



ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT

MC-67126

- RENEWAL & AMENDEMENT -

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

May 2023

Prepared for: **Mr Mathan Von Francois**

Reference No. **APP-001539**



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PROJECT TITLE NAME

Environmental Scoping Report

Mining Claim: MC-67126

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

- Renewal & Amendment -

APPLICATION REFERENCE NO.

APP-001539

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A Small-scale Miner

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAT	-	Best Available Technology
Capex	-	Capital Expenditure
dBA	-	Decibels
DSO	-	Direct Shipping Ore
EC	-	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	-	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
ERC	-	Erongo Regional Council
ERP	-	Emergency Response Plan
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investments
FM	-	Farm Manager
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
GRN	-	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GSN	-	Geological Survey of Namibia
ha	-	hectare (1 ha = 10 000 m ²)
IAPs	-	Interested and Affected Parties
IM	-	Industrial Minerals
Li	-	Lithium
Li ₂ O	-	Lithium Oxide
LDV	-	Light Duty Vehicle
m ²	-	square meters
MA	-	Minerals Act
MAWLR	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MCs	-	Mining Claims
MEFT	-	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	-	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MME	-	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NCCI	-	Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries
NEPL	-	Non Exclusive Prospecting Licence
NHC	-	National Heritage Council
NSI	-	Namibia Standards Institute
Opex	-	Operational Expenditure
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
SHE	-	Safety, Health & Environment
SPS	-	Semi-Precious Stones
SSM	-	Small-scale Miner/Small-scale Mining /Small-scale Miners
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

LIST OF ROADS

B2	-	The route number for the main road starting from Okahandja up to Walvis Bay via the settlement of Wilhelmstal and towns of Karibib, Usakos, Arandis and Swakopmund.
C36	-	The route number for the secondary road that runs from B2 at the settlement of Wilhelmstal and joining C33 just before the town of Omaruru. C36 is a gravel road.
D1941	-	The route number for the district road starting from the C33 (just outside Karibib) to C36 (just north of Wilhelmstal) providing access to several farms in the Karibib district. D1941 is the shortest to the project site from Karibib.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

<p>Accessory works:</p> <p>Means any buildings, plant or other structure required for purposes of mining operations or for the disposal of any mineral mined in the course of any such operation, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any power plant, transmission line or substation; (b) Any water boreholes, well, pipeline, pump station tank or dam; (c) Any airfield, helicopter landing-pad, road, gate, rail or railway siding; (d) Any workshop, hangar, store or office; (e) Any explosive magazine; (f) Any sampling plant, processing plant, smelter, etc. (g) Any waste disposal site, and (h) Any campsite or temporary or permanent, etc.
<p>Beneficiation</p> <p>In the context of this project means crushing, milling and thoroughly mixing of shale clay into a mouldable paste substance followed by extrusion and cutting of bricks, drying and firing.</p>
<p>Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>In the context of quarrying, cumulative impacts would mean the impacts of quarrying activities which in themselves may not significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or underrating in the area.</p>
<p>Environmental Component/Aspect</p> <p>An attribute or constituent of the environment (i.e. air quality; waste management, seismicity, soil, groundwater; terrestrial ecology, noise, traffic, socio-economic) that may be impacted by the proposed project.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>A positive or negative condition that occurs to an environmental component as a result of the activity of a project or facility. This impact can be directly or indirectly caused by the activity.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>A description of the potential effect or consequence of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.</p>
<p>Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</p> <p>A working document which contains site specific plans to ensure that environmental management practices to eliminate and control environmental impacts are followed during the developmental phases of that site, project and or facility and would normally consist of construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phases.</p>
<p>Environmental Monitoring</p> <p>Means collection, evaluation and summarization of environmental data by continuous or periodic monitoring of certain qualitative and quantitative indicators characterizing the state of environmental components and their modification as a result of the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors.</p>
<p>Excavation</p> <p>Means any trench, pit or other open working made in the course of prospecting or mining operations excluding superficial excavations made for purposes of geochemical soil and rock sampling.</p>
<p>General Waste:</p> <p>Waste that does not pose an immediate threat or hazard to health or the environment: domestic waste; business waste and inert waste.</p>
<p>Hazardous Waste</p> <p>Any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have detrimental impact on health and the environment.</p>
<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>All persons who may be affected by the project either directly or indirectly, or who have an interest or stake in the area to be affected by the project, including neighbouring landowners & Road Fund Administration.</p>
<p>Lithium Ore</p> <p>In the context of this report, Lithium Ore is produced by mining and crushing lithium bearing pegmatite and delivering the crushed aggregates to the port as 'Direct Shipping Ore' without having transformed (processed) the crushed rock into a concentrate.</p>

<p>Mining Claim</p> <p>Means a claim not exceeding an area of 18 ha registered under section 36 of the Minerals Act and includes the renewal of the registration of any such claim.</p>
<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Measures designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Non-compliance:</p> <p>Issues that are in direct non-compliance with the requirements, commitments and/or management measures as approved in the EMP.</p>
<p>Overburden</p> <p>The soil layer that lies above the shale clay slates below 350 mm from the ground level. The first 350mm layer of the overburden comprises of topsoil which supports the rooting system for vegetation and should be set aside and preserved for future rehabilitation.</p>
<p>Sensitive Area</p> <p>A sensitive area or environment is described as an area or environment where a unique ecosystem, habitat for plant and animal life, wetlands or conservation activity exists or where there is high potential for ecotourism</p>

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This is an application for the renewal and amendment of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) granted to Mr Mathan Von Francois (**the proponent**) who is a small-scale miner (SSM). Since 24 June 2004, the proponent has been mining semi-precious stones from one Mining Claim (MC-67126) pegged and registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act. MC-67126 is pegged on the Farm Otjakatjongo situated in the Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

Tourmaline mining is carried out without any knowledge of the ore body having been confirmed and validated through modern exploration methods and can therefore be described as a speculative mining activity. Over the years, the proponent has been mining tourmaline and managed to sustain himself from such an operation. He has built up considerable skills and experience in the small scale mining sector.

The proponent would like to diversify his tourmaline extraction operation to include exploration mining for industrial minerals on the very same MC-67126 which covers a geographical area of 18 ha. The amendment is necessitated by the proposed exploration mining for industrial mineral, its scope and footprint.

This report constitutes the environmental scoping conducted for MC-67126 and consists of the following:

- the Environmental Scoping report (**Main Report**);
- a copy of the ECC dated 30 November 2020 granted for MC-67126, attached as **Annexure A**;
- a copy of MC-67126 renewed on 11 May 2023 and terms and conditions, attached as **Annexure B**;
- a report on activities performed on MC-67126 from November 2020 to April 2023, as **Annexure C**;
- an updated and amended Environmental Management Plan (EMP), attached as **Annexure D**, and
- the Public Participation Process (PPP) report attached as **Annexure E**.

1.2 Environmental Clearance Certificate

ECC - 01105 was granted to the proponent to mine semi-precious stones (tourmalines) on 30 November 2020 and will expire on 30 November 2023. The ECC is attached to this scoping report as **Annexure A**.

1.3 Renewal of MC-67126

On 24 February 2023, the proponent applied for the renewal of MC-67126. The renewal was approved by the Mining Commissioner on 11 May 2023. In **Annexure B**, the Renewal Certificate for MC-67126 is attached.

1.4 Terms and Conditions Attached to MC-67126

The Mining Commissioner has attached general terms and conditions to MC-67126 which are repeated here for ease of reference and to provide a clear perspective with respect to the amendment sought. The terms and conditions are also attached together with the renewed MC-67126 Certificate as **Annexure B**.

Mr Mathan Von Francois (the proponent) as the MC holder shall:

- (a) Enter into a written agreement with the landowner (Section 52(1)(a)(i)).
- (b) Exercise his rights reasonably and in such a manner that the rights and interests of the landowner or land occupier are not adversely affected, except to the extent to which such owner or occupier is compensated.
- (c) Not erect or construct any accessory works on a mining claim area without the permission of the Mining Commissioner. (Section 31(3)).
- (d) Maintain in good condition and repair all accessory works.
- (e) Carry on mining operations in accordance with good mining practices, (Section 31).
- (f) Always maintain all claim beacons in good condition, (Section 28(6) and (7)).
- (g) Take reasonable steps to warn persons who may from time to time be in the vicinity of any accessory works of any possible hazards.
- (h) Give notice to the Mining Commissioner of the discovery of any mineral or group of minerals other than the mineral group to which his mining claim relates within 30 days of such discovery.
- (i) In the case of a natural person, give notice to the Mining Commissioner of any change of the address of such person within 30 days of such a change.
- (j) Keep at an address in Namibia a proper record in relation to any mining operations for a period of not less than three years, (Section 45(1)(i)).

- (k) Keep at an address in Namibia a proper record in relation to any prospecting operations for a period of not less than three years, (Section 45(1)(ii)).
- (l) Submit monthly reports to the Mining Commissioner within 15 days after the end of each month, (Section 45(1)(d)).
- (m) Submit annual reports to the Mining Commissioner within 60 days after 31 December of each year, (Section 45(1)(e)).

1.5 New Discovery

Recently, the proponent has made a new mineral discovery when samples collected from various sections of MC-67126 assayed **Lithium and Tin** with good grades that merit further investigations to determine if such minerals can be mined commercially.

The discovery has lead the proponent to collaborate with another SSM, Mr Ernst Naomab who holds three MCs on the same farm to divert their attention from tourmaline and to focus more on exploration mining for the discovered industrial minerals. Both small scale miners (Mr Von Francois and Mr Naomab) have secured the interest of a third party who is willing to make a capital investment of about N\$150 million to explore and to mine **Lithium Ore** for the export market.

1.6 Requirements From MME

When MME was notified of the discovery, the proponent was advised that there were two prerequisites for MME to register the discovered industrial mineral group on MC-67126 . These are:

- The discovered minerals must be confirmed by an accredited laboratory.
- An EIA should be done and an ECC obtained from MEFT which permits mining of industrial minerals on MC-67126.

1.7 Rationale for the Amendment

Mining of tourmaline is completely different from mining of industrial minerals discovered on MC-67126. The scale and footprint for the mining operation will have wider and broader environmental impacts when compared to mining of semi-precious stones, hence a full EIA is required and has been done.

1.8 Appointment of the EIA Consultant

At the beginning of April 2023, Ekwao Consulting (**Ekwao**) was approached by the proponent with a request to do an EIA with respect to mining of industrial minerals on MC-67126. The brief was that Mr Von Francois and Mr Naomab, who have between themselves four MCs – have secured the interest of a third party who wanted to conduct a **Pilot Project** to mine from their MCs and to export 600 000 tons of **Lithium Ore** within a period not exceeding three years (36 months).

In the event that the **Pilot Project** proves commercially feasible, a decision will be made to construct a modern **Lithium Toll Processing Plant** where all SSMs who are mining lithium bearing pegmatites can bring their mined ore for processing at a fee.

During the second quarter of 2020, Ekwao was appointed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in conjunction with MME to conduct an EIA and to formulate a generic EMP on small-scale mining hotspots on three commercial farms in the Karibib district. MC-67126 was one of eighteen (18) MCs on Farm Otjakatjongo that were assessed during the UNDP sponsored EIA.

In Table 1 below, more details of the MCs are provided with the current and proposed mineral group.

Ordinal No.	MC Registered No.	Date MC Pegged	Current MC Status	Coverage (ha)	Current Mineral Group	Proposed Mineral Group
#4	MC-67126	24 June 2004	Active	18	SP Stones	Industrial Minerals
Total				18		



Figure 1: Project Location – National Context

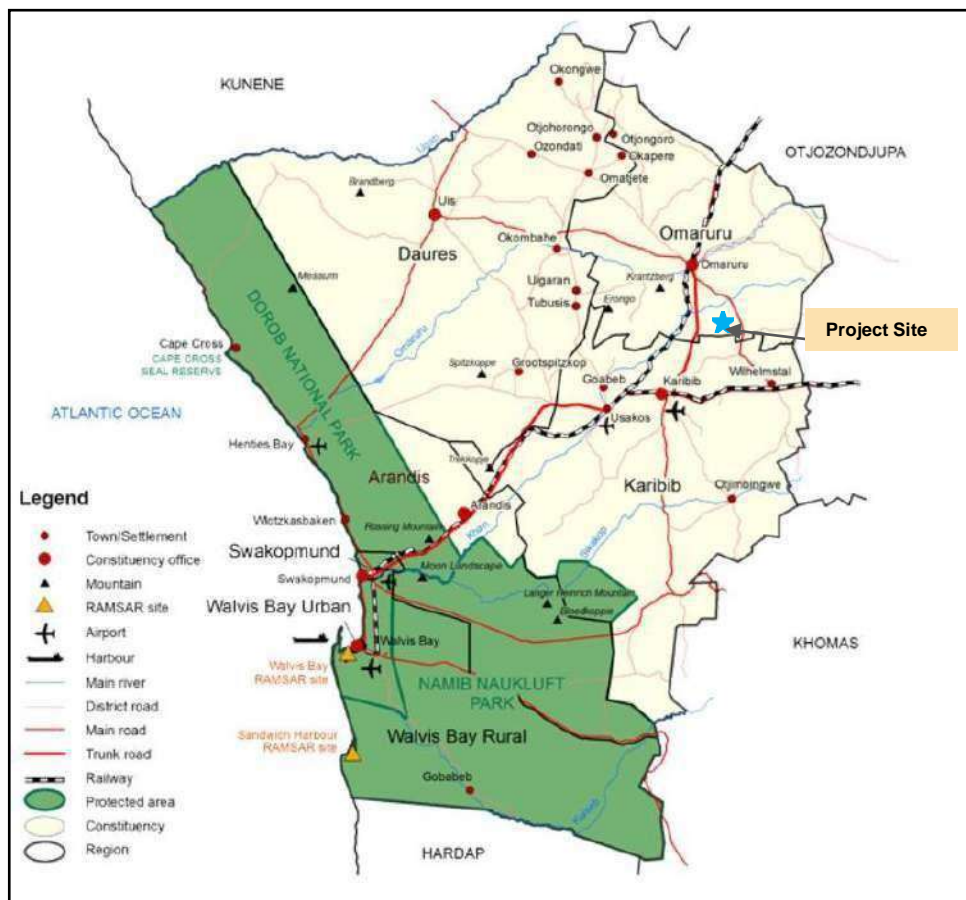


Figure 2: Project Location – Regional Context

1.9 Justification for the Pilot Project

In terms of the Minerals Act, mining claims are exclusively granted to Namibian citizens only, who acquire such mining rights through Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (NEPLs). This protocol is intended to encourage the participation of Namibian citizens in the mineral resource sector by acquiring and exploiting mineral resources for their own benefits which lead to the socio-economic development of the regions and ultimately that of the entire country.

Since mining is a high capital intensive undertaking, a MC holder is permitted to enter into a Mineral Agreement with persons who are non-Namibian citizens for the purpose of pooling resources together to undertake mining operations. MME has to be notified of such Mineral Agreements and in some instances approvals of the Minister may be required.

Under the mining claim protocol, the holder of a MC is allowed to perform exploration in tandem with full scale mining (extraction of the mineral), which eliminates the need for one to have to apply for an EPL - a long and often cumbersome process. In fact, the EPL is granted for purposes of prospecting and exploration only and does not allow mining activities.

The draw back with the mining claim protocol is, its two year tenure. In other words, a MC has to be renewed every two years. This is considered risky by investors, especially those who raise capital from stock exchanges. An investor who wants to invest in a mineral resource secured by a way of MCs should therefore be supported and encouraged.

1.10 Assumptions and Limitations

This report is based on a number of assumptions and is subject to certain limitations that are summarized here.

- The information provided to the EIA Consultant by the promoter/SSM to mine 600 000 tons of **Lithium Ore** from four MCs held by Mr Von Francois (1 x MC) and Mr Naomab (3 x MCs) for a period of three years (i.e. 200 000 tons per year) and to export such ore via the port of Walvis Bay is assumed as correct.
- The promoter /SSM has secured the interest of a third party who is well resourced to make the required capital expenditure (Capex) of about N\$150 million so as to mine 200 000 tons of Lithium Ore per year and with adequate cash flow in the form of operating expenses (Opex) to sustain the mining operation for a period of 36 months (3 years). This information is also assumed as correct.
- It is further assumed that any Mineral Agreement so concluded between the SSMs and the third party will be presented to MME for endorsement and or noting purposes with a view to secure future support from the ministry in the event of the Pilot Project becoming economically feasible justifying further Capex in the construction of a fixed lithium toll processing plant.
- The assessment of significance of impacts on the affected environment has been based on the assumption that exploration and extractions will be confined to those four MCs held between Mr Von Francois and Mr Naomab. Any other MC holder on the same farm who wants to participate in the pilot project will have their respective Mineral Agreements endorsed by the Minister of MME and EIAs conducted for their respective mining claims and envisaged mining operations.
- Since detailed design information on the **Pilot Project** were not made available to **Ekwao** during the EIA phase, the precautionary principle has been adopted, i.e. to overstate the negative impacts from the **Pilot Project** and to understate any positive benefits derived therefrom.
- It is further assumed that the proponent and his associates/partners will in good faith implement the recommended mitigation measures identified for the **Pilot Project**, commit sufficient resources and to employ suitably qualified personnel who are able to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMP.

Notwithstanding the above, Ekwao is confident that the above assumptions and limitations do not compromise the overall findings of the report.

2 THE EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

In performing the EIA process for the pilot project proposed by the proponent, the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) as well as all applicable national laws and regulations were adopted.

2.1 Approach and Methodology

The approach and methodology adopted for this EIA have intended:

- To subject MC-67126 to an impact and risk assessment process, focusing on the geographical, bio-physical, socio-economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment.
- To determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and to document how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context.
- To describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including considerations for alternatives on how such needs could possibly be met as well as due consideration of the envisaged activity in the context of the preferred location.
- To determine the :
 - (i) nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impact occurring during the Pilot Project and to inform identified preferred alternatives, and
 - (ii) degree to which these impacts:
 - can be reserved,
 - may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and
 - can be avoided, managed or mitigated.
- To conduct a public participation process during which stakeholders, especially the landowner and neighbouring landowners were engaged and provided with information on the envisaged project. Furthermore, the stakeholders were invited to participate in the EIA process, to make comments, inputs or to voice any concerns with respect to the mining operation.

2.2 Background Information Document (BID)

The first step in this EIA process was to prepare a BID on the project and to submit such document to the office of the EC to serve as the first step to register the project with MEFT. After assessing the BID, the application is allocated a number by the office of the EC in this APP-001539. The scope of the EIA is then determined at this point.

The EIA was advertised in two local newspapers for two consecutive weeks (attached as **ANNEXURE E**). EIA posters were also prepared during this phase and posted at the project site. Stakeholders who responded to the EIA were furnished with BIDs and registered for the EIA.

2.3 The EIA Report

This EIA report was prepared in a manner that is independent and objective. Additionally, reasonable skills, care and diligences were applied in accordance with professional standards and practices. Furthermore, the guidelines, assumptions, methods and techniques used in the study are in conformity with industry practices, the national regulatory requirements and specifications pertaining to MME and MEFT.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In this section the project is presented in terms of its location, accessibility, existing workings, accessory works, available resources (water & electricity) followed by a description of the pilot project – mining exploration. Additionally, an assessment is made on whether the existing facilities and resources can support the envisaged pilot project.

3.1 Project Site

MC-67126 is pegged on a commercial farm – Otjakatjongo as more or less depicted in **Figures: 1 & 2**. The distance from MC-67126 to the C36 is about 1.4 km and about 30 km to the railway siding at Wilhelmstal. C36 is a gravel road which connects the town of Omaruru to B2 therefore proving a short access route to the capital city, Windhoek via Okahandja. C36 is well maintained and in good condition.



Figure 3: Project Site

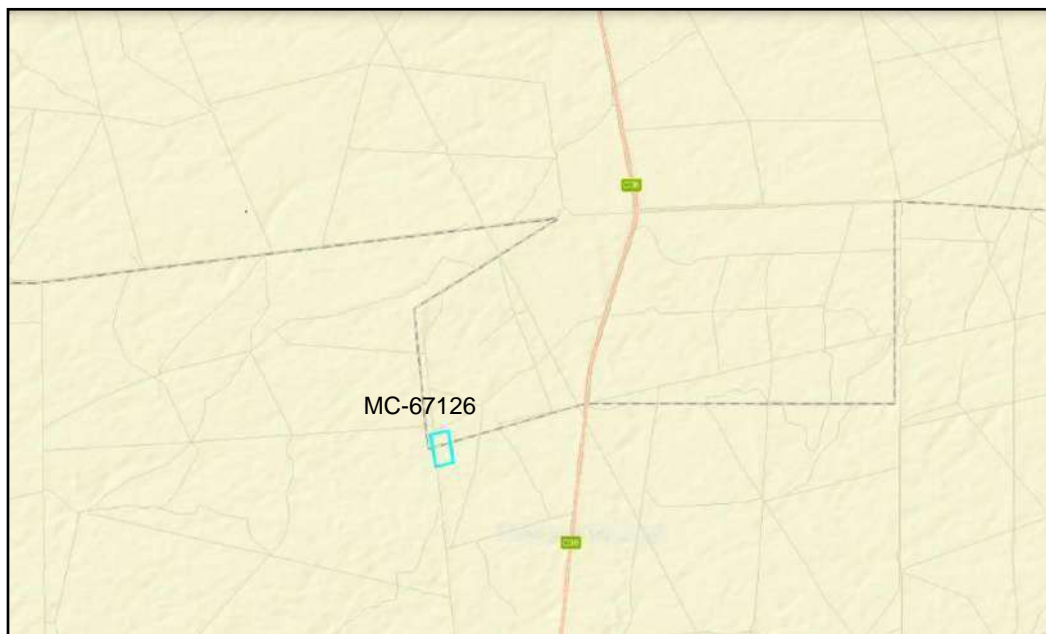


Figure 4: Position of MC-67126

3.1.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the project site is provided by a network of roads which are in good conditions (**Fig.5**). From Okahandja, the project site is reached by driving approximately 65 km on the B2 highway up to the settlement of Wilhelmstal, then turning right onto C36 and driving a further 30 km up to the farm gate. Project site is to the west of C36 and accessed by a farm road. The town of Omaruru (40 km) is nearest to the project site with access provided via C36.

Access from the town of Karibib is provided by two routes – B2 and D1941 as seen in Fig. 5. Travelling on B2 via Wilhelmstal the project site is ± 90 km, while driving on D1941, the distance is ± 50 km. D1941 is a farm road which links C36 to C33 – the main road between Karibib and Omaruru. D1941 cannot be used during the rainy season.

3.1.2 EXISTING WORKINGS

According to mining claims database of MME, there are about eighteen (18) MCs pegged on Farm Otjokatjongo and held by several small scale miners. The status of the MCs on the database is either active, pending renewals or indicated as applications. Generally, mining of semi-precious stones is conducted based on the level of the Capex made and the Opex at the disposal of the concerned MCholder.

Where Capex and Opex are constraints the operation is often rudimentary artisanal, performed by manual labour using basic hand tools (spade, shovel and chisels). Where some Capex has been invested and Opex available, the operation is semi-machanised and performed with some machinery and equipment, e.g. a jackhammer powered by an air compressors. During the site visit, various types of equipment and machines were observed at different MCs dotted on the farm (Figures: 9, 10 &11).

Judging from several open trenches on MC-67126 (Fig. 6), the nature of the operation carried out by the SMM could fit the description of an artisanal small-scale miner. According to Mr Von Francois, he ventured into tourmaline mining, primarily as a sideline activity in order to augment his income from his formal employment in the town of Usakos. He started mining tourmalines in June 2004 and had little success but kept on hoping to 'hit a tourmaline pocket' one day.

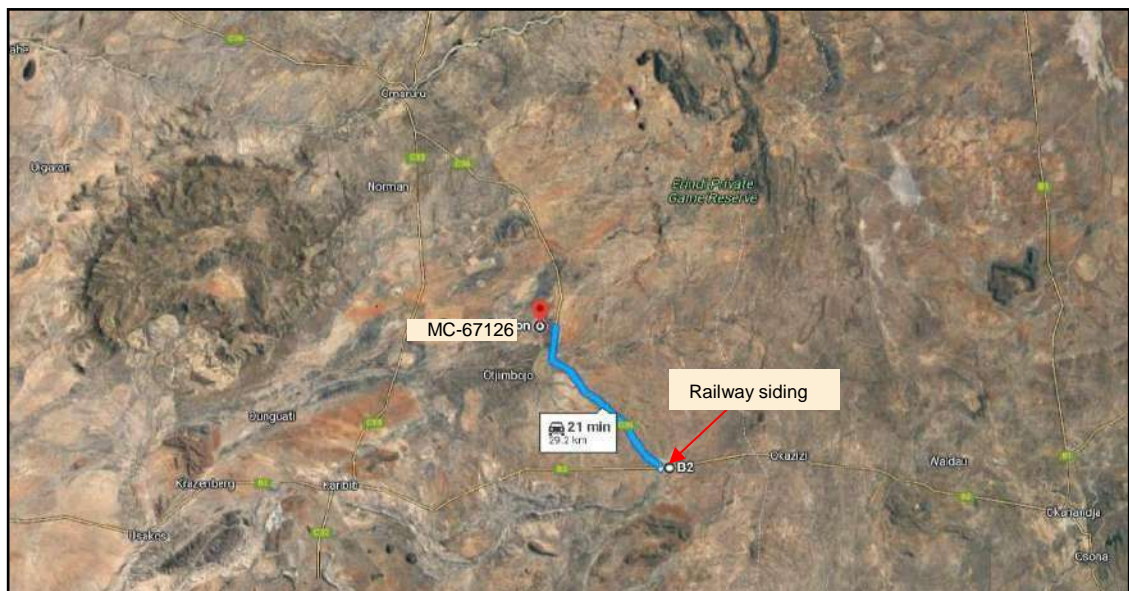


Figure 5: MCs Pegged on Farm Otjokatjongo



Figure 6: Farm Internal Route with Excavation Pits on MC-67126 (photo contributed by the Farm Manager)

3.1.3 ACCESSORY WORKS

There are no permanent accessory works established on MC-67126, but several camping sites with tents and shacks were observed. It was not clear to which mining claim the structures belonged to or who owned such structures (Figures: 9-11).

3.1.4 WATER SUPPLY

There is no water on the project site. At present, SSMs are sourcing potable water from the town of Karibib which, at N\$24 per cubic meter excluding transport to the mining site, is quite expensive. According to the landowner, the boreholes sunk on the farm property are quite deep and yield good quality water. However, the boreholes do not always provide sufficient water, especially during those years of poor rainfall which happens more frequently now.

Pilot Project:

The production of Lithium Ore which entails two-stage crushing, screening, stockpiling and transport to WVB does not require the use of water. However, more water will be required for human use, dust suppression and cleaning purposes.

