



NAMWATER
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

DAMARAN
EXPLORATION

Submitted to: Mandarin Investments (Pty) Ltd
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT:

KOKOSEB GOLD PROJECT – WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE

AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-143-746-BID-02-A

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TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

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Client Company Name: Mandarin Investments (Pty) Ltd.

Client Name: Mr. Keith Webb

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Quality Assurance

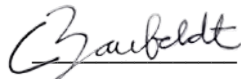
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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
BID	background information document
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd
EMA	Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007
Erongo RED	Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
ESMP	environmental and social management plan
GHG	greenhouse gas
I&APs	interested and affected parties
JV	joint venture
kV	kilovolts
Ltd	limited
LoM	life of mine
M	metre
mm	millimetre
m ³ /a	cubic metre per annum
Mm ³	million cubic metres
Mm ³ /a	million cubic metres per annum
MAFWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
ML	mining licence
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
NamPower	Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd
NamWater	Namibia Water Corporation (Pty) Ltd
Pty	proprietary
PV	photovoltaic
OmAP	Omaruru Alluvial Plain
OWSS	Ozondati Water Supply Scheme
OEDP	Orano Erongo Desalination Plant
RoD	record of decision
SLR	SLR Consulting
TMWSS	Trekopje Mine Water Supply Scheme
ToR	terms of reference
WRMA	Water Resources Management Act, No. 11 of 2013

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) has been engaged by Mandarin Investments (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as “the Proponent”) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake a Scoping and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the proposed construction and operation of a bulk desalinated water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure from the Trekkopje Mine Water Supply Scheme (TMWSS) to the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project on mining licence (ML) 274, Erongo Region, Namibia. The water supply infrastructure will be implemented and managed by Namibia Water Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamWater).

An application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate is being compiled in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its associated Regulations of 2012 and will be submitted to the competent authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR), with input from the relevant line ministry, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for a record of decision (RoD) regarding the proposed Project.

Mandarin Investments (Pty) Ltd is a joint venture (JV) company between Damaran Exploration (Pty) Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Wia Gold (Pty) Ltd, an Australian Stock Exchange listed company) and Epangelo Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd (a Namibian state-owned mining company).

This background information document (BID) has been prepared to provide interested and affected parties (I&APs) with an introduction and overview of the proposed Project’s scope of work and to invite I&APs to register and participate in the ESIA process. A structured stakeholder engagement process will be followed including the establishment of a stakeholder register, disclosure of Project information, define public review periods for draft documentation and the implementation of a grievance mechanism through which stakeholders may provide input, comments or raise concerns. All registered I&APs will be notified of key milestones, including the availability of the draft ESIA report, draft ESMP and the outcomes of the Environmental Clearance Certificate application.

This BID includes the following information:

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

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proponent proposes to construct and operate a 300 millimetre (mm) (approximately), steel, above-ground water pipeline and associated infrastructure to transfer desalinated water from the existing

TMWSS to the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project on ML 274. The Trekkopje Uranium Mine is currently supplied with desalinated water from the Orano Erongo Desalination Plant (OEDP).

Associated infrastructure will comprise booster pump stations, flow metres, control valves, manholes and water storage reservoirs. The proposed Project will also include the construction of a new 11 kV overhead powerline from the proposed NamPower Kokoseb 132 kV Kokoseb metering station to the pipeline booster pump stations closer to the Kokoseb Gold Project and new a 33 kV overhead powerline from the NamPower Trekkopje substation to the pipeline booster pump stations closer to Trekkopje. The overhead powerlines will supply the electricity required to pump desalinated water along the pipeline route and will likely be owned and operated by Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor (Erongo RED).

To minimise environmental disturbance and cumulative impacts associated with linear infrastructure development, the proposed overhead distribution lines, where feasible, will be aligned parallel to the proposed pipeline route for the majority of its length.

NamWater will be responsible for the operation, inspection and maintenance of the pipeline and associated infrastructure throughout the life of mine (LoM). The overhead powerline infrastructure will be managed in collaboration with Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd (NamPower), the national utility supplier and Erongo RED, the local power supply utility.

