



Submitted to: Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited.
Attention: Mr Debananda Tripathy
P O Box 31490
Pionerspark
Windhoek, Namibia.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT:

JINDAL MINE PROJECT ON EPLS 4013 AND 4194, KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-148-464-REP-02-D

REPORT VERSION: REV 02

DATE: 19 MARCH 2024

TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name: Jindal Mine Project on EPLs 4013 and 4194, Khomas Region, Namibia
Client Company Name: Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited.
Client Name: Mr Debananda Tripathy
Ministry Reference: APP-003097
Authors: Monique Jarrett and Jessica Bezuidenhout
Status of Report: Final for government submission
Project Number: ECC-148-464-REP-02-D
Date of issue: 19 March 2024
Review Period N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CONTACT DETAILS:

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



Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 81 669 7608
Email: info@eccenvironmental.com

DISCLAIMER

The report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) (Reg. No. 2022/0593) on behalf of the Proponent. Authored by ECC employees with no material interest in the report's outcome, ECC maintains independence from the Proponent and has no financial interest in the Project apart from fair remuneration for professional fees. Payment of fees is not contingent on the report's results or any government decision. ECC members or employees are not, and do not intend to be, employed by the Proponent, nor do they hold any shareholding in the Project. Personal views expressed by the writer may not reflect ECC or its client's views. The environmental report's information is based on the best available data and professional judgment at the time of writing. However, please note that environmental conditions can change rapidly, and the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the information cannot be guaranteed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Background information document	6
1.1	Purpose of this document	6
1.2	Description of the proposed project	9
1.3	Need for the project	9
1.4	Construction phase.....	10
1.5	Operational phase	10
1.5.1	Ore handling	10
1.5.2	Blasting and drilling	10
1.5.3	Mining equipment.....	11
1.5.4	Beneficiation plant.....	11
1.5.5	Water supply and pipelines	11
1.5.6	Power supply	12
1.5.7	Support infrastructure and services.....	12
1.6	Waste handling.....	12
1.6.1	Waste rock dumps	12
1.6.2	Tailings storage facility	12
1.6.3	Non-mineral waste management.....	12
1.7	Consideration of Alternatives.....	13
2	The environmental and social impact assessment process.....	14
2.1	Screening.....	16
2.2	Scoping	18
2.3	Baseline studies.....	18
2.4	Terms of reference	19
2.5	Stakeholder engagement.....	19
2.6	Scoping report.....	21
2.7	Environmental and social assessment phase	21
2.7.1	Potential impacts.....	21
2.7.2	Draft environmental and social management plan	21
3	The way forward – Public participation.....	22
4	References.....	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Activities potentially triggered by the Jindal Project..... 16

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd entity relationship infographic..... 6
 Figure 2 - Project location and regions..... 8
 Figure 3 - Conceptual process flow diagram..... 13
 Figure 4 - Flowchart of the environmental and social assessment process..... 15
 Figure 5 - Stakeholder map..... 20

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
@	at
%	Percentage
µm	micrometre
AMD	Acid mine drainage
BID	background information document
Brake Trading	Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd
Competent Authority	Government Ministry that assists the MEFT in assessing a project and issuing a record of decision
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
E	east
EAP	Environmental assessment practitioner
ECC	Environmental clearance certificate
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No.7 2007
EPL	Exclusive prospecting license
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
ESMP	environmental and social management plan
GDP	Gross domestic produce
HME	Heavy mining equipment
I&APs	Interested and affected parties
Jindal	Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (JSPML)
Km	Kilometre
L/day	Litres per day
LIMS	Low-Intensity Magnetic Separation
LOM	Life of Mine
Ltd	Limited
LV	Light vehicles
MEFT	Ministry of Environmental, Forestry and Tourism
ML	Mining license
mm	millimetre

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Mm ³ /annum	Million cubic metres per annum
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MMT	million metric tons
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
MW	megawatt
NamPower	Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd
P	particle size at which X% of the material will pass when screened.
PCD	Pollution control dam
Pty	Propriety
ROM	Run of mine
ToR	terms of reference
TSF	Tailings storage facility
WRD	Waste rock dump

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document has been compiled to provide interested and affected parties with an introduction of the proposed construction and operation of the Jindal Iron ore Mine on EPLs 4013 and 4194, within the Khomas Region, Namibia. Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been contracted by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (JSPML) (hereinafter referred to as the Proponent or Jindal) to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) in terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 2007 and its Regulations.

Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as Brake Trading) holds licenses EPL 4013 and EPL 4194, situated in Dordabis within the eastern part of the Khomas region. Jindal holds an 85% stake in Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd and exercises managerial authority over the company, while Alexander Adolf Warner owns 10% of Brake Trading, while Phoenix Minerals DMCC, UAE, owns the other 5%, or shown in the infographic in Figure 1 below.