The water requirements for the pilot project could possibly be met cost effectively by drilling an own borehole on the property which requires the consent of the landowner and that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform.

3.1.5 ELECTRICITY RESOURCES

A 22 kVA powerline is running through the farm, but the current operations of SSMs do not require the use electricity. In June 2022, a 20 MW solar power plant was commissioned by Nampower about 30 km away (Omburu Solar Power Plant) from the project site which shows that the climatic conditions around the project site were conducive for solar power generation.

Pilot Project:

Use will be made of mobile plants - crushing and screening that are fitted with onboard electricity generating generator sets hence obviating the need of grid power.

The electricity requirements for the pilot project can be adequately met by a combination of generator sets and solar panels.

3.1.6 SAFETY, HEALTH AND SANITATION ASPECTS

Tourmaline mining does not require the use of chemicals that are often used in the extraction of minerals such as gold. However, the operations of SSMs are conducted, to a large extent without due regard to safety and health of the personnel involved. This is possibly due to the fact that each small-scale miner is considered as a 'self-employed' individual without anyone assuming responsibility for the safety and health of anyone else.

Sanitation is also a big challenge. Other than a group of about fifteen (15) SSMs who are accommodated at a refurbished farm homestead where running water and toilet facilities are available, the majority of SSMs working on different MCs on Otjakatjongo have no access to toilet or pit latrine facilities.

Pilot Project:

The management of the pilot project will be required to comply fully with all regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work including safety inspections by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

3.2 The Pilot Project

Lithium bearing pegmatites will be mined on MC-67126 using mobile crushing and screening plants with the Lithium Ore possibly delivered to a common stockpile situated on one of the four MCs participating in the pilot project. The production of Lithium Ore is a dry process which involves crushing of run-of mine in two stages followed by screening and sorting. The final ore is an aggregate rock product with 95% passing through a 70 mm sieve screen, The process is circled red in Fig. 7. The flowsheet is taken from *Kalib Lithium Project* of Finland.

3.2.1 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT FOR THE PILOT PROJECT

A list of earthmoving machinery, plants and equipment that will be used in the pilot project as presented to Ekwa Consulting by the promoter is presented in **Table 2**, below:

Table 1: List of Machines & Plant

Activity	Machine/Plant Type	Capacity/Sizes	Units
Blasthole drills	Drill Rig	Open pit application – drill hole up to 200 mm Ø	2
Ripping & dozing	Bulldozer	40 tons	2
Loading & rock handling	Excavators	30 and 40 tons	4
Crushing & screening	Mobile Crush-Screening Plants	150-200 ton per hour of plant head feed	2
Hauling of rock around the quarry	Articulated Dump Trucks (ADTs)	50 ton payloads	6
Loading of rock materials	Frontend Loaders	Various sizes	2
Road maintenance	Graders	30 ton	1
Water supply	Water bowser	10 000 liters	1

The budget for the pilot project is set as N\$150 million about U\$8 million at the current exchange rate..

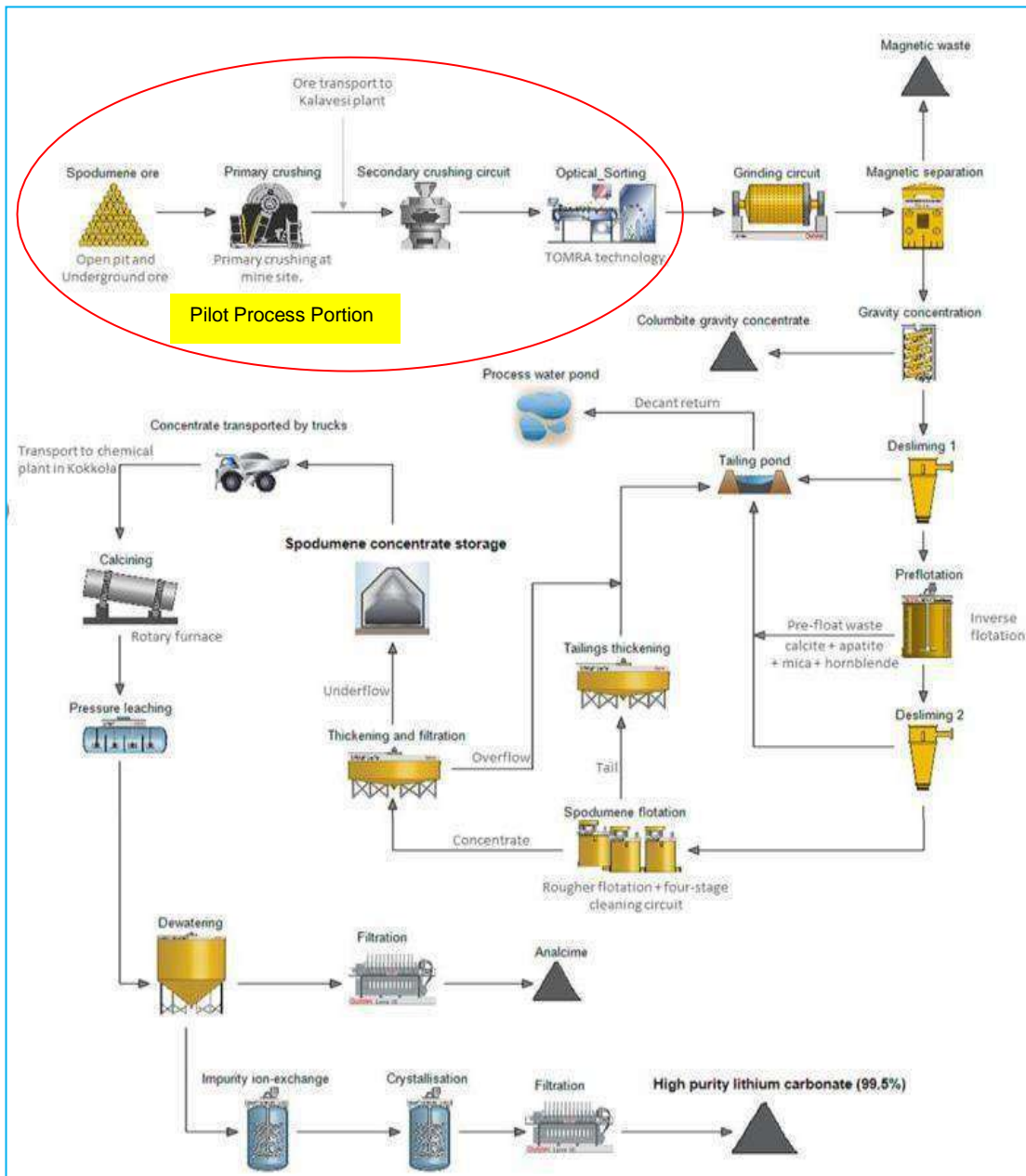


Figure 7: Lithium Process Flowsheet

3.2.2 LITHIUM – WHAT IS IT?

Lithium is a chemical element with (i.e. an alkali metal) with the symbol of Li and an atomic number three in the periodic table of elements. It is the lightest metal, the least dense and can float on water. Due to its reactivity, Li does not occur in elemental form in nature. In the latter part of the 20th century, Li has become an important ingredient in the manufacturing in Li-ion batteries that are used in gadgets such as smartphones, laptops, cameras, iPods, computers etc. With the impetus to decarbonize the world with a strong focus on the manufacturing of electric vehicles, there is growing demand for lithium which is projected to grow even stronger going into the future.

There are many known minerals that contain Li, but there are only a few of such minerals that can be considered as economic sources of Li. **Table 3**, below describes the most common Li-bearing minerals found in economic

deposits (*source: GGS 2016*). Hardness is given in Mohs scale. Density in kg/m³). The economic importance of Lithium is also specified.

Table 2: Lithium-bearing minerals found in economic deposits

Mineral	Formula	Li-content (Li wt. %)	Description	Economic Importance
Spodumene	LiAlSi ₂ O ₆	3.70%	Most abundant Li-bearing mineral found in economic deposits	High
Lepidolite	K ₂ (Li,Al) ₅₋₆ (Si ₆₋₇ Al ₂₋₁ O ₂₀)(OH, F) ₄	1.39% – 3.60%	Uncommon form of mica that is found in pegmatites. Hardness of 2.5 -3 and density 2.8 to 3. Colourless, grey, yellow or white vitreous	Low
Petalite	LiAlSi ₄ O ₁₀	1.60% – 2.27%	Monoclinic with two cleavage directions. It often occurs in pegmatites and can alter to spodumene. Hardness of 6 and density of 2.4. Colourless, grey, white, vitreous to pearly	Low
Eucryptite	AlAlSiO ₄	2.10% – 5.53%	Formerly an important source of Li worked in Zimbabwe, but deposits are rare. Hardness of 6.5 and density 2.6. Brown, Colourless or white, vitreous.	Not current used
Amblygonite	LiAl(PO ₄)(F,OH)	3.40% - 4.70%	It was also mined for Li in Zimbabwe. Deposits are uncommon. Hardness of 5.5 to 6 and density 3. White, yellow or grey, vitreous to pearly	Not currently used
Hectorite	Na _{0.3} (Mg, Li) ₃ Si ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	0.54%	Trioctahedral smectite clay mineral formed from alteration of volcanoclastic rocks by hydrothermal activity and hot-spring waters. Hardness 1-2 and density 2 to 3. Opaque white	Possible future source
Jadarite	LiNaSiB ₃ O ₇ (OH)	7.30%	Monoclinic borosilicate mineral discovered in Serbia in 2007. Hardness 4-5 and density 2.45. White, porcellaneous.	Possible future source

Between 1939 and 1998, spodumene, lepidolite, petalite and amblygonite minerals in Table 3, have been mined in Namibia but in relatively small quantities. The Rubicon mine south of Karibib has the longest history of lepidolite production.

3.2.3 LITHIUM TRADES

Lithium mined from pegmatite rock is primarily sold as concentrates of either spodumene, petalite or lepidolite with minor quantities of amblygonite (*M Schmidt, 2020, Lithium Potential in Namibia*). Concentrates are usually graded and priced according to their Li₂O content and impurity levels. Each industry has its unique set of requirements with respect to desired chemical composition, particle size and tolerable values of impurities.

Concentrates for the battery industry are rated 'chemical grade' while concentrates destined for the glass industry are rated, 'technical grade'. In general, the glass industry has tighter limits on certain impurities as the battery industry due to the direct usage of the concentrates in the respective flow sheets.

The current industry standard for Li concentrates in the battery industry is called SC-6, a chemical grade spodumene-concentrate that contains approximate 6% Li₂O. High values of Li are uncommon as concentrating them beyond 6% Li₂O increases the cost of production exponentially.

Spodumene-concentrates with lower Li₂O contents (2.2% - 5%) were sold at lower prices per ton and shipped as so-called DSO ('direct shipping ore'). Such shipments of DSO's out of Australia has significantly decreased because the monetary values from DSOs was quite low while concentrates with higher values were available elsewhere.

3.2.4 LITHIUM MINING IN NAMIBIA

Lithium has been mined in Namibia between 1939 and 1998, with lepidolite and petalite as the main source minerals. Production varied on a year-to-year basis and fluctuated between 1 000 and 10 000 tons until 1980. Production from the mineral, amblygonite has always been small, and never exceeded 1 000 tons per year, when compared to lepidolite and petalite. From 1980, production was mostly from petalite. Mining of lithium ceased altogether in 1998. (*Source: Lithium Potential in Namibia, 2020*).

There is renewed interest for lithium exploration in Namibia with several role players having snatched up known lithium mineral assets in several parts of the country. Some of the projects at different levels of exploration, feasibility phases or construction (development) are presented in **Table 4**:

Table 3: Lithium Projects underway in Namibia

Promoter	Brief Description	Status
The Soris Project (De Rust pegmatite)	Mining for tin and tantalite has been conducted at the De Rust pegmatite swam for a number of years in the past. The project is exploring for lithium resources on its EPL which covers the De Rust pegmatite.	Feasibility stage
Lithium Africa 1 (Uis)	The promoter is evaluating the former Iscor tailing dumps for re-processing in order to recover lithium which was never recovered by Iscor when it operated the mine in the seventies. Considering that there is no mining involved, lithium contents shown are encouraging.	Feasibility stage
AfriTin Mining (recently changed its name to Andarada Mining) (Uis)	The company revived tin mining at the old Iscor Tin mine at Uis in the last quarter of 2019. Tantalite also recovered. Started exploring for lithium within its EPLs	Tin and tantalite are being mined. Lithium exploration is ongoing.
Karibib Lepidolite Project (Karibib)	The promoter resumed lithium exploration at an old property where lithium was mined over 30 years ago – the Rubikon mineral asset. A lithium concentrate will be produced for export.	Development phase
Xinfeng Investments (Omaruru)	The proponent was granted a Mining Licence in September 2022 and started mining immediately while continuing to explore targeted spots within the EPL. It is reported that the first consignment of 120 000 tons of DSO was exported from Walvis Bay during the first quarter 2023. The promoter is exporting Lithium Ore which trucks to Walvis Bay.	Production phase
Omaruru Lithium Project (Omaruru)	The promoter (Prospectus Resources Ltd) is conducting lithium exploration within an EPL owned by Osino Resources located in the Karibib-Omaruru-districts. Good grades of lithium confirmed.	Exploration phase
Tantalite Valley (Warmbad)	Located near Warmbad in the Karas Region, this is the only lithium mineral prospect that lies outside the Erongo Region. Tantalite has been mined in the past from the resource.	Tantalite is being mined while exploration for lithium has been initiated.

In Figure 8, are lithium production statistics between 1939 and 1998, (source: *Lithium Potential in Namibia, 2020*). The same source stated that about 500 tons of lithium was mined in Namibia in 2018. It is uncertain where the materials were mined from. Expectations are that Namibia will become a significant role player in lithium production in the near future.

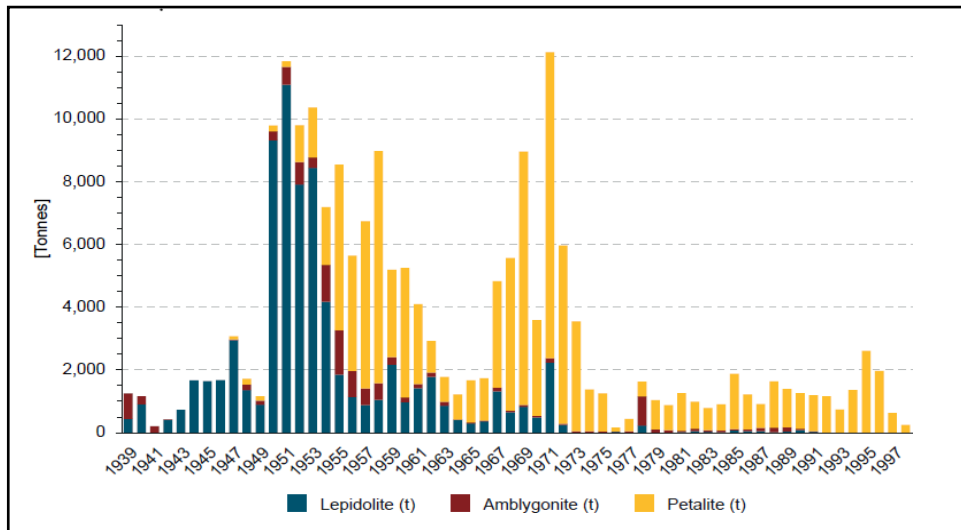


Figure 8: Lithium Production Namibia between 1939 to 1997 (After Scheinder, BGR, 2020)

3.3 Project Triggered Activities

Traditionally, mining of semi-precious stones is often conducted by manual labour or with simple basic equipment – a jackhammer powered by an air compressor. The impacts associated with such an operation are therefore adequately addressed via an environmental pro-forma contract in which the SSM undertakes to rehabilitate and restore the site on completion of tourmaline mining.

The exploration mining proposed for the pilot project will trigger impacts, both negative and positive far beyond the scope provided for by a pro-forma environmental contract. It is for this reason that a full EIA has been carried out. Some of the triggered impacts are:

3.3.1 TRANSPORT OF LITHIUM ORE

The transport of Lithium Ore estimated at 200 000 tons per year from the project site to the port of Walvis Bay which is 300 km away is a massive logistic undertaking. Transnamib has a siding at Wilhelmstal which can accommodate between 15 and 20 DZ wagons. The siding is ±32 km from the project site (Fig.5). From the cost and safety aspects, rail transport from Wilhelmstal will be a feasible option. It reduces the number of road trucks on the B2 highway between Wilhelmstal and Walvis Bay which results in high wear and tear of national public roads. Using rail transport has further benefits such as elimination of road traffic accidents.

The transport of Lithium Ore from the project site to Walvis Bay as well as any storage and handling that may be required did not form part of the terms of the EIA.

3.3.2 FUEL USE AND REQUIREMENTS

Diesel consumption by the fleet of machinery and plants presented in **Table 2** is likely to be in the region of 10 000 litres per day which equates to a monthly consumption of ±300 000 litres. Huge diesel storage facilities will therefore be required at the site to receive bulk supply.

This EIA did not provide for any fuel storage at the project site. It is proposed that a separate study for an aboveground fuel storage tank be carried out at the time when the final list of machinery & plants and their respective capacities has been ascertained and an application for the construction of accessory work approved by the Mining Commissioner and the landowner.

3.3.3 MINING SITE INTERNAL ROUTES

Existing farm roads and those leading to MCs (**Figures: 6 & 11**) should be used as far as possible. Where any new track roads are to be established in order to access new mining sites within MC-67126; such routes should be discussed with and consented to by the landowner.

3.3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Given the scope of the operation a considerable amount of waste is expected to be generated during the lifespan of the Pilot Project of about 36 months .

- Household/Domestic waste (non-hazardous) – this type of waste should be placed in waste bins (with lids) and disposed of at the landfill site of either Omaruru or Karibib.
- Hazardous waste – considerable hydrocarbon waste is expected to be generated during the maintenance and repairs of earthmoving machinery. Management measures on how to handle hazardous waste are provided in the EMP section of the EIA.

3.3.5 DUST POLLUTION

Dust is expected to be generated during the blasting of rock, loading, hauling, crushing and grinding actions of rock materials. Handling of Lithium Ore during loading at the quarry, transport to the siding, storage at the siding, loading from the storage area into railway wagons, hauling to the port if road transport is used instead of rail, as well as handling at the port are occasions when dust pollution is likely to occur.

The fact that water is not required in the preparation of Lithium Ore is also likely to exacerbate dust pollution around the production and storage areas. Adequate measures to minimise dust pollution are provided in the EMP section of the EIA report.

3.3.6 NOISE AND VIBRATIONS

Noise is defined as 'unwanted sound'. Response to noise is not an empirical absolute, but often a psychological concept, and noise does not need to be loud to be considered 'nuisance'. Generally, people are tolerant to noise up to a certain level of up to 65 dBA. Anything above that level is considered an unacceptable and annoying.

The project site is located in a typical rural setting environment where conditions are naturally quiet most of the time. It is therefore pointless to obtain a baseline noise level at this stage. However, industrial noise from heavy earthmoving machines used in the operation has the potential to increase ambient noise level in the vicinity of the project site especially during peak operational hours.

Three sensitive noise receptors in the form of lodge establishments have been identified in the project surrounds. From MC-67126, the lodges are outside a radius of 8 km where any noise generated by the operation would fade away and become inaudible before reaching the establishments.

During blasting two types of impacts are potentially generated which could be either airborne or ground borne vibrations. Air blast is an impulsive pressure wave that occurs from the release of high pressure gasses to the atmosphere from the blast or the pressure front generated by the movement of air at the face of the free rock face. Management measures to mitigate noise generation and vibrations from blasting activities have been provided in the EMP.

3.3.7 DESTRUCTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA

Whilst the MC has been worked on to some degree over the last nineteen years, the scale and scope of the envisaged operation are not comparable that of tourmaline mining. The footprint for the lithium mining is expected to be bigger and will lead to destruction of habitats, more clearing of vegetation, plants and trees.

Since there has been ongoing activities on the MC, some wildlife animals have either relocated to other sections of the farm or adapted to staying in an area where there are human activities. Habitat to reptiles especially those that seek shelter under rocks will be impacted. Management measures have been provided in the EMP section of the report.

3.3.8 VISUAL AND LANDSCAPE IMPACTS

MC-67126 is located west of C36 and about 1.4 km away. When viewed from C36, the project site is slightly elevated and therefore visible to the motorists driving on C36. It is not proposed to erect the campsite and other infrastructure for the pilot project on MC-67126 but on any other three MCs participating in the project. A site behind the hills structure on MC-67009 is ideal to establish the campsite and the necessary project infrastructure. The stockpiles, earthmoving machinery (drill rigs, excavators, bulldozers, mobile crushing plants, etc.) are huge equipment and will be visible from the view of C36. The landscape around the project site is therefore expected to be somewhat altered.

Visual and landscaping impacts are therefore expected to be of medium significance rating during the operational phase of 36 months.

3.3.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Archaeological studies done for the UNDP funded EIA conducted on the eighteen (18) MCs on Farm Otjakatjongo in September 2020, did not find any items of archaeological or cultural heritage interests. Management measures to deal with any items of cultural interests or archaeological items which may be unearthed during the envisaged mining operation have been provided in the EMP.

3.3.10 ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONNEL

More people will be required for the operation and have to be hired and accommodated at one of the nearest urban settlements. The town of Omaruru is ± 40 km using the C36 while Karibib is about 90 km via B2 and ± 50 km via D1941. The settlement of Wilhelmstal can also be used as a place where prospective employees may be accommodated. Land is available at the settlement but the project promoter will be expected to provide some basic services to the residential section - water, sewerage and electricity reticulations. Karibib is home to a number of employees working on mines in the Karibib district, i.e. Navachab Gold Mine, Karibib Marble Works, Rubicon Mine, (also developing a lithium mine south of Karibi) and several marble companies.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The definition of the 'alternatives' as outlined in the EIA Regulations refers to the different means of generally meeting the same purpose and requirement of a proposed activity, which may include alternatives to the:

- type of the activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in carrying out the activity;
- property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity, and
- operational aspects (or modus operandi) of the activity.

The purpose of considering alternatives is therefore to ensure that the EIA process is not simply reduced to the defense of a single project proposal, but that an opportunity for unbiased considerations of options is provided to determine the most optimal course of action from an environmental perspective. The alternatives considered were:

- the 'no-go action' alternative;
- location of the project accessory works;
- mobile plants vs fixed plants;
- exploration/mining techniques and methods; and
- working hours.

4.1 The No-Go Action Alternative

This alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens, i.e. the proponent continues to mine semi-precious stones without exploiting the discovered industrial minerals on MC-67126. From an environmental perspective, this option is perhaps the preferred one, because the negative impacts associated with the proposed mining of Lithium Ore will not occur. However, on the socio-economic aspects, this option will not be realised. The Capex which is estimated at N\$150 million of most likely FDI will not accrue to the country and no employment opportunities will be created. This option is therefore not supported.

4.2 Location of the Project

The location of the project site is, in principle determined by the mineralisation of semi-precious stones in the pegmatites that are formed as a result of geological processes. The lithium bearing pegmatite outcrops in a geographical area over which the proponent has secured mining rights by pegging and registering MC-67126 over that land. The proponent is restricted to only mine the mineral resource within the confines of its MC. The location of the project site is therefore static and cannot be altered or changed to another site.

The only flexibility available with respect to the project location is the choice of the specific site within MC-67126 where to erect project supporting infrastructure, e.g. campsite, workshop, ablution facilities, etc. The campsite and erection of infrastructure should be made in such a way that the location that presents the least environmental impacts is selected.

4.3 Mobile Plants vs Fixed Plants

Given the short duration of the pilot project (three years), combined with the fact that there has been no prior exploration conducted in order to define the lithium ore body, its volume and its characteristics, the use of mobile plants as opposed to erecting permanent plants/structures is perhaps

the best alternative from the environmental perspective.

4.4 Exploration/Mining Techniques and Methods

The mining exploration considered for the pilot project entails the following processes:

- stripping of the overburden in order to expose the pegmatite;
- drilling of blast holes and charging up such holes with explosives;
- loading of blasted rock from the mining site;
- primary crushing of run-of-mine rock;
- secondary crushing/grinding;
- sorting; and
- stockpiling of Lithium Ore.

All the above listed activities will be performed by a fleet of mobile plants, earthmoving machinery, equipment

etc. which make the operation a highly machanised one. Provided the personnel who are hired to operate such equipment are well trained, experienced and effectively supervised, and the maintenance and services of such machinery kept up to standard, the pilot project can be performed in a manner that is safe and environmentally sustainable.

4.5 Working Hours

The location of the project site is on a commercial game farm where a lodge is being operated including trophy hunting during the hunting season. In fact, two neighbouring farms Otjimbojo to the SW and Omapyu Sud to NW, are also game farms with lodging facilities. Whilst the lodges are far away and out of sight of the mining area, to run the operation on a 24-hours basis is not considered a workable alternative.

Confining the mining operation to day-light hours of 06h00 to 18h00 which gives 12 hours of effective working hours should be a feasible alternative from an environmental perspective. This working regime is recommended.

