



**ECC**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY**



ECC-36-272-REP-7-D

# ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT

**EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744 FOR BASE AND RARE METALS,  
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS IN THE OTJOZONDJUPA REGION**

PREPARED FOR OTAVI EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD



MARCH 2020

## TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

<b>Project Name:</b>	Exploration activities on EPL 7744 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals in the Otjozondjupa Region.
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### Environmental Compliance Consultancy Contact Details:

We welcome any enquiries regarding this document and its content. Please contact:

#### Stephan Bezuidenhout

Environmental Consultant & Practitioner  
Tel: +264 81 699 7608  
Email: [stephan@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:stephan@eccenvironmental.com)  
[www.eccenvironmental.com](http://www.eccenvironmental.com)

#### Jessica Mooney

Environmental Consultant & Practitioner  
Tel: +264 81 699 7608  
Email: [jessica@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:jessica@eccenvironmental.com)  
[www.eccenvironmental.com](http://www.eccenvironmental.com)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of B2Gold Mining Investments Ltd, proposes to undertake exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 7744 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals in the Otjozondjupa Region. EPL 7744 is located 20km northwest of Otjiwarongo in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

The proposed project triggers listed activities in the regulations of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, therefore, an environmental clearance certificate is required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. This environmental scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted as part of the application for the environmental clearance certificate.

The proposed project will entail various types of exploration activities within EPL 7744, which may involve geochemical survey (soil and rock sampling), geophysical survey (electromagnetic surveys) and drilling. Exploration activities normally cover the three year period of the licence, and each of the proposed programs are expected to be scheduled over a couple of months commencing in July 2020, with two to three week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. If exploration is successful, and a mineral resource can be defined, with commercially viable mineral concentrations, exploration operations can potentially transcend into mining operations. This phase will be assessed in a separate and detailed environmental impact assessment at the appropriate state, and therefore is not included in the scope of this assessment.

EPL 7744 is located in the thornbush shrubland biome and the vegetation is dominated by relatively dense stands of woody shrubs. Along the riverbeds of the area the vegetation becomes higher while plants on the plains and foothills of the mountains vary between 1 and 3m in height. Like the largest part of Namibia, climatic conditions can be described as semi-arid. Average maximum temperatures vary between 30 and 32°C, and average minimum temperatures between 6 and 8°C. Deviations from these averages are common, with the highest temperatures reaching 38 – 40°C and the lowest temperatures below 6°C. Frost is uncommon. Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable over the entire area, occurring mostly in the summer months, with average rainfall between 350 and 400mm per year. Average rainfall is subject to a variation coefficient of between 30 and 40%; potential evaporation can reach 2,100mm per year and the average length of sunshine per day varies between 9 and 10 hours. EPL 7744 covers the boundaries of at least 14 farms (without the subdivisions) where the land use is agriculture – more specific extensive livestock farming.

This EIA was undertaken using a methodology developed by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) which is based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standard for impact assessments. Through the scoping process, the surrounding environmental assessment was completed by undertaking a desktop review.

Some vegetation may be cleared to create access tracks, working areas, and to allow for the installation and development of exploration boreholes. Where possible, existing tracks will be used for access and

limited areas need to be cleared for the movement and placement of equipment. The removal of big trees is not recommended. In addition, the EMP recommends to minimise damage to plants, residing animals and soil.

The impacts of exploration activities with respect to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular and machinery movements and drilling activities. There will be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery that will impact the immediate vicinity, but will be of short duration. Additionally, there will be associated drilling and machinery noise, which could be a disturbance to residing organisms and immediate neighbours, but this will be of short duration.

Water is a scarce commodity in Namibia and, as such, must always be treated with caution. The hydrology of the area is limited to ephemeral streams and groundwater and the potential for contamination from the proposed activities is regarded as minimal. Protection of water quality is addressed in the EMP.

The only potential environmental risk that may require further investigation is related to the cumulative impacts as a result of visual disturbance and the loss of sense of place. Receptors are farm owners, neighbours, tourists and visitors. Through further investigation, it was determined that the visual disturbance and loss of the sense of place is considered to be of moderate significance, however with additional mitigation, the significance can be reduced to minor. These additional mitigation measures include:

- Position drill equipment in such a way that it is out of sight from human receptors
- Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or livestock
- Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property
- Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon

The overall potential impact of this proposed project is not considered significant as it does not widely exceed recognised levels of acceptable change, does not threaten the integrity of the receptors, and it is not material to the decision making process. The assessment is considered to be comprehensive and sufficient to identify impacts, and it is concluded that no further assessment is required.

**On this basis, it is the opinion of ECC that an environmental clearance certificate could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to.**

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## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
DC	Diamond core (drilling)
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MPMRAC	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Rights) Committee
MT	Magnetotelluric
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
RAB	Rotary Air Blast (drilling)
RC	Reverse Circulation (drilling)
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the EIA for the proposed project. The proposed project is to undertake mineral exploration activities on EPL 7744, which are described in detail throughout the report. The EIA has been undertaken in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2011, gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 (referred to herein as the EIA Regulations).

This scoping report plus impact assessment and appendices will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) for review as part of the applications for environmental clearance certificate.

This report has been prepared by ECC. ECC's terms of reference for the assessment is strictly to address potential effects, whether positive or negative and their relative significance, explore alternatives for technical recommendations and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

This report provides information to the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the proposed project. The objectives are to:

- Provide a description of the proposed activity and the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, and the location of the activity on the site;
- Provide a description of the biophysical environment that may be affected by the activity;
- Identify the laws and guidelines that have been considered in the assessment and preparation of this report;
- Provide details of the public consultation process;
- Describe the need and desirability of the activity;
- Provide a high level of environmental and social impact assessment on feasible alternatives that were considered; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects.

In addition to the environmental assessment, an EMP (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. The EMP has been developed to provide a management framework for the planning and implementation of exploration activities. The EMP provides exploration standards and arrangements to ensure that the potential environmental and social impacts are mitigated, prevented and / or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and that statutory requirements and other legal obligations are fulfilled.

## 1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd proposes to undertake mineral exploration activities on EPL 7744 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals in Otjozondjupa Region (referred to as the proposed project from here-on). EPL 7744 is located 20km northwest of Otjiwarorongo, close to the western boundary of the Otjozondjupa and Kunene Region. See Figure 1.

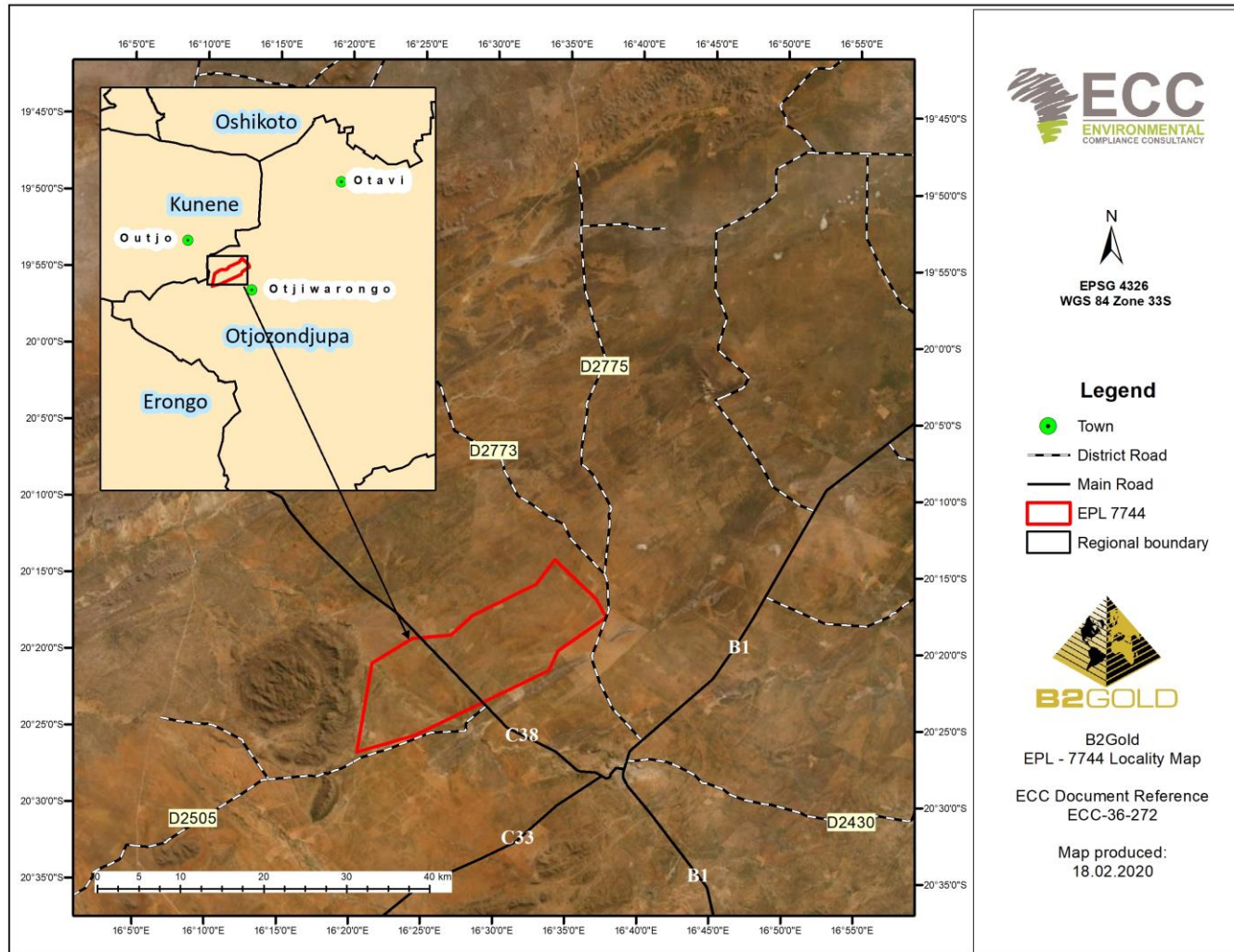


FIGURE 1 - LOCALITY MAP OF EPL 7744

### 1.3 THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd, (registration number 2017/0457), is a subsidiary of B2Gold Mining Investments Ltd, which is a subsidiary of B2Gold Corp., a public company with listings on the New York, Toronto and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd holds the mineral exploration licence of EPL 7744. B2Gold Namibia was founded in 2012 and is also the operator of the Otjikoto Gold Mine near Otjiwarongo, which is one of the largest mines in Namibia with approximately 800 permanent employees. The Otjikoto Gold Mine has largely contributed to the socio-economic development of the region, primarily focusing on corporate social responsibly, health, livelihood, education, and environment.

The EPL ownership and details of the proponent are set out in Table 1 below.

**TABLE 1 – PROPONENT DETAILS**

CONTACT	POSTAL ADDRESS	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	WEBSITE
B2Gold Mining Investments Ltd	P O BOX 80363 Windhoek Namibia	vpetzel@b2gold.com	+264 67 306 518	N/A

### 1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ECC, a Namibian consultancy (registration number Close Corporation 2013/11401), has prepared this scoping report and impact assessment on behalf of the proponent. ECC operates exclusively in the environmental, social, health and safety fields for clients across southern Africa, in both the public and private sectors. ECC is independent of the proponent and has no vested or financial interest in the proposed project, except for fair remuneration for professional services rendered.

All compliance and regulatory requirements regarding this EIA report should be forwarded by email or posted to the following address:

**Environmental Compliance Consultancy**

PO BOX 91193  
Klein Windhoek, Namibia  
Tel: +264 81 6697608  
Email: [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)

### 1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required to undertake listed activities in terms of the Act and its regulations. Listed activities triggered by the proposed project in terms of the Act and its regulations are as follows:

**MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES**

(3.1) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other forms of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other forms of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992

- The proposed project requires a licence for the construction of exploration camps, drill sites and access roads;
- (3.2) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not;
  - Minerals will be explored and sampled within EPL 7744;
- (3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities
  - The proposed project by its nature, involves resource exploration activities

**WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

- (8.1) The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes
  - Due to the drilling of exploration boreholes, the abstraction of groundwater is possible, although it is intended that water will be obtained from existing boreholes.

**1.6 REPORT STRUCTURE**

The scoping report plus impact assessment is structured as per the contents set out in Table 2.

**TABLE 2 – STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT**

SECTION	TITLE	CONTENT
-	Executive summary	Executive summary of the EIA
-	Acronyms	A list of acronyms used throughout the report
1	Introduction	An introduction of the EIA and background information on the proponent
2	Methodology and approach	Provides the assessment methodology applied to the EIA
3	Regulatory framework	Describing the Namibian, international and other relevant environmental regulatory frameworks applicable to the project
4	Project description	Technical description of the project
5	Environment and Social Baseline	Describing the existing environment through the analysis of the baseline data regarding the existing natural and socio-economic environment
6	Identification and assessment of impacts	Prediction of the potential environmental and social impacts arising from the project, the assessment of impacts including residual impact. The chapter also outlines the proposed management strategies for monitoring commitments to ensure the actual and potential impacts on the environment are minimised to “As Low As Reasonably Practicable” (ALARP), which informs the EMP
7	Environmental Management Plan	A short description of the EMP used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur and outline mitigation measures for each impact
8	Conclusion	A synopsis of the main findings of the assessment and recommended action
9	References	A list of reference used for this report
10 - 13	Appendix A - D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appendix A: Environmental Management Plan</li> <li>- Appendix B: Non-Technical Summary</li> <li>- Appendix C: Evidence of Public Consultation</li> <li>- Appendix D: ECC CVs</li> </ul>

## 2 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

### 2.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The EIA process in Namibia is governed and controlled by the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, No. 30 of 2012, which is administered by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner through the DEA of the MET.

The aim of this preliminary assessment is to identify, predict, evaluate and mitigate the potential impacts of the proposed project on the natural and human receiving environment, scope the available data and identify the gaps that need to be filled. The assessment process helps to determine the spatial and temporal scope and identify the assessment methodology which is most applicable for use. In addition the assessment process and subsequent reports are to apply the principles of environmental management to the proposed activities; reduce the negative and increase the positive impacts arising from the project; provide an opportunity for the public to consider the environmental impacts of the proposed project through meaningful consultation; and to provide a vehicle to present the findings of the assessment process to competent authorities for decision making.

### 2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The EIA methodology applied to this assessment has been developed using the IFC standards and models, in particular, Performance Standard 1: *'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts'* which establishes the importance of (IFC, 2012; 2017):

- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them, and
- The client's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (GRN, 2008) as well as the international and national best practice documents to our disposal and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process.

An impact assessment is a formal process in which the effects of certain types of development on the biophysical, social and economic environments are identified, assessed and reported so that the effects can be taken into account when considering whether to grant development consent or to provide financial support.

Final mitigation measures and recommendations are based on the cumulative experience of the consulting team and the client, taking into consideration the potential environmental and social impacts. The process followed through the basic assessment is illustrated in Figure 2 and detailed further in the following sections.

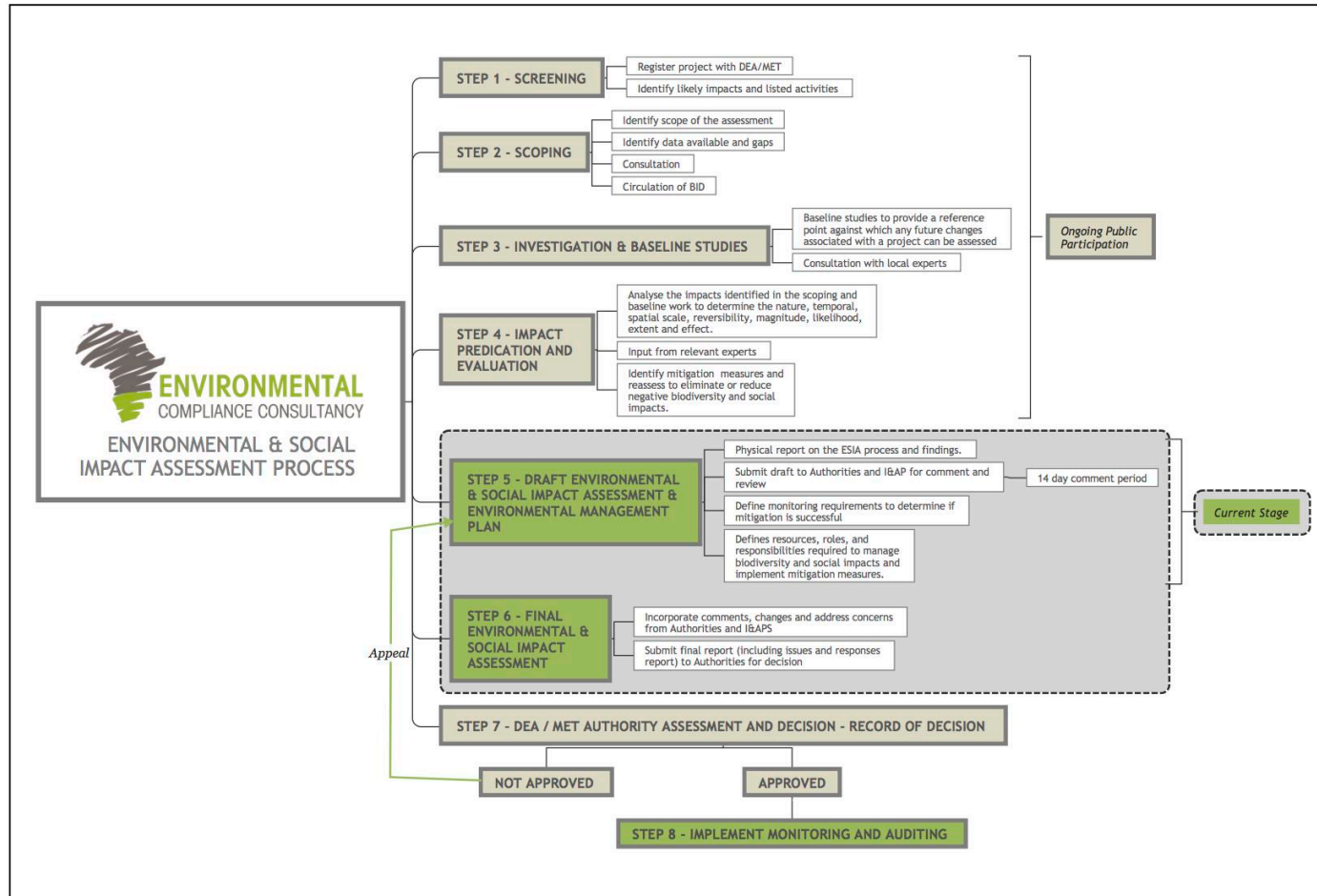


FIGURE 2 – ECC SCOPING PROCESS

### 2.3 METHODOLOGY FOR THE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Desktop studies on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping stage to get information about the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline where changes that can occur as a result of the proposed project, can be measured. This is then verified through site data collection.

