elevate uranium
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Submitted to: Elevate Uranium Ltd
Attention: Mr Murray Hill
P O Box 902427
Windhoek,
Namibia

REPORT:

SCOPING REPORT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8098, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-79-444-REP-03-D

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CONTACT DETAILS:

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

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

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[1] J.Bezuidenhout is seconded to Elevate for in country company management duties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as "The Proponent") intends to conduct the exploration of nuclear fuels on EPL 8098. The EPL EPL is located north of Henties Bay in the Erongo Region. The EPL can be accessed via the C35 100km from Uis and on the C34 road 13km from Henties Bay.

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, a scoping report plus and impact assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007. The scoping report and appendices was submitted to the public for review and input on the impacts and the related ESIA terms of reference. The revised scoping report with public input was submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority for the Project, and now submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) - Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for a record of decision.

The proposed activities within EPL 8098 include low-impact exploration such as electromagnetic surveys, geophysical surveys and drilling. If new tracks are required, they will be developed by hand or by use of a 4x4 vehicle.

The exploration activities will commence when the environmental clearance certificate is granted, and are expected to continue for at least 3 years. A renewal application may be required to extend the activities for the duration of the exploration licence.

The geology underlying the EPL area consists mainly of the Kalahari and Namib Sands Group, but various minor portions of the licence also consist of the Damara granites Group and Swakop Group. The main rock types for this area are sands and calcrete, with a minor presence of schists, dolomites and granite. The soil type in this area is dominated and characterised by petric Gypsisols. The topography of the Project site is flat. There are two aquifers that lie directly under this license and has a high potential and yield. The groundwater quality for this area is ranked as Group B. Water in Group B is characterized as being fit for farms and small communities.

The plant diversity (for this area is low at less than 50 species and a low plant endemism (2-15 species). The EPL is situated within the Central Desert. The dominant type of vegetation in this area is sparse shrubs. The overall terrestrial diversity for the area is low compared to other areas of the country. The EPL has a high bird diversity status and a moderate mammal diversity.

The following table summarises the outcomes of the impact assessment of the key aspects and the potentially significant impacts that could arise from the exploration activities. The significance rating is provided after the mitigations have been considered.

Aspect	Potential impact	Significance with mitigation
Water (surface - and groundwater);	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the Erongo or Kunene South Groundwater Basin (aquifer) causing contamination	Minor (3)
	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	Minor (3)
	Wastewater can contaminate surface and groundwater	Minor (1)
	Waste items and litter can pollute drainage channels	Low (1)
Soil	Pollution of soil	Low (1)
	Loss of soil quality due to mixing of earth matter, trampling and compaction	Low (1)
Air quality & visual impact (sense of place)	Air quality, visual disturbance and loss of Sense of Place from dust plumes	Low (1)
Socio-economics (employment, demography, land-use)	Presence of exploration team could be blamed for stock theft and poaching.	Low (1)
Noise & vibrations	Perceived noise impact from surveying activities on wild animals, livestock and humans	Low (1)
	Resident, slow-moving and nesting organisms may be disturbed by excessive noise or vibrations	Low (1)
Ecology (fauna & flora)	Loss / alteration of terrestrial habitats and loss of species	Low (1)
	Resident and nesting organisms such as reptiles can be disturbed, injured or killed.	Low (1)
	Alien species and weeds can be introduced to the area.	Low (1)
	Loss of grazing and organisms dying from veld fire	Low (1)
Heritage (culture, history, archaeology, palaeontology)	Potential damage to cultural heritage sites.	Minor (4)

Impacts with respect to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic and drilling activities. There will be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery that will impact the immediate vicinity but this will be of short duration. Noise impacts include those associated with drilling and other machine noise, which could be a disturbance to immediate neighbours, but this will be short in duration as well. The analysis of the impacts and the identification of mitigation and management methods, concludes that the likely significance of effects on humans from the cumulative impacts of physical

disturbance, noise, dust and emissions is expected to be minor with a temporary qualitative reduction in the sense of place.

It was determined that the impacts from noise are considered to be of minor significance. A major mitigation measure for the exploration activities will be that all activities will be undertaken during daylight hours.

Continual engagement with the stakeholders must be undertaken by the Proponent to identify any concerns or issues, and additional appropriate mitigation and management measures must be agreed upon and implemented.

The overall potential impact of this proposed Project is not considered significant as it does not exceed recognised levels of acceptable change, nor will it threaten the integrity of the receptors. The assessment is considered to be comprehensive and sufficiently identifies the potential impacts, and it is concluded that no further assessment will be required. The final EMP provides the necessary mitigations and manangement measures requird to reduce potential impacts to accepted levels.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Introduction 10

1.1 Company background 10
1.2 Purpose of the scoping report plus impact assessment 12
1.3 Proponent details 12
1.4 Environmental Compliance Consultancy 13
1.5 Environmental requirements 13

2 Approach to the assessment 16

2.1 Purpose and scope of the assessment 16
2.2 The assessment process 16
2.3 Screening of the project 16
2.4 Scoping and the environmental assessment 20
2.5 Baseline studies 20
2.6 Public consultation 20
2.6.1 Identification of key stakeholders and interested and affected parties 21
2.6.2 Non-technical summary 21
2.6.3 Newspapers and advertisements 21
2.6.4 Site notices 22
2.6.5 Public meeting 22

3 Review of the legal environment 23

3.1 National regulatory framework 24
3.2 National policies and plans 27

4 Project description 31

4.1 Need for the project 31
4.2 Alternatives considered 31
4.2.1 No-go alternatives 31
4.3 Exploration methodology 31
4.3.1 Exploration schedule 33
4.3.2 Equipment and materials 33
4.3.3 Power supply 33
4.3.4 Water supply 33
4.3.5 Workers and accommodation 33
4.3.6 Waste management 34
4.3.7 Rehabilitation 34

5 Environmental and social baseline 35

5.1 Land use 35
5.2 Climate 35
5.3 Soil, geology and topography 38
5.4 Hydrogeology 40
5.5 Biodiversity baseline 41
5.5.1 Flora 41
5.5.2 Fauna 41
5.6 Social and socio-economic baseline 42
5.6.1 Employment 42
5.6.2 Economic environment 42
5.7 Cultural heritage 42

6 Impact identification and evaluation methodology 44

6.1 Introduction 44
6.2 Assessment guidance 46
6.3 Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions 46

7 Impact assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures 48

7.1 Introduction 48

8 Environmental management plan 62
9 Conclusion 63
10 References 64

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Proponent's details 12
Table 2 - Listed activities potentially triggered by the Project 14
Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed Project. 24
Table 4 - National policies and plans applicable to the proposed Project. 27
Table 5 – Specific permit and licence requirements for the proposed Project 29
Table 6 - Preliminary Exploration Schedule 31
Table 7 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions 47
Table 8 - Impact assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures 50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Locality of the project 11
Figure 2 – The full ESIA process 19
Figure 3 - Stakeholder map 35
Figure 4 – Yearly expected weather conditions (meteoblue, 2023) 36
Figure 5 - Average wind speed and direction in this area 37
Figure 6 - Geology of this area 38
Figure 7 – soil type of the area 39
Figure 8 - Elevation of this area 40
Figure 9 - Hydrology of the area 40
Figure 10 – Vegetation cover of this area 41
Figure 11 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards. 45

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
%	percentage
˚C	degree celcius
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
BID	background information document
CIA	cumulative impact assessment
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EM	electromagnetic
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	environmental management plan
EPL	exclusive prospecting licence
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
GDP	gross domestic product
GPS	Global Positioning System
I&APs	interested and affected parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km	kilometres
km/h	kilometres per hour
km2	kilometres squared
Ltd.	Limited
m	metre
m3	cubic metres
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Mm3	million cubic metres
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NDP	national development plan
No	Number
Pty	proprietary
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information Systems
RC	reverse circulation
Reg	registration
RH	relative humidity
SOP	standard operating procedure
SW	southwest
U-pgrade ™	Uranium concentration process developed by Elevate Uranium

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 COMPANY BACKGROUND

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been retained by Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd (referred to hereinafter as "the Proponent") to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the exploration of nuclear fuels on EPL 8098. Marenica Ventures holds the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) for the proposed project (referred to as "the Project" herein).

Elevate Uranium Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) listed company. Elevate Uranium developed a uranium concentration process (U-pgradeTM) that is unique and ground-breaking, lowering the extraction cost of uranium and significantly reducing potential environmental effects associated with the reduced mass of ore to be leached. This U-pgradeTM process can be applied to surficial uranium deposits of which Elevate Uranium is exploring. Elevate Uranium is seeking to explore further uranium mining opportunities as the company undertakes exploration activities for Nuclear Fuel Minerals in the Erongo Region.

The project is located within the exclusive prospecting licence EPL 8098, and the proponent proposes to undertake mineral exploration activities specifically for nuclear fuels. The EPL is located north of Henties Bay in the Erongo Region. The EPL can be accessed via the C35 100 km from Uis and on the C34 road 13 km from Henties Bay. The EPL area is shown in Figure 1.

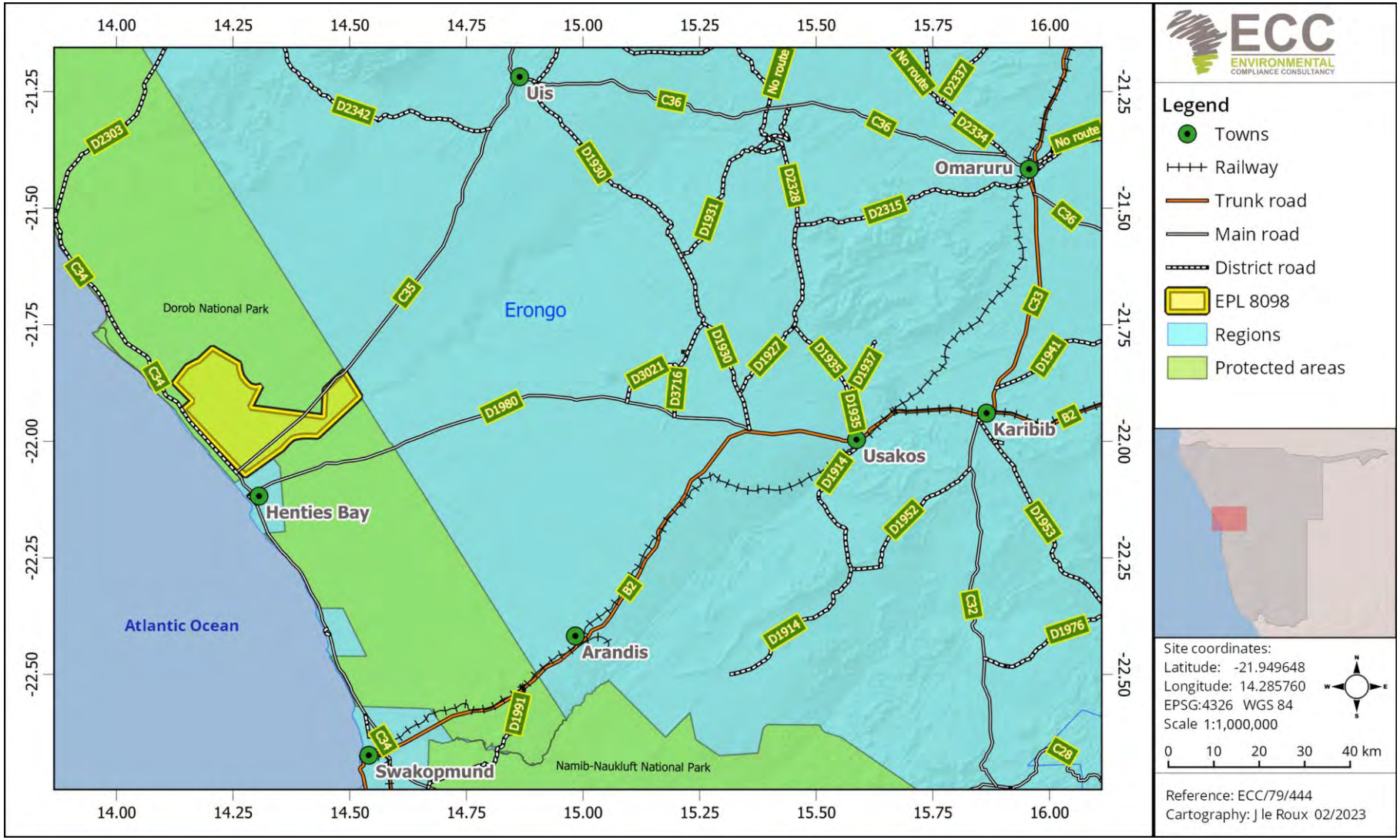

Figure 1 - Locality of the project

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT PLUS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) has commenced in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, and its associated 2012 regulations. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping study phase and assess the predicted impacts that have been scoped out, thus forming part of the larger ESIA process.