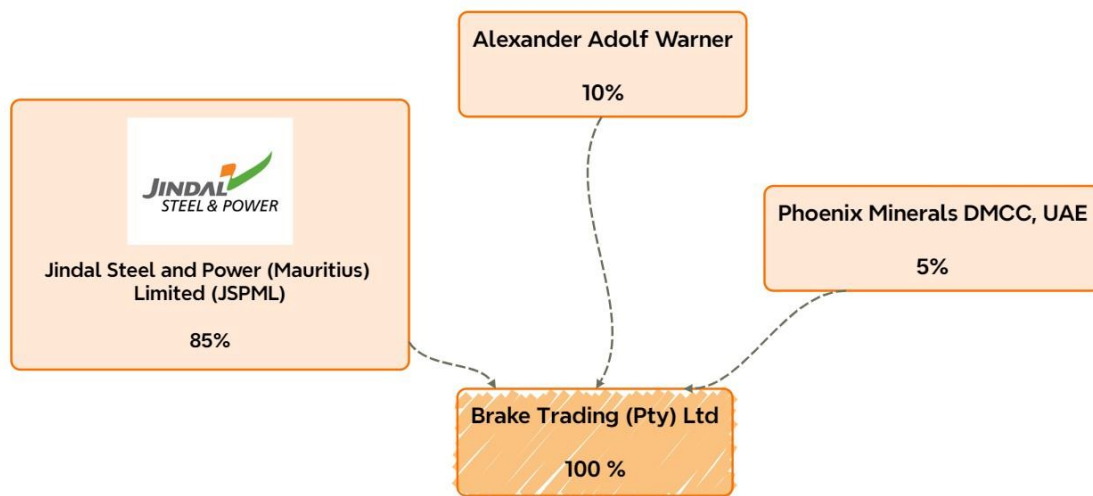


Figure 1 - Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd entity relationship infographic.

The advanced and successful exploration programme has resulted in the development of the Jindal Project. The proposed Project will be a conventional open pit mine with an iron ore extraction process.

The proposed Project is within exclusive prospecting licences (EPLs 4013 and 4194), situated approximately 50km east of Windhoek, Khomas Region (-22.617436, 17.569706). The EPL is bordered by the C23 main road and is 9 km from the Hosea Kutako International Airport as shown in Figure 2.

The purpose of this background information document (BID) 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 ESIA process.

All those who register as an I&AP will be kept informed throughout the ESIA process. Registration provides a platform for participants to submit comments, concerns, or recommendations regarding the proposed project. This BID includes the following information:

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

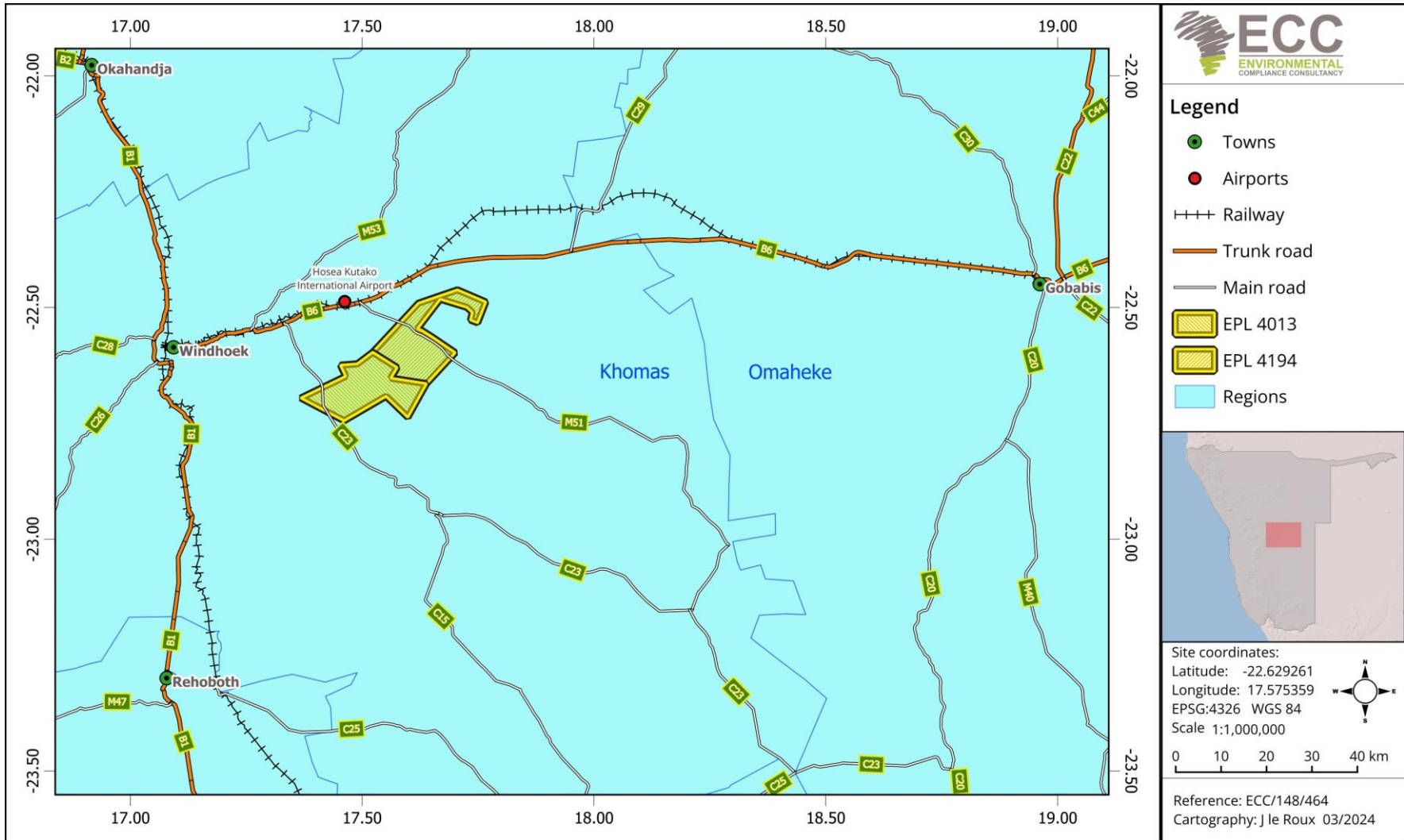


Figure 2 – Project location and regions.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Aeromagnetic geophysical surveys conducted by the proponent identified a magnetic zone within the licenced area. Subsequent diamond drilling confirmed shallow magnetite mineralisation with various ore lenses. This led to a thorough exploration program yielding positive results. A geological model was then created using the exploration data, estimating an indicated/inferred resource of around 750 million metric tons (MMT), mostly accessible through open-cast mining with low stripping ratios. Further studies suggested the potential for a mining operation producing approximately 7.0 MMT annually from an open pit in the initial development phase.

The proposed Jindal Mine project involves establishing an iron ore mining operation, comprising several open pits to be excavated using conventional blasting and drilling techniques. Ore and waste rock will be excavated and hauled by a fleet of mobile equipment, with waste rock being transported to a waste rock dump (WRD) site. The extracted ore will undergo crushing and pebble milling at the beneficiation plant, followed by magnetic separation and subsequent reverse flotation and concentrate filtration during the final processing stages. The resulting product, iron ore fines, will then be transported to Walvis Bay by either road or rail for shipment.

1.3 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

With the notable expansion of the global steel industry, the demand for iron ore has surged significantly (Fabien Mercier et al., 2023). As hematite ore deposits become increasingly depleted worldwide, it becomes essential to seek out low-grade magnetite deposits for beneficiation and upgrading, employing the latest successful technologies according to plant specifications while considering logistics and infrastructure (Marc Davies & Marc Twining, 2018).

Extensive geophysical surveys, geological mapping, diamond core drilling, and ore resource modelling were conducted on EPL 4013 and EPL 4194, revealing substantial magnetite mineralization within the licensed area, prompting Brake Trading (Pty) Ltd to recognize the potential for establishing a mining concession with a Life of Mine (LOM) estimated at approximately 25 years, based on exploration results and the license's prospects.

Namibia is rich in natural resources and the minerals sector is a key contributor to the nation's GDP in Namibia (Victoria Nambinga & Lydia Mubita, 2021). The Proponent's intent to pursue mining activities in Namibia will contribute to the national and local economies having a positive impact on the country's economy.

The Jindal Project may develop into a significantly large operation that contributes significantly to the country's GDP through royalties paid per annum. The Project will also assist in easing a national unemployment crisis through employing a significant workforce.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

During the development of the mine, various infrastructure will be constructed:

- Construction of access tracks and roads, where existing tracks cannot be utilised for the fleet of mobile equipment.
- Vegetation clearing for the creation of tracks, open pit mine and survey access.
- Construction of the plant infrastructure, as well as the infrastructure for fuel and chemical storage.
- Diversion of the Oliphants River and possibly other smaller water courses.
- Diversion of the M51 and possibly other smaller roads.

1.5 OPERATIONAL PHASE

Mining activities will take place within the boundaries of EPLs 4013 and 4194. The project will make use of conventional open pit mining methods, with the ore zone and waste zone being drilled and blasted benches, with ore material being loaded selectively.