The proposed bulk desalinated water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure are shown in Figure 1.

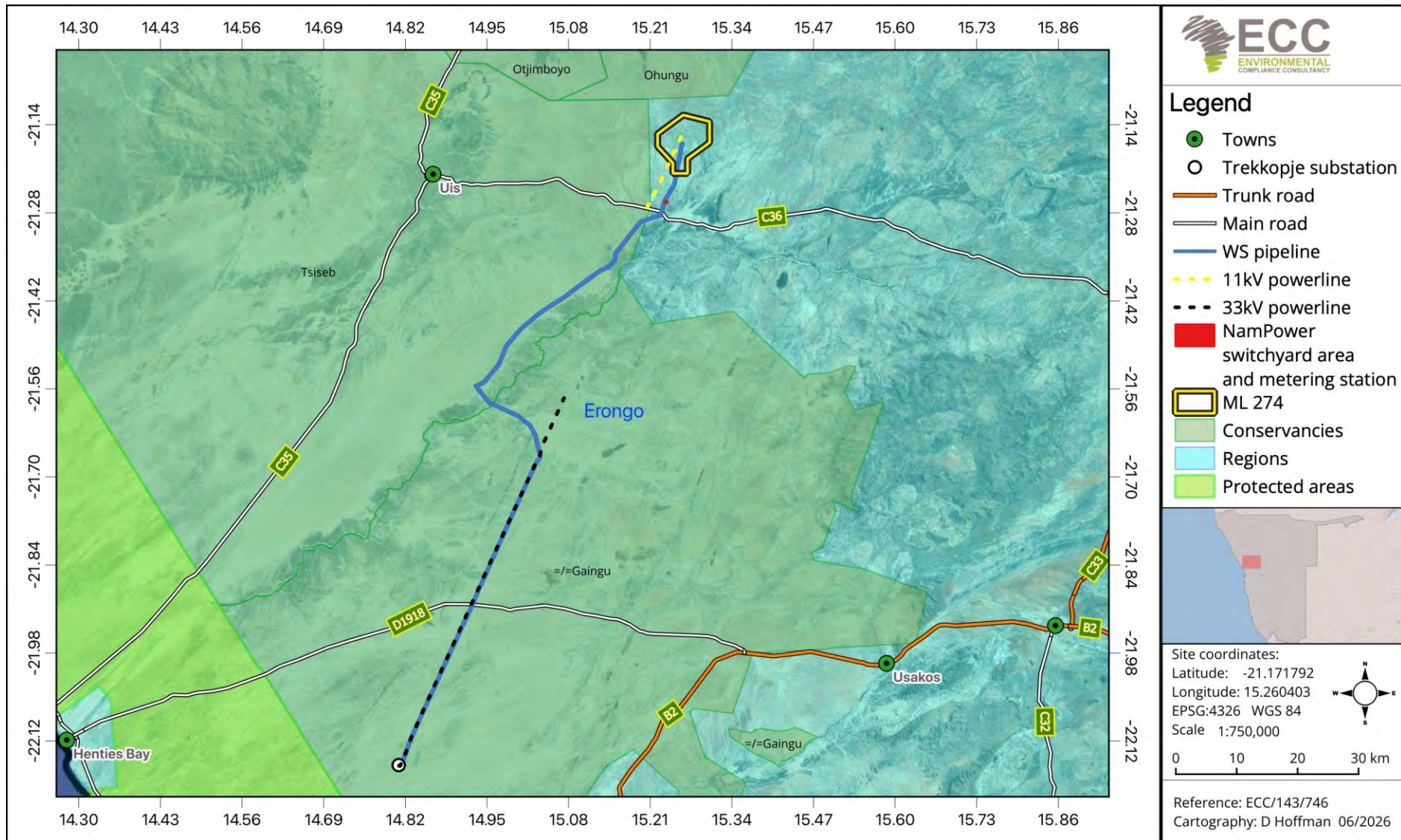


Figure 1 – Location of the proposed bulk desalinated water supply pipeline, Erongo Region, Namibia

1.3 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The final ESIA for mining activities on ML 274 was submitted to the competent authority [Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)] and MEFT on 19 March 2026 for a RoD. However, the assessment excluded the proposed bulk water infrastructure and abstraction activities, as these components require separate environmental clearance certificate applications in collaboration with Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) and the respective water service provider. For this application, NamWater will purchase desalinated water from Orano at TMWSS and subsequently supply it to the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project via the proposed bulk water supply infrastructure.