The scoping report plus impact assessment report summarises the prescribed ESIA process followed; provides information on the baseline biophysical and socio-economic environments, project description and details; assesses the predicted impacts identified through the scoping phase; and presents a preliminary environmental management plan (EMP), which is provided as Appendix A.

The scoping report and appendices will be submitted to the public for review and input on the impacts and the related ESIA terms of reference. The revised scoping report with public input is submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority for the Project, after which it will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) - Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for a record of decision.

Chapter 1 of the report is an introduction to the proposed project and ESIA. Chapter 2 provides detail about the ESIA approach, including the roles of the public and specialists. Chapter 3 provides additional detail on the legal environment and requirements. Chapter 4 provides sufficient detail on the project to identify and assess potential impacts. Chapter 5 provides an overview of the screening and scoping results and related baseline information identifying all relevant biophysical and social aspects. Chapter 6 provides an overview of the methodology for identifying and evaluating impacts. Chapters 7 and 8 cover the resultant Terms of Reference for the final assessment and the conclusions, respectively.

1.3 PROPONENT DETAILS

Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd is the proponent for the proposed project. The Proponent details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 - Proponent's details

Company Representative	Contact Details
Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd Mr Murray Hill (CEO)	murray.hill@elevateuranium.com +264 81 669 7608 C/O P O Box 90242 Klein Windhoek Windhoek, Namibia

1.4 Environmental Compliance Consultancy

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

All compliance and regulatory requirements regarding this 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 requirements

The Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, and its associated 2012 regulations, stipulate that an environmental clearance certificate is required before undertaking any of the listed activities that are identified in the Act and its regulations. Potential listed activities triggered by the Project are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 - Listed activities potentially triggered by the Project

LISTED ACTIVITY	EIA 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. (2.2) Any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 1976. (2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	– Waste generated which will be mainly solid waste and general waste during the exploration phase will be removed by a skip and will be disposed of at the nearest landfill site. – A portable toilet, long drop hole for toilet or chemical toilets will be used during exploration activities
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES (3.1) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or another form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or another form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992. (3.2) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not. (3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	– The proposed project requires an environmental clearance from DEA/MEFT for the extraction of nuclear fuel minerals. – Minerals (soil and sand), and nuclear fuel minerals will be sourced out within the project's footprint. – The proponent will also undertake geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, and RC drilling
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 drilling access creation
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	– For the drilling of exploration boreholes groundwater may need to

LISTED ACTIVITY	EIA SCREENING FINDING
(8.5) Construction of dams, reservoirs, levees, and weirs. (8.6) Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems.	be abstracted or water will be sourced.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE (9.1) The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974. (9.2) Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorization, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires amendment of an existing permit, license or authorization or which requires a new permit, license or authorization in terms of a governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste. (9.4) The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.	– Portable toilets, long drop holes for toilets or chemical toilets will be used during exploration activities.

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 by 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.

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 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. The full ESIA process is shown in Figure 2.

The proposed Project is a listed activity and potential impacts could occur. Thus, it was concluded that a scoping report with impact assessment would suffice for the exploration project and that a preliminary EMP would be submitted with the scoping report as part of the application process for the environmental clearance certificate.

1. Project screening

Complete

The first stages in the ESIA process are to undertake a screening exercise to determine whether the Project triggers listed activities under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations. The screening phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis, in order to determine ways in which the Project might interact with the biophysical, social, and economic environments.

Stakeholder engagement:
- Registration of the project
- Preparation of the BID

2. Establishing the assessment scope

Complete

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

The scope of this assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment. Feedback from consultation with the public and the Proponent informs this process. The following environmental and social topics were scoped into the assessment, as there was the potential for significant impacts to occur. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phase are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA process. These are:

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
- Visual impacts on sense of place

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
- Noise and air quality, including dust emissions
- Surface and ground water
- Heritage and culture
- Biodiversity
- Soils

The following topics were scoped out of the ESIA, and they are therefore not discussed further in this report.
- An assessment of safety impacts or risks associated with exploration are not included within the scope of this assessment, and will be addressed by the Proponent in a site-specific safety management plan.

3. Baseline studies

Complete

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

The region and general area have been studied for various projects and assessments. This literature was available to be referenced. The Project site-specific area has been studied as part of the ESIA process, and the following has been conducted as part of this assessment:
- Field surveys
- Desktop studies
- Consultation with stakeholders

The environmental and social baselines are provided in the scoping study.

4. Scoping report and preliminary EMP

Complete

The scoping report documents the findings of the current process and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to comment and continue the consultation that forms part of the environmental assessment. The EMP provides measures to manage the environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project, and outlines the specific roles and responsibilities required in order to fulfil the plan.

This scoping report focuses on describing the ESIA process, project description, baseline description and Terms of Reference for the assessment phase.

This report will be issued to stakeholders and I&APs for consultation, for a period of 7 days, meeting the mandatory requirement as set out in the Environmental Management Act, 2007. The aim of this stage is to ensure that all stakeholders and I&APs have an opportunity to provide comments on the assessment process, and to register their concerns, if any.

5. Impact identification and evaluation

Complete

The key stage of the ESIA process is the impact identification and evaluation stage. This stage is the process of bringing together project characteristics with the baseline environmental characteristics, and ensuring that all potentially significant environmental and social impacts are identified and assessed. It is an iterative process that commences at project inception, and ends with the final design and project implementation. The impact identification and evaluation stages will be updated in the assessment phase.

The final design of the proposed Project will be assessed, along with alternatives that were considered during the design process in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007. Section 6 in this report sets out the assessment methodology to be used to assess the Project against the environmental and social baselines that would be affected.

6. Draft & Final ESIA and EMP

This Stage

All comments received during the I&AP public review period will be collated in an addendum report, which will accompany the final ESIA report when submitted to the MME and MEFT: DEA. All comments will be responded to, either through providing an explanation or further information in the response table, or by signposting where information exists, or where new information has been included in the ESIA report or appendices. Comments will be considered, and where they are deemed to be material to the decision-making, or might enhance the ESIA, they will be incorporated.

The final ESIA report, appendices, and the addendum report, will be available to all stakeholders, and all I&APs will be informed of its availability for review.

The ESIA report, appendices and addendum will be formally submitted to the competent authority (MME) and the MEFT: DEA as part of the application for an environmental clearance certificate.

7. Authority assessment and decision

Future Stage

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

8. Monitoring and auditing

Future Phase

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

Figure 2 – The full ESIA process

2.4 SCOPING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Where a detailed assessment 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; scope the available data and any gaps which need to be filled; determine the spatial and temporal scope and identify the assessment methodology.

The scoping phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis to determine ways in which the Project interacts with the biophysical, social, and economic environment. Potential impacts are identified, and the significance is assessed during the screening and scoping phase. The details and outcome of the impact assessment are discussed in sections 6 and 7 of this scoping report. Feedback from consultation with the Proponent and stakeholders also informs the analysis of the impacts. The following environmental and social aspects were considered in the impact assessment process:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Procurement of goods and services within the local economy

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Dust emissions
- Soil and geology
- Terrestrial ecology
- Terrestrial biodiversity (including fauna and flora)
- Surface and groundwater

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, and verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Chapter 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 that 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 the timeframes involved and establish a platform for ongoing consultation.

2.6.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify individuals or groups of stakeholders and the method by 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 summarised list of stakeholders for this project is given below:

- The Farm owners;
- The general public with an interest in the Project;
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT);
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME);
- Erongo Regional Council; and
- Henties Bay Town Council.

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

2.6.2 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The BID presents a high-level description of the proposed Project, sets out the ESIA process, and outlines when and how consultation will be undertaken. It also provides contact details for further Project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The BID was distributed to registered I&APs, and it can be found in Appendix B.

2.6.3 NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices regarding the proposed Project and associated activities were circulated in three newspapers namely the 'Republikein, Sun, and Allgemeine Zeitung' on the 6 June 2023 and the 13 June 2023 (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 C.

2.6.5 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, to register I&APs. A public meeting was not a requirement during the public consultation process for all projects. The EAP decided not to arrange public meetings for the project but engaged directly with stakeholders and invited all registered I&APs to raise their concerns and make comments in writing.

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. A thorough review of relevant legislation has been conducted for the proposed Project. Table 3 below identifies relevant legal requirements specific to the Project. Table 4 provides the national policies and plans. Table 5 specifies permits relevant to the Project. This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed Project.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies 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 about sustainable development and environmental management. The constitution says 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 with this 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 holder of the mineral licence is required to comply with its terms and conditions. The Act also contains relevant provisions for pollution control related to mining activities and land access agreements and provides provisions that	Preparedness to grant for the exclusive prospecting Licence EPL 8098 was issued to the Proponent in June 2022 and is valid for a period of 3 years. The proposed prospecting activity on EPL 8098 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 8098 shall not commence until an Environmental Clearance Certificate has been issued in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental

National Regulatory Regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
	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.	Management Act 2007. The Proponent shall be compliant with Section 76 of the Minerals 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 scoping report with impact assessment documents the findings of the scoping phase and includes an environmental and social impact assessment sufficient for the project's activities. The process has been undertaken in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act and its regulations. Prospecting activities on EPL 8098 will 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 Proponent must handle and store hazardous substances such as fuels, reagents, and industrial chemicals in a safe and responsible way, thereby avoiding any harm to the environment.

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 Proponent must 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 Proponent must take into consideration the requirements that are stipulated in both the Act and its Regulations. Measures in the EMP sets out methods to comply with the Regulations, specifically waste disposal during exploration.
Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, Act 5 of 2005.	Annual reporting on the implementation of the Radiation Management Plan to ensure radiation safety and protection on site.	The Proponent must take into consideration the requirements that are stipulated in both the Act and its Regulations. Measures in the EMP sets out methods to comply with the Regulations, specifically waste disposal during exploration.
Radiation Protection & Waste Disposal Regulations (No 221 of 2011)	This Regulation makes provision for proponents to prepare and implement a Radiation Management Plan, commensurate with the activities of operations	The Proponent must take into consideration the requirements that are stipulated in both the Act and its Regulations, the Radiation Protection and Waste Disposal Regulations. Measures in the EMP sets out methods to

National Regulatory Regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
		comply with the Regulations, specifically waste disposal during exploration.

