

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Impact Assessment for the Proposed Haib Mine

EPL 3140, Noordoewer, !Kharas Region, Namibia



Prepared for:

Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd

On behalf of: Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym / Abbreviation	Meaning
BID	Background Information Document
BTA	Bondelswarts Traditional Authority
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CRO	Chief Regional Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EAPAN	Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan

Acronym / Abbreviation	Meaning
ESS10	Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KC	Koryx Copper Inc.
KP	Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd
KRC	IlKharas Regional Council
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
ML	Mining Licence
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NamPort	Namibian Ports Authority
NamPower	Namibia Power Corporation (Pty) Ltd
NamRA	Namibia Revenue Agency
NamWater	Namibia Water Corporation Ltd
NCRC	Noordoewer Community Representative Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHC	National Heritage Council
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NTLA	Nama Traditional Leaders Association
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu River Commission
PCR	Public Consultation Report
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPT	PowerPoint Presentation
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SER	Stakeholder Engagement Report
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
TA	Traditional Authority
UDA	Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd
WRWD	Water Resources and Water Demand

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed Haib Copper Project is a large-scale copper mining development located within Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 3140 near Noordoewer and the Orange River in the Iikharas Region of southern Namibia (Figure 1). The proposed Project is being developed by Koryx Copper Inc. through Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd.

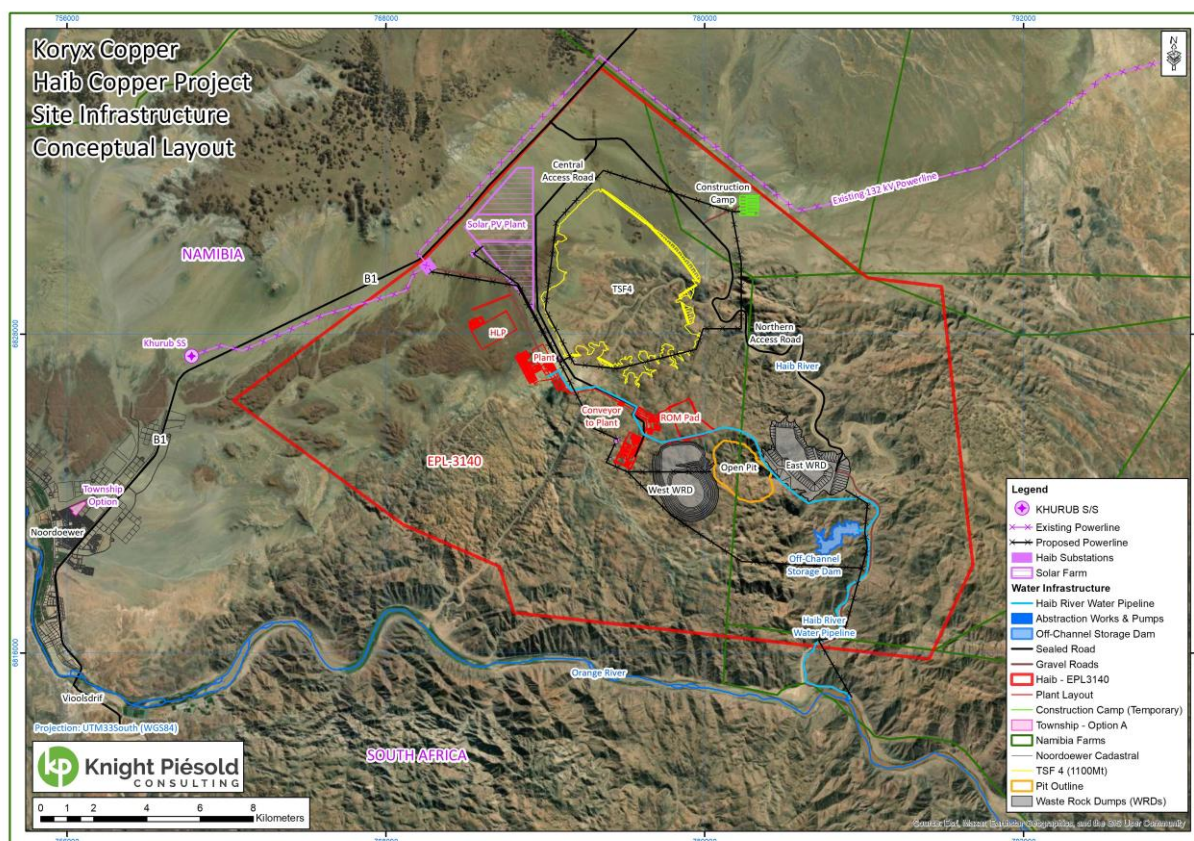


Figure 1: Location of EPL 3140 in relation to Noordoewer and the Orange River

As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, stakeholder engagement was undertaken to provide stakeholders with information on the proposed Project and opportunities to raise issues, concerns and recommendations. The engagement process was undertaken during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases and included consultation with national, regional and local authorities, Traditional Authorities, communities, farmers, businesses, tourism operators and other Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

This section provides the background to the stakeholder engagement process, an overview of the proposed Project and its location, the approach to stakeholder engagement, and the roles and responsibilities of the main parties involved.

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Stakeholder Engagement Report (SER) documents the stakeholder engagement and public consultation activities undertaken as part of the ESIA process for the proposed Haib Copper Mine.

The report consolidates stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during:

- the Scoping Phase (2025); and
- the Impact Assessment Phase (2026).

The stakeholder engagement process initially focused on the ESIA for the proposed Haib Copper Project. During the Impact Assessment Phase, the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to support the proposed mining operation became subject to a parallel Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) application process for Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater).

Due to the functional relationship between the proposed mining development and the associated water infrastructure, and the overlapping environmental and social issues associated with the proposed activities, the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement activities were aligned and undertaken jointly where appropriate. The stakeholder meetings therefore included information and discussion relating to both the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater water infrastructure.

Although the Impact Assessment Phase engagement activities addressed both environmental assessment processes, this report focuses on the stakeholder engagement undertaken for the ESIA of the proposed Haib Copper Mine. Water-related issues and discussions are included where they are relevant to the proposed mining development or where they formed part of the combined stakeholder engagement activities. The separate EIA and ECC application process for the associated NamWater water infrastructure is reported on through its own environmental assessment documentation.

The Scoping Phase consultation process focused on:

- introducing the proposed Haib Copper Project;
- identifying Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- identifying key environmental and social concerns; and
- informing specialist studies and the ESIA process.
- The Impact Assessment Phase consultation process focused on:
 - providing stakeholders with an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project;
 - presenting the findings of the environmental and social specialist studies;
 - presenting identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures;
 - obtaining stakeholder feedback on the assessment findings; and
 - providing stakeholders with an opportunity to raise further issues, concerns and recommendations.

This report provides a consolidated record of the consultation activities undertaken for the proposed Haib Copper Mine, the key issues and concerns raised by stakeholders, and the manner in which stakeholder input informed the ESIA process. Where relevant, the report also records water-related discussions arising from the combined Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement activities.

1.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Stakeholder engagement forms an integral part of the ESIA process by providing stakeholders and I&APs with opportunities to receive Project information, raise issues and concerns, and provide input into the environmental assessment process.

The consultation process supported the identification of environmental and social issues, informed specialist studies and impact assessments, and contributed to the development of mitigation and management measures. It also promoted transparency and ongoing communication between the Project Team, regulatory authorities, affected communities and other stakeholders.

The relationship between stakeholder engagement and the broader ESIA process is illustrated in Figure 2.

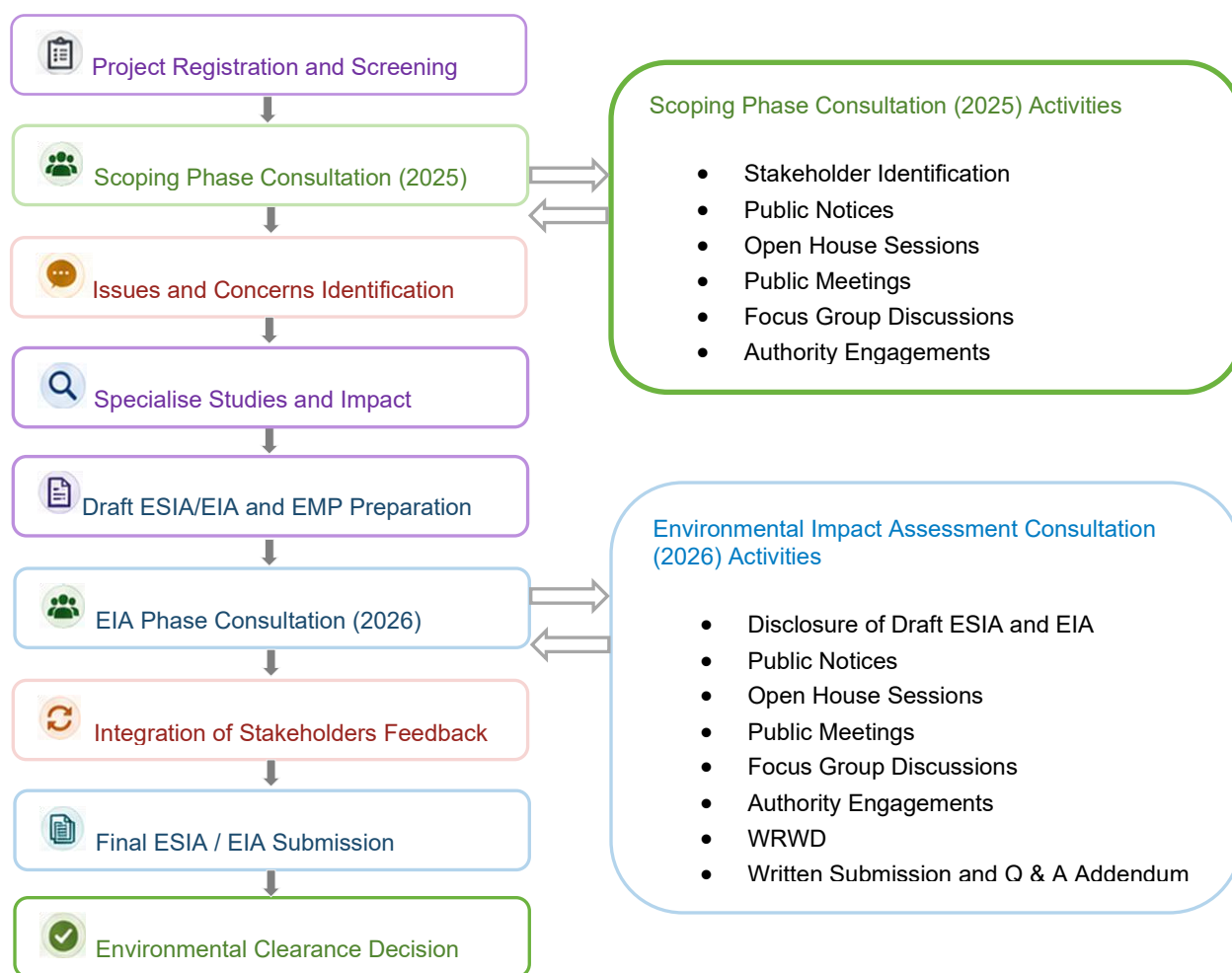


Figure 2: Stakeholder Engagement Diagram

During the Scoping Phase, consultation focused on introducing the proposed Haib Copper Project, identifying key environmental and social issues and concerns, and informing the scope of specialist studies and the ESIA process.

During the Impact Assessment Phase, stakeholder engagement focused on presenting the findings of the specialist studies, identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining stakeholder feedback on the assessment findings.

As discussed in Section 1.1, the Impact Assessment Phase engagement activities were aligned with the parallel EIA and ECC application process for the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure. The meetings therefore also included information and discussion relating to the proposed water infrastructure, including water abstraction, water resource assessments and potential implications for downstream users.

1.2.1 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder engagement process aimed to:

- provide stakeholders with accessible and timely Project information;
- identify environmental and social issues and concerns associated with the proposed Project;
- inform specialist studies and impact assessments through stakeholder input;
- present assessment findings, identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures;
- obtain stakeholder feedback on the assessment findings; and
- maintain ongoing communication between stakeholders and the Project Team.

The objectives of stakeholder engagement are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

	Objective	Description
	Information Disclosure	Provide stakeholders with accessible and timely information regarding the proposed developments.
	Stakeholder Participation	Create opportunities for I&APs to participate in the ESIA and EIA processes.
	Identification of Issues and Concerns	Identify environmental and social issues and concerns associated with the proposed developments.
	Input into Specialist Studies	Inform specialist studies and impact assessments through stakeholder input.
	Disclosure of Findings	Present ESIA and EIA findings during the Impact Assessment Phase.
	Ongoing Communication	Maintain transparent communication between stakeholders and the Project Team.
	Consideration of Stakeholder Input	Ensure stakeholder concerns and recommendations are considered during the assessment process.

Stakeholder engagement included consultation with national, regional and local authorities, Traditional Authorities, agricultural stakeholders, community representatives, local businesses, NGOs and registered I&APs. The stakeholder identification methodology and stakeholder categories are discussed in Section 3.

Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases are discussed in Sections 5 and 6.

1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the main parties involved in the environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement process are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Organisation	Role
Koryx Copper / Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Project Proponent
Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for the ESIA and overall stakeholder engagement process
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd	Public consultation and stakeholder engagement facilitation, stakeholder liaison, logistical coordination, stakeholder database management and consultation reporting on behalf of the EAP.

Stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken under the overall direction of Knight Piésold Consulting, the appointed EAP, with Urban Dynamics Africa responsible for facilitating and coordinating the public consultation and stakeholder engagement activities on behalf of Knight Piésold Consulting.

During the Scoping Phase, consultation activities were facilitated by representatives of Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. UDA was responsible for stakeholder liaison, consultation logistics, stakeholder notifications, stakeholder database management and coordination of the engagement process.

During the Impact Assessment Phase, the combined stakeholder engagement activities were facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon of Urban Dynamics Africa on behalf of Knight Piésold Consulting, with technical input provided by Knight Piésold Consulting and Project representatives.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

The stakeholder engagement process undertaken for the proposed Haib Copper Mine and associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure was primarily conducted in accordance with the requirements of Namibia's environmental assessment legislation administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

In addition to the applicable Namibian legal framework, selected international good practice standards and guidance were considered to strengthen the consultation process and support transparent, inclusive, and accessible stakeholder engagement throughout the ESIA process.

2.1 NAMIBIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The primary legal framework governing the stakeholder engagement and environmental assessment processes includes the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Government Notice No. 30 of 2012.

The Environmental Management Act establishes the framework for environmental management and environmental assessment processes in Namibia and requires that listed activities may not commence without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) issued by the Environmental Commissioner.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations establish requirements relating to:

- public participation;
- stakeholder notification;
- information disclosure;
- consultation processes; and
- environmental assessment reporting.