The proposed bulk desalinated water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure form part of the mine's overall water supply strategy and are intended to supplement other planned water supply schemes/sources to meet the Project's construction and operational water demand throughout the LoM.

The separate assessment of the bulk water supply infrastructure will ensure that potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction, operations and maintenance of the pipeline and supporting infrastructure are identified, assessed, managed, minimised and monitored appropriately.

1.4 PROJECT DETAILS – CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASES

1.4.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The following activities are envisioned during the construction phase:

- Surveying of the proposed pipeline route and associated infrastructure footprint;
- Establishment of temporary construction facilities such as laydown areas and storage areas;
- Development of access tracks along the pipeline route, where required to supplement existing roads and tracks;
- Clearing of vegetation within the approved construction footprint;
- Transportation of construction materials, equipment and machinery to site;
- Installation of pipeline support structures and associated infrastructure;
- Site preparation and civil works for the installation of approximately 130 km-long, above-ground steel water supply pipeline;
- Installation of flow metres, control valves, manholes and booster pump stations;
- Installation of the medium voltage overhead power infrastructure from the proposed NamPower Kokoseb 132 kV metering station and the existing NamPower Trekkopje substation to the pipeline booster pump stations;
- Testing, commissioning and operational verification of all infrastructure to confirm system performance and integrity; and
- Site clean-up and removal of temporary construction facilities, equipment and waste materials and rehabilitation of disturbed areas following completion of construction activities.

The ESIA will identify sections where the pipeline should be buried or otherwise designed or realigned to minimise disturbance to sensitive habitats, heritage sites and other ecologically sensitive features and receptors.

All pipeline and associated water supply infrastructure will be installed in accordance with applicable engineering standards, technical requirements and industry best practises. Additionally, the overhead powerline infrastructure will be developed in collaboration with Namibia Power Corporation (NamPower) and Erongo RED to ensure compliance with applicable electrical, safety and grid connection standards.

1.4.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

NamWater will be responsible for the operation, routine inspection and maintenance of the pipeline and associated infrastructure throughout the LoM, subject to final agreement signed with the Proponent. Pumping rates and desalinated water transfer volumes will be managed in consultation with the TMWSS operators to ensure that the water supply remains aligned with operational requirements, available water resources and system capacity.

The overhead powerline infrastructure will be managed in collaboration with NamPower and Erongo RED in accordance with applicable industry electrical and safety standards.

1.4.3 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE (POST CLOSURE PHASE)

Alternative beneficial end users will need to be identified to utilise the infrastructure and NamWater will therefore continue to own and operate the pipeline and associated infrastructure beyond the LoM. Alternatively, full decommissioning of the pipeline and associated infrastructure will be required followed by rehabilitation at identified disturbed areas.

1.5 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Best practice environmental assessment methodology requires the consideration and assessment of reasonable and feasible alternatives for a proposed Project. For infrastructure projects of this nature, the assessment of alternatives is generally focused on identifying environmentally and socially acceptable options that meet the technical and operational requirements of the Project.

The alternatives assessment will therefore focus primarily on optimisation of the proposed bulk desalinated water supply infrastructure to minimise potential environmental and social impacts. This will include consideration of alternative pipeline routing alignments, the use of existing or proposed infrastructure corridors where feasible and the assessment of above-ground versus below-ground pipeline installation methods. Opportunities to incorporate environmentally responsible and resource-efficient design solutions will also be considered during the assessment process to reduce the Project's overall environmental footprint.