- Monday to Friday – 06h00 to 18h00
- Saturday 06h00 – 14h00
- No work of public holidays
- No work on Sundays

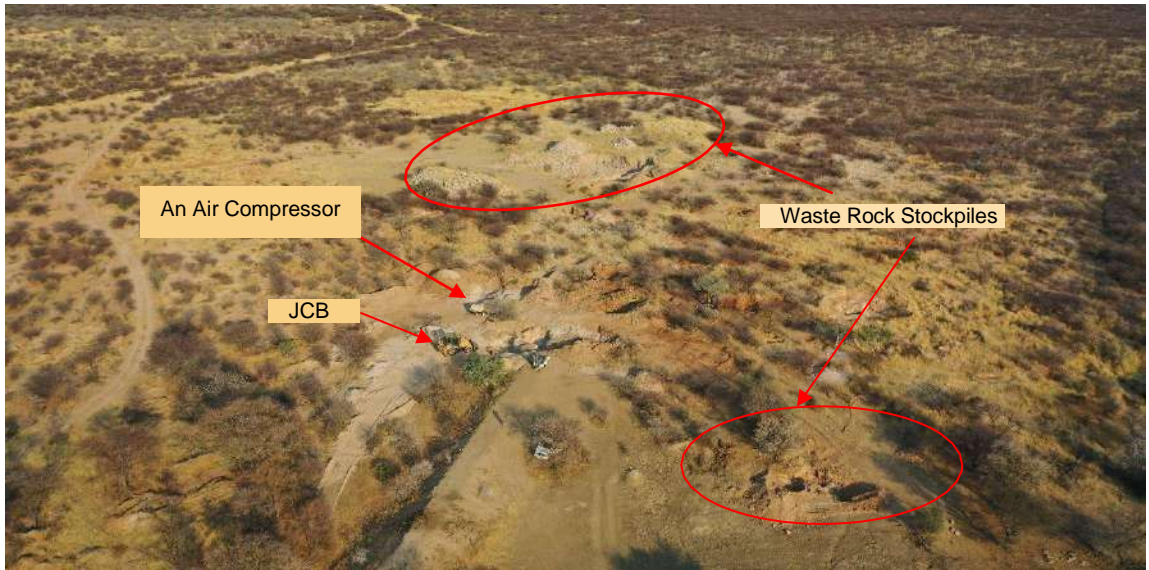


Figure 9: Arial View of Workings on Farm Otjakatjongo (Photo contributed by Farm Manager)



Figure 10: Excavation Pits Seen from Above (Photo courtesy Farm Manager)

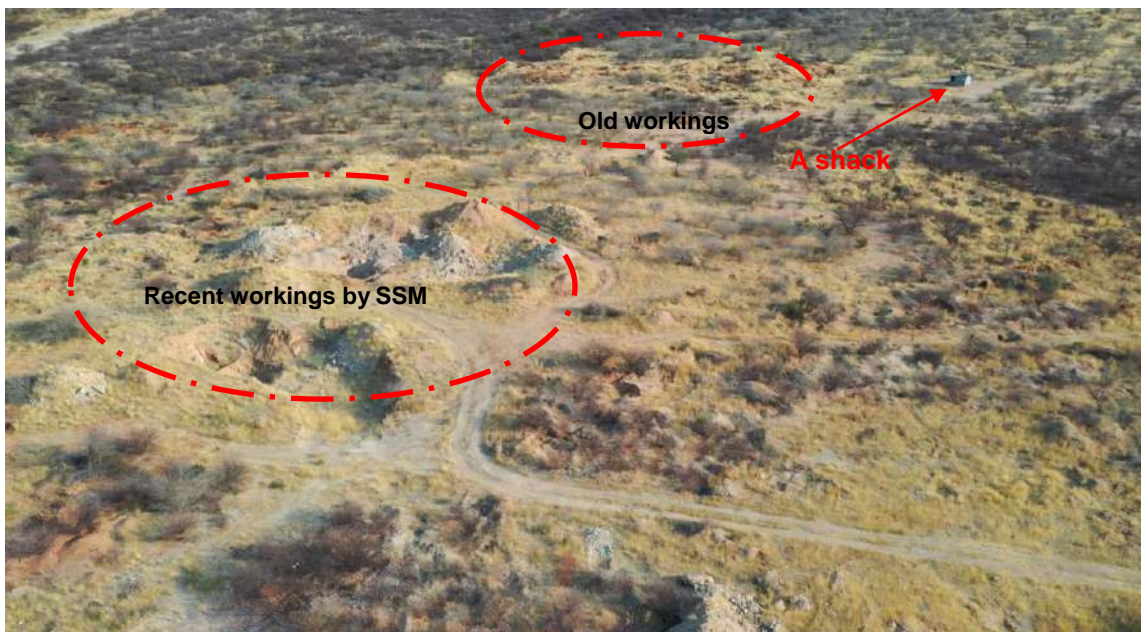


Figure 11: Internal Routes and Waste Rock Stockpiles (photo courtesy, Farm Manager)

5 THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to environmental assessment and protection which includes the following:

- The Namibia Constitution
- Statutory law
- Common law
- Customary law, and
- International law

5.1 Specific Legal Instruments

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992 is the specific legislation governing the mineral sector in Namibia. The Minerals Act resorts under MME and governs and allows for these mineral licenses:

- Reconnaissance Licenses
- Exclusive Prospecting Licenses
- Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses
- Mining Claims
- Mining Licenses
- Mineral Export Licenses

In addition to the above, the Minerals Act also allows for the monitoring of mining operations, reporting requirements, compliance to the Act, disposal methods and rehabilitations. The Mining Commissioner, is the official responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Minerals Act as well as related regulations such Health and Safety Regulations and Explosives and associated devices used for mining applications (in conjunction with Namibian Police's Explosive Unit).

The Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) is the legislation responsible for conducting of EIAs, the granting of ECC including enforcing of compliance. The Environmental Commissioner is a statutory appointment made by the Minister of MEFT in terms of the EMA to oversee its implementation and administration.

5.2 Other Applicable Legal Instruments

Listed in Table below are other laws and regulations which have a bearing to the subject project.

Table 4: Applicable Policies and Regulations and Policies

Legislation	Main Aspects
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	<p>The constitution is the supreme law in Namibia and has been hailed as one the best in the world. It provides for the establishment of the main organs of the state (Executive, Legislative and Judiciary).</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 – Fundamental human rights and freedoms.</p> <p>CHAPTER 11 – Promotion of the welfare of the people</p> <p>ARTICLE 95 (I) Ensurance that workers are paid a living wage adequate for the maintenance of a decent standard of living and the enjoyment of social and cultural opportunities.</p> <p>ARTICLE 95(J) maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilisation of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future, in particular, the government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibia territory.</p>
Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, Act No. 33 of 1992	<p>The Act provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining of, and disposal of, exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia, including for matters incidental thereto. The relevant applicable to this project are listed here below:</p> <p>PART 2 : Rights in relation to minerals.</p> <p>PART 5 : Provisions relating to non-exclusive prospecting license</p> <p>PART 7 : Pegging of Mining Claims</p> <p>PART 8: General provisions relating to mineral licenses</p> <p>PART 9 : Provisions relating to Exclusive Prospecting Licenses</p> <p>PART 12 : Provisions relating to Mining License</p>
Environmental Management Act (Act. No. 7 of 2007)	<p>a) It defines what the environment is and encourages sustainable management of the environment when natural resources are being exploited/extracted for the benefit of the residents/citizens.</p> <p>b) It also provides for a process of assessment and control of activities that are likely to pose significant effects on the receiving environment.</p>
Environmental Management Regulations (Gazetted on 12 February 2012)	<p>a) Heralded the implementation of the Environmental Management Act almost five years after the Act was approved by the legislature.</p> <p>b) Presents a list of activities that require an ECC prior to commencement.</p> <p>c) Regulates and provides guidelines on how EIAs must be conducted.</p>

Legislation	Main Aspects
Local Authority Act (Act No. 23 of 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act defines the powers, duties and functions as well as terms of office of local authority councils. b) Provides services such as water, electricity, sewage, waste removal, etc. to residents within a local area. c) Regulates effluent discharge into the sewer system. d) Issues Certificate of Fitness to all types businesses including factories operated within the town boundaries.
The Petroleum Products & Energy Act (Act No.13 of 1990 as amended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act makes provision for the procurement, handling, storage and distribution of petroleum products. b) Empowers the line Minister to increase/decrease pump fuel prices in the country as well as for the imposition of levies on energy sources. c) Also provides for the issuing of various permits including Consumer Installation Certificate
Road Fund Administration Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regulates traffic and use of public roads including aspects related to road safety, vehicle licensing, roadworthiness, Mass Distance Charges, abnormal loads. b) Also administers and handles the fuel levy rebates to bulk users such as mining companies, farmers, etc.
Public and Environmental Health Act (Act No. 1 of 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Act provides for a legal framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system and for matters incidental thereto. b) It deals and provides guidelines on noise generation and control thereof within an urban environment. c) Also deals with waste management, handling or collection, waste disposal, waste recycling, sanitation, etc.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides for the control of hazardous substances with potential to cause harm, injuries and even death. b) Also provides for the manufacture, handling, storage, sale, use, disposal, etc. of hazardous substances.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides control of noxious or offensive gases and matters incidental thereto. b) Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.
Water Resource Management Act (2004)	<p>The following permits are required in terms of the Water Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) water abstraction permits; b) domestic effluent discharge permits (site offices, construction camp); industrial effluent discharge permits; c) water use for dust suppression; and water reticulation permits (pipelines). <p>Will be superseded by Water Resources Management Act 2013 once the regulations are implemented in the future.</p>
The Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The act makes provision for combating and prevention of soil erosion and promotes the conservation, protection and movement of soil, vegetation, sources and resources. b) Fuel storage and handling is more often associated with spillages which could end up contaminating the soil.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No archaeological/heritage site or cultural remains may be removed, damaged, altered or excavated. b) Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits, such as the permit required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. c) Part VI, Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council
Atomic Energy and radiation Protection Act (Act No. 5 of 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Hazardous Substance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974 was repealed and amended by the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act. b) The Act provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising or flammable nature. c) Whilst the environmental aspects are not really explicitly stated, the Act provides guidelines with respect to importing, handling and storage, etc. of hazardous substances.

5.3 International, Regional Treaties and Protocols

The Namibia government has ratified various international treaties and protocols which make infringements on such protocols and treaties legally enforceable in Namibian courts. Some of such are protocols are listed in table below.

Table 5: Treaties and Protocols

Treaties and Protocols	Remarks
Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change	ADOPTED DEC 1997 An international treaty that commits industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that human-made CO ₂ emissions are driving it.
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer	ADOPTED IN 1987 To protect the ozone layer by phasing out the use of products that are harmful to the ozone.
SADC Free Trade Protocol	ESTABLISHED 2005: Head Quartered, Gaborone, Botswana
SADC Mining Protocol	ESTABLISHED 2006: Head Quartered in Gaborone, Botswana
The Paris Agreement	ADOPTED IN 2015: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030. Ratified by 196 signatories.
UN Convention to Combat Desertification	ADOPTED 1994: Convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in those countries experiencing serious challenges of droughts by developing long-term strategies supported by international cooperation.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Change	ESTABLISHED 1992: – An international treaty to combat dangerous human interference with the climatic system, in part by stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere' - 'to allow for the ecosystems to adapt naturally to climatic changes, to ensure that food security is not threatened and to enable economic developments to proceed in a sustainable manner'.
Vienna Convention for the Protection for Ozone Layer	CONCLUDED IN 1985 'A framework agreement in which States agree to cooperate in the relevant research and scientific assessments of the ozone problems, to exchange information and to adopt appropriate measures to prevent activities that harm the ozone layer'
World Heritage Committee	ADOPTED 1972 Defines the kind of natural or cultural site that can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.
'Polluter Pays Principle'	ADOPTED 1972: The principle that means that 'he who causes pollution must bear the cost of cleaning up such pollution. By applying the principle, developers are incentivized to avoid environmental damage and are held responsible for the pollution that they cause.

6 THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

The information in this section was compiled from a number of sources, some of which are listed below:

- ❖ Visual observations during the site visit;
- ❖ Desk study of various materials;
- ❖ Digital Atlas of Namibia which was itself compiled by the University of Cologne based on the data sourced from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs of MEFT;
- ❖ Groundwater in Namibia, an exploration to the Hydrogeological Map;
- ❖ Namibia Weather Services website (www.worldweatheronline.com)
- ❖ Discussions with the Farm Manager and farming staff;
- ❖ Discussions with MC holder;
- ❖ Previous studies by the EIA Consultant
- ❖ Rangeland Monitoring Project in Namibia - an EU funded project implemented in collaboration with Agra.

6.1 The Physical Environment

Described briefly in this section are the climatic conditions, topography, drainage, geology, hydrology, soil characteristics, land use and alternative. The information has been obtained from sources as indicated.

6.1.1 CLIMATE CONDITIONS

The information on the climatic conditions as presented here was sourced from the website 'worldweatheronline.com' with Karibib as reference point. As crow flies, Karibib is about 35 km from the project site.

TEMPERATURE

The temperatures are represented in Fig. 12 below. High temperatures are recorded during the months of September through to February with the average of about 32 °C. May through to August are the coldest months when day temperatures average about 10 °C. Occasionally, temperatures have dropped below zero during June.

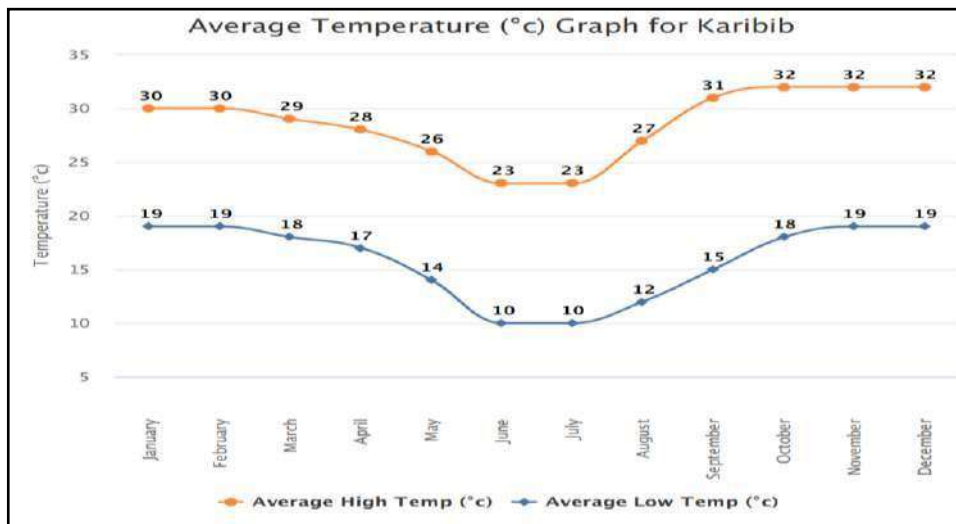


Figure 12: Average Temperatures

RAINFALL

The annual rainfall around the study area is highly variable and unreliable as depicted in Fig. 13 below. Over the last ten rainfall seasons, the average annual rainfall over the project site has been 240 mm, with precipitation occurring between November through to April. Most precipitation occurs during the month of February.

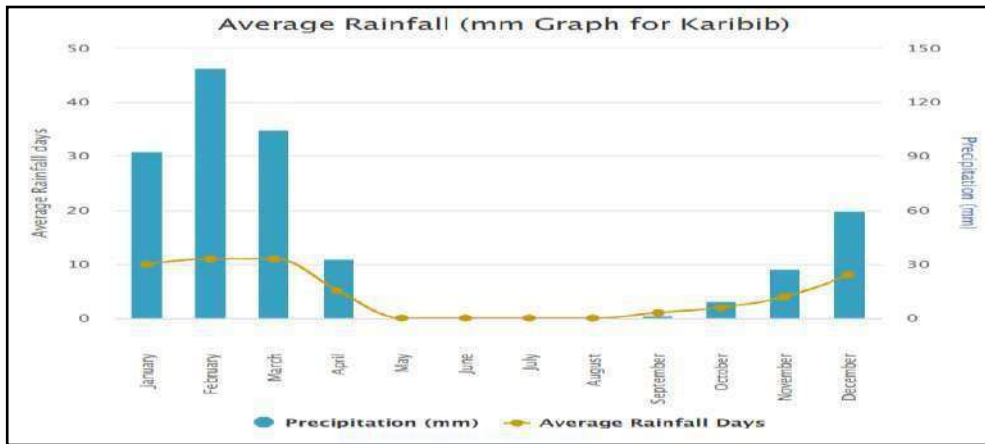


Figure 13: Average Rainfall

WIND PATTERN

The prevailing wind direction within the study area is predominantly from east to west. Northerly winds are infrequent, occurring mainly during the winter and spring months. Wind can occur at any time of the day or night, but the highest annual wind speeds can be expected in the afternoon hours from 12h00 to 22h00. The wind occurrence, direction and strength can have significant environmental effects – wind disperses fugitive dust from stockpile areas, during blasting, loading of dry materials, etc.

SUNSHINE HOURS

It is evident from Fig. 14 below, that the project site is in an area which enjoys approximately 300 sunny days and over 3 000 sun hours per year. With that amount of sun hours, the solar irradiation can reach values of 2 200 to 2 400 kWh/m² – ideal conditions to generate electricity using photovoltaic systems.

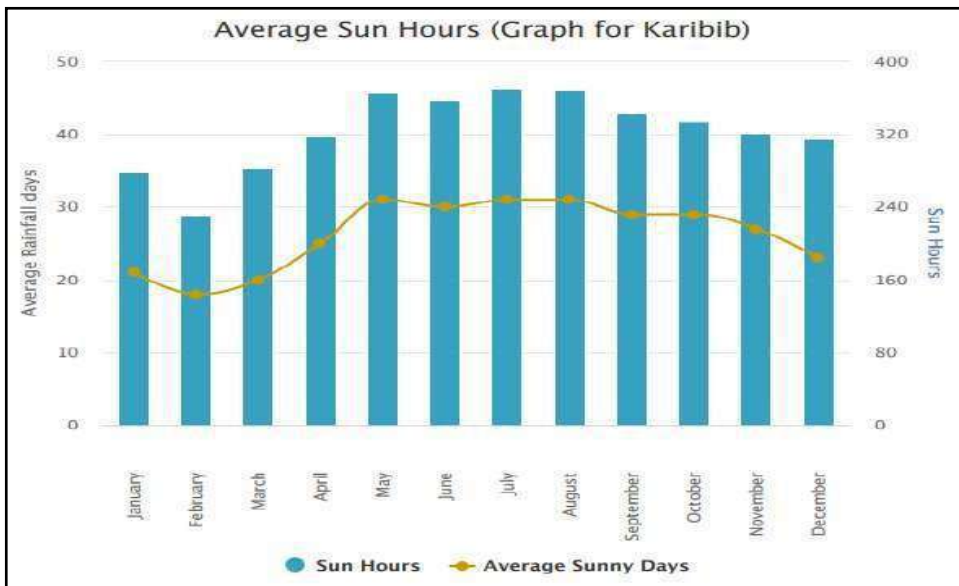


Figure 14: Sun Hours around the project site

6.1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The terrain is typically arid to semi-arid shrub land characterized by a mixture of bush, woodland and shrub-land, gradually increasing in thickness from west to east. When viewed from C36 within a distance of about 2 000 m, the topographic relief has modest variations in elevation with a maximum elevation change of approximately 90 m across the western section of the farm.

The Khan River which originates from Otjisemba settlement, northwest of Okahandja is the main feature crossing the farm to the south. A number of ephemeral watercourses were observed crisscrossing the farm draining towards the Khan River. The natural drainage on the project site is therefore towards the Khana River.



Figure 15: The Khan River south of the Project Site

6.1.3 GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND HYDROLOGY

In Namibia, the source of lithium are granitic pegmatites that intruded the oldest rock formation – the Precambrian Damara Sequence which occurs in the Erongo Region (Cape Cross, Uis, De Rust, Omaruru, Wilhelmstal, Karibib, Otjimbingwe, etc.) and the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex that occurs in the Karas Region (Warmbad, Tantalie Valley, Sandfontein, -Ramansdrift, etc).

In the Erongo Region, four lineage pegmatite belts, all striking in a NE-SE are distinguished within the Damara Oregon. These are the Brandberg West-Goantagab Belt, the Cape Cross-Uis Belt, the Nainais-Kohero Belt and Sandamap –Erongo Belt (Keller P, 1991). The Karibib Pegmatite District and the Sandama-Erongo Belt are connected to each other (Schneider, 2000).

Significant amounts of rare earth metals are trapped in individual pegmatite swamps some zoned while some are unzoned. The Cape Cross-Uis Belt was the source of tin and tantalite mined by Iscor at Uis from 1958 to 1989 when the mine closed down. In 2019, the Uis Mine was re-opened by AfriTin, Mining. The Karibib Pegmatite is the source of lithium discovered on the MCs of the proponent.

The project site being an arid location is devoid of sources of surface water such as natural lakes, springs, fountains or man-made earth dams. The water for farming applications is sourced from boreholes drilled at different locations of the farms. The average depth for boreholes ranges between 100 m to 150 m and typical yield could be anything between 1 m³ to 2 m³ per hour.

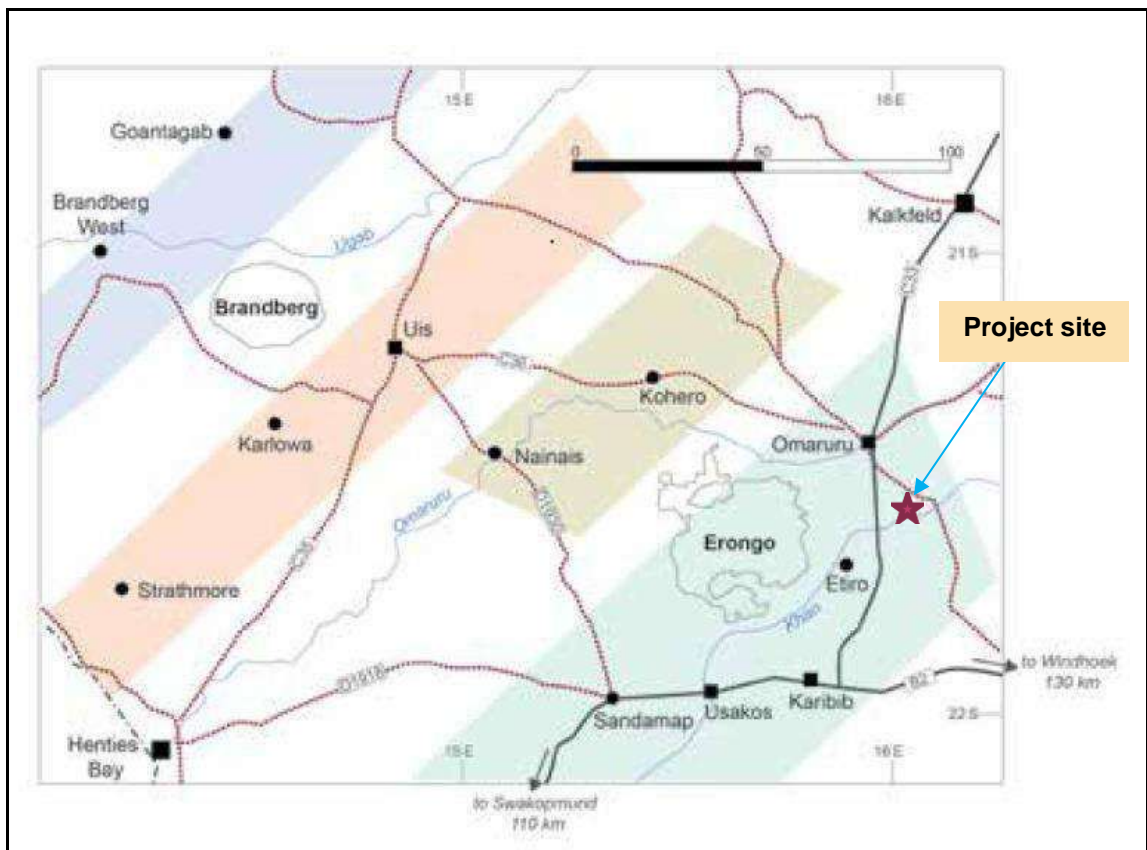


Figure 16: Four Pegmatite Belts in north central Namibia from west to east (Source GSN, 2002)

6.1.4 SOIL ASPECTS

The soil appears to be sandy ranging in colour from reddish to grey with broken calcrete pieces in it, to fine red sand. Judging from the uprooted plants within the mining areas, and the general vegetation outlook over the plains, the soil is quite deep such that the presence of calcrete did not limit the rooting system. Generally, in the semi-arid climate environments, the organic content of soils is usually low and the topsoil poorly developed. However, the densely vegetated woodlands along the banks of the Khan River would suggest that the topsoil is better developed in those sections of the study area.

Within the study area, semi-precious stones mined by SSMs are found in at least two soil types or geological formations. Good quality tourmalines are found in unconsolidated alluvial sediments ranging in thickness from 0.3 m down to a depth of about 2 m. These deposits are mostly worked by manual labour using pick and shovel.

The second source where semi-precious stones are encountered is in the granitic pegmatite. These rocks are very hard and the use of heavy earthmoving machinery is required to successfully uncover 'pockets' of good quality tourmaline often buried deep down in the pegmatite. SSMs have accumulated practical knowledge and skills of following 'the reef crystal' which leads to the pocket.

6.1.5 LAND USE, ALTERNATIVES AND OWNERSHIP

Given the semi-arid nature of the area, wildlife ranching is the primary land use on the commercial farm. In terms of the Wildlife Ordinance of 1967, a farmer on freehold land in Namibia is given conditional right to use 'wildlife' on his or her property for recreational hunting. The species allowed for hunting under this law are *Kudus*, *Oryx*, *Common Warthog* and *Springbok*. In addition, landowners could also benefit from wildlife through consumptive use and ecotourism. Types of consumptive use of wildlife permitted in Namibia are:

- 'Shoot and sell' – with this permit a game farmer is allowed to shoot wildlife in order to sell the meat. The hunting period is during July and August each year.
- Safari hunting - this is guided hunting provided, mostly to foreign tourists hunting under the guidance of a professional hunter. Male animals are often hunted for trophy horns, skulls, teeth and or bodies. The safari hunting season normally starts from 1 February to 30 November each year and a farm must be registered as a hunting farm.
- Biltong hunting – this permit allows hunting of non-trophy animals for the production of biltong. Shoot and sell permits can also serve the same purpose. The biltong hunting season is from May to August for perimeter game-fenced farms and June and July for non-game fenced farms.
- Wildlife harvesting – this permit allow culling of wildlife by specialist teams who sell the culled meat on to third parties such as abattoirs or meat processors.
- Live capture and sale – this permit allows capturing of live wildlife for sale to other farmers for restocking, for export to other countries or institutions conducting researches or for breeding purposes.

According to a 2011 survey study titled ' An Analysis of Game Meat Production and wildlife - based Land Uses on Freehold Land in Namibia' by Peter Lindsey, wildlife farming is increasingly becoming popular and a profitable enterprise in the country with approximately 288 000 km² - of freehold land used for wildlife farming in the country. Of these land, about 34 000 km² is used exclusively for game farming. During 2011 Namibia's total beef production was 78 140 tons while game meat was 26 000 kg or 33% of the total meat produced in the country.

As an alternative use, the grazing yield on this farm is considerable low to support full scale beef production. Even with clearing of bush encroachment, grazing yield would still remain marginally inadequate and of low quality for intensive beef production. Cropping is also not feasible given the low and erratic rainfall.

The negative impacts associated with mining activities especially those conducted by small-scale miners are:

- Open trenches which are left unrehabilitated;
- Poor waste management with plastics, bottles and cans strewn around the area,
- Poaching of wild animals which are the lifeblood of a game farm;
- Uncontrolled entry, and
- Poor communication & relationship between farm owners and SSMs

6.2 The Biological Environment

6.2.1 VEGETATION

From a rangeland perspective the study area would fall under what is referred to as 'Thornbush Savanna' in terms of the agro-ecological zoning map of Namibia Fig 6 above. In such an area, the biomass rate is estimated at 510 kg dry mass per hectares. At an average rainfall of 240 mm per year, the area is not suitable for intensive

commercial cattle farming. However, small livestock such as sheep, goats and game which are natural browsers than grazers should thrive.

6.2.2 ANIMALS

The information provided under this section is based on desktop studies of available database records, literatures and specialized studies conducted in and around the study area by various specialists, e.g. Griffins (2003) and the National Avifaunal database compiled by Dr Chris Brown.