Additional legislation relevant to the proposed mining and water infrastructure developments, and associated stakeholder engagement activities, is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Legal Framework and International Good Practice Guidance

Legislation / Standard	Relevance to the Project and Stakeholder Engagement Process
Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)	Establishes the overarching framework for environmental management and environmental assessment processes in Namibia and provides requirements relating to environmental authorisation and public participation.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GN No. 30 of 2012	Defines requirements relating to stakeholder notification, public participation, information disclosure, consultation processes, and environmental assessment reporting.
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Regulates mineral prospecting and mining activities in Namibia and forms part of the legal framework applicable to the proposed Haib Copper Mine and associated stakeholder engagement activities.

Legislation / Standard	Relevance to the Project and Stakeholder Engagement Process
Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013)	Provides the framework for the protection, management, development, and use of water resources in Namibia and is relevant to stakeholder concerns relating to water abstraction, downstream water users, and regional water resource management.
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	Provides for the protection and management of heritage resources and archaeological sites and informs heritage-related specialist studies and stakeholder engagement activities.
Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972 and Roads Authority Act (No. 17 of 1999)	Relevant to road access, transport infrastructure, and stakeholder concerns relating to traffic and road safety associated with the proposed development.
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 1 (PS1)	Considered as supplementary international good practice guidance relating to stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and consultation processes.
World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10)	Provides additional guidance relating to inclusive stakeholder engagement and transparent information disclosure practices.
IFC Stakeholder Engagement Handbook (2007)	Used as supplementary reference material to support stakeholder engagement planning and implementation.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GOOD PRACTICE

Although the stakeholder engagement process was undertaken primarily in accordance with Namibian environmental legislation and MEFT requirements, selected international good practice principles documents were considered to strengthen the consultation process and support transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 1 (PS1), World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), and the IFC Stakeholder Engagement Handbook (2007) provide guidance relating to:

- meaningful stakeholder engagement;
- transparent information disclosure;
- accessibility of information;
- inclusive participation;
- ongoing communication throughout the Project lifecycle; and
- consideration of stakeholder concerns during environmental assessment and Project planning processes.

These principles informed the overall consultation approach adopted during both the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases of the ESIA and EIA processes.

3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND METHODOLOGY

Stakeholders for the proposed Haib Copper Mine were identified through a structured stakeholder mapping process undertaken by Urban Dynamics Africa, in consultation with Knight Piésold Consulting and Koryx Copper Inc.

The stakeholder identification process focused on communities, land users, institutions, organisations and individuals potentially affected by, interested in or involved in the proposed Project and associated ESIA process.

Stakeholder identification considered:

- proximity to the Project area;
- potential environmental and socio-economic impacts;
- land use and natural resource use activities;
- regulatory and governance responsibilities;
- community representation structures; and
- stakeholder interest in the proposed Project.

Earlier stakeholder mapping undertaken during previous Project engagement activities was used to support the development of the stakeholder database. The database was further strengthened through consultation with local and regional representatives familiar with the Project area and stakeholder context.

Input into the stakeholder identification process included:

- landowner and business contact information provided by Koryx Copper representatives;
- institutional contact information provided by regional and constituency offices;
- stakeholder referrals received during consultation activities; and
- registration of I&APs throughout the consultation process.

Regional stakeholders and Traditional Authorities with an interest in the wider Project area were also included to support inclusive consultation and regional representation. This included engagement with the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority.

During the Impact Assessment Phase, the stakeholder engagement activities were aligned with the parallel EIA process for the associated NamWater water infrastructure. As a result, the engagement process also included stakeholders with an interest in water abstraction, downstream water use and regional water resource management. This report focuses on stakeholders and engagement relevant to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA, while recording water-related stakeholder participation where it formed part of the combined engagement activities.

3.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

A phased and multi-channel engagement approach was adopted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) and recognised international good practice principles.

Engagement activities were designed to:

- provide stakeholders with accessible Project information;
- facilitate meaningful participation throughout the environmental assessment process;
- create opportunities for stakeholders to raise concerns and provide input;
- support transparent communication between the Project Team and stakeholders; and
- ensure that stakeholder feedback informed the ESIA process.

The methodology incorporated a range of engagement and information disclosure methods appropriate to the different stakeholder groups identified. These methods are discussed in Section 4, while consultation activities undertaken during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases are presented in Sections 5 and 6, respectively.

The approach was adapted where necessary in response to stakeholder concerns, emerging Project issues and ongoing feedback.

3.2 STAKEHOLDER PRIORITISATION

Stakeholders were prioritised according to their potential level of Project exposure and their interest in the proposed Project and associated ESIA process.

Priority consideration was given to national, regional and local stakeholders potentially affected by or interested in the proposed Project.

Specific focus was placed on:

- residents of Noordoewer and surrounding areas due to their proximity to the proposed development;
- neighbouring and downstream agricultural stakeholders;
- regulatory authorities with statutory responsibilities relating to mining, water resources, environmental management, infrastructure and heritage resources;
- local businesses and tourism operators potentially affected by Project-related economic and infrastructure changes;
- community representatives and local governance structures; and
- Traditional Authorities and other regional stakeholders.

Figure 3 illustrates the broad stakeholder interest–influence relationship identified during the consultation process.

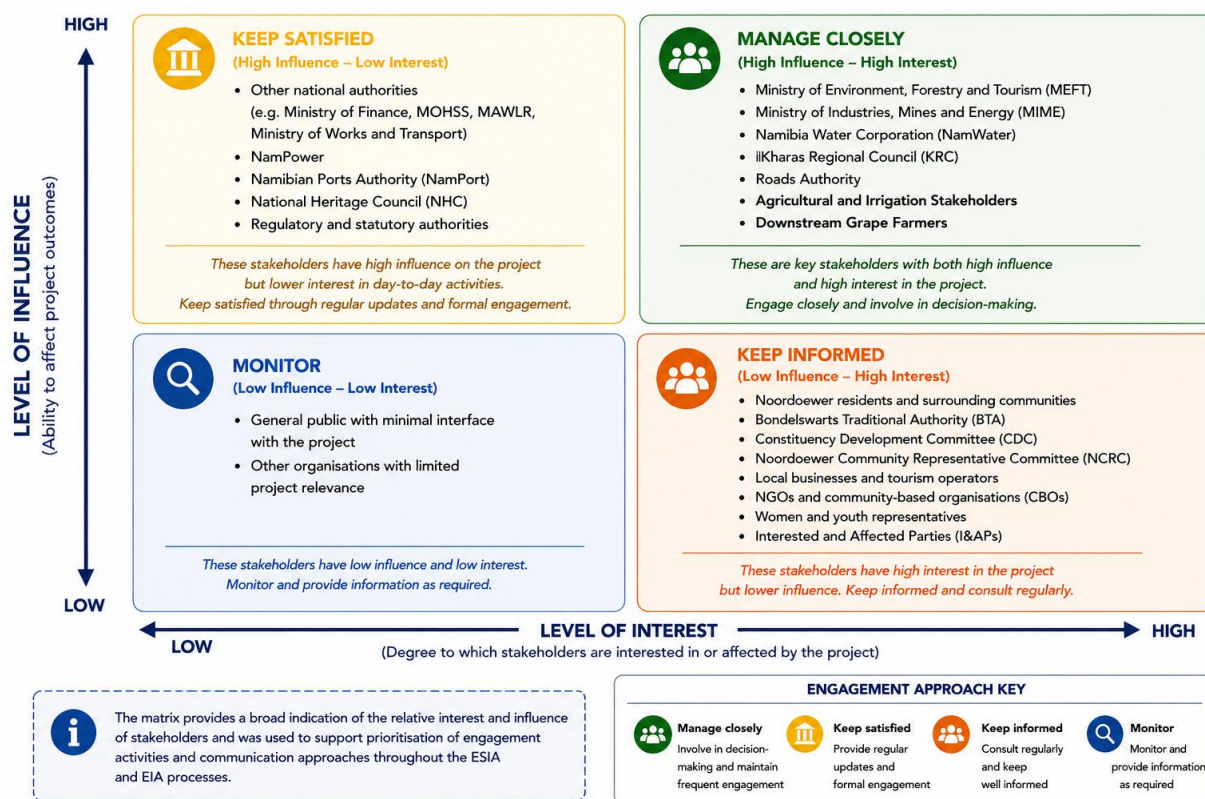


Figure 3: Stakeholder Interest–Influence Matrix

The matrix provided a general stakeholder engagement planning tool to support the prioritisation of engagement activities and communication approaches throughout the ESIA process.

3.3 STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

A stakeholder database was established and continuously updated throughout the consultation process. The database included stakeholders identified during the Scoping Phase as well as additional I&APs who registered, participated in consultation activities or submitted comments during the Impact Assessment Phase.

The database included:

- national, regional and local government authorities;
- Traditional Authorities;
- neighbouring and downstream landowners;
- agricultural stakeholders, including grape producers and irrigation users;
- local businesses and tourism operators;
- community representatives and organisations;
- registered I&APs;

- participants in stakeholder meetings and consultation activities; and
- stakeholders who submitted written comments, objections or queries.

During the Impact Assessment Phase, the database was updated to reflect stakeholders who provided written submissions during the public review process, including agricultural stakeholders, grape producers, Traditional Authority representatives and other interested organisations.

The stakeholder database was used to distribute project information and consultation notifications, maintain records of stakeholder participation, document comments received and support ongoing communication throughout the EIA process.

A summary stakeholder register is provided in **Appendix A**, while written comments and submissions received during the Impact Assessment Phase are documented in the Comments and Response Register included in the appendices.

3.4 STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES

The main stakeholder categories identified during the consultation process are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Main Stakeholder Categories

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders / Institutions
National Authorities	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME); Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT); Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR); Ministry of Works and Transport; Roads Authority; NamWater; NamPower; National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC)
Regional and Local Authorities	Office of the Governor (IlKharas Region); IlKharas Regional Council; constituency offices; Noordoewer Settlement Office; Constituency Development Committee (CDC)
Traditional Authorities and Regional Stakeholders	Bondelswarts Traditional Authority; Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA); other traditional leadership structures
Agricultural Stakeholders	Neighbouring and downstream farmers; grape producers; irrigation stakeholders; small-scale farmers
Community Stakeholders	Residents of Noordoewer and surrounding areas; Noordoewer Community Representative Committee and women and youth representatives
Businesses and Tourism Operators	Local businesses; fuel stations; tourism operators; logistics and service providers
NGOs and Associations	Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF); Chamber of Mines; community-based organisations (CBOs); non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
Interested and Affected Parties	Registered I&APs and members of the public

4. CONSULTATION NOTIFICATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE METHODS

A range of notification and communication methods was used during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases to inform stakeholders about the environmental assessment processes, consultation activities and opportunities for participation.

Stakeholder notification was undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 2012). The formal notification process included newspaper notices, written notification of relevant authorities and identified stakeholders, and site and public notices.

These measures were supplemented by radio announcements, Background Information Documents (BIDs), information posters, email, WhatsApp, SMS, social media and direct stakeholder communication to broaden awareness and support participation.

The notification and information disclosure methods used during the consultation process are summarised in Table 5 and described in the following sections.

Table 5 :Consultation Notification and Information Disclosure Methods

Method	Purpose / Application
Newspaper notices	Public notification of the proposed Project and consultation opportunities through newspapers with relevant national and regional circulation.
Site and public notices	Display of Project and consultation information at accessible public locations within relevant communities and stakeholder areas.
Written notifications and invitations	Notification of relevant authorities, organisations and identified stakeholders.
Background Information Documents	Provision of accessible Project information to support informed participation.
Information posters	Visual presentation of Project information and assessment findings during consultation activities.
Radio announcements	Notification of consultation meetings and participation opportunities.
Email	Distribution of invitations, Project information, reports and correspondence.
WhatsApp and SMS	Distribution of meeting reminders, consultation information, and other relevant updates directly to stakeholders.
Social media	Wider dissemination of Project and consultation information through relevant social media platforms.
Direct communication	Targeted communication with identified stakeholders.

4.1 INFORMATION PROVIDED TO STAKEHOLDERS

Notification and communication materials provided stakeholders with information on:

- the proposed Haib Copper Mine and associated activities;
- the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure proposed by NamWater;
- the applicable environmental assessment processes and ECC applications;
- the dates, times and venues of consultation meetings;
- the availability of the Draft Scoping Report, Draft ESIA and associated EIA documentation;
- the locations where hard copies of the draft reports could be reviewed;
- the applicable public review and comment periods, including closing dates for the submission of comments and feedback;
- the dedicated [Knight Piésold Haib Project webpage](#), where Project information and environmental assessment documentation were made available electronically;
- the dedicated Project email address, ESIAHaib@udanam.com, for I&AP registration, comments and enquiries; and
- opportunities to register and participate as I&APs.

Notification materials were prepared in English and Afrikaans, where applicable. Stakeholders were directed to the dedicated Project webpage and email address through the notification and communication methods described below.

4.2 NEWSPAPER NOTICES

Newspaper notices were published during both consultation phases as part of the formal public notification process. The newspapers used are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Newspapers Used During the Consultation Process

Newspaper	Purpose / Coverage
The Namibian	National English-language newspaper used for broader public notification.
Market Watch	National publication distributed through Namibian Sun, Republikein and Allgemeine Zeitung.

Scoping Phase notices were published on 17 and 24 July 2025, while Impact Assessment Phase notices were published on 31 March and 7 April 2026.

Copies of the newspaper notices are provided in **Appendix B.A.2**.

4.3 SITE AND PUBLIC NOTICES

Site and public notices were displayed at the Project site and accessible public locations within the consultation area during both consultation phases.

During the Scoping Phase, an A2 site notice was erected at the entrance to EPL 3140, with additional notices displayed at public locations. During the Impact Assessment Phase, updated notices were displayed to support notification of the consultation and public review process.

The locations where notices were displayed are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Site and Public Notice Locations

Location	Scoping Phase	Impact Assessment Phase
EPL 3140 Site Entrance	✓	✓
Noordoewer Settlement Office	✓	✓
Karasburg East Constituency Office	✓	✓
IlKharas Regional Council Office, Keetmanshoop	—	✓
Engen Service Station	✓	✓
Shell Noordoewer	✓	✓
Wimpy Noordoewer	✓	✓
Oranja Shop	✓	✓

Copies and photographic records of the site notices and information posters are provided in Appendix B.

4.4 STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATIONS AND INVITATIONS

Identified stakeholders were informed of consultation activities and invited to participate through formal invitations, email, telephone calls, WhatsApp and other direct communication methods, as appropriate.

The notification process was implemented through national, regional and local stakeholder networks. Stakeholders notified included authorities, state-owned enterprises, Traditional Authorities, constituency and community structures, neighbouring landowners and land users, businesses, agricultural and tourism stakeholders, NGOs, registered I&APs and other identified stakeholders.