The environmental and social topics that may be affected by the proposed project are described in this document. The baseline focuses on receptors which could be affected by the proposed project.

### 2.4 SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The first stages in the EIA process is to register the project with the DEA / MET and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered as a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations and if significant impacts may arise from the project. The location, scale and duration of project activities will be considered against the receiving environment.

It was concluded that an EIA (e.g. scoping report and EMP) is required, as the proposed project is considered as a listed activity and there may be potential for significant impacts to occur.

### 2.5 SCOPING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the scoping stage in the EIA process is to identify the scope of assessment; undertake a high-level assessment to identify potential impacts and to confirm if further investigation is required; to assign the severity of potentially significant effects; and to allocate appropriate mitigation.

This report presents the findings of the scoping phase and high-level assessment, (see also Section 6) and it confirms that no further investigation is required.

### 2.6 BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies are undertaken as part of the scoping stage, which involves collecting all pertinent information from the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured.

For the proposed project, baseline information was obtained through a desk-top study, focussing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed project, verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Section 5.

A robust baseline is required in order to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a project can be assessed, and it allows for suitable mitigation and monitoring actions to be identified.

The existing environment and social baseline for the proposed project were collected through various methods:

- Desk-top studies
- Consultation with stakeholders, and
- Engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). See Appendix C.

## 2.7 IMPACT PREDICTION AND EVALUATION

The key stage of the EIA process is the impact prediction and evaluation stage. This stage is the process of bringing together project characteristics with the baseline environmental characteristics and ensuring all potentially significant environmental and social impacts are identified and assessed. Impact prediction and evaluation involve envisaging the possible changes to the environment as a result of the proposed project. The recognized methodology was applied to determine the magnitude of impact and whether or not the impact was considered significant and thus warrant further investigation. The assessment considers all stages of the project's life cycle that is scoped into the assessment and are presented in this report. It is an iterative process that commences at project inception and runs through to the final design and project implementation (construction and operations). The impact prediction and evaluation stage were undertaken in February 2020 and the findings of the assessment are presented in this document

## 2.8 EIA DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The evaluation and prediction of the environmental and social impacts require the assessment of the project characteristics against the baseline characteristics, ensuring all potentially significant impacts are identified and assessed.

The significance of an impact is determined by taking into consideration the combination of the sensitivity and importance / value of environmental and social receptors that may be affected by the proposed project; the nature and characteristics of the impact; and the magnitude of potential change. The magnitude of change (the impact) is the identifiable changes to the existing environment which may be negligible, low, minor, moderate, high or very high; temporary / short term, long term or permanent; and either beneficial or adverse. These are described as follows and thresholds are provided in Table 3 – 5.

- The **sensitivity and value of a receptor** are determined by identifying how sensitive and vulnerable a receptor is to change, and the importance of the receptor (internationally, nationally, regionally and locally)
- The **nature and characteristics of the impact** are determined through consideration of the frequency, duration, reversibility and probability of the impact occurring, and
- The **magnitude of change** measures the scale or extent of the change from the baseline condition, irrespective of the value. The magnitude of change may alter over time; therefore, temporal variation is considered – short-term, medium-term; long-term, or permanent

**TABLE 3 – SENSITIVITY AND VALUE OF RECEPTORS**

SENSITIVITY AND VALUE	DESCRIPTION
High	Of value, importance or rarity on an international and national scale, and with very limited potential for substitution; and/or very sensitive to change, or has little capacity to accommodate a change.
Medium	Of value, importance or rarity on a regional scale, and with limited potential for substitution; and/or moderate sensitivity to change, or moderate capacity to accommodate a change.
Low	Of value, importance or rarity on a local scale; and/or not particularly sensitive to change, or has considerable capacity to accommodate a change.



**TABLE 4 – NATURE OF IMPACT**

<b>NATURE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Positive	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline or introduces a positive change.
Negative	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or introduces a new undesirable factor.
Direct	Impacts causing an impact through direct interaction between planned project activity and the receiving environment / receptors.
Indirect	Impacts that result from other activities that are encouraged to happen as a result / consequence of the Project. Associated with the project and may occur at a later time or wider area.
<b>Extent / geographic scale</b>	
On-site	Impacts that are limited to the boundaries of the proposed project site.
Local	Impacts that occur in the local area of influence, including around the proposed site and within the wider community.
Regional	Impacts that affect a receptor that is regionally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.
National	Impacts that affect a receptor that is nationally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.
International	Impacts that affect a receptor that is internationally important by virtue of scale, designation, quality or rarity.
<b>Duration</b>	
Short-term	Impacts that are likely to last for the duration of the activity causing the impact and are recoverable.
Medium-term	Impacts that are likely to continue after the activity causing the impact and are recoverable.
Long-term	Impacts that are likely to last far beyond the end of the activity causing the damage, but are recoverable over time.
<b>Reversibility</b>	
Permanent / irreversible	Impacts which are not reversible and are permanent.
Temporary / reversible	Impacts are reversible and recoverable in the future.
<b>Likelihood</b>	
Certain	The impact is likely to occur.
Likely	The impact is likely to occur under most circumstances.
Unlikely	The impact is unlikely to occur.

**TABLE 5 – MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE**

<b>MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Major	Loss of resource, and quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements; or  Large scale or a major improvement of resources quality; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality.

Moderate	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting its integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements; or  Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvements of attribute quality.
Minor	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristic, feature or element; or  Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (or maybe more) key characteristic, feature or element; some beneficial effect on attribute quality or a reduced risk of a negative effect occurs.
Negligible	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one (or maybe more) characteristic, feature or element; or  Very minor benefit to, or positive addition of, one (or maybe more) characteristic, feature or element.

The level of certainty has also been applied to the assessment process in order to demonstrate how certain the conclusions are and where there is potential for misinterpretation or a requirement to identify further mitigation measures, thereby adopting a precautionary approach. If there is a low degree of certainty, monitoring and management measures can be implemented to determine if the impacts are worse than predicted and support the identification of additional mitigation measures through the lifetime of the proposed project. Table 6 provides the levels of certainty applied to the assessment, as well as a description.

**TABLE 6 – LEVEL OF CERTAINTY**

LEVEL OF CERTAINTY	DESCRIPTION
High	Likely changes are well understood. Design / information / data used to determine impacts is very comprehensive. Interactions are well understood and documented. Predictions are modelled, and maps based on interpretations are supported by a large volume of data. Design / information / data has very comprehensive spatial coverage or resolution.
Medium	Likely changes are understood. Design / information / data used to determine impacts include a moderate level of detail. Interactions are understood with some documented evidence. Predictions are modelled but not yet validated and / or calibrated. Mapped outputs are supported by moderate spatial coverage or resolution.
Low	Interactions are currently poorly understood and not documented. Predictions are not modelled, and the assessment is based on expert interpretation using little or no quantitative data. Design is not fully developed, or information has poor spatial coverage or resolution.

The significance of impacts has been derived using professional judgment and applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change (as discussed above), whilst guided by the matrix presented in Table 7. The matrix is applicable for impacts that are either positive or negative. The distinction and description of significance and whether the impact is positive or negative is provided in Table 8.

TABLE 7 – A GUIDE TO SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

		Significance of Impact					
		Significance of Impact	Impacts are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-making.	Impacts are considered to be important factors but are unlikely to be key decision-making factors. The impact will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small (with and without mitigation) and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value. Impacts are considered to be short-term, reversible and/or localized in extent.	Impacts are considered within acceptable limits and standards. Impacts are long-term, but reversible and/or have regional significance. These are generally (but not exclusively) associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.	Impacts are considered to be key factors in the decision-making process that may have an impact of major significance, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors. Impacts are expected to be permanent and non-reversible on a national scale and/or have international significance or result in a legislative non-compliance.	
			Low	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	
Sensitivity	Biophysical	Social	High (3)	Minor (3)	Moderate (6)	Major (9)	Major (12)
	A biophysical receptor that is protected under legislation or international conventions (CITES) listed as rare, threatened or endangered IUCN species. Highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors	Those affected people/communities will not be able to adapt to changes or continue to maintain-pre impact livelihoods.					
	Of value, importance or rarity on a regional scale, and with limited potential for substitution; and/or Not protected or listed (globally) but may be a rare or threatened species in country, with little resilience to ecosystem changes, important to ecosystem functions, or one under threat or population decline	Able to adapt with some difficulty and maintain pre-impact status but only with a degree of support	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Minor (4)	Moderate (6)	Major (8)
	Not protected or listed as common / abundant; or not critical to other ecosystems functions	Those affected are able to adapt with relative ease and maintain pre-impact status. There is no perceptible change to people's livelihood.	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Minor (3)	Moderate (4)

Significance is not defined in the Namibian EIA Regulations; however, the Draft Procedure and Guidance for EIA and EMP states that the significance of a predicted impact depends upon its context and intensity (GRN, 2008). Accordingly, definitions for each level of significance has been provided in Table 8. These definitions were used to check if the conclusions of the assessment of receptor sensitivity, nature of impact and magnitude of impact were appropriate.

TABLE 8 – DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
Major (negative)	Impacts are considered to be key factors in the decision-making process that may have an impact of major significance, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued / sensitive resource / receptors. Impacts are expected to be permanent and non-reversible on a national scale and / or have international significance or result in a legislative non-compliance.
Moderate (negative)	Impacts are considered within accepted limits and standards. Impacts are long term, but reversible and / or have regional significance. These are generally (but not exclusively) associated with sites and features of national importance and resources / features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Minor (negative)	Impacts are considered to be important factors but are unlikely to be key decision-making factors. The impact will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small (with and without mitigation) and well within accepted standards, and / or the receptor is of low sensitivity / value. Impacts are considered to be short term, reversible and / or localized in extent.
Low (negative)	Impacts are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-

	making.
<b>Low – Major (Beneficial)</b>	Impacts are considered to be beneficial to the environment and society.

Colour coding has been applied to differentiate the impacts – the beneficial impacts are highlighted in green, whereas red indicates the major negative impacts (Table 8).

The significance of impacts has been derived using professional judgment and applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change, as well as the definition of significance. In most instances, moderate and major adverse impacts are considered as significant; however, there may be some instances where impacts are lower than this but are still considered to be significant. As such, the following thresholds were used to double-check if the assessment of significance had been applied appropriately. A significant impact would meet at least one of the following criteria:

- It exceeds widely recognized levels of acceptable change
- It threatens or enhances the viability or integrity of a receptor or receptor group of concern, and
- It is likely to be material to the ultimate decision about whether or not the environmental clearance certificate is granted.

## 2.9 EIA CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are a requirement stipulated in Section 21 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations for a project that needs an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component in the EIA process in achieving transparent decision-making and can provide many benefits.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement process are to:

- Provide information on the project to I&APs: introduce the overall concept and plan
- Clarify responsibility and regulating authorities
- Listen to and understand community issues, concerns and questions
- Explain the process of the EIA and timeframes involved, and
- Establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

The methods undertaken for the proposed project are detailed as follows, in line with the requirements of the EIA regulations:

### 2.9.1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Non-Technical Summary (NTS) presents a high-level description of the proposed project; sets out the EIA process and when and how consultation is undertaken; and provides contact details for further project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The NTS was distributed to registered I&APs and the NTS can be found in Appendix B.

### 2.9.2 NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices regarding the proposed project and associated activities were circulated in two newspapers namely the 'Namibian' and 'Informante' on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of March. The purpose of this was to

commence the consultation process and enable I&APs to register an interest with the project. The adverts can be found in Appendix C.

### 2.9.3 SITE NOTICES

A site notice ensures neighbouring properties and stakeholders are made aware of a proposed project. The notices were set up at the boundaries of the EPL, as illustrated in Appendix C.

### 2.9.4 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

No issues or concerns were raised by the I&APs during the consultation period. In addition, ECC sent registered post to all farm owners covered by the EPL. The letter is attached in Appendix C.

## 2.10 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The identification of the receiving environment had limitations as described below:

- The exact program of exploration works is not confirmed. It is assumed that exploration work shall take a couple of months with two to three week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. Activities involve aerial or remote sensing; geophysical surveys and drilling. Pitting and trenching are unlikely.
- The number of boreholes to be created is unconfirmed. Although water will be acquired from existing sources on-site, water will be brought in by truck or a borehole will be drilled if otherwise necessary.
- The making of new tracks or access routes will be avoided, and only existing tracks and routes will be used. If needed, cut lines have to be created by the clearing of vegetation to have access to some parts of the EPL.

Where uncertainties exist, a cautious approach has been applied, allowing the worst-case scenario for potential impacts to be identified. Where limitation and uncertainties exist, assumptions have been made and applied during the assessment process. These have been clearly described in the baseline section.

### 3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 9 provides a list of applicable legislation and relevance to the project.

#### 3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

TABLE 9 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
<p><b>Constitution of the Republic of Namibia of 1990, as amended</b></p>	<p>The constitution clearly defines the country’s overarching position in relation to the well-being of Namibians, sustainable development and environmental management. The constitution refers that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the following:</p> <p><i>“Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization 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 Namibian territory.”</i></p>	<p>The proponent is committed to engage the local community for the proposed project by providing local jobs as well as, exploring ways of finding rich recourses to that could contribute to the Mining Sector in Namibia.</p>
<p><b>Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992</b></p>	<p>Provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control, minerals in Namibia.</p> <p>Section 50 (i) requires <i>“an environmental impact assessment indicating the extent of any pollution of the environment before any prospecting operations or mining operations are being carried out and an estimate of any pollution, if any, likely to be caused by such prospecting operations or mining operations”</i></p> <p>Section 50 sets out that <i>“in addition to any term and condition contained in a mineral agreement and any term and condition contained in any mineral licence, it shall be a term and condition of any mineral licence that the holder of such mineral licence shall: Exercise any right granted to him or her in terms of the provisions of this Act reasonably and in such manner that the rights and interests of the owner of any land to which such licence relates are not adversely affected, except to the extent to</i></p>	<p>The proposed activity is prospecting for minerals; hence it requires an EIA to be carried out as it triggers listed activities in the Environmental Management Act and its regulations. This report presents the findings of the EIA.</p> <p>Works shall not commence until all conditions in the Act are met, which includes an agreement with the landowners and conditions of compensation have been agreed.</p> <p>The project shall be compliant with Section 76, with regards to records, maps, plans and financial statements, information, reports, and returns submitted.</p> <p>As the proponent will need to access privately owned land the proponent will ensure sections 50 and 52 are complied with.</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	<p><i>which such owner is compensated;”</i></p> <p>Section 52 sets out that <i>“the holder of a mineral licence shall not exercise any rights conferred upon such holder by this Act or under any terms and conditions of such mineral licence</i></p> <p><i>(a) In, on or under any private land until such time as such holder-</i></p> <p><i>(i) Has entered into an agreement in writing with the owner of such land containing terms and conditions relating to the payment of compensation, or the owner of such land has in writing waked any right to such compensation and has submitted a copy of such agreement or waiver to the Commissioner.</i></p>	
<p><b>Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012</b></p>	<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.</p> <p>It sets the principles of environmental management as well as the functions and powers of the Minister. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to project development. The Act states an EIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application.</p> <p>The MET is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia’s natural environment. The DEA under the MET is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.</p>	<p>This Environmental Scoping Report (and EMP) documents the findings of the environmental assessment undertaken for the proposed project, which will form part of the environmental clearance application. The assessment and report have been undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and associated regulations.</p>
<p><b>Water Act, No. 54 of 1956</b></p>	<p>Although the Water Resources Management Act, No 11 of 2013 has been billed, but not promulgated, it cannot be enacted as the regulations have not been passed – so the Water Act 54 of 1956 is still in effect. This act provides for <i>“the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes; to make provision for the control, in certain respect and for the control of certain activities on or in water in certain areas”.</i></p> <p>The Department of Water Affairs within the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF) is responsible for the</p>	<p>The act stipulates obligations to prevent pollution of water. Should waste water be discharged, a permit is required. The EMP sets out measures to avoid polluting the water environment.</p> <p>Measures to minimise potential groundwater and surface water pollution are contained in the EMP.</p> <p>Abstraction of water from boreholes requires an abstraction permit. Abstraction rates need to be measured and reported to the authorities in accordance with the requirements of this legislation. In addition,</p>

NATIONAL REGULATORY REGIME	SUMMARY	APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT
	administration of the act.  The minister may issue a permit in terms of the regulations 5 and 9 of the government notice R1278 of 23 July 1971 as promulgated under section 30 (2) of the Water Act no. 54 of 1956, as amended.	annual reporting on the environmental impacts of water abstraction is recommendable. Should the project require drilling and abstraction of water from underground sources, an application should be submitted to the authorities.
<b>Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969</b>	Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.	Taken into consideration during the design of the works to be undertaken within EPL 7744. Measures in the EMP set out methods to avoid soil erosion.
<b>National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.</b>	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.  Section 55 compels exploration companies to report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a heritage permit needs to be issued	There is potential for heritage objects to be found during the exploration activities, therefore the stipulations in the Act have been taken into consideration and are incorporated into the EMP.  Section 55 compels exploration companies to report any archaeological findings to the National Heritage Council after which a permit needs to be issued before the find can be disturbed.

## 3.2 POLICY

### 3.2.1 MINERALS POLICY

The Minerals Policy was adopted in 2002 and sets guiding principles and direction for the development of the Namibian mining sector while communicating the values of the Namibian people. It sets out to achieve several objectives in line with the sustainable development of Namibia's natural resources. The policy strives to create an enabling environment for local and foreign investments in the mining sector and seeks to maximise the benefits for the Namibian people from the mining sector while encouraging local participation, amongst others.

The objectives of the Minerals Policy are in line with the objectives of the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) that include reduction of poverty, employment creation, and economic empowerment in Namibia. The proposed project conforms to the policy, which has been considered through the EIA process and the production of this report.



### 3.3 OTHER REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

#### 3.3.1 VISION 2030

Vision 2030 sets out the nation's development programmes and strategies to achieve its national objectives. It sets out eight themes to realise the country's long-term vision and states that the overall goal is to improve the quality of life of the Namibian people to a level in line with the developed world.

#### 3.3.2 FIFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP5)

NDP5 is the fifth in the series of seven five-year national development plans that outline the objectives and aspiration of Namibia's long-term vision as expressed in Vision 2030. NDP5 is structured on the pillars of economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance.

