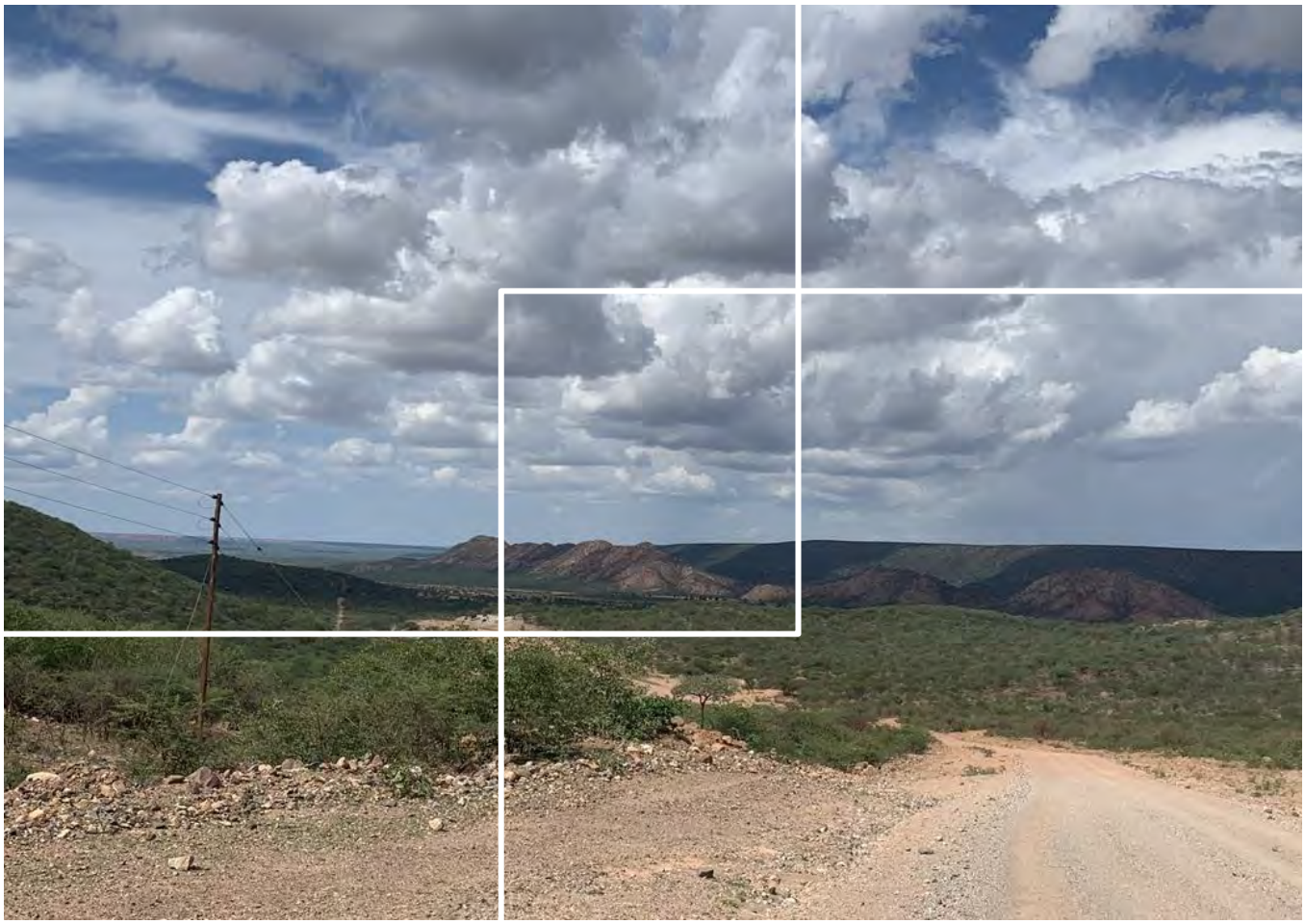

skorpion zinc

Submitted to: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Attention: Mr Westley Price
C13 Road
Rosh Pinah, 9000
Namibia

REPORT:

SCOPING REPORT PLUS IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8573, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Prepared by:

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-99-387-REP-10-D

REPORT VERSION: REV 01

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2022

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name:	Scoping report Plus impact assessment for exploration activities on EPL 8573, Kunene Region, Namibia
Client Company Name:	Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Client Representatives:	Mr Westley Price
Ministry Reference:	APP-0010361
Authors:	Monique Jarrett, Diaan Hoffmann and Jessica Bezuidenhout
Status of Report:	Final for government submission /Rev 01
Project Number:	ECC-99-387-REP-10-D
Date of issue:	September 2022
Review Period	NA

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Please note at ECC we care about lessening our footprint on the environment; therefore, we encourage that all documents are printed double sided.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for exploration of base, rare and precious metals and industrial minerals within the proposed exclusive prospecting licence area located on (EPL) 8573. EPL 8573 is located within the Opuwo District, in the Kunene Region and is accessible via a network roads C41 and the C43 and the D3703 gravel road.

The proposed Project triggers listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, No. 30 of 2012. 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 report and environmental management plan (EMP) shall be submitted to the competent authority as part of the application for the environmental clearance certificate.

The proposed activities on EPL 8573 include extremely low impact exploration such as remote sensing from satellites and electromagnetic surveys to detect any mineralization in the area to more invasive methods such as RC and diamond drilling. Existing tracks shall be used as far as reasonably practicable. If new tracks are required, they will be developed by hand or by use of a bulldozer, terrain-dependent. Vegetation clearing will be limited to clearing for access tracks and site camps. Access agreements will be entered into with all farmers or holders of private ground which may be accessed.

The exploration activities will commence as soon as an environmental clearance certificate has been granted and activities are expected to be conducted over 3 years, or the duration of the exploration licence.

EPL 8573 is situated in the northwestern part of Namibia in the Kunene Region where it easternmost corner falls over two communal conservancies namely Ombazu and Ombombo. The regional geology of this area consists mainly of the Otavi Group and a small narrow section The regional geology of this area consists mainly of the Otavi Group and a small section of the Huab Basin to the eastern side of the EPL. The EPL area is covered by Petric Calcisols (River areas), rock outcrops, chromic Cambisols and a smaller section of lithic Leptosols. The groundwater vulnerability in this area is considered to be very low to low (with small sections with high and very high vulnerability to ward the eastern corner of the EPL) and groundwater recharge within this area is considered to be low (between 0 to 1 % of the total average rainfall). In this part of Namibia, the following tree and shrub species are either protected under national legislation, endemic, near-endemic or listed in the CITES appendices. The overall terrestrial diversity for this area is low to moderate compared to other parts of the country. The locals of these communities are mainly employed by lodges, camps, or the locals farm with livestock in the area. Tourism and consumptive wildlife use are

the main benefit contributor to these local communities, in addition, income generated from plant products and local crafts.

The impacts of exploration activities related to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic. There will be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery that will impact the immediate vicinity but will be of short duration and limited distance from the source.

Additionally, there will be associated drilling and machinery noise, which could be a disturbance to immediate neighbours and possibly wildlife, but this will be of short duration. Through further investigation, it was determined that the effects from noise are considered to be of minor significance, however with additional mitigation, the significance is reduced to low. The additional mitigation measures include:

- Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1km of their property;
- Activities will be minimized to allocated daylight working hours;
- Continual engagement with residents and management of the national park shall be undertaken by the Proponent to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures shall be further agreed upon; and
- Noise suppression measures shall be applied if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents.

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 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.

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TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION
AEM	Aerial electromagnetic survey
BID	Background Information Document
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EC	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007
EMP	environmental management plan
ENE	East-Northeast
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GDP	Gross Domestic Produce
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDVs	Light Duty Vehicles
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NDP	National Development Plan
NPC	National Planning Committee
NSA	National Statistics Agency
RC	Reverse Circulation
RH	Relative Humidity
SSW	South-Southwest
SW	Southwest

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 COMPANY BACKGROUND

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been retained Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent) to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for exploration of base, rare and precious metals and industrial minerals within the proposed exclusive prospecting licence area located on (EPL) 8573. EPL 8573 is located within the Opuwo District, in the Kunene Region and is accessible via a network roads C41 and the C43 and the D3703 gravel road. The location of EPL 8573 is shown in Figure 1.

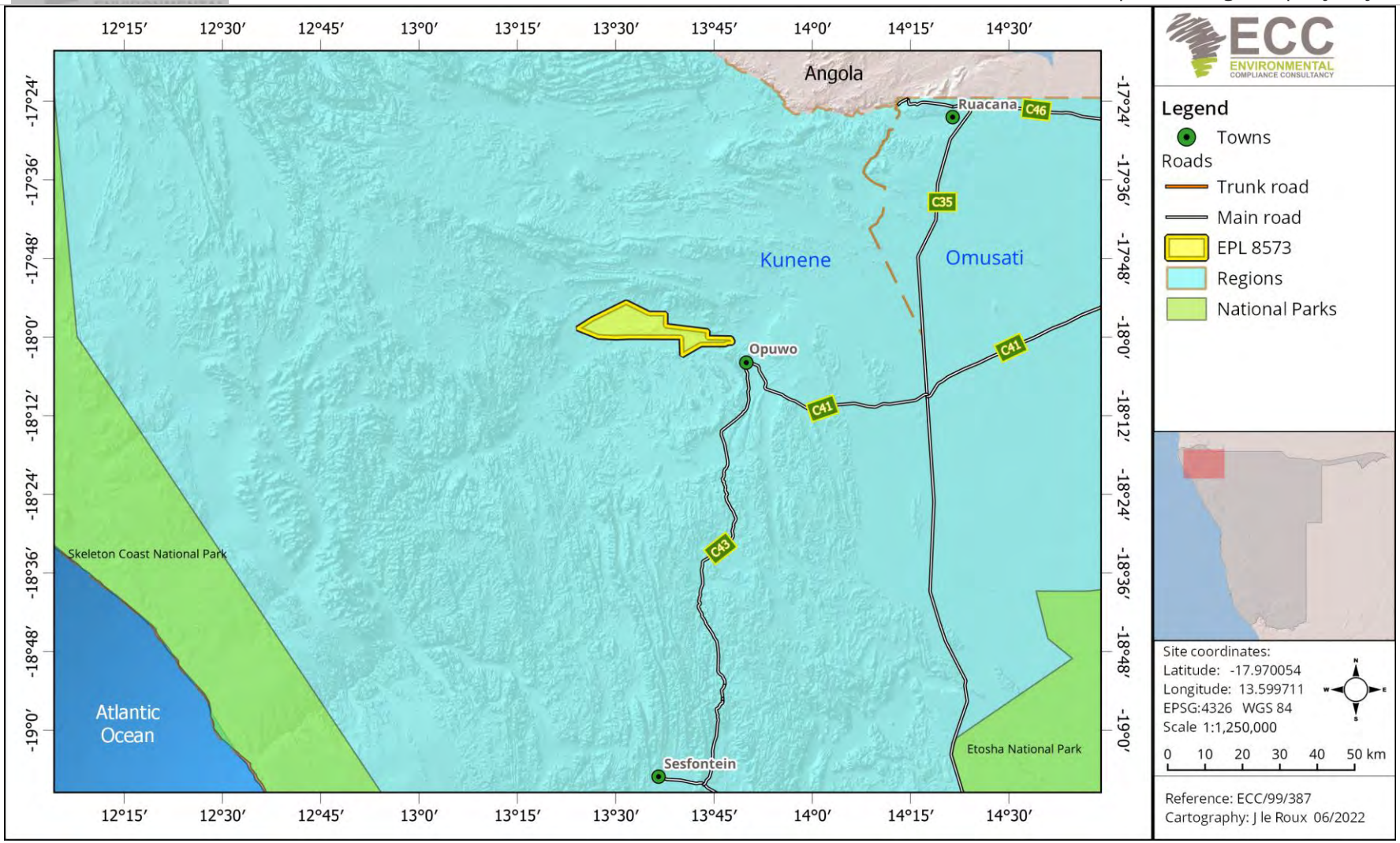

Figure 1 - Locality map of EPL 8573, Kunene Region

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

An environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) has commenced in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 (EMA 2007) and its regulations. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study phase that forms part of the larger ESIA process.

The scoping report summarises the prescribed ESIA process followed; provides information on the baseline biophysical and socioeconomic environments; project description details; assess the identified impacts and presents a environmental management plan (EMP), which is provided.

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 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 environmental and social impact assessment on feasible alternatives that were considered; and
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including
- cumulative effects, and effective and feasible mitigation measures.

In addition to the environmental assessment, an EMP (Appendix A) is also required in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. An 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.

1.3 Proponent Details

Table 1 - Proponent's details

Contact Person	Contact Details
Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd Mr Westley Price (Deputy Head of Exploration)	wprice@vedantaresources.co.za +27 54 983 9241 C13 Road Rosh Pinah

1.4 Environmental Compliance 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 ESIA report should be forwarded by email or posted to the following address:

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

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL 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 Project in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations are shown in Table 2:

Table 2 - Listed activities triggered by the project

Listed Activity	ESIA Screening Finding
WASTE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES (2.1) The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste. (2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	• Waste generated which will mainly consist of solid waste and general waste during the exploration phase will be removed by a skip and will be disposed of at the nearest registered landfill site. • Waste will be recycled, where possible. • A portable chemical toilet, long drop hole for a toilet or chemical toilets will be used during the exploration phase by the drill crew.
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES (3.1) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other forms of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right or other forms 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.	• The proposed project has obtained an EPL from MME; now requires an environmental clearance certificate from DEA/MEFT for the search of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals. • The proponent will be undertaking exploration activities on EPL 8573, which will include: geological mapping, geochemical sampling, remote sensing, airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, reverse circulation drilling and diamond drilling.

Listed Activity	ESIA Screening Finding
(3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities	
FORESTRY ACTIVITIES (4.) The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	• Limited vegetation clearing may be required for tracks and survey access creation, and possibly for the set up for survey and drilling teams' field camps. Clearing of large trees will be avoided.
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS (8.1) The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.	• For the drilling of exploration boreholes, groundwater may need to be abstracted, or water will be carted/transported from nearby approved sources.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE (9.2) Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.	• Portable chemical toilets, long drop hole for toilet will be used during the exploration activities. • Chemical toilets can be used during the Project • Bulk fuel may be required for the onsite generation of electricity, and for refuelling the prospecting crews and fleet. • Consumer installation certificates are required for bulk fuel storage and dispensing. • Smaller volumes of hazardous chemicals (oil, grease, diesel etc.) will be stored in drip trays to avoid contamination/pollution. • MSDS sheets will be kept onsite, accessible and used for all dangerous materials, chemicals, solvents, lubricants and related substances. The MSDS sheets ensure proper transport, handling, storage, use, disposal and response in the event of an incident.

2 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment aims to determine which impacts are likely to be significant; to scope the available data and identify any gaps that need to be filled; to determine the spatial and temporal scope and to identify the assessment methodology.

The scope of the assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment, obtained through a desktop review and available site-specific literature.

2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

- 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 ESIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008) as well as the international and national best practice; and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process. This impact assessment is a formal process in which the potential effects of the Project on the biophysical, social, and economic environments are identified, assessed, and reported so that the significance of potential impacts can be taken into account when considering whether to grant approval, consent or support for the proposed Project.