The stakeholders identified and engaged during the consultation process are included in the Stakeholder List provided in **Appendix A**.

4.4.1 AUTHORITY AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATIONS

At the national level, relevant government ministries, authorities, state-owned enterprises and other identified organisations were invited to the National Authority Stakeholder Meeting in Windhoek.

At the regional level, the IlKharas Regional Council assisted with informing and inviting relevant regional ministries, authorities and state-owned enterprises to the Regional Authority Meeting in Keetmanshoop.

At the local level, relevant constituency structures assisted with informing the CDC. The Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and other identified stakeholder groups were directly informed and invited to participate in dedicated Focus Group Discussions. The stakeholder invitation arrangements are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: Distribution of Stakeholder Notifications and Invitations

Responsible Party	Stakeholder Group Invited	Method of Invitation	Notes
IlKharas Regional Council	Regional line ministries, authorities and state-owned enterprises	Official invitation letters, with BID	Distributed through regional channels for the Regional Authority Meeting
Relevant constituency structures	Constituency Development Committee and local structures	Official invitation letters, with BID	Distributed through local structures
UDA, on behalf of Koryx Copper	Traditional Authorities, community stakeholders, NGOs, agricultural stakeholders, businesses and tourism representatives	Letters with BID, telephone calls, email and WhatsApp	Targeted invitations to Focus Group Discussions and other stakeholder meetings
UDA	National authorities, ministries, state-owned enterprises and other identified organisations	Formal invitations and email	Invitations to the National Authority Stakeholder Meeting in Windhoek
UDA	Registered I&APs and previous consultation participants	Email, telephone, WhatsApp and SMS	Direct notification and meeting reminders

4.4.2 Neighbouring Landowners and Land Users

The owners of the two privately owned farms neighbouring the Project area were identified as key stakeholders and had previously been engaged by the Project Team during the exploration phase. This engagement continued during the ESIA process.

The neighbouring landowners were contacted directly by telephone and WhatsApp to inform them of the consultation process and invite them to relevant stakeholder meetings, including the Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion.

Land to the south and west of the Project area is government-owned. Relevant government authorities were included through the national and regional authority engagement processes.

4.5 BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION MATERIALS

BIDs and other information materials were used to provide stakeholders with accessible Project information and support participation in the consultation process.

During the Scoping Phase, BIDs were prepared in flyer format in English and Afrikaans and distributed during stakeholder engagement activities, including the Open House, Public Meeting, authority meetings and Focus Group Discussions.

During the Impact Assessment Phase, the BID flyer was updated to reflect the assessment findings and distributed during stakeholder feedback meetings.

The Draft documentation was made available for public review, both electronically and in hard copy, at the following designated public access points:

- the IlKharas Regional Council offices in Keetmanshoop;
- the Karasburg East Constituency Office, which also facilitated access to the documentation for the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority; and
- the Noordoewer Settlement Office, which also serves as the local CDC office.

Copies of the BID and related information materials are provided in **Appendix B.A.1**.

4.6 SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH METHODS

Supplementary communication and outreach methods were used to broaden awareness of consultation activities and support stakeholder participation. These included radio announcements, email, WhatsApp, SMS, social media and direct communication.

4.6.1 Radio Announcements

Radio announcements were broadcast during both consultation phases to notify stakeholders of consultation activities and opportunities to participate.

The radio stations, languages and broadcasting periods are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9: Radio Announcements Used During the Consultation Process

Phase	Stations	Languages	Purpose	Period
Scoping Phase	• IlKharas Community Radio, • Hardklop FM, • Kaisames FM, • NBC National Radio	Afrikaans, English, Nama.	Public meeting and consultation notification	July–August 2025

Phase	Stations	Languages	Purpose	Period
Impact Assessment Phase	- IlKharas Community Radio, - NBC National Radio	Afrikaans, English.	Draft ESIA disclosure and stakeholder feedback meeting notification	April 2026

Copies of the radio announcement scripts, broadcast schedules and supporting correspondence are provided in **Appendices B.A.4 and B.B.4.**

4.6.2 Electronic Communication and Social Media

Email, WhatsApp, SMS and social media were used to circulate consultation notices, meeting reminders and other relevant updates.

Community notices were circulated through local WhatsApp groups, including Karas Buy and Sell and Noordoewer community groups. Email and SMS notifications were also used to communicate with registered I&APs, identified stakeholders and previous consultation participants.

Public notices and consultation information were further circulated through the Urban Dynamics Africa Facebook page, MICT IlKharas Regional Office platforms and Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia (EAPAN) communication channels.

Supporting records of social media notifications are provided in **Appendix B.**

5. SCOPING PHASE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

During the Scoping Phase of the ESIA, a series of stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken at national, regional and local levels to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the ESIA process and obtain stakeholder input to inform the scope of the assessment.

5.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PHASE ENGAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement process was to identify environmental and social issues, concerns and opportunities requiring consideration in the ESIA and associated specialist studies. The engagement process was undertaken to:

- introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project and provide stakeholders with information on the proposed activities and associated infrastructure;
- explain the purpose, scope and process of the ESIA;
- identify environmental and social issues, concerns, opportunities and potential impacts at an early stage of the assessment process;
- obtain local and stakeholder knowledge to inform the scope and focus of the specialist studies;

- identify stakeholders and stakeholder groups that may be affected by, or have an interest in, the proposed Project;
- provide stakeholders with an opportunity to ask questions and provide comments and recommendations; and
- establish a basis for continued stakeholder participation during the subsequent phases of the ESIA process.

The Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement programme comprised:

- one (1) National Authority Stakeholder Meeting held in Windhoek;
- one (1) Open House information session;
- one (1) Public Meeting held at EHW Baard Primary School in Noordoewer;
- five (5) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held in Noordoewer; and
- one (1) Regional Authority Meeting held at the IlKharas Regional Council offices in Keetmanshoop.

In total, nine (9) direct stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken during the Scoping Phase.

5.2 ENGAGEMENT SCHEDULE

Table 10 provides an overview of the dates, times and venues of the direct stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the Scoping Phase.

Table 10: Scoping Phase Engagement Schedule

Type of Meeting	Date and Time	Venue
National Authority Stakeholder Meeting	8 August 2025, 09:00–12:00	Opera House, The Village, Windhoek
Open House	11 August 2025, 09:00–13:00	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Public Meeting	11 August 2025, 17:30–19:30	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Women's Focus Group Discussion	11 August 2025, 19:30–20:00	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion	12 August 2025, 09:00–10:30	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion	12 August 2025, 11:00–13:00	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion	12 August 2025, 14:00–15:30	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Focus Group Discussion	12 August 2025, 17:30–18:30	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Regional Authority Meeting	13 August 2025, 10:00–12:00	IlKharas Regional Council Offices, Keetmanshoop

5.3 MEETING AGENDA AND INFORMATION SHARING

At the stakeholder meetings, a PowerPoint presentation was delivered by representatives of Koryx Copper (KC) and Knight Piésold Consulting (KP). The presentation provided an overview of the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process and covered the following topics:

- background to the Haib Copper Project (EPL 3140);
- purpose and scope of the ESIA;
- proposed mining activities and associated infrastructure;
- key environmental and social aspects under consideration; and
- opportunities for stakeholder participation throughout the ESIA process.

The presentation was delivered in English, with questions and discussions facilitated in both English and Afrikaans where required. A copy of the Scoping Phase presentation is provided in **Appendix C.1**.

During the Open House session, a series of information posters were displayed to facilitate informal engagement between stakeholders and the Project Team. The posters provided visual information on the proposed Project, the ESIA process, Project location, associated infrastructure and the environmental and social specialist studies being undertaken. Copies of the information posters are provided in **Appendix B.A.3**.

The stakeholder engagement meetings constituted the primary platforms for direct consultation during the Scoping Phase. With the exception of the Open House session, the meetings generally followed a structured agenda comprising:

1. welcome and introductions;
2. Project and ESIA presentation by Koryx Copper and Knight Piésold Consulting;
3. open discussion and question-and-answer session; and
4. recording of stakeholder comments, questions and concerns.

The detailed meeting records, including meeting minutes, attendance registers and photographic records, are provided in Appendix C.2. The issues, concerns and responses arising from the Scoping Phase consultation process are provided in the meeting-specific Issues and Concerns Registers in Appendix C.3.

5.4 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised in the following sections. Each meeting summary provides an overview of the meeting purpose, participants, facilitation and presentations, and the principal discussion themes and concerns raised.

5.4.1 National Authority Stakeholder Meeting – Windhoek

Date: 8 August 2025

Time: 09:00–12:00

Venue: Opera House, The Village, Windhoek

Participants: A total of 11 participants attended the meeting, including representatives of NamPower, the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), renewable energy and solar development interests, property and planning interests, Koryx Copper and other national-level stakeholders.

The National Authority Stakeholder Meeting provided a platform for national-level stakeholders to receive information on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process and to identify environmental, social and infrastructure matters requiring consideration as the assessment progressed.

The meeting was facilitated by Veronique Daigle (KP), with presentations delivered by Trevor Faber and Charles Loots (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Representatives of KC and KP responded to stakeholder questions, while meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected broad interest in the Project's workforce and accommodation requirements, supporting infrastructure and the scope of the ESIA. Stakeholders also sought clarification on the specialist studies being undertaken, particularly in relation to environmental sensitivities, cultural heritage and water resources.

The discussion further considered transport and potential export routes, renewable energy opportunities, local value addition and the need to coordinate Project planning with relevant government institutions and existing social structures. These discussions helped identify key environmental, social and infrastructure matters for further consideration during the ESIA process.

The detailed meeting record is provided in **Appendix C.2.1**, while the complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Scoping Phase Issues and Concerns Register in **Appendix C.3**.

Photographs from the National Authority Stakeholder Meeting are provided in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Authority Meeting, Windhoek

5.4.2 Open House, Noordoewer

Date: 11 August 2025

Time: 09:00–13:00

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: Community members and other stakeholders from Noordoewer and surrounding areas. A total of 56 participants attended the session.

The Open House provided an informal and interactive platform for stakeholders to obtain information on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process and to engage directly with the Project Team.

The session was facilitated by Amelia Briel (KP) and Heidri Nel (UDA), with administrative and logistical support provided by Kutlo Modie (KP). Information was presented through A0 visual posters and supporting Project materials covering the proposed development, Project location and infrastructure, the ESIA process and the environmental and social specialist studies being undertaken.

Stakeholders were able to move between the displays, ask questions and engage informally with members of the Project Team. The session was conducted primarily in Afrikaans, with English support provided where required.

As the Open House was intended primarily as an informal information-sharing session, comments and concerns were not formally recorded in a separate Issues and Concerns Register. Stakeholders were encouraged to participate in the Public Meeting and other consultation activities where comments and concerns were formally documented. The attendance register and photographic record are provided in **Appendix C.2.2**.

Figure 5 provides photographs of the Open House Information Session held in Noordoewer.



Figure 5: Open House Session – Noordoewer

5.4.3 Public Meeting, Noordoewer

Date: 11 August 2025

Time: 17:30–19:30

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: Community members and other local stakeholders. A total of 22 participants attended the meeting.

The Public Meeting provided a formal platform for community members and other stakeholders to receive information on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process and to raise questions, concerns and recommendations. The meeting was facilitated by Kutlo Modie (KP), with presentations and responses provided by Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected strong community interest in the long-term social and economic implications of the proposed Project. Stakeholders raised questions regarding the future safety and rehabilitation of the open pit following mine closure, as well as employment, education, training and skills development opportunities for local youth.

The discussion also considered potential population influx and related pressures on housing, community safety and wellbeing, together with opportunities for local economic participation and value addition. These discussions helped identify community priorities requiring further consideration during the ESIA, particularly in relation to mine closure, youth development, employment and potential social change.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in **Appendix C.2.3**. The complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Scoping Phase Issues and Concerns Register in **Appendix C.3**.

Photographs from the Noordoewer Public Meeting are provided in Figure 6.”



Figure 6: Public Meeting – Noordoewer

5.4.4 Women’s Focus Group Discussion

Date: 11 August 2025

Time: 19:30–20:00

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of 6 women from the local community participated in the discussion following the Public Meeting.

The Women’s Focus Group Discussion provided a dedicated platform for local women to raise social and community-level concerns as part of the Scoping Phase engagement process. The discussion was facilitated by Amelia Briel (KP), with meeting notes recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion provided insight into existing social pressures within Noordoewer, including youth alcohol and drug misuse, teenage pregnancy, unemployment and limited opportunities for young people. Participants also raised concerns about housing shortages and increasing rental costs and the potential for these pressures to intensify with future Project-related development and population influx.

Women emphasised the need for practical skills development, training and empowerment opportunities, together with longer-term support for the community. The discussion helped identify existing social conditions and community priorities requiring further consideration during the ESIA, particularly where Project-related change could place additional pressure on existing challenges.

The detailed meeting record is provided in **Appendix C.2.4**, while the complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Scoping Phase Issues and Concerns Register in **Appendix C.3**.

Photographs from the Women's Focus Group Discussion are provided in Figure 7 .



Figure 7: Women's Focus Group Discussion

5.4.5 Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion, Noordoewer

Date: 12 August 2025

Time: 09:00–10:30

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of 17 participants attended the meeting, representing the agricultural, business, tourism, accommodation and fuel retail sectors within Noordoewer and the surrounding areas.

The Focus Group Discussion provided a platform for stakeholders whose activities are closely linked to the local economy and natural resources to raise sector-specific issues and concerns regarding the proposed Haib Copper Project. The meeting was facilitated by Kutlo Modie (KP), with presentations and responses provided by Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

Water security emerged as a central concern, particularly in relation to the long-term sustainability of agriculture and continued access to irrigation water from the Orange River. Stakeholders also sought information on groundwater conditions, water quality and potential environmental impacts, reflecting the close dependence of agriculture and tourism activities on the area's natural resources.

The discussion also considered workforce requirements, labour availability, housing and accommodation pressures, increasing operating costs, electricity supply and the potential cumulative effects of the Project on existing businesses and economic activities. While participants recognised the potential for employment and wider economic opportunities, they emphasised the importance of continued access to information on relevant specialist studies and ongoing engagement with the agricultural, business and tourism sectors as the ESIA progressed.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in **Appendix C.2.5**. The complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Scoping Phase Issues and Concerns Register in **Appendix C.3**.

Photographs from the Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion are provided in Figure 8.



Figure 8: Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion

5.4.6 Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion

Date: 12 August 2025

Time: 11:00–13:00

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of seven participants attended the meeting, including representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and regional youth representatives.

The Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion provided a platform for engagement on cultural heritage, access and land use, water resources, environmental health and safety, youth opportunities and potential community benefits.