#### 3.3.3 LABOUR ACT, No. 11 OF 2007

Regulations relating to the occupational health and safety provisions of employees at work were promulgated in terms of Section 101 of the Labour Act, No. 6 of 1992 and gazetted in 1997. Accordingly, stringent health and safety policies, including the compulsory use of specific PPE in designated areas to ensure adequate protection against health and safety risks, have to be in place. Proper storage and labelling of hazardous substances are required. Implementing of a comprehensive waste management and disposal policy is necessary - this should include the management and disposal of hazardous substances. Employees in charge of and working with hazardous substances need to be aware of the specific hazardous substances in order not to compromise worker and environmental safety in the event of accidental breakage or spillage. Transport of various hazardous substances requires staff responsible for such transport to be properly trained in the handling of the substance and that adequate safety and emergency response plans are in place in case of accidental spillage.

### 3.4 LICENCES

#### 3.4.1 EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTIVE LICENCE

EPL 7744 was granted on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November and expires on the 28 November 2022. In terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, an EPL may be renewed, however, may only be extended twice for two-year periods if demonstrable progress is shown. Renewals beyond seven years require special approvals from the Minister (MME, 2018). Such renewals are subject to a reduction in the size of the EPL. When a company applies for renewal of an EPL, the application must be lodged 90 days prior to the expiry date of the EPL or, with good reason, no later than the expiry date (MET, MME, 2018).

Exploration activities normally cover the three year period of the licence, and each of the proposed programs are expected to be scheduled over a couple of months commencing in July 2020, with two to three week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. If renewal is applied for, the MME must review the renewal application and make any comments and / or recommendations for consideration by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Rights) Committee (MPMRAC). Amendments and revisions may be required for the EIA and EMP. Due consideration must be given when renewing the licence to ascertain whether there is

justification to renew the licence. Once an EPL expires and a new EPL is issued, even if it is to the previous holder, the full screening process must be followed with a full EIA process before operations may commence (MET, MME, 2018).

## 4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Namibia is relatively rich in a variety of minerals, and mining has always been a critical sector of the Namibian economy. The sector contributes significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), through taxation, royalties, fees and equities as well as export revenues. For this reason, exploration activities are encouraged in Namibia and the vision of the Minerals Policy being to *"further attract investment and enable the private sector to take the lead in exploration, mining, mineral beneficiation and marketing"* supports the development.

The proposed project is in line with this vision and has the potential to create employment in the Otjozondjupa Region. In the event that exploration activities are successful, and a resource can be defined, with commercially viable mineral concentrations, exploration operations can potentially transcend into mining operations which can result in multiple socio-economic benefits to the region and the country at large.

### 4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The proposed project has been subject to a process of design evolution, informed by both consultation and an iterative environmental assessment. In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed and presented in the scoping assessment and EIA report. This requirement ensures that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Exploration activities range from extremely low impact exploration such as remote sensing from satellites to more invasive methods such as extensive close spaced drilling. The methods used shall be determined, based on the exploration programme, which is further designed once more information and data is obtained. At this stage of the project, the exploration activities are yet to be finalised and therefore a range of options remain.

Once the exploration programme is further defined, the most suitable options and methods shall be identified to ensure the impacts on the environment and society are minimised.

#### 4.2.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

Should exploration activities within EPL 7744 not take place, the anticipated environmental impacts from exploration activities would not occur. The social and economic benefits associated with the project would also not be realised.

There would not be an opportunity to define resources within the project area, a missed opportunity for geological mapping and data collection that, if found to be viable for mining, could benefit the Namibian economy.

### 4.3 PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The exploration activities on EPL 7744 will include remote sensing and geophysical ground and airborne surveys (electromagnetic surveys), geochemical survey (soil and rock sampling) and drilling. The expected typical sequence for the area is mapping, sampling, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling,

Diamond Core (DC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, if needed. No pitting and trenching will be done.

Further details of the proposed exploration methods are:

- **REMOTE SENSING** enables explorers to find and assess deposits without having to undertake massive exploration operations. Remote sensing may be used to map the geology and existing faults and fractures that localise the ore deposits or may be used to recognise rocks which have been hydrothermally altered. Remote sensing involves using an airborne platform together and record spectral data from the surface of the earth. Remote sensing includes a number of tools and techniques including geographical information systems, radar, and sonar. Typically, a high-flying aircraft is used in the data collection process. It is a useful tool when searching for high value minerals such as gold and diamonds and gives a good indication of where deposits are situated and aids in narrowing down the field survey area.
- **GEOPHYSICAL GROUND AND AIRBORNE SURVEYS** may potentially be undertaken to collect basic data and map the rock type's structure and minerals. Techniques may include electromagnetic surveys, induced polarisation surveys, magnetotelluric (MT), radiometric and magnetic surveys. The method used will be dependent on the target mineral.
- **GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS** involve the collection of soil, stream sediment and rock chip samples (about 50 grams per site) for geochemical analyses.
- **RAB AND DC DRILLING** are undertaken to obtain samples, which are temporarily stored in plastic bags on site and transported for further analysis. Exploration shall be undertaken in programmed segments. The number of drill holes may vary depending on the exploration findings.
- **RC DRILLING** entails a revolving piston that drives a drill bit into the ground. Drill cuttings are brought to the surface via an inner tube. RC drilling can drill to a greater depth, and can drill bigger diameter holes, resulting in more representative, larger samples. The samples are blown to surface through an inner tube, resulting in less contamination of the samples. The samples are submitted for geochemical analyses.

#### 4.3.1 EXPLORATION SCHEDULE

Exploration techniques as discussed above are anticipated to be carried out over the licence validity period. Exploration activities normally cover the three year period of the licence. The duration of drilling programs is variable, and usually depends on the information that is gained from drilling. It is possible that some areas may require follow-up exploration drilling projects.

#### 4.3.2 EQUIPMENT

Equipment used during drilling will include one DC or RC drill rig and one RAB drill rig. Other equipment include three 4x4 pick-up trucks, two support trucks and one wheeled dozer. Drilling equipment, fuel and consumables will be brought to the exploration sites to support exploration activities as and when needed.

#### 4.3.3 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

Less than ten workers will be employed during the exploration phase. It is furthermore planned that these workers will be permanent staff, all of them residing in Otjiwarongo. The team will consist of geologists, geo-technicians, semi-skilled workers, and drill crew members. Workers may be required to stay at the temporary exploration campsite from time-to-time; the proponent will provide showers and portable toilets during this period. The camping equipment shall include tents and a portable kitchen too.

#### 4.3.4 RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Water will be required for various uses including human consumption and for exploration activities. It will most likely be sourced from existing water sources on site, after permission is granted from the farm owners. In the event that suitable water is not available, water may be brought to site by truck, alternatively, a borehole will be drilled, in this case the required water borehole permits, and abstraction permit shall be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF).

Waste will be produced on site, which will include sewerage and solid waste such as packaging. All solid waste shall be collected, taken off-site and disposed of at the nearest waste management sites. Mobile toilets will be used on site, sewerage and wastewater generated shall be contained. The proponent will ensure waste transport certificates are in place when sewerage waste is removed from site. No waste shall be discharged or uncontained.

#### 4.3.5 REHABILITATION

Once exploration activities are completed the area shall be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation shall be determined during the exploration programme and shall be agreed with the landowners and authorities (as implied by legislation, discussed in Section 3). Before and after photographs will be used to monitor rehabilitation success.

## 5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the existing biophysical environment through the analysis of the baseline data regarding the existing natural and socio-economic environment. Desktop studies on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping stage to get information of the current status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline where changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured. This section also incorporates consultation and public participation of the proposed project.

### 5.2 THE PROJECT SITE AND LOCATION

EPL 7744 was granted by the MME on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2019, for the exploration of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals in an area 20km from Otjiwarongo and at the foot of the Paresis Mountains. A main road, the C38, cuts the EPL into two parts. See also Figure 3.

### 5.3 SITE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

EPL 7744 extends over 14 commercial farms of which a few has been subdivided. Four of the farms overlap with the Paresis Mountains, a granite complex on the otherwise flat plains. Branches of the Omatjenne River, an important drainage channel within the bigger Ugab Basin, runs through most of the farms.

Extensive livestock farming is the predominant land use in this part of the Otjozondjupa Region. At least one farm is registered as a tourism enterprise (guest farm). Figure 4 indicates the farm units which are affected by the location of EPL 7744. Four of the farms on the western side are only neighbouring EPL 7744, all other farms partly overlap with the EPL.

A number of district roads crisscross the western parts of the Otjozondjupa Region, but none of them enters the EPL, or any of the farms affected by the location of the EPL. One district road borders the south-eastern side of the EPL and one passes the north-eastern corner. Several tracks are located on the farms though, as can be seen in Figure 5. The main access to the EPL is obtained from the C38, onto the district roads. The C38 is the main road that stretches from Otjiwarongo over Outjo to Kamanjab and further northwest, to Khorixas and further west, as well as north to Okaukeujo on the western side of Etosha. The B1 that runs through Otjiwarongo connects Windhoek with the north and northeast parts of Namibia. To the southwest Otjiwarongo is connected with the C33 to Omaruru and beyond.

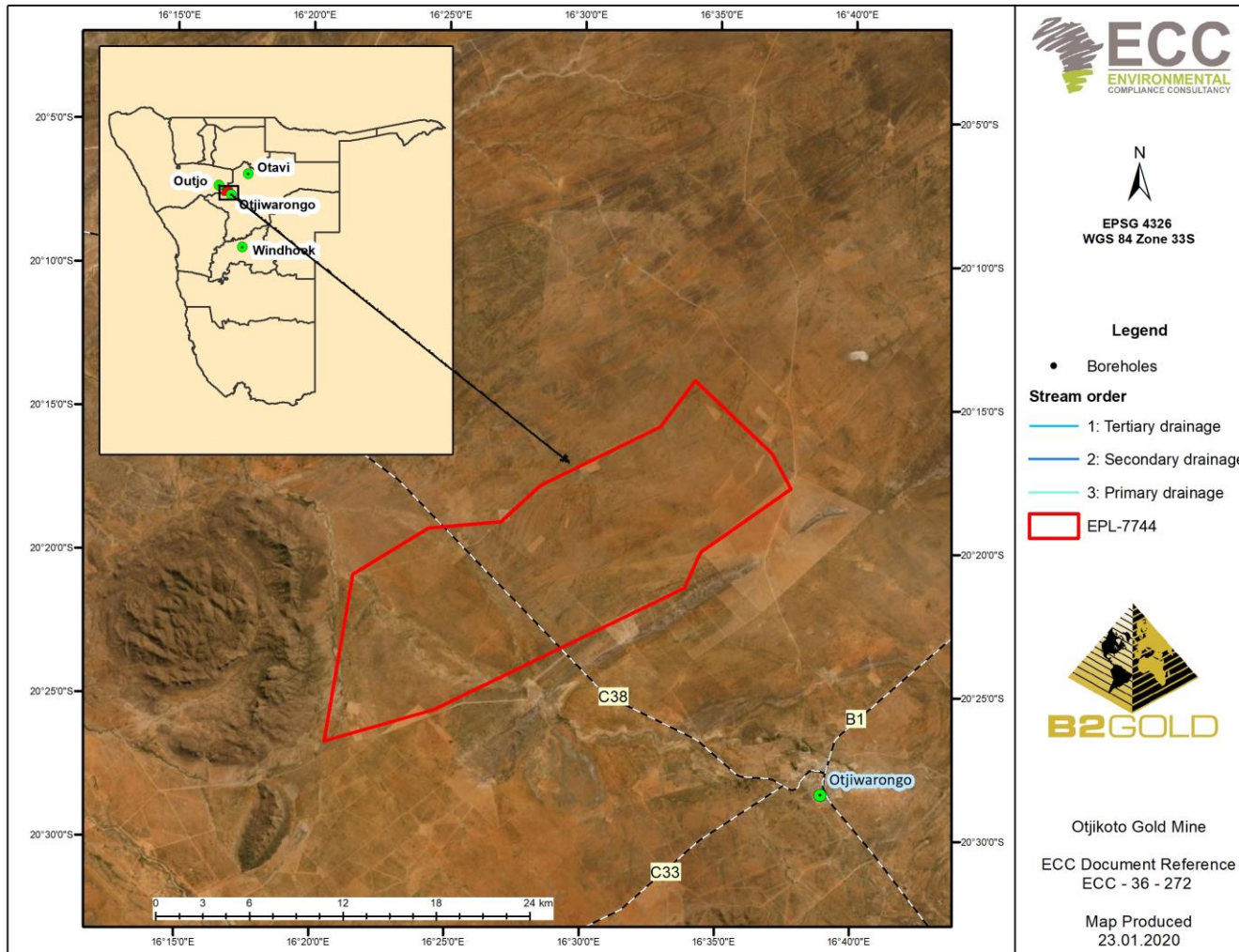


FIGURE 3 – EPL 7744 PROJECT LOCATION

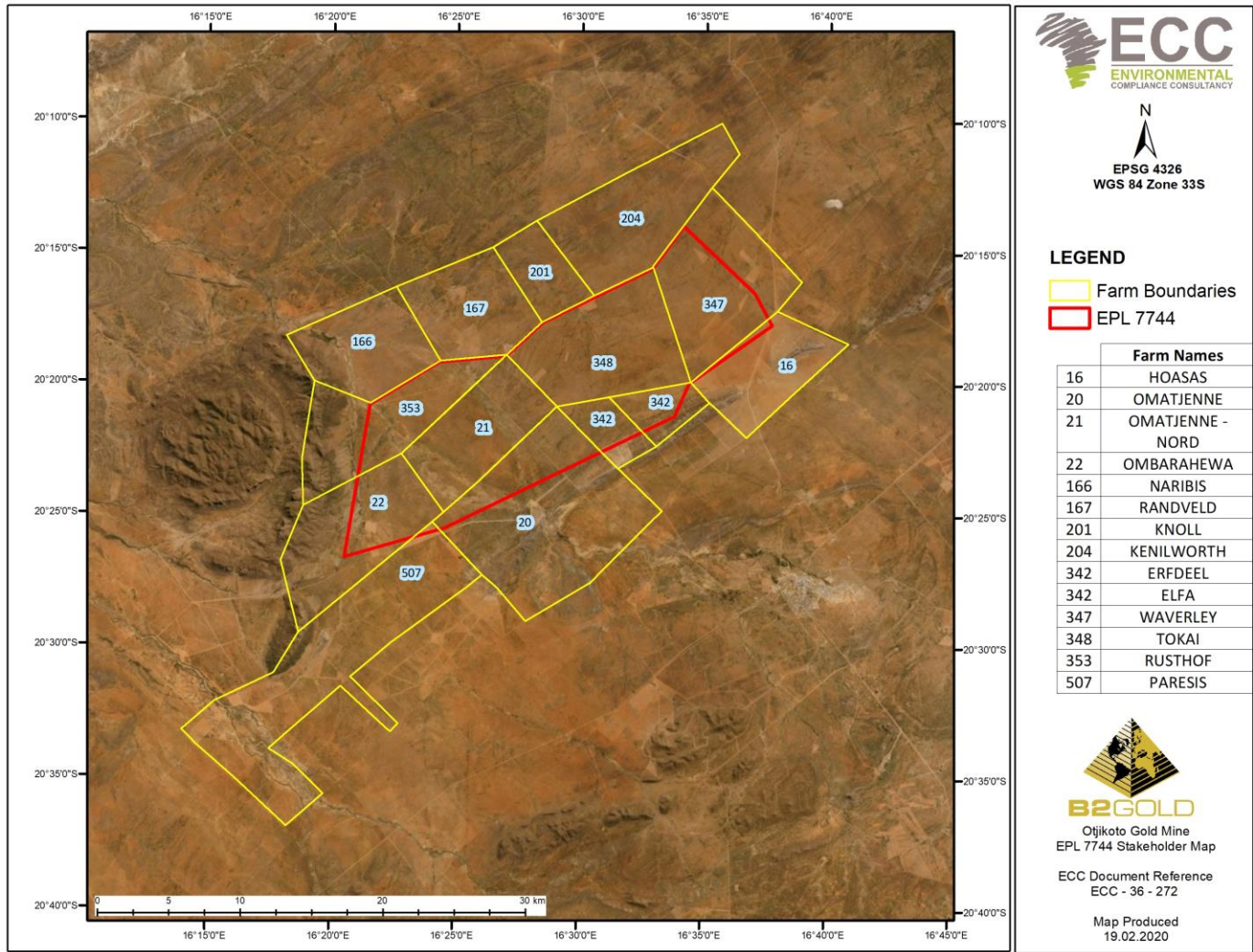


FIGURE 4 – EPL 7744 FARM BOUNDARIES AND NAMES



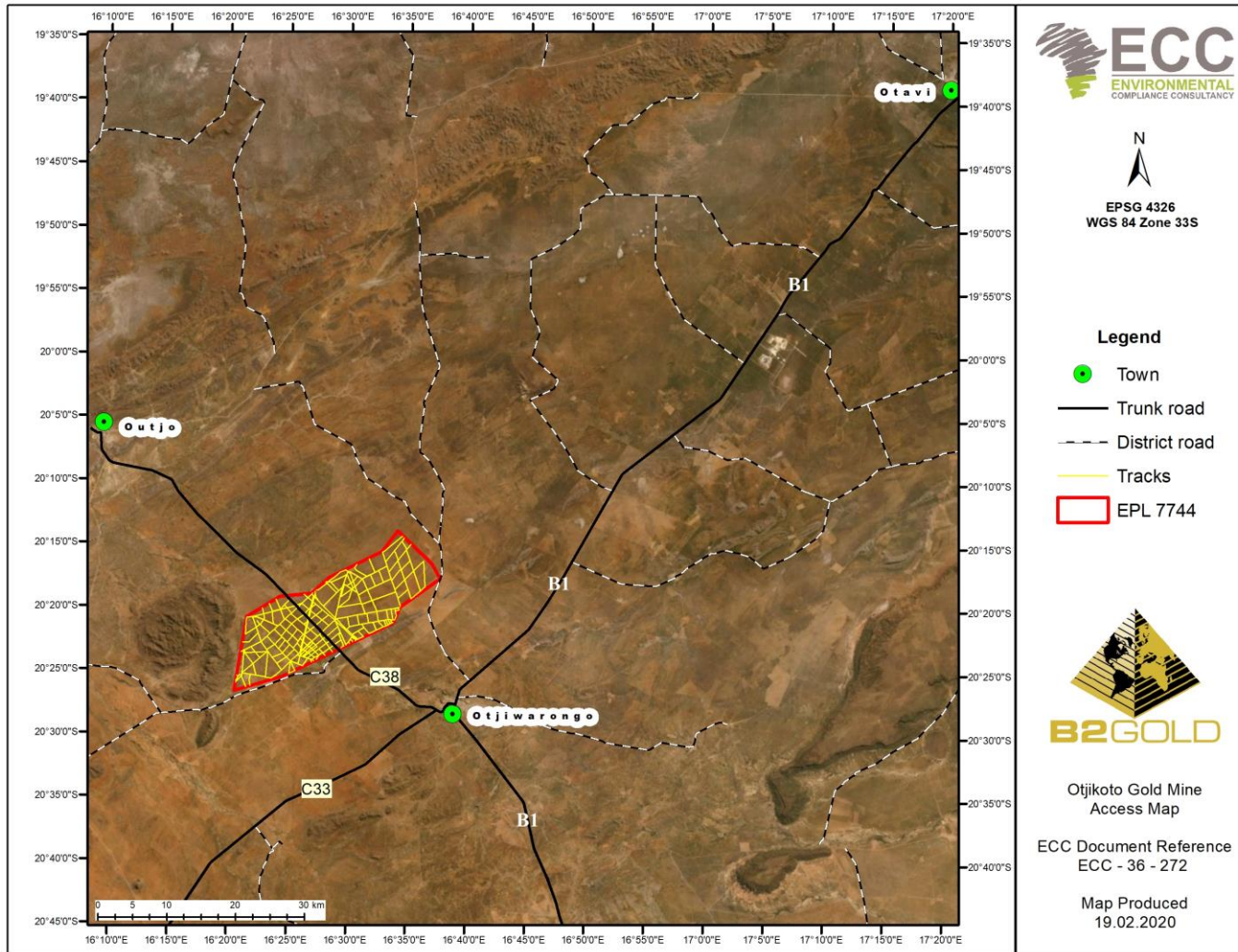


FIGURE 5 – MAP SHOWING ROADS AND ACCESS ROAD

## 5.4 CLIMATE

The western part of the Otjozondjupa Region, where EPL 7744 is located, has a semi-arid climate. The EPL is located in an area that receives between 350 – 450 mm of rain per year, with a variation coefficient of 30 - 40% (Mendelsohn, et al 2002), meaning that rainfall is fairly unpredictable. Rainfall events are limited to the summer months, mainly between December and March, in the form of sudden thunderstorms often associated with heavy downpours. Potential evaporation can reach 2,100 mm per year. Relative humidity is low, rarely exceeding 20% in winter but may reach 85% in summer before or after thunderstorm build-up. Maximum temperatures average around 30 - 32°C, mainly recorded during the afternoons between December and February, while minimum temperatures are around 6 - 8°C and are normally recorded during nights in June and July. Deviations from these averages are common, with the highest temperatures reaching 38 - 40°C and the lowest temperatures below 6°C. Frost is uncommon (Mendelsohn, et al 2002).