The final pipeline route, design and construction methodologies have been selected based on technical feasibility, environmental and social considerations (applicability), operational requirements and long-term suitability.

1.5.1 ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The proposed desalinated water supply pipeline is intended to form part of the overall water supply strategy for the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project. This approach is aimed at reducing reliance on a single water supply source and long-term water supply security.

The various water supply options investigated for the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project are as follows (SLR, 2025):

- Bulk water supply from the Okombahe Water Supply Scheme (OWSS) that is currently operated by NamWater. The scheme has an average annual abstraction volume of approximately 167 190 cubic metres per annum (m^3/a) for the past 20 years and has an available surplus yield of approximately 292 170 m^3/a (60% of the scheme's capacity). As part of the broader water supply strategy, the Proponent is pursuing a separate ESIA study for the abstraction and transfer of bulk water from the Okombahe Compartment Alluvial Aquifer (OCAA) to supplement the water requirements for the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project;
- Bulk water supply from the Omaruru Alluvial plain (OmAP) wellfield. The aquifer has an estimated storage of approximately 52.5 million cubic metres (Mm^3). The ESIA and authorisation process for this water supply option will be undertaken through a separate environmental clearance certificate application;
- Bulk water supply from the Ozondati Water Supply Scheme (OWSS). The aquifer at Ozondati has an estimated surplus yield of approximately 220 000 m^3/a . This water supply option is being investigated as a potential supplementary water source for the Project;
- Bulk water supply from the Swakoppoort Dam. The Swakoppoort Dam is owned and operated by NamWater and forms part of an extensive bulk water distribution network that extends to the Karibib area. The feasibility of utilising this water source was investigated by NamWater. However, the option was found not to be economically feasible due to significant capital costs associated with constructing a connection to the Project and undertaking the necessary upgrades to the existing bulk water supply infrastructure; and
- Bulk water supply from the Sebraskop Dam, located on the Ugab River. The development was investigated by NamWater; however, the option was found to be economically unfeasible due to high capital costs associated with the dam construction. Furthermore, the anticipated development timeline for the dam would not align with the proposed mine development schedule.

1.5.2 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SUPPLY

Various power supply alternatives were assessed for the proposed desalinated water pipeline booster pump stations and associated water transfer infrastructure. This included use of grid-connected power supplied from solely from either the existing NamPower Trekkopje substation or the proposed NamPower Kokoseb 132 kV metering station, a combination of the two (2) supply points, standalone solar photovoltaic (PV) system with battery storage and backup diesel generators, or solely diesel generators.

The booster pump stations and associated water transfer infrastructure require a secure and uninterrupted power supply to maintain continuous water transfer and delivery to the Project. As the water supply system forms a critical component for both construction and operational phases of the mine, a standalone solar PV system installation is deemed unsuitable due to the inherent variability of solar generation and the inability to ensure uninterrupted operations.

A standalone PV solar system would require battery storage capacity and backup generation infrastructure to ensure continuous operations during nighttime, cloudy conditions or peak demand periods. In addition, reliance on diesel generation sets would result in high fuel and operational costs, increased maintenance requirements and additional noise impacts and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Similarly, the sole use of diesel generators will result in high fuel and operational costs, increased maintenance requirements and additional noise impacts and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

A high-level cost estimate conducted by Knight Piésolds (2026), further indicated that a grid-connected power supply is significantly more cost effective than a solar PV system and its associated infrastructure. It was concluded that the proposed desalinated water pipeline booster pump stations and associated water transfer infrastructure will be connected to a new 11 kV overhead powerline from the proposed NamPower Kokoseb 132 kV Kokoseb metering station to the pipeline booster pump stations closer to the Kokoseb Gold Project and a new 33 kV overhead powerline from the NamPower Trekkopje substation to the pipeline booster pump stations closer to Trekkopje. This configuration will ensure reliable power supply and uninterrupted water transfer to the Project while minimising construction cost and impacts.