The meeting was facilitated by Kutlo Modie (KP), with presentations and responses provided by Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected particular interest in the protection of graves and other culturally significant sites, together with access and land use considerations. Stakeholders also raised questions regarding water resources and groundwater use, environmental health and safety, and mine closure and rehabilitation.

Employment, youth skills development and potential community benefits were also important areas of discussion. Participants emphasised the importance of continued engagement as the ESIA progressed, particularly on Project-related matters affecting cultural heritage and surrounding communities.

The discussion helped identify cultural heritage, access and land use, environmental and socio-economic matters requiring further consideration during the ESIA process.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in **Appendix C.2.6**. The complete record of issues, concerns and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in **Appendix C.3**.

Photographs from the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion are provided in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion

5.4.7 Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion

Date: 12 August 2025

Time: 14:00–15:30

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of 11 participants attended the meeting, including representatives of the Karasburg West CDC and associated community stakeholders.

The CDC Focus Group Discussion provided a platform for engagement on local development priorities and the potential implications of the proposed Project for infrastructure, service delivery, employment, local procurement and social development.

The meeting was facilitated by Kutlo Modie (KP), with presentations and responses provided by Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected concern about the capacity of existing infrastructure, housing and social services to accommodate potential Project-related growth. At the same time, participants emphasised the importance of ensuring that local communities and businesses are able to access employment, procurement and SME opportunities associated with the proposed Project.

Youth skills development and exposure to career opportunities in the mining sector were also important areas of discussion. Participants further emphasised the need for transparent communication and continued coordination between the Project Team, government institutions, constituency structures and local stakeholders as the ESIA and Project planning progressed.

The discussion helped identify local infrastructure, employment, procurement and social development priorities requiring further consideration during the ESIA process.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix C.2.7. The complete record of issues, concerns and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix C.3.

Photographs from the Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion are provided in Figure 10.



Figure 10: Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion

5.4.8 Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Focus Group Discussion

Date: 12 August 2025

Time: 17:30–18:30

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of five participants attended the discussion, including members of the Noordoewer Community Representative Committee (NCRC) and local community representatives.

The NCRC Focus Group Discussion provided a platform for direct engagement with local community representatives on employment, living costs, communication and social infrastructure matters affecting residents of Noordoewer.

The meeting was facilitated by Kutlo Modie (KP), with presentations and responses provided by Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected concern about whether local residents would be able to access employment opportunities associated with the proposed Project and whether Project-related development could place further pressure on rental and living costs in Noordoewer. Participants also highlighted the importance of social infrastructure and community services as the area develops.

Transparent and accessible communication emerged as another important priority. Participants emphasised the need for local residents to remain informed and for engagement to continue as the ESIA and Project planning progressed.

The discussion helped identify employment, cost-of-living, social infrastructure and communication matters requiring further consideration during the ESIA process.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix C.2.8. The complete record of issues, concerns and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix C.3.

Photographs from the Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Focus Group Discussion are provided in Figure 11.

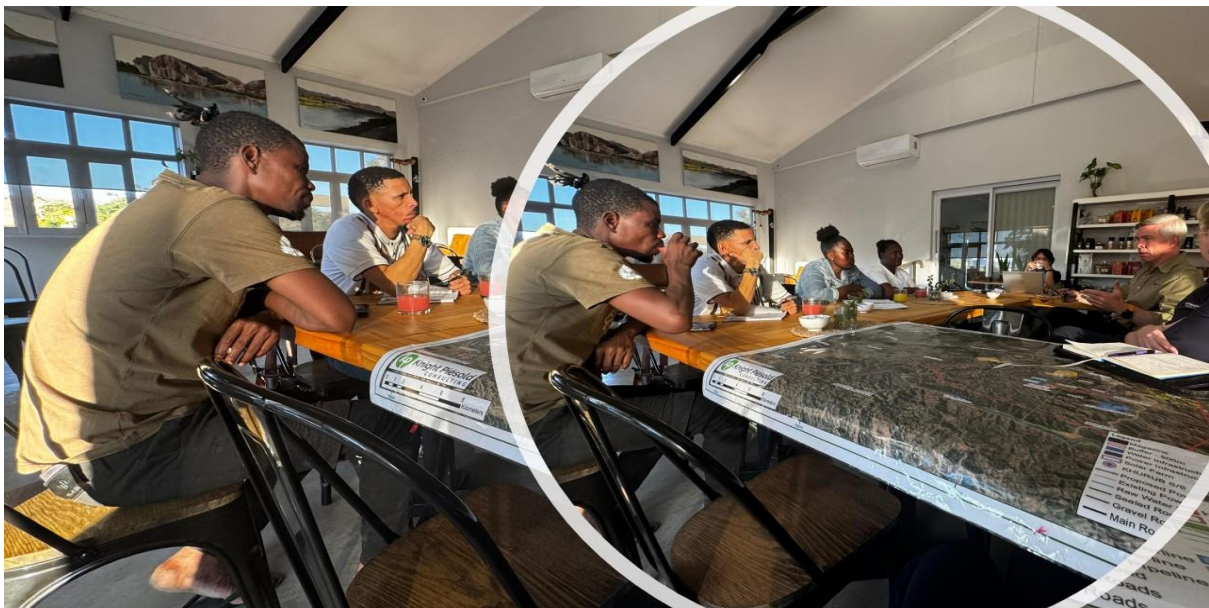


Figure 11: Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Focus Group Discussion

5.4.9 Regional Authority Meeting, Keetmanshoop

Date: 13 August 2025

Time: 10:00–12:00

Venue: !Ikharas Regional Council Offices, Keetmanshoop

Participants: Representatives of the !Ikharas Regional Council, government ministries, state-owned enterprises, regulatory authorities and other regional stakeholders.

Participants included representatives of the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), NamWater, Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA), Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), and other regional stakeholders.

The Regional Authority Meeting provided a platform for regional stakeholders to consider the proposed Haib Copper Project in relation to wider development priorities, infrastructure requirements and environmental and social conditions within the !Ikharas Region. The meeting was facilitated by the Chief Regional Officer (CRO) of the !Ikharas Regional Council, with presentations and responses provided by Charles Creasy (KC), Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP). Meeting notes were recorded by Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

Water security emerged as a central concern, particularly in relation to existing and future irrigation development, climate change, drought conditions, downstream environmental flows and the potential cumulative effects of increasing regional water demand.

The discussion also considered infrastructure planning and durability, transport and export logistics, employment and skills development, local value addition, and potential environmental, health, social and cultural impacts. Stakeholders emphasised the importance of considering the proposed Project within the wider regional context rather than in isolation.

The meeting highlighted the need to align Project planning with regional development priorities while considering water security, agricultural sustainability, downstream ecosystems and the broader infrastructure and social pressures that may accompany large-scale mining development.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix C.2.9. The complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix C.3.

Photographs from the Regional Authority Meeting are provided in Figure 12



Figure 12: Regional Authority Meeting, Keetmanshoop

5.5 WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

No substantive written submissions specifically relating to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA were received during the Scoping Phase following the August 2025 stakeholder engagement activities.

Written submissions were, however, received during the broader consultation process in relation to the separate environmental assessment for the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure. These submissions focused primarily on proposed water abstraction from the Orange River, existing and future water allocations, cumulative water demand, downstream users, environmental flows, alternative water supply options, and wider regional and transboundary water resource considerations.

Although these submissions were formally directed at the separate water infrastructure assessment, they are relevant to the broader Haib Copper Project due to the functional relationship between the proposed mine and its associated water supply infrastructure. For completeness and transparency, the comments and corresponding responses are therefore included as Appendix C.3. Their inclusion does not imply that the submissions were received specifically in response to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA Scoping Phase; rather, they provide a consolidated record of water-related stakeholder issues raised in relation to associated project infrastructure.

5.6 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Several recurring issues and concerns emerged across the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement activities and written submissions. While the emphasis varied between stakeholder groups, common themes were raised across multiple meetings and engagement platforms.

Local employment and recruitment, skills development and training, and water-related matters were among the most consistently raised themes. These concerns reflected strong stakeholder interest in potential economic opportunities associated with the proposed Project, together with expectations regarding access to employment, training and longer-term local benefits.

Water-related concerns were particularly prominent among agricultural stakeholders, regional authorities and stakeholders who provided written submissions. These concerns extended beyond the Project's direct water requirements to include water security, irrigation demand, downstream users, environmental flows, drought and climate variability, and the potential cumulative effects of increasing demand on the Orange River system.

The frequency with which the principal themes were raised across the Scoping Phase consultation process is summarised in Figure 13.

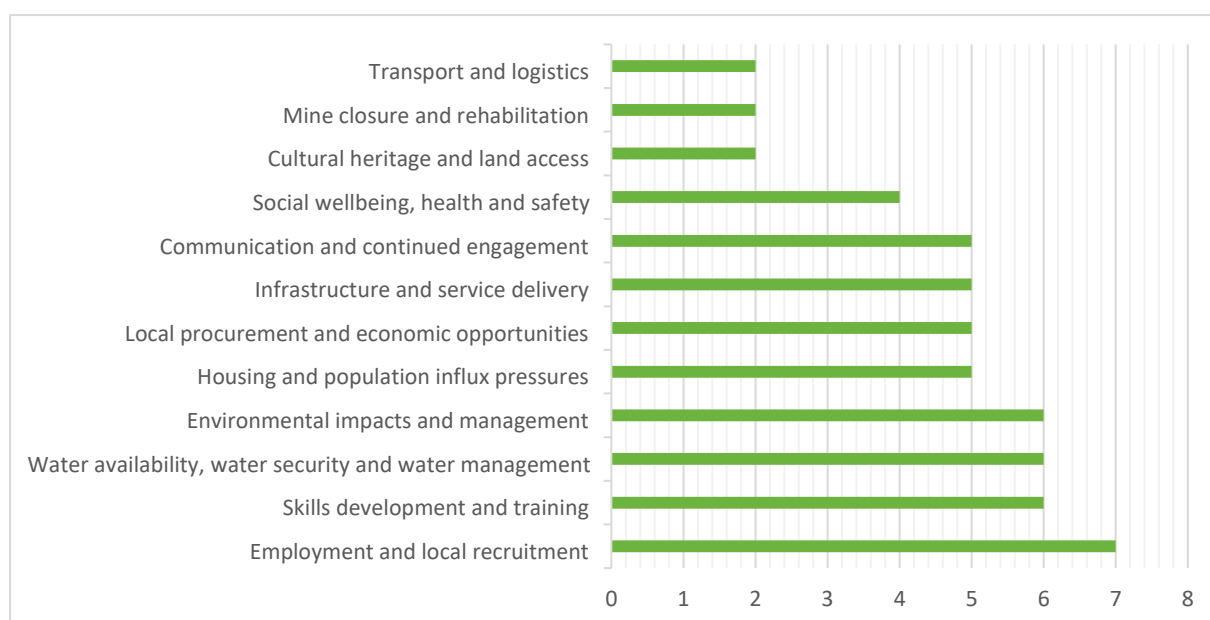


Figure 13: Frequency of Cross-Cutting Issues and Concerns Raised during the Scoping Phase

Note: The frequency reflects the number of stakeholder engagement activities and written submission sources in which each theme was raised. It does not represent the number of individual comments received or indicate the environmental or social significance of an issue.

Other recurring themes included pressure on housing and social infrastructure, local procurement and SME participation, transport and infrastructure requirements, cultural heritage, environmental protection, and the need for transparent and continued communication.

Overall, the consultation process identified both Project-specific concerns and broader regional and community matters. While not all issues could be addressed through the ESIA or by the Project alone, the engagement process helped identify matters requiring further specialist assessment, Project-level mitigation or continued engagement, as well as matters extending beyond the mandate of the ESIA

process. These issues informed the subsequent Impact Assessment Phase engagement. Detailed issues, questions and responses are provided in **Appendix C.3**.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

During the Impact Assessment Phase, the stakeholder engagement process was expanded to include the proposed water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to support the Haib Copper Mine. NamWater is the proponent for the associated water infrastructure, which is subject to a separate EIA and ECC application.

The Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement programme therefore combined feedback on the proposed Haib Copper Mine and its ESIA with feedback on the associated NamWater water infrastructure and EIA. A series of stakeholder feedback activities was undertaken at national, regional and local levels to present the findings of the respective environmental assessment processes and obtain stakeholder input.

6.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE ENGAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement process was to present the findings of the environmental assessment processes and obtain stakeholder feedback on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures.

The engagement process was undertaken to:

- provide updated information on the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure;
- present the findings of the Haib Copper Mine ESIA and the associated NamWater ESIA;
- present the identified environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures;
- facilitate discussion on water abstraction and potential implications for downstream users;
- provide stakeholders with opportunities to raise questions, concerns and recommendations on the assessment findings; and
- obtain stakeholder feedback for consideration in the finalisation of the environmental assessment documentation.

The Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder feedback programme comprised:

- one (1) National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting held in Windhoek;
- one (1) Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting;
- one (1) Open House information session;
- one (1) Regional Authority Feedback Meeting;
- one (1) Community Feedback Meeting; and

- four (4) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women, farmers, business and tourism stakeholders, the Constituency Development Committee and the Noordoewer Community Representative Committee.

In total, nine (9) direct stakeholder feedback activities were undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase.

6.2 ENGAGEMENT SCHEDULE

Table 11 provides an overview of the dates, times and venues of the direct stakeholder feedback activities undertaken during the Impact Assessment Phase.

Table 11: Impact Assessment Phase Stakeholder Feedback Schedule

Type of Engagement	Date and Time	Venue
National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting	20 April 2026, 09:00 – 11:30	Opera House, Windhoek
Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting	21 April 2026, 10:00 – 12:30	Karasburg East Constituency Office
Open House	22 April 2026, 08:00 – 13:00	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Regional Authority Feedback Meeting	22 April 2026, 14:00 – 16:00	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Community Feedback Meeting	22 April 2026, 17:30 – 19:30	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Women's Feedback Meeting	22 April 2026, 19:30 – 20:10	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Farmers, Business and Tourism Sector Feedback Meeting	23 April 2026, 09:00 – 10:30	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting	23 April 2026, 14:00 – 16:00	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting	23 April 2026, 16:30 – 17:00	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

6.3 MEETING AGENDA AND INFORMATION SHARING

At the stakeholder feedback meetings, PowerPoint presentations were delivered by Mr Joseph Mülders of Knight Piésold Consulting (KP). The presentations provided an update on the proposed Haib Copper Mine and presented the findings of the ESIA for the proposed mining development. The associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure proposed by NamWater, together with the related EIA and ECC application, was also presented to stakeholders.