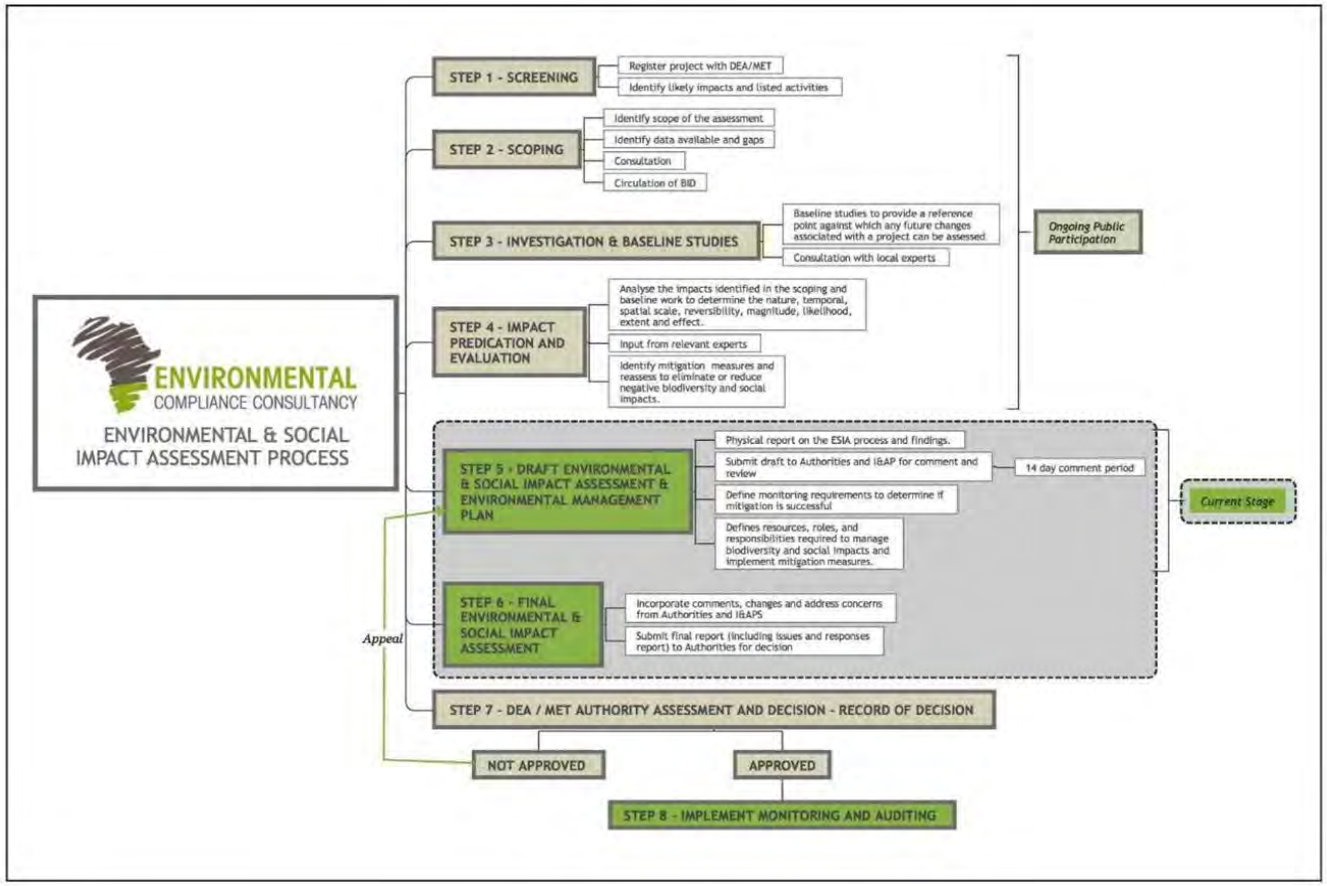

Figure 2 - ESIA Process and stages complete

2.3 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

The first stages in the ESIA process are to register the Project with the DEA / MEFT (completed) 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 ESIA (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.

2.4 SCOPING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Where an ESIA is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aims of this stage are to determine which impacts are likely to be significant (the main focus of the assessment); scope the available data and any gaps which need to be filled; determine the spatial and temporal scope; and identify the assessment methodology.

The screening phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis to determine ways in which the Project interact with the biophysical, social, and economic environment. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phases are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA. The details and outcome of the screening process are discussed further in sections 6 and 7.

Feedback from consultation with the client and stakeholders are also informed in this process.

The following environmental and social topics and subtopics were scoped into the assessment:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Limited goods and services procurement within the local economy.

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Dust emissions
- Soil and geology
- Terrestrial ecology
- Terrestrial biodiversity (including fauna and flora)
- Groundwater (potential cumulative impact). Water management suggestions are contained in the EMP.

The following topic was scoped out of the ESIA, as no likely significant impacts are predicted as the proposed Project poses little to no change from the current baseline, therefore are not discussed further in this report.

2.5 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 desktop study, consultation, and engagement with stakeholders (Appendix B), 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.

2.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation are a requirement as stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Regulations 21 and 23) of the EMA, No.7 of 2007, for a project undertaking a listed activity and requires an environmental clearance certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component of the ESIA process for achieving transparent decision-making and can provide many benefits. Consultation is ongoing during the ESIA process. The objectives of the public participation and consultation process are to:

- Provide information on the Project, introducing the overall project concept and planning in the form of a background information document (BID)
- Determine the relevant government, regional and local regulating authorities
- Listen to and understand community issues, record concerns and questions
- Explain the process of the ESIA and timeframes involved and establish a platform for ongoing consultation

2.6.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDER AND INTERESTED OR AFFECTED PARTIES

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify individuals or groups of stakeholders, and the method in which they will be engaged during the ESIA process.

Stakeholders were approached through direct communication (letters and phone calls), the national press, or directly by email. A summarized list of stakeholders for this project is given below:

- The general public with an interest in the Project;
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT);
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME);
- Kunene Regional Council
- Opuwo Town Council
- Conservancy leaders

- Traditional Authorities

The records of the public consultation process in the form of a summary report will provide a list of interested and affected parties (I&AP's), evidence of consultation, including minutes of public meetings, advertisements in national newspapers, and a summary of the comments or questions raised by the public.

The draft scoping report was submitted to the competent authority, and all interested and affected parties for their review on the 25 August 2022. The public review period was open for a period of 7 days from the 25 August 2022 to 31 August 2022.

2.6.2 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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

2.6.3 NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISMENTS

Notices regarding the proposed Project and associated activities were circulated in three newspapers namely the 'Republikein, Sun, and Allgemeine Zeitung' on the 27 June 2022 and 4 July 2022 (see Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public about the Project and enabling I&APs to register any comments and interest raised for the Project.

2.6.4 SITE NOTICES

A site notice ensures neighbouring properties and stakeholders are made aware of the proposed Project. The notice was set up at the boundary of the EPL as illustrated in Appendix D.

2.6.5 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, for the purpose of registering I&APs. An official public meeting wasn't held however, public consultation took place on various occasions during the scoping and impact assessment phase of compiling this report**.** The first round of consultation took place in February 2022 and the second round of consultation took place in July of 2022.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 of the consultative process that took place with the traditional leaders, community members and Kunene Regional Town Council in Opuwo.

Figure 3 - ECC stakeholder consultation with Kunene Regional Council

Figure 4 - ECC public consultation with members of the community, conservancy and traditional authorities

2.6.6 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED

The I&APs were encouraged to provide constructive input during the consultation periods. Matters of concern raised during the initial round of consultation are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 - Concerns and comments raised by stakeholders and I&APs during the public consultation process

Saturday 16th July 2022 Address: Orotjitombo Village, Otutati Homestead Kunene Region		
Stakeholder name and details	**Comments/Questions Received**	**Response/Clarification**
Tona Tjiposa Member of the community	Exploration companies comes with their technical staffs and do not consider local people for unskilled labour, are there measures in place to at least consider the local people for job opportunities?	Bringing in unskilled labour from outside is expensive (have to provide housing, food, transport etc.) whereas hiring local labour is generally cheaper and benefits the community, so we always support this. We will certainly attempt to employ people for unskilled labour from the local communities as far as practically possible.
Kavekotora Simson Member of the community	At the land access agreement, will we be provided with a non- technical summary of the agreement that we better understand?	Getting the EPL granted is the first step, but no prospecting will be allowed to take place until access agreements are in place, outlining remuneration and rules for both parties. The aim is always to build relationships with the host communities, because in the event that a discovery is made, it is in the interest of both parties to have an amicable relationship already.

Saturday 16th July 2022 Address: Orotjitombo Village, Otutati Homestead Kunene Region		
Stakeholder name and details	**Comments/Questions Received**	**Response/Clarification**
Ngorera Uarukuka Ngorera Traditional Authority	Can two different exploration companies be granted licenses to explore for minerals in the same village? How will they co- exist?	Yes they can, but not for the same commodities. Meaning the Proponent can explore for copper, lead zinc over an area and someone else can also hold a license for gold or diamonds over the same area. As an example, if I hold an EPL for Cu, Pb, and Zn and make a diamond discovery, I will not be able to apply for a mining license. I would first need to confirm if anyone else holds an EPL for diamonds. If someone does hold an EPL for diamonds, we can either approach them for a joint venture, or we can wait for their EPL to lapse and apply for the same EPL.

The public is further being provided an opportunity to send any comments on the draft scoping report and the EMP to be included and addressed, where applicable, in the final documentation.

2.7 DRAFT EIA AND EMP

This report and EMP for the Project 's environmental clearance includes an assessment of the biophysical and social environment, which satisfies the requirements of Step 5 (Figure 3).
The EIA report documents the findings of the assessment process, provides stakeholders with the opportunity to comment and continue to engage in consultation and forms part of the environmental clearance application. The EMP provides measures to manage the environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project and outlines specific roles and responsibilities to fulfil the plan.

This EIA report focuses on the significant impacts that may arise from the proposed Project as described in Step 4 (Figure 3). These impacts are discussed in Chapter 7.

2.8 FINAL EIA AND EMP

The final EIA report and associated appendices will be available to all stakeholders on the ECC website www.eccenvironmental.com and MEFT portal. All I&APs will be informed via email.

The EIA report and appendices are formally submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, DEA department as part of the application for an environmental clearance certificate.

2.9 AUTHORITY ASSESSMENT AND DECISION MAKING

The Environmental Commissioner in consultation with other relevant authorities will assess if the findings of the EIA presented in the EIA report is acceptable. If deemed acceptable, the Environmental Commissioner will revert back to the Proponent with a record of decision and any recommendations.

2.10 MONITORING AND AUDITING

In addition to the EMP being implemented by the Proponent, a monitoring strategy and audit procedure will be determined by the Proponent and competent authority. This will ensure key environmental receptors are monitored over time to establish any significant changes from the baseline environmental conditions caused by Project activities.

3 REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

As stated in Section 1, an environmental clearance certificate is required for any activity listed in the Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the EMA 2007. The Project area is located outside of any protected areas or heritage listed areas.

A thorough review of relevant legislation has been conducted for the proposed Project. Table 4 below identifies relevant legal requirements specific to the Project, Table 5 provides the national policies and plan and Table 6 specifies permits relevant for the Project. This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed Project.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Table 4 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applied to the proposed Project

National Regulatory Regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)	The constitution defines the country's position in relation to 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: "Maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia, and the utilisation of living, natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present, and future."	The Proponent is committed to the sustainable use of the environment, and has aligned its corporate mission, vision, and objectives within the ambit of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990).
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	The Act provides for the granting of various licences related to mining and exploration. Section 50 (i) requires: "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." The Act sets out the requirements associated with licence terms and conditions, such that the holder of a mineral licence shall comply with.	The proponent has applied for the Exclusive Prospecting Licence EPL 8573 is awaiting for the preparedness to grant to be issued to the Proponent by MME which will then be valid for a period of 3 years. The proposed prospecting activity on EPL 8573 requires an EIA to be carried out, as it triggers listed activities as defined in Government notice 29 in the Environmental Management Act 2007. Prospecting activities in EPL 8573 shall not commence until an Environmental Clearance Certificate has been issued in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act 2007.

National Regulatory Regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
	The Act also contains relevant provisions for pollution control related to mining activities and land access agreements and provides provisions that mineral licence holders are liable for any damage to land, water, plant, or animal life, caused by spilling or pollution, and must take all such steps as may be necessary to remedy such spilling, pollution, loss, or damage, at its own costs.	The Project shall be compliant with Section 76 of the Act with regard to records, maps, plans and financial statements, information, reports and returns submitted.
Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations (2012), including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011)	The Act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources. The Act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate prior to Project development. The Act states that an EIA should be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application process. The MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The Department of Environmental Affairs, under the MEFT, is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.	This environmental scoping report documents the findings of the scoping phase of the environmental assessment undertaken for the proposed Project. The process will be undertaken in line with the requirements under the Act and its regulations. Prospecting activities on EPL 8573 shall not commence until an Environmental Clearance Certificate has been issued in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act 2007.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974	This Ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances and can be applied in conjunction with the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, No. 11 of 1976. This applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal, and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export.	The planned Project will involve the handling and storage of hazardous substances such as fuels, reagents, and industrial chemicals.

National Regulatory Regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007	The Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007 (Regulations relating to the Occupational Health & Safety provisions of Employees at Work, promulgated in terms of Section 101 of the Labour Act, No. 6 of 1992 - GN156, GG 1617 of 1 August 1997)	The Project shall adhere to all labour provisions and guidelines, as enshrined in the Labour Act. The Project shall also develop and implement a comprehensive occupational health and safety plan to ensure adequate protection for its personnel throughout the Project lifecycle.
Petroleum Products and Energy Amendment Act, No.3 of 2000	Provides provision for the Minister to regulate the cleaning up of petroleum product spills, leaks and related incidents. The Proponent is required to carry all costs associated with such incidents.	The planned Project will involve the handling and storage of hazardous substances such as fuels, reagents, and industrial chemicals.

3.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS

Table 5 - National policies and plans applicable to the proposed Project

Policy or plan	Description	Relevance to the Project
Vision 2030	Vision 2030 sets out the nation's development targets and strategies to achieve its national objectives. Vision 2030 states that the overall goal is to improve the quality of life of the Namibian people aligned with the developed world.	The proposed Project shall aim to meet the objectives of Vision 2030 and shall contribute to the overall development of the country through continued employment opportunities and ongoing contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP).
Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)	The NDP5 is the fifth in a series of seven five-year national development plans that outline the objectives and aspirations of Namibia's long-term vision. The NDP5 pillars are economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, and good governance.	The planned Project supports meeting the objectives of the NDP5 through creating opportunities for continued employment.

Policy or plan	Description	Relevance to the Project
The Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021 – 2025)	Second Pillar: Economic advancement – ensuring increasing productivity of priority key sectors (including mining) and the development of additional engines of growth, such as new employment opportunities.	The Project will contribute to the continued advancement of the mining industry and create an additional employment generation engine within the regional and national landscape.
Namibia's Green Plan, 1992	Namibian has developed a 12-point plan for integrated sustainable environmental management to ensure a safe and healthy environment and to maintain a viable economy. Clause 2 (f) makes specific mention to guidelines related to Mining and Sustainable Development.	Guidelines as best practise to be adhered too during operational activities.
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. 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. The objectives of the Minerals Policy are in line with the objectives of the Fifth National Development Plan that include reduction of poverty, employment creation, and economic empowerment in Namibia.	The planned Project conforms to the Policy, which has been considered through the ESIA process and the production of this report. The Proponent intends to continue to support local spending and procurement. The Project will comply with the general guidelines of the Policy through the adoption of various legal mechanisms to manage all aspects of the environment effectively and sustainably from the start. The ESIA is one such mechanism to ensure environmental integrity throughout the planned Project's lifecycle.

Table 6 - Specific permits and licence requirements for the proposed Project

Permit or licence	Act or Regulation	Related activities requiring a permit	Relevant Authority
Environmental clearance certificate	Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007	Required for all listed activities shown in Table 2. Requires issuance of Environmental Clearance Certificate by the Environmental Commissioner.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	Section 90 (2) (A) of the Minerals Act, No.33 of 1992	Written permission from the mining commissioner in the form of an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 8573) has been issued to date.	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The mining sector in Namibia significantly contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), government tax receipts and 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 mineral exploration and development.

The proposed Project is in line with this vision and has the potential to create employment in local communities in the Kunene Region. In the event that exploration activities are successful, and a resource can be defined, with commercially viable mineral concentrations, exploration operations can result in socio-economic development in the area.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

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 and electromagnetic surveys to detect any mineralization in the area to more invasive methods such as RC and diamond drilling. Drilling is typically reserved for advanced targets where anomalies have been identified and mineralization is deemed to potentially be present. 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 ALTERNATIVES

Should exploration activities within EPL 8573 not take place, the anticipated environmental impacts from exploration activities would not occur, however, the social and economic benefits associated with the Project would also not materialize.

There would not be an opportunity to define resources within the Project area, which would be a missed opportunity for geological mapping and data collection that typically adds to regional

knowledge of Namibia's mineral wealth and, if found to be viable for mining, would benefit the Namibian economy.