1.5.1 ORE HANDLING

The initial mining pit locations will be determined by economic and technical factors, including strip ratio, iron grade, magnetic susceptibility, hauling distance, accessibility, road construction feasibility, operational viability, and pit design. Two sites, Helga and the Koanus farm, have been selected based on favourable conditions. This approach offers benefits such as enabling multiple mining faces, flexibility in scheduling and vehicle usage, ore blending for metallurgical efficiency, and production relief during adverse weather and road conditions. At this stage, it is assumed that the whole mining operation, except for the mine technical services function, will be outsourced to a reputable mining contractor company.

1.5.2 BLASTING AND DRILLING

Blasting will be a core component of the mining operation. Drilling is the first operation performed at most open-pit mining operations. Rotary drills are predominantly used, although for smaller holes, the hole hammer drills have often been employed, and would be well suited for smaller surface operations.

1.5.3 MINING EQUIPMENT

The overall scale of mining envisaged for the Project is a medium to large-sized mine. Waste and ore mining operations will utilise medium-sized backhoe excavators combined with a fleet of rigid dump trucks.

Ancillary equipment may be required that falls outside of the primary production equipment scope, the ancillary equipment will assist and support the primary equipment, while ensuring the maintenance and optimization of the primary equipment lifecycle. This ensures that primary equipment works easier and safer. Examples of such equipment are:

- Small trucks are used for maintenance activities.
- Light delivery vehicles are used to transport management, technical services, and maintenance personnel around the mine.
- Buses are used to transport operators from the change houses to the equipment in the field, and back.
- Lighting plant to increase visibility around the excavators during night-time. Pumping equipment for pit dewatering.

1.5.4 BENEFICIATION PLANT

Beneficiation involves refining raw materials, like iron ore, to enhance their physical or chemical attributes. This typically entails processes such as crushing and separating the ore into valuable components or waste using various methods, often in preparation for smelting. In the context of this specific mineral processing operation, achieving a liberation rate of 60%-70% for magnetite particles at a particle size of P80 - 38µm allows for optimal recovery at a mass yield of 27%. The concentrated product, obtained through a three-stage Low-Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS) process, conforms to blast furnace specifications, boasting grades of up to 70% Fe with less than 1.5% silica and minimal alumina content. The run-of-mine (ROM) ore undergoes beneficiation on-site, starting with crushing to sizes smaller than 3.0mm followed by further grinding to achieve a particle size distribution of P80 @ -38µm. Subsequently, the ground ore is subjected to Wet LIMS using rotating low-intensity drum magnets to produce a fine concentrate, targeting an output of 2Mtpa.

1.5.5 WATER SUPPLY AND PIPELINES

Water will be extracted from the mine pits and catchment dams, and then transferred to the central process water storage facility situated at the tailings dam complex. This facility will include a settling dam for removing sediment from mine and tailings decant water, along with a storage and surge dam. Raw water will be obtained from boreholes and recycled wastewater from the UJAMS treatment plant for treatment. The following key pipeline systems will be installed:

- A raw water pipeline originating from the water source.
- A tailings pipeline running from the beneficiation plant to the tailings dam.
- A process water pipeline connecting the process water dam to the beneficiation plant.

- A pipeline network for transporting water from the mine site and catchment areas to the process water complex.

1.5.6 POWER SUPPLY

The closest power transmission point, located roughly 15 km away at the Auas substation, will serve as the main power source for the mine. This electricity will primarily be utilized for mining and housing complexes, with the bulk of it allocated to the beneficiation plant. An estimated power demand of around 15MW is anticipated.

1.5.7 SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Additional support infrastructure and services will include:

- Mining office block.
- Geological core shed.
- Onsite laboratory.
- Mining change house.
- Warehouse.
- HME workshop.
- LV workshop.
- Fuel facility.
- Explosive magazine and bulk emulsion storage facility.
- Communication facilities (Radio, telephone, and internet connections).
- Powerline, substation and/or solar power plant.
- Water pipelines.
- Sewage infrastructure.

1.6 WASTE HANDLING

1.6.1 WASTE ROCK DUMPS

The WRD will be designed to fit into the existing contours to the extent practical for stability and ultimate closure rehabilitation. The natural contours of the terrain will be used to maximize volume placement for the pre-strip topsoil and the waste rock dump.

1.6.2 TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

The final design of the tailing storage facility (TSF) will be based on a set of specific and detailed studies associated with international best practices for the TSF design.

1.6.3 NON-MINERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste will be separated at the source, stored in a manner that there can be no discharge of contamination to the environment, and either recycled or reused where possible. On-site facilities will be provided at a dedicated waste storage facility for sorting and temporary storage before removal and disposal to appropriate recycling or disposal facilities off-site. Industrial waste will be sorted on-site and disposed of at appropriate facilities. Hazardous

waste includes but is not limited to, the following: fuels, chemicals, lubricating oils, hydraulic and brake fluid, paints, solvents, acids, detergents, resins, brine, solids from sewage, and sludge.