The presentations covered the following topics:

- an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project;

- findings of the environmental and social specialist studies;
- key environmental and social impacts identified;
- proposed mitigation and management measures;
- the proposed water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure;
- the NamWater EIA and ECC application for the associated water infrastructure;
- water resource considerations and potential implications for downstream users; and
- opportunities for stakeholders to review the draft assessment documentation and provide comments and feedback.

The stakeholder feedback meetings were facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon of Urban Dynamics Africa (UDA), with Ms Heidri Nel responsible for notetaking during the meetings. Mr Robert Zipplies and Mr Lionel Coetzee of Koryx Copper provided Project-related input and assisted in responding to stakeholder questions.

The presentations were delivered in English, with questions and discussions facilitated in both English and Afrikaans where required. Copies of the Impact Assessment Phase presentations are provided in Appendix D.1.

During the Open House, information materials were displayed to facilitate informal engagement between stakeholders and the Project Team. The materials provided information on the proposed Haib Copper Mine, the associated NamWater water infrastructure and ECC application, the findings of the environmental assessment processes, identified environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

The stakeholder feedback meetings constituted the primary platforms for direct consultation during the Impact Assessment Phase. With the exception of the Open House, the meetings generally followed a structured agenda comprising:

1. welcome and introductions;
2. update on the proposed Haib Copper Project;
3. presentation of the ESIA findings for the proposed mining development;
4. presentation of the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure and related EIA and ECC application;
5. discussion of identified environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures;
6. open discussion and question-and-answer session; and
7. recording of stakeholder comments, questions and concerns.

The detailed meeting records, including meeting minutes, attendance registers and photographic records, are provided in Appendix D.2. The issues, concerns and responses arising from the Impact Assessment

Phase consultation process are provided in the meeting-specific Issues and Concerns Registers in Appendix D.3

6.3.1 NATIONAL AUTHORITY STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK MEETING, WINDHOEK

Date: 20 April 2026

Time: 09:00–11:30

Venue: Opera House, Windhoek

Participants: Representatives of national authorities, state-owned enterprises, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders. A total of 13 participants attended the meeting.

The National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting provided a platform for national-level stakeholders to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project, review the findings of the ESIA and provide feedback on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures. The combined meeting programme also included information on the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings, while Mr Robert Zipplies and Mr Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related input. Meeting notes were recorded by Ms Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion reflected strong interest in the wider infrastructure and logistical implications of the proposed mining development. Stakeholders questioned whether existing electricity, water, sewerage and road infrastructure could accommodate additional Project-related demand and a potential influx of workers.

Transport and export logistics formed a substantial part of the discussion, including transport routes, product volumes, heavy vehicle loading, axle load compliance, cumulative road safety impacts and the capacity of the Port of Lüderitz. Stakeholders also explored the Project's future energy requirements, opportunities for renewable energy collaboration, downstream processing and local value addition. It was clarified that a smelter does not form part of the current Project scope.

Water-related matters were also raised in the context of the mine's future water requirements and the associated water infrastructure assessment. The meeting highlighted the importance of continued coordination with relevant authorities and infrastructure providers as the Project's workforce, energy, transport and logistics requirements are further developed.

The detailed meeting record, including the minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix D.2.1. The complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 14.



Figure 14: National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting

6.3.2 Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting

Date: 21 April 2026

Time: 10:00–12:30

Venue: Karasburg East Constituency Office

Participants: Four representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and one representative of the Nama Traditional Leaders Association attended the meeting, together with representatives of the Karasburg East Constituency and members of the Project Team.

The Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting provided a platform for representatives to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project, review the ESIA findings and provide feedback on identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures. The combined meeting programme also included information on the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings, while Mr Robert Zipplies and Mr Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related input. Meeting notes were recorded by Ms Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused strongly on land status, historical occupation and cultural heritage, including graves and evidence of prior Nama occupation, as well as potential restrictions on access to land and natural resources. Participants also raised concerns regarding community participation, the future role of the Traditional Authority and the distribution of Project benefits.

Considerable discussion focused on the meaning of “local” in relation to employment and Project benefits. Participants questioned whether opportunities would extend beyond Noordoewer to Karasburg East and communities within the wider Traditional Authority and regional area. The Project Team acknowledged that the definition of “local” required further clarification and continued engagement.

Participants also requested access to environmental assessment information in Karasburg. The review period discussed during the combined meeting related to the associated water infrastructure assessment, while arrangements for the Draft Haib Copper Mine ESIA Report will be communicated separately.

The detailed meeting record is provided in Appendix D.2.2, while the complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 15.



Figure 15: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting

6.3.3 Open House

Date: 22 April 2026

Time: 08:00–13:00

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: Seven members of the public attended the session.

The Open House provided an informal platform for members of the public to obtain information on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the findings of the ESIA. The combined engagement programme also included information on the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.

Mr Ernst Simon (UDA) and Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) engaged directly with attendees and provided information on the proposed Project, the environmental assessment findings, identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures. The informal format allowed attendees to ask questions and discuss matters directly with the Project Team.

No specific issues, concerns or formal comments were recorded during the Open House.

The attendance register and photographic record are provided in Appendix D.2.3.

Photographs from the Open House are provided in Figure 16.



Figure 16: Open House, Feedback Section

6.3.4 Regional Authority Feedback Meeting

Date: 22 April 2026

Time: 14:00–16:00

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: Fourteen stakeholder representatives attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, the Ministry of Health and Social Services, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, the Ministry of Education, local authorities and other regional institutions, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.

The Regional Authority Feedback Meeting provided a platform for regional authority representatives to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project, review the findings of the ESIA and provide feedback on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures. The combined meeting programme also included information on the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings, while Mr Robert Zipplies and Mr Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related input. Meeting notes were recorded by Ms Heidri Nel (UDA).

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused strongly on local employment, procurement, training and skills development, including the potential use of external labour for specialised positions and community expectations regarding Project opportunities. Stakeholders also emphasised the need for clear local content arrangements and continued engagement with communities.

Regional planning and infrastructure were also discussed. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of aligning the Project with regional planning processes and raised concerns regarding potential population influx and associated pressure on housing, health services and infrastructure. Transport and export logistics, electricity requirements, environmental and health impacts, and community investment were also raised.

Water-related matters were discussed in the context of the mine's future water requirements and the associated water infrastructure assessment. Stakeholders also emphasised the need for accessible Project information, effective communication methods and improved language accessibility during future engagement.

The detailed meeting record, including the minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix D.2.4. The complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the Regional Authority Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 17.



Figure 17: Regional Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting

6.3.5 Main Community Feedback Meeting

Date: 22 April 2026

Time: 17:30–19:30

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: Members of the Noordoewer community, representatives of local organisations, government institutions, businesses and the Project Team. A total of 24 participants attended the meeting.

The Main Community Feedback Meeting provided a platform for the Noordoewer community to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure, review the findings of the environmental assessment processes and provide feedback on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the findings of the environmental assessment processes, while representatives of Koryx Copper provided Project-related input and responded to stakeholder questions.

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused on the Project scope and environmental assessment processes, access to the Draft EIA reports, community communication methods and language accessibility. Stakeholders also raised concerns regarding potential health and pollution impacts and the visibility of corporate social investment initiatives, particularly in relation to education, youth development and community infrastructure.

The Project Team clarified the relationship between the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater water infrastructure and explained that the two developments are subject to separate environmental assessment processes. Potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed developments have been assessed, and mitigation and management measures are included in the respective environmental assessment reports.

Stakeholders were advised that the NamWater Draft EIA report would be available for public review from 6 to 19 May 2026, with hard copies available at designated public access points. The meeting also highlighted the importance of using accessible communication channels, particularly WhatsApp, social media and radio, and considering language preferences during future engagements.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix D.2.5. The complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the Main Community Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 18.



Figure 18: Community Feedback Meeting

6.3.6 Women's Breakaway Feedback Session

Date: 22 April 2026

Time: Following the Main Community Feedback Meeting

Venue: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of 8 women from the local community participated in the discussion following the Main Community Feedback Meeting.

The Women's Feedback Session provided a dedicated platform for local women to receive feedback on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA findings and to raise questions and concerns relating to grievance procedures, employment, inclusion, community safety, vulnerable groups and educational support.

The discussion was facilitated by the Heidri Nel (UDA), with input and responses provided by representatives of KC.

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused on access to grievance mechanisms and the need for community members, particularly women, to have clear and accessible channels through which to report concerns. Participants specifically sought clarification on how complaints relating to contractor behaviour, including reckless driving within residential areas, could be reported. It was explained that a formal grievance mechanism is being established as part of the Project's management arrangements and that, in the interim, grievances may be reported at the Project office. The importance of ensuring that the grievance process is accessible to women and other community members was also noted.

Employment and inclusion were important areas of discussion. Participants sought clarification on whether individuals who had previously submitted employment applications would need to reapply for future opportunities. It was explained that reapplication would generally not be required for the same position, but that new applications would be required for different employment opportunities.

Participants also raised concerns regarding employment opportunities for older women and whether age could limit access to jobs. The Project Team explained that employment decisions would consider the requirements and physical demands of each position. The discussion highlighted broader concerns regarding fairness and inclusion in recruitment, particularly the perception that older applicants may be disadvantaged. It was reiterated that recruitment decisions would be based on job requirements and candidate suitability and that Project personnel and contractors would be required to comply with applicable codes of conduct.

The discussion further highlighted social challenges affecting young girls and other vulnerable groups within the community, including the risk of exploitation in certain social environments. Participants emphasised the importance of community-based interventions and safe spaces for young people.

Potential initiatives discussed included the establishment of a community centre, support for sports facilities, including netball facilities, and possible food-related initiatives aimed at supporting vulnerable groups.

The importance of educational support was also raised, particularly in relation to early childhood development and school-based initiatives. It was noted that education-focused initiatives and collaboration with local schools were being considered.

Overall, the discussion highlighted the need for accessible grievance procedures, transparent and inclusive employment processes, consideration of women and vulnerable groups in Project planning, and continued attention to education and community development initiatives. The feedback provided during the session will form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and will be considered in the ongoing ESIA and Project planning processes, where relevant.

The detailed meeting record is provided in Appendix D.2.6, while the complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D. Photographs from the Women's Feedback Session are provided in Figure 19.



Figure 19: Woman's Group

6.3.7 Farmers, Business and Tourism Sector, Focus Group Discussion

Date: 23 April 2026

Time: 09:00–11:30

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: A total of 18 participants attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the farming and business sectors, other stakeholders and members of the Project Team.

The Farmers, Business and Tourism Sectors Focus Group Meeting provided a dedicated platform for stakeholders to receive feedback on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA findings and to raise sector-specific questions, concerns and recommendations. The meeting formed part of a combined engagement programme during which information relating to both the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated water supply infrastructure was presented.

Although the meeting was convened for the farming, business and tourism sectors, the discussion was predominantly led by farmers. A substantial part of the discussion related to the proposed abstraction of water from the Orange River and the associated water supply infrastructure. These matters are subject to a separate environmental assessment process and are therefore recorded separately where appropriate. Matters relevant to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA focused primarily on water use, pollution and contamination risks, the tailings storage facility, potential effects on grazing and livelihoods, environmental monitoring and continued stakeholder participation.

The discussion was facilitated by Ernst Simon (UDA), with technical input and responses provided by Joseph Mülders (KP) and Lionel Coetzee (KC).

Discussion Summary

Water availability remained an important concern because of the Project's proposed water requirements and the dependence of farming activities on the Orange River. Farmers raised questions regarding drought conditions, future water demand and the potential for Project-related water use to affect downstream users. A substantial portion of the detailed discussion concerned the proposed abstraction arrangements, hydrological modelling, minimum flow requirements, monitoring at Blouputs and the role of NamWater. As these matters relate primarily to the associated water supply infrastructure, they are addressed in the separate environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement record for that infrastructure.

Matters directly relevant to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA included concerns regarding wastewater, groundwater and soil contamination. Farmers questioned whether mining activities and the tailings storage facility could affect groundwater quality or surrounding land. The Project Team explained that no wastewater discharge is currently planned, with process water intended to be recycled and reused. It was further explained that specialist hydrogeological studies had assessed potential contamination risks and that mitigation and monitoring measures, including seepage controls and monitoring boreholes, would form part of the Project's environmental management requirements.

Stakeholders also referred to environmental impacts experienced at Tsumeb and questioned whether similar contamination could occur at Haib. The Project Team explained that the proposed Haib Copper Mine does not include a smelter and therefore differs materially from the Tsumeb example. Potential impacts on water, soil and the surrounding environment have nevertheless been assessed through the relevant specialist studies.

Farmers raised concerns regarding potential economic displacement and restrictions on access to grazing areas. It was acknowledged that access restrictions could affect grazers in the vicinity of the Haib River mouth. The Project Team indicated that, should the Project proceed and such impacts occur, appropriate mitigation and livelihood-related action planning would be required.

The discussion further highlighted the importance of transparent environmental monitoring and continued stakeholder participation. Farmers requested access to specialist reports and further opportunities to engage directly with relevant technical specialists. The need for continued engagement on matters affecting farming activities, livelihoods and the surrounding environment was noted.

Key Matters Raised

Overall, the matters most relevant to the Haib Copper Mine ESIA related to potential effects on water resources, contamination risks associated with mine waste and the tailings storage facility, groundwater and soil quality, access to grazing areas, potential economic displacement, environmental monitoring and continued stakeholder engagement.

Detailed technical matters relating specifically to Orange River abstraction, the proposed off-channel storage facility, hydrological modelling and the operation of the associated water supply infrastructure are addressed through the separate environmental assessment process for that infrastructure.

The detailed meeting record is provided in Appendix D.2.7. while the complete record of issues, comments and responses is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D3. Photographs from the Farmers, Business and Tourism Sectors Focus Group Meeting are provided in Figure 20.



Figure 20: Farmers, Business and Tourism Sectors Focus Group Meeting

6.3.8 Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting

Date: 23 April 2026

Time: 14:00–16:00

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: Six members of the Constituency Development Committee, representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, local institutions and the Project Team.

The Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting provided a platform for local representatives to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure, review the findings of the environmental assessment processes and provide feedback on the proposed developments.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) responded to questions relating to the proposed water infrastructure, while representatives of Koryx Copper provided Project-related input.

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused on the proposed investment and associated water infrastructure, including whether the proposed dam had been constructed and whether water sourced from the Orange River would be suitable for drinking. It was clarified that the dam had not yet been constructed and that water would require treatment before it could be considered potable.

Stakeholders also sought clarification on the potential future sale of the mine, the estimated 23-year Life of Mine and mine closure and rehabilitation. The Project Team explained that ownership could change depending on market conditions and shareholder decisions, while the Life of Mine could change depending on additional resource information and economic conditions. Closure planning and rehabilitation would form part of the Project's future environmental management and closure requirements.

