissions from mining and smelters should be effectively treated before release to the environmental to ensure that they are of acceptable quality.
- All mining drill holes should be capped, plugged/filled in, either progressively or at the end of the program.
- All drilling sites, trenches and pits should be rehabilitated (i.e. backfilled and re-vegetated) after the cessation of mining.
- Each site should be left in a clean and tidy condition with all refuse removed.

Mine closures can be planned for and should form part of an integrated land use strategy that involves the community. The decommissioning of the mining at the 2 claim sites (70750 & 70751) is envisaged in the future. Planned closure, in consultation with the community, provides the opportunity to develop alternative land uses through rehabilitation, and to use the remaining infrastructure for other economic purposes such as livestock farming. When the event occurs, some recommendations have been outlined in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Decommissioning phase management actions

Environmental Feature	Management Actions
Deconstruction activity	Many of the mitigation measures prescribed for the copper ore mining & mine rehabilitation activities (Table 10 & 11 above) would be applicable to some of the decommissioning activities. These should be adhered to where applicable.
Rehabilitation	In the event that decommissioning is deemed necessary, excavations need to be rehabilitated according to the management actions laid out in Table 10 & 11 above.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ongoing mining activities on mining claims 70750 & 70751, situated at Ondera Village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region, Namibia have brought both positive and negative impacts. The mine has benefited and brought employment & development to the surrounding communities in the Epupa area. No major impacts of the project are expected during the operation phase since the copper ore will be crushed in its raw form and further processing done offsite. Minimal vegetation will be cleared from the site, the existing niche ecosystems will be greatly affected. Mine vehicles and equipment will bring noise and oil spillages, if not fitted with mufflers and drip trays. Most of the projected impacts will be significant and hence the need for a comprehensive and strict environment management plan to be implemented along the entire project life span and decommissioning phases. Management of residual impacts also need to be



monitored and mitigated to offset the footprint of the mining activities. On the basis of the above preliminary analysis and taking cognizance of the fact that the proponent has proved financially and environmentally credible, it is our recommendation that the project be allowed to continue provided the mitigation measures suggested in this updated EMP are strictly adhered to as deemed necessary by MEFT: DEA.

It is anticipated that the environmental management plans outlined in this report will be enforced not only as a policy obligation but to benefit Ongeama Mining CC and the surrounding community in the Ondera Village area. It should be noted that environmental management is still a challenge to mining projects hence it is imperative for them to be always monitored by the responsible authorities so as to achieve environmental protection. It is hoped that this updated EMP report will assist Ongeama Mining CC towards reducing the negative impacts of this project for the benefit of the next land user.

In line with the above, it is recommended that Ongeama Mining CC embark on the following:

- Appoint a qualified mine manager in terms of Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992).
- Solid Waste Disposal guidelines should be obtained for best practice at the MEFT: DEA.
- Establish all infrastructures as per a Siting of Works plan approved by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- Register the boreholes with Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
- Appoint an environmental consultant (HEEC) to perform environmental audits and prepare biannual reports about the project's progress
- Get inspection certificates from the Mining Commissioner as and when they are due
- Involve the Ondera Village community and employ locals first.

The usual practice with EMPs is that they indicate how the proponent (Ongeama Mining CC) will comply with established environmental and social standards. The set of proponent (Ongeama Mining CC) and Counterpart EMPs (this document) will provide a good basis for addressing environmental and social issues at the base and rare metal & semi-precious stones mining sites, with copper ore being the target mineral. However, they will not provide an adequate understanding of the impact of mining activities on public health and ecosystem functions downstream from mining operations or provide an adequate basis for setting mitigation priorities. This will require biannual environmental compliance auditing by the consultants (HEEC) or additional work beyond the scope of the site-specific mining operations and Counterpart EMPs, or the cumulative Environmental Impact Assessments for the base & rare metal & semi-precious stones mining activities that provided the original baseline.



ANNEXURE A: WATER QUALITY GUIDELINES

THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT 54 OF 1956) AND ITS REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR DRINKING WATER AND FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The provisions of the Water Act are intended, amongst other things, to promote the maximum beneficial use of the country's water supplies and to safeguard water supplies from avoidable pollution.