The conceptual process flow diagram is shown below in Figure 3 :

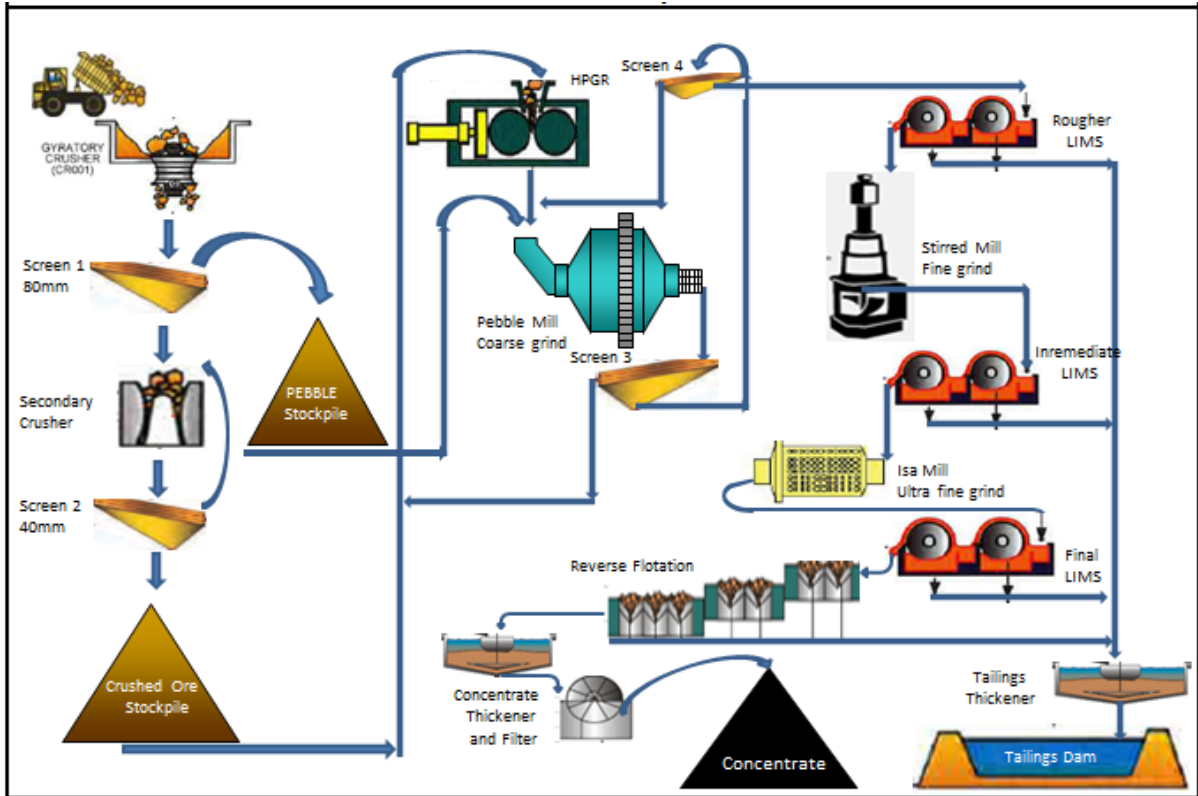


Figure 3 - Conceptual process flow diagram.

1.7 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, it is difficult to identify alternatives to satisfy the needs of the proposed project; the activities will be specific to the site.

The primary alternatives to be assessed, in addition to the mining infrastructure positions, will be the proposed diversion of the Oliphants River and the road diversion of the M51, which traverses the area where infrastructure may be placed. Additionally, the transportation of the iron ore fines may either be transported by rail or by road to Walvis Bay.

Different mine designs, processing plant possibilities, and various tailing disposal methods should undergo careful consideration in the project. Factors such as water availability, potential for acid mine drainage (AMD), long-term slope stability, and safety, will all be considered when evaluating the economic, technical, and environmental viability of the alternatives.

2 THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ESIA for the proposed project is being conducted by ECC and will be undertaken in terms of the EMA and its regulations. The process followed for this ESIA is set out in the flowchart in Figure 4.

ECC has been contracted by Jindal, as the independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to facilitate the ESIA process. Prior to the start of the proposed project, an environmental clearance certificate is required in terms of the EMA and the associated EIA Regulations.