Even in the event that the Proponent is not able to declare a resource that is economically viable, the data generated is submitted to the MME allowing subsequent tenure holders to have an increased chance of success over the same property

4.3 EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

All geological and geophysical work will be conducted by contractors. The schedule of activities is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Preliminary Exploration Schedule

Phase	Date	Activity Description
Desktop Studies	August 2022	Historical data compilation and field verification
Geological Mapping	October 2022	Detailed Geological and Structural Mapping
Geochemical Sampling	October 2022	Soil and Rock Chip Geochem
Ground Geophysics	March 2023	Follow up of any structural/geochemical targets using appropriate geophysics
Data Integration and Interpretation	May 2023	Target generation and prioritization to determine whether drill targets are present
Drill Testing	July 2023	Drill testing using RC or DD, depending on depth and priority of targets
Down-Hole Geophysics	September 2023	Down hole electromagnetics if any conductors are intersected

Please note the above schedule is highly conceptual and largely outcomes-based and subject to change

The exploration activities on EPL 8573 will include the following: geological mapping, geochemical surveys, remote sensing, geophysical surveys (airborne and ground-based) and potentially diamond and RC drilling. Details of these methods are described below. Ground-based exploration techniques are inevitable in the search for base, rare and precious metals. Data obtained by remote-sensing data are also used to select target areas.

Remote and geophysical surveys shall be undertaken to measure the chargeability, conductivity, and magnetic susceptibility of the rocks. The geophysical surveys will be done on foot by laying

out medium diameter cables on the ground. These cables will be supplied with power which will, in turn, provide a response from underground, which can be measured on the surface. This will be done in order to identify any subsurface conductors and could point towards mineralization. Diamond drilling and possible RC drilling may occur, and the number of holes and aerial extent will be determined by the geochemical and geophysical anomalies obtained.

Pitting/trenching does not form part of the proponent's typical exploration activities; therefore, no pitting or trenching is planned as part of the exploration activities, but this should not rule out the option of conducting such activities if it is required.

Existing tracks shall be used as far as reasonably practicable. If new tracks are required, they will be developed by hand or by use of a bulldozer, terrain dependent. Vegetation clearing will be limited to clearing for access tracks and site camps. Should additional areas be cleared for exploration activities the Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001 and its regulations will be complied with (the relevant forestry permits will be applied for if required). Any established or large trees or specially protected plant species shall not be removed, and access tracks will be routed to avoid these wherever possible and permits will be obtained as necessary.

4.3.1 EXPLORATION SCHEDULE

Field exploration activities, using techniques discussed above, are anticipated to be carried out over the license validity period. Remote sensing studies and planning phases for the prospecting programme will require approximately 3 months. Geochemical sampling will be undertaken concurrently with geological mapping for approximately another 3 months. Geophysical surveys will then be carried out over a period of about 2 months. The above schedules are conceptual, and interpretation of the generated data is required, which may cause duration of limited field activity, while desktop interpretation is taking place.

Drilling is typically reserved for advanced targets where the proponent has a good idea that mineralisation is present. If mineralisation is discovered, it will initially be tested through reverse circulation (RC) drilling and if these results are further positive, diamond drilling will be utilised. The duration of drilling programs is variable, and usually depends on the information that is gained from drilling.

Applications for the environmental clearance certificate, along with all required permits will be submitted during this period should a renewal of the EPL be required.

4.3.2 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

During the exploration phase three to four light duty vehicles (LDVs) will be used to transport workers to, from and around the site. Trucks may be used if the proponent needs to transport large volumes of equipment.

For the remote sensing and electromagnetic survey, the following equipment will be used to carry out the surveys: 3-4km of medium diameter cables, a large generator, a magnetometer or other sensor and one to two LDVs to transport people and equipment. During airborne geophysics the proponent is most likely to use the nearest airport base and the surveys will be conducted using fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters or drones.

Geochemical sampling or soil sampling comprises the collection of a small rock, soil or sediment samples in the field along a designed grid, and the analysis of the samples to identify geochemical anomalies. These surveys are typically conducted using shovels, picks, hammers, plastic bags, etc. If required a small subsample will be dispatched to a laboratory for further analysis.

Drilling equipment, diesel fuel and consumables shall be brought to the exploration site to support exploration activities when/if needed. For advanced exploration, a drill rig (track-mounted or trailer-mounted) will be brought to site for RC or diamond drilling, along with a water truck and supporting equipment (rods truck, water and fuel bowsers, and RC compressor) for use during drilling. For RC drilling, the rock is crushed down the hole using a percussive drill bit and the crushed rock is brought to the surface using compressed air, while with diamond drilling, a diamond impregnated drill bit is used to cut a cylinder of the rock out, which allows for more detailed interpretation.

4.3.3 POWER SUPPLY

The individual contractors will be responsible to supply their own energy needs throughout the duration of their stay within the field camps one option may be to use small-scale generators.

4.3.4 WATER SUPPLY

Water will not be required during early-stage exploration. If the Project progresses to the advanced exploration stage, the Proponent will source water from either groundwater supplies (if available) or will truck water in from the approved water source.

4.3.5 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

Technical experts will either be from Namibia or South Africa, while semi-skilled or unskilled labor will be sourced locally if and where possible. Initial teams will comprise of less than ten workers. However, if the proponent is successful in identifying drill targets the size may increase beyond ten persons. The workers will be accommodated on site, erecting camp sites at the various exploration stations with the EPL. Contractor's camp infrastructure includes tents and chemical toilets, which would be set up on site temporarily, or if there is a village nearby, the proponent will make arrangements to accommodate workers in the nearby village.

4.3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The varying waste categories expected to be produced by the project are general household waste, plastics, chemical containers and hazardous waste. All household/safe waste will be disposed of at the local landfill site in Opuwo, while hazardous waste will be transported to appropriate sites for safe disposal.

4.3.7 WASTEWATER EFFLUENT

Early-stage exploration does not require the discharge of wastewater. If a significant discovery is made, diamond drilling will be involved, which does generate wastewater. This water is circulated down each hole while adding environmentally friendly drill muds. Once drilling is completed the muds and drill cuttings are separated from the water and the water circulated down hole.

4.3.8 REHABILITATION

Once exploration activities are completed the areas shall be rehabilitated to a condition as close to the original state as far as possible. Rehabilitation shall be determined during the exploration programme and shall be agreed with the landowners and authorities as per legislation (discussed in Section 3). Before and after photographs will be used to monitor rehabilitation success.

5 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL BASELINE

A detailed environmental and socio-economic baseline assessment of the Project is provided in this report. Baseline studies aim to assess possible Project impacts (positive, negative and cumulative), thus ensuring input into the Project designs, which avoid, reduce or mitigate the potentially adverse environmental and social risks. This section provides an overview of the existing biophysical environment through the analysis of the available baseline data regarding the receiving environment. Desktop studies, followed by site verification on the national database are undertaken as part of the scoping process to get information about 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.

5.1 BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

Initial baseline studies relevant to the Project formed part of the initial environmental assessment conducted for the EPL on which the Project is situated. As part of this assessment, the baseline was studied in detail, with inputs from specialist studies further discussed as part of the environmental and social impact assessment process

5.2 LAND USE

EPL 8573 is situated in the northwestern part of Namibia in the Kunene Region where it easternmost corner falls over two communal conservancies namely Ombazu and Ombombo. Figure 5 outlines the EPL area with the mentioned communal conservancies.

Ombombo conservancy has been registered since October 2014 and covers an area of 1487 km2 and has an approximate population of 2962 individuals. Ombazu conservancy covers a smaller area of 871 km2 with a population of 3212 individuals and has been registered since May 2012.

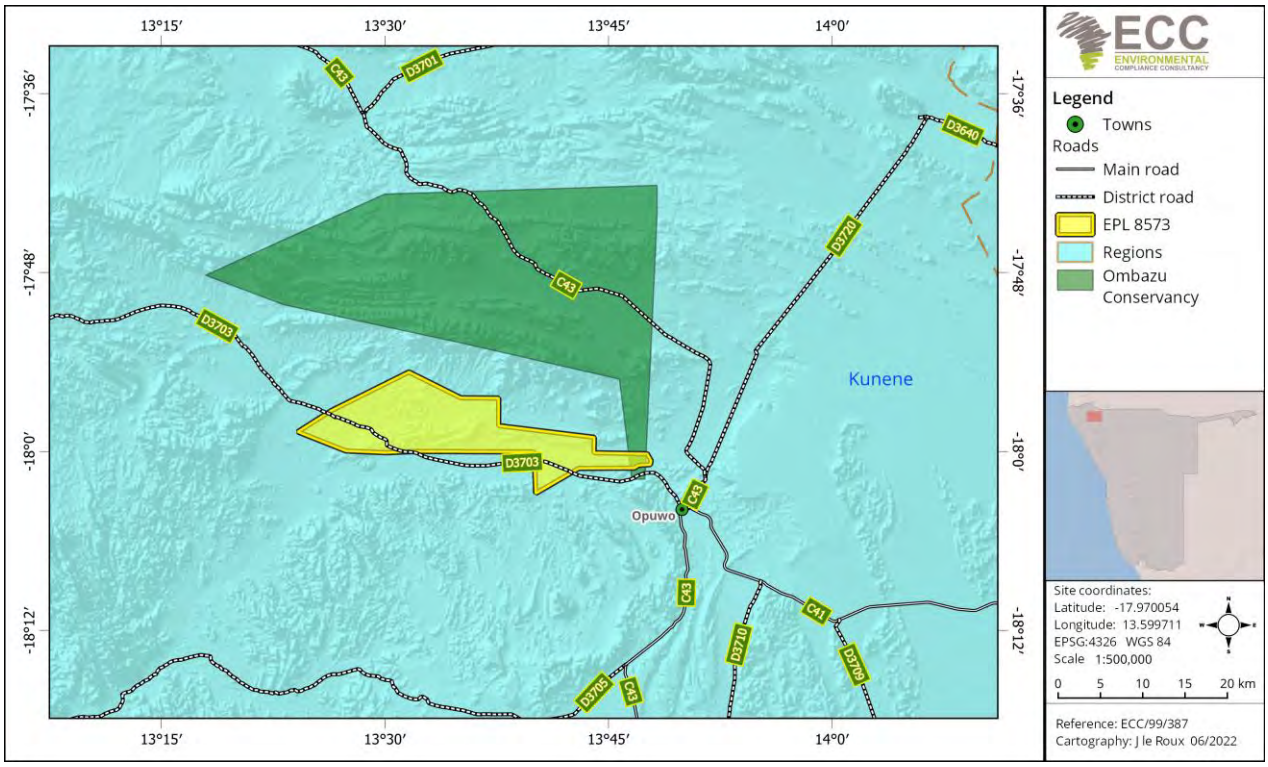

Figure 5 - Neighbouring conservancy

5.3 CLIMATE

The proposed EPL is situated northwest of Opuwo in the Kunene Region, Namibia. The area where the EPL 8573 is located has a climate that is characterised by hot summers and mild winters with an average annual temperature of between 21˚C to 22˚C, mean maximum temperatures ranging between 27˚C and 36˚C and mean minimum temperatures ranging between 11˚C to 21˚C. The hottest months of the year are between September and December and the coolest months are in June and July (Bubenzer, 2002 & meteoblue, 2022).

The most humid months have a Relative Humidity (RH), averaging approximately 80% RH, and the driest months have an RH of approximately 10% to 30%. The average rainfall in this area during the year is between 250 to 350 mm and rainfall events are limited to the summer months, mainly between November and March as shown in Figure 6. Potential evaporation is between 3000 and 3200 mm per year (Bubenzer, 2002).

Climate and weather data from meteoblue (2022) for the site has been used to give the most accurate data for the EPL area. This area has wind speeds between 0 and more than 38 km/h, where the months of April to August are known to have the strongest winds. Wind can occur any time of the day and the most predominant wind directions for this area are W and ESE Figure 7 (meteoblue, 2022).

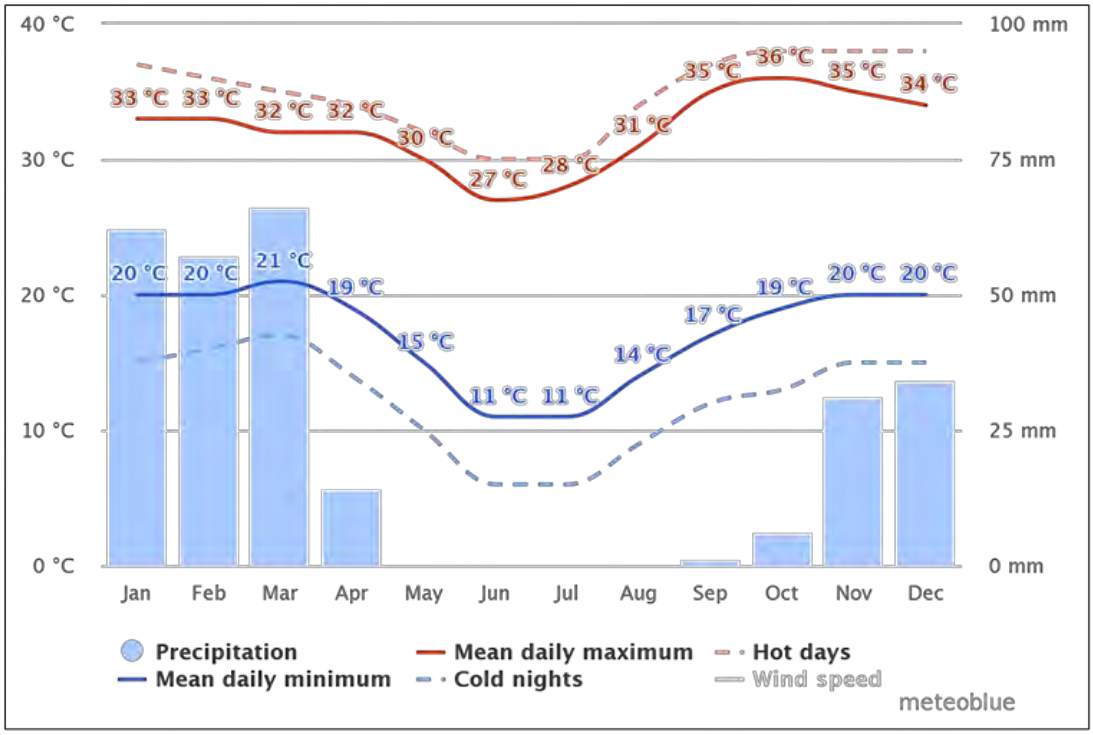

Figure 6 - Yearly expected weather conditions

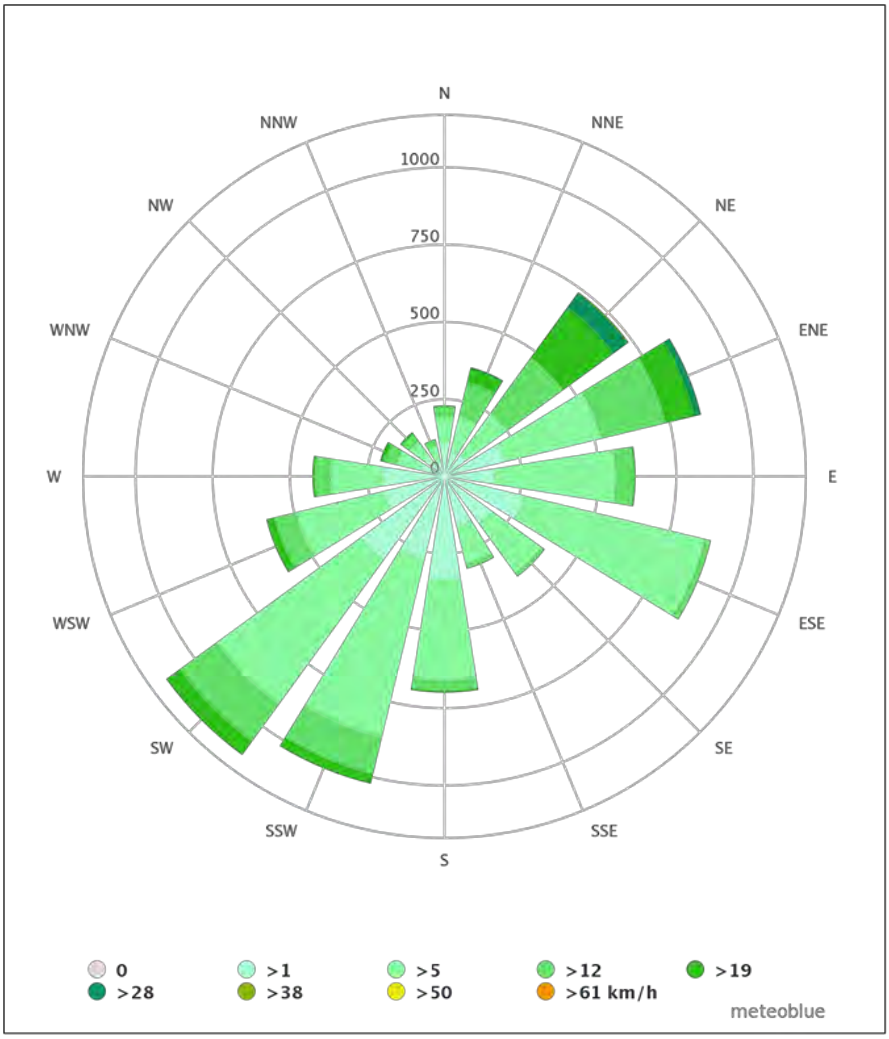

Figure 7 - Average wind directions for this area

5.4 SOIL, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The regional geology of this area consists mainly of the Otavi Group and a small narrow section The regional geology of this area consists mainly of the Otavi Group and a small section of the Huab Basin to the eastern side of the EPL. The main rock types are Limestones, Shales, sandstones and Dolomites. The Otavi Group is part of the Damara Supergroup and the Gariep Complex and the Huab Basin forms part of the Karoo Supergroup complex as shown in Figure 8 (Bubenzer, 2002).