The drinking water guidelines are not standards as no publication in the Government Gazette of Namibia exists to that effect. However the Cabinet of the Transitional Government for National Unity adopted the existing South African Guidelines (461/85) and the guidelines took effect from 1 April 1988 under the signature of the then Secretary for Water Affairs.

The sections of the Water Act that relate to the discharge of industrial effluents are: - Section 21(1) which states that

- The purification of waste water shall form an integral part of water usage and
- that purified effluents shall comply with the General Standard Quality restrictions as laid out in Government Gazette R553 of 5 April 1962 and
- Section 21(2) which further stipulate that this purified effluent be returned as close as possible to the point of abstraction of the original water.

Where a local authority has undertaken the duty of disposing of all effluents from an industrial process the provisions of Section 21(1) and 21(2) apply to the local authority and not the producer of the effluents. If there is difficulty in complying with these provisions then the applicant may apply for an exemption from the conditions in terms of Section 21(5) and 22(2) of the Water Act. The Permanent Secretary after consultation with the Minister may grant the issuance of a Waste Water Discharge Permit under Sections 21(5) and 22(2) subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

After independence, the Government of the Republic of Namibia decided that for the interim the existing guidelines will continue to be valid and to remain in use until a proper study has been conducted and new standards have been formulated (Article 140 of Act 1 of 1990).



2. GUIDELINES FOR THE EVALUATION OF DRINKING-WATER QUALITY FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION WITH REGARD TO CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY

Water supplied for human consumption must comply with the officially approved guidelines for drinking-water quality. For practical reasons the approved guidelines have been divided into three basic groups of determinants, namely:

- Determinants with aesthetic / physical implications: TABLE 1.
- Inorganic determinants: TABLE 2.
- Bacteriological determinants: TABLE 3.

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY

The concentration of and limits for the aesthetic, physical and inorganic determinants define the group into which water will be classified. See TABLES 1 and 2 for these limits. The water quality has been grouped into 4 quality classes:

- 2.1 Group A: Water with an excellent quality
- 2.2 Group B: Water with acceptable quality
- 2.3 Group C: Water with low health risk
- Group D: Water with a high health risk, or water unsuitable for human consumption.

Water should ideally be of excellent quality (Group A) or acceptable quality (Group B), however in practice many of the determinants may fall outside the limits for these groups.

If water is classified as having a low health risk (Group C), attention should be given to this problem, although the situation is often not critical as yet.

If water is classified as having a higher health risk (Group D), urgent and immediate attention should be given to this matter.

Since the limits are defined on the basis of average lifelong consumption, short-term exposure to determinants exceeding their limits is not necessarily critical, but in the case of toxic substances, such as cyanide, remedial measures should immediately be taken.

The overall quality group, into which water is classified, is determined by the determinant that complies the least with the guidelines for the quality of drinking water.



TABLE 1: DETERMINANTS WITH AESTHETIC / PHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS

DETERMINANTS	UNITS*	LIMITS FOR GROUPS			
		A	B	C	D**
Colour	mg/l Pt***	20			
Conductivity	mS/m !at 25 °C	150	300	400	400
Total hardness	mg/l CaCO ₃	300	650	1300	1300
Turbidity	N.T.U****	1	5	10	10
Chloride	mg/l Cl	250	600	1200	1200
Chlorine (free)	mg/l Cl	0,1- 5,0	0,1 – 5,0	0,1 – 5,0	5,0
Fluoride	mg/l F	1,5	2,0	3,0	3,0
Sulphate	mg/l SO ₄	200	600	1200	1200
Copper	µg/l Cu	500	1000	2000	2000
Nitrate	mg/l N	10	20	40	40
Hydrogen Sulphide	µg/l H ₂ S	100	300	600	600
Iron	µg/l Fe	100	1000	2000	2000
Manganese	µg/l Mn	50	1000	2000	2000
Zink	mg/l Zn	1	5	10	10
pH****	pH-unit	6,0 – 9,0	5,5 – 9,5	4,0 – 11,0	4,0 – 11,0

- * In this and all following tables "l" (lower case L in ARIAL) is used to denote dm³ or litre
- 2.2 All values greater than the figure indicated.
- 2.2 Pt = Platinum Units
- 3.0 Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- * The pH limits of each group exclude the limits of the previous group