According to the work of Griffins (2003) there are about 139 species of animal that used to occur and still occur within the wider study area. The species list includes 4 amphibians, 49 reptiles and 66 mammals. Of the total number of species, 56 have been accorded national conservation status. It should be mentioned that the majority of these species have broad regional distributions which include the Erongo and Brandberg mountains.

6.2.3 MAMMALS

Many of the large mammals included on the list such as elephants, lions and rhinos do not occur in the study area any longer but are confined to big conservations which are privately owned (i.e. Erindi Private Game Reserve, etc.) and GRN owned (i.e. Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau National Park, Bwabwato National Park, etc.). In general, the dense stands of predominantly thorny bushes has made habitat unsuitable to many grazing mammals. Mammals which survive by hunting such as Cheetahs have also found it difficult to habituate in the areas. Discussions with staff personnel on game farm have mentioned the following animal species as being common on the properties.

Table 6: List of Mammals

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oryx • Greater Kudu • Springbok • Common Eland • Hartebeest • Zebra • Hartmann's • Common Warthog • Wildebeest, Blue • Giraffe • Zebra Plains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impala, Common • Waterbuck • Sable Antelope • Impala, Black faced • African Ground Squirrel • Bat-eared Fox • Jackal, Black-backed • Wildebeest, Black 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bat-eared Fox • Chacma Baboon • Dassie • Cheetah • Ostrich, Common • Damara Dik-Dik • Honey badger • Leopard • Steenbok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Wildebeest • Damara Dik-Dik • Duiker • Hedgehog • Pangolin • Cheetah • Leopard • Honey Badger • Red Hartebeest • Steenbok, and • Common Eland
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In Table 7, above, the species highlighted in the last column is Protected Game under the Nature Conservation Ordinance. There are no endemic mammals which occur within the study area or in the wide surroundings. According to the farming staff, leopards have been encountered on the mountain hills at the intersection of Otjakatjongo and Otjimbojo. Leopards in this area will have an important ecological role to play in keeping the population of dassies and baboons from exceeding the carrying capacity of the vegetation.

What appear to pose serious danger to the large mammals within the project site are the numerous open excavations (trenches) left un-rehabilitated by the small scale miners. Some of the trenches are as deep as ten meters. Poaching has been highlighted as a serious problem on the farm on which the MCs are located. This has led to the establishment of an armed response unit based at Karibib which responds to poaching incidents reported to the unit by its members.

6.2.4 REPTILES

Most of the reptiles occurring within and around the study area have developed some form of adaptation skills to surviving in arid conditions. Of the forty nine (49) species of reptiles likely to occur within the study area, four (4) are believed to be endemic to Namibia. These are the *Dwarf Gecko*, *Kalahari Whip Snake*, *Leopard Whip Snake* and *Zebra Snakes*. All four species have a wide distribution throughout Namibia and are unlikely to be affected by the envisaged operation.

According to the farming staff, snakes such as Cobra and Dwarf Python are often encountered within the project site especially on the mountainous hills where they prey on rodents and rats. The Python and Chameleon have legal protection. Due to their slow movement, Chameleons are often killed by vehicles. A number of people are still fascinated to see a chameleon changing its colours.

The banks of the Khan River which runs south of the project site are the natural habitats to many reptiles in the area. Reptiles which utilize rocks as their natural habitats are likely to be impacted by exploration and mining activities.

6.2.5 BIRDS (AVIFAUNA)

Most bird species occurring in Namibia are regarded as highly nomadic which tend to follow rainfall patterns and vegetation growth and availability resulting from such rainfall. In case of large birds, these are generally known to navigate vast tracks of terrain hence reducing their sensitivity to areas of disturbances and conflict. Within the study area, trees and plants around the banks of Khan River are generally green throughout the year and therefore presenting suitable habitats and breeding grounds for birds.

There are no known birds endemic to the study area. Apart from a few pest species and some that are huntable game, most bird species are protected by law in Namibia. The *Lappet Faced Vulture* is classified as vulnerable and therefore protected. This species tends to use the same nest built in large trees year after year. They are known to have large ranges and prone to collision with power lines. Large trees along the Khan River are likely to be suitable for *Lappet Faced Vultures* to build nests in, but the mining activities are remote from the Khan River and will have no impact.

6.3 The Socio-Economic Environment

The socio-economic environments discussed under this section are those of the Erongo Region and the town of Karibib. Most of the SSMs have Karibib as their home town and it is also the place where tourmaline trading activities take place.

6.3.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT:

According to the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census, the Region of Erongo had a population of 150 400 people or 7.1% of the total Namibia population of 2 104 900 people at that time. Over 80% of the population in Erongo live in urban areas while 20% live in rural areas.

6.3.2 CONSTITUENCY CONTEXT

Karibib is the administrative capital for the Karibib Electoral Constituency and had a population of 13 320 during 2011. The population of the town itself was 5 132 with the majority of the residents working on the mines around the town. The Navachab gold mine is the biggest employer in Karibib. Salaries and wages from the farming activities accounted for approximately 6%. Approximately 9% of the population was depended on non-farming and non-mining businesses.

Most small scale miners reside in Karibib; and it is where they spend their disposable incomes i.e. support to their families and friends and payment for services (water, electricity, rates, etc.) to the local authority.

7 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

7.1 Assessment Description

In line with EMA, a broader definition of 'environment' is adopted, which includes both bio-physical and socio-economic components. The objective of the Environmental Assessment Policy is to seek to achieve a balance between positive and negative impacts, and between bio-physical impacts and social-economic gains to the society.

Hence, both negative and positive impacts on the environment are considered. To the extent that is practically possible, measures to avoid, eliminate or minimise negative impacts are suggested and presented in the EMP section of the report. Where positive impacts are derived from any proposed project, measures are suggested to enhance such positive impacts to benefit the broader society.

The assessment has considered the nature and scope of the envisaged pilot project to mine 600 000 MT of Lithium Ore over 36 months (3 years). Historically, the pegmatites around the Karibib district have been mined for lithium oxides when demand for the metal was strong.

The assessment is made based on the current prevailing situation. Should the scope, scale and operational parameters of the project change in any material way,

then some of the mitigations as recommended in this EIA will have to be reconsidered.

7.2 Assessment Criteria

Potential impacts are assessed using the criterial/methodology presented in Table below:

Table 7: Impact Assessment Criteria

Nature of Impact	An explanation on how the environment will be affected by specific activities in provided. The impact can have one of three effects: Positive (+ve) – the environment will benefit from impact (employment, etc) Neutral (0) – the environment will not be affected or altered by the impact. Negative (-ve) - the environment will be adversely affected by the impact
Mitigation	What measures could be applied to reduce negative impacts or to enhance positive impacts.
Spatial Extent of the Impact	This refers to the geographical extent of the impact and described in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Specific: Confined within the project site (within the mining claim boundary) • Local: Confined to immediate environment of the site within farm boundary (within 5 km) • Regional: Extends beyond the farm boundary within the region of project site. • National: Extends beyond the regional boundaries, i.e. beyond Erongo

Duration	<p>This refers to the time period over which the impact could persist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term : between 1 year and 3 years • Medium term : between 3 years and 5 years. • Long term : between 5 years and 15 years. • Permanent: beyond 15 years
Intensity or Magnitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low - natural, social and cultural functions are not significantly affected • Medium - natural, social and cultural continue to function but are modified • High - natural, social and cultural become altered to the extent that they
Probability	<p>The probability of the impact actually occurring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improbable – a low probability that the impact will occur • Probable – a distinct probability that the impact will occur • Highly Probable – it is most likely that the impact will occur • Definite – the impact will occur regardless of mitigation measures
Confidence	<p>The level of confidence that can be placed on this assessment in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low : implies that further investigation may be required if the impact could potentially be significant. • Medium : Further investigation may be required if impact could be significant • High: Impact well understood. Further investigations may be required to determine the effectiveness of possible mitigation measures.
Significance	<p>The Significance Rating of the impact is determined as a synthesis of the above assessment criteria where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Significance – the impact would not have an effect on the decision to approve the project • Medium Significance – the assessed impact should have an effect on the decision unless the impact is effectively mitigated • High Significance- the decision would be influenced regardless of the mitigation

7.3 Assessments of Identified Impacts

In the section below, the potential impacts associated with the proposed activity (pilot project on MC-67126) of are listed in Table 7, below and their assessments presented in **Tables**. Management measures on how the identified environmental impacts could be reduced, eliminated or minimised are provided in the EMP.

Table 8: Identified Potential Impacts Associated with Project

Negative (Adverse) Impacts	Positive (Benefits) Impacts
• Soil disturbances	• Employment Creation
• Dust pollution (Air Quality)	• Direct foreign investment in the economy
• Noise Disturbances	• Transfer of technical skills
• Impacts from installation of infrastructure and accessories (campsite, access roads, sanitation, etc.)	• Product exported, hence earning of foreign currency
• Waste generation (non-hazardous & hazardous)	• Corporate social responsibilities
• Impacts on vegetation	
• Impacts on faunal diversity	
• Contamination of groundwater and surface water resources	
• Visual impacts	
• Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resources	

7.4 Assessment of Negative (Adverse) Impacts

7.4.1 ASSESSMENT ON SOIL DISTURBANCES

The lithium bearing pegmatite which is the target for exploration mining is found exposed to the surface and at some places buried under the soil. Preparation for extraction/mining will therefore result in soil disturbance. Within the study area, the topsoil is considered to have a low organic content due to the arid climatic nature of the environment. It is therefore important to conserve the topsoil, wherever possible for later rehabilitation of mined out areas. Normally, the topsoil would have a darker colour. Where there is no clear indication, the top 300 mm should be deemed to be topsoil.

Table 9: Assessment of Soil Disturbances

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical destruction of soil profile by mixing topsoil and subsoil Contamination from hydrocarbon leaks and poor handling Potential for soil erosion 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockpile topsoil and subsoil separately. Leave vegetation and plant matter in topsoil. Prevent erosion of topsoil excavated. Encourage regrowth of grass & plants on topsoil stockpiles. When rehabilitation, first replace subsoil, then topsoil on top 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Site specific, limited to mining areas
Duration	Short term with mitigation, long without mitigation
Intensity	Low
Probability	Definite
Confidence	High
Significance	Low, provided mitigation is effectively applied
Further Remarks	Provide training to employees and comply with the EMP.

7.4.2 ASSESSMENT ON ESTABLISHING MINING FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure and facilities have be established on the project site for the purpose of supporting the pilot project. Some of these are the campsite for personnel, ablution facilities, maintenance yard for machinery, plants, vehicles, an onsite office, an onsite laboratory, explosive storage facility, etc.

Table 10: Assessment on Establishing a Campsite

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of sensitive vegetation and plants. Littering, including plastics which are fatal to wildlife & livestock if consumed. Unightly & visual nuisance 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish campsite away from any known sensitive areas. Select the area which is the minimum reasonably required and involving the least removal of vegetation. Potential for visual intrusion should be taken into account when picking the location and all required site infrastructure and accessories. Provide suitable sanitation & keep the camp site neat and tidy at all times. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footprint of campsite when one campsite is selected. Whole farm when site camps are built all over the farm. Neighbouring farms in case of windblown litter or fire outbreak.
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term – if campsite is rehabilitated on completion of pilot project. Long term – if campsite and facilities are re-habilitated post pilot project.
Intensity	Low with mitigation
Probability	High
Confidence	Low
Significance	Low
Further Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish campsite with the permission of the landowner. Establish campsite (accessory work) with permission of the Mining Commissioner Comply with the EMP

Table 11: Assessment on Establishing Access Roads to Mining Exploration Sites

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of grazing Loss of habitat Use of access road could possibly result in over speeding, accidents and or incidents 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid sensitive areas when constructing access roads to new exploration and mining sites within each MC. • Select the route which allows the least removal of bushes and trees. • Where possible existing routes along fence lines should be used as far as possible. • No more than two roads should be constructed to access an exploration –mining site. • Vehicles should be operated on this road only and no off-road driving should be allowed. • Limit speed to a maximum of 30 km/hr on access roads. • Maintain access roads regularly.
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Small, footprint of MCs
Duration	Short term, during the lifespan of pilot project – maximum three years.
Intensity	Low with mitigation
Probability	Definite without rehabilitation, improbable with mitigation
Confidence	High
Significance	Medium to low with mitigation
Further Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct access routes with consent of the landowner. • Provide training to SSM. • Comply with the EMP.

Table 12: Assessment on Maintenance Yard for Machines, Equipment & Vehicles

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of grazing. • Loss of habitat. • Visual nuisance. 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid sensitive areas when selecting a machine/workshop site on the campsite. • Select a suitable site which is adequate for the need of the operation which involves the least removal of vegetation. • Potential for visual intrusion should be taken into account when picking the location. • Keep the maintenance yard neat and tidy. • Waste - both solid and liquid must be removed. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Footprint of camp site
Duration	Short term, during the lifespan of the pilot project only
Intensity	Low with mitigation
Probability	Definite without rehabilitation Improbable with mitigation
Confidence	High
Significance	Medium to low with mitigation
Further Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish maintenance yard/repair workshop with the permission of the landowner • Obtain consent of the Mining Commissioner before constructing any accessory works on the MCs. • Select site in consultation with landowner • Comply with the EMP

7.4.3 ASSESSMENT OF WASTE – HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS

Different types of wastes are produced during the exploration activities but the volumes involved are small. Household waste such as plastics, bottles, cans, cartons, spoilt food, etc. and sleeping items old blankets, mattresses, sleeping bags, etc.

Table 13: Assessment on Solid Household Waste

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential contamination of the campsite and surroundings. • Visual intrusion • Health hazard • Amenity nuisance 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep various types of waste separate at the campsites. • Wherever possible waste should be sorted into recyclable and non-recyclable waste at source. • Organic waste (food items, etc.) should not be fed to wildlife. • Avoid wind dispersal of papers and plastics as it results in visual nuisance. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping at the exploration campsites. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	On site with mitigation Whole farm without mitigation – odour
Duration	Short term, if mitigated, long term without mitigation
Intensity	Low
Probability	Low
Confidence	High
Significance	Low with mitigation
Further Remarks	Comply with the EMP and provide awareness training to employees on an ongoing basis.

Table 14: Assessment of Hazardous Waste

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential contamination of water streams in the surroundings. • Safety hazard to the ecosystem 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure machineries are well maintained and not leaking. • Use drip pans when re-fueling or changing oil & fuels. • Store used oil filters in leak-proof steel containers until disposed of. • Any oil soaked soil should be placed in leak-proof containers and disposed in a responsible manner. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	On site, but could be widespread if water streams get polluted.
Duration	Short term, if mitigated/ long term without mitigation.
Intensity	Low
Probability	Low
Confidence	High
Significance	Low with mitigation
Further Remarks	Comply with the EMP.

7.4.4 IMPACTS OF FIRE HAZARDOUS

Extreme caution should be exercised when using open fire especially during windy times at campsites or workshop when welding. It is advisable that a fire-break be cleared around the perimeter of campsites to prevent fire from reaching the 'veld'

Table 15: Assessment of Fire Hazardous

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of grazing • Destruction of habitat • Damage to property/fencing, etc. • Loss of life (reptiles, etc.) 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open fire may be made at designated areas of the campsites only. • Fire-fighting equipment should be readily accessible and kept in a good working order. • No smoking should be allowed in areas where there is a fire hazard, i.e. near fuel storage area. • Fire emergence procedures should be established for the campsites. • Clear a fire-break around the perimeter of the campsites if open fire is used. • No trees or shrubs should be felled or willfully damaged for purposes of obtaining firewood. • Ensure that employees are given the basic training on how to combat fire. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Site specific if quickly contained, widespread if not contained quickly
Duration	Few minutes with early detection and mitigation
Intensity	Depends on extent of the fire

Probability	Improbable
Confidence	Medium
Significance	Low
Further Remarks	Comply with the EMP

7.4.5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON THE NATURAL VEGETATION

In terms of the agro-ecological zoning map of Namibia, the study area would fall under 'Thornbush Savannah'. It consists of dense low strands of encroacher bush species with understory of grasses. The area has therefore low to marginal grazing capacity. There are no known vegetation species of conservation concern.

Table 16: Assessment on Natural Vegetation

Potential Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of vegetation • Destruction of habitat 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit mining activities to demarcated areas • Avoid mining in areas which look sensitive, i.e. slopes • Rehabilitate mined out areas • Avoid making unnecessary access roads 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Footprint of mining area
Duration	Short term, if rehabilitated, long term without mitigation.
Intensity	Low with mitigation, high without mitigation
Probability	Definite without rehabilitation, improbable with mitigation
Confidence	High
Significance	Medium to low with mitigation
Further Remarks	Comply with EMP.

7.4.6 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON FAUNAL DIVERSITY

Based on available records there are no endemic species within the study area or the wider district. The project site is essentially on a game farm and habitats on the dry-arid environment are highly sensitive to disturbances. SSMs should be trained and educated with respect to the fauna in the area in which they work. Slow moving reptiles such as chameleons should not be killed. At night a variety of nocturnal animals and birds (e.g. owls) would normally come to life. This is the time when they hunt for food and should not be disturbed or killed.

Discourage scavengers (and reduce consequent human-wildlife conflict) by not disposing of any refuse on the campsite. If bins are used and kept outdoors such bins should be made animal proof. Feeding of wild animals such baboons should be discouraged.

Table 17: Assessment of Impacts on Faunal Diversity

Impacts on Faunal Diversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of habitat • Destruction of grazing • Human Visual scarring 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce prohibition of poaching and killing of wildlife. • Prevent scavenging by preventing access to food or waste bins at camp sites. • Backfill all worked out mining excavations & trenches. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footprints of all mining areas • Access roads and internal routes within mining areas • Stockpiles of excavated waste rock materials
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term if backfilled shortly after mining • Long term if left un-rehabilitated for longer periods
Intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low with manual labour • Medium with some form of mechanization
Probability	Definite for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas

Confidence	High for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas
Significance	Medium to low with mitigation
Further Remarks	Monitoring and reporting of any problems with wildlife

7.4.7 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL INTRUSION

By their very nature mining operations, and in particular surface mining activities can often result in negative impacts to the resources associated with the landscape uses such as tourism. Potential contributions to visual impact include waste rock dumps, processing plant structures, mining equipment, huge machinery, workshops, lighting at night, etc.

Mining operations should be planned to prevent and minimise negative visual impacts by incorporating visual impact assessment at the pre-feasibility stage to ensure that proximity to public viewpoints are avoided. This mining site is close proximity to C36 which connects Wilhelmstal to Omaruru – a road used by many tourists.

Rehabilitation should to the extent possible, conform to the visual aspects of the surrounding landform.

Table 18: Assessment of Visual Intrusion

Potential Visual Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fugitive dust escaping into the atmosphere • Mine plant and machinery visible from C36 • Windblown papers – visual annoyance 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site campsite, workshop , stockpiles, etc. away from public view using C36 • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping which includes effective waste handling and management • Lighting at the mining site should point inward and outwards • Where possible paint infrastructure in such a way that they blend in well with the natural environment • No littering should be allowed. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footprints of all mining site with mitigation • Widespread without mitigation
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term if mitigated • Long term without mitigation
Intensity	Low to Medium
Probability	Definite
Confidence	High
Significance	Medium to low with mitigation
Further Remarks	Comply with the EMP

7.4.8 ASSESSMENT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL AND HERITAGE REMAINS

There are no known sites with remains of archaeological, cultural or heritage nature. However, in the event that such remains are discovered during the mining activities all work must be stopped and the office of the National Heritage Council notified. Work must only resume once NHC has provided directives.

Table 19: Assessment on Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage Resources

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential damage to archaeological remains. • Unearthing of human bones or graves of dead people during the exploration. 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any remains are found, stop work and notify NHC. • Items may not be touched or removed prior to NHC directives. • Respect items of cultural heritage including any graves. 	
Nature of Impact	Negative
Extent of the Impacts	Within the footprint of the MCs.
Duration	Permanent without mitigation
Intensity	Potentially high without mitigation, low with mitigation
Probability	Highly unlikely

Confidence	Unsure
Significance	Potentially low with mitigation, high without mitigation
Further Remarks	Comply with the EMP

7.5 Assessment of Potential Positive Impacts Associated With The Project

Assessments have been made with respect to the following:

7.5.1 ASSESSMENT ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION

While the promoter did not give a specific number of employment opportunities that will be created during the pilot project phase, the number is likely to be high given the volumes involved. Unemployment is a serious problem in Namibia particularly amongst the youth and it is more rampant in the rural areas of the country where economic opportunities are rather limited. Proponents who are promoting projects that are likely to create employment opportunities should therefore be encouraged and assisted.

Table 20: Assessment on Employment Creation

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earning an income/salary - Support to family Improved standard of living 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment should be provided without bias and discrimination on the basis of race, sex or background Source goods and services required for exploration. Comply with all applicable rules and regulations. 	
Nature of Impact	Positive
Extent of the Impacts	National
Duration	Duration of the pilot project – 3 years.
Intensity	Potentially high depending on the numbers hired.
Significance	Medium
Further Remarks	Comply with EMP

7.5.2 FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Through the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), GRN has established the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) with the mandate to attract FDI in various sectors of the Namibia economy. FDI is critical for developing and emerging market countries such as Namibia. Historically, projects in the mineral resource sector have always attracted FDI and this project is no different.

Table 21: Assessment from FDI on the Local Economy

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of jobs is most vital Economic growth Human capital development Introduction of new skills and technology 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI has both advantages and disadvantages and it is imperative that measures are put in place which guarantee that maximum benefits (technology transfer, skills, etc.) are derived from FDI made in the mineral resource sector. Suitable policy measures should be put in place to ensure that FDI does not lead to the suffocation or to the deprivation of local initiatives to invest in their own economy. Ensure that FDI does not comprise and hinder the efforts of locals to invest in their own economy. Efforts should be put in place to ensure that maximum beneficiation is made to the minerals at home. 	
Nature of Impact	Positive if well managed
Extent of the Impacts	Both regional and national
Duration	Duration of the pilot project – 3 years.
Intensity	Potentially high based on the information provided
Significance	Medium

7.5.3 TRANSFER OF NEW TECHNICAL SKILLS

The project has the potential to support increased knowledge but minimal value addition as the lithium will be exported in its raw form, i.e. as ore and not a concentrate. The consignment will be shipped out as Lithium Ore, but there are several other valuable minerals that will be recovered during the beneficiation phase (Cassiterite, tantalite, tourmaline, etc.). Tin and tantalite are highly priced mineral commodities that are contained in the same ore. There is no information provided that the country and the promoter will be compensated for such minerals.

Through the pilot project, valuable data will be gathered on the discovered mineral which information should be shared with MME and become public baseline information for future use and research purposes.

Table 22: Assessment on Transfer of Technical Skills

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of new skills and technology especially to the young people who are entering formal employment. Improved exploration technology 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium Ore contains other valuable minerals such as tin, tantalite, etc. that are recovered during the final beneficiation process. Ensure that compensation for such minerals is made by the investor. It is important that samples be drawn from the Li Ore and tested by at least three laboratories to confirm the mineral contents contained in the Ore. 	
Nature of Impact	Positive if well managed
Extent of the Impacts	Both regional and national
Duration	Any skills and new knowledge gained is retained by the recipient for ever
Intensity	Potentially high
Significance	Medium
Further Remarks	Comply with EMP

7.5.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Through the injection of capital investment, payments for license fees, lease payment to the landowner, government revenues in the form of taxes, VAT, PAYE, company income tax, export duties, the project has the potential to contribute to the broader regional and national socio-economic development objectives.

Table 23: Assessment on Socio-economic Development & Corporation Social Responsibility

Potential Impacts:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As described in the preceding section above 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor 	
Nature of Impact	Positive if well managed
Extent of the Impacts	Both regional and national
Duration	Any skills and new knowledge gained is retained by the recipient for ever
Intensity	Potentially high
Significance	Medium
Further Remarks	Comply with EMP

7.5.5 IMPACT ON HEALTH AND SAFETY ASPECTS

Tourmaline MC Holders should strive to create good and safe working environment which is free of accidents, free of health hazards and associated impediments.

Safety is of paramount importance in the execution of the salt operation and applicable industry safety standards have therefore to be implemented and complied with by CCS Management as neglect to do so could lead to incidents and accidents which are undesirable and often associated with costly consequences.

Table 24: Assessment on Health and Safety Aspects

Potential Impacts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwanted Incidents and possibly accidents

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries • Loss of life • Loss of assets/properties • Unhygienic conditions 	
Possible Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and educate the exploration crew on safety aspects related to exploration. • Ensure employees are provided with suitable PPEs. • Limit speed to 20 km/hour on internal routes • Enforce good housekeeping and ensure proper handling of waste. • Ensure adherence to the relevant health and safety legislation. • Avoid abuse of alcohol. • No use of drugs should be allowed on campsite. • No firearms are allowed on the farms. 	
Nature of Impact	Neutral
Extent of the Impacts	Low
Duration	Long term
Intensity	Low
Probability	Probable
Significance	Low

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusion

Namibia has a long history of mining with operations ranging from large scale (NamDeb, Rossing, Husab, etc), medium scale (Navachab, Scorpion, Rosh Pinah Zinc, B2B Gold, etc.) and small scale (Namibia Marble & Granite, Namib Lead & Zinc Mining, etc). The mining sector is therefore a vital sector to the Namibian economic with an annual contribution of about 10%, the biggest foreign exchange earner and employing about 8 200 people (*Chamber of Mines, 2022, annual report*) in 2022 . The proposed pilot project will fall under the small scale category.

Tourmaline mining by small scale miners has been conducted on the project site for a number of years and vast areas excavated and left open without any rehabilitation. The envisaged project is a formal mining operation undertaken by an investor who is well-resourced to rehabilitate old workings created by SSMS and any new sites where mining activities will take place. Based on the assessment of both negative and positive impacts undertaken for the proposed project, the positive impacts do indeed outweigh the negative impacts at the local, regional and national levels.

It is therefore the conclusion of Ekwao Consulting that all significant impacts identified during the environmental scoping assessment can be effectively mitigated if the management actions recommended in the EMP section of the report are effectively implemented during the execution of the pilot project.

8.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, it is recommended that an ECC be granted to Mr Von Francois (proponent) for the purpose of conducting mining exploration on MC-67126 under this terms and conditions:

- That the general terms and conditions attached to MC-67126 by the Mining Commissioner are complied with.
- That the proponent and his associates commit themselves to rehabilitate the old workings on all four mining claims participating in the pilot project to the satisfaction of the landowner, MME and MEFT.
- That the pilot project be limited to a tonnage of 600 000 tons to be extracted as Lithium Ore within a period of 3 years (36 months).
- That the decision to construct a lithium toll processing plant by the proponent and his associates be made and communicated to the relevant authority at the end of the second year of the pilot project.
- That accurate extraction records (overburden stripped & lithium bearing pegmatite mined and crushed, etc.) be kept and reported on a quarterly basis to both MEFT and MME.