1.5.3 ALTERNATIVE DESALINATED WATER PIPELINE ROUTES

The proposed desalinated water supply pipeline routes have been selected through an iterative planning process that considered a range of technical, environmental and socio-economic factors. Where practicable, the alignment has been designed to utilise existing and planned infrastructure corridors in order to minimise the extent of new land disturbance and optimise the use of existing access routes and servitude areas.

Three (3) alternative pipeline alignments were investigated for the proposed water supply pipeline (Figure 2). Route 3 was screened out at an early stage of the assessment due to its greater overall length, increased infrastructure requirements, including nine (9) booster pump stations compared to seven (7) for the other routes with the associated power demand and operational costs.

Route 1 provides the shortest and most direct connection between Trekkopje Mine and the proposed Kokoseb Gold Mine Project. However, the constraint associated within alignment was the complexity of the Omaruru River crossing.

Route 2 was identified as offering a potentially more favourable river crossing and terrain conditions north of the Omaruru River. However, the longer alignment and more challenging

hydraulic profile would increase operating pressures within sections of the pipeline, particularly where the route traverses the Omaruru River valley. To optimise infrastructure development and minimise environmental footprint, the overhead powerline would be aligned, where practicable to run parallel to the selected water pipeline route. Nevertheless, the assessment process will consider and evaluate feasible routing alternatives where required to avoid or minimise site-specific environmental or social sensitivities identified during the ESIA process.



Figure 2 – The considered pipeline route options (Source: Knight Piésold, 2026)

1.5.4 ABOVE-GROUND VERSUS BELOW GROUND PIPELINE INSTALLATION

Both above-ground and below ground pipeline installation methods were considered for the proposed desalinated water supply pipeline. Above-ground installation generally reduces excavation requirements, construction time and potential disturbance to subsurface features, while below-ground installation minimises visual impacts, reduce potential interference with land uses and provide greater protection to the pipeline from external damage. Although above-ground installation is preferred, the ESIA process will assess these factors in detail and identify sections where burial may be required to avoid or minimise potential environmental and social impacts, such as the segregation or disturbance of wildlife corridors.

2 THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ESIA process for the proposed Project is being undertaken by ECC in accordance with the requirements of the EMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012. The overall process followed for the assessment is illustrated in the flowchart presented in Figure 3.

ECC has been appointed by the Proponent as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for facilitating and managing the ESIA process for the proposed Project. The Project constitutes a listed activity in terms of the EMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012 and therefore requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate prior to the commencement of construction and operational activities.

A final decision relating to the above-mentioned application will be made by the MAFWLR (the competent authority) in consultation with the MEFT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

The scoping and environmental impact assessment process will include:

1. Screening phase, which includes determining whether the proposed Project is a listed activity and whether an environmental clearance certificate is required (completed);
2. Scoping phase, which includes review of baseline environmental and social conditions, identification of potential impacts and sensitivities, development of Terms of Reference (ToR) for specialist studies where required, identification and assessment of alternatives, and consultation with key stakeholders and I&APs (in progress); and
3. Assessment phase, which includes the following:
 - Impact identification, prediction and evaluation using ECC's methodology
 - Assessment of feasible Project alternatives, including routing and infrastructure installation alternatives;
 - Identification and assignment of mitigation and management measures;
 - Developing monitoring and conceptual rehabilitation plans;
 - This phase culminates in the drafting of the environmental and social impact assessment report and the draft ESMP;
 - Public review of the draft environmental and social impact assessment report and draft ESMP; and
 - Submission of the final environmental and social impact assessment report and final ESMP to the competent authority (MAFWLR) and MEFT for review and RoD (future phase).

The main objectives of the assessment are to:

- a) Provide information describing the proposed construction and operational activities;
- b) Provide an independent environmental and social assessment of the activities associated with the proposed Project; and

- c) Develop management and mitigation measures associated with any identified potential impacts, where necessary.