3.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS

Table 4 - 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 Proponent is encouraged 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 Proponent is encouraged to support Government's objectives of the NDP5 through creating opportunities for continued employment.
The Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021 – 2025)	Second Pillar: Economic advancement – ensuring increasing productivity of priority key sectors (including mining) and the development of	The Proponent will contribute to the continued advancement of the mining industry and create an additional employment generation

Policy or plan	Description	Relevance to the Project
	additional engines of growth, such as new employment opportunities	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.	The Proponent is encouraged to adhere to best practise 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 Proponent must conform to the Policy and where applicable support local spending and procurement. The Proponent must 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 5 – Specific permit 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 Licence (EPL 8098) has been issued to date.	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
Vegetation Clearing	Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	A permit is required for the removal or clearing of any vegetation.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
National Park Entry Permit	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975	The permission to enter and reside in a game park or a nature reserve mentioned in section 18(1)(a) may be granted only for the purposes of – (a) (b) (c) health, study, recreation or other incidental matters; travel or transport along the routes prescribed by regulation; or transacting any lawful business.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Water abstraction permit	Water Act, 1996	This Act provides for "the control, conservation and use of water for domestic agricultural, urban and industrial purposes; to make provision for the control, in certain respects and for the control of certain activities on or in water in certain areas". The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform Department of Water Affairs is	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

Permit or licence	Act or Regulation	Related activities requiring a permit	Relevant Authority
		responsible for the administration of the Water Act. The Minister may issue a Permit in terms of the regulations 5 and 9 of the government notice R1278 of 23 July 1971 as promulgated under section 30 (2) of the Water Act no. 54 of 1956, as amended. To abstract water from a controlled water source, a WA 002 should be filled and submitted to the MAWF.	
Notice of Intention to drill	Water Resources Management Act, 2004	Despite any other law to the contrary, a person who proposes to drill a new borehole, or to improve any existing borehole, for the purpose of searching for or extracting minerals or other substances, or for road construction or any other purposes other than exploring for groundwater must inform the Minister of such proposal; furnish the Minister with such data and information as the Minister may require in connection with such borehole drilling or improvement; and take such measures as may be required by the Minister for conserving and protecting groundwater. Any excess water collected as a result of any operation contemplated in subsection (1) must be disposed of as prescribed	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The mining sector in Namibia contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), government tax receipts and export revenues. For this reason, exploration activities are encouraged in Namibia. The vision of the Minerals Policy is to "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 Erongo Region. If exploration activities are successful, and a resource can be defined as having commercially viable mineral concentrations, then socio-economic development can be realised in the region.

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 EIA reports. This requirement ensures that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Exploration activities range from extremely low-impact exploration such as remote sensing from satellites to more intensive methods such as closely spaced drilling. The methods that will be used are based on the exploration programme which is adjusted as more information and data is obtained. At this stage of the Project, the exploration programme is yet to be finalised and therefore a range of options still exist. All the options and methods have been identified to ensure all the potential impacts on the environment and society are minimal.

4.2.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVES

Should exploration activities within EPL 8098 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 materialise. Additionally, 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.

4.3 EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

All geological and geophysical work will be conducted by Elevate geologists and contractors if needed. The schedule of activities is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6 - Preliminary Exploration Schedule

Phase	Time Period	Activity Description
1	1 month	Acquire Government Mag/Rad and Geology
1	2 months	Interpret data, literature search and review
2	1 month	Ground truth Anomalies
2	2 months	Soil and rock sampling
2	2 months	Geochemical sampling
2	2 months	Ground Rad survey
2	2 months	EM survey
3	2-3 months	If warranted RC drilling

Exploration activities on EPL 8098 will include soil and rock sampling, geological mapping, electromagnetic and geophysical surveys, drilling and core sampling. Some vegetation may be cleared to create access tracks and working areas for the installation and development of exploration drill holes. Details of these activities are described below.

REMOTE SENSING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

During mineral exploration, remote sensing and geophysical surveys enable explorers to identify the potential for mineralisation without having to undertake massive exploration operations. Remote sensing may be used to map the geology and existing faults and fractures that localise the ore deposits or may be used to recognise rocks which have been hydrothermally altered. Remote sensing includes a few tools and techniques including geographical information systems, radar, geographical information systems and sonar.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

Electromagnetic surveys are non-destructive geophysical surveys that can detect subsurface features without drilling, probing, or digging. This method is likely to be the preferred method for exploration activities within the EPL. This will most likely be undertaken on foot.

REVERSE CIRCULATION (RC) DRILLING AND DIAMOND DRILLING

Drilling is to be undertaken in order to obtain drill samples. The collected samples will be temporarily stored in plastic bags on site and transported to a sample preparation laboratory at Tschudi or in Swakopmund.

All exploration activities will be undertaken in programmed segments. The number of drill holes will be determined from results obtained ground penetrating radar data. Equipment used during drilling shall include a trailer-mounted rig towed by a truck. Pitting and trenching is not planned for this exploration project, so it has not been included in the impact assessment of this scoping report.

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 4x4 vehicle. The chosen method will depend on the terrain. Vegetation clearing will be limited to clearing for access tracks and site camps.

4.3.1 EXPLORATION SCHEDULE

The exploration activities are executed and managed from the Proponents Exploration Office in Swakopmund. Field exploration activities, using techniques as discussed above, are likely to occur throughout the licence validity period. Remote sensing studies and planning phases for the prospecting programme will require 3 months. Geochemical sampling will be undertaken concurrently with geological mapping for approximately 2 months. Geophysical surveys will then be carried out over a period of about 2 months after which the Project will advance to reverse circulation or core drilling.

The duration of drilling programs is variable, and usually depends on the information that is gained from drilling. Renewal applications for the environmental clearance certificate and other permits will be made should a renewal of the EPL be required.

4.3.2 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

During the exploration phase, double and single-cab vehicles will be used to transport materials and equipment to the site. A drill rig will be brought to the site for drilling, a water tank and supporting equipment such as rods, and fuel, and a compressor for use during drilling are also on the drill rig.

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. The Proponent prefers the use of small-scale generators.

4.3.4 WATER SUPPLY

Water will be required for various uses including human consumption during the planned exploration activities and to support any of the exploration activities such as diamond drilling. Water required for exploration activities will be trucked to site by the drilling support vehicles.

4.3.5 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

10-20 personnel will be required during exploration activities. Staff will be accommodated in designated field camps located within the EPL and within the park during the exploration programme. The field camp infrastructure includes tents and toilets as per Park requirements.

4.3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste produced on-site will include solid waste such as packaging material and field camps' household waste. Hazardous waste if any, such as (hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, etc.) will be disposed of at the Walvis Bay municipal waste handling site. The Proponent must ensure waste is collected in categorised bins and that the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, and recycle) is practised as practically as possible. The banning of plastics bags in national parks or nature reserves as per the Government notice No.85, published in the Government Gazette No. 6285 in April 2017 should be adhered to unless:

- Designated to be used for the disposal of waste;
- Designated for agricultural purposes;
- Used for sampling or analysis;
- That constitutes or form an integral part of, the packaging in which goods are sealed prior to sale in the local market or for export; or
- That it is a transparent resealable bag

All waste will need to be removed from the National Park and disposed of as indicated

4.3.7 REHABILITATION

Once exploration activities are completed the areas must be rehabilitated to a condition as close to the original state as far as possible. Rehabilitation methods must be determined prior to the commencement of the exploration programme and shall be agreed with the Dorob National Park authorities as per legislation (discussed in Section 3). Before and after photographs will be used to monitor rehabilitation success. The Proponent is committed to restoring all disturbed areas from their activities.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

A detailed environmental and socio-economic baseline is provided in this section. A description of the existing biophysical environment is given. This section has been compiled from a desktop study, followed by site verification.

5.1 LAND USE

See Figure 3 below.

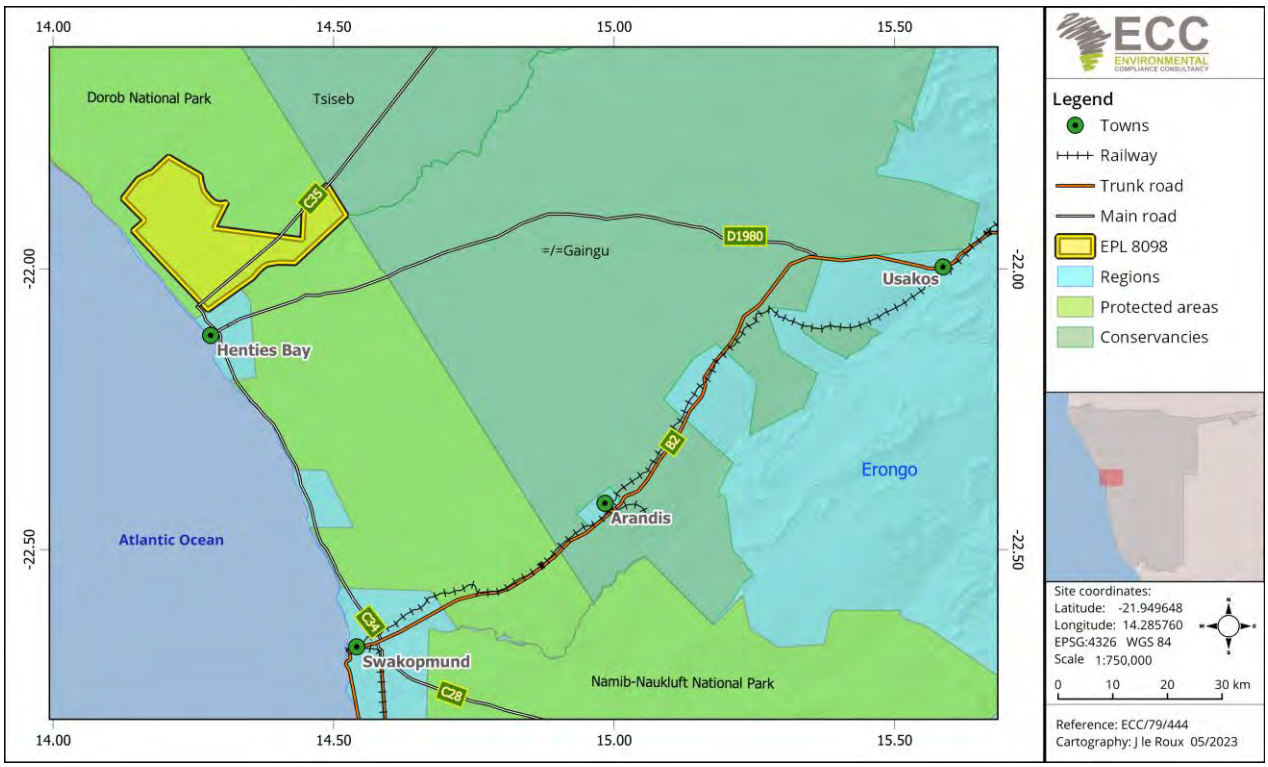

Figure 3 - Stakeholder map

5.2 CLIMATE

Climate and weather data from meteoblue (2023) along with desktop QGIS data for the site has been used to give the most accurate data for the license area. The EPL is approximately three kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean. The climatic condition characterizing the EPL area are hot summers and cold winters with mean temperatures between 16˚C and 18˚C, mean maximum temperatures ranging between 20˚C and 28˚C and mean minimum temperatures ranging between 10˚C and 12˚C. The hottest months of the year are between February and May and the coolest months of the year are between June and August as shown in Figure 4.

The months with the highest humidity, have a humidity of between 80% and 90% relative humidity (RH) and the driest months have a humidity of approximately 40% and 60% RH. The average rainfall in this area during the year is between 0 and 50 mm. This area also has between 75-100 days of fog per year. The potential evaporation for the area is less than 1500 mm per year.

The site area receives wind speeds up to 38 km/h, of which the months of June and July have the strongest winds, with the most predominant wind directions being Northeast (NE), South-southwest (SSW) and South West (SW) as shown in Figure 5 below.