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ANNEXURE A

**Copy of the
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE
(Granted 30 November 2020)**



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

ISSUED

In accordance with Section 37(2) of the Environmental
Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

TO

Mathan Von Francois
P O Box 100, Usakos

TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING LISTED ACTIVITY

**Mining Activities on Mining Claim No. 67126 at Otjokatjongo, Karibib,
Erongo Region**

Issued on the date: **2020-11-30**

Expires on this date: **2023-11-30**

(See conditions printed over leaf)



This certificate is printed without erasures or alterations

Reduce
Reuse
Recycle



ANNEXURE B

**Copies of the
MC-67126 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
&
TERMS AND CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO MC-67126
(Granted 11 May 2023)**



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
Office of the Mining Commissioner

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Email: info@mme.gov.na
Web: www.mme.gov.na

Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Portal: <https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/>

Enquiries	Asser /Goagoseb
Reference Number	14/2/1/1/3170
Date	10 May 2023

Mr Mathan von Francois
PO Box 100
USAKOS

Dear Mr von Francois,

RENEWAL REGISTRATION OF MINING CLAIM WITH ORDINAL NUMBER 4 AND REGISTRATION NUMBER 67126 IN TERMS OF SECTION 37(1)(b) OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, No. 33 OF 1992 ("THE ACT")

With reference to your application dated 24 February 2023 to register the above-mentioned mining claim we attach the Certificate of Renewal Registration of Mining Claims issued in respect of the approval of such registration.

Note that this registration is subject to general terms and conditions as set out on page 2 of the certificate. Acquaint yourselves with these terms and conditions as well as the general provisions of the Act with respect to mineral licences and mining claims.

In addition, the National Heritage Council is concerned with the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance. Thus, you are to familiarise yourself with the provisions of the National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004 and its Regulations. Similarly, familiarise yourself with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its Regulations.

Should you violate the provisions of the Act your mining claims will be cancelled in terms of Section 44 of the Act.

Yours sincerely,

Isabella Chirchir 11/05/2023
Mrs ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

2023 Official Date Stamp

Department of Mines

Noted by the Deputy Director: MRRD
A.I.



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
Office of the Mining Commissioner

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Email: info@mme.gov.na
Web: www.mme.gov.na
Portal: <https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/>

Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL REGISTRATION OF MINING CLAIMS

Registered and issued in terms of Section 37(1)(b) of the
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992

PARTICULARS OF HOLDER

Reference Number	14/2/1/1/3170
Registered Holder	Mathan Von Francois
Physical Address	Erf 14, Erongo Street, Usakos.
Postal Address	POBox 100, Usakos
Fax Number	N/A
Cellphone Number	+264 81 254 0824
Email	N/A

PARTICULARS OF MINING CLAIMS

Ordinal No.	Registered No.	Pegging Date	Group of Minerals
4	67126	24 June 2004	Semi-precious stones

VALIDITY OF RENEWAL OF MINING CLAIMS

Renewal Date	Expiry Date
10 May 2023	09 May 2025

An application for the renewal registration of a mining claim is, in terms of Section 38(2) of the Act, required to be made not less than 90 days before the expiry date

LOCATION OF THE MINING CLAIMS (Private Farm, Communal Area, etc.)

Location Name & No.	Owner/Occupier	Magisterial District	Region
Otjokatjongo 3	Mr B Hogel, POBox 80, Omaruru	Omaruru	Erongo

Registered and issued at Windhoek this 10th day of May 2023

Isabella Chirchir
Mrs ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
Official Date Stamp
2023 -05- 11
Department of Mines

Noted by the Deputy Director: MRRD
A.I.

Renewal Certificate of MC 67126

General terms and conditions

The holder of a mining claim shall –

- Enter into a written agreement with the landowner (Section 52(1)(a)(i)).
- Exercise his or her rights reasonably and in such manner that the rights and interests of the landowner or land occupier are not adversely affected, except to the extent to which such owner or occupier is compensated.
- Not erect or construct any accessory works on a mining claim area without the permission of the Mining Commissioner (Section 31(3)).
- Maintain in good condition and repair all accessory works.
- Carry on mining operations in accordance with good mining practices (Section 31).
- Always maintain all claim beacons in a good condition (Section 28(6) and (7)).
- Take all reasonable steps to secure the safety, welfare and health of persons employed, and to prevent or minimize any pollution of the environment.
- Remove all structures, equipment and other goods not used or intended to be used from the mining claim area.
- Take reasonable steps to warn persons who may from time to time be in the vicinity of any accessory works of any possible hazards.
- Give notice to the Mining Commissioner of the discovery of
 - any mineral or group of minerals other than the mineral or group of minerals to which his or her mining claim relates,
 - petroleum,within 30 days of such discovery.
- In the case of a company, give notice to the Mining Commissioner of any change of the
 - name of the company,
 - registered address and principal place of business of the company in Namibia,
 - directors of the company,
 - share capital of the company,
 - beneficial owner of more than 5% of the shares issued by the company,within 30 days from such change.
- In the case of a natural person, give notice to the Mining Commissioner of any change of the address of such person within 30 days as from such change.
- Keep at an address in Namibia a proper record in relation to any
 - mining operations (Section 45(1)(i)),
 - prospecting operations (Section 45(1)(ii)),for a period of not less than 3-years.
- Submit monthly reports to the Mining Commissioner within 15 days after the end of each month (Section 45(1)(d)).
- Submit annual reports to the Mining Commissioner within 60 days after 31 December of each year (Section 45(1)(e)).
- Pay annual mining claim fees before or on the anniversary date of the date of registration of the mining claim (Section 123(1)).

It shall be generally accepted that the holder of a mining claim is acquainted with the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992.

ANNEXURE C

Report on Activities Conducted on MC-67126

Period : 30 November 2020 to 30 April 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR MC-67126

REPORTING PERIOD: December 2020 to 30 APRIL 2023

ACTIVITY: Tourmaline Mining and Exploration on MC-67126

Underneath are comments provided on the commitments made in the questionnaire completed by the small-scale miner with respect to environmental impacts associated with tourmaline mining on MC-67126.

There were little mining activities conducted during the period under review.

DETAILS OF MINING CLAIM HOLDER		
2	Name of the Mining Claim Holder	Mr Mathan Von Francois
2.1	Name of MC holder if different from 2 above	Not Applicable
2.2	Contact Details of MC holder	Box 100, Usakos Erf 14 Erongo Street Usakos Cell: 081 254 0824 Email: Dylan.buys@gmail.com
2.3	Reference Nos.	NEPL No. 3170 MC-67126
2.4	Location of MC	Farm Otjakatjongo No. 3 Omaruru District Omaruru
2.5	Group of Minerals	Semi-precious stones
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS WITH RESPECT TO MC-67126		
No.	Commitment Aspect	Remarks
3.1	Pollution & Waste	
3.1.1	Normal litter	Common litter is mostly household such as plastics, cans and bottles. Litter is taken from the MC and brought home to Usakos where it is discarded ,
3.1.2	Industrial waste	None.
3.1.3	Toilet facilities	There are no toilet facility constructed on MC-67126. There are however toilets on neighbouring MCs which we make use of when nature calls.
3.2	Vehicle earthmoving equipment, Drilling & blasting	
3.2.1	No of vehicles	One pickup (bakkie) is used in the in the mining operation mostly to travel to the farm where the MC is and back
	Earthmoving equipment	None
	Drilling equipment	None
	Other equipment & machinery	None
3.2.2	Describe environmental damage caused by items in 3.2.1	None. The pickup is driven on existing farm roads and no roads were constructed.
3.2.3	How are movements of vehicles and machinery controlled?	Only one single pickup is used. Existing farm roads are being used. No new roads have been constructed. Normally any new road is constructed with the consent of the landowner.
3.2.4	Indicate any new routes made to access the MC and any internal routes made within the MC	None.

3.2.5	Was any blasting done on the MC?	No. Blasting and associated explosives are very expensive only used by a few SSM who can afford such services. No blasting has been performed on MC-67126.
3.2.6	Explain measures taken to protect environmental impacts during blasting including human life, livestock and wildlife	Not applicable
3.3	Water	
3.3.1	How much water was used for various activities	Water is exclusively used human use only – about 1 000 litres is used per two weeks.
	Human use	About 1 000 liters per two weeks.
	Washing of machinery & equipment	None
	Dust suppression	None
3.3.2	Where was the water sourced from?	Water is sourced from Karibib and costs about N\$24 per cubic. The farm used to supply us with water but this since stopped.
3.3.3	What measures were taken to prevent pollution of surface water sources and groundwater?	No chemicals or hydrocarbons are used in the operation hence pollution of surface and groundwater is very remote.
3.4	Relation with the neighbouring communities /general public?	There are no communities – MC-67126 is on a private farm. At times there could be as many as 80 SSMs working on different MCs on the farm.
3.4.1	Are there people living in or near the MC	No. The MC is situated on a privately owned farm and there are no people living there.
3.4.2	If Yes, describe where the people live & their economic activities?	No people. At times, there could be as many as 80 SSMs working on different MCs on the farm are about
3.4.3	If Yes to 3.4.1, explain measures taken to improve relationship with such people.	Relationship between SSMs working on different MCs on the farm is generally good.
3.4.4	Do the mining activities on MC-67126 restrict movements of people in the area, i.e. tourists, public, farmers, etc.	No.
3.4.5	If Yes to 3.4.4, explain why the movements are restricted?	Not applicable
3.5	Protecting of plants and wildlife	
3.5.1	How will you ensure that mining activities do not cause unnecessary damage to plants and wildlife	Some plants are removed during extraction. Wildlife is mostly confined to the section of the farm east of C36.
3.6	Historical, archaeological & cultural heritage items	
3.6.1	Are there any historical, archaeological or cultural sites near or within the MC?	There are no such items recorded or reported by any SSM.
3.6.2	If Yes, please describe briefly?	Not applicable
3.6.3	If such sites are known /found, how you will avoid damaging them?	Work will be immediately stopped in the vicinity where such items are found. The landowner is then informed. Work will only proceed once 'an all clear' has been given by officials of the NHC.

3.6.4	If such items are found after you have started mining, will you accept new conditions to the contract so that they can be protected?	Yes.
3.7	Rehabilitation	
3.7.1	When will you rehabilitate the environmental damage done during exploration/mining of tourmaline?	At present minimal rehabilitation is done, by closing up the areas open up. However, there are several waste rock open stockpiles and huge open trenches made several before independence which cannot be rehabilitated
3.7.2	Describe the mining programme from start and the method used to rehabilitate the damage caused by mining/prospecting activities?	Tourmaline is mined by trying to locate the 'reef' containing semi-precious stones within the pegmatite rock.
4	Existing Damages	
4.1	Explain what environmental damage exists in your MC before you start mining.	Mining has been conducted in the locality since the 1950-ties which huge excavations were made and left open. Several waste rock stockpiles are also found on MC from those years. Without the use of machines it will be extremely difficult to rehabilitate the environmental damage cause over so many years of tourmaline mining.

Signed by :

Date:

Mathan Von Francois - Holder of MC-67126

ANNEXURE D

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

MC-67126

Held by

Mr Mathan Von Francois



Environmental Management Plan

MC-67126

for

Mr Mathan Von Francois

- RENEWAL & AMENDEMENT -

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

May 2023

Prepared for: **Mr Mathan Von Francois**

Reference No. **APP-001539**



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PROJECT TITLE NAME

Environmental Management Plan

for

MC-67126 held by Mr Mathan Von Francois

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

- Renewal & Amendment -

APPLICATION REFERENCE NO.

APP-001539

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAT	-	Best Available Technology
Capex	-	Capital Expenditure
dBA	-	Decibels
EC	-	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	-	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
ERC	-	Erongo Regional Council
ERP	-	Emergency Response Plan
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investments
FM	-	Farm Manager
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
GRN	-	Government of the Republic of Namibia
ha	-	hectare (1 ha = 10 000 m ²)
IAPs	-	Interested and Affected Parties
LDV	-	Light Duty Vehicle
m ²	-	square meters
MAWLR	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MCs	-	Mining Claims
MEFT	-	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	-	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MME	-	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MWALR	-	Minister Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
NCCI	-	Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries
NHC	-	National Heritage Council
NSI	-	Namibia Standards Institute
Opex	-	Operational Expenditure
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
SHE	-	Safety, Health & Environment
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSM	-	Small-scale Miners or Small-scale Mining
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

LIST OF ROADS

B2	-	The route number for the main road starting from Okahandja up to Walvis Bay via the settlement of Wilhelmstal and towns of Karibib, Usakos, Arandis and Swakopmund.
C36	-	The route number for the secondary road that runs from B2 at the settlement of Wilhelmstal and joining C33 just before the town of Omaruru. C36 is a gravel road.
D1941	-	The route number for the district road starting from the C33 (just outside Karibib) to C36 (just north of Wilhelmstal) providing access to several farms in the Karibib district. D1941 is the shortest to the project site from Karibib.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

<p>Accessory works:</p> <p>Means any buildings, plant or other structure required for purposes of mining operations or for the disposal of any mineral mined in the course of any such operation, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any power plant, transmission line or substation; (b) Any water boreholes, well, pipeline, pump station tank or dam; (c) Any airfield, helicopter landing-pad, road, gate, rail or railway siding; (d) Any workshop, hangar, store or office; (e) Any explosive magazine; (f) Any sampling plant, processing plant, smelter, etc. (g) Any waste disposal site, and (h) Any campsite or temporary or permanent, etc.
<p>Beneficiation</p> <p>In the context of this project means crushing, milling and thoroughly mixing of shale clay into a mouldable paste substance followed by extrusion and cutting of bricks, drying and firing.</p>
<p>Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>In the context of quarrying, cumulative impacts would mean the impacts of quarrying activities which in themselves may not significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or underrating in the area.</p>
<p>Environmental Component/Aspect</p> <p>An attribute or constituent of the environment (i.e. air quality; waste management, seismicity, soil, groundwater; terrestrial ecology, noise, traffic, socio-economic) that may be impacted by the proposed project.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>A positive or negative condition that occurs to an environmental component as a result of the activity of a project or facility. This impact can be directly or indirectly caused by the activity.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>A description of the potential effect or consequence of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.</p>
<p>Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</p> <p>A working document which contains site specific plans to ensure that environmental management practices to eliminate and control environmental impacts are followed during the developmental phases of that site, project and or facility and would normally consist of construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phases.</p>
<p>Environmental Monitoring</p> <p>Means collection, evaluation and summarization of environmental data by continuous or periodic monitoring of certain qualitative and quantitate indicators characterizing the state of environmental components and their modification as a result of the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors.</p>
<p>Excavation</p> <p>Means any trench, pit or other open working made in the course of prospecting or mining operations excluding superficial excavations made for purposes of geochemical soil and rock sampling.</p>
<p>General Waste:</p> <p>Waste that does not pose an immediate threat or hazard to health or the environment: domestic waste; business waste and inert waste.</p>
<p>Hazardous Waste</p> <p>Any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have detrimental impact on health and the environment.</p>
<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>All persons who may be affected by the project either directly or indirectly, or who have an interest or stake in the area to be affected by the project, including neighbouring landowners & Road Fund Administration.</p>
<p>Lithium Ore</p> <p>In the context of this report, Lithium Ore is produced by mining and crushing lithium bearing pegmatite and delivering the crushed aggregates to the port as 'Direct Shipping Ore' without having transformed (processed) the crushed rock into a concentrate.</p>

Mining Claim

Means a claim not exceeding an area of 18 ha registered under section 36 of the Minerals Act and includes the renewal of the registration of any such claim.

Mitigation:

Measures designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts.

Non-compliance:

Issues that are in direct non-compliance with the requirements, commitments and/or management measures as approved in the EMP.

Overburden

The soil layer that lies above the shale clay slates below 350 mm from the ground level. The first 350mm layer of the overburden comprises of topsoil which supports the rooting system for vegetation and should be set aside and preserved for future rehabilitation.

Sensitive Area

A sensitive area or environment is described as an area or environment where a unique ecosystem, habitat for plant and animal life, wetlands or conservation activity exists or where there is high potential for ecotourism

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This is a **renewal and amendment** application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) granted to the proponent, Mr Mathan Von Francois who is a small-scale miner (SSM). The proponent has been mining semi-precious stones from one Mining Claim (MC-67126) since 24 June 2004. The MC is pegged on Farm Otjakatjongo – a game farm situated in the Omaruru district. MC-67126 has been registered in the personal name of Mr Von Francois by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) in full compliance of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining)Act.

On 30 November 2020, **ECC – 01105** was granted to Mr Von Francois for the purpose of mining semi-precious stone from MC-67126. The ECC is due to expire on 30 November 2023 is attached to this scoping report as **Annexure A**.

1.2 Renewal of MC-67126

On 1 May 2023, MC-67126 was renewed by the Mining Commissioner for a period of two years and will expire on 11 May 2025. The Mining Commissioner has attached terms and conditions to MC-67126 which are attached to the scoping report as **Annexure B**. Such terms and conditions are repeated here for ease of reference and to provide a clear perspective with respect to the renewal and amendment sought to ECC – 01105.

Mr Mathan Von Francois as the Mc holder shall:

- (a) Enter into a written agreement with the landowner (Section 52(1)(a)(i)).
- (b) Exercise his rights reasonably and in such a manner that the rights and interests of the landowner or land occupier are not adversely affected, except to the extent to which such owner or occupier is compensated.
- (c) Not erect or construct any accessory works on a mining claim area without the permission of the Mining Commissioner. (Section 31(3)).
- (d) Maintain in good condition and repair all accessory works.
- (e) Carry on mining operations in accordance with good mining practices, (Section 31).
- (f) Always maintain all claim beacons in good condition, (Section 28(6) and (7)).
- (g) Take reasonable steps to warn persons who may from time to time be in the vicinity of any accessory works of any possible hazards.
- (h) Give notice to the Mining Commissioner of the discovery of any mineral or group of minerals other than the mineral group to which his mining claim relates within 30 days of such discovery.
- (i) In the case of a natural person, give notice to the Mining Commissioner of any change of the address of such person within 30 days of such a change.
- (j) Keep at an address in Namibia a proper record in relation to any mining operations for a period of not less than three years, (Section 45(1)(i)).
- (k) Keep at an address in Namibia a proper record in relation to any prospecting operations for a period of not less than three years, (Section 45(1)(ii)).
- (l) Submit monthly reports to the Mining Commissioner within 15 days after the end of each month, (Section 45(1)(d)).
- (m) Submit annual reports to the Mining Commissioner within 60 days after 31 December of each year, (Section 45(1)(e)).
- (n) Pay annual mining claim fees before or on the anniversary date of the date of registration of the mining claim, (Section 123(1)).

1.3 Reasons for Amendment

Mr Von Francois has made a new discovery when samples collected from MC-67126 earlier this year assayed good grades of lithium and tin that are classified as industrial minerals. When MME was notified of the discovery and asked to amend MC-67126 to include the discovered industrial minerals, the SSM was advised that two prerequisites have to be satisfied before the Mining Commissioner can amend MC-67126 for mining exploration. These are:

- a) The alleged new discovery should be confirmed by an accredited laboratory.
- b) The existing ECC should be amended to permit both exploration and mining from MC-67126.

In this connection, Mr Von Francois approached Ekwa Consulting saying that he was in discussions with a third party who wanted to conduct a **Pilot Project** to mine 600 000 tons of Lithium Ore for export as DSO (direct shipping ore). The ore will be mined from lithium bearing pegmatites occurring on MC-67126 and three other Mining Claims held by a fellow SSM of Mr Von Francois. The duration of the **Pilot Project** is three years and, if it proves economically feasible will be followed by the construction of a **Lithium Toll Processing Plant**.

Ekwa Consulting advised the proponent that the scope and footprint of the Pilot Project were beyond the scope and footprint of mining for semi-precious stone permitted by the current ECC. A full EIA comprising of scoping, public participation process and EMP - will therefore be required in order to have the ECC amended.

In Table 1 below, are details of MC-67126 with the current and proposed mineral group.

Table 1: Details of MC-67126

Ordinal No.	Registered No.	Date Pegged	Current Status	Coverage (ha)	Current Mineral Group	Proposed Mineral Group
#4	MC-67126	7 June 2004	Active	18	SP Stones	Industrial Minerals
Total				18		

1.4 Motivation for Mining Exploration

In terms of the Minerals Act, a Mining Claim (MC) is exclusively granted to a Namibian citizen only, who acquires such mining rights, first and foremost, by applying for and being granted an Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (NEPL) by MME.

This MC protocol has the objective to encourage the participation of Namibian citizens in the mineral resource sector by acquiring rights to such minerals in a manner which is simplified and less cumbersome. The other route through which rights to mineral properties can be acquired, is by applying for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) in order to conduct exploration and prospecting.

Since mining is a high capital intensive undertaking, a MC holder is permitted to enter into a Mineral Agreement with persons who are non-Namibian citizens to undertake mining exploration. It should be highlighted that the Minister of MME has to be formally notified of such agreements and in some instances approvals of the Minister may be required.

Under the MC protocol, the holder of a MC is allowed to perform exploration in tandem with full scale mining (extraction of the mineral), which eliminates the need for an EPL which is cumbersome process. In fact, the EPL is exclusively granted for prospecting and exploration and does not allow mining /extraction.

The draw back with the MC protocol is only its two year tenure - a MC has to be renewed every two years and therefore making it somewhat risky to investors in the mineral resource sector, especially to those who raise capital from stock exchanges.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This EMP is compiled to mitigate the environmental impacts associated with the mining exploration campaign aimed at producing 600 000 tons of Lithium Ore from four MCs pegged on Farm Otjakatjongo. The four MCs are held by two SSMS – Mr Von Francois holds MC-67126 while Mr Naomab hold three MCs (MC-67009, MC-67010 & MC-67011). This EMP has been prepared for MC-67126 and should be ready in conjunction with scoping report prepared under application **APP-001539**.

2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the EMP

The objective of the EMP is to serve as a standalone tool to manage and safeguard the environmental impacts associated with the MINING exploration activities. The underlying objectives are to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with the pilot project are managed, mitigated and kept to a minimum.

In the EMP, recommendations and guidelines have been provided according to which compliance monitoring can be performed during the exploration and mining phases which phases are meant to run concurrently. The EMP is further intended to provide guidelines for rehabilitation at the end of the mining activities.

It should be noted that the EMP is a dynamic document, flexible and responsive to new and changing circumstances i.e. it should be updated as and when required. Any substantive changes to the current scope of activities, i.e. setting up of a fixed processing plant or erection of an aboveground fuel storage tank on the premises will require the amendment of the EMP.

2.2 Documentation:

Copies of the ECC and MC-67126 Registration Certificate should be readily available at the site office and presented upon inquiry to government officials and the landowner (Farm Manager). Any third party hired to perform any work on the project must be provided with a copy of the EMP and be made aware of its requirements. The same applies to the service providers with whom the proponent will be doing business.

2.3 Acceptance of the EMP

The acceptance of this EMP by the EC will confer a legal obligation to the SMM (Mr Von Francois) as the MC holder to comply with the recommendations of EMP. Should the MC holder fail to comply with such requirements, it is deemed a contravention of EMA (Act No. 2 of 2007) and as such is criminally prosecutable.

2.4 Implementation of the EMP

The implementation of this EMP will be a recurring process that converts mitigation measures into actions and through monitoring, review and corrective actions, ensures conformance with the overall aims and objectives. These objectives are:

- ❖ To ensure compliance with the conditions of the ECC once the same has been amended and renewed by the EC.
- ❖ To implement practical measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate or rehabilitate areas impacted by the exploration and mining operations.
- ❖ To conserve significant aspects of the biophysical and social environments.
- ❖ To protect human health and ensure safety of workers and the general public.
- ❖ To use resources (water, fuel, electricity, etc.) sparingly and judiciously.
- ❖ To develop workable methods which ensure that the mining operations are carried out in manner which is technically sound, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Various stakeholders – statutory and non-statutory will have different roles and functions to play in the implementation of the mining exploration campaign proposed on MC-67126. In Table 2 below, is a list of statutory stakeholders who have direct bearings on the specific project as well as the roles and functions of the persons responsible for ensuring compliance from the side of the proponent.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities of Statutory Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDER	FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>The Environmental Commissioner (EC)</p>	<p>EMA is implemented by the EC within MEFT. The EC is responsible for ensuring and enforcing compliance with the relevant environmental legislations and regulations. Amongst the roles and responsibilities of the EC are to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ amend the ECC and renewals thereof; ❖ ensure overall compliance with the provisions of the EMP; ❖ review this document and any revisions thereof; ❖ undertake site audits at their discretion; ❖ review the environmental audit reports; ❖ review any major environmental related incidents/accidents, and ❖ enforce the legal mechanisms for contraventions to the EMP.
<p>The Mining Commissioner (referred herein as MME)</p>	<p>The Mining Claims are regulated in terms of the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, Act No. 33 of 1992. The Mining Commissioner is the person responsible for ensuring compliance of the provisions of the Minerals Act. Amongst the roles and responsibilities of the Mining Commissioner are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ approve any accessory works to be erected on MC-67126; ❖ allow the inclusion of Industrial Minerals on the MC-67126 Registration Certificate once the holder has fulfilled the statutory requirements; ❖ grant the renewal of MC-67126 and or refusal thereof; ❖ undertake inspections/visits to MC-67126 at their discretion; ❖ review the exploration programme and mining plans on MC-67126 once submitted to MME by the promoter ❖ receive and review monthly and annually mining reports submitted to MME by promoter; ❖ accept, review and endorse any Mineral Agreements between the MC holder and any third; ❖ levy and collect royalty from mineral rights holder where applicable, ❖ grant export permits to allow shipments of Lithium Ore through the port of Walvis Bay on the terms and conditions prescribed by the Mining Commissioner. ❖ ensure that the high standards of safety and health are upheld and maintained throughout the exploration and mining programme of the pilot project, and ❖ enforce the legal mechanisms for any contraventions of the Minerals Act pertaining to MC-67126
<p>Mining Claim Holder (MCH)</p>	<p>As the promoter and beneficiary holder of MC-67126, Mr Von Francois is responsible for amongst other things the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To comply with all the terms and conditions attached to MC-67126 by the Mining Commissioner; ❖ To ensure that any exploration programme and mining operations are conducted within the parameters of the relevant laws and regulations. ❖ Even if the exploration/mining is outsourced to a third party, the holder of MC-67126 (Mr Von Francois) will have the overall responsibility in terms of the EMP. ❖ To ensure that the necessary environment authorizations and permits are obtained and copies kept in the site office; ❖ To ensure that any agreement for access and to conduct mining exploration activities on MC-67126 is secured with the landowner. ❖ To ensure that all the terms of the agreement between the MC holder and landowner are understood and complied with at all times.