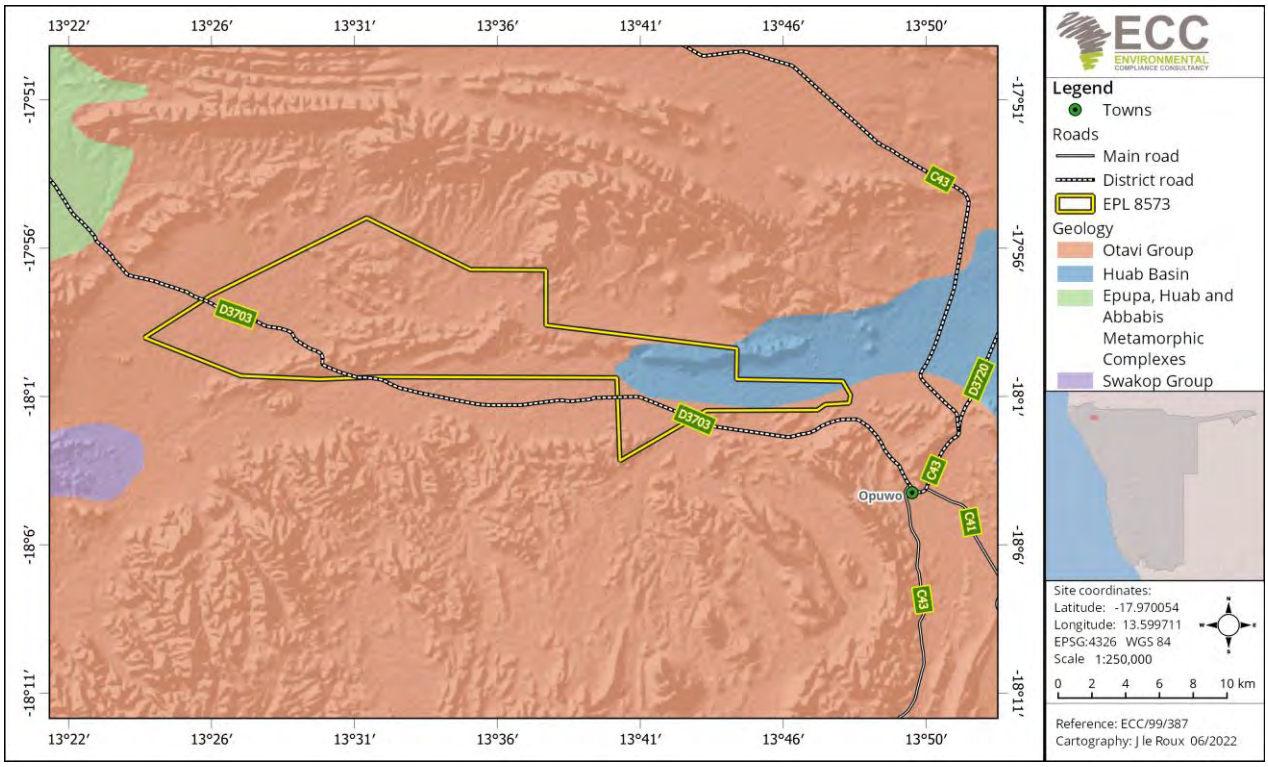

Figure 8 - Geology of the area

The topography of the project site is relatively flat with some rock outcrops/hills running through the EPL. Various drainage lines/rivers are running throughout the EPL area as seen Figure 11. The elevation decreases from the north to south and from east to west in the EPL (Figure 9), varying between just below 1200 meters above sea level (masl) to just below 900 masl, but elevation across the EPL varies due to some elevated areas (i.e., hills).

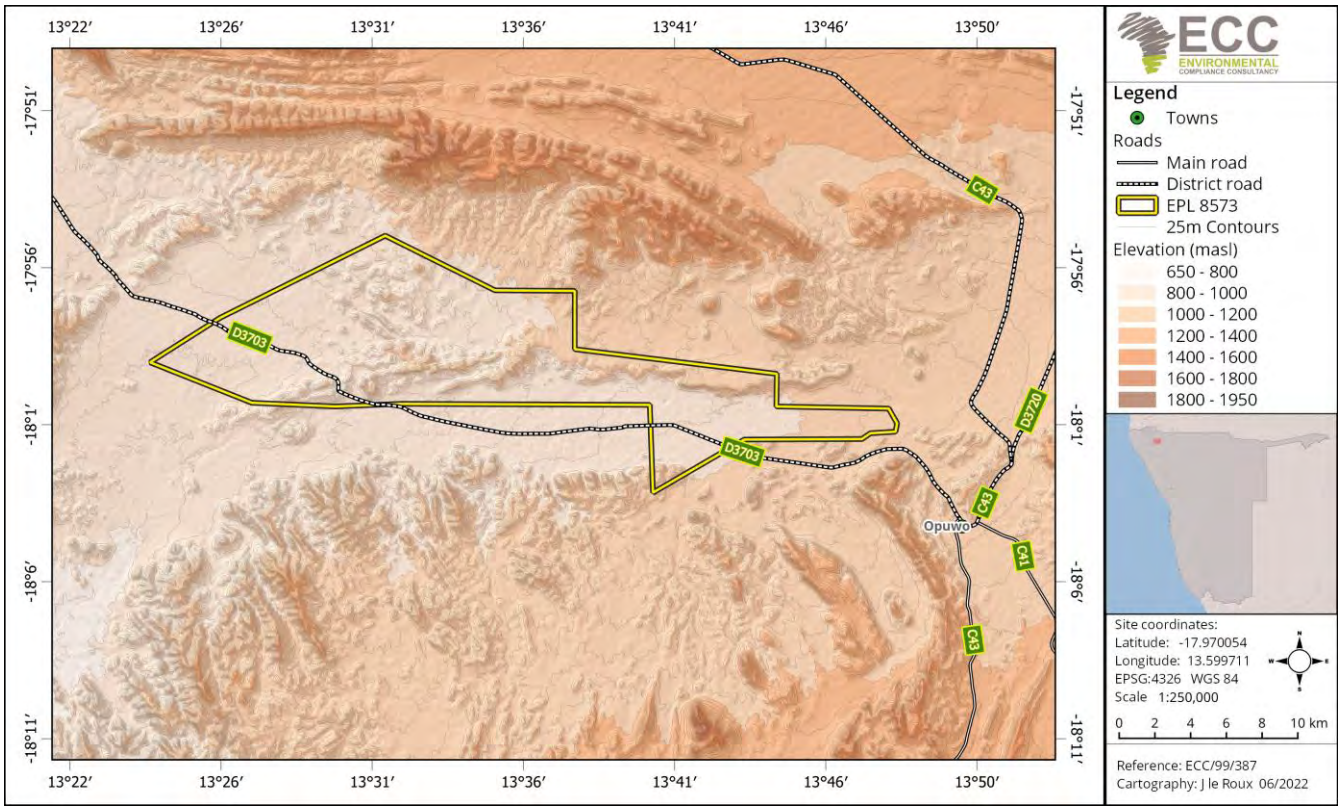

Figure 9 - Elevation of the area

The EPL area is covered by Petric Calcisols (River areas), rock outcrops, chromic Cambisols and a smaller section of lithic Leptosols (Figure 10) (Bubenzer, 2002). Namibian soils vary a great deal, variations occur on a broad scale but there is even a great deal of variability at a local level.

The first part of the soil name provides information on the properties of the soil, namely: Petric represents soils with a solid layer at a shallow depth and this soil tends to remain hard even when wet and Chromic refers to soils that have bright colours. The second name reflects the conditions and processes which have led to the formation of the soils (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Calcisols are usually present in depressions or other low-lying areas and also “typically contain accumulations of calcium carbonate” (often as calcrete). Calcrete generally forms below the surface but is on the surface in a soft powdery form. These soils have the potential to be fertile but might lack zinc and iron to high calcium levels (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Cambisols are soils that usually have a medium to high fertility but are also characterised by the absence of significant quantities of organic material, clay, iron and aluminium. Considering geological time Cambisols were formed quite recently mainly from medium to fine-textured parent materials (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

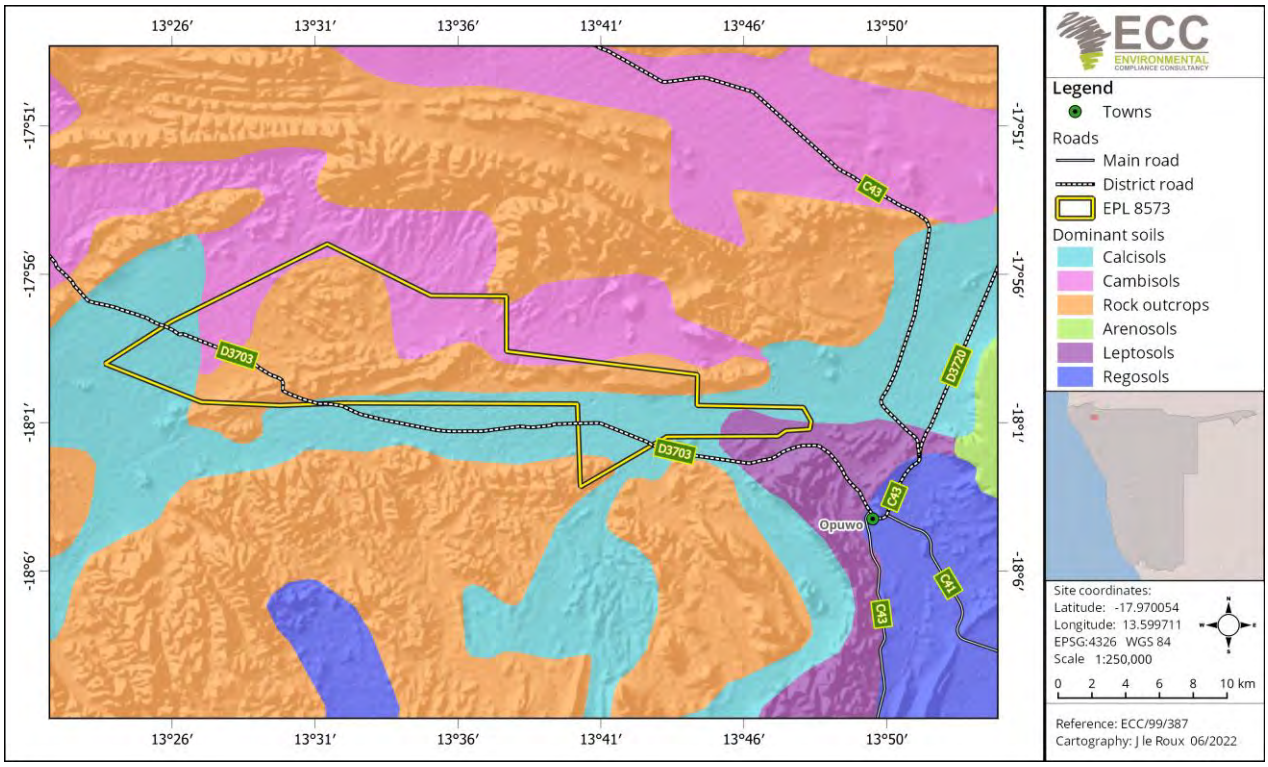

Figure 10 - Soil characteristics of the area

5.5 HYDROGEOLOGY

According to the Namibian Monitoring Information System & Hydrological Map of Namibia (https://na-mis.com/), the site falls over a porous aquifer with moderate groundwater potential, as well as over rock bodies with low groundwater potential and small sections of fractured, fissured or karstified aquifer with moderate to high groundwater potential. The groundwater vulnerability in this area is considered to be very low to low (with small sections with high and very high vulnerability to ward the eastern corner of the EPL) and groundwater recharge within this area is considered to be low (between 0 to 1 % of the total average rainfall) as shown in Figure 11. Groundwater in this area is generally of good to excellent quality (Group A and B), but there are some areas around the site (closer to Opuwo), where water quality is generally poor and not suitable for human consumption (Group D).

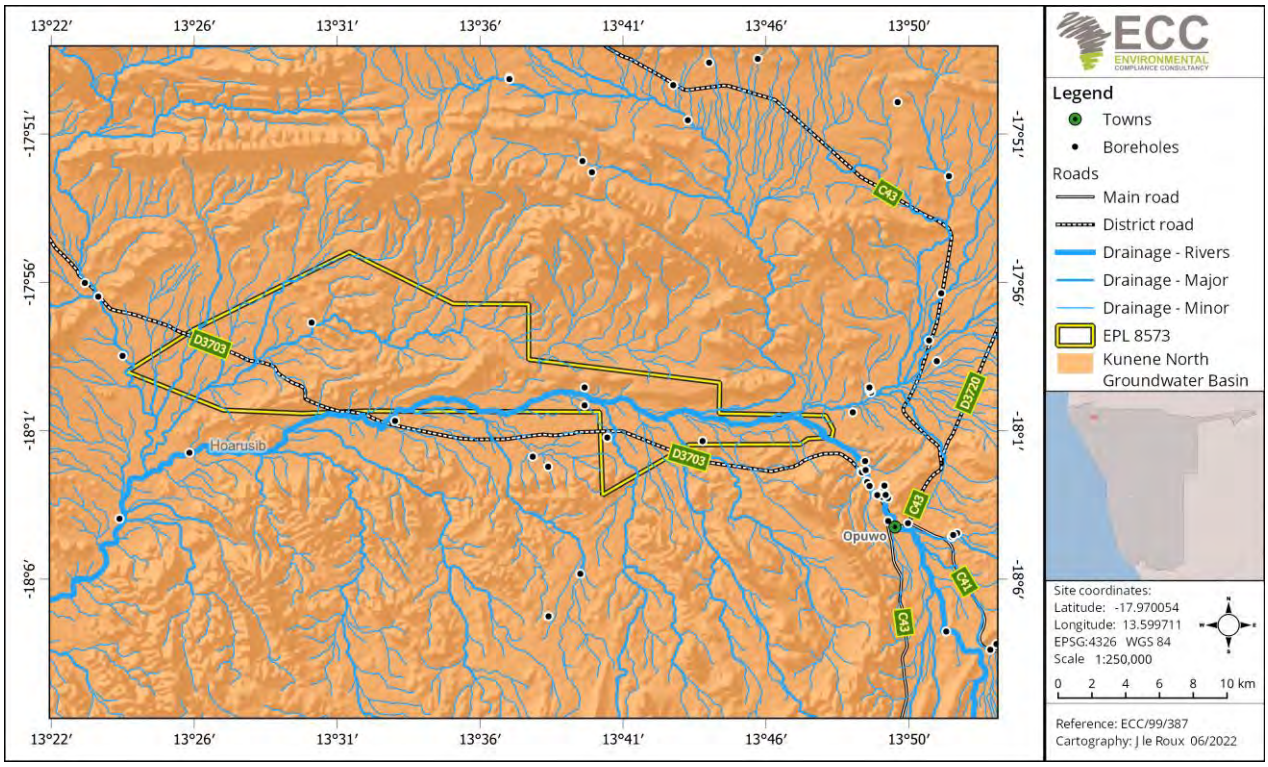

Figure 11 - Hydrology of the area

5.6 BIODIVERSITY BASELINE

5.6.1 FLORA

Vegetation in Namibia is strongly influenced by rainfall. The proposed Project site is situated within the western highlands' vegetation cover. The plant diversity and tallest trees are most lush in the north-eastern parts of the country and contrast sparser and shorter to the west and south of the country. This gradient is not simple as factors such as soil types, landscape and human impacts may also influence the vegetation. The plant diversity (150 to up to 500 species) for this area is medium to high (near Opuwo), with low to medorate endemism (2 to 15 species) and the dominant vegetation structure for the EPL is woodland and sparse shrubland, vegetation type is western highlands and the EPL falls within the Savanna biome (Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

In this part of Namibia the following tree and shrub species are either protected under national legislation, endemic, near-endemic or listed in the CITES appendices: Aloe littoralis (Nature Conservation Ordinance and CITES II), Ficus Cordata (Forestry protected), Ficus sycomorus (Forestry protected), Obetia carruthersiana (near-endemic), Boscia albitrunca (Forestry protected), Cadaba schroeppelii (near-endemic), Maerua schinzii (Forestry protected), Moringa ovalifolia (Forestry protected and near-endemic), Albizia anthelmintica (Forestry protected), Vachellia erioloba (Forestry protected), Faidherbia albida (Forestry protected), Entandrophragma spicatum (Forestry protected), Colophospermum mopane (Forestry protected), Peltophorum africanum (Forestry protected), Philenoptera nelsii (Forestry protected), Balanites angolensis (near-endemic),

(Mannheimer & Curtis, 2009) just to mention a few, the rest of the fauna species found on the EPL are listed in Appendix G.