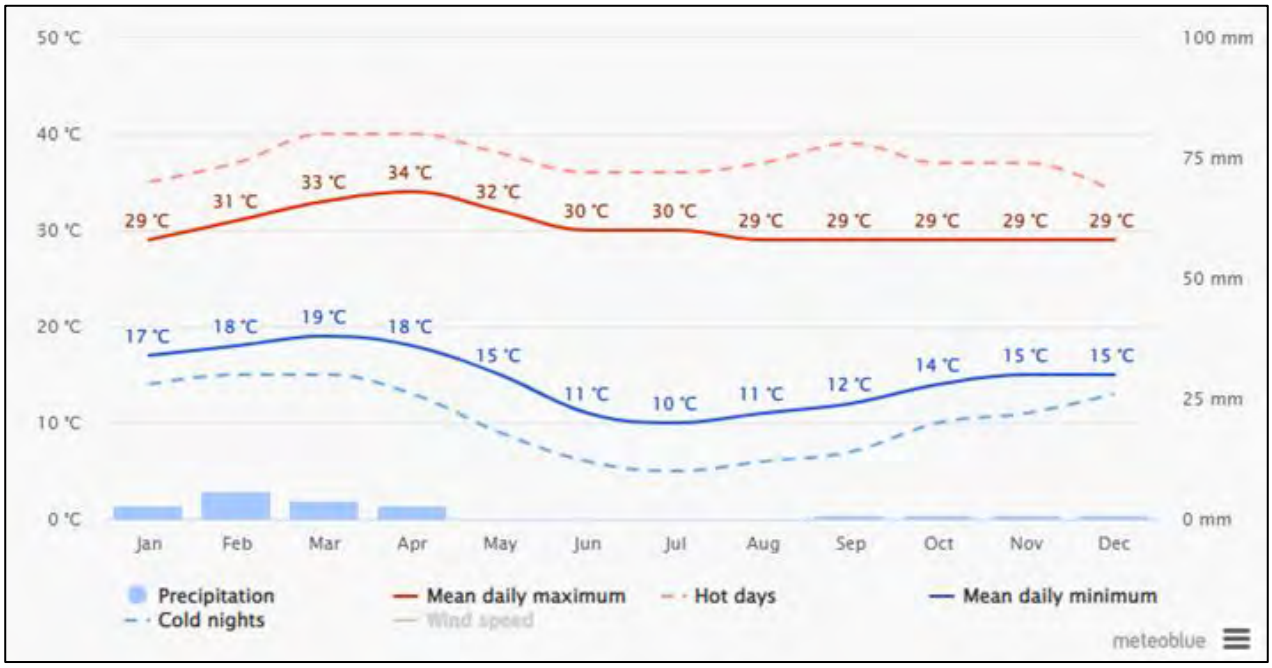

Figure 4 – Yearly expected weather conditions (meteoblue, 2023)

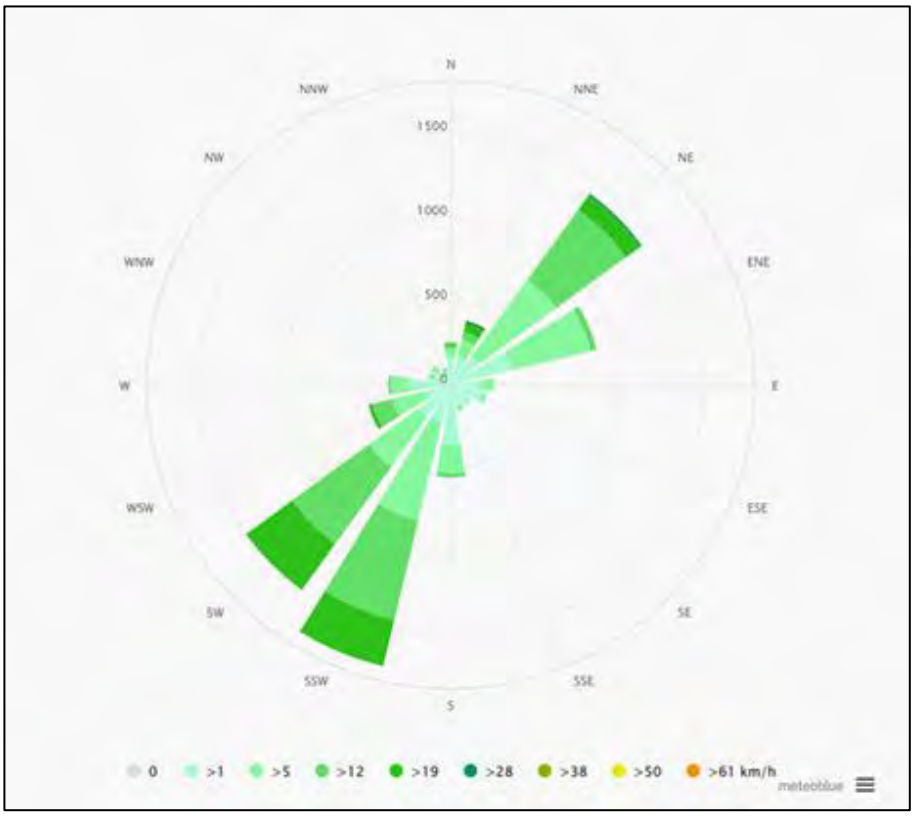

Figure 5 - Average wind speed and direction in this area

5.3 SOIL, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The regional geology of this area consists mainly of the Kalahari and Namib Sands Group, but various minor portions of the licence also consist of the Damara granites Group and Swakop Group. shown in Figure 6 below. The main rock types for this area are sands and calcrete, with a minor presence of schists, dolomites and granite. Schists are medium grade metamorphic rock, formed by the metamorphosis of mudstone / shales. Dolomite is a sedimentary carbonate rock composed mostly of the mineral dolomite, common in ancient platform carbonates (Mehmood et al., 2018).

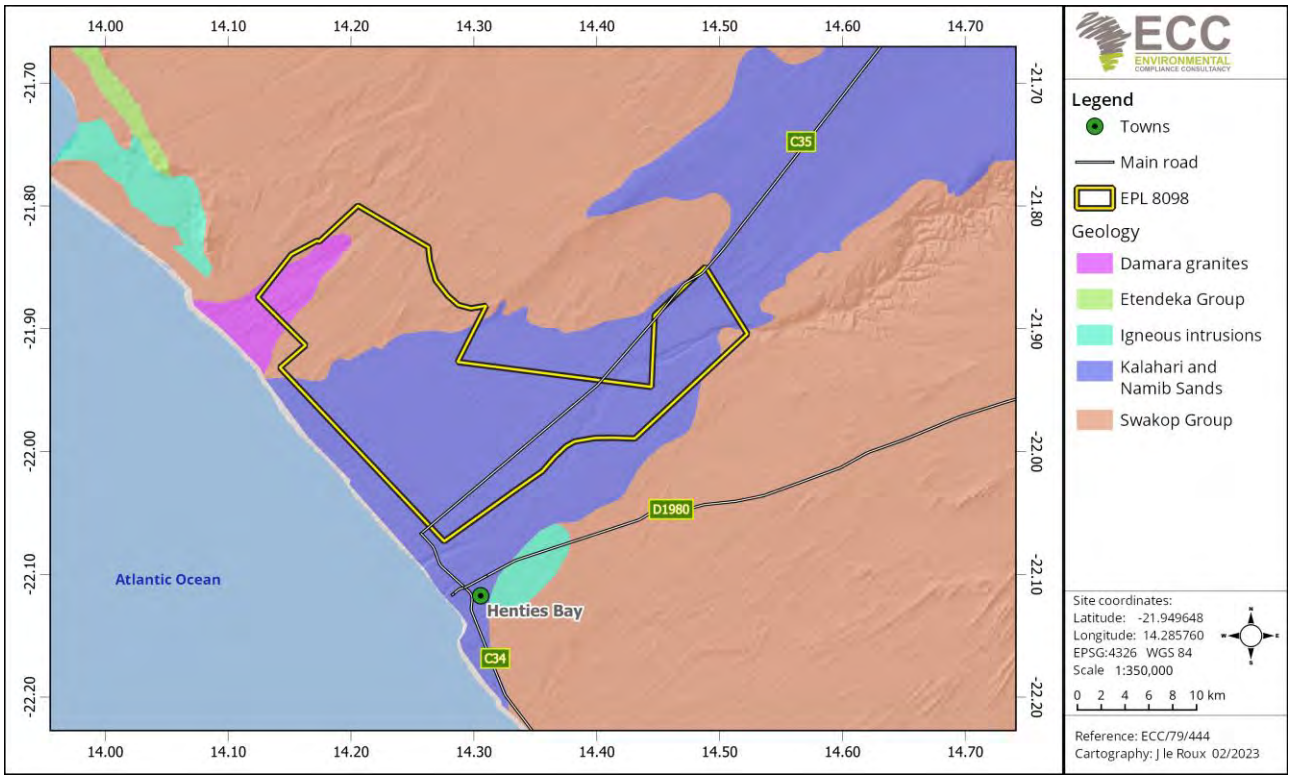

Figure 6 - Geology of this area

The soil type in this area is dominated and characterised by petric Gypsisols (Figure 7). The first part of the soil name denotes soil properties. The second part of the name reflects the conditions and process which have led to the formation of the soils. Gypsisols occure where there is a source of gypsum – a soft mineral consisting of calcium sulphate, where evaporation is higher than percipitation. The geology of the area is shown are typically formed in areas that are in the dry parts of the semi-arid regions where evapotranspiration exceeds considerably the precipitation, and where a source of sulphate is present to form gypsum. (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022).

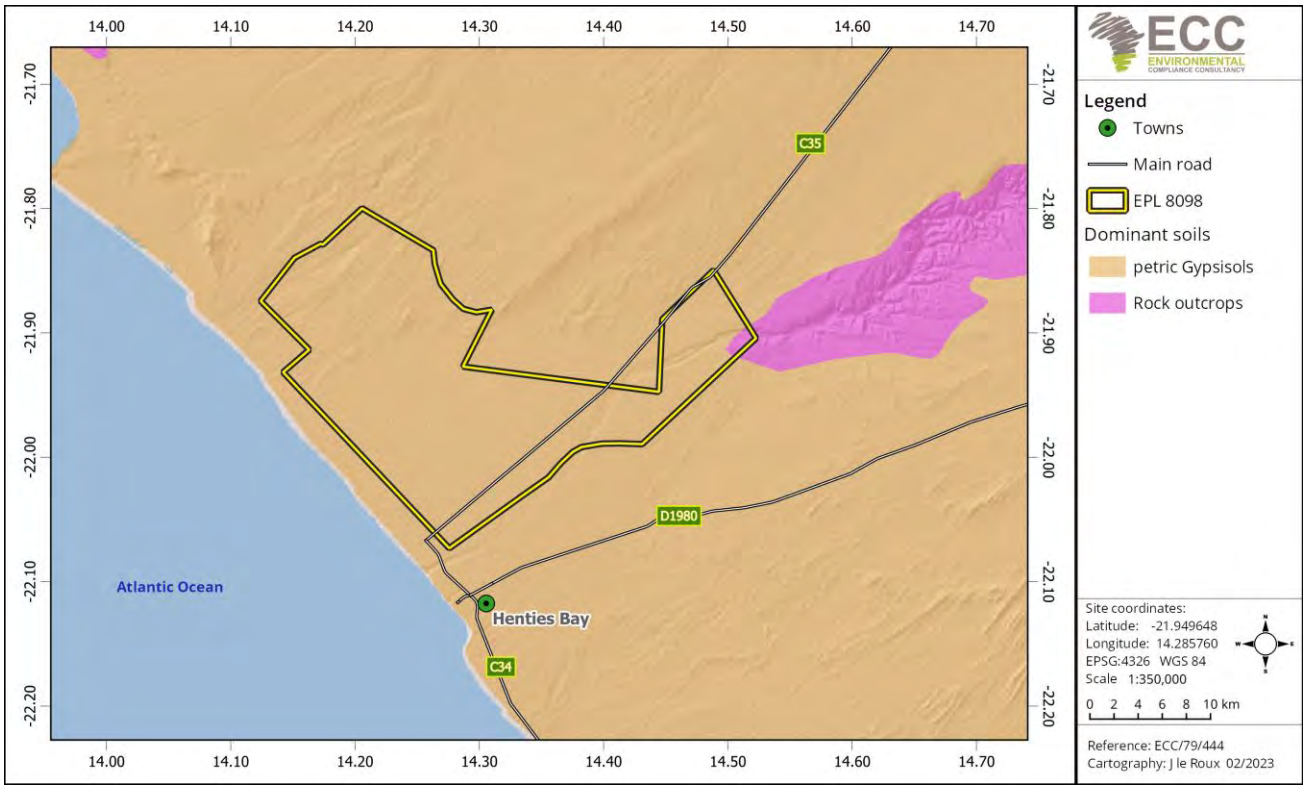

Figure 7 – soil type of the area

The topography of the Project site is flat. The elevation decreases from the eastern side of the EPL towards the western side and the overall EPL of the varies between 30 m and 250 m above sea level as shown in Figure 8.