STAKEHOLDER	FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All parties working on MC-67126, i.e. mining exploration subcontractor, exploration crew, employees, etc. are made aware of the terms of the agreement between the MC holder and landowner. ❖ To ensure compliance is maintained with all applicable legislations, regulations and policies pertaining to its sphere of operation; ❖ To maintain an open and transparent communication with all stakeholders, authorities and IAPs including reporting of any significant environmental incidents and or accidents; and ❖ To ensure that the appointments of key staff members is done in accordance with the labour laws.
<p>Mining Manager (MM)</p>	<p>The operation has three key components: exploration, mining and processing. Within each component there are multiple activities that have to be performed. It is proposed that a person whose designation is a Mining Manager be appointed. The Mining Manager (MM) has to be well experienced and suitably qualified.</p> <p>Among the duties and functions of the MM are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To ensure that the terms and conditions attached to the ECC and Mining Claims are adhered to and copies of such documents kept at the site office. ❖ To draw up yearly programme for exploration, mining and processing which are then broken down into monthly programme. ❖ To appoint suitable qualified and experienced staff and personnel for the operation in compliance with the labour laws of Namibia ensuring that a fair and transparent recruitment process is followed. ❖ To provide training to all personnel hired to work on the pilot project for the operation on the EMP. ❖ To maintain an open and transparent communication with all stakeholders and authorities including reporting of any significant environmental incidents and or accidents.

4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for which management/mitigation measures have been recommended with respect to the proposed activity – mining exploration campaign of Lithium Ore are listed in Table 3 below. The EMPs should be read with assessment presented in the scoping report.

Table 3: List of Activities and Potential Impacts

No.	Environmental Management Plans
4.2.1	EMP on Communication with Stakeholders & IAPs
4.2.2	EMP on Socio-economic Environment
4.2.3	EMP on Safety, Health and Security
4.2.4	EMP on Establishing of Accessory Works
4.2.5	EMP on Land and Soil Disturbances
4.2.6	EMP on Air Quality
4.2.7	EMP on Noise Disturbances
4.2.8	EMP on Waste Handling and Disposal
4.2.9	EMP to Prevent Contamination of Surface and Groundwater
4.2.10	EMP on Road Traffic
4.2.11	EMP on Biodiversity
4.2.12	EMP on Visual Intrusion
4.2.13	EMP on Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

4.2 Presentation of the Management Measures

Successful management measures will be ascertained by how well the proponent avoids, minimizes or mitigates those negative impacts that are associated with each environmental aspect. A detailed description of the proposed project has been provided in the EIA scoping report.

The proposed management measures have been presented as follows:

- ❖ First, the EMP for the particular environmental aspect is briefly described;
- ❖ Second, the objective which the management measure seeks to achieve is outlined without giving any specific targets.
- ❖ Third, various management measures or mitigation measures are presented in details.
- ❖ Fourth, the timing when the intervention has to be made is provided, and
- ❖ Five, the person responsible to oversee that the recommended measures are implemented is provided.

4.2.1 EMP ON COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

It is beneficiary to the promoter to develop and to maintain an open and transparent communication with key stakeholders and IAPs throughout the lifespan of the pilot project. An open and transparent approach will help to avoid misunderstandings and instead help to secure the support of the local community.

The mining exploration cannot start on MC-67126 until an agreement has been concluded and payment terms agreed between the holder of MC-67126 and the landowner.

Table 4: EMP on Communication with Stakeholders and IAPs

Management Environmental Objective:	Ensure that regular communication is provided to stakeholders and IAPs on the pilot project and that opportunities are provided for IAPs to continue raising any concerns (complainants) about any aspect of the exploration and mining operations that may be affecting them.		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Identification of Stakeholders	Develop and maintain a registry of both statutory stakeholders and IAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The landowner ❖ GRN Agencies: MME, MEFT, Transnamib, etc. ❖ Local Police (contact numbers) ❖ Local Clinic (contact numbers) ❖ Emergency Services (Fire Brigade, etc.) ❖ Service providers: Cenored, Namwater, etc. 	Ongoing throughout the project lifespan	MCH and MM
Maintain good working Relationships with Stakeholders	❖ Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy where information sharing meetings are held with the landowner and key service providers.	Quarterly during the development stage	MCH or MM
	❖ Keep all stakeholders informed about the progress being made with the Pilot Project.	Monthly during the initial stages	MM
	❖ Comply with reporting requirements of the Mining Claims by submitting reports to MME.	Monthly	MM
	❖ Comply with the terms of the ECC by providing reports to the office of EC.	Bi-annually	MM & MCH
	❖ Liaise with RA to have appropriate road traffic signs installed at the turn off to railway siding at Wilhelmstal.	Prior to starting with quarrying	MM & MCH
	❖ Record complaints received from IAPs, investigate such complainants and take corrective actions. Provide feedback where warranted.	When reported	MM

4.2.2 EMP ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The pilot project will create numerous employment opportunities upwards of eighty (80) people. Additional benefits will accrue to the community through the procurement of good and services (fuel, spare parts, PPEs, etc.). The following management actions are recommended to maximise benefits:

Table 5: EMP on Socio-economic Aspects

Management Environmental Objective:	Optimize benefits to the local community by striving to become a responsible and caring corporation citizen contributing to the social upliftment of the community in which the project is located.		
Aspects	Management Measures /Mitigation	Timing	Responsible Person
Enhance positive Economic Impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Source and procure goods required for the mining operation from local suppliers: spare parts, fuel, oil lubricants, etc. ❖ Make use of local small-scale contractors for activities such bush clearing, installation of fencing, sanitation, etc. who are experienced and with good references. 	When buying	HH
Recruitment Process or Hiring of Employees	❖ Ensure that employment is offered in compliance with applicable labour laws and regulations.	When hiring	MM
	❖ Adopt a 'local first policy' when hiring workers for non-skilled positions by giving preference to the locals.	When hiring	MM
	❖ Hire without discrimination on the basis of gender, race, language, background, religion or political affiliations.	When hiring	MM
	❖ Give consideration of person from marginalized communities.	When Hiring	MM
	❖ Prospective employees should be informed that work is for a Pilot Project with a lifespan of 36 months (3 years)	When hiring	MM
Labour & Working Conditions	❖ Conditions of employment must be in writing with a copy kept on file and one copy given to the employee. The contract must state job specifications, working hours, remuneration, etc.	When Hiring	MM or as delegated
	❖ Give all employees an induction on the EMP, housekeeping rules including safety, grievances procedures and company policies.	When Hiring	MM or Human Resource Manager
	❖ Allow employees to join and belong to a trade union of their choice. Allow each employee charged with a misconduct the right to be represented during a disciplinary hearing.	Once Hired When charged	MM Human Resource Manager
	❖ Keep proper records on the number of employees, fulltime/part-time, contractors hired, payments made to contractors, salaries/wages, etc.	From Hiring Date, throughout	Human Resource Manager
Employees' Wellbeing	❖ Develop a policy on social ills to deal with aspects related to drug, alcohol abuse, unsafe sex practices, HIV/AIDS, ETC.	At inception	MM
	❖ Provide on-the-job training opportunities to help employees to improve their skills level which ultimately leads to high productivity, reduced wastage, motivation, high morale and efficiencies	Ongoing	MM

4.2.3 EMP ON SAFETY, HEALTH AND SECURITY

It is important that safety and security measures are enhanced at the project site to safeguard and to protect the employees, machinery, equipment and any third party who may be visiting the mining site.

Access to the mining site by any person without permission should be prohibited and an emergency response plan for incidents and accidents for the mining operation should be developed and implemented.

Table 6: EMP on Safety, Health and Security Aspects

Management Environmental Objective	Management must ensure that adequate measures are put in place to promote a safe, health and a secure working environment free from physical harm to employees and to any third party who may be visiting the premises.		
Aspect	Management And Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Access to the Mining Sites	❖ Access to mining areas should be provided via a single access point manned by a security guard at all times. No unauthorized persons are allowed to enter the mining site unless security cleared.	Establish during the development stage	MM
	❖ Management should assess the need to install a fence around the mining areas as the quarry pits get deeper. Fencing will prevent animals from entering the quarry pit and injuring themselves. Exploration will determine the depth of the quarry pit.	Check and assess quarterly	MM
	❖ To operate an alcohol-free mining operation, all machine and truck operators should be tested at the beginning of the shift. This also applies to any third party contracted for any work at the mine. ❖ Employees with alcohol levels above the norm will be denied access and lose a day's wage.	Daily before 'toolbox talk'	Supervisor
Safety Measures around the work areas	❖ An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) must be developed to deal with any emergencies which may arise at the mine, i.e. fire outbreak, accidents, slope failure, drainage, etc. Employees should be acquainted with the ERP.	At the inception	MM
	❖ No employee should be allowed to perform any activity which requires the use of PPEs unless provided with suitable PPEs.	Ongoing during the pilot project	MM
	❖ Any spills of hazardous products must be immediately contained and handled as provided for in the ERP. Corrective action must be taken to avoid re-occurrence.	Whenever a spill occurs	MM

4.2.4 EMP ON ESTABLISHING OF ACCESSORY WORKS

The promoter is expected to erect accessory works for the mining operation. A campsite has to be established aswell a workshop where machines, plant and equipment have to serviced and repaired. Ablution facilities have alsobe to be provided for the employees who are estimated to be in the region of hundred.

Management actions with respect to the installation of accessory works are provided in Table 7, below.

Table 7: EMP on Accessory Works to be Established

Management Objectives	Ensure that that a harmonious relationship is maintained during work hours at the quarry site at the campsite by encouraging good housekeeping rules and practices.		
Aspects	Management And Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Campsite establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A campsite has to be established on one of the Mining Claims where to keep machinery, equipment and other operational accessories. ❖ A campsite is an accessory and permission must be obtained from both the Mining Commissioner and landowner (Farm Manager). ❖ Site the campsite away from sensitive areas and preferably shielded away from the general public using C36, alternatively where its location does not become visual nuisance. ❖ The establishment of the campsite should result in minimal removal of vegetation and should be situated along an existing farm route. ❖ Ensure that campsite is well maintained and kept clean and tidy at all times with all waste removed on a regular basis. 	<p>Prior to starting with the operation</p> <p>Ongoing throughout the mining operation</p>	MM or as delegated
Maintenance Yard (Repair Workshop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The maintenance yard selected must be big enough to accommodate all machinery and equipment to be used in the mining operation. ❖ All machinery and plants must be stored and parked at such a place when not being used. ❖ A designated section of the yard must serve as a workshop area where repairs and servicing of machines and equipment take place. ❖ The designated workshop section must be concretelined and bunded. ❖ Ensure that adequate fire extinguishers, first aid kit and emergency numbers are provided. 	<p>Prior to construction and ongoing throughout the lifespan of the pilot project</p>	MM or as delegated
Site Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establish container offices on the campsite where to perform administrative work for the mining operation. ❖ Copies of the MC-67126 and ECC must be kept at the site office. ❖ Contact numbers for the nearest local police, nearest clinic, ambulances, etc. should be clearly displayed at the site office. ❖ A First Aid kit should be provided at the site office and should well stocked. ❖ All records pertaining to the operation: number of people employed (locals and foreigners), tonnages stripped, ROM crushed, Lithium Ore produced per month, year, etc. must be kept at the office and provided to GRN officials upon inquiry. ❖ Records of Lithium Ore transported to Walvis Bay for shipping and corresponding export permits issued by MME must be recorded and kept at the site office. 	<p>Throughout the lifespan of the pilot project</p>	MM

Management Objective	Ensure that that a harmonious relationship is maintained during work hours at the quarry site at the campsite by encouraging good housekeeping rules and practices.		
Aspects	Management And Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Ablution facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adequate ablution facilities should be provided in line with the number of employees. ❖ Ablution facilities must not be allocated within 100 m of any stream channel, pond or any surface water. ❖ Consent of the landowner (Farm Manager) must be obtained prior to construction of any ablution facilities. ❖ The ablution facilities should be designed by an experienced professional and constructed by an experienced contractor. ❖ Ablution facilities should cleaned daily, kept well maintained such that any leaks which may occur are detected early and repair work done. 	Prior to construction & ongoing throughout	MM
Onsite Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If any personnel is allowed to reside on the campsite, the number of the people involved should be agreed with the Farm Manager. ❖ Decent mobile accommodation (i.e. prefab containers, etc.) and cooking facilities should be provided for the personnel who choose to reside on the campsite. ❖ Movements of personnel in and out of the campsite during weekends, public holidays and after hours should be agreed with the Farm Manager. 	Prior to construction	MM
Housekeeping Rules at Camp Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No alcohol, drugs, firearms, dangerous knives, etc. must be brought to the campsite. ❖ Stealing of company assets is strictly forbidden and offers will be dismissed. ❖ No abuse of resources will be tolerated (water, fuel, toilet papers, etc.) ❖ No poaching or harvesting of firewood by employees will be tolerated. ❖ Accommodation of friends including boyfriends and girlfriends as well as children is not allowed. ❖ Waste both non-hazardous and hazardous at the campsite must be handled in the line with the provisions of that section in this EMP. ❖ Only security guards are allowed to have fire arms. 	Ongoing throughout the lifespan of the pilot project	MM

4.2.5 EMP ON LAND AND SOIL DISTURBANCES

Mining of lithium bearing pegmatites will inevitably involve activities which disturb land and therefore the soil profile and could lead to land degradation if not well planned and well managed. At some places the pegmatites are exposed while at other sites the pegmatites are covered by a thick layer of overburden which has to be removed in order to access the pegmatites.

The management actions recommended for land and soil disturbances are presented in the table below.

Table 8: EMP on Land and Soil Disturbances

Management Objective	Ensure that any excavation is preceded by carefully planning and well-demarcated such that minimal land disturbance is made and that management plans are developed to deal with topsoil, overburden and rehabilitation of worked out areas on an ongoing basis		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Planning of Mining Areas	<p>Clearing for any new mining site must be preceded by a process of careful planning which includes the physical inspection of the site.</p> <p>Any sensitive areas within a site designated for mining must be avoided.</p> <p>Routes that may be required to be constructed in order to access new mining sites should be well planned and sensitive areas avoided.</p>	Prior to mining	MM
Management of Topsoil	<p>All materials from the ground level down to a depth of 300 mm must be treated as topsoil and must be stockpiled for future rehabilitation.</p> <p>Topsoil stockpiles should be leveled, contoured and natural grass allowed to grow over the heap.</p> <p>Practical measures should be taken to minimise short and long term erosion of topsoil.</p>	At the beginning of any new mining area	MM
Rehabilitation of affected area	<p>Areas temporarily disturbed during mining or where mining has already taken place should be identified, graded and rehabilitated to improve aesthetics and reduce incident of erosions during the wet season</p>	During mining operation	MM
Erosion Monitoring	<p>An erosion monitoring procedure should be developed whereby all active mining areas and all internal routes are visually monitored prior to and immediately after the rainy season.</p> <p>Erosion gullies and areas requiring repairs and restoration should be fixed. Areas where erosion was remediated previously should also be monitored.</p>	Before and after the rainy season	MM

4.2.6 EMP ON AIR QUALITY

Mining will present the most significant air quality and emissions issues during this operation and it is recommended that an air quality management plan be developed and implemented to deal with aspects related to dust management, management of release of any pollutants into the atmosphere as well as any fumes.

The activities that will generate significant amounts of dust on this operation are: site clearing, stripping of overburden, excavations, drilling, blasting, loading, hauling, crushing, screening and stockpiling. Traffic movements in and out of the mining sites will also generate some dust.

Table 9: EMP on Air Quality

Management Objective:	Protect amenity values and human health by striving to operate a dust-free mining operation with minimal impacts on the ambient air quality.		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Drilling induced dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All drills must be fitted with dust extraction system or water injection to control dust during the drilling of the blast holes. ❖ If dust is discharged through ducting, position the ducting in a way that avoids dust from blowing back on the operators or other people working in the vicinity. ❖ Cleaning filtration devices and replacing filters on a regular basis to prevent dust build-up. ❖ Control dust during the crushing of any samples ❖ Drill crews should be provided with PPEs when operating drill rigs. 	Check daily during operational hours	Mining Supervisor
Blasting induced dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure that blasting is not carried out during adverse weather conditions, i.e. during excessive winds. ❖ Adequate notice of the dates and time when drilling will be conducted should be communicated to IAPs. ❖ Avoid performing big blasts which generate excessive dust and possibly vibration. 	Check daily	Mining Supervisor
Loading, hauling and excavation induced dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Loading and hauling of dry materials should be suspended during severe wind storms or when a visible dust plume is present. ❖ Spray water on working areas, roads where machines are operated on in order to combat dust. ❖ Employees working in areas where dust is generated should be provided with suitable PPEs. ❖ A speed limit of 30km/hr should be enforced when travelling on all mine internal routes. 	Check daily	Mining Supervisor
Crushing and screening induced dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Where feasible, dust control appliances should be fitted to the crushing and screening plants. ❖ Dust build up around the crushing and screening plants should be monitored and removed when necessary. ❖ Stockpiles where fine ore materials are stored should preferably be covered to avoid dust escaping from such stockpiles. ❖ Any conveyors transferring materials from any source (stockpiles) should ideally partially closed in order to avoid dust emissions. 	Check daily	Mining Supervisor
Machinery, Plants & Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unnecessary idling and revving of machinery and plants should be avoided to minimise gaseous emissions/fumes 	Check Daily	Mining Supervisor

4.2.7 EMP ON NOISE POLLUTION

Industrial noise will be generated by the machine, plants and equipment during the mining operation. The combined noise levels generated is likely to impact on the ambient noise level in the area given that it is a typical rural farming environment.

The management actions recommended to handle possible noise impacts associated with the envisaged mining operation are presented in Table 10 below:

Table 10: EMP on Noise Disturbances

Management Objective:	Protect amenity values, operational and business efficiency by ensuring that noise levels are kept within acceptable parameters		
Aspect	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Working Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limit mining working hours to day-light hours i.e. from 07h00 to 18h00, Monday to Friday, and from 08h00 to 13h00 on Saturdays. ❖ No work may be performed on Sunday or public holiday unless permission allowed from the line ministry. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM
Service for machinery & plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All diesel-powered machinery should be well maintained and routinely serviced and defective silencers replaced. ❖ Limit non-routine noisy generating activities such as maintenance of machinery, plants and equipment to day-time hours. ❖ Limit non-routine noisy generating activities such as maintenance of machinery, plants and equipment to day-time hours. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM
Noise abatement measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Machinery & plants that are used intermittently should be shut down between work period or throttled down to a minimum and not left running unnecessarily. This practice will reduce noise and at the same time conserve fuel. ❖ Train operators of dump trucks such as ADTs to position the trucks to the excavators for loading without reversing in order to avoid the activation of disturbing but necessary reverse warning sound. ❖ Provide employees with suitable PPEs and, where warranted, enforce wearing of such devices. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM
Blasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adequate notice (minimum 48 hours) for blasting should be given to all stakeholders including neighbouring farms especially those that are operating lodges. ❖ No blasting may be conducted on Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. ❖ Avoid undertaking 'big' blasts that produce vibrations that annoy and frighten neighbouring residents. 	Ongoing	MM

4.2.8 EMP ON WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

Waste at the mining site is limited to general household waste (plastics, food items, etc.), office waste (papers, used ink cartridges, etc.) and hazardous waste (spilled oil, used filters, etc.). Given the scale of the operation it is important that management develops a waste handling management plan to deal with such waste. Impacts associated with poor handling of waste are numerous and varies from odour, health hazard, amenity nuisance and visual nuisance.

The management measures recommended for waste handling and management are as follows:

Table 11: EMP on Waste Handling & Management

Management Objective:	Management should strive to enhance and to protect amenity values by promoting a hygienic and waste-free working environment.		
Aspect	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Non-hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop an in-house waste handling policy for the mining operation which includes keeping various types of waste separate. ❖ Procure adequate waste bins for mining operations which should be colour coded for the temporary storage of waste. ❖ Non-biodegradable and recyclable waste (plastics, cans, bottles, packaging materials, metal scraps, etc.) should be stored in containers and disposed of on a regular basis to the waste facility at Karibib. ❖ Organic waste (food items, potatoes skins, etc.) should be stored in bins with secure lids to prevent scavengers and wildlife from gaining access to such waste. ❖ Liaise with waste recycling companies to collect recyclable wastes (papers, plastics, etc.) ❖ Avoid wind dispersal of papers and plastics as it results in visual nuisance. Plastics can be fatal to animals when confused. ❖ Scrap metals should be offered to scrap companies for sale. ❖ Under no circumstances should waste be buried or burned on the property ❖ Maintain a high standard of housekeeping. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a hazardous waste management plan for the mining operation. ❖ Ensure that training on the handling and management of hazardous waste is given to all prospective employees. ❖ Any fuel spill that occurs should be contained and immediately cleaned up by scooping out the entire fuel/oil soaked soil and storing such in leak-proof container for disposal at the Karibib landfill facility. ❖ Used oil, filters, fuel soaked soil, batteries, etc. should be placed in a leak-proof container for disposal in a responsible manner at Karibib landfill facility. ❖ Fuel and refuelling should be handled by properly trained personnel. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM

4.2.9 EMP TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

On average, the project area receives about 230 mm of rainfall per annum with all precipitation occurring between November and April. While the rainfall is relatively poor, it is important that the natural drainage streams running through the mining site are kept open and not covered during the mining operation. quarrying activities.

Any rainwater collected in the quarry pit, should not be discharged into the natural environment or into any dry streams unless written approval to do so has been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.

The management measures recommended to prevent contamination of surface and groundwater are presented in Table 12 below:

Table 12: EMP to Prevent Contamination of Surface & Groundwater

Management Objective	Ensure that the quarrying and hauling activities do not cause pollution and contamination of surface and groundwater.		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Storm water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a storm water management plan for the mining operation which provides for clean and dirty water not to mix. ❖ The plan should provide for dirty water flow coming from mining areas to be deflected by berms and directed into sump ponds suitably constructed on the lowest section of the quarry pit. 	Develop before the rainy seasons	MM
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop suitable erosion protection measures around those areas of the mining pits that appear prone and susceptible to erosion. ❖ Ensure that mining areas impacted by erosion are restored by rehabilitation. 	Check before and immediately after the rainy season	MM
Hydrocarbon handling areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any area where hydrocarbon is handled, i.e. servicing, repairing and refueling of machines should have impervious floors with adequate protective bunds to ensure that any fuel spills or leaks is captured. ❖ Rainwater from servicing and repair workshop(s) should be retained in a specially constructed and not allowed to enter the natural environment. 	Check daily during the rainy period	MM
Restricted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No mining should take place in any area identified as "No-Go" areas, which must be cordoned off during mining operations. ❖ Prevent or minimise potential pollution of surface water as a result of insufficient and poorly maintenance of the onsite ablution facility at campsite. 		
Discharging of water from the quarry pits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Water from the sump ponds and any section of the quarry pit area should not be discharged into the natural environment unless written permission is granted by the line ministry. 		

4.2.10 EMP ON ROAD TRAFFIC IMPACTS

The EIA conducted for this project has assumed that Lithium Ore will be trucked from the mining site to the railway siding at Wilhelmstal. The distance from the mining site to railway siding is about 32 km. According to Transnamib, the siding can accommodate up to eighteen wagon. Access from the mining site is provided by a farm road followed by C36 which is in good condition.

Table 13: EMP on Traffic Impacts on Public Roads

Management Objective	Ensure that road traffic regulations are maintained and safeguarded at all times on the section of C36 which links the mining site to railway siding at Wilhelmstal.		
Aspect	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Traffic signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Liaise with RA to have suitable traffic signs installed along the C36 route to warn the public using the road of heavy vehicles transporting the Lithium Ore from the mining site to railway siding. ❖ Liaise with Transnamib and RA to have a short gravel road constructed running along the railway line such that the trucks carrying the Lithium Ore to the siding do not have to use the tarred section of B2. ❖ If the trucks have to cross the railway line and turn onto B2 to reach the siding then payloads should be limited to 35 tons. 	Before starting with the transport of Li Ore	MM
Road regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trucks transport Lithium Ore on C36 from the mining site to the railway siding must comply with the speed limit of 80 km per hour. ❖ Trucks transporting Lithium Ore to the siding must be licensed and roadworthy at all times. ❖ Trucks must have their headlights switched on at all times as well as fitted with flashing amber lights on the cab roof to warn road users. ❖ Trucks must be operated by drivers who are fit, well trained and experienced. ❖ No transport of Lithium Ore is allowed on C36 after sunset and before sunrise. ❖ No over speeding is allowed. 	Ongoing throughout the project	MM
Road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The promoter shall be expected to grade the section of C36 between the mining site and railway siding at least twice a week. ❖ Dust monitoring on the section of C36 should be conducted and if high levels are recorded, the promoter will be expected to spray water on the road as part of its maintenance. 	When required	MM /RA
Complaint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any complain received from any stakeholders with respect to road traffic should be recorded, immediately investigated and corrective action taken. 	When reported	MM

4.2.11 EMP ON BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is best understood and appreciated when one considers its components which consist of plant species and animals as well as the different habitats in which they live (biodiversity patterns). It is also important to appreciate how important factors, such as wind, water, presence of pollinators affect the habitats and the species living in them (ecosystem process). The proposed exploration and mining programme have the potential to affect biodiversity, both directly and indirectly.

MC-67126 has a geographical area of approximately 18 ha, but the mining operations are expected to be confined to a small proposition of this area anything between 30% and 50%. The bulk of this land has been subjected to tourmaline mining which makes the envisaged operation a brownfield one.

Table 14: EMP on Preserving Biodiversity

Management Objective	Maintain and upheld existing biodiversity by ensuring that minimal negative impacts are caused on the existing ecosystem. During the operational stage widen the focus of biodiversity management form project site level to the landscape level.		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Siting of accessory work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Plan and site all the project infrastructure (internal routes, campsite, workshop, etc.) in a manner that results in minimal removal of plants, trees or vegetation. ❖ Plan and execute the installation of project accessory works in such a manner that ensures minimal destruction to habitats and sensitive areas such as streams or dry rivers. ❖ The campsite and active working sites should be fenced off so as to prevent any livestock in the area entering the premises resulting in injuries and causing damages to assets and goods. 	Prior to starting with mining	MM
Mining Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All new mining areas must be well planned and clearly demarcated so as to minimise vegetation and plant clearance. ❖ Any sensitive areas, i.e. breeding areas, etc. should be avoided. 	Prior to starting with mining and throughout the project phase	MM
Faunal and Floral Aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Open fire must be avoided, alternatively fire should be made at a dedicated area and under direct supervision at all times. ❖ Ensure that the campsite is kept clean and free of rubbish that could potentially attract wild animals and pests to the campsite. ❖ Harvesting of trees for firewood or for any other use without permission from the line ministry is prohibited. ❖ Any birds that may be nestling in trees on the premises should be not be disturbed. ❖ Killings of reptiles (snakes and scorpions) is forbidden except where such reptiles pose a danger to the lives of people. ❖ No domestic animals may be kept at the campsite as they could introduce diseases and interbreed with animals occurring naturally in the area. ❖ Poaching or capturing of any animals (wild or domestic) is prohibited. 	Ongoing throughout the project phase	MM

4.2.12 EMP ON VISUAL INTRUSION

The mining claims are on a slightly elevated area and can be seen when travelling on C36 which is about 3 km away. There are however transmission lines crisscrossing the farmland. The mining machinery, equipment and plants as well as dust generated when handling broken rocks will be seen from a distance.