5.6.2 FAUNA

The overall terrestrial diversity for this area is low to moderate compared to other parts of the country. The area within and surrounding the EPL boundary has a low to moderate bird diversity status of between 51 and 140 species, with high bird endemism (between 6 to 10 species) and represents an area with a moderate to high mammal diversity of between 76 to 90 species (7 to 8 of these species are endemic). Up to four larger carnivore species have been recorded in the general area (Bubenzer, 2002, IUCN, 2021, Mendelsohn et al., 2002, Oberprieler and Cillié, 2008 & Stuart and Stuart, 2015).

Furthermore, the reptile diversity within this area is moderate to high with between 61 and 70 species, of which 17 to 24 species are endemic (high). The number of observed lizard species for this area is between 32 to more than 35 species of which 9 to 11 of the species are endemic and the different snakes recorded are between 25 to 34 species (9 to 10 endemic species).
This area has a low to moderate frog diversity of between 8 to 11 species. Then there is also a low to moderate scorpion diversity (10 to 13 species) around which 3 to 6 species are endemic (Bubenzer, 2002 & Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Furthermore, all tortoise species, rock monitors and pythons (dwarf and rock pythons), that might potentially be encountered within the EPL boundaries are protected under the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975. Then various species are also listed in the CITES Appendices, such as Cheetahs, Leopards, Pangolins, Elephants etc.

5.7 SOCIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The urban population pyramid for Namibia shows a very clear dominance of the age group 20 to 35 as well as for infants (0 to 4 years of age) shown in Figure 12. As the majority of people in the Otjozondjupa Region are living in an urban area. The majority of Namibia's population is young, as most of them are within the child-bearing age range (NSA 2014).

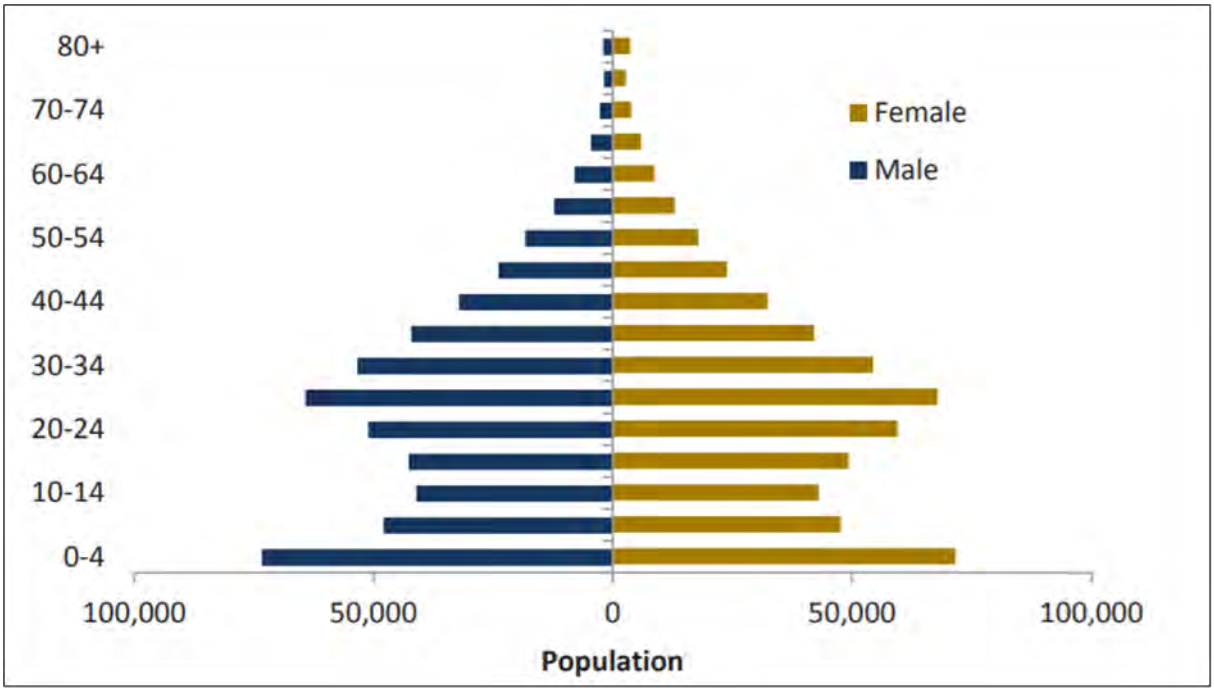

Figure 12 - 2015 urban population pyramid of Namibia

5.7.1 GOVERNANCE

Since its independence in 1990, Namibia is led by a democratically elected and stable government to date through three organs of government and functions (legislative, executive, and judiciary). The country was ranked 5th out of 54 African countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance in 2015 and subsequently ranked 4th out of 54 African countries in 2017 for indicators including the quality of governance and the government's ability to support human development; sustainable economic opportunity; rule of law and human rights; and development of smart information and communication technology to access information for socio-economic growth (National Planning Commission, 2017).

As a result of sound governance and stable macroeconomic management, Namibia has experienced rapid socio-economic development. Namibia has achieved the level of 'medium human development and ranks 125th on the Human Development Index out of 188 countries (NPC, 2020). Globally, Namibia was ranked 43rd out of 168 countries in 2018 on the Global Peace Index and was therefore considered one of the most peaceful countries in the world (NPC, 2020).

Namibia is divided into 14 regions, subdivided by 121 constituencies. The Kunene Region is divided into six constituencies. The proposed Project is in the Opuwo constituency of the Kunene Region. The Kunene Regional Council is responsible for the planning and development of the region in a sustainable manner for the benefit of its inhabitants by establishing, managing, and controlling settlement areas and focusing on core services. The council is accountable for an area of 115,293 km^2 (Kunene Regional Development Profile, 2015).

5.7.2 POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE

Namibia is one of the least densely populated countries in the world (2.8 persons per km2). Vast areas of Namibia are without people, in contrast to areas of dense concentrations, such as the central-north and along the Kavango River. Windhoek, the capital, is not only the main urban area with the largest population, but the concentration of private and public head offices attracts Namibians from all parts of the country in search of a better life.

The national population growth rate is estimated at less than 2%, which is lower than that of most African countries. Namibia's population is young – although 57% falls into the age group 15 to 59, 37% of the total population is younger than 15 (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017). Since 2005, there has been a steady improvement in life expectancy, which is currently estimated at 65 years. In 2018, it was estimated that 50% of all Namibians are urbanised, i.e. living in an urban settlement (retrieved from www.worldpopulationreview.com). The last national census was conducted in 2011 and counted 2.1 million Namibians (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011). An intercensal demographic survey was conducted in 2016 and estimated the total population at 2.3 million (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017) as shown in Figure 12.

Table 8 - Socioeconomic baseline study summary of key indicators

Indicator	Kunene Region	Opuwo
Population estimate (2011 Census)	86 856	15 115
Gender ratio	50.2% male, 49.8% female	N/A
Number of households	18 495	5 178
Schools	64 formal schools 37 mobile units	1 Circuit office in Opuwo 22 centres Opuwo south district 34 centres Opuwo north district
Health facilities	3 hospitals 3 health centres 22 clinics	1 district hospital
Unemployment (Individuals) (2011 census)	32937	9479

5.7.3 EMPLOYMENT

In 2018, 53.4 % of all working Namibians were employed in the private sector and 21.5 % by the state. State-owned enterprises employ 7.6 % of Namibians and private individuals 16.6 %. Wages and salaries represented the main income source of 47.4 % of households in Namibia. Agriculture (combined with forestry and fishing) as an economic sector has the most employees – 23 % of all

employed persons in Namibia work in this sector. Agriculture is also the sector that employs the most informal workers in Namibia, calculated at 87.6 %. Wages of employees in the agriculture sector are lower than all other sectors except for workers in accommodation and food services and domestic work in private households (NSA, 2019).

Low education levels affect employability and prevent many households to earn a decent income. Of all people employed in Namibia, 63.5 % are not higher qualified than junior secondary level (Grade 10 and lower). In total 11.8 % of all people employed had no formal education. In total 29.1% of all people employed are within the category "elementary occupation" and 15.2 % in the category "skilled agriculture" (NSA, 2019).

Overall, the rate of unemployment is estimated at 33.4 % for Namibia, using the broad definition of unemployment. 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 rural and urban areas is almost the same – 33.4 % in urban areas and 33.5 % in rural areas (NSA, 2019). The youth group also ranks high in unemployment levels, even though many Namibia youth complete post-secondary education. In 2018 the unemployment level was at 59.6 % for those aged 15-19, 57 % for those aged 20-24, and 42.3 % for 25-29-year-olds (NSA, 2018).

According to the Socio-Economic impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Namibia by the United Nations Namibia (2020), there has been an estimated increase in unemployment from 33.4 % to 34.5 % and through a best-case scenario, it is also estimated that poverty will increase from 17.2 % to 19.5 % due to a drop in the domestic GDP (United Nations Namibia 2020).

5.7.4 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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.

Since 2016, Namibia has 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 (NSA, 2019). Despite the more positive expectations, the economy retracted to an average growth of not more than 1% annually since 2017.

During the second quarter of 2020, the domestic economy contracted by 11.1%, which is the largest contraction since 2013; However, the Bank of Namibia (BoN) predicts that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) could grow by 1.9% in 2021 and by 2.8% in 2022. The impact assessment also showed that 96.5% of tourism businesses have been affected by COVID-19 in 2020, the

manufacturing and construction sectors contracted by 9.2% and 5.7% respectively and there was also a 2% to 3% decline in net exports (United Nations Namibia 2020).

The EPL overlaps two communal conservancies, Ombazu and Ombombo (figure X). A communal conservancy represents a conservation area that is managed by a local community that aims to manage the natural resources within their conservancy in a sustainable way to generate returns and other benefits (MET/NACSO, 2018).

The locals of these communities are mainly employed by lodges, camps, or the locals farm with livestock in the area. Tourism and consumptive wildlife use are the main benefit contributor to these local communities, in addition, income generated from plant products and local crafts (MET/NACSO,2018).

5.7.5 HEALTH AND DISEASE

Since independence in 1990, the health status of Namibia has increased steadily, with a remarkable improvement in access to primary health facilities and medical infrastructure. In 2015, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended strategic priorities for the health system in Namibia, which entailed improved governance, an improved health information system, emergency preparedness, risk reduction and response, preventative healthcare, and the combating of HIV/AIDS and TB (WHO, 2016).

As elsewhere in Namibia, HIV/AIDS remains a major reason for low life expectancy and is one of the leading causes of death in the region. HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death and premature mortality for all ages, killing up to half of all males and females aged 40 to 44 years in 2013 (IHME, 2016).

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading killer of people infected by HIV/AIDS, and Namibia had a high burden in 2018 – 35% of people with TB were infected with HIV. The country is included among the top 30 high-burden TB countries in the world, with an estimated incidence rate of 423 per 100,000 people, and 60 fatalities per 100,000 people in 2018 (retrieved from www.mhss.gov.na).

As of the beginning of 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19), caused illness in humans on a pandemic scale and has resulted in an increasing number of deaths worldwide. The viral outbreak has adversely affected various socioeconomic activities globally, and with reports of a continually increasing number of people testing positive, it is anticipated that this may have significant impacts on the operations of various economic sectors in Namibia too. The disease caused many countries to enter a state of emergency, which included various levels of lockdown restrictions that had dire economic consequences. In addition, these measures have had a detrimental effect on tourism, and Namibia is, in both cases, no exception.

Furthermore, COVID-19 has also resulted in a loss of learning and socialising opportunities for children in Namibia and there was a lack of access to school feeding programs and parents had to provide or find alternative care for children. There has also been a 6 % increase in health workers across Namibia as a result of the pandemic (United Nations Namibia 2020). The Namibian economy remains confined, following the aftermath of COVID-19. Hence, development partners, public and private sectors need the commitment to explore new approaches in order to revive the fragile economy (NSA,2019). By mid-February 2022, Namibia has recorded 4 002 deaths due to COVID-19 most of these deaths occurred in 2021, as a result of the Delta and Omnicron variants.

5.7.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Early childhood development (ECD) programmes are crucial for children to develop the necessary skills to further their future educational and career pathways. The 2011 census concluded that of the total children recorded between the ages of 0 to 4 years (283 501), only 13% attending ECD programmes country wide.

The 2011 NCP survey revealed that the literacy rate in Namibia for the population 5 years and above was 85.3%. The rate was marginally higher for men (85.4%) than for women (85.1%). Furthermore, literacy rates were higher in urban (93%) than in rural (79%) areas (Government of Namibia, 2011).

The 2011 national adult literacy rate (15 years and above) was 89%, with no major difference between males and females. The adult literacy rate in urban areas stood at 96% compared to 83% in rural areas (Government of Namibia, 2011).

The 2011 literacy rate for youth (15 to 24 years) in Namibia was 94%, with higher proportions of women (95.3%) being literate than men (92.5%). The rate was again higher in urban (98%) than rural areas (92%) (Government of Namibia, 2011).

6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapters outlines ECCs method to identify and evaluate impacts arising from the proposed project. The findings of the assessment are presented in Chapter 7.

The evaluation and identification 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 or 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 or short term, long-term or permanent; and either beneficial or adverse as shown in Figure 13.
This chapter provides the following:

- Details on the assessment guidance used to assess impacts;
- Lists the limitations, uncertainties and assumptions with regards to the assessment methodology;
- Details how impacts were identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance was derived; and
- Details how mitigation was applied in the assessment and how additional mitigation was identified.