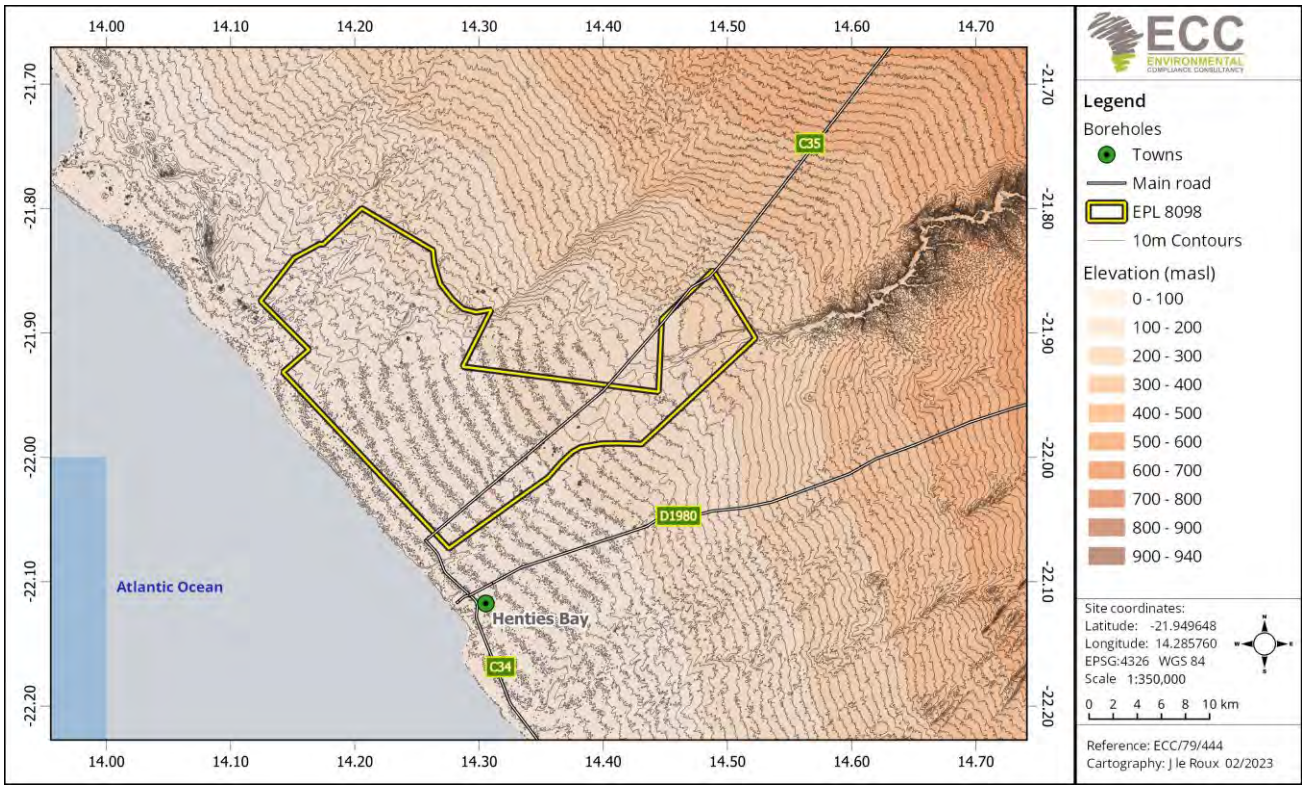

Figure 8 - Elevation of this area

5.4 HYDROGEOLOGY

According to the Namibian Monitoring Information System & Hydrological Map of Namibia (https://na-mis.com/), the majority of the site falls over rock bodies with productive porous aquifers. The groundwater vulnerability in this area is considered to be low to very low and groundwater recharge within this area is also considered to be low (0 to < 0.5%) of the total average rainfall). Groundwater quality in this area is generally good and suitable for human consumption (Group B) with some areas with little to no groundwater available found to the north of the site.

The EPL area overlays the Erongo Basin and Kunene South Basin as shown in Figure 9. The EPL is located 2.5 km from the Omdel Dam, which has a capacity of more than 300 Mm^3. The two aquifers that lie directly under this license have a high potential and yield. These aquifers yield more than 15 m^3 of water per hour and are suitable for farming, settlements with large livestock, municipal water supplies and irrigation. The groundwater quality for this area is ranked as Group B. Water in Group B is characterized as being fit for farms and small communities (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022).

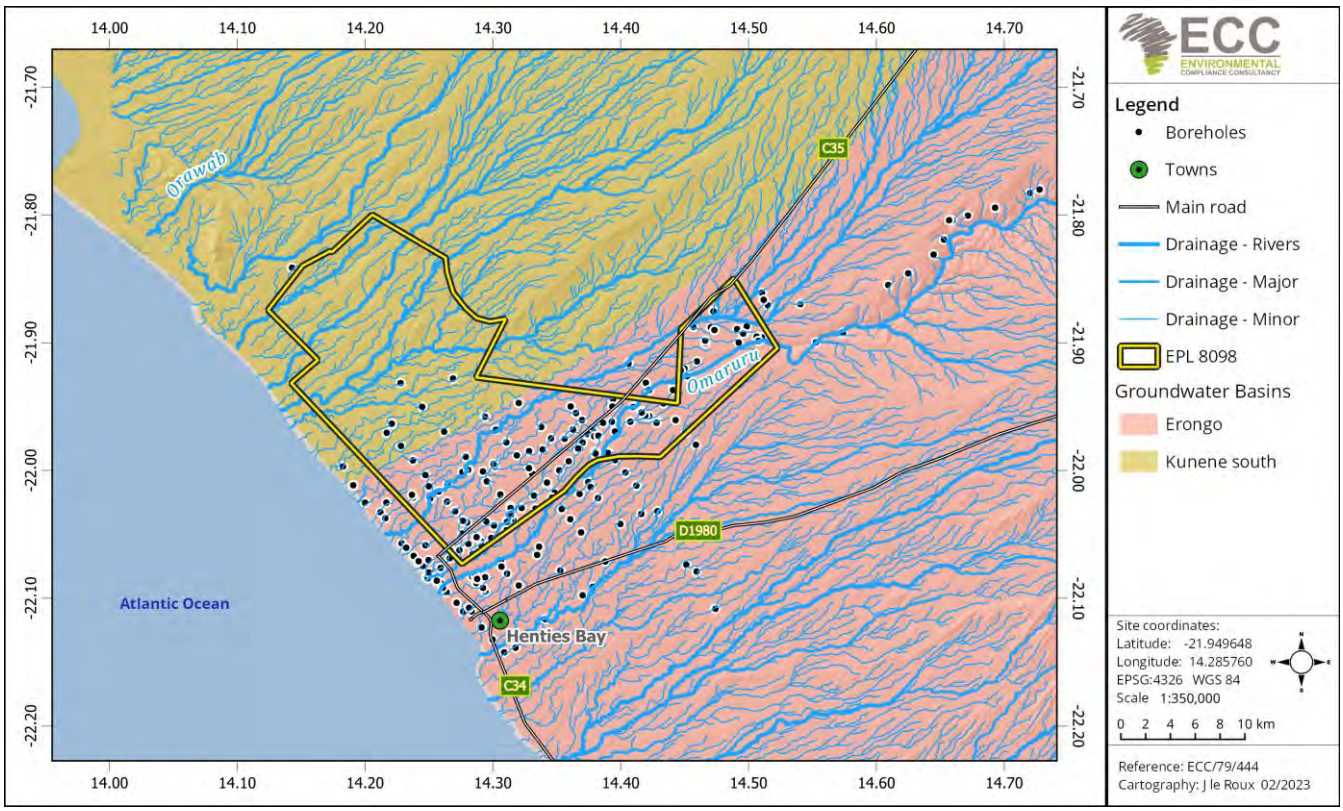

Figure 9 - Hydrology of the area

5.5 BIODIVERSITY BASELINE

5.5.1 FLORA

The EPL is situated within the Central Desert (Figure 10). It is characterised by a scarce coverage of vascular plants. The dominant type of vegetation in this area is sparse shrubs. The plant diversity (for this area is low at less than 50 species and a low plant endemism (2-15 species). Appendix F lists the protected and endemic flora species found in the area. Most of Namibia's 4 000 plant species can be classified into nine floristic groups. The EPL area falls within the Welwitschia Desert floristic group (Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022).

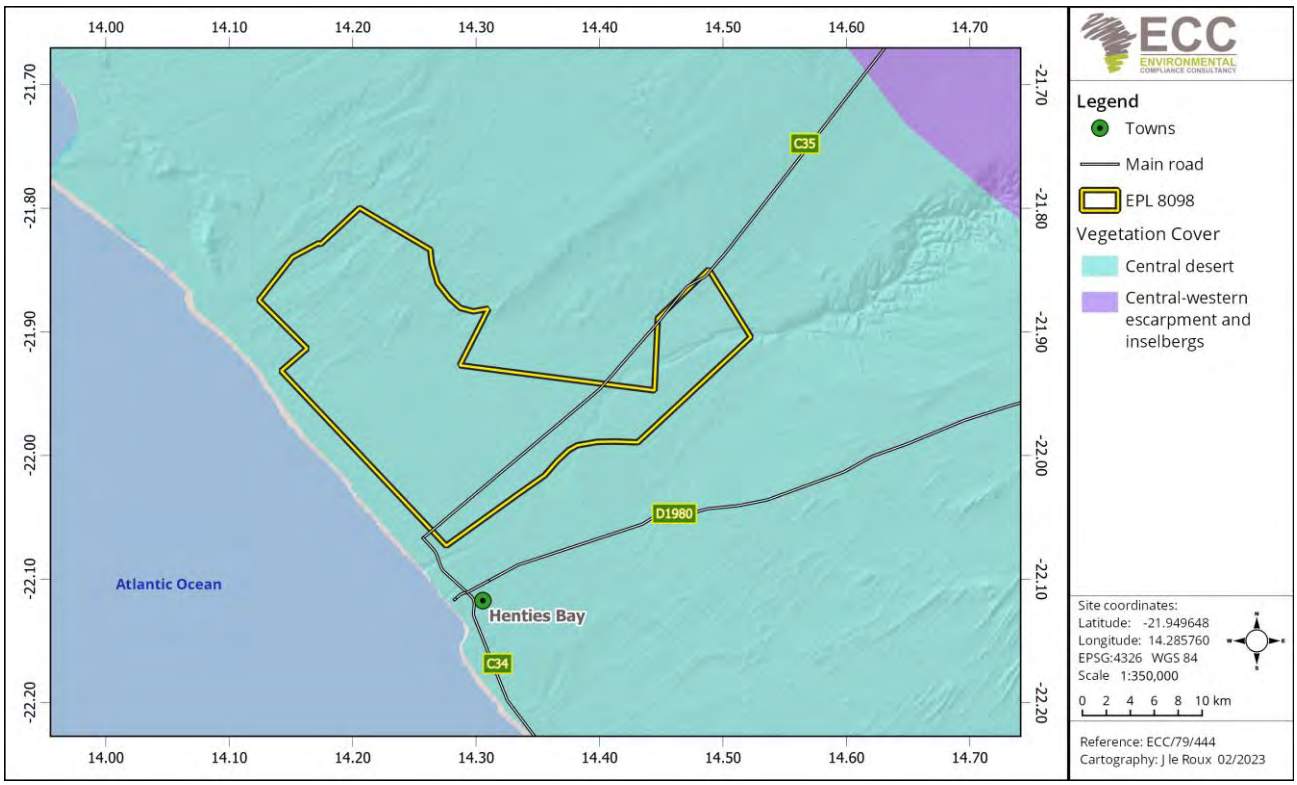

Figure 10 – Vegetation cover of this area

5.5.2 FAUNA

The overall diversity for this area is relatively low compared to other parts of the country. The area within the EPL has a high bird diversity between 111-140 species and a bird endemism of 1 to 3 species. There is a low endism of reptiles of between 17-24 species and specifically a low diversity of lizards ranging between 24 to 31 species. The area also has diversity of rodents ranging between 8 and 11 species and an endemism of scorpions and snakes ranging between 7-8 species. Additionally, there is 1 endemic species of amphibian.

5.6 SOCIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

Erongo Region is clustered into seven constituencies (Arandis, Daures, Karibib, Omaruru, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban). The region's capital town is Swakopmund. Local authorities govern the towns in a form of municipalities. The Erongo Region occupies 10563.5 km^2 of Namibia's 824292 km^2 total surface area and lies 270 km northwest of the central Khomas Region. To the east and northeast, the region is boarded by Kunene and Otjozondjupa and Hardap region to the south (NSA, 2014).