In Table 15, the management actions proposed for this mining operation are presented:

Table 15: EMP on Visual Intrusion

Management Objective	Ensure that measures are put in place to limit the visual impacts of the quarrying operation.		
Aspects	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Locate and site infrastructure away from sensitive and elevated areas. ❖ Where possible infrastructure that can be painted should be painted with a colour that makes such infrastructure blend in well with surroundings. 	Development stage	MM
Material stockpiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Place overburden stockpiles on the lowest section of mining pit (to the west and northwest) to reduce visual impacts. ❖ Keep stockpiles of materials in the quarry pit as low as possible in order to reduce visual nuisance and possible wind erosion. ❖ Spraying stockpiles with minimal water can prevent dust escaping from such stockpiles into the atmosphere becoming a visual annoyance to the public using the C36 road. 	Development stage of the project	MM
Papers & plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Windblown papers and plastics around the mining sites, campsite premises, workshop, etc. should be regularly picked up to avoid visual nuisance. ❖ Ablution facilities should be kept clean and tied. 	Ongoing throughout the project	MM
Lights and lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Light areas where movements occur such as pathways and internal routes with low level light and avoid post top lighting. ❖ Any security light installed at the campsite should direct light inwards and not outwards to surroundings. 	Ongoing throughout	MM

4.2.13 EMP ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

An archaeological study conducted over the mining area did not reveal any items of cultural heritage resources. However, it is important that employees are sensitized on such items of cultural heritage that may be unearthed during the exploration and mining activities on MC-67126. This will help the employees to recognize heritage 'chance finds' in the course of their work. The chance find procedure is intended to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act No. 27 of 2004), especially section 55(4) which reads as follows:

'a person who discovers any archaeological object must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council'.

The reporting procedure as set out below must be observed so that heritage remains identified in the field are reported to the NHC.

Table 16: EMP on Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resources

Management Objective	Any findings of archaeological or cultural heritage nature should be safeguarded and protected until directives are received from the NHC on what to do.		
Aspect/Issue	Management and Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Person
Chance find procedure Impact to archaeological items	Train employees involved in the exploration and mining operations on the 'chance find' procedure to be followed from the discovery of a heritage site or item, to the necessary investigation and subsequent assessment by an archaeologist or any other qualified person:	Prior to starting with quarrying	MM
	Action by the individual who discovers an archaeological site or item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If operating a machine, stop work immediately. ❖ Mark the site with flag tapes. ❖ Determine GPS reading if possible. ❖ Report findings to immediate Mining Supervisor. 		Machine Operator
	Action by the Mining Supervisor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Visit site and ascertain if work can continue without any damage to the findings. ❖ Determine and mark exclusion boundary. ❖ Site location and details to be added to the project GIS for field confirmation by an archaeologist. 	When such items are found	Mining Supervisor
	Action by Mining Manager <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inspect site and invite officials from NHC to visit the site ❖ Confirm addition of the item to project GIS. ❖ Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from the working area. 	When items are found	MM
	Action by an Archaeologist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS. ❖ Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from the working area. ❖ Under the supervision of an archaeologist, recover, pack and label finding for transfer to National Museum. 	Whenever such items are found	Archaeologist
	If discovery is human remains proceed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Actions as above. ❖ Report find to the nearest Namibian Police ❖ Report to NHC in Windhoek and invite them to the site ❖ Field inspections by archaeologist to confirm that remain is human. ❖ Advise and liaise with NHC and NamPol on removal. 	Whenever such items are found	MM

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Since this is a pilot project in which 600 000 tons of Lithium Ore is planned to be produced within a period of three years, the promotor is expected to develop a monitoring plan for the project over that period. The monitoring plan should, amongst other things, comprise of the following aspects:

- ❖ Parameters which must be monitored and at what intervals.
- ❖ Suitable equipment to be used and should be appropriately calibrated.
- ❖ Where samples require analysis, preserve such samples according to laboratory specifications.
- ❖ Where practical, an accredited, commercial laboratory should undertake sample analysis.
- ❖ Monitoring data must be stored in a structured database.
- ❖ Data should be interpreted and reports on trends in the data compiled on an annual basis.
- ❖ The data and the reports must be kept by management for the duration of the project.

5.1 Monitoring

It is recommended that monitoring be conducted on the following aspects six months intervals after commissioning with the mining operation.

- ❖ Noise pollution
- ❖ Air quality /Dust Pollution
- ❖ On-site Sanitation Facilities
- ❖ Waste Handling and Management
- ❖ Rehabilitation of mined out areas

5.1.1 NOISE POLLUTION

Whilst there are no sensitive noise receptors within a radius of 5 km, excessive noise is expected to be generated during mining activities and it is important that noise monitoring be conducted, initially at six months intervals.

Based on a simple noise modeling and the absence of industries in the same location, the noise generated is not expected to exceed 65 dBA level which is considered acceptable and within the 45 dBA level requirement for the rural areas according to SANS 10103: 2003 regulation limits.

In the event that a noise related complaint is received, short term (24 hours) ambient noise measurements should be conducted as part of the investigation into the complaint. The results of the measurements should be used to inform any follow up interventions.

5.1.2 AIR QUALITY

Given the number of machinery that will be used in the operation, and all of them using diesel, the activities involved (drilling, blasting, excavations, loading, hauling on dirt road, crushing of hard rock, etc.) considerable dust is expected to be generated.

Performance indicators should be selected to determine direct sources of the emission (source monitoring) and the impact on the receiving environment (ambient air quality monitoring). For instance ensuring that no visible evidence of windblown dust exists as a source-based indicator, whereas maintaining off-site dust fall levels to below 600 mg/m²/day is an impact or receptor-based performance indicator.

As part of the project's air quality management plan, it is recommended that enough monitoring location points be established where dust fall and suspended particulate matters (PM10) can be monitored.

Monitoring should be undertaken at least on a six month basis after commissioning of mining operations so that a general profile of the ambient air quality is obtained and effective mitigation measures applied where deemed necessary. In the event of any dust related complaint received, an investigation should be carried out immediately and corrective measures employed.

5.1.3 ON-SITE SANITATION FACILITIES

Depending on the size of the sanitation facilities installed, it is important that an inspection and monitoring schedule is drawn up and implemented by management of the mining operation. Whether the sewerage is treated and disposed of in situ or treated offsite, regular inspection and monitoring of the sanitation facilities are important because they will ensure that leaks are detected early before entering and contaminating the fragile natural environment.

5.1.4 WASTE HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

The mining operation will generate large volumes of waste from waste rock dumps, to overburden stockpiles, scraps from workshops and redundant machines including household and hazardous waste. It is therefore important that the facilities are well planned, well installed and properly maintained such that geotechnical risks and environmental impacts are appropriately assessed and managed throughout the lifespan of the mining operation. Monitoring to see how effectively waste is handled and managed should be carried out monthly and reported on bi-annually.

5.1.5 REHABILITATION OF WORKED OUT AREAS

The objective of mine rehabilitation is to achieve long term stability and sustainability of landforms, soils and hydrology of the site, the repair of ecosystem capacity and to provide habitats. Rehabilitation of the mining site and restoring land to an acceptable pre-mining state is an integral component of the EMP and the commitments which the proponent has to make at the inception of the project. Rehabilitation is crucial for gaining stakeholder's trust and improving the access to land for future mining operations.

Since this is essentially a pilot project, it is recommended that worked out areas be progressively rehabilitated, i.e. when mining of the lower benches is complete, they should be rehabilitated while still active without having to do so at the end of the pilot project.

5.2 Reports

One of the conditions of MC-67126 is for production reports to be submitted to MME monthly. With respect to monitoring of those environmental aspects that require monitoring as listed in this EMP, reports should be prepared and submitted to the office of the EC on a bi-annually basis from the date of issue of the ECC.

6. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

The promoter should develop a decommissioning plan right at the beginning of the mining activities and commit to implement such a plan. It is also crucial for the decommissioning plan to make provision for mining operation having to cease due to the unfavourable economic circumstances, i.e. a fall in the price of lithium making the export of Lithium Ore unsustainable, government suspending the export of Lithium Ore, complete collapse of the lithium industry, the third party withdrawing from the operation, liquidation of the business, etc.

In the Table 18 below, guidelines have been provided on decommissioning of the proposed mining operation and it has been recommended that this be used by the proponent as basis to plan.

Table 17: Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION
<p>Decommissioning Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A decommissioning plan must be developed at the beginning of the exploration mining project and periodically reviewed and revised during the duration of the pilot project.• A budget for decommissioning must be developed and funds set aside for decommissioning and rehabilitation right from the beginning of the operation.• Prior to decommissioning all stakeholders and IAPs must be informed and made aware of the intended plan.
<p>Rehabilitation of Mining Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential backfilling of the mining pits should be explored using stockpiled overburden. The surface should be covered with topsoil to allow for vegetation to grow. Any prospective berms diverting surface flow should remain to avoid any erosion of the soil cover.• If the mining pit(s) is backfilled fully or partially, the infill materials must be contoured to blend in well with the natural surrounds. Complete backfilling of mining pits may not be undertaken if the material required for backfilling is unavailable or the procurement of such materials will cause undesirable environmental impacts.• The potential to use the gravel pit(s) as future earth dams to capture rainwater for use by the livestock on the farm should be explored and discussed with the farm owner and in consultation with the relevant officials in the Department of Water Affairs at the MAWLR.
<p>Rehabilitation of the Campsite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the rehabilitation of mining pits the campsite should remain active and preferably fenced in with access allowed via a locked gate. Fencing will prevent uncontrolled access by animals and humans.• Dismantle any fixed infrastructure (water tank, office, containers, workshop fixtures, etc.) from the campsite and offer for sale to scrap dealers and or to recycling companies.• All disturbed footprint areas must be graded and re-countered to match the surrounding landscape. The surface should be ripped and covered with topsoil in order to allow water infiltration and re-vegetation.
<p>Rehabilitation of Mining Site Access Routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaise with the landowner if the access roads constructed to provide access to the mining extraction blocks/pits are to be rehabilitated or if the farmer would like to keep such roads for farming operations.• The surface of the access roads to be rehabilitated must be ripped deep to alleviate compaction and countered in order to restore natural drainage and to encourage re-growth of natural vegetation.• Rehabilitation of access roads must be done with extreme caution such that no damage is caused to the vegetation, plants and trees along such access roads.
<p>Rehabilitation of Sanitation Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dismantle and remove any sewage treatment facilities from the campsite, and offer for sale any scraps recovered to scrap dealers.• Contour the area to restore natural drainage and rip the surfaces to break any soil compaction so that vegetation can re-grow.

DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Perimeter Fencing:

- Liaise with the landowner if he wants the fencing around the campsite removed or if it should be retained for future farming operations.
- Remove the fence around the campsite and any gates and fixtures and offer to scrap dealers for sale.

Post Closure-Rehabilitation Monitoring

It is recommended that monitoring post-closure-rehabilitation be focused on four key areas over a period of at least three years:

- Vegetation regrowth monitoring
- Erosion monitoring and management
- Surface run-off monitoring
- Management and monitoring of pollution control

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Although every attempt has been made to address all possible potential mitigation measures in this document, the EMP should be considered as a day-to-day management tool, which sets out the minimum environmental and social standards that are required, to minimise the negative impacts and maximize the positive benefits of the envisaged mining exploration for Lithium Ore promoted by Mr Von Francois and his third party associates. partners.

The EMP should be reviewed on an on-going basis and any changes or amendments made communicated to the EC at MEFT. Based on the observations made during the site inspections it is incumbent upon the proponent, once all operational infrastructure and accessories have been established, to make a careful assessment of whether any modifications to the mitigation measures, as proposed in this EMP may be required, in order to improve the overall efficiency and applicability of the EMP to the prevailing operational circumstances.

Apart from the legal compliance, adherence to the recommendations in this EMP will result in a well-managed exploration and mining operation, which in turn will minimise operational costs, and potential negative environmental impacts.

Ekwao Consulting is confident that the management measures outlined in this EMP are adequate to mitigate the impacts and threats to the environment and the general public.

It is recommended that the ECC for MC-67126 held by the Mr Von Francois be amended to accommodate mining exploration of industrial mine discovered on MC-67126.

ANNEXURE E

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

MC-67126

Held by

Mr Mathan Von Francois



Public Consultation Process Report

MC-67126

- Renewal & Amendment -

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

May 2023

Prepared for: **Mr Mathan Von Francois**

Reference No. **APP-001539**



95 Papageienweg
Hochland Park
Windhoek
Tel: 081 127 3027
Email: ekwao@iway.na

PROJECT TITLE NAME

Public Consultation Process Report

for

MC-67126

Omaruru District, Erongo Region

- Renewal & Amendment -

APPLICATION REFERENCE NO.

APP-001539

PREPARED FOR

A Small-scale Miner

Mr Mathan Von Francois
Box 100
Usakos
Erf 14, Erongo Street
Usakos
Namibia

Cell: 081 254 0824

Email: Dylan.buys@gmail.com

PREPARED BY

EKWAO CONSULTING CC

Joel Shafashike

Cell: 081 127 3027

Fax: 088 645 026

Email: ekwao@iway.na95

Papageienweg, Hochland Park, Windhoek

DATE PREPARED

May 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mr Mathan Von Francois, (**the proponent**) has been a small-scale miner (SSM) - mining semi-precious stones for nearly twenty years and holds Mining Claim (MC-67126) since 24 June 2004. MC-67126 is pegged on a commercial farm - Otjakatjongo situated in the Omaruru district.

Over the intervening years, the proponent has carried on tourmaline mining activities on MC-67126, albeit intermittently. Generally, tourmaline mining is conducted without any knowledge of the ore body having been defined through modern exploration techniques. It is therefore like a gambling casino in that each SSM works with the hope of 'hitting a jackpot' by stumbling upon a pocket of tourmaline imbedded in pegmatite rocks.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

On 30 November 2020 an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC – 01105) for MC-67126 is due to expire on 30 November 2023. The ECC is attached to the scoping report as **Annexure A**.

1.2 RENEWAL OF MC-67126

On 11 May 2023, MC-67126 was renewed by the Mining Commissioner for a period of two years and will expire on 10 May 2025. The physical registration certificate of MC-67126, the terms and conditions attached to MC-67126 attached to the Scoping section of the report as **Annexure B**.

1.3 NEW DISCOVERY

In recent months, Mr Naomab has made a new discovery when grab samples collected from his MCs assayed lithium and tin with grades justifying commercial mining of such minerals. The Mining Commissioner was notified and asked to amend the MCs of the proponent to include such industrial minerals. The proponent was however advised by the Mining Commissioner that industrial minerals will only be included in his MCs for mining when the following conditions have been met:

- ❖ Confirmation of the discovery by an accredited laboratory.
- ❖ Amendment of the ECC to allow exploration mining for such minerals

1.4 THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCOPING

This is actually a renewal application for an ECC (ECC-01105) which was granted in November 2020, however a full EIA was conducted because the intended mining exploration on MC-67126 has a bigger scope and a wider footprint than tourmaline mining for which the original ECC was granted. The EMP has to be updated and amended to cover anticipated environmental impacts associated with the project.

In the event the **Pilot Project** proves commercially feasible, a state of the art lithium toll processing plant will be developed.

This document is therefore the public participation process report carried out during the EIA process for mining exploration of industrial minerals on MC-67126 s of Mr Von Francois.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCES

2.1 Introduction

Public Participation Process (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process, as outlined in section of 27(1) (h) of the Environmental Management Act and section 32 of Environmental Assessment Regulations. Experience has demonstrated that effective Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is depended upon the full and rigorous participation of the community in which the proposed project, in this case the mining activities conducted by small scale miners (SSM) is situated.

Whilst the mining activities conducted by SSM are brownfield operations which have been in existence for close to twenty years many years, the EIA Consultant has approached the EIA as if such mining activities were greenfield operations.

One of the key objectives of the Scoping assessment is to identify stakeholders or Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), who may be directly affected by the proposed mining activities and to invite such IAPs to participate in the EIA process. Through the PPP, IAPs are provided an opportunity to express their concerns, make contributions and input and or to propose workable solutions. In broader terms, the objectives of the PPP are, amongst others, the following:

- ❖ To sensitize and to make the general public aware of the proposed expanded mining activities to produce Lithium Ore aimed including any socio-economic benefits that will be derived from such an operation.
- ❖ To outline the environmental impacts associated with the envisaged exploration mining and how such impacts can be minimised to acceptable levels.
- ❖ To ensure transparence and accountability in the decision-making process and therefore reducing conflict and misunderstanding, since decisions (i.e. granting of mineral rights and ECC) are deemed to have been made through a process which ensured transparence involving all the parties, the landowners and SSM.
- ❖ To ensure that the SSM secure the approval of the landowner which gives the proponent some measures of assurance and a sense of partnership with the landowner and in so doing to prevent unnecessary disputes and costs associated with litigations.

2.2 EIA Announcement

The EIA was announced in the local newspapers on the dates as shown in the Table below. Given that the mining claims are located on a private commercial farm, and the proponent having held the MCS for close to twenty years the need to have a public meeting at Karibib or Omaruru was waived.

2.3 Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) on the project was prepared and made available to everyone who responent to the EIA and quested the document. The EIA was announced in the media on the date as shown in Table 1.

2.4 Newspaper Advertisements

Table 1: EIA Newspaper Adverts

Date	Publication	Distribution	Language	Publication Rate
14 - 20 April 2023	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Friday to Thursday
21 - 27 April 2023	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Friday to Thursday
14 April 2023	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
21 April 2023	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri

2.5 Identification of Stakeholders

One of the objectives of the PPP is to identify all possible stakeholders to the EIA. Listed in Table 2 below, are names of public officials representing Organs of State who have a direct bearing to the listed activity being assessed.

For this Scoping Assessment, interested and affected parties have been identified as landowners, neighbouring farms (as affected parties) and the holders of mineral rights or Mining Claim holders who are both interested and affected parties.

Table 2: Statutory Stakeholders (State Organs)

Names	Organization	Role	Remarks
Mr Timoteus Mufeti	MEFT	Environmental Commissioner	
Dr Caroline !Garus-Oas	MEFT	Dep Environmental Commissioner	
Ms Saima Angula	MEFT	Dep Director, DEA	
Mr Damian Nchindo	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	BID
Mr Hiskia Mbura	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	
Mrs Isabella Kandji-Chirchir	MME	Mining Commissioner	
Mr Abraham lilende	MME	Deputy Director, Mineral Rights	
Mr Brian Beukes	MME	Chief Mineral Rights	
Mrs Minsozi Sibeso	MME	Dep Director, SSM	BID
Hon Neville Andre	ERC	Governor	
Hon J Kambueshe	ERC	Chairman, ERC	
Hon John Amutenya	ERC	Omaruru Constituency Councilor	BID
Hon Melanie Ndjago	ERC	Karibib Constituency Councilor	BID
Ms L H Doëses	ERC	Chief Regional Officer	
Ms S Kauari	ERC	Director: Development Planning	BID

2.6 Engagement With IAPs

Communication was held with the management team of Otjakatjongo Lodge led by Mr Lungu both via telephone and emails with regard to proposed mining exploration on MC-67126.

The position of the landowner on mining exploration for Lithium Ore is that a new agreement will be concluded with the proponent (Mr Von Francois) and his associates once the ECC has been renewed and the amendment effected to MC-67126 Registration Certificate by the Mining Commissioner.

According to Mr Lungu, Mr Von Francois has been mining tourmalines on the farm for many years and has good relationship with the Management of Otjakatjongo.

A Ms Bianca Foelscher was registered as an IAP and a copy of the BID was sent to her via email.

Joel Shafashike

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 April 2023 10:07 am
To: 'Selma Nghifindaka'
Subject: BID for Three Mining Claims
Attachments: BID - E Naomab.pdf; BID - Von Francios.pdf

Attention: Ms Bianca Foelscher

Find attached hereto a BID as requested when you registered for the EIA being conducted for mining and exploration activities on Mining Claims #67009, #67010, #67011 & #67216.

Your comments and inputs will be highly appreciated.

Kindly note that two EIAs are being conducted because the four MCs are held by two individuals with Mr NAomab having three and Mr Von Francois having one.

Thank you and best

regards Joel Shafashike
Ekwao Consulting

-----Original Message-----

From: Joel Shafashike
<ekwao@iway.na> **Sent:** Tuesday, 25
April 2023 09:48
To: 'Selma Nghifindaka'
<townplanner@karibibtown.org> **Subject:** RE: EIA
Comments

Atten: Ms Bianca Foelscher

Thank you for your email regarding the advertised EIA for mining operations envisaged to take place on MCs 67009, MC67010, MC67011 & MC67216.

Kindly note that you have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (IAP) for the said EIA. A BID document is currently being prepared and will be emailed to you as soon as it has been

finalised. Regards

Joel Shafashike
Ekwao
Consulting
T: +264-81 127-3027 | F: +264-88-645026
E: ekwao@iway.na

-----Original Message-----

From: Selma Nghifindaka
<townplanner@karibibtown.org> **Sent:** Tuesday, 25
April 2023 09:05
To: ekwao@iway.na

Subject: EIA Comments

Good day,

Herewith find the attached for your attention.

Regards'

KARIBIB TOWN COUNCIL

Mrs. Selma
Mutota Town
Planner

CELL: +264 81 2090733| TEL: +264 64 550 016 | FAX: +264 64 550 032

19 Kalk Street, PO Box 19, Karibib,
Namibia
Email: townplanner@karibibtown.org Website:
“ <http://www.karibibtown.org>”

Disclaimer

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Joel Shafashike

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Wednesday, 10 May 2023 5:03 pm
To: wilz.lungu@yahoo.com; 'Bernie Hogel (PB&P)'
(peterbeck@manx.net); wilmavdwest@hotmail.com
Subject: FW: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms Otjikatjongo
Attachments: Adverts - New and Confidente combined_compressed.pdf

Dear Mr Lungu,

This is a follow up on my email sent to you on 2 May 2023 regarding the EIA that I am doing for four Mining Claims(MCs) on your Farm Otjikatjongo, in the Omaruru District.

The EIA is necessitated by the extended scope of mining activities to be carried out on the MCs held by Mr MathanVon Francois and Mr Ernst Naomab.

I will be happy to receive your inputs/comments/concerns, if any, on the EIA by latest Monday, 15

May 2023. Thank you & best regards

Joel Shafashike
T:081 418 3125
C:081 127 3027
F:08864 5026
A: Polokwane Estate, Outapi Rural, OUTAPI
Email: ekwao@iway.na



From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Tuesday, 2 May 2023 11:21
To: 'wilz.lungu@yahoo.com' <wilz.lungu@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Bernie Hogel (PB&P)' <peterbeck@manx.net>; 'Wilma van Der Westhuizen' <wilmavdwest@hotmail.com>
Subject: RE: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms

Otjikatjongo Attention: Mr Lungu

Attached are the adverts for the

EIA. Regards

Joel Shafashike
Ekwao
Consulting Cell:
081 418 3125
Email: ekwao@iway.na

Joel Shafashike

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Tuesday, 2 May 2023 12:56 pm
To: 'wilz.lungu@yahoo.com'
Cc: 'Bernie Hogel (PB&P)'; 'Wilma van Der Westhuizen'
Subject: RE: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms Otjikatjongo

Attention: Mr Lungu

I would like to complete the EIA this week and will be happy if I can receive your inputs/comments by Tuesday, 9 May 2023.

Regards

Joel Shafashike

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Tuesday, 2 May 2023 11:06
To: 'wilz.lungu@yahoo.com' <wilz.lungu@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Bernie Hogel (PB&P)' <peterbeck@manx.net>; 'Wilma van Der Westhuizen' <wilmavdwest@hotmail.com>
Subject: RE: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms

Otjikatjongo Attention: Mr Lungu

I was asked to do an EIA for mining and exploration work under the Mining Claim regulatory framework as per the attachment.

The EIA was advertised in the local newspapers (proof sent separately) with a closing date for comments and inputs set for 30 April 2023.

Seeing that I did not hear from you while the Mining Claims are situated on your farm, I have attached hereto the BID on the intended mining and exploration work. Kindly let me know of the following:

- If all four Mining Claims are indeed on Farm Otjikatjongo
- If both promoters (Mr Naomab & Mr Von Francois) have discussed with you as the landowner of the expanded mining activities described in the BID.
- When an amended agreement will be available.
- Your comments and or input on the envisaged mining activities.

You will have until May to submit any comments and inputs on the intended exploration work. Kindly let me have your contact number.

Regards

Joel Shafashike
T: 081 418 3125
F: 08864 5026
C: 08 127 3027
A: 95 Papageienweg, Hochland Park, Windhoek, Namibia
E: ekwao@iway.na



Joel Shafashike

From: wilson@okommo.com.na
Sent: Monday, 15 May 2023 10:01 am
To: wslabbert@osinoresources.com
Cc: ekwao@iway.na; 'Bernie Hogel'; wilmavdwest@hotmail.com
Subject: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms Otjikatjongo
Attachments: BID - E Naomab.pdf; BID -Von Francios_compressed.pdf; Adverts - New and Confidente combined_compressed.pdf

Dear Wynand,

As discussed, please find attached documents pertaining to the EIA necessitated by the extended scope of mining activities to be carried out on the MCs held by Mr Mathan Von Francois and Mr Ernst Naomab.

Your willingness to assist guide this process is greatly appreciated.

The EIA consultant engaged by the claim holders is Mr Joel Shafashike (in copy of this email). Kind Regards,

Wilson

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Tuesday, May 2, 2023 11:06:15 AM
To: wilz.lungu@yahoo.com <wilz.lungu@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Bernie Hogel (PB&P)' <peterbeck@manx.net>; 'Wilma van Der Westhuizen' <wilmavdwest@hotmail.com>
Subject: RE: BID - Small-scale Mining Hotspots on Farms

Otjikatjongo Attention: Mr Lungu

I was asked to do an EIA for mining and exploration work under the Mining Claim regulatory framework as per the attachment.

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Seeing that I did not hear from you while the Mining Claims are situated on your farm, I have attached hereto the BID on the intended mining and exploration work. Kindly let me know of the following:

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- If both promoters (Mr Naomab & Mr Von Francois) have discussed with you as the landowner of the expanded mining activities described in the BID.
- When an amended agreement will be available.
- Your comments and or input on the envisaged mining activities.

You will have until May to submit any comments and inputs on the intended exploration work. Kindly let me have your contact number.

Regards

Joel Shafashike
T: 081 418 3125
F: 08864 5026
C: 08 127 3027
A: 95 Papageienweg, Hochland Park, Windhoek, Namibia
E: ekwao@iway.na

Joel Shafashike

From: Mail Delivery System <MAILER-DAEMON@smtp2.iway.na>
Sent: Wednesday, 10 May 2023 5:05 pm
To: ekwao@iway.na
Subject: Successful Mail Delivery Report
Attachments: details.txt; Message Headers.txt

This is the mail system at host smtp2.iway.na.

Your message was successfully delivered to the destination(s) listed below. If the message was delivered to mailbox you will receive no further notifications. Otherwise you may still receive notifications of mail delivery errors from other systems.

The mail system

<wilz.lungu@yahoo.com>: delivery via
mta6.am0.yahoodns.net[98.136.96.75]:25:250 ok dirdel

Joel Shafashike

From: Joel Shafashike <ekwao@iway.na>
Sent: Tuesday, 25 April 2023 9:48 am
To: 'Selma Nghifindaka'
Subject: RE: EIA Comments

Atten: Ms Bianca Foelscher

Thank you for your email regarding the advertised EIA for mining operations envisaged to take place on MCs 67009, MC67010, MC67011 & MC67216.

Kindly note that you have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (IAP) for the said EIA. A BID document is currently being prepared and will be emailed to you as soon as it has been

finalised. Regards

Joel Shafashike
Ekwao
Consulting
T: +264-81-127-3027 | F: +264-88-645026
E: ekwao@iway.na

-----Original Message-----

From: Selma Nghifindaka
<townplanner@karibibtown.org> Sent: Tuesday, 25
April 2023 09:05
To: ekwao@iway.na
Subject: EIA Comments

Good day,

Herewith find the attached for your attention.

Regards'

KARIBIB TOWN COUNCIL

Mrs. Selma
Mutota Town
Planner

CELL: +264 81 2090733| TEL: +264 64 550 016 | FAX: +264 64 550 032

19 Kalk Street, PO Box 19, Karibib,
Namibia
Email: townplanner@karibibtown.org Website:
“ <http://www.karibibtown.org>”

Disclaimer

This email and any attachments herein is strictly confidential and is intended for the sole purpose of the individual to whom it is addressed. Any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the Karibib Town Council. Any dissemination, distribution or publishing hereof is strictly prohibited, unless the author hereof provides written authorisation thereto. If you are not the intended recipient of this email, you must neither take any action based upon its contents, nor copy or show it to anyone. Please contact the sender if you believe you have received this email in error.

From: Bianca Foelscher
P.O. Box 67 Karibib Tel. (064) 550 109

To: Ekwao Consulting
Cell: 081 4183125 & Fax 088645026 & e-mail: ekwao@iway.nc

Subject: Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) for:

i) MC 67009 MC 67010 & MC 67011

Proponent: Ernst Naomab

ii) MC 67216

Proponent: Mathan von Francois

in Omaruru District / Erongo Region.

Topic: Registration as Interested & Affected Party and
Request for Background Information Document (BID)

1) Please register me as an interested & affected party:
Bianca Foelscher (Activist)
P.O. Box 67 Tel. (064) 550 109 Karibib
via e-mail: sheofficer@karibibtown.org

2) Please also forward the Background Information Documents
(BID) for the Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs)
for MC 67009, 67010, 67011 and MC 67216
(Your Advert in NEW ERA of 14th April, 2023 refers!)


Kind regards

Bianca Foelscher

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 ■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

**MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
NOTICE**



HENTIES BAY: SALE OF ERF 2066-2083 OMDL EXTENSION 7, ZONED RESIDENTIAL BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY TO MESSRS RICARDO COOPER

By virtue of Council Resolution CD18/17/02/2023/02/2025 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(j) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Henties Bay, intends to sell by way of private treaty, single residential Erfien, 2066-2083 Omdel Extension 7 to Messrs Ricardo Cooper, at a selling price of N\$ 10.00 p/m² which equates to N\$ 49 580.00 (Forty nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Namibian Dollars only) for housing purposes.

No	Erf No	Size (m ²)	Applicant	Purchase Price (N\$ 10/m ²)
1	2074	454	Ricardo Cooper	4 540.00
2	2075	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
3	2076	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
4	2077	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
5	2078	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
6	2079	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
7	2080	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
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12	2063	327	Ricardo Cooper	3 270.00
13	2064	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
14	2065	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
15	2066	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property has open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person (s) having objection (s) to the intended lease of the property may lodge such objection (s) fully motivated thereof to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

The Chief Executive Officer
 P O Box 61
 Henties Bay

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OR N\$180 FOR 2**

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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT – MINING CLAIMS

Notice is hereby given that applications for **Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs)** will be made to the office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism in terms of the Environmental Management Act and related EIA Regulations for authorisation to undertake **listed activities** (mining and beneficiation) on the following **Mining Claims (MCs)**:

Mining Claims	MC #67009, MC #67010 & MC #67011 : Proprietor - Mr Ernst Naomab MC #67216 : Proprietor - Mr Mathan von Francois
Location of MCs	All MCs are pegged on a commercial farm situated in the Magisterial District of Omaruru, Erongo Region, and duly registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
EIA Consultant	 Cell: 081 418 3125 & Fax: 08864 5026 & Email: ekwao@iway.na
Closing Date	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged mining activities to Ekwao Consulting by 30 April 2023
	A Background Information Document (BID) is available for public inspection at the office of the EIA Consultant.

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CONSENT USE NOTICE

I, Cecilia Shyral Beukes, the registered owner of Erf 10, Nautilus, Luderitz, herewith inform you that I intend to apply to the Lüderitz Town Council for the following:

CONSENT TO OPERATE TWO (2) SELF-CATERING UNITS ON ERF. 10, NAUTILUS, LUDERITZ, IN TERMS OF THE LÜDERITZ ZONING SCHEME.

Erf 10, Industrial Road is located along Industrial Road, and measures 729m². Currently it is occupied by a 4-bedroom house, with a granny flat at the back.

However, it is my intention to add self-catering units for commercial use. This will be rented out to tourists as temporary accommodation and will not be used as permanent residence. The units will have en-suite bathrooms, and a kitchenette as no food or liquor will be sold on site to visitors. All parking requirements of the Luderitz Zoning Scheme will be adhered to.

Should you have any objections or comments against the proposed use of Erf 10, Nautilus, please submit these in writing to me and to Town Council (details below) not later than 15 May 2023.

Applicant: Cecilia Shyral Beukes
 P. O. Box 413, Luderitz
 Lüderitz Email: shyralbeukes@gmail.com

Council: Lüderitz Town Council
 P. O. Box 19,
 Email:


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T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

**MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
NOTICE**



HENTIES BAY: SALE OF ERF 2066-2063 OMDL EXTENSION 7, ZONED RESIDENTIAL BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY TO MESSRS RICARDO COOPER

By virtue of Council Resolution CD18(17/02/2023/02/2025 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(j) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Henties Bay intends to sell by way of private treaty, single residential Erfien, 2066-2063 Omdel Extension 7 to Messrs Ricardo Cooper, at a selling price of N\$ 10.00 p/m² which equates to N\$ 49 580.00 (Forty nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Namibian Dollars only) for housing purposes.

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7	2080	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
8	2081	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
9	2082	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
10	2083	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
11	2082	327	Ricardo Cooper	3 270.00
12	2083	327	Ricardo Cooper	3 270.00
13	2084	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
14	2085	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
15	2086	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person (s) having objection (s) to the intended lease of the property may lodge such objection (s) fully motivated thereof to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

The Chief Executive Officer
P O Box 61
Henties Bay

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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT – MINING CLAIMS

Notice is hereby given that applications for **Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs)** will be made to the office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism in terms of the Environmental Management Act and related EIA Regulations for authorisation to undertake **listed activities** (mining and beneficiation) on the following **Mining Claims (MCs)**:

Mining Claims	MC #67009, MC #67010 & MC #67011 : Proprietor - Mr Ernst Naomab MC #67216 : Proprietor - Mr Mathan von Francois
Location of MCs	All MCs are pegged on a commercial farm situated in the Magisterial District of Omaruru, Erongo Region, and duly registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
EIA Consultant	 Cell: 081 418 3125 & Fax: 08864 5026 & Email: ekwao@iway.na
Closing Date	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged mining activities to Ekwao Consulting by 30 April 2023

A Background Information Document (BID) is available for public inspection.


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**NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT**

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Establishment and mining activities for dimension stones on mining claim 69151 at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an EIA for the mining activities for dimension stone, on mining claim 69356 situated at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Kunene Region. The proponent intends to mine dimension stone on a mining claim at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo district, located about 7 km from the D3701 gravel road from Opuwo to Ruacana.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Hosea Kazepurua

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before **Friday 5th May 2023**.

Meeting venue: Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift
Date: Saturday, 29 April 2023
Time: 11:00 hours
Mobile: 081 5720 258

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Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

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 • Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

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Medical X-Ray Centre is an equal opportunity employer and invites a proactive, professional, caring, ethical persons to apply for the following position:

POSITION (2x): DIAGNOSTIC SONOGRAPHER

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assume responsibility for the safety, and mental and physical comfort of patients during the examination.
- Perform obstetrics, gynecology, abdominal, small parts, vascular & musculoskeletal ultrasound examinations independently.
- Analyze and synthesize sonographic information in diagnostic ultrasound reports.
- Maintain ultrasound equipment, supplies, and work area.

Minimum Requirements

- Namibian citizenship or eligible to work in Namibia.
- Bachelor's Degree: Diagnostic Ultrasound.
- Registered as Sonographer at the Health Professions Council of Namibia.
- 5 years of working experience as a Sonographer.
- Cognitive sonography skills to identify record and adapt procedures to anatomical, pathological, and diagnostic information and images.
- Well-developed interpersonal and communication skills.

Flexibility and willingness to work outside normal working hours.

As per the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, Act 29 of 1998; Namibian citizens from previously disadvantaged groups are encouraged to apply.

Kindly all CVs & other relevant documents may be addressed to:
 tchikwambi.mxr@gmail.com

Closing date: 21 April 2023

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

We are seeking an experienced and detail-oriented Agricultural Engineer to join our team. The successful candidate will work to improve the production and efficiency of our blue berry project. This role will design, develop, and implement innovative solutions to increase yields and optimize equipment, land, and resources.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Develop and design new techniques and systems that promote efficient agricultural practices specific for the blue berry industry.
- Analyze data and create reports to identify areas of improvement and potential risks.
- Monitor and inspect agricultural processes and operations to ensure compliance with regulations and standards.
- Collaborate with site manager, directors and stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the project.
- Manage the project from planning to completion to ensure deadlines are met and goals are achieved.

Requirements and Qualifications

- Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Engineering.
 - 15+ years of experience in agricultural engineering and 10+ years in the blue berry industry.
 - Sound Knowledge and experience of Blue Berry Fertigation & Irrigation design and implementation.
 - Strong problem-solving and analytical skills
 - Excellent project management and communication skills
 - Able to work independently and collaboratively.
 - Valid driver's license and reliable transportation
- Please forward CV to hello@namibiaberries.com.

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937

NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
 I, (1) ANNAGRETHA PATRICIA SHIDONA MUKOYA residing at MBAMBI VILLAGE, RUNDU, KAVANGO EAST REGION and carrying on business / employed a (2) TEACHER, intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname N/A for the reasons that (3) SHE MUST USE THE FAMILY NAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) THIKERETE. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) DELICIA NAPEMBA THIKERETE (5) to MURIKI Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of N/A should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 22 MARCH 2023

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937

NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
 I, (1) SILVESTER NANJEMBA residing at ERF 1360 OMUNGONDO STREET, FREEDOMLAND, WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed a (2) SOLDIER, intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname NANYEMBA for the reasons that (3) MY SURNAME IS WRONGLY SPELLED AS NANJEMBA. I previously bore the name(s) (4) NANJEMBA. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of NANYEMBA should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT - 31 MARCH 2023

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)
 Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHANA

- Name and postal address of applicant:
CUBITA GUESTHOUSE AND TOURS CC
 P.O BOX 11289, OSHAKATI
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates:
CUBITA GUESTHOUSE AND TOURS CC
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ERF 1108, LEO SHOOPALA STREET OSHAKATI - EAST
- Nature and details of application:
RESTAURANT AND BAR LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OSHKATIMAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be Lodged:
17-30 APRIL 2023
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
14 JUNE 2023

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

Notices

Legal Notice

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998

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 Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHARAS

- Name and postal address of applicant,
DANIEL BOSTANDER
 P.O.BOX 959 ORANJEMUND
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates:
IUNIS - INN SHEBEEN
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
NO - 46 SANDS - HOTEL ORANJEMUND
- Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
ORANJEMUND MAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be Lodged:
24 APRIL 2023
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
14 JUNE 2023

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - MINING CLAIMS

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Mining Claims
 MC #67009, MC #67010 & MC #67011 : Proprietor - Mr Ernst Naomab
 MC #67216 : Proprietor - Mr Mathan von Francois

Location of MCs
 All MCs are pegged on a commercial farm situated in the Magisterial District of Omaruru, Erongo Region, and duly registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

EIA Consultant
 Cell: 081 418 3125 & Fax: 08864 5026 & Email: ekwao@iway.na

Closing Date
 Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged mining activities to Ekwao Consulting by 30 April 2023
 A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry.



MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY



HENTIES BAY: SALE OF ERF 2066-2083 OMDDEL EXTENSION 7 ZONED RESIDENTIAL BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY TO MESSRS RICARDO COOPER

By virtue of Council Resolution CO18/17/02/2023/02N/2023 and interms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(l) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to sell by way of private treaty, single residential Erven , 2066-2083 Omdel Extension 7 to Messrs Ricardo Cooper , at a selling price of N\$ 10.00 p/m2 which equates to N\$ 49 580.00 (Forty nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Namibian Dollars only) for housing purposes.

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13	2064	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
14	2065	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00
15	2066	320	Ricardo Cooper	3 200.00

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person (s) having objection (s) to the proposed sale of the property may lodge such objection (s) fully motivated thereto, to the undersigned within fourteen (14) days after the second date of publication of the notice of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

The Chief Executive Officer PO Box 61 Henties Bay

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** on behalf of the registered owners has applied to the Otavi Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- REZONING OF PORTION 52(A PORTION OF PORTION 4) OF THE FARM KLEIN OTAVI NO. 799 FROM "AGRICULTURE" TO "SPECIAL" FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RESIDENCE;
- SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 52 (A PORTION OF PORTION 4) OF THE FARM KLEIN OTAVI NO. 799 INTO PORTIONS A AND THE REMAINDER.

Portion 52 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Klein Otavi No. 799 is situated approximately 10 km east of the town of Otavi and the portion measures approximately 44074 meters squared in extent. According to the Otavi Zoning Scheme, the portion is currently zoned "Agriculture" with a density of 1:3Ha.

The purpose of the application as set out above, is to formalize an existing situation on Portion 52 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Klein Otavi No. 799 whereby two residential dwelling units were constructed on the subject portion owned by different individuals. Please take note that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Otavi Town Council (Town Planning office) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street; Windhoek. Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Otavi Town Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before 12 May 2023.

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 PO Box 41404
Windhoek
 spcoffice1@spc.com.na
 Tel.: (061) 251189
 Our Ref: W/23001
The Chief Executive Officer
Otavi Town Council
 PO Box 59
 Otavi



PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN WINDHOEK, KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA.
 Acacia Ervino Consulting Co was appointed by Padlock Investments CC to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed construction and operation of a fuel retail facility on Erf 2002, Windhoek, via Waa and Beut McBids Street in accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations.

Members of the public are invited to register as IAPs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 25th of April 2023 at acaciaer1@gmail.com
 For more information please contact:
 Mr Ervino Eita
 Mobile: +264 818373355
 Email: acaciaer1@gmail.com

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Auction

AGRA AUCTIONS
 BXB ELITE AUCTION digital and on-site
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 AGRA / BANK WINDHOEK RING - WINDHOEK 18-05
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 ± 14 White Brahman bulls
 ± 1 Red Brahman bull
 ± 3 Bonsmara bulls
 ± 2 Chianina bulls
REGISTERED FEMALES:
 ± 5 BXB In-calf heifers
 ± 2 White Brahman heifers SP
 ± 4 Red Brahman heifers SP
COMMERCIAL FEMALES:
 ± 9 Brahman
 ± 8 Bonsmaras



The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has three positions available. Salary and benefits would be negotiated. The full position descriptions and necessary qualifications may be found at <http://cheetah.org/jobs-in-namibia/>.

Conservation Scientist - Policies

Veterinarian

CCF European Affiliate Liaison

If you meet the qualifications for a position and wish to apply, forward a PDF of your CV and a letter explaining your interest to: jobs@ccfnamibia.org
 All three positions require university degrees, computer literacy, and fluency in English. Email applications only. Phone or

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING CLAIMS 74373, 74374, 74375, 74376, 74377 and 74378

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

Project: The license area is located **15 kilometers to the East of Uison Exclusive and Prospecting License (EPL) 7615**, accessible along the C36, south of the road. The proponent intends to mine on a small scale for industrial metals. Mining methods may include digging small pits, trenching and sampling. **Proponent:** Natangwe Indileni Junior Nghipondoka

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 05/05/2023. Contact details for registration and further information: Augite Environmental Consulting Dr. **K Kanguuehi**
Email: kkanguuehi0@gmail.com,
Cell number: 0817069027

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS

residing at ERF 1116 MUDORIB STREET, C to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under s **MY FATHER'S NAME AND STUDY PURPOSES.** I previously bore the name(s) (4) **DINIS ALEXANDER DINIS.** I intend also apply person who objects to my/our assumption of the statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the m

PROPERTIES WANTED
 Price range R\$ 700 000 to R\$ 1 250 000
 all cost included

- Wanaheda
- Soweto
- Freedom Square
- Shandumbala

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Legal Notices

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Rates and Deadlines

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously.
- Classifieds smalls and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing.
- Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

Notices:
(VAT inclusive)

- Legal Notice N\$460.00
- Lost Land Title N\$575.00
- Liquor License N\$460.00
- Name Change N\$460.00
- Birthdays from N\$200.00
- Death Notices from N\$200.00
- Tombstone Unraveling from N\$200.00
- Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

We are seeking an experienced and detail-orientated Agricultural Engineer to join our team. The successful candidate will work to improve the production and efficiency of our blue berry project. This role will design, develop, and implement innovative solutions to increase yields and optimize equipment, land, and resources.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Develop and design new techniques and systems that promote efficient agricultural practices specific for the blue berry industry.
- Analyze data and create reports to identify areas of improvement and potential risks.
- Monitor and inspect agricultural processes and operations to ensure compliance with regulations and standards.
- Collaborate with site manager, directors and stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the project.
- Manage the project from planning to completion to ensure deadlines are met and goals are achieved.

Requirements and Qualifications

- Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Engineering.
- 15+ years of experience in agricultural engineering and 10+ years in the blue berry industry.
- Sound Knowledge and experience of Blue Berry Fertilization & Irrigation design and implementation.
- Strong problem-solving and analytical skills
- Excellent project management and communication skills
- Able to work independently and collaboratively.
- Valid driver's license and reliable transportation

Please forward CV to hentias@wv.com.na

Onchangwa Commercial College is seeking for the services of qualified and experienced Instructors to teach in the following field of study:

- Agriculture**

Key duties and responsibilities:

- Supervision of students
- Preparation of lessons for teaching according to course curriculum
- Taking full responsibility of the students as well as the assets.
- Conducting class tests and evaluating performance
- Involvement in all co-curricular activities
- Supervision and reporting of different Agricultural projects

Minimum Qualifications and Requirements:

- Bachelor of Science and Wildlife Sciences Honours Degree or equivalent
- At least 3 years working experience in the related field
- Be Computer literate
- Assessor, Moderator and Instrument Designer certificate

MEDICAL X-RAY CENTRE

Medical X-Ray Centre is an equal opportunity employer and invites a proactive, professional, caring, ethical persons to apply for the following position:

POSITION (2x): DIAGNOSTIC SONOGRAPHER

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assume responsibility for the safety, and mental and physical comfort of patients during the examination.
- Perform obstetrics, gynecology, abdominal, small parts, vascular & musculoskeletal ultrasound examinations independently.
- Analyze and synthesize sonographic information in diagnostic ultrasound reports.
- Maintain ultrasound equipment, supplies, and work area.

Minimum Requirements

- Namibian citizenship or eligible to work in Namibia.
- Bachelor's Degree: Diagnostic Ultrasound.
- Registered as Sonographer at the Health Professions Council of Namibia.
- 5 years of working experience as a Sonographer.
- Cognitive sonography skills to identify record and adapt procedures to anatomical, pathological, and diagnostic information and images.
- Well-developed interpersonal and communication skills.

Flexibility and willingness to work outside normal working hours. As per the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, Act 29 of 1998; Namibian citizens from previously disadvantaged groups are encouraged to apply.

Kindly all CVs & other relevant documents may be addressed to: tchikwambi.mxr@gmail.com

Closing date: 21 April 2023

Home Inn Self Catering cc

Chef - Traditional Chinese food/desserts

5 years' working experience

Relevant NGL 7 level degree or higher

0812672222

Property

Windhoek North

A spacious two bedroom flat with open plan kitchen (cupboards), dining/lounge.

Cheetah Conservation Fund

The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has three positions available. Salary and benefits would be negotiated. The full position descriptions and necessary qualifications may be found at <http://cheetah.org/jobs-in-namibia/>.

Conservation Scientist - Policies

Veterinarian

CCF European Affiliate Liaison

If you meet the qualifications for a position and wish to apply, forward a PDF of your CV and a letter explaining your interest to: jobs@ccfnamibia.org

All three positions require university degrees, computer literacy, and fluency in English. Email applications only. Phone or mail applications will be ignored.

Closing dates: 26 April 2023

LOVE JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL, T/A ELJAY TRANSIT MONITORING has vacancy for Transit Monitors for Walvis Bay, Oshikango, and Windhoek.

The Candidates must be residents in the respective towns above or be able to relocate at their own cost. This is for a 3-month limited Contract, with possibility of renewal.

We're looking for people passionate about people and social justice, able to work flexible hours and weekend. A driver's license is a plus; a teachable mind and great character a definite MUST.

Email CV and Covering letter detailing the town you are applying for, to edouard@lovestilce.ngo

Application cut off is **25 April 2023**.

Public Notice: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES & INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC MEETINGS EPL 8837

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (no.7 of 2007) (EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice No 4878 of 2012), notice is hereby given to all possible interested and affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the environmental clearance as follows:

Project: Industrial Minerals on EPL 8837
Proponent: Newcrest Investment cc
Location: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties
Public Meeting Date: 21-22 April 2023
Venue: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties
Time: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties

Deadline for submission of comments for interested and affected parties: **28 April 2023**

Register as I & Aps @: gaiiconsultantscc@gmail.com or call +264 81 738 2934/ 085 692 5509

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GENERAL

Public Notice: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES & INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC MEETINGS EPL 8761

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (no.7 of 2007) (EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice No 4878 of 2012), notice is hereby given to all possible interested and affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the environmental clearance as follows:

Project: Base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuel minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals. Industrial Minerals on EPL 8761
Proponent: Mr. Vitalius Simon I pangelwa lipwakena
Location: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties
Public Meeting Date: 21-22 April 2023
Venue: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties
Time: To be confirmed via email and text with registered and affected parties

Deadline for submission of comments

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MINING CLAIMS

Notice is hereby given that applications for **Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs)** will be made to the office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism in terms of the Environmental Management Act and related EIA Regulations for authorisation to undertake **listed activities** (mining and beneficiation) on the following **Mining Claims (MCs):**

Mining Claims
MC #67009, MC #67010 & MC #67011 : Proprietor - Mr Ernst Naomab
MC #67216 : Proprietor - Mr Mathan von Francois

Location of MCs
All MCs are pegged on a commercial farm situated in the Magisterial District of Omaruru, Erongo Region, and duly registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

EIA Consultant
Cell: 081 418 3125 & Fax: 08864 5026 & Email: ekwao@iway.na

Closing Date
Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged mining activities to Ekwao Consulting by 30 April 2023. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry.

Ekwao Consulting

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIAS BAY

HENTIAS BAY: SALE OF ERF 2066-2083 OMDL EXTENSION 7 ZONED RESIDENTIAL BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY TO MESSRS RICARDO COOPER

for interested and affected parties:

28 April 2023 Council Resolution CO18/17/02/2023/02N°/2023 and in terms of Section 21(2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, and Section 30(1)(l) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Council of Hentiasbaai intends to sell by way of private treaty, 81, 82 and 83 of the Erven, 2066-2083 Omdel Extension 7 to Messrs Ricardo Cooper, at a selling price of N\$ 10.00 p/m2 which equates to N\$ 49 580.00 (Forty nine Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty Namibian Dollars only) for housing purposes.

Number	Erf	Area	Local Authority	Applicant	Plan of Subdivision	Purchase Price	Notes
1	2075	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
2	2076	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
3	2077	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
4	2078	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
5	2079	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
6	2080	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
7	2081	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
8	2082	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
9	2083	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
10	2083	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
11	2062	327	Ricardo Cooper	3270.00			
12	2063	327	Ricardo Cooper	3270.00			
13	2064	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
14	2065	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			
15	2066	320	Ricardo Cooper	3200.00			

1. Name and postal address of applicant, **ESTER NDAKONDJELWA EMVULA, P O BOX 22228, WINDHOEK**

2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **NDAKONDJELWA PROPERTIES CC**

3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **ERF 200, SILVER STREET, PROSPERITA WINDHOEK**

4. Nature and details of application: **WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENCE**

5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **KATUTURA MAGISTRATE COURT**

6. Date on which application will be

Lodged: **20 APRIL 2023**

7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which
application will be heard:

14 JUNE 2023

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION
AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A
COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE
LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)**

Notice is given that an application
in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998,
particulars of which appear below,
will be made to the Regional Liquor
Licensing Committee, Region:

KHOMAS

1. Name and postal address
of applicant, **PRIMESHOW
INVESTMENTS OCC T/A CHILLAZ,
P O BOX 24305, WINDHOEK**
2. Name of business or proposed
Business to which applicant relates
**CHILLAZ SPORT BAR AND
CAR WASH**
3. Address/Location of premises to
which Application relates:
**ERF 200, SILVER STREET,
PROSPERITA WINDHOEK**
4. Nature and details of application:
SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom
Application will be lodged:
KATUTURA MAGISTRATE COURT
6. Date on which application will be
Lodged: **15 APRIL - 03 MAY 2023** Any
objection or written submission in
terms of section 28 of the Act in
relation
to the applicant must be sent or
delivered to the Secretary of the
Committee to reach the Secretary not
less than 21 days before the date of the
meeting of the Committee at which the
application will be heard.