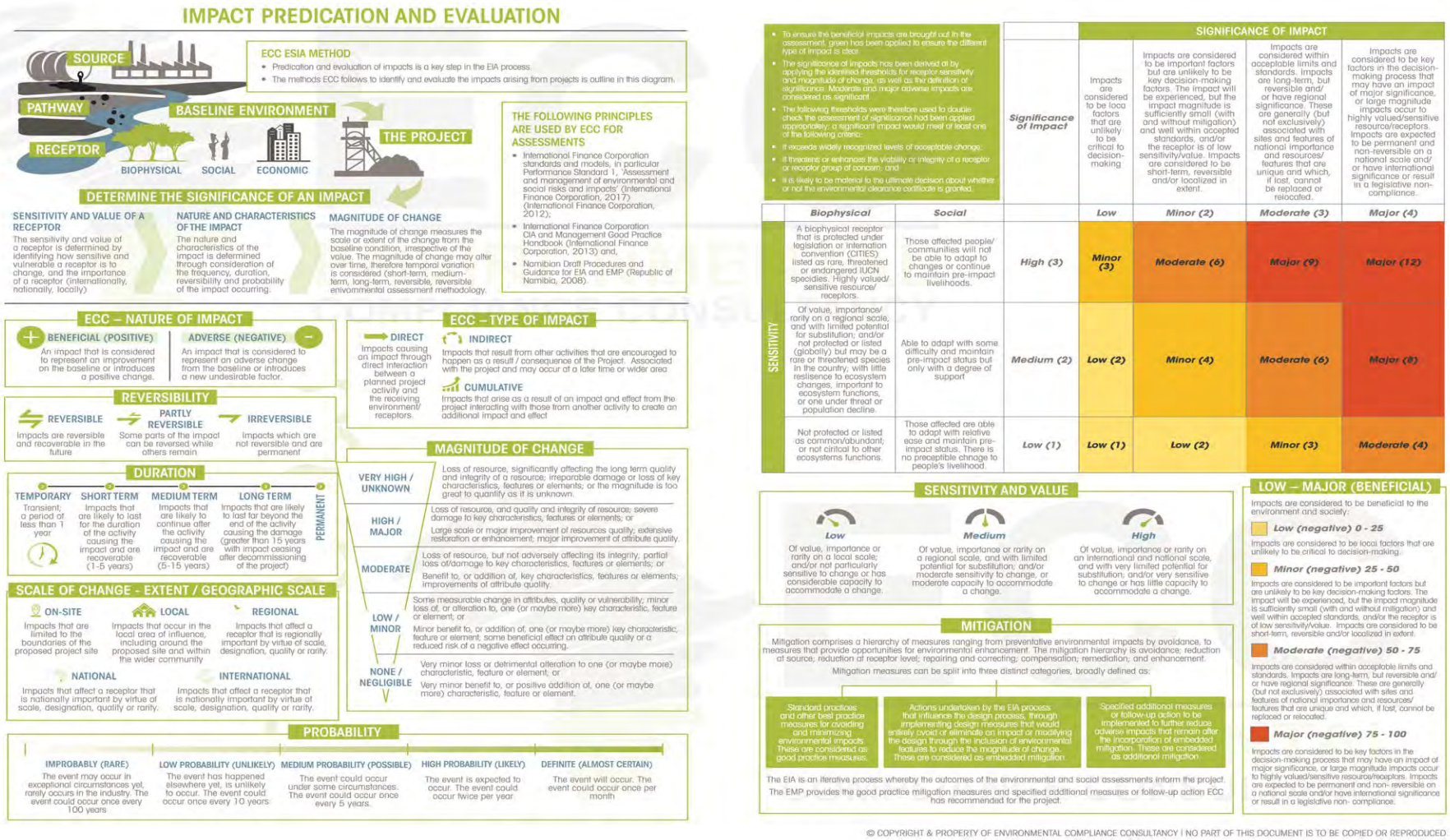

Figure 13 - ECC's Assessment methodology

6.2 Assessment Guidance

The principal documents used to inform the assessment method are:

- International Finance Corporation standards and models, in particular Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012);
- International Finance Corporation CIA and Management Good Practice Handbook (International Finance Corporation, 2013); and,
- Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008).

6.3 Limitations, Uncertainties and Assumptions

The following limitations and uncertainties associated with the assessment methodology were observed:

- Topic-specific assessment guidance has not been developed in Namibia. A generic assessment methodology was applied to all topics using IFC guidance and professional judgement.

A number of limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged during the ESIA process. In line with ESIA 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 9 contains the assumptions and uncertainties identified during the assessment process.

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.

Table 9 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
Number of access roads and temporary drill campsites	The making of new tracks or access roads will be minimized, 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.

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, remote sensing; geophysical surveys (airborne and ground-based), geochemical surveys and geological mapping. Pitting and trenching are unlikely and generally not favoured. If commercially viable concentrations can be defined by preliminary drilling, a next phase of advanced resource drilling operations is possible.
Number of workers, area they will come from and accommodation	It is planned that approximately 10 people will be contracted for the proposed project. Contractors may camp on exploration sites / communal land, depending on approval from traditional authorities.
Structures	No permanent infrastructure development will take place in this phase of operations which will span the 3-year award period. Depending on results, the proponent will set up temporary field camps required to house field staff for the purpose of sample collection, ground surveys and drilling. The camps will be such that their locations can be fully rehabilitated post completion of the field work.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter presents the findings of the EIA for the proposed project as per the ESIA process, scope and methodology set out in Chapter 2 and Chapter 6. A range of potential impacts have been identified that may arise as a result of the proposed project. The aim of this ESIA report is to focus on the significant impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed project. This chapter therefore only considers the significant impacts and or those that may have specific interest to the community and stakeholders. A summary of impacts that are considered significant is discussed in this section.

When undertaking the assessment 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:

- Water (surface - and groundwater);
- Soil;
- Landscape (visual impacts, sense of place);
- Socio-economics (employment, demographics, and land-use);
- Noise;
- Ecology (fauna and flora);
- Air quality (emissions, pollutants and dust); and
- Heritage (including culture, history, archaeology and palaeontology).

Table 10 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 have 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. Aspects that prompted uncertainty relate to the potential increase in movements and the presence of people, which may cause the introduction of illegal and covert activities such as poaching, stock theft and the collection of organisms. Similarly, the potential of accidental veld fires may increase. In both cases the terrestrial ecology and biodiversity of Namibia is the receptor, although local landowners and their neighbours may experience these adversities firsthand. The recommended mitigation measures are contained in Table 10.

Cumulative impacts as a result of physical disturbance, the nuisance of noise and dust and the loss of sense of place may be experienced as well; in this case the receptors are the community members, visitors and tourists. Noise may have an effect on some organisms as well, though. Mitigation measures are recommended and contained in Table 10.

All precautions must be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites, in particular when a site with paleontological remains is discovered as a result of the exploration activities. The chance find procedure will be implemented in such a case. With the necessary mitigation measures in place (Table 10), the significance of the impact reduces from moderate to minor.

Table 10 - Scoping assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Site operations such as maintenance activities, loss of containment, accidental fuel / hydraulic fluid leaks and spills, or similar sources.	**Groundwater quality**	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Moderate Short term Regional Possible	Medium	Minor	Minor (4)	- Good housekeeping - Training through safety talks and induction - All stationary vehicles and machinery must have drip trays to collect leakages of lubricants and oil - Spill kits and absorption material available during fuel delivery, storage or use - Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) to be	**Low (2)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							cleaned as soon as possible - Major spills to be reported, also to the authorities - Maintenance and service schedules on equipment is in place - Store bulk fuel in adequate containment areas (non-porous surface, bunded) - No damaged containers in use - Preventative measures will be in place when service and maintenance activities are done (drip trays, non-porous surfaces,	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							funnels, non-damaged containers) - Refuelling will be done in areas with adequate preventative measures in place	
Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc. or drilling that penetrate the groundwater table.	**Groundwater quality**	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Moderate Medium term Regional Possible	Medium	High	Minor (4)	- Ensure spill kits and preventative measures (e.g. drill pads) are in place at exploration sites - Consider alternative sites when water table is too high - Drainage system should be dug to direct any accidental spills into sumps - Extraction volumes of water shall be	**Low (2)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							minimal during exploration and where possible, water from existing water sources shall be used	
Discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater	**Water**	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 - Ensure prompt clean-up of spills	**Low (1)**
Inadequate management of solid waste	**Water**	Waste items and litter can pollute drainage channels	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary	Low	Low	Low (1)	- Good housekeeping - Training and awareness through safety-talks and induction	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
			On-site Unlikely				- Implement a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on waste management, for all kinds of waste possible on-site (e.g., domestic, mineral, hydrocarbons, hazardous) - Avoid hazardous waste on site - Implement a culture of correct waste collection, waste segregation and waste disposal	
Inadequate management of hazardous and hydrocarbon waste	**Soil**	Pollution of soil	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)		**Low (1)**
Vegetation clearing for access routes, drill pads and temporary	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**	Loss / alteration of terrestrial habitats and loss of species	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Use existing roads for access to minimize new tracks and cut lines	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
contractors camp			Short term On-site Possible				- Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the exploration activities - Where necessary, rescue and relocate plants of significance - Promote revegetation of cleared areas upon completion of exploration activities	
Ambient noise as a result of machinery and equipment-use and movement (e.g., drill rigs, generators,	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**	Residing, slow-moving and nesting organisms can be disturbed	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Restrict excessive noise to areas of activities only - Restrict excessive noise to daytime hours (7 am to 5 pm weekdays	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
vehicles) and movement (also through the use of airborne equipment)			Likely				and 7 am until 1 pm on Saturday) - No activities between dusk and dawn - Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned to ensure that noisy equipment is away from receptors - All equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use, - Respect civic aviation regulations about the use of a drone	
Increased movement of vehicles,	**Terrestrial ecology and**	Residing and nesting organisms such as	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Restrict movements to areas of activities only	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
machinery and equipment	**biodiversity**	reptiles can be disturbed, injured or killed	Moderate Short term On-site Possible				- Use existing tracks and routes only - Identify rare, endangered, threatened and protected species in advance - Route new tracks around protected species and sensitive areas - Restrict movements to daytime hours - Make workers aware and notify them on avoiding some areas - No driving off designated access routes (into the bush) / off-road driving	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							- No animals or birds may be collected, caught, consumed or removed from site	
Increased disturbance of areas with natural vegetation	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**	Alien species and weeds can be introduced to the area	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- All project equipment arriving on site from an area outside of the project or coming from an area of known weed infestations (not present on the project site) should have an internal weed and seed inspection completed prior to equipment being used	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							- Monitor areas of activity for weed and alien species - Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear - Make workers aware about alien species and weeds	
Vegetation clearing	**Soil**	Increased exposure due to possible vegetation clearance can cause soil erosion	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short-term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation clearance is required - Where necessary, plan access routes, drill pads and camps outside	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							of existing drainage lines - Where necessary, install diversions to curb possible erosion - Restore drainage lines when disturbed	
Drilling and the use of drilling equipment	**Soil**	Loss of soil quality due to mixing of earth matter, trampling and compaction	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible	Low	Minor	Low (2)	- Limit the possibility of compaction and creating of a hard subsurface - Limit the possibility of trampling - Topsoil should be stockpiled separately, and re-spread during rehabilitation - During drilling oil absorbent matting or plastic sheeting	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							should be placed under and around the rig - Equipment must be in a good condition to ensure that accidental oil spills do not occur and contaminate soil - In the event of spills and leaks, polluted soils must be collected and disposed of at an approved site - Limit the possibility to mix mineral waste with topsoil	
Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	**Accidental and uncontrolled fire**	Destroys grazing and kill living organisms	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	- Restrict movements of people to areas of activities only	**Minor (3)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	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 Possible				- Train people and raise awareness about veld fires and firefighting - No open fire outside designated areas - Ensure proper cooking facilities at fly camps - No cigarette buds are discarded but contained and disposed of at an appropriate facility - Proper fire hazard identification signage to be placed in areas that store flammable material (i.e. hydrocarbons and gas bottles)	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							- Control and reduce the potential risk of fire by segregating and safe storage of materials - Avoid potential sources of ignition by prohibiting smoking in and around facilities - Firefighting equipment and fire breaks should always be at designated areas and should be maintained regularly	
Community and livestock	**Airborne surveying over the EPL,**	Perceived impact from surveying activities on	Adverse indirect Reversible Minor	Low	Minor	Low (2)	Prior to conducting aerial surveying, both directly and indirectly affected parties should be informed in writing	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
	possible low flying	livestock and humans	Temporary Local Unlikely				of exploration activities at least 2 weeks prior to conducting the aerial surveys. The following information is to be included in the written communication sent: - Company name, - Survey dates, time and duration, - Purpose of the survey, - Flight altitude, - Survey location, Map of survey area and flight lines, and - Contact details for enquiries. - Compliance with all applicable	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							laws and agreements - Maintain continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon - Ensure appropriate supervision of all activities - Restrict surveying activities to daytime hours (and in accordance with the airflight plan/ permit issued by the Namibian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA))	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Drilling activities, movement of machinery and vehicles	**Heritage**	Potential damage to cultural heritage sites	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible High Permanent On-site Possible	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	- Implement a Chance Find Procedure - Raise awareness about possible heritage finds - Report all finds that could be of heritage importance - In case archaeological remains to be uncovered, cease activities and the site manager has to assess and demarcate the area - Project manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark	**Minor (4)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							exclusions boundary and inform ECC with GPS position - If needed, further investigation has to be requested for a professional assessment and the necessary protocols of the Chance Find Procedure have to be followed, - Archaeologist will evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, (record and remove; relocate or leave premises, depending on	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							the nature and value of the remains), - Inform the police if the remains are human, - 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.	
Drilling activities, resulting into dust emissions	**Community**	Visual disturbance and loss of Sense of Place	Adverse Direct Reversible	High	Minor	Moderate (6)	– Position drill equipment in such a way that it is out of sight from human	Minor (4)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Windblown dust from exposed/cleared land during exploration activities			Moderate Temporary Local Likely				receptors where applicable – Apply dust suppression where possible – Restrict speed of vehicles (<30km/h) – Specific activities that may generate dust and impact on residents shall be avoided during high wind events – All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use – Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							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 – Maintain good housekeeping – Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate mitigation and management measures agreed upon	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	**Community**	Create conflict with communal land members about access, leaving gates open, suspicious movements, loss of farming area, etc.	Adverse Indirect Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely	Low	Minor	Low (2)	– Ensure documented permission to enter communal lands should have access to all communal areas at all times – Residents shall be provided at least two weeks' notice of drilling operations within 1 km of their property – Existing water points and feeding area need to be left unaffected – Use existing roads for access, avoid new tracks / cut lines, – Compliance with all applicable	Low (1)

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							laws and agreements – Continuous engagement with residents to identify any concerns or issues, and mitigation and management measures agreed upon	
Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	**Community**	Presence of exploration team can be blamed for stock theft and poaching	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely	Low	Low	Low (1)	– Develop and implement an operations manual or procedures to work on communal lands and implement monitoring programmes thereafter – Maintain continuous engagement with residents to	**Low (1)**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	EFFECT/DESCRIPTION OF MAGNITUDE	VALUE OF SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	IMPACT MANAGEMENT/ CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION
							identify any concerns or issues, and appropriate 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	

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	RECEPTOR	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	**Community**	Triggers job creation, skills development and opportunities for the local economy	Beneficial Direct Reversible Minor Short term Local Possible	Medium	Low	Low (2)	– Maximize local employment – As far as possible promote local procurement – Enhance development of local skills where possible	**Low beneficial**

8 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 responsible 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.

9 CONCLUSION

ECC's ESIA methodology was used to undertake the environmental assessment for the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8573, to identify if there is potential for significant effects to occur as a result of the proposed project.

Through the scoping process, the risks to the environment that have been identified are related to possible contamination of surface and groundwater due to the spillage of hydrocarbons as the soil in the area is very porous and also has a major river, the Hoarusib River running through the EPL, the cumulative impacts as a result of physical disturbance, nuisance of noise and dust and the loss of sense of place, thereby impacting human receptors in the area. Impacts with respect to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic and RC drilling (diamond drilling does not generate dust) 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 immediate neighbours, but this will be of short duration as well. Through further analysis and identification of mitigation and management methods, the assessment concludes that the likelihood of spillage of hydrocarbons into surface and ground water is low and the significance of effects on humans from the cumulative impacts of physical disturbance, noise, dust and emissions will be a temporary qualitative reduction in the sense of place and expected to be minor. Prior awareness and communication about the project shall be encouraged.

Due to the increased movements and presence of people, there is a potential that illegal and covert activities such as poaching, stock theft and the collection of organisms can be introduced to the area. Similarly, the potential of accidental veld fires may increase. In both cases the terrestrial ecology and biodiversity of Namibia is the receptor, although local landowners and their neighbours may experience these adversities first-hand. Through this investigation the significance of both impacts is indicated as moderate. In both cases numerous mitigation measures, with proven national success, exist and were also applied to reduce the significance to minor.

Heritage sites may exist around the EPL. All precautions will be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites, as a result of the exploration activities. The chance find procedure will be implemented in such a case. With the necessary mitigation in place, the significance reduces from moderate to minor.

All other social and environmental receptors were scoped out as significant effects were unlikely and therefore no further assessment was deemed necessary. Various best practice and mitigation measures have been identified to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical, as well as ensure the environment is protected and unforeseen effect and environmental disturbances are avoided.

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APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C – NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

Published in the market watch on Monday the 27th of June 2022

8 Republikein Sun Allgemeine Zeitung **Market Watch** MONDAY 27 JUNE 2022

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Tel: 061-238 654 • Cell: 081 124 4520 (EMERGENCY)

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AT NEDBANK

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Suitably qualified and highly motivated candidates are invited to apply for the following position:

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Candidates to apply via e-mail:

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INVITATION
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

RENTAL OF ROOFTOP SOLAR PV EQUIPMENT FOR OWN GENERATION

The Electricity Control Board hereby invites interested stakeholders to attend a workshop that will be held on **1 July 2022 at NIPAM, Paul Nash Street, Windhoek from 08:00 -15:00.**

The purpose of the workshop is to clarify the existing regulatory framework with regards to the installation of solar rooftop installation and the agreements thereof, and investigate workable solutions to ensure a viable industry.