5.6.1 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.

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).

5.6.2 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 11% of the country's income (National Planning Commission, 2021). Mining is one of the main contributors to GDP, and one of the largest economic sectors of Namibia.

In 2022 Namibia recorded a growth of 4.6% which was mainly driven by mining (especially due to the growth of the diamond production) due to the fact that this industry saw a growth of 45.1% in 2022. Primary industries saw a growth of 12.9% mainly attributed to mining and quarrying falling under this industry (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2022).

Secondary industries saw a recovery from 2021 of 3.3% (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2022). However, agricultural industries have been negatively impacted due to drought and the war in Ukraine. With ever increasing fuel prices, inflation has increased to a high of 6.1%, an all-time high since 2017 thus affecting the most vulnerable (The World Bank, 2023).

5.7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

From the Namibian GIS data and information from the Atlas of Namibia and other sources, there are no sites of concern within the EPL boundaries. There are no sites of concern from any of the following categorised archaeological periods: 1.8 million to 10 000 years ago; past 10 000 and 2000

years; or within the last 2 000 years (Bubenzer, 2002 & Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Regardless, there is still the potential to uncover previously undiscovered heritage remains. A chance finds plan must be incorporated into the EMP.

6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The impact assessment method described in this chapter by ECC is designed to systematically identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts that may arise from a proposed project. The method takes into consideration the baseline characteristics of the project area and assesses the significance of impacts based on various factors, including the sensitivity and value of environmental and social receptors, the nature and characteristics of the potential impact, and the magnitude of potential change.

The method shown in Figure 11 provides assessment guidance that is used to evaluate impacts, and it also acknowledges any limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions associated with the assessment methodology. It outlines how impacts are identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance is derived. The method also addresses the application of mitigation measures in the assessment, and how additional mitigations are identified.

This chapter provides a structured approach for evaluating the potential impacts of a proposed project on the environment and social aspects. It considers various factors to determine the significance of impacts and provides guidance on how to identify and evaluate potential impacts. It also recognises the limitations and uncertainties associated with impact assessment methodologies, which adds transparency and credibility to the assessment process.

Overall, this chapter provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for conducting impact assessments, which can help ensure that potential environmental and social impacts are thoroughly evaluated and addressed in the decision-making process for the proposed project. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of this method would ultimately depend on its implementation and the accuracy of the baseline data and assumptions used in the assessment. Therefore, regular reviews and updates of the methodology based on new information and feedback from stakeholders would be recommended to improve its accuracy and relevance.

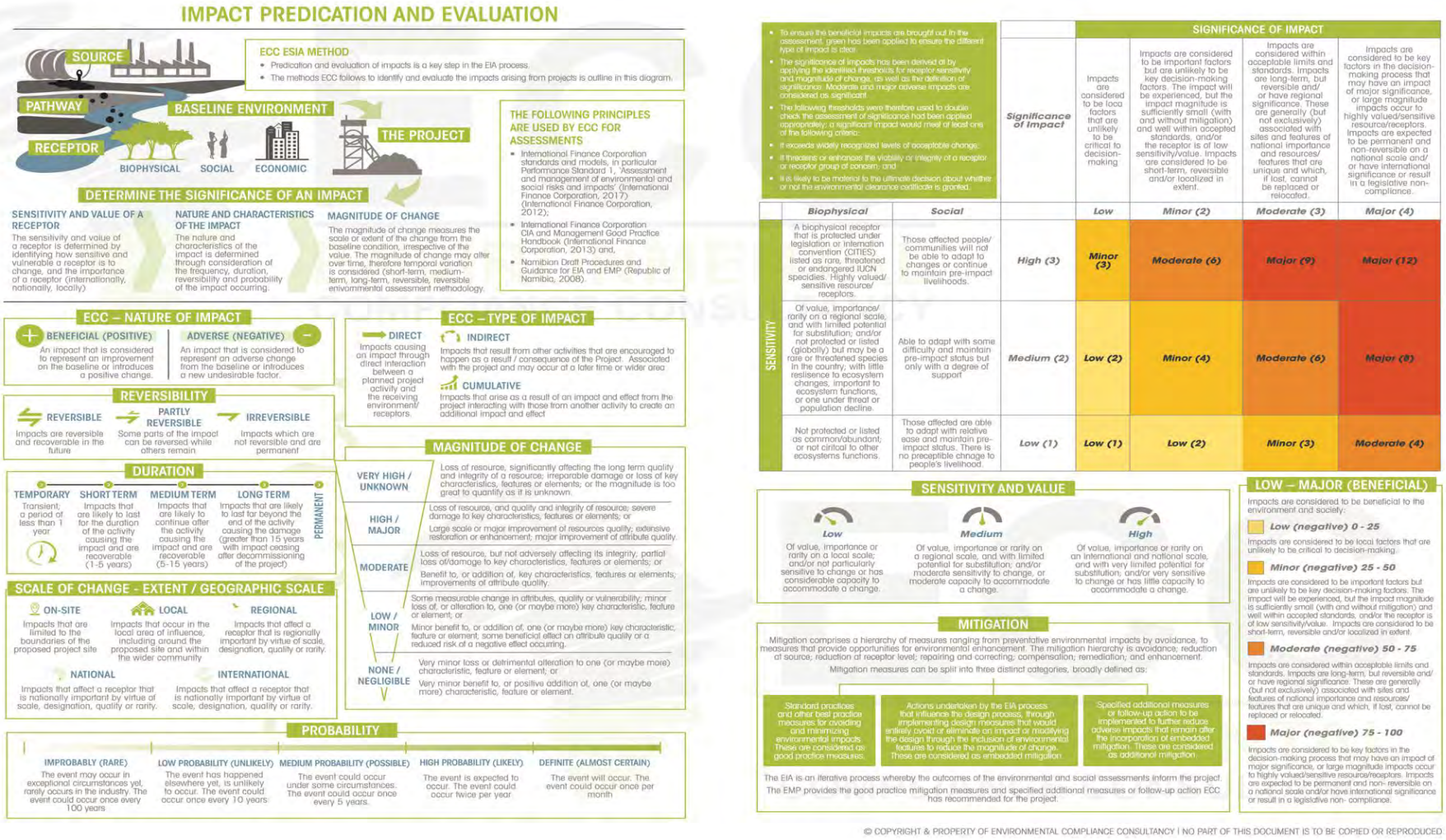

Figure 11 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards.

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 limitations and uncertainties associated with the assessment methodology in Namibia were observed to include the absence of topic-specific assessment guidance, with a generic methodology being applied based on IFC guidance and professional judgement. This implies that there may be limitations in terms of tailoring the assessment to specific topics or issues relevant to Namibia, and that the methodology may not fully capture the unique characteristics and nuances of the local context.

The impact assessment process also acknowledged the presence of uncertainties, and assumptions were made based on realistic worst-case scenarios to ensure that potential environmental impacts were identified and assessed comprehensively. These assumptions and uncertainties were identified and documented during the assessment process shown in Table 7 in line with best practice.

A cautious approach was applied where uncertainties existed, allowing for the identification and assessment of potential impacts based on worst-case scenarios. The limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged and described in the baseline section of the assessment, indicating transparency and awareness of potential limitations in the methodology.

It is important to note that the limitations and uncertainties identified in the assessment methodology may introduce potential biases or inaccuracies in the assessment results. Therefore, it is recommended to regularly review and update the methodology to address these limitations and uncertainties, and to ensure that it remains robust and relevant for the specific context of Namibia. Additionally, incorporating stakeholder feedback and local knowledge can also contribute to improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment process.

Table 7 - Limitations, uncertainties and assumptions

Limitation/uncertainty	Assumption
Number of access roads and temporary exploration campsites	The making of new tracks or access roads will be avoided as far as possible, and existing tracks and routes will be used as far as possible. While every effort will be made to minimise environmental damage, in some cases it will be necessary to clear some vegetation. Temporary campsites near the drill sites may be required.
The program of exploration works is not confirmed	It is assumed that exploration work shall be undertaken in campaigns over the course of the licence period. Activities involve drilling; aerial or remote sensing; and mineral sampling. The incremental methodology for exploration is aimed at using minimally invasive techniques early on to eliminate potential sub-economic targets to reduce footprint impact.
Number of workers, the area from where they will come and accommodation	It is planned that approximately ten people will be contracted for the proposed exploration stage of the project. Contractors will camp is close to the exploration sites as possible to minimise travel impacts.
Structures	No permanent infrastructure will be developed during any phase of project exploration activities.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings of the impact assessment for the proposed project, with a focus on significant potential impacts. The design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered during the assessment to identify likely significant impacts and recommend mitigation measures. A summary list of potential impacts was provided, including water (surface and groundwater), soil, landscape (visual impacts, sense of place), socioeconomics (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 8 outlines the impact assessment findings, identifying the activities that could be the source of impacts, the receptors that could be affected, and the pathways between them. Where activities or receptors have not been identified and analysed, potential impacts are deemed unlikely, and no assessment or justification is provided. Justification for further assessment may or may not be required where the activity, receptor, and pathway have been identified and analysed.

The nature and localised scale of the exploration activities and the environmental context of the EPL is expected to limit the potential environmental and social effects, should they occur. However, uncertainties related to the potential increase in movements and presence of people, which may lead to illegal and covert activities such as poaching, stock theft, and collection of organisms, were identified. Accidental veld fires may also increase with the presence of contractor personnel, potentially affecting terrestrial ecology and biodiversity in Namibia, as well as local landowners and their neighbours. Mitigation measures are recommended and provided in Table 8 to address these potential impacts.

Cumulative impacts resulting from physical disturbance, noise, dust, and loss of sense of place may be experienced by farm owners, neighbours, visitors, and tourists. Mitigation measures are recommended and provided in Table 8 to address these impacts. Precautions must also be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites, and a chance find procedure will be implemented if paleontological remains are discovered during exploration activities. With the necessary mitigation measures in place, the significance of the impact reduces from moderate to minor, as outlined in the report.

It is important to ensure that the recommended mitigation measures are effectively implemented and monitored during project implementation to minimise potential impacts and ensure compliance with environmental regulations and best practices. Regular monitoring and review of the impacts and effectiveness of mitigation measures should also be conducted throughout the

project lifecycle to address any emerging issues and make necessary adjustments to the mitigation measures as needed.
All necessary precautions should be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites in case paleontological remains are discovered during exploration activities. The chance find procedure, as outlined in the report, should be implemented in such cases. With the recommended mitigation measures in place (as provided in Table 8), the significance of the impact is expected to reduce from moderate to minor.

It is important to ensure that the chance find procedure is followed diligently to prevent any harm to the discovered heritage sites. This may include halting or modifying the exploration activities in the vicinity of the site, conducting further assessments to determine the extent and significance of the paleontological remains, and implementing appropriate mitigation measures to protect and preserve the heritage site.

Regular monitoring and review of the chance find procedure and effectiveness of the mitigation measures should be conducted throughout the project implementation to address any emerging issues and ensure compliance with relevant regulations and best practices. Any updates or changes to the chance-find procedure or mitigation measures should be documented and communicated to relevant stakeholders as needed.

Furthermore, it is important to involve relevant experts, such as palaeontologists or archaeologists, in the implementation of the chance find procedure and in assessing the significance of the paleontological remains. Their expertise can help ensure that appropriate measures are taken to protect and preserve the heritage sites and their findings.

Overall, the report should provide clear and comprehensive information on the chance find procedure, mitigation measures, and the expected reduction of impact significance from moderate to minor, based on the implementation of these measures. It should also highlight the importance of diligent adherence to the chance find procedure and regular monitoring and review of the mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts on heritage sites during the exploration activities.