A final decision relating to the above-mentioned application will be made by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The related environmental process will include:

1. Screening phase (completed)
2. Scoping phase which includes baseline studies and the development of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the (initiated)
3. Assessment Phase which includes impact prediction and evaluation of alternatives, assigning mitigation measures and developing monitoring and conceptual rehabilitation plans. This phase culminates in the drafting of the ESIA report and draft Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and submission to the appropriate competent authority, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

The main objectives of the are to:

- a) Provide information describing the proposed construction and operation of the Jindal Mine Project
- b) Provide an independent environmental and social assessment of the activities associated with the proposed project.
- c) Develop management and mitigation measures associated with any identified potential impacts where necessary.



Figure 4 - Flowchart of the environmental and social assessment process.

2.1 SCREENING

A review of the planned project was undertaken and the screening findings against the listed activities was conducted; the findings of which are summarised Table 1.

Table 1 - Activities potentially triggered by the Jindal Project.

Listed activity as defined by the regulations of the EMA.	Screening findings and relevance to the project
<p>Energy generation, transmission, and storage activities The construction of facilities for: (1a) The generation of electricity. (1b) The transmission and supply of electricity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mine will connect to the NamPower grid. - There is a possibility that a solar power station will be constructed for the generation of electricity. - The electricity that is generated will be used to supply electricity to the mine and potential surplus redirected into the grid power system
<p>Waste management, treatment, handling and disposal activities 2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, and the treatment and disposal of waste. 2.2 Any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act, 1976. 2.3 The importing, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit, or exporting, of waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed mining operations and process plant triggers this activity, as both fuel and hazardous substances are required for mining and processing activities. - Hazardous reagents will be used within the extraction and processing plant. - A lined tailings storage facility will be constructed. - Licences will be obtained for all hazardous substances that will need to be stored on the site. - Additionally, there will be a laboratory on site that may generate hazardous waste.
<p>Mining and quarrying activities 3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities that require a license, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992. 3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law or not. 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This listed activity infers the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992. The very nature of the Project is mining, which therefore triggers this listed activity. - The mine infrastructure will include mine (pits), dump facility, stockyard, mining office, workshop, admin building, health & safety wing, laboratory, canteen, process plant, conveyor line, filter press yard, concentrate yard, and dispatch line.
<p>Forestry activities 4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation clearing will be required for site construction and infrastructure establishment.

Listed activity as defined by the regulations of the EMA.	Screening findings and relevance to the project
<p>harvesting, or any other related activity that requires authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During operations, vegetation clearing will be required as the Project develops. The necessary permits will be acquired as needed. - Clearing activities will need to align to the requirements of the Forestry Act, No. 12 of 2001 and Forest Amendment Act, No. 13 of 2005
<p>Water resource developments</p> <p>8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.</p> <p>8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of the law relating to water resources.</p> <p>8.4 Construction of canals and channels, including the diversion of the normal flow of water in a riverbed, and water transfer schemes between water catchments and impoundments.</p> <p>8.5 Construction of dams, reservoirs, levees, and weirs.</p> <p>8.6 Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems.</p> <p>8.8 Construction and other activities in watercourses within flood lines.</p> <p>8.9 Construction and other activities within a catchment area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Project falls within a water controlled area. - Ground and surface water may be abstracted or sourced for the operation. - Groundwater will be abstracted to support the operational activities through identified abstraction boreholes, with an approved abstraction permit, from the Department of Water Affairs, as required by the Water Act, No. 54 of 1956 and Water Resources Management Act - Surface water may be abstracted from the Oanob dam for operational activities. - Potential Diversion of the Olifants River as this river runs through the planned area for their open pits. - Process water ponds will be constructed to provide water for the process plant. - A pollution control dam (PCD) will be constructed to catch and contain dirty water on site, this is in the processing plant. - Pipeline systems will be used to transport water or slurry within the site. - The Ujams wastewater from the wastewater treatment - The processing plant will require approximately 1.0 to 1.5 Mm³/annum of water.
<p>Hazardous substance treatment, handling, and storage</p> <p>9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.</p> <p>9.2 Any process or activity that requires a permit, licence, or other form of authorisation, or the modification of, or changes to, existing facilities for any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed mining operations and process plant triggers this activity, as both fuel and hazardous substances are required for mining and processing activities. - Bulk fuel will be stored onsite for refuelling the mining fleet of approximately 30,000-50,000L/Day in the first year of operation. - Consumer installation certificates are required for bulk fuel storage and dispensing.