Questions were also raised regarding opportunities for community members to purchase shares and whether employees could obtain ownership of Project-related housing after mine closure. It was explained that shares could be purchased through a registered broker, while detailed employee accommodation and post-closure housing arrangements had not yet been determined.

The meeting highlighted the importance of continued cooperation between the Project, local authorities and communities to support sustainable development outcomes and alignment with local and regional priorities.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix D.2.8. The complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 21



Figure 21: Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting

6.3.9 Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting

Date: 23 April 2026

Time: 14:00–16:00

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Participants: Four representatives of local community structures attended the meeting, including representatives of the NCRC and NRDC, together with members of the Project Team.

The Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting provided a platform for local community representatives to receive an update on the proposed Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure, review the findings of the environmental assessment processes and provide feedback on the identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures.

The meeting was facilitated by Mr Ernst Simon (UDA). Mr Joseph Mülders (KP) responded to questions relating to the environmental assessment processes and technical matters, while Mr Robert Zipplies (KC) provided Project-related input.

Discussion Summary

The discussion focused strongly on employment, local content and the accessibility and transparency of Project processes. Stakeholders raised questions regarding current and future employment opportunities, the definition of “local”, recruitment requirements, submission of CVs and business proposals, feedback to applicants and access to Project information and grievance procedures.

Environmental concerns focused primarily on the proposed mining development, including the tailings storage facility, natural drainage and stormwater flows, the risk of tailings failure, chemical contamination, groundwater quality and the management of worst-case scenarios. The Project Team explained that these matters had been considered through technical studies and design processes and that monitoring and management measures would form part of the Project’s environmental management requirements.

Questions were also raised regarding on-site medical support and transport options. It was clarified that no clinic is currently planned at the mine site and that transport options, including potential rail transport via Grünau, remain under assessment as part of the feasibility process.

The meeting highlighted the need for clearer and more accessible communication regarding employment, local content, recruitment and grievance procedures, together with continued monitoring and management of potential environmental risks.

The detailed meeting record, including the meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic record, is provided in Appendix D.2.9. The complete record of stakeholder issues, Project responses and feedback is provided in the Issues and Concerns Register in Appendix D.3.

Photographs from the Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting are provided in Figure 22.



Figure 22: Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting

7. DRAFT ESIA REPORT REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

Following the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement activities, the Draft ESIA Report for the proposed Haib Copper Mine was made available for public review and comment from 20 July 2026.

Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), relevant authorities and other identified stakeholders were notified of the review period and provided with information on the availability of the Draft ESIA documentation and the methods through which comments could be submitted.

Following requests from stakeholders for additional time to review the Draft ESIA documentation and prepare submissions, the public review and comment period was extended to 12 August 2026. Stakeholders were informed of the extension through the established Project communication channels.

The Draft ESIA documentation was made available for public review electronically and in hard copy at the following designated public access points:

- Noordoewer Settlement Office, Noordoewer;
- Karasburg East Constituency Office, Karasburg; and
- !Ikharas Regional Council Office, Keetmanshoop.

Electronic access to the Draft ESIA documentation was also provided through the dedicated Project webpage. Stakeholders were invited to submit comments, representations and objections through the established Project communication channels.

7.1 WRITTEN COMMENTS AND SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Written comments and submissions were received from I&APs and stakeholder organisations during the Draft ESIA public review period, including during the extended comment period. Submissions were received from agricultural stakeholders, businesses, stakeholder organisations and Traditional Authority representatives.

The submissions addressed a range of environmental, social, technical and procedural matters associated with the proposed Haib Copper Mine. Key matters included water availability and security, regulatory compliance, surface water and drainage, groundwater and geochemistry, biodiversity, tailings and mine waste management, infrastructure requirements, adequacy of technical information, environmental monitoring and continued stakeholder engagement.

As the Impact Assessment Phase consultation activities for the Haib Copper Mine overlapped with consultation for the separate NamWater water infrastructure EIA, some submissions also raised matters relating to the proposed water abstraction, conveyance and storage infrastructure. Where comments related specifically to the NamWater infrastructure, these were identified for consideration through the separate EIA process, while comments relevant to the proposed mining development were considered as part of the finalisation of the Haib Copper Mine ESIA.

7.2 COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REGISTER

All written comments, representations and objections received during the Draft ESIA public review period were recorded in a Comments and Response Register. The register documents the stakeholder or organisation submitting the comment, the issue or concern raised, and the corresponding response provided by the Project and environmental assessment team.

Comments were reviewed and referred to the relevant Project team members and technical specialists, where required. The responses provided clarify how the issues raised were considered and, where applicable, how they informed the finalisation of the ESIA and associated environmental and social management measures.

The Comments and Response Register provides an auditable record of the written consultation process and demonstrates how stakeholder comments and representations received during the public review period were considered and addressed.

The complete Comments and Response Register, together with copies of the written submissions received during the Draft ESIA public review and extended comment period, is provided in Appendix F.

8. KEY FINDINGS FROM THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE ENGAGEMENT

The Impact Assessment Phase engagement provided stakeholders with opportunities to comment on the findings of the environmental assessment and the proposed mitigation and management measures. Feedback was received through stakeholder meetings held in April 2026 and through written submissions received during the Draft ESIA public review period.

The stakeholder meetings raised a broad range of environmental, social and economic matters, while the subsequent written submissions provided more detailed technical and procedural comments on the Draft ESIA. The key findings from these two components of the engagement process are summarised below.

8.1 KEY FINDINGS FROM STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

The stakeholder feedback meetings confirmed that several issues identified during the Scoping Phase remained important to stakeholders. The principal matters raised included:

- employment opportunities, local recruitment and the definition of “local”;
- local procurement and opportunities for businesses and SMEs;
- skills development, training and apprenticeships;
- potential pollution and contamination of groundwater, soil and surrounding land;
- tailings storage, mine waste and environmental monitoring;
- land access, grazing and potential livelihood impacts;
- potential pressure on local infrastructure and public services;
- grievance mechanisms, contractor conduct and community safety;

- participation and opportunities for women, youth and other potentially vulnerable groups;
- community development and social investment;
- communication and access to Project information; and
- continued stakeholder participation as the Project progresses.

Water availability and security were also prominent, particularly during engagement with farmers and regional stakeholders. These concerns were relevant to the mine's future water requirements; however, detailed matters relating specifically to the proposed Orange River abstraction, conveyance and storage infrastructure are addressed through the separate NamWater EIA process.

The frequency with which the principal themes were raised across the stakeholder feedback meetings is illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found..**

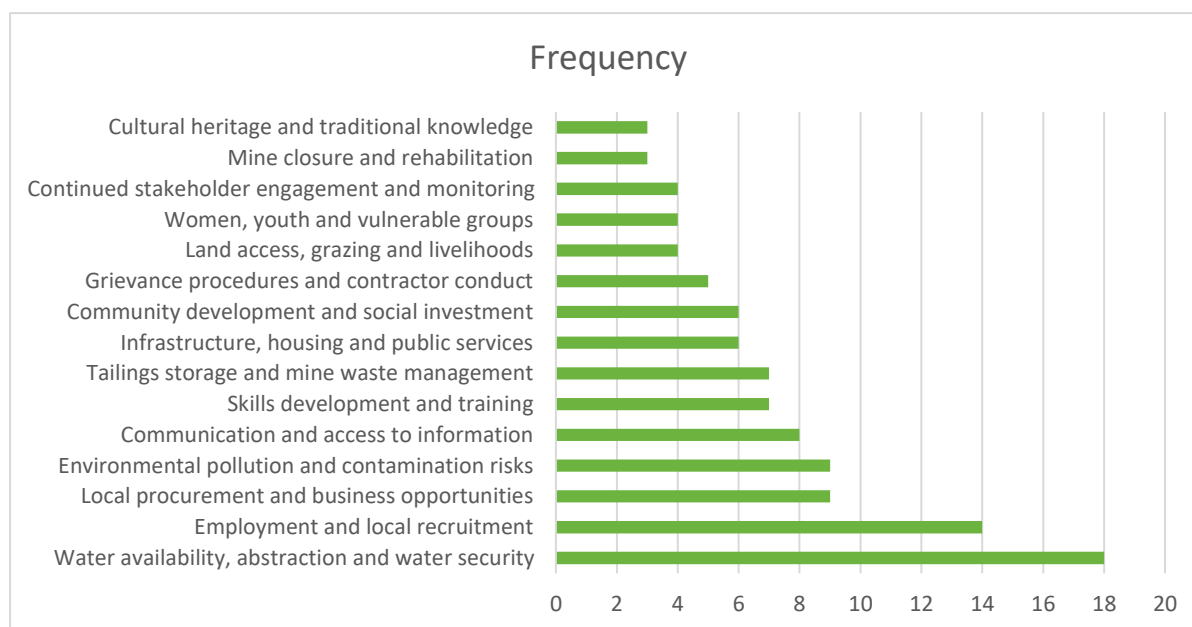


Figure 23: Key Issues Raised during Impact Assessment Phase Stakeholder Meetings

Note: The frequency reflects the number of Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder meetings in which each theme was raised. It does not represent the number of individual comments received or indicate the environmental or social significance of an issue. Written submissions received during the Draft ESIA public review period are not included in this frequency analysis.

8.2 KEY FINDINGS FROM DRAFT ESIA WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Written submissions received during the Draft ESIA public review raised a range of technical, environmental, regulatory and stakeholder engagement matters. The principal aspects commented on are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 12: Summary of Key Aspects Raised during the Draft ESIA Public Review

Summary of Aspects Commented On
WATER AVAILABILITY, SECURITY AND ABSTRACTION MANAGEMENT
Water availability is the central issue; disclose and agree a Water Abstraction Management Protocol; ensure assurance of supply to downstream users; requests to enable real-time flow/abstraction monitoring and transparency; clarify who holds the license and operates/monitors; manage risk of interruption during harvest; consider cumulative abstractions and climate variability; assess Polihali/Lesotho Highlands Water Project effects; consider Neckartal Dam as alternative source.
PROCESS INTEGRATION AND TRANSPARENCY
Request that Mine and NamWater EIAs be available to be reviewed together; provide final submitted reports, MEFT app number, authorship and reviewer details/CVs; publish screening notice; request to share minutes of key regulator engagements; address procurement concerns; provide non-technical summaries; keep Nama Traditional Leaders Association and other IAPs fully included.
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND PERMITS
Link relevant legislation to project activities; confirm adherence to updated Water Resources Management Regulations (2023 as amended 2025); provide/obtain licenses and permits for boreholes, abstraction/use, sand mining, dams, WWTPs, pipelines and related listed activities; define dam safety responsibility/EOR; apply SANS standards to pollution-prevention structures.
SURFACE WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEDIMENTATION
Construction and mine footprint may alter ephemeral drainage (Volstruis, Haib, RTZ); risk of erosion and sediment delivery to Orange River; need robust stormwater management, lined ponds where needed, controlled releases to standards, plans for evaporation/cleaning; consider flood/flash-flood events and potential in-stream works effects on erosion/deposition.
GROUNDWATER QUALITY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
Potential contamination from low-grade stockpiles, WRD, TSF, heap leach, pit; request leachate generation and contaminant transport modelling (source–pathway–receptor), plume behaviour, interactions with native groundwater; question kinetic test duration/lag; consider gypsum effects; plan scavenger/interception systems; clarify borehole licensing; address long-term capture/treatment and pit-lake salinity/evaporation.
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND ECOLOGICAL FLOWS
Protect ecological water requirements and heterogeneity of high/low flows; assess potential impacts on downstream ecosystems and estuary; align abstraction with environmental flow regime; provide aquatic biomonitoring design; assess avifauna risks from powerlines.
TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SOILS
Sensitive habitats in ephemeral drainage lines likely to be permanently transformed; require strict topsoil identification, selective stripping, handling and storage to preserve biological integrity; reassess significance where prior disturbance exists; provide Biodiversity Management Plan and updates.
TAILINGS, WASTE ROCK AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
Specify containment and seepage control for TSF/WRD/ore stockpiles; manage tailings dust (including chemical composition) during operations and closure; define wastewater treatment standards (general/special), sludge/backwash handling, pond siting distances; clarify post-closure monitoring responsibilities.
OFF-CHANNEL STORAGE DAM (OCS D) DESIGN AND CLOSURE
Provide off channel storage dam design details, capacity purpose (buffer), ability to release water in emergencies, sediment/infiltration considerations; assess microclimate/evaporation effects on water demand; include dam in closure plan and define post-closure state; confirm dam safety inspection regime and reporting.

Summary of Aspects Commented On
INFRASTRUCTURE SITING AND ALTERNATIVES
Rail siding location requires noise study and spill/derailment emergency plans; fuel storage siting; telecoms and aviation notifications; electricity supply alternatives (incl. solar) and water needs for panel cleaning; mine housing/WWTP siting and cumulative municipal water demand; define Zone of Influence for water contamination and dust.
DATA ADEQUACY AND STUDIES
Request on-site weather data (wind/rain) to inform dust/sediment risks; include flood lines; provide reference list and up-to-date sources; clarify surface water quality assessment downstream of abstraction; explain water optimisation basis; detail hydrogeological modelling methods/assumptions and cumulative analyses (incl. Polihali/Lesotho Highlands Water Project).
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND REPORTING
Requests to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Requests to share draft protocols/plans (abstraction, groundwater monitoring, biodiversity, drainage, tailings/waste) for input prior to construction; requests to commit to periodic (e.g., 6-monthly) performance reporting to IAPs, including real-time abstraction volumes and key monitoring results; maintain transparent, accessible data sharing channels

The written submissions provided detailed technical and procedural input on the Draft ESIA and reinforced the importance of effective environmental management, monitoring, transparency and continued stakeholder engagement. Given the relationship between the Haib Copper Mine and the associated NamWater infrastructure, certain submissions also addressed water abstraction, conveyance and storage infrastructure. Matters specifically related to the NamWater infrastructure are addressed through the separate EIA process.

The complete written submissions and corresponding responses are provided in the **Comments and Response Register in Appendix F**.

9. CONCLUSION AND ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement for the proposed Haib Copper Mine was undertaken throughout the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phases of the ESIA. The process provided authorities, communities, farmers, businesses, Traditional Authorities and other &APs with opportunities to receive Project information, raise concerns and provide input into the assessment.

The Scoping Phase informed the identification of key issues requiring further assessment, while the Impact Assessment Phase provided stakeholders with feedback on the assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures. This was followed by the Draft ESIA public review period, which commenced on **20 July 2026** and was extended to **12 August 2026** following requests from stakeholders for additional review time.

Comments received during the public review were recorded and considered by the Project Team and relevant specialists. The main matters raised related to environmental risks and monitoring, water resources, tailings and mine waste management, biodiversity, employment and local opportunities, land

access and livelihoods, infrastructure, and continued stakeholder engagement. Detailed written comments and responses are provided in the **Comments and Response Register in Appendix F**.