Table 8 - Impact assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures

Description	Details	
Aspect	Water	
Description of activity	Site operations such as maintenance activities could lead to compromised containment of hazardous materials, e.g., accidental fuel / hydraulic fluid leaks and spills, or similar sources	
Description of impact	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the Erongo or Kunene South Groundwater Basin (aquifer) causing contamination	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Groundwater quality**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Irreversible High/Major long term Regional Low probability
	Value of sensitivity	High
	Magnitude of change	High/Major
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)
Impact management/control measures	– Good housekeeping and training through toolbox talks and – induction – All stationary vehicles and machinery must have drip trays to collect – leakages of lubricants and oil – Spill kits and absorption material must be available during fuel delivery, storage or use – Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption material) must be cleaned as soon as possible – Major spills (significant release of chemicals or materials that pose a major health and safety risk to persons or damage to the environment that requires outside assistance to clean up) to be reported, also to the authorities – Maintenance and service schedules on equipment is in place – Store bulk fuel (200L or more) in adequate containment areas (non-porous surface, bunded) and discard damaged containers – Refuelling must be done in areas with adequate preventative measures in place – Servicing of equipment must not be done in the field	

Description	Details	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Minor (3)**	
Aspect	Water	
Description of activity	Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc. or drilling that penetrates the water table	
Description of impact	Hydrocarbon leaks and spills could enter the aquifer causing contamination	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Groundwater quality**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Irreversible High/Major long term Regional Low probability
	Value of sensitivity	High
	Magnitude of change	High/Major
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)
Impact management/control measures	– Ensure spill kits and preventative measures (e.g., drill pads) are in place at exploration sites – RC drilling does not use drill fluids; therefore, this risk is significantly reduced.	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Minor (3)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Water – surface and groundwater	
Description of activity	Discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater	
Description of impact	Wastewater can contaminate surface and groundwater	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Surface and groundwater**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Irreversible High/Major long term Regional Low probability
	Value of sensitivity	High

Description	Details	
	Magnitude of change	High/Major
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)
Impact management/control measures	– All wastewater discharges must be contained, and if possible recycled in the drilling process – Unrecyclable wastewater must be removed from site and taken to site where discharge of wastewater is permitted. – Workers will be made aware of the importance of wastewater management – Good housekeeping – Ensure prompt clean-up of spills – Contaminated soils should be remediated off-site	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Minor (3)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Water – Surface and groundwater	
Description of activity	Inadequate management of solid waste	
Description of impact	Waste items and litter can pollute drainage channels	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Surface and ground water**
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary On-site Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Low
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (1)
Impact management/control measures	– Good housekeeping – Training and awareness through toolbox-talks and induction – Implement a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on waste management, for all kinds of waste possible on-site (e.g., domestic, mineral, hydrocarbons, hazardous) – No hazardous waste should be stored on site within the National Park – Implement a culture of correct waste collection, waste segregation and waste disposal	

Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Soil – Impacts	
Description of activity	Inadequate management of hazardous and hydrocarbon waste	
Description of impact	Pollution of soil	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Soil**
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– Good housekeeping – Training and awareness through toolbox talks and induction – 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 – Contaminated soil should be remediated off-site, either by the Proponent at their own bioremediation site or taken to the Walvis Bay hazardous waste site	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	
Description of activity	Vegetation clearing for access routes, drill pads and temporary contractor's camp	
Description of impact	Loss / alteration of terrestrial habitats and loss of species	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**

Description	Details	
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– Use existing roads for access to avoid new tracks and cut lines – Minimise clearance areas through proper planning of the exploration activities – Where necessary, rescue and relocate plants of significance under the supervision and permission of the National Parks management – Promote revegetation of cleared areas where possible upon completion of exploration activities – Apply for vegetation clearing permits before removing any vegetation.	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	
Description of activity	Ambient noise and vibration caused by moving or stationary machinery and equipment (e.g., drill rigs, generators, vehicles, aeroplanes)	
Description of impact	Resident, slow-moving and nesting organisms may be disturbed by excessive noise or vibration	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Likely
	Value of sensitivity	Low

	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– Restrict excessive noise to areas of activities only – No activities between dusk and dawn – Drill equipment shall be suitably positioned to ensure that noisy equipment is away from receptors – Maintain and carry out routine equipment checks – All equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use.	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	
Description of activity	Increased movement of vehicles, machinery, and equipment	
Description of impact	Resident and nesting organisms such as reptiles can be disturbed, injured or killed	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– Restrict movements to areas of activities only – 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 – No driving off designated access routes (into the bush) / off-road driving – No animals or birds may be collected, caught, consumed, or removed from site	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	
Description of activity	Increased disturbance of areas with natural vegetation	
Description of impact	Alien species and weeds can be introduced to the area	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– 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 – Monitor areas for weed and alien species where exploration was active – Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear – Make workers aware of alien species and weeds	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	
Description of activity	Accidental and uncontrolled fire	
Description of impact	Loss of grazing and organisms dying from a veld fire	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Low Short Term Local Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	low

Description	Details	
	Magnitude of change	Negligible
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– Restrict movements of people to areas of activities only – No open fires outside designated areas are allowed in the National Park – Ensure proper cooking facilities at the contractor's campsite – No cigarette buts should be 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) – Control and reduce the potential risk of fire by segregating and storing materials safely – Avoid potential sources of ignition by prohibiting smoking in and around certain facilities – Firefighting equipment should always be at designated areas and should be maintained and checked regularly	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Soil	
Description of activity	Drilling and the use of drilling equipment	
Description of impact	Loss of soil quality due to mixing of earth matter, trampling and compaction	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Soil**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Short term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)

Impact management/control measures	– Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation clearance is required – Where necessary, plan access routes, drill pads and camps outside of existing drainage lines – Where necessary, install diversions to curb possible erosion – Restore drainage lines when disturbed
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Community	
Description of activity	Airborne surveying over the EPL, possible low flying	
Description of impact	The perceived impact from surveying activities on wild animals, livestock and humans	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Community and livestock**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse indirect Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	– 2 weeks prior to conducting aerial surveying, affected parties should be informed. – The following information is to be included in the written communication sent affected parties: ➢ 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. – Comply with all applicable 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	

Description	Details
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**

Description	Details	
Aspect	Heritage	
Description of activity	Drilling activities, movement of machinery and vehicles	
Description of impact	Potential damage to cultural heritage sites	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Heritage**
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible High Permanent On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	High
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)
Impact management/control measures	– 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 must assess and demarcate the area – Project manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary and inform ECC with GPS position – If needed, further investigation must 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 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.	

	– Activities on the same site may resume once the green light is given by the relevant competent authority.
Residual impact after mitigation	**Minor (4)**

Description	**Details**	
Aspect	Community	
Description of activity	– Drilling activities, resulting in dust emissions – Windblown dust from exposed/cleared land during exploration activities	
Description of impact	Air quality, visual disturbance and loss of sense of place from dust plumes	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Community**
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Moderate Temporary Local Likely
	Value of sensitivity	low
	Magnitude of change	low
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (1)
Impact management/control measures	– Apply dust suppression where possible – Restrict speed of vehicles (<30 km/h) – Specific activities that may generate dust and impact nearby farmers or tourists. – Dust generating activities should be avoided during strong 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 locations that may affect farmers, farmer's livestock or tourists passing by along the dirt roads. – Maintain good housekeeping	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Community	
Description of activity	Movement of vehicles, exploration activities	
Description of impact	Presence of exploration team could be blamed for stock theft and poaching	
Assessment of impact	**Receptor**	**Community**
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Cumulative Reversible Minor Temporary Local Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Low
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (1)
Impact management/control measures	– Develop and implement an environmental management plan or procedures for working in the National Park or near farmlands – Implement monitoring programmes and keep register of vehicle movement. – Maintain continuous engagement with authorities to identify any concerns or issues, and employ appropriate mitigation and management measures where applicable – Ensure appropriate supervision of all activities is maintained – Raise awareness and sensitise employees about contentious issues such as stock theft and poaching – Accidents and incidents need to be reported to the project manager and recorded in the incident register	
Residual impact after mitigation	**Low (1)**	

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The final EMP for the proposed project is presented in Appendix A. It provides management options to ensure the potential 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 personnel involved in the exploration activities should be taught the content of the EMP to ensure all 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 as it relates to the EMP; and
- To ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible operational personnel.

9 CONCLUSION

ECC's impact assessment methodology was used to conduct the environmental and social impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8098. This scoping report identified several potentially significant impacts that could arise from the proposed project.

Through the scoping process, it was determined that the only risk to the environment is related to cumulative impacts resulting from physical disturbance and noise nuisance. Impacts related to airborne dust are expected to be limited to vehicular traffic and drilling activities, and these impacts will be localised and short-lived. There will also be some release of exhaust fumes from machinery, which may impact the immediate vicinity, but this will be of short duration. Additionally, drilling and machinery noise could be a disturbance to members of the neighbouring conservancy, but this will also be of short duration. The analysis of potential impacts and development of mitigation and management methods led to the conclusion that the likely significance of effects on humans from the cumulative impacts of physical disturbance, noise, dust, and emissions will be temporary and result in a qualitative reduction in the sense of place. As such, these impacts are designated as having minor significance after mitigations are implemented.

Due to increased movements and the presence of people, there is a potential threat of illegal and covert activities such as poaching and the collection of organisms. Through this investigation, the significance of both impacts is indicated as moderate. However, numerous mitigation measures with proven national success exist for both impacts, which reduces their significance to minor.

Heritage sites may exist around the EPL, and all precautions will be taken to prevent damage to heritage sites due to the exploration activities. The chance find procedure will be implemented in such cases, and with the necessary mitigation measures in place, the significance of impacts reduces from moderate to minor.

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

10 REFERENCES

Atlas of Namibia Team. (2022). *Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life*. Namibia Nature Foundation.

Mehmood, M., Yaseen, M., Khan, E. U., & Jehangir, M. (2018). Dolomite and dolomitization model-a short review. *International Journal of Hydrology*, *2*(5), 549–553. https://doi.org/10.15406/ijh.2018.02.00124

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APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B – BACKGROUNG INFORMATION DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C – NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

8 Republikein Sun Allgemeine Zeitung **Market Watch** TUESDAY 6 JUNE 2023

VACANCY

RCC

The Roads Contractor Company (RCC) as an equal opportunity employer is looking for qualified professionals to fill the following contractual positions:

POSITION: 1 x Project Engineer for the DRU projects in Omusati/ Oshikoto Regions

CONTRACT DURATION: 24 Months

REQUIREMENT:
1. Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering
2. Master's degree (MSc, MBA etc) will be an added advantage
3. Registration as Professional Engineer or Incorporated Engineer with the Engineering Council of Namibia
4. Minimum of 10 years post-graduate experience in road maintenance and construction of which 5 years should be at project management level

POSITION: 1 x Company Secretary & Legal Advisor

CONTRACT DURATION: 6 Months (Renewable)

REQUIREMENT:
1. LLB (4years) - specialisation in Company Law or Commercial Law.
2. Minimum of 3 years related experience in the legal environment of which 1 year should be in the corporate/administrative environment with Corporate Governance exposure.

POSITION: 1 X Human Resources Manager

CONTRACT DURATION: 6 Months (Renewable)

REQUIREMENTS:
1. B-degree or Diploma in Human Resource Management majoring in Industrial Relations.
2. 5 years working experience in Human Resources administration and in an IR environment of which at least 2 years at supervisory or management level.

ENQUIRIES & FULL JOB DESCRIPTIONS: Ms Ingrid Bantz or Mr Raphael Mosale at recruitment@rcc.com.na

SUBMIT APPLICATIONS TO: recruitment@rcc.com.na or hand deliver to 18 Marian Ngoubsi Street, Windhoek.

CLOSING DATE: 20 June 2023

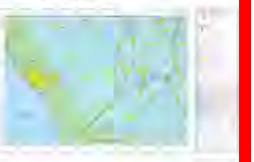
elevate

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8098 FOR NUCLEAR FUELS, WITHIN THE ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (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: Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Erongo Region, Namibia

Project: The EPL is located north of Henties Bay in the Erongo Region. Access to the EPL can be obtained via the C35 between Uis and Henties Bay.



Proposed Activities: The proponent, Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd proposes to explore for nuclear fuels on EPL 8098 using standard exploration methods such as geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys (e.g. HELEM surveys to define palaochannels and airborne radiometric surveys) and RC, RAB and diamond drilling to provide samples for density determinations, mineralogical study, geochemical and disequilibrium analysis.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed Project and to allow registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment on the Background Information Document (BID) to ensure that all issues, and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered further in the assessment.