Listed activity as defined by the regulations of the EMA.	Screening findings and relevance to the project
<p>process or activity that requires amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation, or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent, or waste.</p> <p>9.4 The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum, gas, or paraffin, in containers with the combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at one location.</p> <p>9.5 Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and above ground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas, or paraffin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hazardous reagents will be used within the extraction and processing plant. – Licences will be obtained for all hazardous substances that will need to be stored on the site. – An onsite metallurgically laboratory will be required for site operations and small quantities of various lab chemicals will be used and stored on site.
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>10.1 The construction of: (b) public roads. (j) masts of any material or type, and of any height, including those used for telecommunication broadcasting and radio transmission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Towers for communication will need to be constructed, thus cables and telecommunication lines will be put in place. – Powerlines and telemetry for operational requirements, water and tailings slurry pumping will be required. – Possible Diversion of the M51

2.2 SCOPING

The scoping phase is directed towards defining the range and nature of anticipated potential impacts that may have significance to the biophysical and social environments at the scale of the proposed operations. The appropriate available data and the literature are identified forming the starting point for assessment of the required baseline and specialist studies that may be required for assessment of the project impacts.

2.3 BASELINE STUDIES

For the proposed project, baseline information will be obtained through the specialist studies to be commissioned based on the information gaps assessed during the scoping phase of the assessment.

The ESIA will focus 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. The baseline studies chapter is broken into three sections, the baseline context, environmental (physical and biological), and social (includes economic).

Desktop studies as well as all available field surveys from the project area will be used to help define the baseline. These studies also give a further indication whether there are any local or regional future developments that could impact the project or vice versa.

Lastly the socio-economic section of the baseline studies helps to gain information on the governance, demographic profile, social stratification (employment, education, crime, infectious disease), occupation and livelihood (economic activities, occupations in study area, employment rates).

2.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Based on the stakeholder engagement through the defined public consultation process including any written correspondence and the baseline studies, the ToR for the impact assessment will be finalised and confirmed with the Environmental Commissioner.

2.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The public and key stakeholders receive invitations to register as I&APs. After the presentation of the proposed project and process through the defined public consultation process, a period of time for input will be granted for the EAP to receive any additional concerns or comments from registered I&AP's. All feedback from the initial public consultation process will be incorporated into the scoping report. The stakeholder map is shown below Figure 5.