On the globe, Namibia is located in the belt that is dominated by prevailing high pressure cells. Off the coast the South Atlantic High is the reason for constant southwest winds, the Benguela Current, the upwelling cells of the ocean, and the subsiding air over the Namib Desert. Over the interior the Kalahari High dominates during winter and the subsiding air causes cloudless days with stable sinking air. The sinking air spirals outward and is the reason for the predominant east and northeast winds. During summer the positions of the high pressure cell fluctuate more, allowing low pressure cells to develop over the heated interior, which in turn pull-in moist air from the inter-tropical convergence zone.

Due to the rhythm of these pressure systems, the wind patterns remain fairly predictable. Prevailing wind over EPL 7744 is expected to be from the east and northeast, with occasional airflow from the southeast and southwest. Wind speed is expected to be low with more than two-thirds of the time lower than 2 m/s. Wind speed is generally low over the interior, decreasing even more to the north. The stronger air movements during the afternoons and evenings are the result of the ground being heated more in some places than others. During the winter months wind speed is slightly higher (Mendelsohn, et al 2002).

## 5.5 GEOLOGY

Formations of the Nosib and Swakop Groups, part of the Damara Supergroup, cover a large part of western Namibia. These formations are oriented in a predominantly SW-NE direction, are part of the Damara Sequence and are 850 – 600 million years old (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). The entire EPL 7744 is located within this geological district. On the surface the geology appears to be uniform, as the entire landscape is without prominent outcrops, slightly undulating and dipped towards the southwest (see Figure 6). The surface consists of recent deposits of unconsolidated material, mainly of aeolian origin.

On this flat landscape the Paresis Mountains, a granite inselberg, is a prominent feature. Paresis is an igneous intrusion, related to the split of the African and South America continents, about 130 million years ago. As the continents separated, great masses of molten rock were forced up, into and eventually through the earth crust, producing several of western Namibia's prominent landforms

like Brandberg, Spitzkoppe and the the Erongo and Paresis Mountains (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Associated with the violent continental movements and volcanism, the intensive heat and pressure of this era formed several of the metamorphic complexes of the Damara Supergroup, also underlying EPL 7744. NE-striking marble ranges form part of this metamorphic complex, mainly covered with shallow layers of aeolian sediments and calcrete. Outcrops of the marble are more prominent to the northeast of EPL 7744. Paresis Mountains form a prominent ridge along the southwest boundary of EPL 7744 (Figure 3).

## 5.6 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL

The topography of the western parts of the Otjozondjupa Region is flat, varying between 1,300 and 1,400 m above mean sea level. The terrain dips southwest, towards the foot of the Paresis Mountains. See Figure 6.

The western parts of the Otjozondjupa Region is covered with aeolian sand that varies in thickness between 0.1 and 1.1 m, underlain by a near-surface hardpan to boulder-calcrete unit. In the vicinity of EPL 7744 chromic cambisols dominate (Mendelsohn, et al 2002). The soil is reddish brown in colour, loose and with an open texture. It is normally fine and silty, occasionally containing coarse, medium and fine grained sub-rounded calcrete nodules, or underlain by nodular or powder calcrete.

Topsoil is poorly developed and thin, lacks appreciable quantities of accumulated clay and organic material. The soil originates from recent geological time, and is only slightly weathered.

Combined, the properties make the soil susceptible to erosion during the rainy season, especially in the beginning of the rainy season when vegetation cover is sparse. As the topsoil is loose and thin, it is also susceptible to wind erosion, especially when the vegetation cover is sparse.

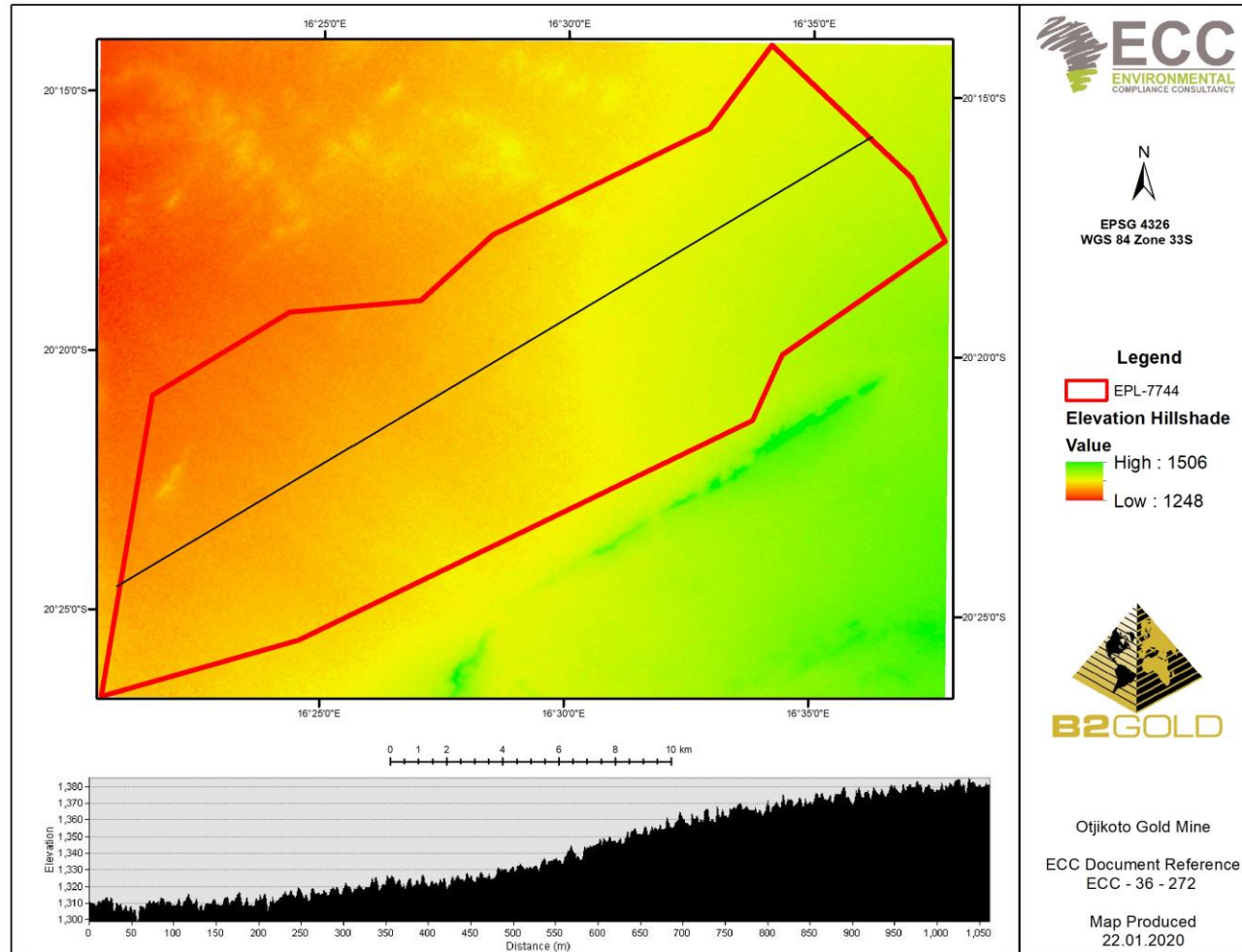


FIGURE 6 – ELEVATION OF EPL 7744

## 5.7 HYDROLOGY

Surface water flow is in a southwest and west direction, following the general gradient towards the Ugab River. The Ugab River originates near Otavi and gets most of its headwater from the tributaries in the area west and southwest of Otjiwarongo. The local surface drainage system is however poorly developed due to the flat topography. Tributaries of the Omatjenne River, an important ephemeral drainage channel that feeds into the bigger Ugab River, run through EPL 7744.

Figure 7 shows the general drainage direction of surface water in a southeast direction, towards the Ugab basin. All channels indicated in Figure 7 form part of the Omatjenne River, an ephemeral stream that functions erratic and for short durations during the rainy season. Noteworthy is that Omatjenne flows in close proximity of the Paresis Mountains.

The largest part of the plains on which EPL 7744 is located form part of the Kunene South groundwater basin. The general direction of the groundwater flow is west. The plains are underlain by marble bands, which show a moderate to low potential of groundwater with an increased potential where fractures occur on a local scale. Paresis Mountain is a granite intrusion on these plains and acts as a landform with limited groundwater potential, although springs may occur along contact zones within the mountain.

The farms located within and nearby EPL 7744 obtain water from borehole abstraction. Recorded boreholes of relevance to EPL 7744 are indicated in Figure 7. It is assumed that water will be obtained from some of these existing boreholes during the exploration activities. Should the project require the drilling and abstraction of water from an additional borehole, an application must be submitted to the MAWF.

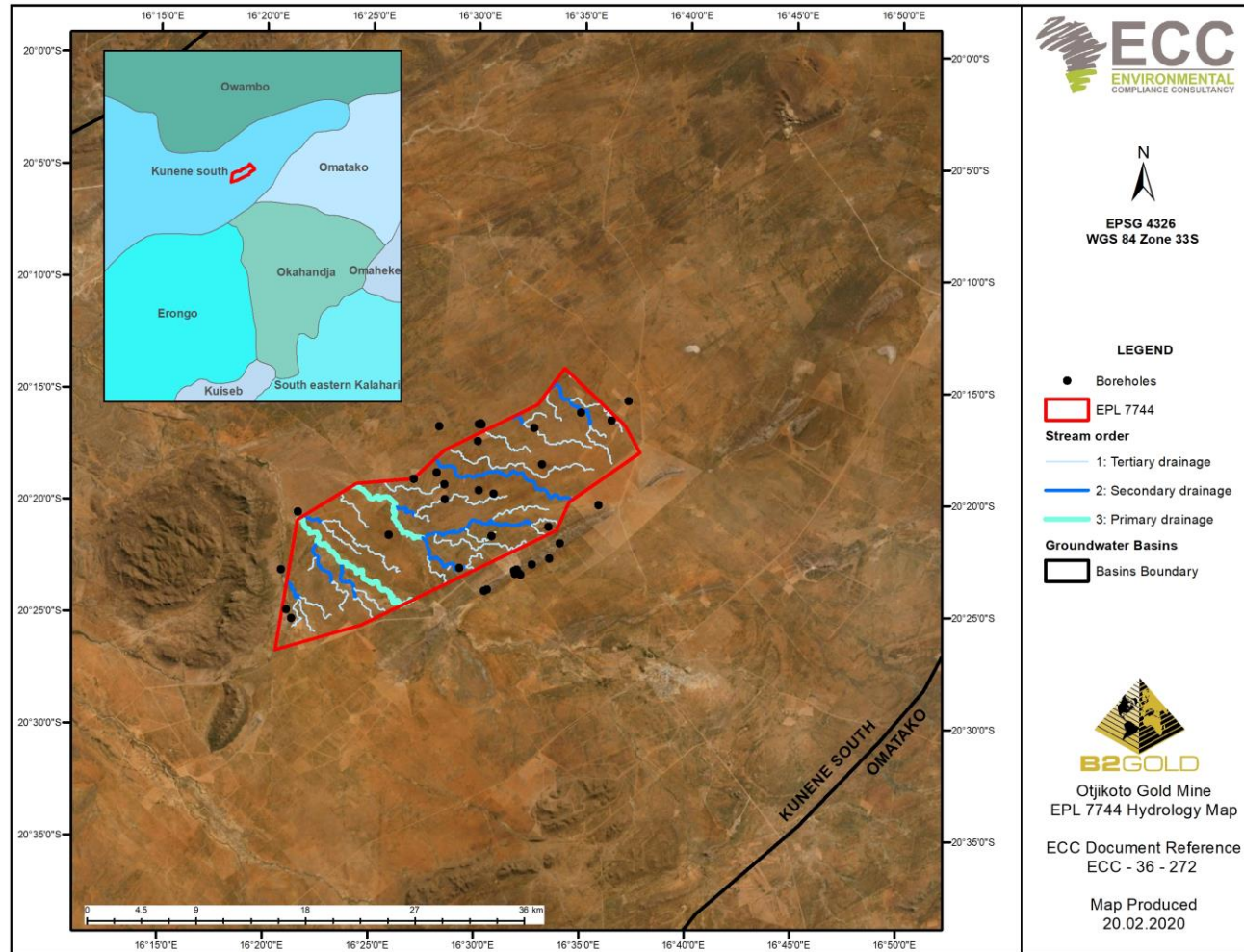


FIGURE 7 – SITE HYDROLOGY OF EPL 7744

## 5.8 VEGETATION

The western parts of the Otjozondjupa Region is covered by the thornbush shrubland of the *Acacia* Tree-and-shrub Savanna Biome (see Figure 8). EPL 7744 is located entirely within the shrubland. To the north the vegetation shows a transition the Karstveld vegetation type and to the east a transition to the broad leaf tree-and-shrub savanna sub-biome associated with the deep Kalahari sands. The vegetation is dominated by relatively dense stands of woody shrubs. Plant growth become progressively shrubby further west, where the soils are shallower, the landscape more hilly and rocky and the rainfall decreases (Mendelsohn et al 2002). Along riverbeds the vegetation becomes higher while plants on the plains vary between 1 and 3m in height. Thorny *Acacia* species dominate.

The most important environmental variable affecting the vegetation in the thornbush shrubland is rain but micro-habitat conditions and rangeland management practices determine bush density and grass composition. Grazing resources are made up of a wide variety of grass species, which vary widely in palatability and in their abundance. Large parts of the Otjozondjupa Region are marked by bush encroachment, mainly as a result of long continuous periods of selective grazing by livestock. The encroachment has led to a decreased the carrying capacity on many farms and the invader bush is managed in several ways as a result, one of which is the production of charcoal for export.

Plant diversity is estimated between 300 and 399 species (Mendelsohn et al 2002), although local differentiation as a result of topography and the availability of water is possible. Inselbergs, for example, show a remarkable increase in plant diversity. Although the EPL is located in close vicinity of the Paresis Mountains, biophysical baseline information does not accentuate the uniqueness of the mountain as an inselberg. In fact, information about the mountain is remarkable scarce and, compared to other mountains in Namibia, relatively little. Against this background, a detailed vegetation study may identify matters that requires further investigation.

## 5.9 FAUNA SPECIES

Overall terrestrial biodiversity of the western part of the Otjozondjupa Region area ranges from medium to high. The number of mammal species ranges between 61 and 75, the number of bird species is between 171 and 200, with 71 – 80 reptile species, 12 – 15 frog species and 12 – 13 scorpion species that could be expected (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). On a local scale it is expected that diversity increases with the increase in habitats, which is closely coupled to shelter, food and water availability and migration routes. Elevation and drainage channel play a prominent role in this regard and is directly related to the increase in terrestrial diversity.

The EPL is entirely covered with land used for extensive agriculture. To protect their livestock farmers are required to manage predators such as jackals, cheetahs, leopards and caracals.