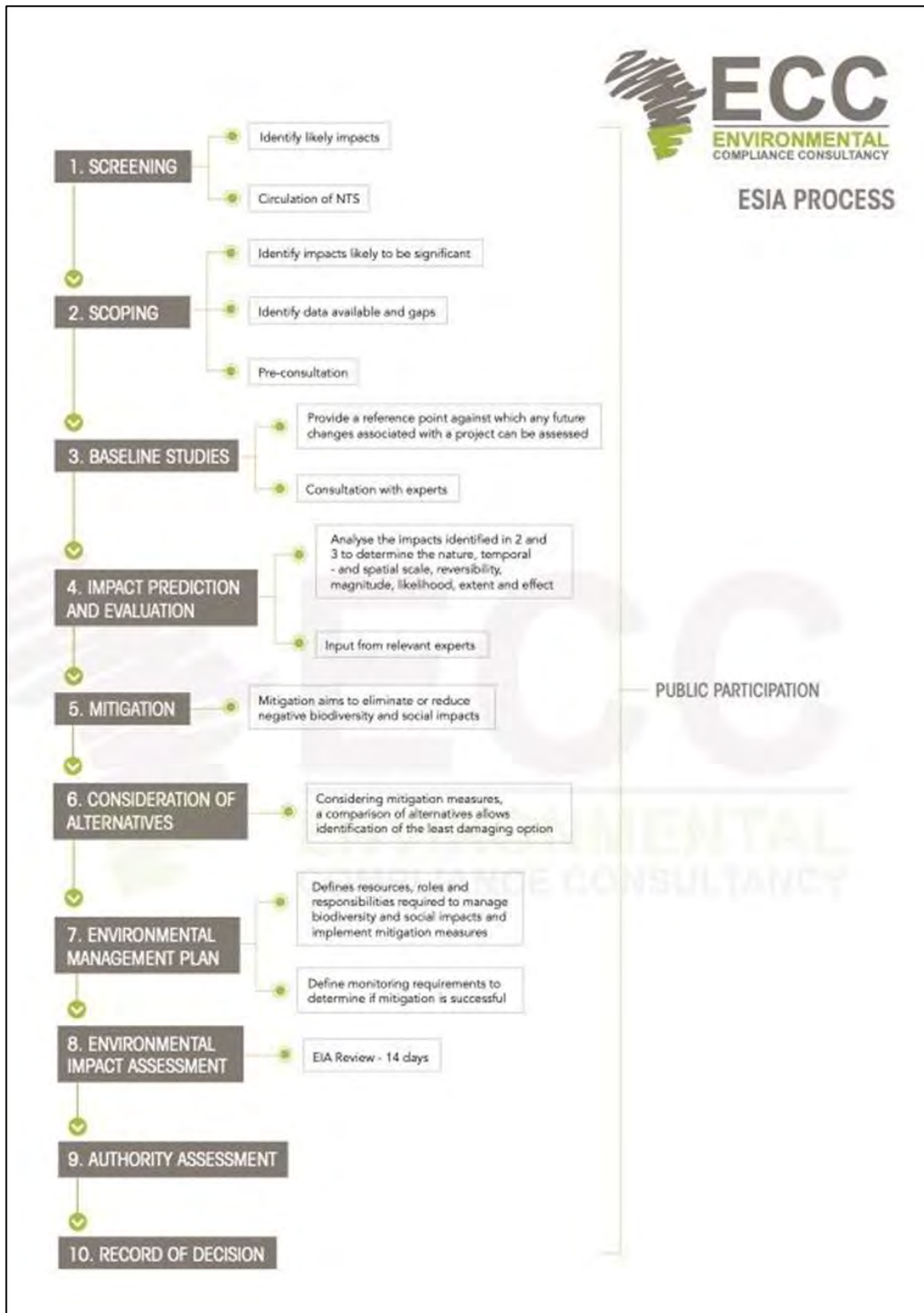


Figure 3 - Flowchart of the environmental and social assessment process

2.1 SCREENING

A review and screening assessment of the proposed Project was undertaken to identify the applicable listed activities in terms of the EMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012. The findings of the screening process were used to determine the environmental assessment requirements and the need for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed Project. The findings are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 - Listed activities triggered by the proposed Project