TABLE 2: INORGANIC DETERMINANTS

DETERMINANTS	UNITS	LIMITS FOR GROUPS			
		A	B	C	D*
Aluminium	µg/l Al	150	500	1000	1000
Ammonia	mg/l N	1	2	4	4
Antimony	µg/l Sb	50	100	200	200
Arsenic	µg/l As	100	300	600	600
Barium	µg/l Ba	500	1000	2000	2000
Beryllium	µg/l Be	2	5	10	10
Bismuth	µg/l Bi	250	500	1000	1000
Boron	µg/l B	500	2000	4000	4000
Bromine	µg/l Br	1000	3000	6000	6000
Cadmium	µg/l Cd	10	20	40	40
Calcium	mg/l Ca	150	200	400	400
Calcium	mg/l CaCO ₃	375	500	1000	1000
Cerium	µg/l Ce	1000	2000	4000	4000
Chromium	µg/l Cr	100	200	400	400
Cobalt	µg/l Co	250	500	1000	1000
Cyanide (free)	µg/l CN	200	300	600	600
Gold	µg/l Au	2	5	10	10
Iodine	µg/l I	500	1000	2000	2000
Lead	µg/l Pb	50	100	200	200
Lithium	µg/l Li	2500	5000	10000	10000
Magnesium	mg/l Mg	70	100	200	200
Magnesium	mg/l CaCO ₃	290	420	840	840
Mercury	µg/l Hg	5	10	20	20
Molybdenum	µg/l Mo	50	100	200	200
Nickel	µg/l Ni	250	500	1000	1000
Phosphate	mg/l P	1	See note below	See note below	See note below
Potassium	mg/l K	200	400	800	800
Selenium	µg/l Se	20	50	100	100
Silver	µg/l Ag	20	50	100	100
Sodium	mg/l Na	100	400	800	800
Tellurium	µg/l Te	2	5	10	10
Thallium	µg/l Tl	5	10	20	20
Tin	µg/l Sn	100	200	400	400
Titanium	µg/l Ti	100	500	1000	1000
Tungsten	µg/l W	100	500	1000	1000
Uranium	µg/l U	1000	4000	8000	8000
Vanadium	µg/l V	250	500	1000	1000

3.2 All values greater than the figure indicated.



Note FOR Table 2 on phosphate: Phosphates are not toxic and essential for all life-forms. Natural water will, however, seldom contain phosphate; it is generally seen as an indicator of pollution and is usually accompanied by other pollutants. Wherever drinking water is combined with or consists wholly of reclaimed or recycled water, it may be expected to contain phosphate. The general guideline for a concentration level to be aimed at is 1 mg/l as P. But in many cases this may be difficult to achieve technically. For this reason the Department will allow a phosphate concentration level of up to 5 mg/l as P in water intended for human consumption. Please refer also to the "Note on Phosphate" under Section 3: General Standards for Waste/Effluent.

2.2 BACTERIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS

The bacteriological quality of drinking water is also divided into four groups, namely:

- Group A: Water which is bacteriological very safe;
- Group B: Water which is bacteriological still suitable for human consumption;
- Group C: Water which is bacteriological risk for human consumption, which requires immediate action for rectification;
- Group D: Water, which is bacteriological unsuitable for human consumption.

TABLE 3: BACTERIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS

DETERMINANTS	LIMITS FOR GROUPS			
	A**	B**	C	D*
Standard plate counts per 1 ml	100	1000	10000	10000
Total coliform counts per 100 ml	0	10	100	100
Faecal coliform counts per 100 ml	0	5	50	50
E. coli counts per 100 ml	0	0	10	10

* All values greater than the figure indicated.
* In 95% of the samples.

NB If the guidelines in group A are exceeded, a follow-up sample should be analysed as soon as possible.

2.3 FREQUENCY FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DRINKING-WATER SUPPLIES

The recommended frequency for bacteriological analysis of drinking water is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4: FREQUENCY FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

POPULATION SERVED	MINIMUM FREQUENCY OF SAMPLING
More than 100 000	Twice a week
50 000 – 100 000	Once a week
10 000 – 50 000	Once a month
Minimum analysis	Once every three months



3 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR WASTE / EFFLUENT WATER DISCHARGE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

All applications in terms of Section 21(5) and 22(2), for compliance with the requirements of Section 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956) that purified water shall comply with the General Standard as laid out in Government Gazette Regulation R553 of 5 April 1962.