The ECB has been approached by various service providers that offer equipment rental/lease agreements for solar PV rooftop systems to their customers subject to the payment of a fixed rental amount per month for the duration of the lease agreement. The rental agreement could be either a pure rental agreement or a rent-to-own agreement.

The ECB previously approved such agreements on the following conditions:

1. That the rental is not linked to the sale of electricity (which requires a generation licence)
2. The rental amount must be based on the capital and financing costs of the plant
3. The rental amount could incorporate a return for the lessor of the equipment.

Previous approval granted by the ECB allowed for the rental to be adjusted in accordance with performance of the plant (i.e. adjusting rental amount by the ratio by which the plant had under-performed vis-à-vis the forecasted production).

However, upon further consideration the ECB concluded that such adjustment of the rental amount based on the performance of the plant, links the rental amount to the sale of electricity, which is not allowed without a generation licence, and equipment rental on this basis should therefore not be permitted for unlicensed participants.

All interested stakeholders are invited to provide written submissions on the preliminary opinion and/or to indicate their intention to make oral presentations at the workshop to the ECB by or before 27 June 2022. Oral submissions must not exceed 10 minutes. Interested parties must indicate the representative who will make the presentation at the workshop as well as the number of representatives that will attend the meeting.

The following document can be obtained from the ECB:

- The ECB document that includes the background, summary of discussions to date and the ECB opinion.

Queries and further clarifications must be directed:
Ms. Dawid Wakudumo
Tel: +264 374 336
E-mail: dwakudumo@ecb.org.na

skorpion zinc

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8570 FOR BASE, RARE, AND PRECIOUS METALS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WITHIN THE ZKHARAS REGION, 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: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Zkheras Region, Namibia

Project: The proposed exploration site is located approximately 20km NW of Rosh Pinah, accessible via the C13, Zkheras Region, Namibia.

Proposed Activities: The Proponent, Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, intends to explore for base, rare metals and precious metals and industrial metals on EPL 8570. The proponent will conduct geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk sampling), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and remote sensing surveys. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling may follow, but will only take place for advanced targets when it is confirmed that mineralisation is present.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to provide an opportunity for people who are potentially interested and or affected parties (I&APs) to register for the project's impact assessment process. Registered I&APs will be provided with the opportunity to comment on the background information document (BID), to ensure that their issues, and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered in the assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 27 June 2022 to 19 July 2022. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register at: https://eccenvironmental.com/news-and/the-proposed-exploration-of-base-rare-and-precious-metals-and-industrial-materials-on-epl-8570-zkheras-region-namibia/

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged with the ESIA process. ECC will provide registered I&APs relevant documents for their review during the assessment process and all documents will be made available on the website.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC2013/1184
Members: Mr JB Beerkhorst or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 259 7969
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-99-387-ADR-10-D

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

What?... we are not going with?!!
Need boarding for your pets?
Contact SPCA Windhoek if you need boarding for your pets.
Rate per day: N$ 100 per dog.
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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8571, 8572 & 8573 FOR BASE, RARE, AND PRECIOUS METALS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WITHIN THE KUNENE REGION, 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: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Kunene Region, Namibia

Project: The proposed exploration sites are located in the Opuwo district accessible from Opuwo, Kunene Region, Namibia.

Proposed Activities: The Proponent, Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, intends to explore for base, rare metals and precious metals and industrial metals on EPL 8571, 8572 & 8573. The proponent will conduct geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk sampling), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and remote sensing surveys. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling may follow, but will only take place for advanced targets when it is confirmed that mineralisation is present.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to provide an opportunity for people who are potentially interested and or affected parties(I&APs) to register for the project's impact assessment process. Registered I&APs will be provided with the opportunity to comment on the background information document (BID), to ensure that their issues and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered in the assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 27 June 2022 to 19 July 2022. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register at: https://eccenvironmental.com/news-and/the-proposed-exploration-activities-for-base-rare-and-precious-metals-and-industrial-materials-on-epls-8571-8572-8573-in-opuwo-region-namibia/

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged with the ESIA process. ECC will provide registered I&APs relevant documents for their review during the assessment process and all documents will be made available on the website.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC2013/1184
Members: Mr JB Beerkhorst or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 259 7969
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-99-387-ADR-10-D

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Published in the market watch on Monday the 4th of July 2022

6 Republikein Sun Allgemeine Zeitung **Market Watch** MONDAY 4 JULY 2022

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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8573 FOR BASE, RARE, AND PRECIOUS METALS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WITHIN THE ÁKHARAI REGION, 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: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Ákharai Region, Namibia

Project: The proposed exploration site is located approximately 35km NW of Rosh Pinah, accessible via the C13, Ákharai Region, Namibia.

Proposed Activities: The Proponent, Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, intends to explore for base, rare metals and precious metals and industrial metals on EPL 8573. The proponent will conduct geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk sampling), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and remote sensing surveys. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling may follow, but will only take place for advanced targets when it is confirmed that mineralisation is present.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to provide an opportunity for people who are potentially interested and or affected parties (IAAPs) to register for the project's impact assessment process. Registered IAAPs will be provided with the opportunity to comment on the background information document (BID), to ensure that their issues and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered in the assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 27 June 2022 to 18 July 2022. IAAPs and stakeholders are required to register at: https://forms.gle/mqmqtd1mmGbmqbqA8 [illegible]

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered IAAPs to keep them informed and engaged with the EIA process. ECC will provide registered IAAPs relevant documents for their review during the assessment process and all documents will be made available on the website.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC/2012/11484
Members: Mr JB Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91183, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 [illegible]
Email: info@ecconvironmental.com
Website: www.ecconvironmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-99-387-ADV-10-D

ECC

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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8571, 8572 & 8573 FOR BASE, RARE, AND PRECIOUS METALS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WITHIN THE KUNENE REGION, 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: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Kunene Region, Namibia

Project: The proposed exploration sites are located in the Opuwo district accessible from Opuwo, Kunene Region, Namibia.

Proposed Activities: The Proponent, Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, intends to explore for base, rare metals and precious metals and industrial metals on EPL 8571, 8572 & 8573. The proponent will conduct geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk sampling), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and remote sensing surveys. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling may follow, but will only take place for advanced targets when it is confirmed that mineralisation is present.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to provide an opportunity for people who are potentially interested and or affected parties (IAAPs) to register for the project's impact assessment process. Registered IAAPs will be provided with the opportunity to comment on the background information document (BID), to ensure that their issues and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered in the assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 27 June 2022 to 18 July 2022. IAAPs and stakeholders are required to register at: https://forms.gle/mqmqtd1mmGbmqbqA8 [illegible]

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered IAAPs to keep them informed and engaged with the EIA process. ECC will provide registered IAAPs relevant documents for their review during the assessment process and all documents will be made available on the website.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: CC/2012/11484
Members: Mr JB Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91183, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 [illegible]
Email: info@ecconvironmental.com
Website: www.ecconvironmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-99-387-ADV-10-D

ECC

STAKEHOLDER'S NOTICE CRAN

INVITATION TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON
IMT-2020 5G STRATEGY FOR NAMIBIA FOR THE PERIOD 2022 – 2027

The **Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN)** herewith informs all stakeholders and members of the public that it has published a draft **Fifth Generation (5G) Strategy for Namibia** for **2022** to **2027** for consultation. The document is available on CRAN website www.cran.na, under the **5G IMT** menu tab.

Furthermore, all stakeholders are requested to submit written comments from **01 to 31 July 2022** (within **30 days** of issuing this notice) to the Authority at email: 5Gstrategy@cran.na.

In addition, the Authority will host a public hearing on the **Friday, 05 August 2022** at **venue to be Confirmed (TBC)**. All stakeholders and members of the public who wish to attend should **RSVP** on/or before **Monday, 01 August 2022** before close of business at Tel: +264 61 222 666 or email: 5Gstrategy@cran.na.

Questions, queries and further clarification may be directed to Ms. Ronell Le Grange, Head: Electronic Communications at Tel: +264 61 222 666 or email: RLeGrange@cran.na.

GKD GRANDVIEW KLEIN VACANCIES

GRANDVIEW DIAMONDS NAMIBIA (PTY)LTD
Reg. No. 2003/151

Grandview Diamonds Namibia (Pty) Ltd an equal opportunity employer invites candidates who are experienced and passionate about the diamond industry and with uncompromising standards of excellence to a career in the industry.

Qualifications Required:

- Grade 10 or 12 certificate for diamond polishers
- 5 – 7 years' experience as a round diamond Polisher
- 5 – 7 years' experience as a Fantasy Diamond Polisher
- Experience of polishing round shape on a level of Triple Ex and very good
- Experience of polishing fancy shapes
- 8 -10 years' experience as an Accountant
- Grade 12 Certificate plus relevant qualification in finance/ accounting
- Good spoken English
- Police clearance is a mandatory requirement
- Trustworthy and self-driven
- Preference will be given to Namibian citizens
- Previous employer's reference letter is mandatory

Closing date for application is 15 JULY 2021

CV/Resume should be accompanied by a cover letter, certified copies of identification document, highest qualifications and police clearance.

Individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

Please forward CV/Resume to the Human Resources at the following postal address:

P.O. Box 81279, Olympia, Windhoek
OR alternatively CV/Resumes can be delivered to our offices at:
25 - 27 Nickel Street, Prosperita, Windhoek.

No emailed or faxed CV's will be accepted

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States Embassy in Windhoek has the following vacancy as detailed below. Please note that applications must be submitted electronically via the Electronic Recruitment Application (ERA) system, by July 15, 2022 to be considered.

Interested applicants should visit the U.S. Embassy website at https://na.usembassy.gov/embassy/jobs/ to apply for this vacancy

Trades Helper

Located in the Facilities Maintenance Section and supervised by the Maintenance Supervisor, the incumbent will assist Maintenance Technicians in the completion of Work Orders in the different trades (Electrical, HVAC, and Plumbing). Works independently on semi-skilled requests and on any painting requirements. Works on all U.S. Government facilities including office buildings and residential.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: The complete position descriptions listing all of the duties and responsibilities may be obtained on our website at https://na.usembassy.gov/embassy/jobs/

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: The U.S. Mission provides equal opportunity and fair and equitable treatment in employment to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, marital status, or sexual orientation. The Department of State also strives to achieve equal employment opportunity in all personnel operations through continuing diversity enhancement programs.

APPENDIX D – SITE NOTICES

skorpion zinc
THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8573 FOR BASE, RARE AND PRECIOUS METALS AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, WITHIN THE KUNENE 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: Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Kunene Region, Namibia
Project ID: ECC-99-387
Proposed Project Activity: The proponent, Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd intend to explore for base, rare and precious metals and industrial minerals on EPL 8573, situated 25km NW of Opuwo. The proponent will conduct geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk sampling), geophysical surveys (including airborne geophysics), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.
Proposed Project Area: Kunene Region, Namibia
I&APs Registration: The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and comment on the Background Information Document (BID), to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.
I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the project at www.eccenvironmental.com/projects
The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to engage and to keep them informed as the ESIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.
ECC
ENVIRONMENTAL
Lat: 13.76109 E
Long: 18.03340 S

APPENDIX E – STAKEHOLDER LETTER

+264 81 669 7608
info@eccenvironmental.com
www.eccenvironmental.com

REFERENCE: ECC-99-378-LET-21-D

27 June 2022

Identified stakeholder and potentially interested or affect party for:

The proposed exploration activities on EPL 8573 for base, rare metals, industrial and precious metals within the Kunene Region

RE: NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8573 FOR BASE, RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS WITHIN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been engaged by Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, the Proponent, as their environmental assessment practitioner to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment, in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 for the proposed exploration of base, rare, precious, and industrial metals in the Opuwo District, Kunene Region, Namibia.

This letter is intended to engage potentially interested and affected parties (I&APs) for the Project and provides a communication channel to ECC for the ESIA process. You have been identified as an interested or affected party and therefore ECC wishes to inform you of how you can be involved with the ESIA.

The Proponent proposes to conduct early exploration activities such as geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil and bulk samplings), geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and reverse circulation (RC) and or diamond drilling.

Public participation is an important part of the ESIA process, as it allows the I&APs to obtain information about the proposed project and provide feedback. Communication with the I&APs occurs at various stages throughout a project lifecycle including:

- Advertising in newspapers; public notice boards;
- Distributing a Background Information Document (BID) to identified I&APs; available online at (https://ehttps://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-

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

proposed-exploration-activities-for-base-rare-and-precious-metals-and-industrial-materials-on-epls-8571-8572-8573-kunene-region-namibia/ccenvironmental.com/projects/)

- Registered I&APs will also be informed of the available draft scoping report for a review period, during this period I&APs will have the opportunity to review the draft document and raise any issues or concerns, and

I&APs who wish to register for the project can do so on the ECC website as per the link provided below: https://eccenvhttps://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-exploration-activities-for-base-rare-and-precious-metals-and-industrial-materials-on-epls-8571-8572-8573-kunene-region-namibia/ironmental.com/projects/

If you are unable to complete the registration form online, please contact us via email for assistance. info@eccenvironmental.com

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

Yours sincerely,

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC
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MEMBERS: J L MOONEY & JS BEZUIDENHOUT
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC/2013/11404

APPENDIX F – EAP CVS

APPENDIX G – NBRI SPECIES LIST

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Abutilon angulatum (guill. & perr.) Mast. Var. Angulatum				
Abutilon fruticosum guill. & perr.				
Abutilon hirtum (lam.) Sweet var. Hirtum				
Acacia arenaria schinz				
Acacia ataxacantha dc.				
Acacia erubescens welw. Ex oliv.				
Acacia fleckii schinz				
Acacia hebeclada dc. Subsp. Tristis (welw. Ex oliv.) A.schreib.				
Acacia mellifera (vahl) benth. Subsp. Detinens (burch.) Brenan				
Acacia nilotica (l.) Willd. Ex delile subsp. Kraussiana (benth.) Brenan				
Acacia reficiens wawra subsp. Reficiens				
Acacia senegal (l.) Willd. Var. Rostrata brenan				
Acacia tortilis (forssk.) Hayne subsp. Heteracantha (burch.) Brenan				
Acalypha ciliata forssk.				
Achyranthes aspera l. Var. Aspera				
Acrachne racemosa (roem. & schult.) Ohwi				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Acrotome fleckii (gürke) launert	Endemic			
Acrotome inflata benth.				
Actiniopteris radiata (j.könig ex sw.) Link				
Adenium boehmianum schinz				
Aerva leucura moq.				
Aizoon virgatum welw. Ex oliv.				
Albizia brevifolia schinz				
Alectra orobanchoides benth.				
Aloe dewinteri giess	Endemic	Protected		
Aloe hereroensis engl. Var. Hereroensis		Protected		
Alternanthera pungens kunth				
Amaranthus thunbergii moq.				
Amphiasma benguellense (hiern) bremek.				
Ansellia africana lindl.		Protected		
Anthephora schinzii hack.				
Anticharis senegalensis (walp.) Bhandari				
Aponogeton azureus h.bruggen	Endemic			
Aptosimum lineare marloth & engl.				
Aptosimum molle skan				
Aristida adscensionis l.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Aristida effusa henrard				
Aristida meridionalis henrard				
Aristida rhiniochloa hochst.				
Asparagus nelsii schinz				
Asparagus schroederi engl.				
Asystasia schimperi t.anderson				
Atriplex suberecta i.verd.				
Baccharoides anthelmintica (l.) Moench				
Barleria cyanea s.moore				
Barleria damarensis t.anderson	Endemic			
Barleria lancifolia t.anderson subsp. Lancifolia				
Barleria lugardii c.b.clarke				
Barleria mackenii hook.f.				
Barleria senensis klotzsch				
Berchemia discolor (klotzsch) hemsl.				
Bergia polyantha sond.				
Bidens biternata (lour.) Merr. & sherff				
Blepharis grossa (nees) t.anderson	Near endemic			
Blepharis obmitrata c.b.clarke				
Boscia albitrunca (burch.) Gilg & gilg-ben.		Forestry protected		