Listed activity	EIA screening finding
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS (8.4) Construction of canals and channels including the diversion of the normal flow of water in a riverbed and water transfer schemes between water catchments and impoundments. (8.8) Construction and other activities in water courses within flood lines. (8.9) Construction and other activities within a catchment area.	- The proposed Project entails the construction and operation of a 300 mm (approximately) in diameter, steel, above ground, bulk desalinated water pipeline and associated infrastructure (pump stations, manholes and valves) from the Trekkopje Mine Supply Scheme (water source is the Orano Erongo Desalination Plant (OEDP)) to the proposed Kokoseb Gold Mine Project on ML 274. It is anticipated that approximately 1.2 million cubic metres per annum (Mm³/a) will be required for mining operations. However, the proposed pipeline may only supply a portion of the mine's total water demand. Additional capacity through either a slightly large pipeline or additional pumping stations may also be included in the design or future expansion plans. - The proposed above-ground bulk desalinated water supply pipeline will cross over the ephemeral Omaruru River (Figure 1). The ESIA will identify sections where the pipeline should be buried or otherwise redesigned or realigned to minimise disturbance to sensitive habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas. - The removal of riparian species, the filling or excavation works within riparian zones and construction of permanent water infrastructure within 100 metres (m) of a watercourse (within a riparian zone) will require a licence from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in terms of the Water

Listed activity	EIA screening finding
	Resources Management Act, No. 11 of 2013 (WRMA).
ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES (1.b) The construction of facilities for the transmission and supply of electricity.	- A new monopole overhead 11 kV distribution line will be constructed from the proposed NamPower Kokoseb 132 kV metering station (to be located close to ML 274) to the desalinated water booster pump stations closer to the Kokoseb Gold Project and a second monopole overhead 33 kV distribution line will be constructed from the NamPower Trekkopje substation to the desalinated water booster pump stations closer to Trekkopje to supply power required for continuous bulk water transfer. These power lines will likely be owned and operated by Erongo RED and will supply power required for continuous bulk water supply.
FORESTRY ACTIVITIES (4.) The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, a-forestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	- Vegetation will be cleared to establish access tracks (where none currently exist), the pipeline corridor, booster pump station sites and overhead powerline servitude. - Prior to the removal of protected species, harvesting permits will be applied for from the Directorate of Forestry (DoF) in Omaruru under MEFT.
WASTE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES (2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	- Waste generated during the construction phase will be mainly comprise general solid waste (e.g. domestic, clearing and grubbing waste) and will be temporarily stored in the designated waste handling facilities before being transported and disposed of at the nearest registered waste disposal site (e.g. waste disposal site in Okombahe). - Temporary portable chemical toilets will be used during the construction phase. - Construction activities will also generate hazardous waste from chemicals and hydrocarbons (e.g. concrete batching, machinery spills or onsite service requirements).

Listed activity	EIA screening finding
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.	- Domestic wastewater generated during the construction phase, will be removed and disposed offsite at a registered effluent treatment site for appropriate treatment and disposal. - Construction activities will also generate hazardous waste from chemicals and hydrocarbons (e.g. concrete batching, machinery spills or onsite service requirements). This waste will be collected and removed off site to the registered hazardous waste landfill site in Walvis Bay.
INFRASTRUCTURE (10.1) The construction of: (a) Oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.	- The Trekkopje Mine is currently supplied with desalinated water from the OEDP. Desalinated water will be transferred from the TMWSS to the proposed Kokoseb Gold Project via a new above-ground bulk desalinated water supply pipeline.

2.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The potential biophysical and social impacts should be considered with due regard to the nature and scale of the proposed Project. The potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed bulk desalinated water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure have been anticipated and may include the following:

Biophysical impacts:

- Biodiversity impacts, including vegetation clearing, habitat disturbance and fragmentation, displacement or disturbance of sensitive and vulnerable species;
- Soil and land use impacts associated with construction activities and potential contamination risks such as hydrocarbon spills, leakages, improper handling of waste and contaminants and potential erosion and sedimentation within disturbed areas;
- Waste management impacts associated with the generation, storage, transport and disposal of construction and operational waste streams;
- Pipeline failure and water leakage impacts, resulting in localised erosion, ponding and impacts on surrounding habitats; and
- Cumulative biophysical impacts associated with the proposed Project in combination with existing and planned developments within the surrounding area and shared infrastructure corridor.

Socio-economic impacts:

- Visual impacts associated with alteration of the existing viewshed and changes to the visual character and sense of place of the surrounding environment (i.e. installation of an above-ground pipeline and overhead power grid);
- Potential impacts on cultural heritage resources, including the disturbance or damage of heritage objects, artefacts, archaeological materials or sites of cultural significance;
- Positive socio-economic impacts associated with employment creation, skills development and local economic participation opportunities during the construction and operational phases of the Project;
- Positive socio-economic impacts associated with the purchase of bulk water (water tariffs) from the water service provider, thereby creating a sustainable revenue stream for the water service provider;
- Local and regional economic impacts through Project procurement activities and utilisation of local contractors and service providers;
- Potential impact on regional water availability and allocation, particularly during periods of increased demand and reduced supply;
- Occupational health and safety risks associated with construction, operation and maintenance activities related to the proposed Project;
- Potential nuisance impacts on surrounding land users and communities associated with increased dust generation, noise levels and construction-related traffic during the construction phase;
- Potential land-use conflicts arising from the construction and operation of the pipeline and associated infrastructure, restriction on existing or planned land uses, temporary disruption of farming activities and access limitations.
- Community health and safety impacts (due to dust and noise generation during the construction phase); and
- Cumulative socio-economic impacts associated with the Project in combination with existing and planned developments within the surrounding area.

2.3 DRAFT ESMP

An ESMP will be developed for the proposed Project to define auditable management, mitigation and monitoring measures aimed at ensuring that Project activities are undertaken in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The ESMP will provide the framework for the implementation of mitigation measures, environmental monitoring requirements, roles and responsibilities, reporting obligations and compliance management throughout the Project lifecycle. Upon approval of the Environmental Clearance Certificate, the ESMP will form part of the legally binding environmental authorisation for the Project, and compliance with the provisions and conditions contained therein will be mandatory. In accordance with the requirements of the EMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012, Environmental Clearance Certificates are generally issued for a period of three (3) years, after which renewal may be required subject to continued compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and applicable legal requirements.

3 THE WAY FORWARD – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

- Prepare and submit the application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate in the prescribed manner;
- Identify relevant key stakeholders, authorities, municipalities, environmental groups and I&APs;
- Conduct a public consultation process in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EMA including:
 - o Distribute the BID for the proposed Project (this document).
 - o Advertise the Environmental Clearance Certificate application and call for registration of I&APs in three (3) national newspapers for two (2) consecutive weeks.
 - o Conduct focus group meetings with the Trekkopje Mine Management and DWA and facilitate a public meeting with I&APs in Okombahe. Further focus group meetings will be arranged, where required and upon request, as the I&APs and stakeholders are identified, concerns are raised or comments are received during the public consultation process.
 - o Maintain the I&AP register and record all comments from I&APs and present such comments and responses (addendum report), which will be included in the final ESIA report, that shall be submitted with the application for a RoD.
- Prepare a draft ESIA report and draft ESMP and provide same to registered I&APs for review and commentary; and
- Submit the final ESIA report and final ESMP to the competent authority (MAFWLR) and MEFT for a RoD.

Your request for registration as an I&AP, as well as any comments on the BID or Project can be submitted in writing and emailed using the details in the *contact us* section below. Registration as an I&AP for the project can be completed online on ECCs website on the project's page, or by using this link:

<https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-and-operation-of-a-bulk-desalinated-water-supply-pipeline-and-association-infrastructure-from-the-trekkopje-mine-water-supply-scheme-to-the-proposed-kokoseb-gold-project-on-m/>

Registration as an I&AP should be submitted on or before: 22 July 2026.

We welcome any enquiries regarding this document and its content. Please contact: **Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC)**

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