The registration period is effective from 06 to 20 June 2023. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: https://www.environmental.com/download/the-proposed-exploration-of-nuclear-fuels-on-epl-8098-erongo-region-namibia/

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged as the EIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs relevant documents to review during the assessment process.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: 2002/0580
Members: Mr JS Bezuidenhout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91233, Klein Windhoek • Tel: +264 61 249 7500
E-mail: info@environmental.com
Website: www.environmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-79-444-ADT-02-D

ECC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Hilton WINDHOEK | Hilton Garden Inn | United Africa Group

An exciting opportunity has arisen to join the team at our brand-new hotel, Hilton Garden Inn which is set to open mid this year, located in the heart of the central business district adjacent to the Hilton Hotel Windhoek.

We are seeking passionate, dynamic individuals who are dedicated to providing exceptional customer service and creating memorable guest experiences. This is your chance to take your career to new heights by being a part of an international brand.

Visit our careers page on the United Africa Group's website www.unitedafricagroupcom.na for a detailed overview of each position.

CLUSTER EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPER - HILTON WINDHOEK AND HILTON GARDEN INN

As a Cluster Executive Housekeeper, you will be responsible for overseeing all housekeeping/laundry operations to deliver an excellent Guest experience for both the Hilton Hotel Windhoek and the Hilton Garden Inn Windhoek.

SALES MANAGER - HILTON GARDEN INN WINDHOEK

The Sales Manager is responsible for increasing the corporate, group and leisure client base through consistent solicitations while establishing trust and rapport with clients to generate and boost revenues for the hotel. The Sales Manager services new and existing accounts, keeping the hotel a leader in the marketplace through the development of future, and repeat business.

HOTEL MANAGER - HILTON GARDEN INN WINDHOEK

The Hilton Garden Inn Hotel Manager will be responsible for providing overall leadership and managing the daily hotel operations to ensure financial profitability, operational excellence, and outstanding guest service. The successful incumbent must have worked for a similar sized International hotel.

FRONT OFFICE MANAGER – HILTON GARDEN INN WINDHOEK

The Front Office Manager will be responsible for the overall strategic management of the Front Office department following Hilton brand standards, policies and procedures. This role is responsible for the operation of all Front Desk operations, the Transportation team, Concierge, and telephone service centre.

SOUS CHEF – HILTON GARDEN INN WINDHOEK

The Sous Chef, under the guidance of the Executive Chef shall be responsible for assisting in food planning, preparation, and production that is used for the restaurant, banquet functions, and other related outlets of the Hilton Garden Inn. You shall assist in menu development, food specifications, recipes, and supervising line cooks, developing and monitoring food budgets for the department, and maintaining the highest professional food quality and sanitation standards. In addition, you shall be required to supervise the culinary team in absence of the Executive Chef.

OPERATIONS MANAGER – HILTON HOTEL WINDHOEK

The Operations Manager will be responsible for the effective operational management of the hotel and ensuring that all Heads of Department achieve and exceed their revenue and Guest satisfaction targets.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANAGER – HILTON WINDHOEK

As a Food and Beverage Manager, you are responsible for managing operations of all Food and Beverage outlets to deliver an excellent Guest and Member experience. A Food and Beverage Manager will also be required to manage, train, and develop team members and work within all budgeted guidelines.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE CLERK – HILTON WINDHOEK

As an Accounts Payable Clerk, you shall be responsible for processing all hotel payments in line with the Hilton Windhoek's finance policies. This includes verifying invoices, coding invoices, and entering invoices into the hotel's accounting system. The accounts payable clerk also reconciles statements and processes payments.

STOCK CONTROLLER – HILTON WINDHOEK

As the stock controller, you shall be required to manage the purchasing, storing, and issuing of all food and beverage consumables, other consumables, and durables. Conduct audits on all invoices and regulations of incoming and outgoing products to and from main storeroom.

BAR SUPERVISOR – HILTON WINDHOEK

As a Bar Supervisor you shall be responsible for operating the Bar and supervising a bar team to create exceptional customer experiences with exclusive beverage offers. Main duties include ensuring high levels of cocktail preparation in the bar to deliver an excellent Guest, and Member experience while controlling consistency of cocktails, inventory, team member satisfaction, ordering and other related tasks.

GUESTS, CONFERENCES AND EVENTS COORDINATOR – HILTON WINDHOEK

As Groups, Conferencing and Events Coordinator you shall be responsible for receiving groups and events in the hotel, serving as an intermediary between the customer and the commercial and operational areas. You shall be the customer contact from the time the guest/group arrives and works to achieve the hotel's set goals.

RECEPTIONIST – HILTON WINDHOEK

As a receptionist your primary role is to provide outstanding customer service while meeting the needs of our guests. This begins with check-in, continues through check-out and also includes supporting the overall operations of the hotel. This role requires a pleasant personality, the ability to build and maintain strong relationships with hotel guests and excellent guest service skills.

CLOSING DATE: 16 JUNE 2023

Please note that the above responsibilities for each position are not exhaustive. For more information on the positions advertised above visit https://unitedafricagroup.com.na/page/career-options/

APPLICATION PROCEDURE:

Suitably qualified applicants should forward their applications clearly indicating the position applied for along with supporting documents to recruitment_hilton@HiltonWindhoek.com

Hilton Hotel Windhoek and Hilton Garden Inn Windhoek are a subsidiary of the United Africa Group (Pty) Ltd

Multiple Sclerosis NAMIBIA

A chronic disease of the brain and central nervous system

WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?

OFFICE HOURS:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 - 17h00
info@msnamibia.org

TUESDAY 13 JUNE 2023 | Market Watch | Republikein | Sun | Allgemeine Zeitung | 3

Economic indicators

Exchange Rates — *Forward Cover*

Currency	Spot	Currency	Spot		1M	3M	6M	12M
USD/NAD	18.5983	NAD/AUD	0.0793189	USD/ZAR	18.6625	18.7829	18.9580	19.3358
EUR/NAD	20.0449	NAD/NZD	0.087394	EUR/ZAR	374.2990	376.7816	380.3493	388.1580
GBP/NAD	23.4114	NAD/BWP	0.7222386	GBP/ZAR	437.1354	439.9790	444.0408	452.6978
NAD/CHF	0.0834844	NAD/JPY	7.49	ZAR/JPY	7.4271	7.3085	7.1384	6.8042

Please call your Private Banker or alternatively SMS PMM to 14778

*Where serve (withholding tax will not be applied)

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

MONDELEZ FACES BACKLASH OVER RUSSIA BUSINESS

Mondelez International, facing a widening corporate boycott in the Nordic region over its continued presence in Russia, said late on Sunday it had asked to meet with the Norwegian government to protect its local business.

Airlines SAS and Norwegian Air, railway group SJ, hotel chain Strawberry, retailer Elkjop, shipping group Fjord Line and the Norwegian Football Association were among those announcing in recent days that they would stop selling Mondelez products.

The global snack maker, producer of Oreo, Toblerone and dozens of other brands, has a strong presence in Norway and Sweden via its local chocolate manufacturers Freia and Marabou.

Although some Western companies sold their Russian assets after Moscow's invasion of Ukraine last year, others such as Mondelez have stayed despite pushback from employees in other countries. Russia says the invasion is a "special operation".

Nordic companies said their decision stop selling Mondelez products was based on an announcement this year by Ukraine's National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption to blacklist the snack maker and other groups.

Coop Norge, Norway's second biggest food retailer, said on Saturday that it would seek advice from the Norwegian government before making any decisions. - Reut

TYMEBANK NOW HAS 7M CUSTOMERS

African Rainbow Capital Investments (ARC), a firm founded by billionaire Patrice Motsepe, said its increased stake in a debt review and recoveries business is expected to pay off in the current tough economic environment. It is also still focused on profitability in coming months for TymeBank, which has grown to over 7 million customers.

The company, valued at about R8.5 billion on the JSE, released an update for its third quarter to end March on Friday, saying TymeBank had a monthly acquisition rate of 188 000 customers, down about 6% from the last quarter of 2022, though its customer base has grown almost 13%.

TymeBank launched in 2019 made up just over a tenth of the group's more than R13 billion fund value at the end of its half-year to end-December, while mobile and data business Rain, which makes up more than a quarter, is still hitting its monthly targets.

Rain had acquired new spectrum in 2022, with the company now having launched its new "affordable" mobile offering - rainOne - which includes an unlimited 5G home Wi-Fi offering, as well as service offering for two phones.

"The company expects a significant number of existing customers to switch to this new offering and to acquire new customers," it said. - Reut

UBS HAS SWISS MOUNTAIN TO CLIMB

With its Credit Suisse takeover officially wrapped up, UBS must now make good on its promise that the government-orchestrated rescue will deliver both for shareholders and Swiss taxpayers.

The world's biggest banking deal since the 2008 financial crisis has forged a wealth manager with an unrivalled global reach and $5 trillion in assets under management, handing UBS an overnight lead it would otherwise have taken years to achieve in key markets.

Arranged over a weekend in March to stave off a broader banking crisis, and backed by up to 250 billion Swiss francs (R5.2 trillion) in public funds - the tie-up now poses huge challenges and potential rewards for Switzerland and its biggest bank.

Switzerland must now contend with a bank whose balance sheet is twice as big as its economy, while Sergio Ermotti, who was brought back in as CEO to oversee the mega merger, faces tough strategic decisions as UBS integrates its smaller rival against an uncertain economic backdrop.

Possibly the first hurdle is a politically fraught decision on Credit Suisse's "crown jewel", its domestic business. - Reut

PHOTO: REUTERS

ECC

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF PANATUS TELECOMMUNICATION (PTY) LTD BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made for the proposed construction of a Panatus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd base transceiver station and associated infrastructure, Erongo Region, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (I&APs) and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

Applicant: Panatus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: ERF 2747, Ext.11, Henties Bay, Erongo Region.

Proposed Activity: Panatus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd propose to construct a base transceiver station and associated infrastructure located on ERF 2747, Extension 11, Henties Bay. The preferred base transceiver station's height will be between 25 to 30 meters to provide adequate transmission and reception of telecommunication service signals. The typical base transceiver station equipment would include 3G access power solution-APS6-400 series, high-performance point-to-point microwave antenna, PtMaX IP-20G radio, panel antenna and Airfiber-mcoy 4000/4200/4400.

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 project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 06 June 2023 to 20 June 2023. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: https://ecomenvironmental.com/projects/ or call ECC to register.

The team at ECC will maintain contact with 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.

Contact: Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91133, Klein Windhoek |Tel: +264 81 669 7608 |E-mail: info@ecomenvironmental.com
Website: www.ecomenvironmental.com/projects

elevate

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8098 FOR NUCLEAR FUELS, WITHIN THE ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (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: Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: Erongo Region, Namibia

Project: The EPL is located north of Henties Bay in the Erongo Region. Access to the EPL can be obtained via the C35 between Uis and Henties Bay.

Proposed Activities: The proposed, Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd propose to explore for nuclear fuels on EPL 8098 using standard exploration methods such as geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys (e.g. HLEM surveys to define palaochannels and airborne radiometric surveys) and RC, RAB and diamond drilling to provide samples for density determination, mineralogical study, geochemical and disequilibrium analysis.

Purpose of the review and registration period: The purpose of the review and registration period is to introduce the proposed Project and to allow registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment on the Background Information Document (BID) to ensure that all issues, and concerns are brought forward, captured and considered further in the assessment.

The registration period is effective from 06 to 20 June 2023. I&APs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: https://ecomenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-exploration-of-nuclear-fuels-on-epl-8098-erongo-region-namibia/

The team at ECC will then maintain contact with all registered I&APs to keep them informed and engaged as the ESIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered I&APs relevant documents to review during the assessment process.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Registration Number: 2022/0553
Members: Mr JS Beukes-Kout or Mrs J Mooney
PO Box 91133, Klein Windhoek • Tel: +264 81 669 7608
E-mail: info@ecomenvironmental.com
Website: www.ecomenvironmental.com/projects
Project ID: ECC-79-444-NOT-02-D

APPENDIX D – SITE NOTICES

GPS Coordinates:
S:22.01999˚
E:14. 0.012˚

APPENDIX E – EAP CVS

APPENDIX F – LIST OF PROTECTED AND ENDEMIC FLORA SPECIES