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Boscia foetida schinz subsp. Foetida				
Boscia microphylla oliv.				
Bothriochloa insculpta (hochst. Ex a.rich.) A.camus				
Brachiaria deflexa (schumach.) C.e.hubb. Ex robyns				
Brachiaria grossa stapf				
Bridelia tenuifolia müll.arg. Var. Tenuifolia				
Calostephane divaricata benth.				
Cardiospermum halicacabum l. Var. Halicacabum				
Catophractes alexandri d.don				
Cenchrus ciliaris l.				
Centropodia mossamedensis (rendle) cope				
Chloris virgata sw.				
Cissus nymphaeifolia (welw. Ex baker) planch.				
Cissus quadrangularis l. Var. Quadrangularis				
Citrullus lanatus (thunb.) Matsum. & nakai				
Cleome angustifolia forssk. Subsp. Petersiana (klotzsch) kers				
Cleome foliosa hook.f. Var. Foliosa				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Cleome gynandra l.				
Cleome laburnifolia roessler	Endemic			
Colophospermum mopane (j.kirk ex benth.) J.kirk ex j.léonard		Forestry protected		
Combretum apiculatum sond. Subsp. Apiculatum				
Combretum imberbe wawra				
Combretum mossambicense (klotzsch) engl.				
Combretum oxystachyum welw. Ex m.a.lawson				
Commelina forskaolii vahl				
Commicarpus pentandrus (burch.) Heimerl				
Commiphora africana (a.rich.) Engl. Var. Africana				
Commiphora angolensis engl.				
Commiphora crenato-serrata engl.	Near endemic			
Commiphora glaucescens engl.	Near endemic			
Commiphora mollis (oliv.) Engl.				
Commiphora multijuga (hiern) k.schum.	Near endemic			
Commiphora pyracanthoides engl. Subsp. Glandulosa (schinz) wild				
Commiphora saxicola engl.	Endemic			

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Commiphora steynii swanepoel	Endemic			
Commiphora tenuipetiolata engl.				
Commiphora viminea burtt davy				
Convolvulus sagittatus thunb.				
Corchorus angolensis exell & mendonça				
Corchorus asplenifolius burch.				
Crotalaria argyraea welw. Ex baker				
Crotalaria barnabassii dinter ex baker f.				
Crotalaria platysepala harv.				
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa perr. Ex dc. Subsp. Sphaerocarpa				
Croton gratissimus burch. Var. Subgratissimus (prain) burtt davy				
Croton menyharthii pax				
Cucumella cinerea (cogn.) C.jeffrey				
Cucumis africanus l.f.				
Cucumis anguria l. Var. Longaculeatus j.h.kirkbr.				
Cucumis meeusei c.jeffrey				
Cullen tomentosum (thunb.) J.w.grimes				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Cyphostemma ruacanense (exell & mendonça) desc.				Near threatened
Cyphostemma uter (exell & mendonça) desc.	Near endemic	Protected		Near threatened
Dactyliandra welwitschii hook.f.				
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (l.) Willd.				
Dalechampia scandens l. Var. Cordofana (hochst. Ex webb) müll.arg.				
Danthoniopsis dinteri (pilg.) C.e.hubb.				
Datura inoxia mill.				
Dicoma tomentosa cass.				
Diplorhynchus condylocarpon (müll.arg.) Pichon				
Ecbolium clarkei hiern var. Clarkei				
Ehretia alba retief & a.e.van wyk				
Ehretia namibiensis retief & a.e.van wyk subsp. Namibiensis	Endemic			
Elaeodendron transvaalense (burtt davy) r.h.archer				
Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa schinz				
Eleusine coracana (l.) Gaertn. Subsp. Africana (kenn.-o'byrne) hilu & de wet				
Endostemon tenuiflorus (benth.) M.ashby				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Enicostema axillare (lam.) A.raynal subsp. Axillare				
Enneapogon cenchroides (licht. Ex roem. & schult.) C.e.hubb.				
Enneapogon desvauxii p.beauv.				
Entandrophragma spicatum (c.dc.) Sprague		Forestry protected		
Enteropogon rupestris (j.a.schmidt) a.chev.				
Entoplocamia aristulata (hack. & rendle) stapf				
Eragrostis annulata rendle ex scott-elliot				
Eragrostis echinochloidea stapf				
Eragrostis nindensis ficalho & hiern				
Eragrostis pilgeriana dinter ex pilg.				
Eragrostis porosa nees				
Eragrostis rotifer rendle				
Eragrostis superba peyr.				
Eremiolirion amboense (schinz) j.c.manning & c.a.mannheimer	Endemic			Near threatened
Erlangea misera (oliv. & hiern) s.moore				
Erucastrum arabicum fisch. & c.a.mey.				
Euclea divinorum hiern				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Euclea pseudebenus e.mey. Ex a.dc.				
Euphorbia chamaesycoides b.nord.	Endemic			Vulnerable
Euphorbia guerichiana pax				
Euphorbia inaequilatera sond. Var. Inaequilatera				
Evolvulus alsinoides (l.) L.				
Ficus glumosa delile				
Ficus sycomorus l. Subsp. Gnaphalocarpa (miq.) C.c.berg				
Fingerhuthia africana lehm.				
Flaveria bidentis (l.) Kuntze				
Flueggea virosa (roxb. Ex willd.) Voigt subsp. Virosa				
Forsskaolea viridis ehrenb. Ex webb				
Geigeria acaulis (sch.bip.) Benth. & hook.f. Ex oliv. & hiern				
Geigeria odontoptera o.hoffm.	Endemic			
Geigeria ornativa o.hoffm.				
Glinus lotoides l. Var. Lotoides				
Gloriosa superba l.				
Gossypium anomalum wawra ex wawra & peyr. Subsp. Anomalum				
Gossypium triphyllum (harv.) Hochr.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Grewia flava dc.				
Grewia flavescens juss.				
Grewia inaequilatera garcke				
Grewia retinervis burret				
Grewia schinzii k.schum.				
Grewia subspathulata n.e.br.				
Gymnosporia senegalensis (lam.) Loes.				
Harpagophytum zeyheri decne. Subsp. Sublobatum (engl.) Ihlenf. & h.e.k.hartmann				
Helichrysum tomentosulum (klatt) merxm. Subsp. Tomentosulum				
Helinus integrifolius (lam.) Kuntze				
Heliotropium giessii friedr.-holzh.				
Heliotropium hereroense schinz				
Heliotropium lineare (a.dc.) Gürke				
Hermannia glanduligera k.schum.				
Hermannia modesta (ehrenb.) Mast.				
Hermannia rautanenii schinz ex k.schum.				
Hermannia tigrensis hochst. Ex a.rich.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Hermannia tomentosa (turcz.) Schinz ex engl.				
Hermbstaedtia argenteiformis schinz				
Heteropogon contortus (l.) Roem. & schult.				
Hibiscus calyphyllus cav.				
Hibiscus castroi baker f. & exell var. Castroi				
Hibiscus dongolensis delile				
Hibiscus fleckii gürke	Endemic			
Hibiscus palmatus forssk.				
Hiernia angolensis s.moore				
Hirpicium gazanioides (harv.) Roessler				
Hirpicium gorterioides (oliv. & hiern) roessler subsp. Schinzii (o.hoffm.) Roessler				
Hypertelis cerviana (l.) Thulin				
Indigastrum parviflorum (b.heyne ex wight & arn.) Schrire subsp. Parviflorum var. Parviflorum				
Indigofera charlieriana schinz var. Charlieriana				
Indigofera colutea (burm.f.) Merr. Var. Colutea				
Indigofera cryptantha benth. Ex harv. Var. Occidentalis baker f.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Indigofera daleoides benth. Ex harv. Var. Daleoides				
Indigofera heterotricha dc. Subsp. Pechuelii (kuntze) schrire				
Indigofera holubii n.e.br.				
Indigofera trita l.f. Subsp. Subulata (vahl ex poir.) Ali				
Ipomoea adenioides schinz var. Adenioides				
Ipomoea holubii baker				
Ipomoea obscura (l.) Ker gawl. Var. Fragilis (choisy) a.meeuse				
Ipomoea sinensis (desr.) Choisy subsp. Blepharosepala (hochst. Ex a.rich.) Verdc. Ex a.meeuse				
Ipomoea tuberculata ker gawl. Var. Tuberculata				
Jamesbrittenia canescens (benth.) Hilliard var. Laevior (dinter) hilliard				
Jatropha seineri pax var. Seineri				
Justicia betonica l.				
Justicia guerkeana schinz	Near endemic			
Justicia heterocarpa t.anderson subsp. Dinteri (s.moore) hedrén				
Justicia odora (forssk.) Vahl				
Justicia platysepala (s.moore) p.g.mey.	Near endemic			
Kirkia acuminata oliv.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Kleinia longiflora dc.				
Kohautia caespitosa schnizl. Subsp. Brachyloba (sond.) D.mantell				
Kohautia microflora d.mantell				
Lagarosiphon muscoides harv.				
Lantana angolensis moldenke				
Lapeirousia bainesii baker				
Launaea intybacea (jacq.) P.beauv.				
Leonotis nepetifolia (l.) R.br.				
Leonotis ocymifolia (burm.f.) lwarsson				
Lessertia benguellensis baker f.				
Leucas martinicensis (jacq.) R.br.				
Leucas pechuelii (kuntze) gürke	Near endemic			
Leucosphaera bainesii (hook.f.) Gilg				
Limeum myosotis h.walter var. Myosotis				
Lippia pearsonii moldenke				
Lycium cinereum thunb.				
Lycium schizocalyx c.h.wright				
Macrotyloma axillare (e.mey.) Verdc. Var. Axillare				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Maerua juncea pax subsp. Juncea				
Maerua schinzii pax		Forestry protected		
Marsdenia macrantha (klotzsch) schltr.				
Marsdenia sylvestris (retz.) P.i.forst.				
Marsilea unicornis launert				
Megalochlamys marlothii (engl.) Lindau				
Melinis repens (willd.) Zizka subsp. Grandiflora (hochst.) Zizka				
Momordica humilis (cogn.) C.jeffrey				
Momordica welwitschii hook.f.				
Monechma cleomoides (s.moore) c.b.clarke				
Monechma debile (forssk.) Nees				
Monechma divaricatum (nees) c.b.clarke				
Monechma tonsum p.g.mey.	Endemic			
Monelytrum luederitzianum hack.				
Monsonia senegalensis guill. & perr.				
Montinia caryophyllacea thunb.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Myrothamnus flabellifolius welw.				
Mystroxylon aethiopicum (thunb.) Loes. Subsp. Aethiopicum				
Nelsia quadrangula (engl.) Schinz				
Nidorella resedifolia dc. Subsp. Resedifolia				
Nuxia oppositifolia (hochst.) Benth.				
Obetia carruthersiana (hiern) rendle	Near endemic			
Ocimum americanum l. Var. Americanum				
Ocimum filamentosum forssk.				
Opilia campestris engl. Var. Campestris				
Orbivestus cinerascens (sch.bip.) H.rob.				
Ormocarpum kirkii s.moore				
Ornithogalum pulchrum schinz				
Ornithoglossum calcicola k.krause & dinter	Endemic			
Oxalis purpurascens t.m.salter				
Oxygonum alatum burch. Var. Alatum				
Ozoroa paniculosa (sond.) R.fern. & a.fern. Var. Paniculosa				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Ozoroa schinzii (engl.) R.fern. & a.fern.	Near endemic			
Panicum lanipes mez				
Panicum maximum jacq.				
Panicum simulans smook	Endemic			
Parapolydora fastigiata (oliv. & hiern) h.rob.				
Pavetta zeyheri sond.				
Pavonia burchellii (dc.) R.a.dyer				
Pavonia rehmannii szyszyl.	Endemic			
Pechuel-loeschea leubnitziae (kuntze) o.hoffm.				
Pegolettia oxyodonta dc.	Near endemic			
Peliostomum leucorrhizum e.mey. Ex benth.				
Peltophorum africanum sond.		Forestry protected		
Petalidium bracteatum oberm.	Endemic			
Petalidium ohopohense p.g.mey.	Endemic			
Petalidium rossmannianum p.g.mey.	Endemic			
Petalidium variabile (engl.) C.b.clarke var. Spectabile mildbr.	Endemic			
Peucedanum upingtoniae (schinz) drude				
Phyllanthus maderaspatensis l.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Phyllanthus pentandrus schumach. & thonn.				
Pluchea bojeri (dc.) Humbert				
Plumbago zeylanica l.				
Pogonarthria fleckii (hack.) Hack.				
Polydora poskeana (vatke & hildebr.) H.rob.				
Polygala pallida e.mey.				
Priva auricoccea a.meeuse				
Pseudocrossidium porphyreoneurum (müll.hal.) R.h.zander				
Ptaeroxylon obliquum (thunb.) Radlk.				
Pterocarpus lucens lepr. Ex guill. & perr. Subsp. Antunesii (taub.) Rojo				
Pterocarpus rotundifolius (sond.) Druce subsp. Rotundifolius				
Ptycholobium biflorum (e.mey.) Brummitt subsp. Angolensis (baker) brummitt				
Pupalia lappacea (l.) A.juss. Var. Lappacea				
Raphionacme lanceolata schinz				
Rhigozum brevispinosum kuntze				
Rhus ciliata licht. Ex schult.				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Rhus marlothii engl.				
Rhynchosia minima (l.) Dc. Var. Prostrata (harv.) Meikle				
Rhynchosia sublobata (schumach. & thonn.) Meikle				
Rhynchosia totta (thunb.) Dc. Var. Totta				
Rotheca myricoides (hochst.) Steane & mabb. Var. Myricoides				
Ruellia patula jacq.				
Ruellia prostrata poir.				
Ruelliopsis setosa (nees) c.b.clarke				
Salvadora persica l. Var. Persica				
Sansevieria aethiopica thunb.				
Schmidtia kalahariensis stent				
Schoenoplectiella roylei (nees) lye				
Seddera schizantha hallier f.				
Seddera suffruticosa (schinz) hallier f. Var. Suffruticosa				
Seidelia firmula (prain) pax & k.hoffm.				
Senna italica mill. Subsp. Micrantha (brenan) lock				
Sericorema sericea (schinz) lopr.				
Sesamothamnus guerichii (engl.) E.a.bruce	Near endemic			

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Sesamum capense burm.f.				
Sesamum pedalioides welw. Ex hiern				
Sesamum rigidum peyr. Subsp. Merenskyanum ihlenf. & seidenst.				
Sesamum triphyllum welw. Ex asch. Var. Triphyllum				
Sesbania macowaniana schinz				
Setaria finita launert	Endemic			
Sida ovata forssk.				
Solanum delagoense dunal				
Solanum tettense klotzsch var. Renschii (vatke) a.e.gonç.				
Sorghum bicolor (l.) Moench subsp. Arundinaceum (desv.) De wet & harlan				
Spirostachys africana sond.				
Sporobolus engleri pilg.				
Sporobolus fimbriatus (trin.) Nees				
Sterculia africana (lour.) Fiori var. Africana		Forestry protected		
Stipagrostis hirtigluma (steud. Ex trin. & rupr.) De winter subsp. Pearsonii (henrard) de winter				
Striga gesnerioides (willd.) Vatke				
Strophanthus amboensis (schinz) engl. & pax				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Syncolostemon bracteosus (benth.) D.f. otieno				
Talinum arnotii hook.f.				
Tamarix angolensis nied.				
Tephrosia oxygona welw. Ex baker subsp. Lactea (schinz) a.schreib.				
Tephrosia uniflora pers. Subsp. Uniflora				
Terminalia prunioides m.a.lawson				
Tinnea rhodesiana s.moore				
Tinospora fragosa (i.verd.) I.verd. & troupin subsp. Kaokoensis van jaarsv.	Endemic			
Tragus racemosus (l.) All.				
Trichoneura eleusinoides (rendle) ekman				
Tripogon minimus (a.rich.) Steud.				
Tripteris nervosa hutch.	Endemic			
Triraphis purpurea hack.				
Triraphis ramosissima hack.				
Tylosema fassoglense (schweinf.) Torre & hillc.				
Urochloa brachyura (hack.) Stapf				
Urochloa oligotricha (fig. & de not.) Henrard				

SPECIES	ENDEMISM	PROTECTED	IUCN 1	IUCN 2
Vangueria infausta burch. Subsp. Infausta				
Waltheria indica l.				
Xerophyta squarrosa baker				
Ximenia americana l. Var. Americana				
Ximenia caffra sond. Var. Natalensis sond.				
Zanthoxylum ovatifoliolatum (engl.) Finkelstein				
Zehneria marlothii (cogn.) R.fern. & a.fern.				
Ziziphus mucronata willd. Subsp. Mucronata				
Zygophyllum spongiosum van zyl				