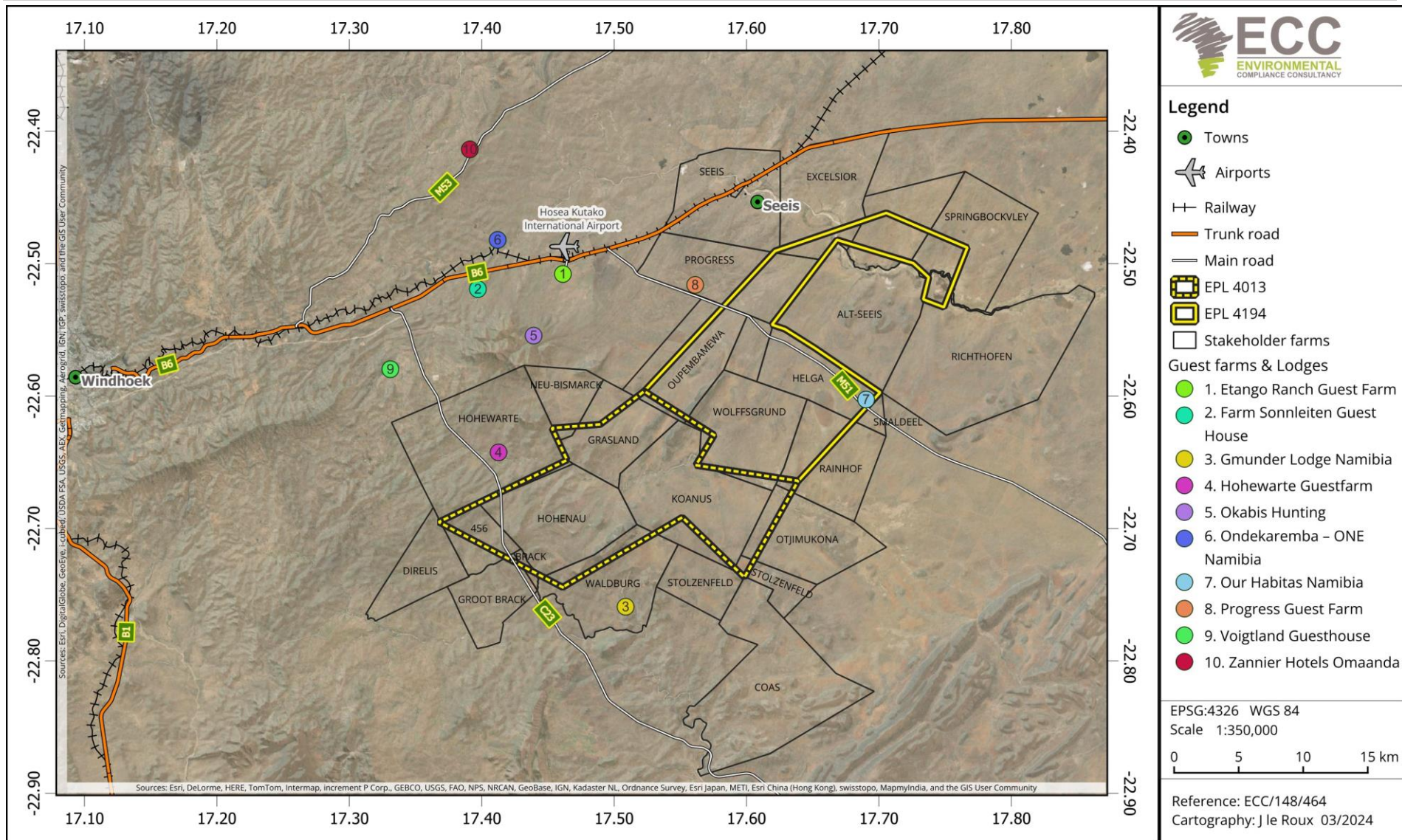


Figure 5 - Stakeholder map.

2.6 SCOPING REPORT

The scoping report will be drafted and made available to the registered I&APs for comment before being submitted to the competent authority and MEFT. The scoping report will contain a description of the project and the bio physical and socio-economic environments, the specialist baseline studies, stakeholder engagement report and the terms of reference.

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PHASE

2.7.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The potential social and economic impacts should be considered with due regard to the nature and scale of the proposed operations its location within the ecological, commercial and social environments. The potential environmental and social impacts from construction and operation of the Project that have been anticipated may include the following:

- Potential effects on heritage artifacts and buildings.
- Potential effects on power and water supply.
- Potential effects on water use and management leading to water contamination.
- Potential effects on waste management leading to pollution.
- Potential effects on the baseline visual environment.
- Potential effects on biodiversity.
- Potential effects on air quality.
- Potential effects on baseline noise levels due to vibration and blasting impacts,
- Potential effects the socioeconomic environment and social impacts, such as job creation and local economic development and upliftment benefits for local and regional communities.
- Potential to increase the traffic on the C23 and B6.
- Potential influx of people moving to the Windhoek areas.
- Potential value for the development of the iron mining sector industry.
- Potential impacts from rehabilitation.

2.7.2 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An EMP shall be developed for the proposed project setting out auditable management actions for the project to ensure careful and sustainable management measures are implemented for their activities in respect of the surrounding environment and community. The EMP becomes the legally binding commitment upon approval of the EMP and issuing of the environmental clearance certificate. Environmental clearance certificates are issued for 3 years, and renewal is subject to compliance with the provisions and conditions of the environmental clearance certificate.

3 THE WAY FORWARD – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an important part of the ESIA process. It allows you, the public and stakeholders to raise concerns or provide valuable local environmental knowledge that can benefit the assessment process as well as aid the planning process for the scoping phase of the defined assessment process. At this phase ECC will perform the following:

- Prepare and submit the application for the environmental clearance certificate in the prescribed manner.
- Identify relevant key stakeholders, authorities, municipalities, environmental groups and interested or affected members of the public, hereafter referred to as I&As.
- Carry out a public consultation process in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EMA 2007 including:
 - o Distribute the BID for the proposed construction of the Jindal Mine Project (this document)
 - o Advertise the environmental application and call for registration of I&As in two national newspapers.
 - o Open a I&A register and record all comments of I&As and present such comments, as well as responses provided by ECC, in the comments and responses report, which will be included in the scoping report that shall submitted with the application.
- Prepare a scoping report and provide same to registered I&As for comment.
- Submit the scoping report and the I&A comments to the competent authority and Environmental Commissioner for a record of decision.

Your request for registration as an I&A as well as any comments on the BID or Project must be submitted in writing and can be emailed using the details in the Contact Us section below. Registration as an I&A for the project can be completed online on ECCs website on the projects page, or by using this link:

<https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-and-operation-of-the-jindal-iron-mine-khomas-region-namibia/>

Registration as an I&A should be submitted on or before 5 April 2024.

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

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)

info@eccenvironmental.com

Tel: +264 816 697 608

www.eccenvironmental.com

At ECC we make sure all information is easily accessible to the public. Follow our social pipes online to be kept up to date.

4 REFERENCES

- Fabien Mercier, Marianna Bonilla, Gianpiero Mattera, Masanobu Nakamizu, & Cecile Seguineaud. (2023). *Steel Market Developments*.
- Marc Davies, & Marc Twining. (2018). Magnetite: South Australia's potential. *MESA Journal*, 86, 30–44.
- Victoria Nambinga, & Lydia Mubita. (2021). *The impact of the mining sector on the Namibian Economy - Assessing socio-economic and environmental effects*.