TABLE 5 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR ARTICLE 21 PERMITS (EFFLUENTS)

DETERMINANTS	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVELS
Arsenic	0,5 mg/l as As
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	no value given
Boron	1,0 mg/l as B
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	75 mg / l as O
Chlorine, residual	0,1 mg/l as Cl ₂
Chromium, hexavalent	50 Ng/l as Cr(VI)
Chromium, total	500 Ng/l as Cr
Copper	1,0 mg/l as Cu
Cyanide	500 Ng/l as CN
Oxygen, Dissolved (DO)	at least 75% saturation**
Detergents, Surfactants, Tensides	0,5 mg/l as MBAS – See also Note 2
Fats, Oil & Grease (FOG)	2,5 mg/l (!gravimetric method)
Fluoride	1,0 mg/l as F
Free & Saline Ammonia	10 mg/l as N
Lead	1,0 mg/l as Pb
Oxygen, Absorbed (OA)	10 mg / l as O*
pH	5,5 – 9,5
Phenolic Compounds	100 Ng/l as phenol
Phosphate	1,0 mg/l as P - See also Note 1
Sodium	not more than 90 mg/l Na more than influent
Sulphide	1,0 mg/l as S
Temperature	35°C
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	not more than 500 mg / l more than influent
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/l
Typical faecal Coli.	no typical coli should be counted per 100 ml
Zinc	5,0 mg/l as Zn

* Also known as Permanganate Value (or PV).

* In Windhoek the saturation level is at approx. 9 mg/l O₂.

Note (1) on phosphate: Phosphates are not toxic and essential for all life forms. Natural water will seldom contain phosphate; it is generally seen as an indicator of pollution and is usually accompanied by other pollutants. Wherever drinking water is combined with or consists wholly of reclaimed or recycled water, it may be expected to contain phosphate. There is no general guideline for phosphate contained in the Regulation 553. But generally it is assumed that eutrophication or algal bloom in dams is promoted by nutrient concentrations as low as 0,01 mg/l as P; generally a phosphate concentration limit for dams of 0,1 mg/l is recommended. All water that is consumed and subsequently discharged, will eventually end up in rivers, dams or



groundwater – that is why for potable water, a concentration level of 1 mg/l as P is aimed at.

But, again, in many cases of waste and effluent treatment, this may be difficult to achieve technically, or the required waste and effluent treatment infrastructure is not available; as the required infrastructure is sophisticated and expensive. The current situation calls for a compromise and for this reason, this Department will judge each application individually on its merits and allow, in certain cases, a phosphate concentration level of up to 15 mg/l as P in any effluent or waste stream to be discharged into the environment. This regulation is subject to be reviewed every two years, calculated from the date of approval of this document.

Note (2) on detergents, surfactants and ten sides: The MBAS (or methylene blue active substances) – test does not encompass all surface active compounds currently, commercially available. The limit given is therefore only a guideline. Many of the cleaning agents are toxic to biological life-forms in rivers and dams.

It should be taken into consideration that some commercial products interfere with the effective removal of oil, fat and grease by grease and fat traps, by breaking up such long-chain molecules into shorter ones. These cleaning agents thus effectively allow such components to pass through the traps and land into sections of a treatment plant further down the line and interfere with the process there.

Many cleaning agents contain very powerful disinfectants, and/or biocides. Such substances may interact with biological treatment processes. They may reduce the effectiveness of such treatment or ‘kill’ it completely, if they land in septic tanks, biofilters or even activate-sludge plants. Their activity may be attenuated by dilution.

4. AUTHORIZATION

Herewith, the Guidelines for the Evaluation of Drinking Water for Human Consumption with regard to Chemical, Physical and Bacteriological Quality, as well as the General Standards for Article 21* Permits, amended for detergents, surfactants, ten sides, as well as phosphates, are confirmed and remain in force until further notice.

Issued under my hand with the authority vested in my office, within the Ministry for Agriculture, Water and Rural Development,

PERMANENT SECRETARY
Dr V Shivute

WINDHOEK,

DATE STAMP



ANNEXURE B: PREVIOUSLY ISSUED ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE