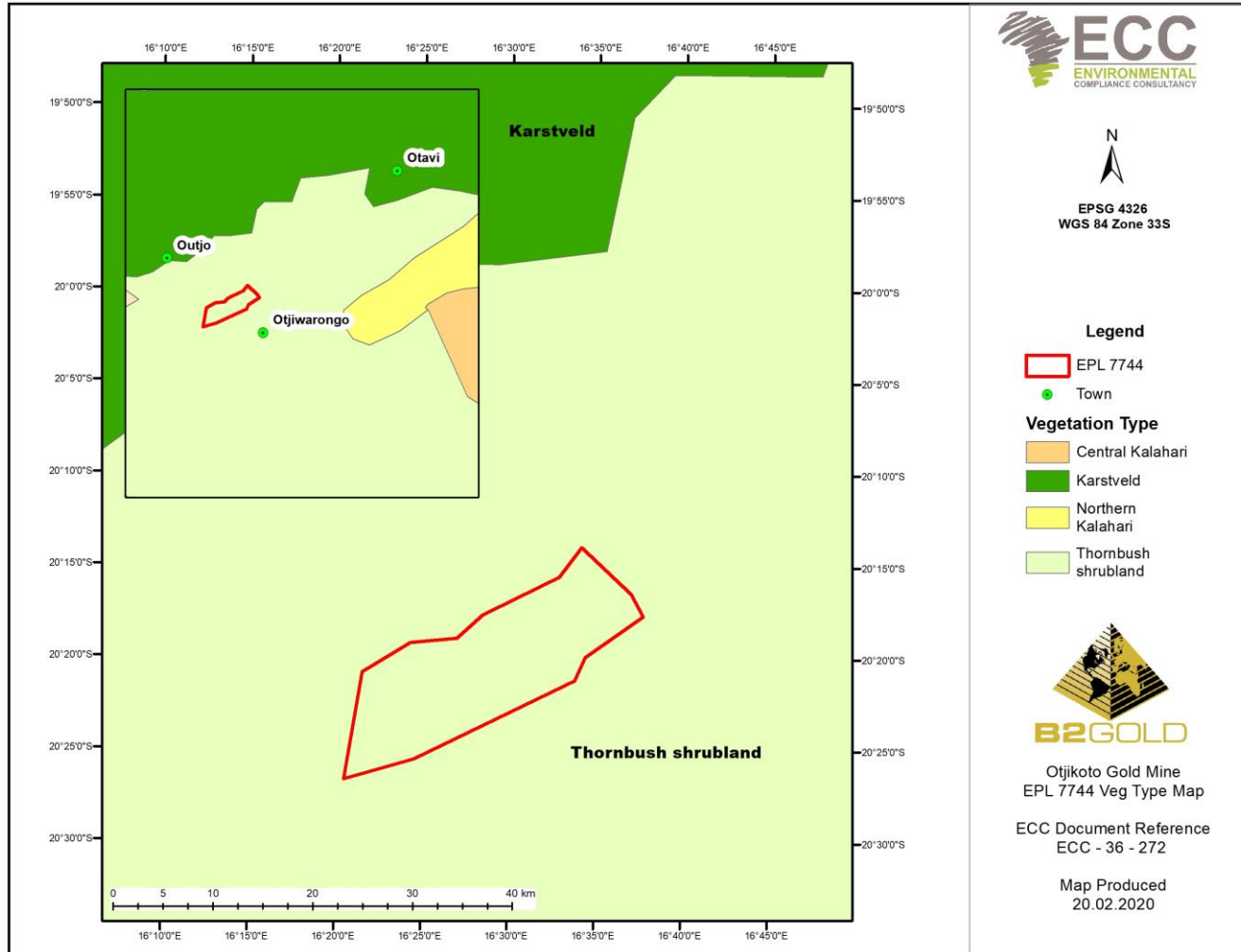


FIGURE 8 – VEGETATION MAP OF EPL 7744



## 5.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The Otjozondjupa Region is one of the bigger regions of Namibia and is located in the northern half of the country, bordering the Khomas and Omaheke Regions in the south, the Erongo and Kunene Regions in the west and the Oshikoto, Kavango-West and Kavango-East Regions in the north. In the east the region stretches along the international border with Botswana. One of Namibia's national parks, the Waterberg Plateau Park is located in the region.

The economy of the Otjozondjupa Region is predominantly agriculture-based. Extensive livestock farming forms the livelihood of many people, and is one of the reasons for the low intensity land use over much of the 105,460 km<sup>2</sup> the region covers, the low total population (142,400 in 2011) as well as the low population density (about 1.5 persons per km<sup>2</sup>). Large parts of the region are covered by commercial and communal farms, mainly for cattle farming. Guest farms and hunting farms are also common. On both commercial and communal land, bush encroachment decreased the carrying capacity of the farms markedly over the last four decades. The invader bush is managed in several ways, one of which is the production of charcoal for export.

### 5.10.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Namibia is one of the least densely populated countries in the world (3.2/km<sup>2</sup>), with an estimated population of 2.5 million people in 2020. The population growth rate is estimated at 2%, slightly lower than most African countries. It is estimated that 60% of the population falls in the age group 15 – 64, and 36% of the total population is younger than 15. Since 2005 there is a steady improvement in life expectancy, currently estimated at 65 years. In 2018 it was estimated that 50% of all Namibians are urbanized, in other words living in an urban settlement (retrieved from [www.worldpopulationreview.com](http://www.worldpopulationreview.com)). The last national census was conducted in 2011 and counted 2.1 million Namibians (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2011).

Namibia is divided in 14 regions, subdivided by 121 constituencies. Each region has a regional council, elected during regional elections per constituency. Towns are governed through local authorities, in the form of municipalities.

Otjiwarongo is the capital and also the largest town of the Otjozondjupa Region. Many of the region's head offices are located in the town. Other towns of the region are Grootfontein, Otavi, Okahandja and Okakarara. In 2011 54% of all people living in the Otjozondjupa Region reside in an urban setting (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2011), indicating the dominance of rural-based agriculture.

The population density of the Otjozondjupa Region is much lower than the national average and the current total population of the region is projected at 160,100 (retrieved from [www.citypopulation.de](http://www.citypopulation.de)). In 2011 the population of Otjiwarongo was 28,249 and with a growth rate of 3.0% the current estimated population is more than 35,000 residents. Otjiherero is the most widely spoken language in the region.

The presence of the Otjikoto Project of B2Gold has brought employment and skills development at the local and regional level, which had a knock-on effect in terms of reducing income inequality,

increasing job creation and economic growth in Otjiwarongo, and in the Otjozondjupa Region. There is good reason to believe that the mine has significantly influenced the demographics of the Otjozondjupa Region, and more particularly Otjiwarongo by means of in-migration since the last national census in 2011. As the regional capital Otjiwarongo has seen several new government offices establishing here during the last few years, closely coupled to the recent growth in economic activity and increase in population size.

#### 5.10.2 EMPLOYMENT

Otjozondjupa's labour force participation rate was more than 76.8%, compared to the average of 71.2% for Namibia. Hereof, more than half of the people were employed in the private sector and about one-quarter by the state. Agriculture is the economic sector with the most employees – about 30%, while 40% of those employed fell in the occupational group of general labourers and other unskilled occupations. Wages and salaries represented the income source of 61.7% of households (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018). As a whole the region was marked by low education levels, which affected employability and prevented many households to earn a decent income. More than 60% of the population is over 15 years of age and about one-third of the total population can be regarded as part of the labour force. The unemployment rate in the Otjozondjupa region is 36.1%, while the unemployment rate for people between 15 and 34 years of age was 47.4% in 2018, slightly higher than the national average of 46.1% (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018).

#### 5.10.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Mining plays a pivotal role in the economy of Namibia. Since independence, it has consistently been the biggest contributor to Namibia's economy in terms of revenue and accounts for 25% of the country's income. Mining is one of the main contributors to GDP, and one of the largest economic sectors of Namibia. The main commodities are uranium, gold, diamonds, copper, zinc, lead, salt and dimension stone. Also a major employer, about 1.7% of the formal labour force of Namibia is directly employed by the mining sector. Employees in mining received the highest wages by industry in 2018 (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018). The multiplying effect of income from employment in the mining sector is also significant – it is estimated that the mining industry contributes to the livelihood of about 100,000 Namibians (BDO, 2019).

Since the commencement of production, the Otjikoto gold mine by B2Gold has played an increasingly more important role in terms of the economy – at both the regional and national level. Currently the mine employs more than 800 workers, making it one of the bigger mines in Namibia.

The primary sectors agriculture, fisheries and forestry employ most Namibians, 23% in total. Based on this figure, and considering agriculture as the most important economic sector in the Otjozondjupa Region, one of every four persons are employed in agriculture (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018). By far agriculture is the sector with the highest percentage of people informally employed by industry – 87.6% of all agriculture-based employees (Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018).

Since 2016 Namibia recorded slow economic growth, registering an estimated growth of only 1.1% in 2016. The primary and secondary industries contracted by 2.0 and 7.8% respectively. During 2017 the economy contracted by 1.7, 0.7 and 1.9% in the first, second and third quarters respectively

(Namibian Statistics Agency, 2018). Despite the more positive expectations, the economy retracted to an average growth of not more than 1% annually since 2017.

#### 5.10.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE

In Namibia several mountains are closely coupled to heritage values, and it is possible that this applies to the Paresis Mountains as well. A small portion of the EPL overlaps with the foothill of the mountains. Little is known about the cultural heritage potential of the Paresis Mountains, a granite massive on the otherwise flat plains.

A review of the National Heritage Council database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified in EPL 7744. In cases where heritage sites are discovered the chance find procedure will be used.

#### 5.10.5 SENSE OF PLACE

EPL 7744 is entirely located in a rural area, where the predominant land use is extensive livestock farming. No settlement, other than isolated farm homesteads, occur within the area. People live remotely from each other and the population density is low. The area is undeveloped, with the only signs of human influence in the form of agricultural infrastructure, i.e. water installations, fences, tracks and buildings. Sensitive receptors associated with EPL 7744 include farm owners and farm workers, visitors and tourists and neighbours.

The naturalness of the area can be disrupted by the combined and amplified effects of exploration activities – in the form of noise, dust, movements of heavy machinery, landscape scars and visual obtrusions. This may alter and affect the lifestyle of receptors, although the exploration activities are short-term and reversible.

## 6 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

This section identifies and assesses the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the project. The section also proposes mitigation measures for each of the impacts.

### 6.1 SCOPING ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

When undertaking the scoping exercise, the design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered to ensure the likely significant effects and any required additional mitigation measures were identified. A summary of the potential impacts and mitigation and / or control measures are discussed below. The following topics were considered during the scoping phase:

- Surface water and groundwater
- Soils and topography
- Landscape (visual impacts, sense of place)
- Socio-economics (employment, demographics, and land-use)
- Noise
- Ecology (fauna and flora)
- Air quality (including dust), and
- Cultural heritage.

Table 11 sets out the findings of the scoping assessment phase. Activities that could be the source of an impact have been listed, followed by receptors that could be affected. The pathway between the source and the receptor has been identified where both are present. Where an activity and/or receptor has not been identified, an impact is unlikely, thus no further assessment or justification is provided. Where the activity, receptor and pathway have been identified, a justification has been provided documenting if further assessment is required or not required.

Due to the nature and localised scale of the exploration activities, and the environmental context of the EPL, the potential environmental and social effects are limited and unlikely to be significant. The only area where uncertainty remained during the scoping phase was the potential cumulative effects on human receptors from the increase in noise levels and visual impacts. The receptors are mainly the farmers, neighbours and visitors, although noise may have an effect on some organisms as well.

### 6.2 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTION

A number of limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged during the EIA process. In line with EIA best practice, assumptions have been made based on realistic worst-case scenarios, thereby ensuring that the worst-case potential environmental impacts are identified and assessed. Table 10 contains the assumptions and uncertainties identified during the assessment process.

**TABLE 10 – SUMMARY OF LIMITATION, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS**

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
The program of exploration works is not confirmed	It is assumed that exploration work shall take a couple of months with two to three week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. Activities involve drilling; aerial or remote sensing; geophysical surveys; and mineral sampling. Pitting and trenching are unlikely.
Number of workers and area they will come from	It is planned that the full-time team will exist of 10 permanent staff members, all residing in Otjiwarongo. The number of contractors are unknown, however.
Number of boreholes to be created or water source is unconfirmed and needs to be able to supply at least 5m <sup>3</sup> / hour	Water will be acquired from existing sources on site. If this is not possible, water will be brought on site by a truck or a borehole will be drilled.
Access route and creation of new tracks	The making of new tracks or access roads will be avoided, and existing tracks and routes will be used as far as possible. While every effort will be made to minimize environmental damage, in some cases it will be necessary to clear some bush to create small roads, which may be required for equipment to reach the site and for temporary campsites. If needed, cut lines have to be created by clearing of vegetation to have access to some parts of the EPL.

**TABLE 11 – SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Ground water quality	Site operations such as maintenance activities, loss of containment, accidental fuel / hydraulic fluid leaks and spills, or similar sources.	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination.	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Moderate Short term Regional Possible	Medium	Minor	Minor (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good house keeping</li> <li>- Training through toolbox talks and induction</li> <li>- All stationary vehicles and machinery must have drip trays to collect leakages of lubricants and oil</li> <li>- Spill kits and absorption material available during fuel delivery, storage or use</li> <li>- Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be cleaned as soon as possible</li> <li>- Major spills to be reported, also to the authorities</li> <li>- Maintenance and service schedules on equipment is in place</li> <li>- Store bulk fuel in adequate containment areas (non-porous surface, banded)</li> <li>- No damaged containers in use</li> <li>- Preventative measures will be in place when service and maintenance activities are done (drip trays, non-porous</li> </ul>	Low (2)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							surfaces, funnels, non-damaged containers) - Refuelling will be done in areas with adequate preventative measures in place	
<b>Ground water quality</b>	Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc. or drilling that penetrate the groundwater table.	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination.	Adverse Indirect Partly Reversible Minor Short term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Ensure drill pads and spill kits are in place - Consider alternative sites when water table is too high - Drill system should be dug to direct any accidental spills into sumps - Extraction volumes of water shall be minimal during exploration and where possible, water from existing water sources shall be used	Low (1)
<b>Water</b>	Discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater	Wastewater can contaminate surface and groundwater	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Minor Short term Regional Unlikely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Wastewater discharges will be contained - Workers will be made aware about the importance of wastewater management - Good housekeeping	Low (1)
<b>Water</b>	Inadequate management of waste	Waste items and litter can pollute drainage channels	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor	Low	Minor	Low (1)	- Good housekeeping - Training and awareness through toolbox talks and induction	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
			Temporary On-site Unlikely				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a Standard Operational Procedure on waste management, from cradle to grave for all kinds of waste possible on-site (e.g. domestic, mineral, hydrocarbons, hazardous, etc.)</li> <li>- Raise awareness about the importance of responsible waste management</li> <li>- Implement a culture of correct waste collection, waste segregation and waste disposal</li> <li>- Avoid hazardous waste on site</li> <li>- Wastewater discharges will be contained – no disposal of waste water</li> </ul>	
Soil	Inadequate management of hazardous and hydrocarbon waste	Pollution of soil	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Low	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good housekeeping</li> <li>- Training and awareness through toolbox talks and induction</li> <li>- Implement a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on waste management, from cradle to grave, for all kinds of waste possible on-site</li> </ul>	Low (1)



RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							(e.g. domestic, mineral, hydrocarbons, hazardous) - Implement a culture of correct waste collection, waste segregation and waste disposal	
<b>Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity</b>	Vegetation clearing for access routes, drill pads and temporary contractors camp	Loss / alteration of terrestrial habitats and loss of species	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Use existing roads for access to avoid new tracks and cut lines - Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the exploration activities - Where possible, rescue and relocate plants of significance - Promote revegetation of cleared areas upon completion of exploration activities	Low (1)
<b>Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity</b>	Ambient noise as a result of machinery use and movement (also through the use of airborne equipment)	Residing, nesting and slow moving organisms can be disturbed	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely	Low	Low	Low (2)	- Restrict excessive noise to areas of activities only - Restrict excessive noise to daytime hours (7 am to 5 pm weekdays and 7 am until 1 pm on Saturday) - No activities between dusk and dawn - Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned to ensure	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that noisy equipment is away from receptors</li> <li>- All equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use,</li> <li>- Respect civic aviation regulations about the use of a drone</li> </ul>	
<b>Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity</b>	Increased movement of machinery	Residing, nesting and slow moving organisms can be disturbed, injured or killed	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Moderate	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restrict movements to areas of activities only</li> <li>- Use existing tracks and routes only</li> <li>- Identify rare, endangered, threatened and protected species in advance</li> <li>- Route new tracks around protected species and sensitive areas</li> <li>- Restrict movements to daytime hours</li> <li>- Make workers aware and notify them on avoiding some areas</li> <li>- No driving off designated access routes (into the bush) / off-road driving</li> <li>- No animals or birds may be collected, caught, consumed or removed from site</li> </ul>	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Increased disturbance of areas with natural vegetation	Alien species and weeds can be introduced to the area	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Low	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear</li> <li>- Make workers aware about alien species and weeds</li> </ul>	Low (1)
Soil	Vegetation clearing	Increased exposure due to vegetation clearance can cause soil erosion	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Moderate	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation clearance is required</li> <li>- Where possible, plan access routes, drill pads and camps outside of existing drainage lines</li> <li>- Where necessary, install diversions to curb possible erosion</li> <li>- Restore drainage lines when disturbed</li> </ul>	Low (1)
Soil	Drilling and the use of drilling equipment	Loss of soil quality due to mixing of earth matter, trampling and compaction	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Moderate	Low (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limit the possibility of compaction and creating of a hard subsurface</li> <li>- Limit the possibility of trampling</li> <li>- Topsoil should be stockpiled separately, and re-spread during rehabilitation</li> <li>- During drilling oil absorbent</li> </ul>	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>matting should be placed under and around the rig</li> <li>- Equipment must be in a good condition to ensure that accidental oil spills do not occur and contaminate soil</li> <li>- In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site</li> <li>- Limit the possibility to mix mineral waste with topsoil</li> </ul>	
<b>Heritage</b>	Drilling activities, movement of machinery and vehicles	Potential damage to cultural heritage sites	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Negligible Permanent On-site Possible	High	Major	Moderate (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a Chance Find Procedure</li> <li>- Raise awareness about possible heritage finds</li> <li>- Report all finds that could be of heritage importance</li> <li>- In case archaeological remains to be uncovered, cease activities and the site manager has to assess and demarcate the area</li> <li>- Project manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary and inform ECC with GPS position</li> </ul>	Minor (4)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If needed, further investigation have to be requested for a professional assessment and the necessary protocols of the Chance Find Procedure have to be followed,</li> <li>- Archaeologist will evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, (record and remove; relocate or leave premises, depending on the nature and value of the remains),</li> <li>- Inform the police if the remains are human,</li> <li>- Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority, if required, and recover and remove the remains to the National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory as directed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Community</b>	Drilling activities, including dust and emissions	Visual disturbance and loss of Sense of Place	Adverse Direct Reversible Negligible	High	Moderate	Moderate (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Position drill equipment in such a way that it is out of sight from human receptors</li> <li>- Apply dust suppression</li> </ul>	Minor (4)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
			Temporary Local Likely				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where possible</li> <li>- Restrict speed of vehicles (&lt;30km/h)</li> <li>- Specific activities that may generate dust and impact on residents shall be avoided during high wind events</li> <li>- All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use</li> <li>- Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or livestock</li> <li>- Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property</li> <li>- Maintain good housekeeping</li> <li>- Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon</li> </ul>	
<b>Community</b>	Movement of vehicles,	Create conflict with farm owners and	Adverse Indirect	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Ensure documented permission to enter farms	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
	exploration activities	neighbours about access, leaving gates open, suspicious movements, loss of farming area, etc.	Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers should have access to all farm areas at all times</li> <li>- Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1 km of their property</li> <li>- Existing water points and feeding area need to be left unaffected</li> <li>- Use existing roads for access, avoid new tracks / cut lines,</li> <li>- Compliance with all applicable laws and agreements</li> <li>- Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and mitigation and management measures agreed upon</li> </ul>	
<b>Community</b>	Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	Presence of exploration team can be blamed for stock theft and poaching	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely	Low	Minor	Low (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement an operations manual or procedures to work on private farms and implement monitoring programmes thereafter</li> <li>- Maintain continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate</li> </ul>	Low (1)

RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							mitigation and management measures agreed upon - Ensure appropriate supervision of all activities - Raise awareness and sensitize employees about contentious issues such as stock theft and poaching - Accidents and incidents need to be reported to project manager and recorded in incident register	
<b>Community</b>	Exploration activities	Triggers job creation, skills development and opportunities for the local economy	Beneficial Direct Reversible Minor Short term Local Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Maximize local employment - As far as possible promote local procurement - Enhance development of local skills where possible	<b>Low beneficial</b>



### 6.3 FURTHER CONSIDERATION: CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON THE LANDSCAPE

Exploration and mining activities have the potential to disrupt the sense of place, a collective term to describe the special and uniqueness of an area, mostly through the amplifying effects of noise, dust, machinery movements, and visual intrusion. Collectively, the activities have a negative impact on the naturalness of the landscape with the result to temporarily alter and affect the lifestyles of receptors (neighbours, farm owners, tourists). Such disturbances brought about by exploration activities are often short term and reversible. For the duration of the proposed project, communication with the affected parties and key stakeholders shall be maintained. In the event where the drill site is located in proximity to the receptors, measures will be taken to reduce the visual impacts.

Through the application of the EIA methodology presented in Section 2 the conclusion of the assessment is that with additional mitigation, the significance of effect is expected to be minor. No additional studies are considered necessary to further assess this impact.

**TABLE 12 – SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	IMPACT	NATURE OF IMPACT	VALUE & SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
Placement and operations of heavy machinery and drill rigs, equipment and the creation of laydown areas on site	- Neighbours / farm owners / tourists	Eyesore (obscure views, create visual contrast, dust, intrusive objects), movement of heavy machinery, nuisance (noise), loss of naturalness	Adverse Direct Reversible Local / on-site Short term Certain	Low	Minor	Minor Adverse

The following additional mitigation measures have been identified and shall be communicated to the proponent to ensure cumulative effects are minimised as reasonably practicable.

- Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned such that the equipment is away from human receptors, maintenance of good housekeeping on site
- Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents
- Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1km of their property, and
- Continuous engagement with residents shall be undertaken with the proponent.

The potential impact therefore is not considered significant as it does not widely exceed recognised levels of acceptable change, does not threaten the integrity of the receptors, nor is it material to the decision making.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP for the proposed project is presented in Appendix A. It provides management options to ensure the impacts of the proposed project are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The management measures should be adhered to during all stages of the exploration activities. All persons involved and partaking in the proposed activities should be made aware of the measures outlined in the EMP to ensure activities are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- To include all components of the development and operations of the project
- To prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project
- To monitor and audit the performance of operational personnel in applying such controls, and
- To ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible operational personnel.

## 8 CONCLUSION

The environmental assessment that was undertaken for the proposed project followed ECC's EIA methodology to identify if there is potential for significant effects to occur as a result of the proposed project. Through the scoping process, the most significant effect identified is the disruption to the sense of place, as a result of the combined effects of visual intrusion, dust and noise. All other social and environmental receptors were scoped out as requiring further assessment as it was unlikely that there would be significant effects. Through further analysis and identification of mitigation and management methods, the assessment concludes that the likely significance of effects on the sense of place is expected to be minor. Various best practice and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practicable, as well as to ensure the environment is protected and unforeseen effects are avoided.

**On this basis, it is of the opinion of ECC that an environmental clearance certificate could be issued, on conditions that the management and mitigation measures specified in the EMP are implemented and adhered to.**

## 9 REFERENCES

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## 10 APPENDIX A – EMP

## 11 APPENDIX B – NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY



**ECC**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY



ECC-36-272-NTS-2-A

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744**

FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS

*PREPARED FOR*

OTAVI EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD



FEBRUARY 2020

---

# NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

## PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744 FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS

### OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

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## 1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) a background to the proposed project and to invite I&APs to register as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The proposed project involves exploration activities. By registering, all I&APs will be kept informed throughout the project. Through the EIA process a platform for participation will be provided to submit comments / recommendations pertaining to the project.

This NTS includes the following information on:

- The proposed project and location
- The necessity of the project, benefits or adverse impacts anticipated
- The alternatives to the project have been considered and assessed
- How the EIA process works
- The public participation process and how to become involved, and
- Next steps and the way forward.

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

### 2.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been engaged by the proponent, Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd, to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations. An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the relevant competent authorities, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

### 2.2 LOCATION

Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd proposes to explore in an area 20km northwest of Otjiwarongo, located in the Otjozondjupa Region. Refer to the location map provided in Figure 1.

### 2.3 WHAT IS PROPOSED

Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd (registration number 2017/0457) is a subsidiary of B2Gold Mining Investments Ltd., which is a subsidiary of B2Gold Corp. a public company with listings on the New York, Toronto and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd proposes to undertake low impact exploration activities on EPL 7744 for base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals. The EPL overlaps with a number of farms.

### 2.4 OPERATION PHASE

The proposed exploration activities are low-impact and non-intrusive. The following are envisaged during the proposed project:

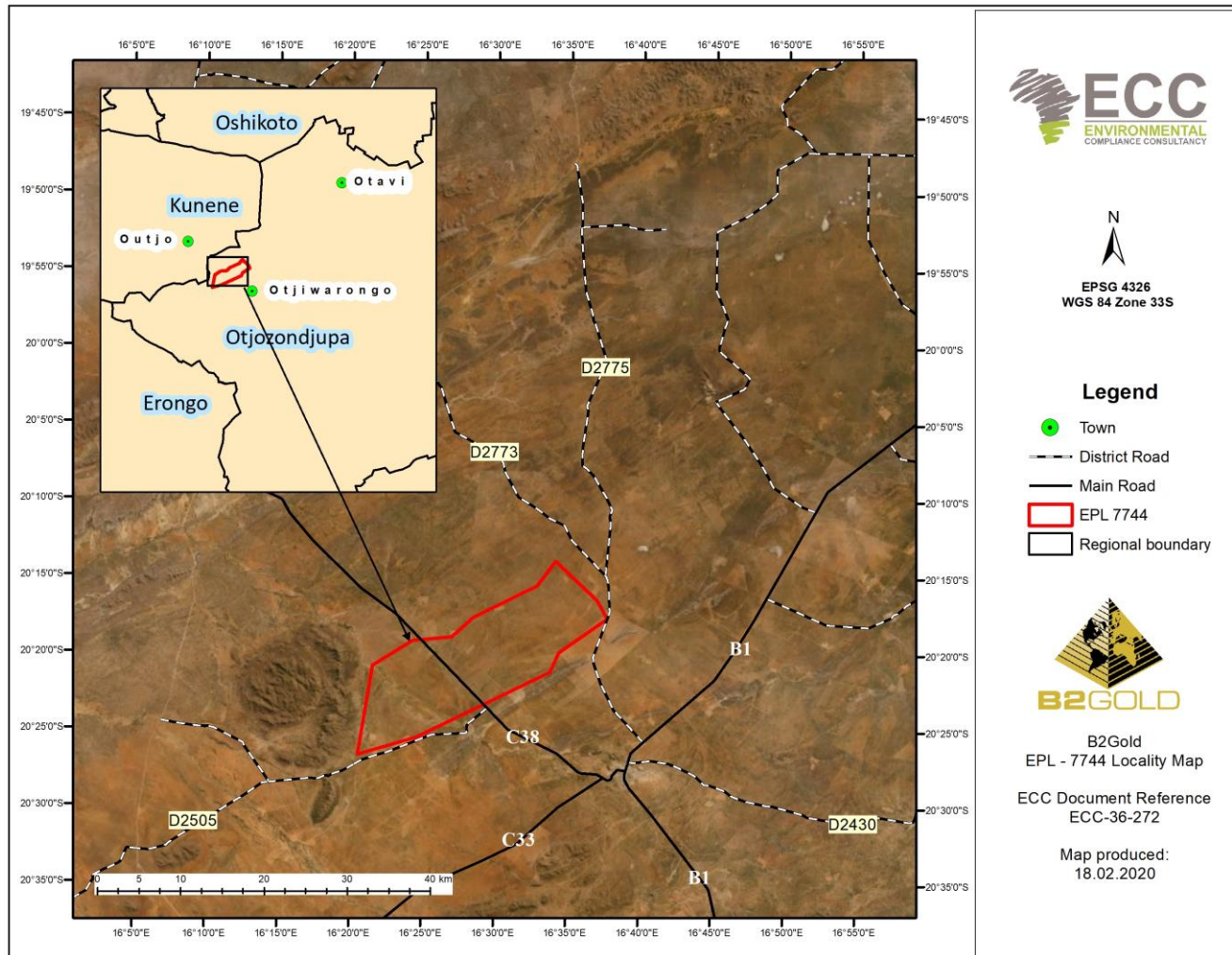
- Potential creation of access tracks, where existing tracks are not available
- Limited vegetation clearing for the creation of cut lines, access routes and drill pads
- Drilling of exploration boreholes, and
- Exploration methods may include mapping, soil sampling, electromagnetic surveys and drilling.

### 2.5 WHY IS THE PROJECT NEEDED

Based on the host rock geology of the area, Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd intends to pursue exploration opportunities with the aim of identifying new mining prospects. Namibia is rich in natural resources and the minerals sector is a key contributor to GDP. Exploration could lead to mining activities, which would contribute to the national and local economy.



FIGURE 1 – LOCATION MAP OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT



## 2.6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

### 2.6.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The potential social impacts are anticipated to be of low significance, and those that may transpire shall be confined within the EPL site, these potential impacts may include the following:

- Potential to unearth, damage or destroy undiscovered heritage remains
- Minor disruption to the residents of the farms within the EPL, including some increase in noise levels and dust arising from drilling and vehicle use; and
- There will be economic benefits due to increased investment and investor confidence in the Namibian minerals sector.

### 2.6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL

The potential environmental impacts are anticipated to be of minor significance, and those that may occur shall be contained within the EPL site, these potential impacts may include the following:

- Some potential vegetation loss due to possible tracks creation, cut lines and drill pads;
- Potential use of resources, including groundwater; and
- Minor risk of loss of contaminant of hydrocarbon, chemical or drill fluids from exploration activities potentially leading to localised soil contamination.

## 3 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Best practice environmental assessment methodology calls for consideration and assessment of alternatives to a proposed project.

In a project such as this one, it is difficult to identify alternatives to satisfy the need of the proposed project; the activities shall be specific to the EPL 7744, which was granted by the MME on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November 2019.

During the assessment, alternatives will take the form of a consideration of optimisation and efficiency to reduce potential effects e.g. different types of technology or operations, route access and exploration methods.

## 4 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

This EIA, conducted by ECC, is undertaken in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations.

The process followed in this EIA is set out in the flowchart in Figure 2.

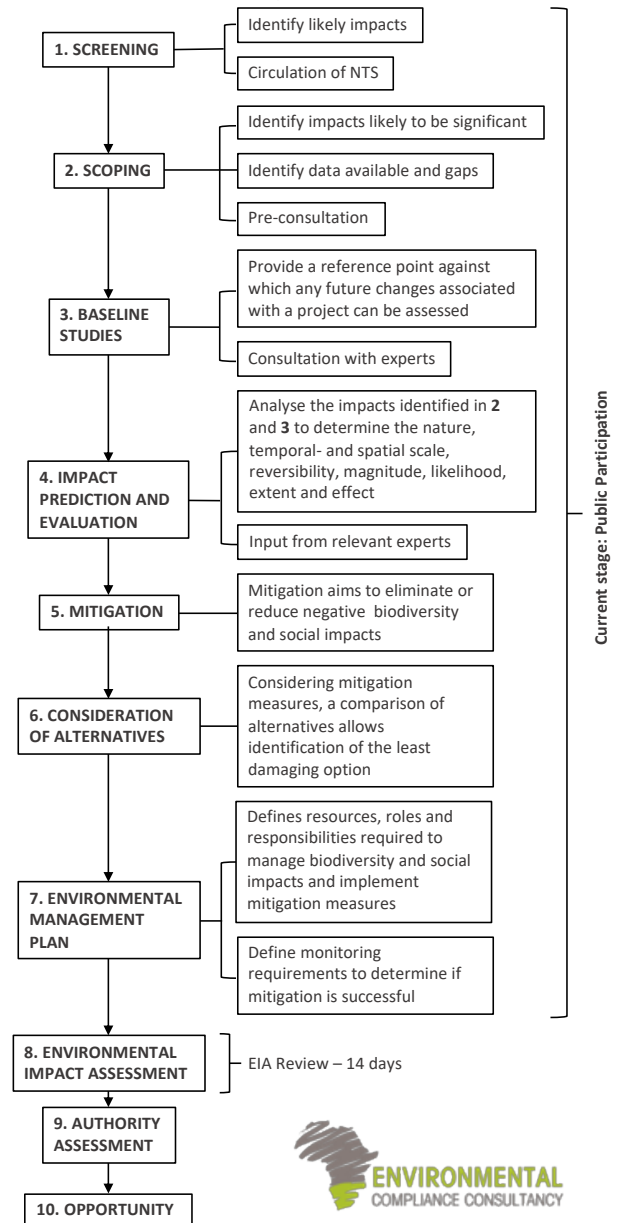


FIGURE 2 - FLOWCHART OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

#### 4.1 SCREENING

A review of the proposed project screening findings against the listed activities was conducted; the findings of which are summarised below.

##### **MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES**

(3.1) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992

- The proposed project requires a licence for the construction of exploration camps, drill sites and access roads

(3.2) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not

- Minerals (soil and sand), will be sampled and extracted from within the EPL 7744

(3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities

- The proposed project by its nature, involves resource extraction

##### **WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

(8.1) The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes

- Due to the drilling of exploration boreholes, groundwater will be abstracted

The potential environmental and social effects are anticipated to be of minor significance, and those that may occur shall be contained on the EPL 7744 site.

#### 4.2 SCOPING

Due to the nature of the proposed project, and the implementation of industry best practice mitigation measures during the mineral exploration phase of the project, the effects on the environment and society are expected to be minimal and localised.

#### 4.3 BASELINE STUDIES

For the proposed project, baseline information was obtained through a desk-based study and site verification processes through focusing on the environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed project. ECC will also engage with stakeholders, I&APs and the proponents to seek input into the assessment.

#### 4.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impacts will be assessed using ECC's EIA methodology. The EIA will be conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations. ECC's methodology for impact assessments was developed using standards of the International Finance Corporation, in particular Performance Standard 1 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (IFC 2012, 2017), the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (GRN, 2008), international and national best practice and over 25 years of combined EIA experience.

#### 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An EMP shall be developed for the proposed project setting out auditable management actions for Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd to ensure careful and sustainable management measures are implemented for activities in respect of the surrounding environment and community.

#### 4.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ADVERTISING

Public participation is an important part of the EIA process; it allows the public and other stakeholders to raise concerns or provide valuable local environmental knowledge that can benefit the assessment, in addition it can aid the design process. This project is currently at the scoping phase and public participation phase.

At this phase ECC will perform the following:

- Identify key stakeholders, authorities, environmental groups and interested or affected members of the public, hereafter referred to as I&APs
- Distribute the NTS for the proposed project (this document)
- Advertise the environmental application in two national newspapers
- Place notices on-site at or near the boundary
- If required host a public meeting to encourage stakeholder participation and engagement, and provide details of issues identified by the

environmental practitioner, stakeholders and I&APs

- Record all comments of I&APs and present such as comments, as well as responses provided by ECC, in the comments and responses report, which will be included in the scoping report that shall be submitted with the application, and
- Circulate comments of I&APs to the project team for consideration of project design.

Comments must be submitted in writing and can be emailed using the details in the section below.

#### CONTACT US

We welcome any enquiries regarding this document and its content. Please contact:

**Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)**

[info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)

Tel: +264 816 697 608

[www.eccenvironmental.com](http://www.eccenvironmental.com)

At ECC we make sure all information is easily accessible to the public.

Follow us online to be kept up to date:



## 12 APPENDIX C – EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Advertisement in newspapers:

THE NAMIBIAN

THURSDAY 5 MARCH 2020 27

**4138 Housing & Property**  
• For Sale •

**BK Properties Estate**  
• **Ormbelista:** 3 bedroom houses, 2 bathrooms, open plan kitchen, lounge, drive through entrance, carport, boundary wall, N\$1,150 million, cost excluded. Contact Anrika 081 339 4423 / btopropters@btopropters.com

**Oona Village Development.** Houses now available. PRICES Free Standing 3 bedrooms Houses with garage or drive through entrance, carport (Open plan and semi open plan) Spacious Lounge, Spacious Main Bedroom can accommodate a king size bed. Free Air conditioner in the Main Bedroom. EFF. SIZE FROM 30m<sup>2</sup> TO 447m<sup>2</sup> NB: We pay good referral commission to the public and Agent. Also welcome. Contact Richard on 0818140041 or visit us at Oona Village every Saturday for viewing.

**4139 Housing & Property**  
• For Sale •

• **Khomastad:** 3 Bedroom Family House, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen & Dining, Storage room, Garage with laundry, N\$1 200 000 (Bank) N\$1 050 000 (Cash) (costs excluded). Contact: 081 612 6983 / 085 312 9363

**For Sale By Owner** Newly built two bedroom house, sitting room, open plan kitchen, main bedroom with own bathroom, boundary walls walls & a garage. **SWAGMUND.**  
Plot No. N\$970 000 including costs. Contact: John 081 307 7727

**4140 Motoring**  
• Vehicles for Sale •

2012 Toyota Hilux Extended cab, 3.0L, 4x4, bullbar, rollbars, N\$189 000 negotiable.

2015 Toyota Hilux Legend 4x4, Extended cab, 3.0L, 4x4, rollbar, bullbar, N\$239 000 negotiable.  
Call: 081 859 3934

**4141 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2018/01232** In the High Court of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek in the matter between **BAK WINDHOEK LIMITED** Plaintiff and **RAINER THERON** Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in accordance with a judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek, at Section 8, Tullipohamba Court, Erf 2220, Stockholm Street, Otjomuise (Extension 4), Windhoek, on 19 March 2020, at 12:00h, of the undemarcated property. Certain Section 8, Tullipohamba Court, Erf 2220, Otjomuise (Ext. 4) Situate in the municipality of Windhoek (Registration Division "K") Measuring 64 Square metres comprising two bedroom sectional title with lounge, kitchen, bathroom and carport. Terms 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek and at the office of the execution creditor's attorneys. Dated at Windhoek this 22nd day of February 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka BAC Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff WHK House Jan. Jonker Road Windhoek. REF: MAT11048

**4142 Housing & Property**  
• For Sale •

**Josh Real Estate**  
• **"Houses Reduced To Go"**  
• **Rocky Coast:** Plan handle vacant plot - build Your Dream Home - N\$200 000.  
• **Rocky Coast:** Flat 2 beds, full bath, kitchen, lounge N\$250 000. Transfer included • **Proprietor:** Industrial unit consists of: boardroom, store room, office, kitchenets N\$550 000 • **Khomastad:** Massive house 3 bedrooms, 2 bathroom, 2 living area, garage full outside for extra income N\$1,850 million • **Ormbelista:** Price reduced to get beautiful family home 3 bedrooms, kitchen, lounge, dining, study, brick area with tennis court used year to play! N\$1 890 000

• **Khomastad:** Luxurious Home! Massive face brick stand alone house! 2 bedroom, 2 bathroom, kitchen, lounge, dining, garage N\$1,980 million • **Ormbelista:** 3 bedroom 2 bathroom, kitchen, lounge, dining, Dipping area N\$1,2 million • **Kaape:** Stand alone house, 2 bedroom, 2 bathroom, guest toilet, kitchen, lounge and garage. **Give Away Price!** Free swimming pool, N\$1,880 million.

**4143 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2018/04094** In the High Court of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek in the matter between **BAK WINDHOEK LIMITED** Plaintiff and **ELLEN BENTLEY HOCHOBEB** Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in accordance with a judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek, at Erf No 3038, Ben Appolus Street, Katutura (Extension 2), Windhoek, on 19 March 2020, at 10:00h, of the undemarcated property. Section No 2) Situate in the municipality of Windhoek (Registration Division "K") Measuring 302 Square metres comprising three bedroom dwelling with kitchen, lounge, two bathrooms and outside toilet. Terms 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek and at the office of the execution creditor's attorneys. Dated at Windhoek this 22nd day of February 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka BAC Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff WHK House Jan. Jonker Road Windhoek. REF: MAT23972

**Case No. 5789/2017** In the Magistrate's Court For The District Of Windhoek Held At Windhoek In the matter between **RIST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD** Plaintiff and **WILHELM MAUNJUGO** Defendant

**4138 Notices**  
• Legal •

**NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION** in execution of a judgment against the above Defendant granted by the above Court of the Court on the 29 May 2018, the following will be sold by public auction on the 3 April 2020 at 10:00 at Erf No. 3794, 24 Grand Avenue, Industrial Area, Welvis Bay: 2 x Black lounge chairs 1 x Light brown cupboard 1 x Minor cupboard 1 x Glass table 1 x HP computer 1 x Samsung sound system 1 x Black TV stand terms Of Sale: Venditors And Cash To The Highest Bidder Dated at Windhoek this 5th day of February 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka INC C Registrar WHK House Jan. Jonker Road, Windhoek. REF: P9011485

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2017/03667** In the High Court Of Namibia in the matter between **NEDEBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED** Plaintiff and **MAJORE ALEJCA POKERENGO** Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in execution of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court dated 26 April 2019, a sale with a reserve price of N\$200 000.00, will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Luderitz, at the front of the Magistrate Courts in Luderitz, on 12 March 2020, at 12:00h, of the under mentioned properties: 1. T. 1565/1919: 3 properties: Main Building 1 x entrance, 1 x Lounge, 1 x Dining room, 1 x Kitchen, 3 x Bedrooms, 1 x bathroom/bathroom, 1 x Shower, Outbuilding including Single garage. Terms 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Luderitz and of the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys. Dated at Windhoek this 28th day of January 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka INC, Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff 3RD Floor WHK House, Jan. Jonker Road, Windhoek. (PLKJG/NE10114)

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2018/00827** In the matter between **SHACMAN INVESTMENT NAMIBIA CC** Judgment Creditor and **LUJENDE INVESTMENTS CC** Judgment Debtor. **KINDLY TAKE NOTICE:** That in pursuance of a Default Judgment of the above Honourable Court granted on 4 November 2019 the following goods will be sold in the execution by public auction on Friday the 7th of March 2020 at 09:30 or as soon thereafter by the Deputy Sheriff of the High Court for Windhoek, at No 422, Independence Avenue, Windhoek, Republic of Namibia: 1x L. Shape Office Desk 1x Black Leather Office Chair 1x White Leather Couch 2 seats 1x Water Dispenser 1x. Hoopse Bar Fridge 1x Bedroom Table and 4 chairs 1x Black Leather Couch 4 seats 1x Metal Office Chair 1x Reception Counter 1x Red Double Couch 1x. Russell Hobbs Microwave 1x. Karcher Vacuum Machine Dated at Windhoek on this day of February 2020. Sisa Naramunde & Co INC. P.O. Box 459, Legal Practitioners For Execution Creditor No. 13, Pastour Street, Windhoek-West. Windhoek Ref: 5272/19/19. To The Registrar High Court Of Namibia Windhoek. CLAO2000001501

**4139 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2018/01232** In the High Court of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek in the matter between **BAK WINDHOEK LIMITED** Plaintiff and **RAINER THERON** Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in accordance with a judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek, at Section 8, Tullipohamba Court, Erf 2220, Stockholm Street, Otjomuise (Extension 4), Windhoek, on 19 March 2020, at 12:00h, of the undemarcated property. Certain Section 8, Tullipohamba Court, Erf 2220, Otjomuise (Ext. 4) Situate in the municipality of Windhoek (Registration Division "K") Measuring 64 Square metres comprising two bedroom sectional title with lounge, kitchen, bathroom and carport. Terms 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek and at the office of the execution creditor's attorneys. Dated at Windhoek this 22nd day of February 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka BAC Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff WHK House Jan. Jonker Road Windhoek. REF: MAT11048

**4140 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. HC-MD-CV-ACT-CON-2018/04094** In the High Court of Namibia Main Division - Windhoek in the matter between **BAK WINDHOEK LIMITED** Plaintiff and **ELLEN BENTLEY HOCHOBEB** Defendant. NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION in accordance with a judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek, at Erf No 3038, Ben Appolus Street, Katutura (Extension 2), Windhoek, on 19 March 2020, at 10:00h, of the undemarcated property. Section No 2) Situate in the municipality of Windhoek (Registration Division "K") Measuring 302 Square metres comprising three bedroom dwelling with kitchen, lounge, two bathrooms and outside toilet. Terms 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneer's commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek and at the office of the execution creditor's attorneys. Dated at Windhoek this 22nd day of February 2020. Dr. Wouter Kautz & Hovoka BAC Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff WHK House Jan. Jonker Road Windhoek. REF: MAT23972

**4141 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. 5789/2017** In the Magistrate's Court For The District Of Windhoek Held At Windhoek In the matter between **RIST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD** Plaintiff and **WILHELM MAUNJUGO** Defendant

**4142 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. 5789/2017** In the Magistrate's Court For The District Of Windhoek Held At Windhoek In the matter between **RIST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD** Plaintiff and **WILHELM MAUNJUGO** Defendant

**4143 Notices**  
• Legal •

**Case No. 5789/2017** In the Magistrate's Court For The District Of Windhoek Held At Windhoek In the matter between **RIST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD** Plaintiff and **WILHELM MAUNJUGO** Defendant

**EXTERNAL VACANCY**

**INDONGO TOYOTA DEALER PRINCIPAL**



INDONGO TOYOTA, a leading motor dealership group in Namibia, is seeking to appoint a DEALER PRINCIPAL at its dealership in WINDHOEK, with the capacity to oversee more than one dealership.

- Key Performance Areas**
- Overall management and control of the dealerships and all divisions and business units reporting to the individual
  - Expansion and growth of the market share of the dealerships, while continuously optimizing profitability and return on funds employed
  - Maintain and improve on least cost principle
  - Optimal Customer Experience at all business centers, ensuring distinct customer preference
  - Leading and building motivated capable teams that have a Passion for Excellence and Living the Indongo Way
  - Be a contributing member of the Management team.

- Competencies / Skills**
- Proven leadership qualities, with ability to function independently
  - Dynamic and energetic with a high drive for success
  - Good communication skills
  - Ability to oversee more than one dealership
  - Dependable and possess the ability to maintain a high level of confidentiality
  - Leadership skills / employee management
  - Highly professional

- Experience and qualifications**
- Namibian Citizen
  - Minimum Grade 12, preferably a post school qualification.
  - At least 5 years' experience as Dealer Principal, underwritten by SUCCESS.
  - Driver's license is not negotiable.
  - Toyota franchise experience will be advantageous.

This position offers the opportunity to join a dynamic Group, the Frans Indongo Group, and to function within an environment driven by entrepreneurship and business success. Top performers will have the opportunity to negotiate a market related compensation package.

Please submit detailed application to [recruitment@indongotoyota.com.na](mailto:recruitment@indongotoyota.com.na)

**Closing Date: Friday, 13 March 2020**

**NOTE:** There will be no communication with candidates applying, except those selected for shortlisting



**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744 OTJOZONDJUPA, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

**Applicant:** Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
**Location:** Otjomuise Region, Namibia

**Project:** Exploration activities on EPL 7744 for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals in the Otjomuise Region, Namibia.

**Proposed Activity:** The proponent proposes to carry out low impact, non-intrusive exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 7744 in an area 20km northwest of Otjomuise in the Otjomuise Region. Exploration methods may include geochemical survey (soil and rock sampling), geophysical survey (electromagnetic surveys) and drilling.

**Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate:** In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd is required to apply for environmental clearance to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

**Purpose of the review and comment period:** The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

**Review period:** The review and comment period is effective from 5 March to 26 March 2020.

**How you can participate:** ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process in terms of the Act. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the project at <https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>

**Environmental Compliance Consultancy**  
Registration Number: CC/2019/21484  
Members: Mr S. Beaudouin and Mrs J. Moomoy  
PO Box 91153, Klein Windhoek  
Tel: +264 83 669 7608  
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com  
Website: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com>  
Project ID: ECC-36-272-ADT-3-A



**SMS Of The Day**

■ **THANK** you Citizen Nahas for your contribution on the Office of the Auditor General. Many of us have been puzzled for years why nothing is done after years and years of qualified audits. It is high time that office is given teeth to deal with miscreants, even retroactively.

■ **PLEASE**, save us from the director of the Namibia Library and Archives Services (NLAS) and her deputy. There is unfair treatment and favouritism, which affects staff morale. Unqualified staff are groomed for positions. What happened to the chief librarian post of the Namibia Library? Interviews were done. We are not happy with the latest dealing of NLAS. In fact, there are too many women in the NLAS management. A mixture of gender is needed.

■ **TSUMEB'S** township is not the only one with flying toilets, not by a long shot. We are busy preparing for a new census next year. The last one in 2011 revealed that around one million people did not have access to sanitation. To what extent has that issue been addressed?

■ **MINISTRIES** of works, information and labour, please do not allow Chinese companies to bring in their skilled workers, while we, skilled Namibians, are starving.

**Food For Thought**

■ **IT** is the creation of middlemen that has brought us where we are today. Does the government really need middlemen to sell its precious metals to the outside world? We do not learn; we do not listen, we keep on making the same mistakes. Please, cut out the middlemen, appoint diamond; valutors in the ministry of mines; train them; pay them a salary; and save the much-needed money for development. What is wrong with our government? Learn to simplify things and save money.

**Bouquets & Brickbats**

■ **PRESIDENT** Hage Geingob was democratically elected and should be allowed to serve his second term like the two presidents before him. Dr Irlula and his supporters had no problem with the electronic voting machines (EVMs) when they were leading during the elections in towns like Walvis Bay and Windhoek. The problem came when they did not win the elections. Team Swapo needs to stop investigating Namibians to become unruly and they should not take our independence for granted.

■ **IT** is unfair and an injustice for some marauding elements in Namibian society to call on fellow Namibians to boycott the inauguration of president Hage Geingob. You must know that the president was not the only one who was elected through the EVMs. All members of parliament, who will take up their seats soon, were also elected through the use of EVMs. Why are you targeting the president only? – Martin Tjivera, former freedom fighter and Hage Geingob supporter

■ **THESE** young boys who call themselves activists are out of order. They



must not think they can become famous by insulting elders. They think that they will be praised for doing what they do. They should know that their behaviour would haunt them one day. I will never support an undisciplined child to be my leader. A leader is respected for respecting people he leads. All these young boys lack respect. That is why they are losers. I do not think their parents raised them the way they act.

**Fishrot Scandal**



■ **THE** link between the Fishrot in Fishcor and Diamondrot in GemDiamonds is clear. Paulus Ngalangi, the shareholder in GemDiamonds, is the finance general manager in Fishcor. He was still in that position when questionable transactions were made. He was even copied in all correspondences. He is the lapdog of Mike Ngipunya and James Hatukulipi, who were both previously involved at Fishcor.

■ **PAULUS** Noa is fighting corruption selectively in this country. Why don't you want to release all the criminals' names who are involved in the Fishrot scandal as if your own name is also on the list. What exactly are you afraid of and why? You are not strong enough for your job and criminals exploit and feast on weak people.

■ **A** FISH rots from the head down. Paulus Ngalangi is clearly a proxy for Sacky Shanghala and co. That tender was advertised in 2018, but was already in the pipeline in 2015 and on the table of Shanghala. Who are the shareholders of Namibia Oil, Gas and Hydrocarbon CC? Please investigate the name Nam Mobile: 99902.

■ **NAMIBIANS**, wake up. The whole government knew about Fishrot. They just take your votes and then eat by themselves. Viva to a new Namibia!

**To The President**

■ **MR** President, you believe so much in the notion that there is no tribalism in Namibia, but it is there, comrade president. Civil turmoil is upon us, so restore the nation's peace by addressing the people to give them the reassurance that you are very much in control. Don't wait until 21 March to make your voice heard. Please, pray that God gives you more wisdom to lead this nation to a better tomorrow. It is by His hand, that you are in that position and it is by His hand that you must lead!

■ **PRESIDENT** Hage Geingob, there is a dark cloud hanging over our great nation. The emotions erupting all over Namibia are getting out of hand. You need to address the nation to put aside these tribal remarks and call for unity. It seems nothing has changed since our independence

– we are still in turmoil and you need to fix that.

**From The Regions**

■ **I** CONCUR with the councillor for Oranjemund that the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN) leaders are sell-outs. It is true they no longer have the best interest of members at heart. They do not even visit members or take their concerns to heart. One example is housing for sea-going members. You can work for more than 10 years but cannot qualify for any housing benefits. We will be renting throughout our lives. Our salaries are meagre and our sea-going allowances are not paid fairly. [Shavuka] Mbidishi is well-aware of that and many more injustices, but just keeps a blind eye. He just comes to the defence of the company. He must tell us what did he receive in return.

■ **MINISTER** of urban and rural development, please clean up the Bethanie Village Council like you once did the Rehoboth Town Council. There are no meetings held with the community, no feedback on enquiries, things are being auctioned but still no development in the settlement and there are no projects taking place but people go for workshops. Even our rubbish bins have not been emptied for three weeks now. Please, come and rescue us from these people.

■ **COUNCILLOR** for Karasburg east constituency Dennis Coetzee, is it because of the darkness that you live in that you cannot see that the Ernst Jager Hostel needs urgent renovation? Stop self-enrichment and do something for the community for once, or is it too late now?

■ **CONGRATULATIONS** to the chief executive officer of Bukalo Village Council for making sure that all those corrupt officials, including the councillors, are brought to book. Please, continue doing the good work. The nation is fully behind you!

**Health**

■ **MINISTER** of health and social services, are you aware of the condition of the clinic at Nepara? It does not look like a health facility any more because it is falling apart with every passing day. How can a health facility be without a toilet? Please, see to it that the clinic is upgraded because it needs serious renovations.

■ **WHY** are there no health officials at Muhembo border post? People are coming from Botswana and entering into Namibia without being screened them for the coronavirus, but when you are entering in Botswana there are officials who are screening the people. What exactly is wrong with the Namibian government?

■ **I** DON'T know why the ministry of agriculture created the directorate of water and sanitation. I thought with the Covid-19 looming, sanitation officers are supposed to be sensitising the communities about the WASH programme. Mr director, please respond.

■ **MULTIMILLION** dollars used to construct the Swapo headquarters in Windhoek, just near the Katutura state hospital, where the patients are in deprived conditions. May the Almighty look upon your people.

**Law & Order**

■ **IT'S** quite disturbing to observe how the police have been quiet on the insults hurled at the president. This is a

clear indication that the police force is anti-Geingob and they are supporting Panduleni Irlula with his spoiled youth. But be warned that whatever goes around this time of Hage being insulted under your watch, it will come around to haunt you even in your grave. Shame on you.

■ **INSPECTOR** general Sebastian Ndeitunga, please tell the nation why you have been observing these insults made public by the Namibian's undisciplined youth without you, as a head of police, taking them to task. Shame on you, Sebastian Ndeitunga. You have been warning people from insulting one another, why are you quiet now?

**Education**

■ **PRINCIPAL** of Garibans High School at Oranjemund, what is going on at your school? Some subjects have not been taught since January and some pupils are excluded when you teach Geography because they are apparently two chapters behind. Exams are about to start. Is the inspector of this circuit aware of this situation? Parents are quiet. Are they not aware or just scared that your child might be victimised if you talk?

■ **THE** English teacher for Grade 8 C, B and D at Khomas High School is extremely rude and she even uses foul language in class while insulting the pupils, seems to be her speciality. Also, she has a very bad attitude towards her pupils. Can the principal, please do something? This is an urgent matter and it cannot continue like this. Either replace her or move the Grade 8s to another English teacher.

**Labour**

■ **MINISTER** of labour, please deal with the unfair labour practices at Grootfontein Spar. I am a truck driver who always makes deliveries at that shop and I see that those workers are too afraid to speak out in fear of dismissal. You will find a cashier standing the whole day like a security guard. There is also a white lady, who is from South Africa, who is rude towards the black people. Visit that shop and see how the people are suffering.

■ **OUTJO** Spar must be investigated by the ministry of labour. Labour issues there are worrisome. The workers are subjected to emotional torture and inhuman treatment. Something must be done urgently, please. Our people can't continue suffering like that in an independent country.

**Service Please**

■ **AFTER** many years of poor service, the Grootfontein municipality welcomed a new CEO with high expectations. Unfortunately, he did not bring experience with him and has still not fully implemented the Local Authorities Act.

■ **CITY** of Windhoek, please tell residents why the Paaltjes at Brakwater looks like a Chinese business?

**Lost And Found**

■ **I** FREDRICK Antindi, lost my ID card, voter's card, NamPost SmartCard, FNB ATM card and David Fredrick's Grade 10 certificate. They were all in pocket file. If found, please contact me on 081 716 4725.

■ **I** FOUND the ID cards of Daniel Halcänge Lalius, Kahauru Jame, Hailionga Edward Naliongwe and a driver's licence of T Kandjoke. Please contact me on 081 260 0725.

Tell it like it is!

MAKE your views known. It costs N\$1 for 160 characters. You will receive an acknowledgment for 'telling it like it is!' Selected views will be published in the newspaper. We are subsidising the costs and are not making profit from this service to the public.

Official responses only may be emailed to: smsfeedback@namibian.com.na  
NB: We would also like to call on members of the public to exercise good judgement when sending their comments to the newspaper. The Namibian publishes the SMSes to promote fair and civil discussion.



**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**  
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744  
OTJOZONDJUPA, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

**Applicant:** Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia

**Project:** Exploration activities on EPL 7744 for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

**Proposed Activity:** The proponent proposes to carry out low impact, non-intrusive exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 7744 in an area 20km northwest of Otjivarongo in the Otjozondjupa Region. Exploration methods may include geochemical survey (soil and rock sampling), geophysical survey (electromagnetic surveys) and drilling.

**Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate:** In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd is required to apply for environmental clearance to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

**Purpose of the review and comment period:** The purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.

**Review period:** The review and comment period is effective from 5 March to 26 March 2020.

**How you can participate:** ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process in terms of the Act. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the project at: <https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>

Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Registration Number: CC/2013/11404  
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney  
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek  
Tel: +264 81 669 7609  
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com  
Website: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com>  
Project ID: ECC-36-272-AD1-3-A



Please note that the opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of *The Namibian*.



HOME	NEWS	BUSINESS	ENVIRONMENT	ENTERTAINMENT	SPORTS	OPINION	CLASSIFIEDS	TRUSTCO	INFORMANTÉ RADIO
LATEST NEWS	tor accident	> Protestors march for removal of Geingob	> Public warned against fake NS200 notes	> Namibians urged not to panic amidst Corona in SA	> TWO SIDES TO PROT				



**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS  
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744  
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**Project:** Exploration activities on EPL 7744 for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

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Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Registration Number: CC/2013/11404  
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney  
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek  
Tel: +264 81 669 7608  
E-mail: [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)  
Website: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com>  
Project ID: ECC-36-272-ADT-3-A



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Locations	Frequencies
Keetmanshoop	88.2
Mariental	104
Otjiwarongo	105.9
Oshakati	105.6
Rundu	107.2
Coastal	103.3

**Promotion**



HELLO!  
They call me *May*  
I am a 1 year old female crossbreed  
I'm happy, vaccinated, and sterilized!

ADOPT ME FROM SPCA WINDHOEK  
111 Windhoek - 111 Windhoek  
Website: [www.spcawindhoek.org](http://www.spcawindhoek.org)



Site notice:

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS  
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744  
OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA**



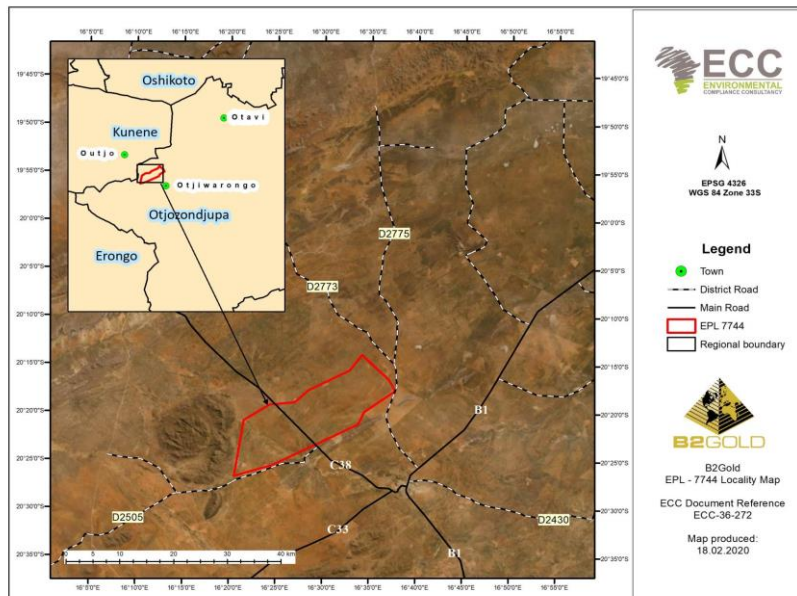
Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made as per the following:

**Applicant:** Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
**Project ID:** ECC-36-272

**Project:** Exploration activities on EPL 7744 for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals in Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

**Proposed Activity:** The proponent proposes to carry out low impact, non-intrusive exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals on EPL 7744 located in the area 20km northwest of Otjiwarongo in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. Exploration methods may include geochemical surveys (soil and rock sampling), geophysical surveys (electromagnetic surveys) and drilling.

**Location:** Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.



**Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate:** In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, ECC on behalf of the proponent is required to submit an application for environmental clearance to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

**Purpose of the review and comment period:** As part of the public participation process, the purpose of the review and comment period is to present the proposed project and to afford interested and affected parties (I&AP) an opportunity to comment on the project to ensure that all issues and concerns are captured and considered in the assessment.



Contact: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney  
Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Registration Number CC/2013/11404  
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek  
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Website: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com>

Site notice 1: Entrance to Omatjenne State Farm



Site notice 2: Turn-off of D2505 from the C38



Letter to stakeholders:



+264 81 669 7608

[info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)

[www.eccenvironmental.com](http://www.eccenvironmental.com)



REFERENCE: ECC-36-272-LET-05-A  
28 February 2020

Identified Stakeholder and or Potentially Interested Party for:  
Exploration activities on EPL 7744

Dear Sir or Madam:

**RE: NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7744 FOR BASE AND RARE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA.**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been engaged by Otavi Exploration (Pty) Ltd, the Proponent, to act on their behalf for the application of an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed exploration activities for base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 7744, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. The project location is set out in the map hereto attached.

ECC is conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and will be submitted to the competent authority and Ministry of Environment and Tourism for a record of decision.

The proposed project is to conduct mineral exploration activities on EPL 7744. As part of the proposed low impact, non-intrusive exploration, the following activities are envisaged, which shall be confirmed, as the exploration program is refined:

- Potential creation of access tracks, where existing tracks cannot be utilised;
- Limited vegetation clearing for the creation of tracks;
- Rotary Air Blast, Diamond Core and Reverse Circulation Drilling; and
- Exploration methods may include aerial or remote sensing, electromagnetic surveys, and mineral sampling.

This letter is intended to engage stakeholders and potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) of the project and provide a communication channel to ECC for the project. You have been identified as either a stakeholder, interested or affected party, therefore ECC wishes to inform you of how you can become involved in the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 91193 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J L MOONEY & JS BEZUIDENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC/2013/11404



Public participation is an important part of the EIA process, as it allows public and stakeholders to obtain information about the proposed project. Public participation occurs at various stages throughout a project lifecycle including:

- Advertising in newspapers;
- Distributing a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to identified stakeholders and I&APs;
- Registered I&APs will also be informed of the available draft scoping report for a 14-day comment and review period, during this period I&APs will have the opportunity to review the draft document and raise any issues or concerns, and
- Stakeholders and I&APs who wish to register as an I&AP must do so on the ECC website as per the link provided below: <https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>

If you are unable to complete the registration form online please email [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com) and request an electronic copy of the form that you can complete, sign, scan and return via email to [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com) to register as an I&AP for the project.

ECC values community input and participation in our projects and we look forward to working with you as the project develops.

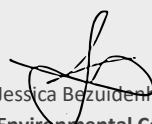
The NTS can also be obtained from our website and provides a brief overview of the proposed project <https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>

Should you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact either of us.

Yours sincerely,



Stephan Bezuidenhout  
**Environmental Compliance Consultancy**  
**Office: +264 81 669 7608**  
Email: [stephan@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:stephan@eccenvironmental.com)



Jessica Bezuidenhout Mooney  
**Environmental Compliance Consultancy**  
**Office: +264 81 669 7608**  
Email: [jessica@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:jessica@eccenvironmental.com)

### LIST OF REGISTERED ITEMS POSTED

Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
P.O. Box 91193, Klein Windhoek, Namibia  
by 0816697608

B2601 EPL 7744

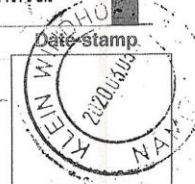


Sender's reference no.	Addressee's name and address	Registration no.
1	To: Mr Indongo Frans Farm Hoasob P.O. Box 1464, Otjwarongo	RR 002637360 NA
2	To: Government of the Republic of Namibia Farm Omatejane, Omatejane - Nord P/Box 13543, Windhoek	RR 002637373 NA
3	To: Mr Strehmann Pirich Jakob Farm Ombarahewa P.O. Box 361, Otjwarongo	RR 002637387 NA
4	To: Mr Kratzer Emanuel Bus Farm Paresis P.O. Box 1064, Otjwarongo	RR 002637395 NA
5	To: The Trustees of Home of Arcadia Trust Farm Paresis P.O. Box 72, Otjje	RR 002637400 NA
6	To: Bergplaats Safari Lodge (Pty) Ltd Farm Paresis P.O. Box 60, Otjwarongo	RR 002637413 NA
7	To: Bl Badenhorst Farming CC Farm Naribis P.O. Box 1228, Otjwarongo	RR 002637427 NA
8	To: Randveld Farming CC Farm Randveld P.O. Box 198, Otjwarongo	RR 002637435 NA
9	To: Mr Botha E.L & J.L. Farm Randveld, Knoll, Tokai, Rusthof P.O. Box 30, Otjwarongo	RR 002637444 NA
10	To: Nampower Farm Randveld, Tokai P.O. Box 2864, Otjwarongo	RR 002637458 NA
11	To: Mr Botha Chris Farm Kenilworth P.O. Box 783, Otjwarongo	RR 002637461 NA
12	To: Mrs Kretzschmar Brigitte Farm Waverley P.O. Box 561, Otjwarongo	RR 002637475 NA
13	To: Rusthof Farming CC Farm Rusthof P.O. Box 166, Otjwarongo	RR 002637489 NA

studio print 13647

Number of items ..... Received by .....

No compensation will be considered unless enquiry regarding this postal article is made within one year after the date of posting.



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## 13 APPENDIX D – ECC CV'S



Name of Consultant: Pierré Smit  
 Position / Profession: Senior Consultant and Environmental Practitioner  
 Date of Birth: 6 April 1963  
 Nationality: Namibian  
 Professional Memberships: IEMA, IALE  
 Email: pierre@eccenvironmental.com  
 Website: www.eccenvironmental.com  
 Contact: +264 81 7527207

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

Ruhr Universität Bochum / UNAM: 2006 PhD  
 University of Stellenbosch: 1989 MA

**PROFILE:**

After a long career in education (1995 – 2008) and then in the mining sector (2008 – 2016) as a qualified landscape ecologist, Dr Smit took a sabbatical in 2017, travelled the Far East and returned to Swakopmund where he resides since 2018. As a Senior Consultant and Environmental Practitioner he joined ECC at the end of 2018. His fields of specialization includes Environmental Management and Sustainable Development.

**KEY AREAS OF EXPERTISE:**

Environmental Management	-	Environmental Management Systems (EMS) Environmental compliance, gap analysis and risk management, development and implementation of policies, procedures and protocols SEIAs and the development and Implementation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) Mine rehabilitation and closure planning
Sustainable Development	-	Due diligence (e.g. Equator Principles, SD and Millennium Goals, Internal and GRI reporting, IFC requirements)



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Environmental Stewardship programs and projects implementation  
Community Relations Management  
Academic - Research, lecturing, tutoring, supervision  
Applied research on arid landscapes infested by *Prosopis* spp.  
Management of an academic institution

## LANGUAGES:

	Read	Write	Speak
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
German	Excellent	Fair	Good

## SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITY:

As a team leader, Dr Smit supervised environmental specialists – both in the mining industry and at an institution of higher education. He has many years of experience in performance management, business improvement and innovation, corporate governance and strategic planning. Being a landscape ecologist, Dr Smit is conversed with the fields of climatology and air quality, biodiversity and rehabilitation, hazardous substance management, non-mineral waste management, land use management and landscape changes as a result of human impacts. He is also very well accustomed with the diversity of the Namibian environment, as a researcher, excursion and tour leader as well as an environmental consultant.

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

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PROJECT	DATE	ROLE
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia	2019	Team member
Biophysical Rehabilitation Plan for ML 42, 43, 44 and 45 as well as an overarching 5-year Biophysical Rehabilitation Plan for Namdeb	2019	Leading consultant and author
Mine Closure Plan for Langer Heinrich Uranium	2016	Team leader
Revised and updated Environmental Management Plans for Langer Heinrich Uranium	2016	Team leader
Revised and update Environmental Management Plans for Rössing Uranium Limited	2014	Team leader
Mine Closure Plan for Rössing Uranium Limited	2011	Team leader

## CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

DATE: 20/01/2020



**Pierré Smit**

**STEPHAN BEZUIDENHOUT**

Name of Consultant: Stephan Bezuidenhout  
 Position / Profession: Managing Director & Senior Environmental Practitioner  
 Date of Birth: 11 April 1989  
 Nationality: Namibian  
 Professional Memberships: EAPAN, FSC Environmental Chamber. NCE, NCA  
 Email: stephan@eccenvironmental.com  
 Website: www.eccenvironmental.com  
 Contact: +264 81 262 7872



**QUALIFICATIONS:**

**University of Pretoria:** 2011 – 2012 Postgraduate Degree in Environmental Management and Analysis  
**University of Stellenbosch:** 2007 – 2010 Bachelor of Applied Science

**PROFILE:**

ECC's proudly Namibian Principal leads the ECC team as the lead Environmental Practitioner with a strong and dedicated environmental background. Mr Bezuidenhout has leading practice experience in Identifying and applying legislative requirements to proposed projects. Identifying impacts and mitigations for projects within different sectors, including mining, energy, agriculture and construction.

**KEY AREAS OF EXPERTISE:**

Environmental Management	-	Project Management Environmental Information Systems (EIS) Environmental Management Systems (EMS)
Environmental (and social) Impact Assessments (EIAs) (ESIAs)	-	Conducting and managing various small to large scale EIAs & ESIAs Compiling EIA Reports and EMPs Coordinate and review specialist studies Review EIA reports
Environmental feasibility studies	-	Environmental pre feasibilities and feasibilities studies Bankable feasibility studies

**LANGUAGES:**

	Read	Write	Speak
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent



## SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITY:

Since 2010, Stephan has been working as an environmental assessment practitioner. Stephan has a strong ecological background and has gained more than ten years' experience in the environmental industry. As a lead practitioner, Stephan has successfully driven environmental impact assessments and compliance assessments within Southern Africa. His hands on and practical experience and knowledge of international standards, such as FSC, IFC and World Bank standards allows Stephan to advise his clients and teams constructively and effectively.

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

PROJECT	DATE	ROLE
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia	2017 - 2019	Team member
Biophysical Rehabilitation Plan for ML 42, 43, 44 and 45 as well as an overarching 5-year Biophysical Rehabilitation Plan for Namdeb	2018 - 2019	Finance manager and team member
ESIA amendment for B2Gold Namibia Mining Licence (ML 169) to developed underground working for the the Otjikoto (gold mine)	2018 - 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
Kunene Regional Counsel sustainable water supply Pipeline and Ancillary works	2017 - 2018	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
ESIA application for B2Gold Namibia 10.8 megawatt PV solar upgrade to the B2Gold Power Plant	2017 - 2018	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
EIA application for sand removal on Farm Okakango Nord No58	2018	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
EIA application for Uris Irrigation scheme	2018 - 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
MAWF permit application for Water Abstraction and Discharge for Uris Irrigation scheme	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
EIA application for University of Namibia (UNAM) Katima Mulilo Campus Expansion	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
EIA application for B2Gold exploration activities for various EPLs	2017 - present	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
ESIA application for farm Tsumore 761 Unit B Irrigation Project	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).



MAWF permit application for Water Abstraction and Discharge for Tsumore 761 Unit B Irrigation Project	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
ESIA application for Otjiwarongo Waste Water Treatment and Bulk Water Supply	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
ESIA for the Waste Water Treatment facilities for Gondwanan Collection	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
MAWF permit application for Water Abstraction and Discharge for Gondwanan Collection	2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
EIA application for various exploration activities for Votorantim Metals Namibia Pty Ltd	2018 - Present	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the EIA process (including stakeholder engagement, PPP and report review).
Abengoa Solar SA, Kaxu Solar One 100MW Concentrating Solar Plants (CSP) Trough	2015 - 2017	Environmental Control Officer during commissioning and rehabilitation phases
Konkoonsies II PV Solar Energy Facility, On-site substation and a 132kV power line Northern Cape, South Africa	2015 - 2017	Environmental Assessment Practitioner during EIA process
Abengoa Solar SA Paulputs CSP (Pty) Ltd. 150 MW CSP Trough Northern Cape, South Africa	2015 - 2017	Environmental Assessment Practitioner during EIA Process
Abengoa Solar SA, Xina Solar One 200 MW CSP Trough Northern Cape, South Africa	2015 - 2017	Environmental Control Officer during construction phase
Abengoa Solar SA, Khi Solar One (50 MW) CSP Tower	2015 - 2017	Environmental Control Officer during commissioning and rehabilitation phases
Soil Remediation and Commissioning report of NGALA Camp for Isondlo Project Support (IPS) (Pty) Ltd Gauteng, South Africa	2015	Lead consultant and project manager.
Berekisanang Empowerment Farm, 315 kV power line and agriculture expansion project Northern Cape, South Africa	2016	Environmental Assessment Practitioner during EIA Process and project manager
375 km 26-inch natural gas installation for SASOL & ROMPCO Mozambique representing Worley Parsons (Pty) LTD. South Africa	2013 - 2015	Environmental Coordinator and Manager
Department of Water Engineering (working on a catchment management project for the Municipality of Stellenbosch)	2011 - 2012	Intern at Aurecon South Africa

## PUBLICATIONS

N.S., et al., Some ecological side-effects of chemical and physical bush clearing in a southern African rangeland ecosystem, Southern African Journal of Botany (2015), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2015.07.012>

The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Namibia (Draft V 4). Co-authored by S Bezuidenhout, P Cunningham, A Ashby, F Detering, W Enslin & D Honsbein



## CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

DATE: 20 / 01 /      2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Stephan Bezuidenhout', written over a horizontal line.

**Stephan Bezuidenhout**

FULL NAME OF CONSULTANT

# EAPAN



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROFESSIONALS OF NAMIBIA

## ***PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP 2020***

*This is to certify that*

*Jacobus Stephan Bezuidenhout*

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*Is a registered member of EAPAN under the following  
membership category*

***“PRACTITIONER”***

***“LEAD PRACTITIONER”***

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Bezuidenhout'.

*President*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. J. J. J.'.

*Secretary*

***Membership No: 92***

*Valid from 01 January 2020 to 31 December 2020*