Stakeholder engagement will continue as the Project progresses. The stakeholder database will be maintained and relevant I&APs will be informed of material Project developments and provided with further opportunities for engagement, where required.

Prepared:


Heidi Bindemann-Nel
Stakeholders Specialist

Reviewed:


Joseph Mulders
Senior Environmental
Scientist
Knight Piésold (Pty) Ltd

Attachments:

- Appendix A – Stakeholder List
- Appendix B – Stakeholder Notification and Communication Materials
- Appendix C – Scoping Phase Stakeholder Engagement Records
- Appendix D – Impact Assessment Phase Stakeholder Engagement
- Appendix E – Written Stakeholder Correspondence
- Appendix F– Comments and Responses Register

APPENDIX A: STAKEHOLDERS LIST

Organisation	Location	Title	Source of Inclusion
Directorate of Forestry	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MAFWLR	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MAFWLR	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MAFWLR	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MAWLR	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
MAWLR	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
MAWLR	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
MAWLR	Windhoek, Khomas /	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
MAWLR Noordoewer office	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MEFT	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MEFT	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MEFT	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MEFT-Forestry	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MGEPSW	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MICT	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MIME	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Health and Social Services	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database

Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of International Relations and Trade (MoIRT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Amb.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Labour office	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Labour office	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Labour office	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Labour office	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Labour office	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Heritage Council	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Police	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Namibian Police	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Police	Noordoewer	Insp.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Immigration Office	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Immigration office, Min Home Affairs	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Office of the Attorney General	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Office of the President	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Office of the President	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//Kharas Regional Council	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
//Kharas Regional Council	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
//Kharas Regional Council	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register

Karasburg West Constituency	Noordoewer	Hon.	Registered Stakeholder Database
NO Settlement Office	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Settlement Office	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Office of the Governor of //Kharas Regional	Keetmanshoop	Hon.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Office of the Governor of //Kharas Regional	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Settlement Office	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Warmbad Settlement Office	Warmbad	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
EHW Baard Primary School	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
EHW Baard Primary School	Noordoewer GH	Mr.	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
EHW Baard Primary School	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
EHW Baard Primary School	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MoHSS Clinic	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MoHSS Clinic	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Junior Secondary School	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NSA	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NamPower	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database

Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Dr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Ports Authority (NamPort)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA) – Customs	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Keetmanshoop	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Walvis Bay, Erongo	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater)	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisation (NACSO)	Windhoek	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
National Planning Commission (NPC)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
National Planning Commission (NPC)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
OWSSC	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Ombudsman	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
RFA	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Roads Authority	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Roads Authority	Noordoewer	Mrs	Registered Stakeholder Database
Roads Authority	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine

Roads Authority	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Roads Authority	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Roads Authority	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
TransNamib Ltd.	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
TransNamib Ltd.	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NTLA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
CDC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register

[illegible]

Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Karasburg West Consitutory	Karasburg	Hon.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Karasburg West Consitutory	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
ORASECOM	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
ORASECOM	South Africa	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Aussenkehr Village Foundation	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Canadian High Commission	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Canadian High Commission	Johannesburg	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Canadian High Commission	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Canadian High Commission	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Canadian High Commission	Johannesburg	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database

Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Windhoek	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Chambers of Commerce and Industry (KHP)	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
DRFN (Desert Research Foundation Namibia)	Windhoek, Khomas		Registered Stakeholder Database
GIZ	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Haib Rhenisch Mission	Haib neighbour		Registered Stakeholder Database
KGF War Grave Commission	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Legal Assistance Centre	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Legal Assistance Centre	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
NHAG/SDFN (Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NHAG/SDFN (Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Chamber of Environment	Windhoek	Dr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)	Windhoek, Khomas		Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
ORKA (Orange River Karoo Conservation Area)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
ORKA (Orange River Karoo Conservation Area)	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)	Windhoek	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
//KRC	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
//KRC	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
//KRC	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
//KRC	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Amusha Solar	Windhoek, OH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
BTA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
BTA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
BTA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register

BTA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Bank Whk	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Bank Whk	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Benagri	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Benagri	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Bengari	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Bondelswarts	Karasburg	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Business	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Comm Noord	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Commit	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Community	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Constituency Office	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Constituency Office	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Councillor	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Dept Water Affairs, (KHP)	Keetmanshoop	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Director of Education	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Driver	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
EHW Baard PS	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Education	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Education	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
GMTS	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
GRN	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Geo-Tech	Noordoewer GH	Mr.	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Haib Minerals	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register

Haib Minerals	Windhoek, OH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Haib Minerals	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Haib Minerals	Windhoek, OH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
KB East Cons	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
KGF	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Karas Agri Solutions/ Joydale	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Karas Regnl Council	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Karasburg	Karasburg	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Karasburg Oos	Karasburg	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Karasburg Town Council	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Karstens	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Knight Piesold	Windhoek, OH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Knight Piesold	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Kominet	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Koryx Copper	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Koryx Copper	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Koryx Copper	Noordoewer GH	Mr.	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Koryx Copper	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MH Cloete	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MHAISS	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MOEYSAC	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MOEYSAC	Noordoewer BPS	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MOEYSAC	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MOHSS	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MOHSS	//Kharas Region	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MOHSS	Aussenkehr	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
MWT	Windhoek, OH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
MWT	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Mechnic	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Min Agriculture	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database

NCRC	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NCRC Member	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NGGA	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NamRa	Noordoewer BPS	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NamWater Karasburg	Karasburg	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Guesthouse	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Police	Noordoewer	Ms.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Police	Noordoewer	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
North South Properties	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
North South Properties	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
ORVI	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
ORVI	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Omeya	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Orange R Guest House	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Orange Shop	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Orange Shop	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Oranjemund Constituency Office	Oranjemund	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Oranjemund Town Council	Oranjemund		Registered Stakeholder Database
Organisation			Registered Stakeholder Database
Organisation			Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Organisation	Email Registrations from		Engagement Meeting Attendance Register

Organisation	Meeting Attendance Registers		Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Orsss	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Privaat	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Private	Noordoewer GH	Mr.	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Private	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	Rosh Pinah		Registered Stakeholder Database
RoshSkor Township (Pty) Ltd	Rosh Pinah	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Sandfontein	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Shell	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Shell	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Silverland	Aussenkehr	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Silverland	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Silverlands	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Sonop	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Sonop	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Sonop	Noordoewer	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Sonop	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Sonop	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
UDA	Karasburg, CO	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
UDA	Karasburg, CO	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
UPB	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
VIVO ENERGY Namibia	Windhoek, OH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
VR Group	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Vivo Energy	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Youth Rep	Noordoewer	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
AJ Farm	Noordoewer GH	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Bundi	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Farm Kakkiesdoorn	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Farm Kakkiesdoorn	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Farm Withoek No. 387, Noordoewer Area, Karas, Namibia	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database

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Farm Witputz No. 258 Noordoewer Area, Karas, Namibia	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Farm: Kromrivier No. 359	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Farmer	Noordoewer GH	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Joydale & Omega Boerdery	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Karstens Farm	Aussenkehr	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Koaribib Farm	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Kromrivier Farm	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Nam Grape Growers Assoc	Aussenkehr	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Grape Company	Aussenkehr	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Grape Growers Association	Aussenkehr	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibian Grape Growers Association (NGGA)	South Africa	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Small-Scale Farmers Cooperative, Noordoewer	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Small-Scale Farmers Cooperative, Noordoewer	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Sonop Farms	Noordoewer	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Tulongeni	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
VRW	Noordoewer	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Amanzi Trails	Noordoewer		Registered Stakeholder Database
Bundi Orange River Base Camp	Noordoewer		Registered Stakeholder Database
Felix Unite Camp	Noordoewer		Registered Stakeholder Database
Fiddlers Creek	Vioolsdrif	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Frontier River Resort	Vioolsdrif	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Kwelanga River Lodge	Vioolsdrif		Registered Stakeholder Database
Noordoewer Guest House	Vioolsdrif	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Orange River Lodge	Vioolsdrif	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Orange River Rafting Lodge	Noordoewer		Registered Stakeholder Database
Riversun Retreat	Noordoewer		Registered Stakeholder Database
Sandfontein Lodge	Noordoewer (Haib Neighbour)	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Southern Civils, Orange river lodge, farmer		Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
The Growcery Camp	Vioolsdrif	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
Independent Researcher	Windhoek	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
NJUST	//Kharas Region	Mr.	Registered Stakeholder Database
Namibia Agricultural Union	Windhoek	Ms	Registered Stakeholder Database
Blue Sigma			Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Gariap Watch		Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Geo-Tech	Windhoek, Khomas	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NNF	Windhoek, Khomas		Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NNF	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NNF	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
NNF	Karibib, Erongo	Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Omave		Ms	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
VIVO ENERGY Namibia	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Engagement Meeting Attendance Register
Namibia Institute of Corporate Governance (NICG)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database
North South Properties (NSP)	Windhoek, Khomas	Mr	Registered Stakeholder Database

APPENDIX B: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

Part A – Scoping Phase

- Appendix B.A.1: Background Information Document
- Appendix B.A.2: Newspaper Notices Site,
- Appendix B.A.3: Site, Public and Social Media
- Appendix B.A.4: Radio Announcements and Broadcast Schedules
- Appendix B.A.5: Written Notices to Stakeholders

Part B – Impact Assessment Phase

- Appendix B.B.1: Background Information Document
- Appendix B.B.2: Newspaper Notices
- Appendix B.B.3: Public and Social Media Notices
- Appendix B.B.4: Radio Announcements and Broadcast Schedules
- Appendix B.B.5: Notices to Haib Neighbours
- Appendix B.B.6: Proof of Notices Issued to Regional, Local and Traditional Authorities
- Appendix B.B.7: Proof of SMS Notifications
- Appendix B.B.8: Proof of Written Notice to MIME

PART A: SCOPING PHASE

APPENDIX B.A.1: Background Information Document

Background Information Document: English

**Proposed Haib Copper Project on EPL 3140,
Noordoewer, //Karas Region**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING STUDY



KORYX
COPPER

 **environmental consulting**

 **Knight Piésold**
CONSULTING

*Haib Copper Project
Background Information Document*

MEFT application number: APP-006117.

BACKGROUND

Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, a Namibian-registered company, operates as a subsidiary of Koryx Copper Inc., a Canadian copper development Company, focused on advancing the 100% owned Haib Copper Project in Namibia.

The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Noordoewer, along the southern border of Namibia. The Orange River runs immediately to the south of the site boundary. The Haib deposit straddles the Voisruis River, a tributary of the Haib River, which is an ephemeral tributary of the Orange River.

The Project is a large, advanced (PEA-stage) copper/molybdenum porphyry deposit with a long history of exploration and project development by multiple operators. Exploration activities are ongoing, regulated under Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 3140, issued to Haib Copper in 2007 by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) and associated Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC 01233) issued in 2014 by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The Project would benefit the Namibian economy through revenues during the construction phase, royalties, levies and taxes during the Life of Mine (LoM), and positively contribute towards employment and infrastructure development.

Although the Project is currently in the exploration and studies phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analysis, the Project has advanced to the point where Haib Minerals is applying to the Executive Director, Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME), and the Environmental Commissioner, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) in terms of Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the Regulations (2012) for the Haib Copper Mining Project. MEFT application number: APP-006117.

Haib Minerals appointed DRA Global Limited, Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) (kP), Gubeka, The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA) and SRK Consulting (Pty) Ltd to support the development of the Project studies and design. kP Namibia was appointed to support the development of environmental scoping and impact studies and ongoing regulatory compliance associated with the Haib Copper Project.

Mr. Joseph Mulders and Dr. Lima Maartens, in the capacity of independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) are undertaking an Environmental Assessment (Scoping, Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan) for the proposed activities. To date, various specialist assessments have been undertaken for the proposed project area, including cultural heritage, water resources and water demand, terrestrial biodiversity and aquatic biodiversity assessments, while other assessments are currently ongoing, including air quality, noise, groundwater and socio-economic assessments.

This document aims to provide background information on the proposed Project to enable Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to provide their comments or concerns.

*Haib Copper Project
Background Information Document*

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, gazetted on 27 December 2007 (Government Gazette No. 3966), and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations promulgated on 6 February 2012, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Project must be approved by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME), the Competent Authority. This process involves seeking an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) through the ECC application process as required by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The procedure requires an application phase, followed by a scoping phase, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) phase, to apply for the ECC as per the EIA Regulations. This sequence ensures adherence to regulatory requirements and facilitates the assessment and management of environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Project. This Background Information Document (BID) serves as the start of the Environmental Scoping and Public Participation Process for the Project.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register as such and participate in the Public Consultation Process. To register as an I&AP, please submit your full name and contact details to Knight Piésold at the details provided below with the project title as the email subject. The scoping report, once ready, will be made available online (<https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib/>) and <https://www.koryxcopper.com/project-overview/social-and-environmental/>) for a public review period of 30 days. Registered I&APs will be informed of the review period dates and details via email and sms.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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or
Lima Maartens
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HaibESIA@knightpiesold.com
or
Heidri Nel
+26 48 165 17336
ESIAHaib@udanam.com

Preliminary economic estimates for the Haib project will be presented in the PEA towards the end of 2025. The current mine plan indicates that a maximum of 2,500 staff during construction and maximum of 1,140 during operations will be required by the Project. This will provide direct benefits through income and thus livelihoods to these households as well as support the broader economy for a minimum of 19 years of production in addition to the construction period of about 2 years.

Although alternatives have been provided, the final Project description and site layout are still to be informed by specialist impact studies, the broader environmental and social impact assessment, public and consultations with I&APs as well as the ongoing design process. Overall, any changes are anticipated to be in the order of landscape optimisation and no fundamental changes are expected.

The map provides the proposed Project location and site layout.

Potential environmental impacts identified are presented in the table below. Towards managing anticipated potential impacts, the following specialist baseline and impact assessment studies, still to be completed, have been identified: Archaeology and heritage, biodiversity (aquatic and terrestrial), air and noise quality, hydrology, geochemistry, water demand and water resources and socio-economic studies and associated routine monitoring.

Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation	
Possible Impact	Mitigation
Impact on heritage resources	- Demarcate sensitive areas and declare these as "no go" areas - Implement a Chance Find Procedure
Increased noise levels	- Working hours restricted - All vehicles and machinery to conform with regional noise standards
Decreased air quality	- Dust management - Emissions management
Increase in water use	- Apply for a water use licence - Implement water demand and water conservation measures - Off channel storage
Increase in water contamination	- Protection of aquifers - Runoff and contaminant management
Reduced biodiversity	- Design facility and operate as per mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, manage, rehabilitate and offset) - Active management - Ongoing restoration/rehabilitation - Spill kits and permeability management
Soil contamination	- Implement erosion control measures - Implement storm water management measures (culverts and drains)
Increased surface water runoff	Traffic management plans
Increased traffic volumes	- Community management plans - Workforce management plans
Influx impacts	Job opportunities will be created and the potential for a variety of other benefits exist that will be explored
Socio economic benefit	

*Haib Copper Project
Background Information Document*

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

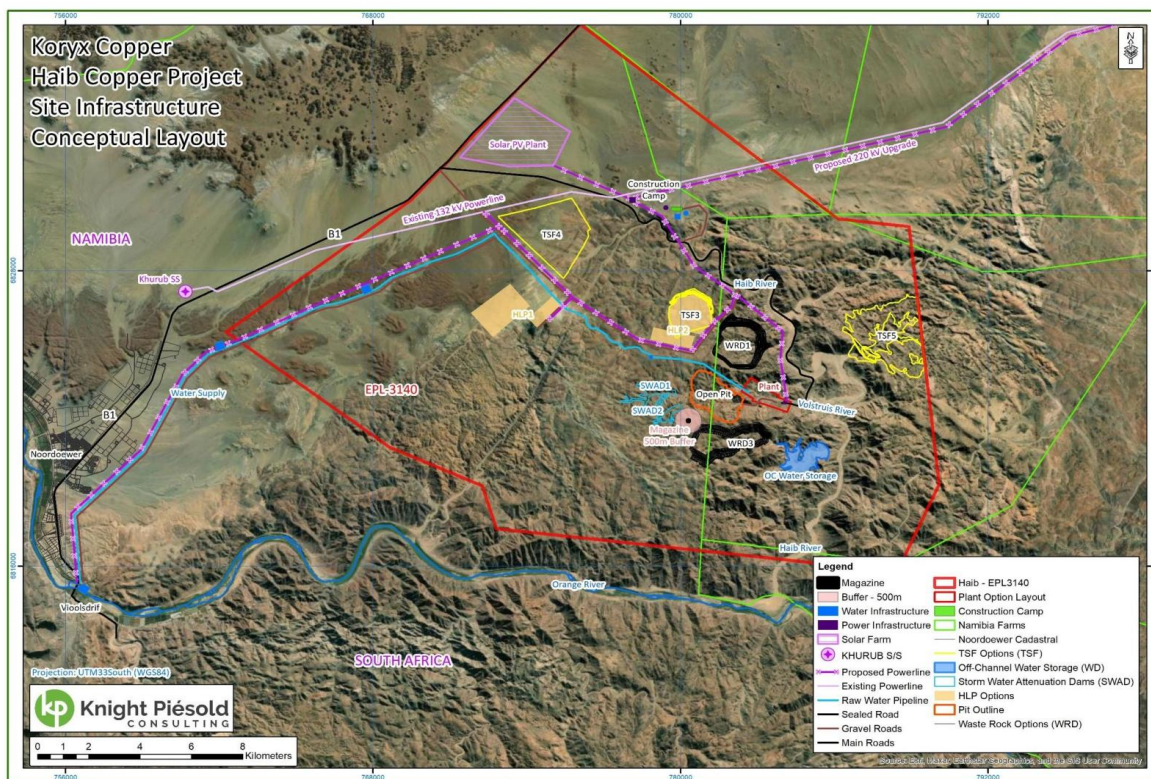
Haib Minerals is proposing the development and operation of a copper mine and associated infrastructure. The Project comprises a large copper and molybdenum resource to be mined from an open pit and processed through a crushing, milling and flotation concentrator and hydrometallurgical plant as well as a smaller heap leaching facility designed to accommodate oxide material and lower grade mineralisation. The mining throughput is predicted at 87.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) for a life of mine of approximately 19 years with a total of 1.58 billion tonnes of material to be mined. Although the mine development is at an advanced conceptual phase, the key components, and potential options to be further assessed include the following:

1. A single large open pit
2. A concentrator processing plant (crushing, milling and flotation circuit with capacity of 24 Mtpa)
3. A heap leach, solvent extraction and electrowinning plant (capacity of 11 Mtpa with two alternative sites provided)
4. A tailings storage facility (TSF) (three alternatives provided)
5. Two Waste Rock Dumps (WRDs) (192 and 546 Mt)
6. A solar photovoltaic (PV) plant (150 MWp)
7. Two storm water attenuation dams (SWAD) above the open pit
8. Off-channel water storage
9. Water abstraction works, pipeline and associated infrastructure
10. Ancillary infrastructure (access roads, transmission lines, labour accommodation camp, offices etc)

The mining method will include mining predominantly copper mineralised material from a large open pit. These mining operations will involve drilling and blasting of all excavated material, which will then be graded and selected for further processing. Mineral recovery will use a concentrator (milling and flotation) for high-grade mineralised material and heap leaching for low-grade mineralised material. The power supply includes a hybrid solution combining a solar photovoltaic (PV) plant and a connection to the regional grid system from NamPower. The mines peak demand may be up to a maximum of 145 MVA with an annual consumption of 1,123.3 GWh, however power optimisation studies are still ongoing and expected to provide improvements through introducing efficiencies.

Waste will be generated in the form of process waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous) as well as domestic/municipal waste. Three Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) options are currently being assessed where process waste disposal will meet local Government and other statutory bodies' requirements. General and industrial waste will be removed and disposed of at an appropriate recycling or disposal facility off-site. A dedicated waste management and recycling facility and wastewater treatment plant will be built on site to manage hazardous waste and sewerage.

The Project's water demand is 20 million m³/yr of which supply is being investigated from two options including the Orange River and Neckartal Dam. Off-channel storage is sized towards offsetting the impacts of water abstraction from the Orange River. Abstraction of 6 million m³/annum from the Orange River for the Haib Copper Project has been accounted for in various basin water management strategies since 2004.



Background Information Document: Afrikaans

Voorgestelde Haib Koperprojek op EPL 3140, Noordoewer, //Kharas-streek

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT OMGEWINGSOMVANGSSTUDIE



KORYX
COPPER

em
environmental consulting

kp Knight Piésold
CONSULTING

MEFT-aansoeknommer: APP-006117.

Haib Koperprojek
Agtergrondinligtingsdokument

AGTERGROND

Haib Minerals (Edms.) Bpk., 'n Namibiese-geregistreerde maatskappy, is 'n filiaal van Koryx Copper Inc., 'n Kanadese koperontwikkelingsmaatskappy wat fokus op die ontwikkeling van die 100% besette Haib Koperprojek in Namibië.

Die Haib Koperprojek is ongeveer 25 km noordoos van Noordoewer geleë, langs die suidelike grens van Namibië. Die Oranjerivier vloei direk suid van die terrein se grens. Die Haib-afsetting lê oor die Volstruusrivier, 'n sytak van die Habrivier, wat op sy beurt 'n efemere sytak van die Oranjerivier is.

Hierdie projek behels 'n groot, gevorderde (PEA-stadium) kopermolibdeen-porfiërafsetting met 'n lang geskiedenis van eksplorاسیة en ontwikkeling deur verskeie operateurs. Eksplorاسیة-aktiwiteite duur steeds voort en word gereël deur die Uitsluitlike Prospekteringsiens (EPL) 3140, uitgereik aan Haib Copper in 2007 deur die Ministerie van Nywerhede, Myne en Energie (MIME), asook die Omgewingsklaringstifikaat (ECC 01233) wat in 2014 deur die Ministerie van Omgewing, Bosbou en Toensme (MEFT) uitgereik is.

Die projek bied potensiele voordele vir die Namibiese ekonomie, insluitend inkomste tydens die konstruksiefase, tanieme, heffings en belasting oor die lewensduur van die myn, asook 'n positiewe bydrae tot werkskepping en infrastruktuurontwikkeling.

Hoewel die projek tans in die eksplorاسیة- en studiefase is, waartydens die lewensvatbaarheid van die projek deur voortgesette ondersoek en analises bepaal word, het die projek reeds gevorder tot waar Haib Minerals aansoek doen by die Uitvoerende Direkteur van MIME en die Omgewingskommissaris van MEFT vir 'n Omgewingsklaringstifikaat (ECC) ingevolge die Wet op Omgewingsbestuur, 2007 en die Regulasies (2012) vir die Haib Koper Mynprojek. MEFT-aansoeknommer: APP-006117.

Haib Minerals het DRA Global Limited, Knight Piésold Consulting (Edms.) Bpk. (kP), Gubeka, The MSA Group (Edms.) Bpk. (MSA) en SRK Consulting (Edms.) Bpk. aangestel om die ontwikkeling van projekstudies en ontwerp te ondersteun. kP Namibia is spesifiek aangestel om die ontwikkeling van omgewingsomvangs- en impakstudies, asook deurtopende regulatoriese nakoming, te ondersteun.

Mnr. Joseph Mulders en Dr. Lima Maartens tree op as onafhanklike Omgewingsassesseringspraktisyne (OAP's) en voer die Omgewingsimpakstudie (omvangsbepaling, impakbepaling en Omgewingsbestuursplan) vir die voorgestelde aktiwiteite uit. Tot op hede is verskeie spesialisstudies reeds vir die projekgebied gedoen, insluitend kulturele erfenis, waterhulpbronne en -behoefte, terrestriese en akwatiese biodiversiteit. Verdere assesserings, soos luggehalte, geraas, grondwater en sosio-ekonomiese studies, is tans aan die gang.

Hierdie dokument het ten doel om agtergrondinligting oor die voorgestelde projek te verskaf sodat Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) hul kommentaar of bekommernisse kan lewer.

Haib Copper Project
Agtergrondinligtingsdokument

OMGEWINGSOMVANGSSTUDIE- EN IMPAKSTUDIEPROSES

Ingevolge die Wet op Omgewingsbestuur, 7 van 2007 (gepubliseer op 27 Desember 2007, Staatskoerant Nr. 3968) en die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsregulasies (afgekondig op 6 Februarie 2012), moet 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIS) vir die voorgestelde projek deur die Ministerie van Nywerhede, Myne en Energie (MIME), as die bevoegde owerheid, goedgekeur word. Hierdie proses behels die aansoek om 'n Omgewingsklaringstifikaat (OKS) soos vereis deur die Ministerie van Omgewing, Bosbou en Toensme (MEFT). Die prosedure bestaan uit 'n aansoekfase, gevolg deur 'n omvangsbepalingsfase, 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIS) en die opstel van 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP), soos bepaal in die OIS-regulasies. Hierdie stappe verseker regulatoriese nakoming en fasiliteer die evaluering en bestuur van omgewings- en maatskaplike impakte wat met die voorgestelde projek verband hou. Hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) dien as die aanvang van die Omvangs- en Openbare Deelnemeproses vir die projek.

Alle Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) word uitgenooi om te registreer en deel te neem aan die openbare konsultasieproses. Om as B&GP te registreer, stuur asseblief u volle naam en kontakbesonderhede aan Knight Piésold by die onderstaande besonderhede, met die projeknaam as e-posonderwerp. Die omvangsverslag sal, wanneer gereed, aanlyn beskikbaar gestel word (knightpiesold.com en koryxcopper.com) vir openbare kommentaar oor 'n periode van 30 dae. Geregisteerde B&GP's sal per e-pos en SMS ingelig word oor die relevante datums en besonderhede.

VIR VERDERE INLIGTING KONTAK ASSEBLIEF:

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of

Bianca Elases

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of

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of

Heidri Nel

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ESIAHaib@udanam.com

Voorlopige ekonomiese beramings vir die Haib-projek sal teen die einde van 2025 aangebied word. Volgens die huidige mynbepanning sal 'n maksimum van 2 500 werknemers tydens konstruksie, en tot 1 140 tydens operasies, vir die projek benodig word. Dit bied direkte voordele vir huishoudings in die vorm van inkomste en werksgeleenthede, sowel as ondersteuning aan die plaaslike en nasionale ekonomie vir ten minste 19 jaar van produksie, plus 'n konstruksietydperk van sowat 2 jaar.

Hoewel alternatiewe oorweeg is, moet die finale projekbeskrywing en terreinuitleg nog bepaal word deur die uitkoms van spesialis-impakstudies, die breër omgewings- en sosiale impaktbepaling, openbare deelname, en die voortgesette ontwerpproses. Dit word verwag dat enige veranderinge hoofsaaklik landskapoptimalisering sal wees, sonder wesentlike verandering aan die projek se kern.

'n Kaart van die voorgestelde projekligging en terrein-uitleg is beskikbaar.

Potensiële Omgewings- en Maatskaplike Impakte en Beheermaatreëls	
Potensiële Impak	Beheermaatreëls
Impak op erfenskapbronne	- Sensitiewe areas word afgebaken en as 'beskermd gebied' verklaar; - kansvondsprosedure word toegepas waar nodig.
Verhoogde geraasvlakke	- Werkure word beperk tot redelike tye; - alle voertuie en masjinerie voldoen aan toepaslike geraasstandaarde.
Verminderde luggehalte	Stofbeheer (bv. natput van paaie) en bestuur van uitlaatgasse word toegepas.
Toename in watergebruik	- Watergebruikslisensies word verkry; - waterbesparingsmaatreëls en doeltreffende aanwending word toegepas; - butekanaalberging word voorsien waar nodig.
Toename in waterbesoedeling	- Grondwaterhulpbronne word beskerm; - afloop en besoedeling word aktief bestuur.
Verminderde biodiversiteit	- Faciliteite word ontwerp en bestuur volgens die versagtingshierargie (vermy, minimaliseer, bestuur, rehabiliteer, vergoed); - aktiewe bestuur en aanhoudende herstel.
Grondbesoedeling	Opruimstelle is beskikbaar; deurlaatbaarheid van grond word gereeld gemonitor.
Verhoogde oppervlaktewaterafloop	Erosiebeheermaatreëls, dreineringskanale en sluisse word gebruik om afloop te bestuur.
Verhoogde verkeersvolumes	'n Omvattende verkeersbestuursplan word toegepas om verhoogde verkeer te hanteer.
Involie-impakte	Gemeenskaps- en werksmagbestuursplanne word geïmplementeer om die invloed van nuwe inwoners en werkers te bestuur.
Sosio-ekonomiese voordeel	Die projek skep nuwe werksgeleenthede, met die potensiaal vir verdere voordele vir die plaaslike gemeenskap wat deurlopend ondersoek sal word.

Haib Copper Project
Agtergrondinligtingsdokument

PROJEK BESKRYWING

Haib Minerals stel die ontwikkeling en bedryf van 'n kopermyne en verwante infrastruktuur voor. Die projek behels 'n groot koper- en molibdeenbron wat uit 'n oopgroefmyne ontgin en verwerk sal word deur 'n vergruis-, maal- en fotasiesstelsel, asook 'n hidrometalurgiese aanleg. Daar is ook 'n kleiner hoopputlogingsfasiliteit wat ontwerp is vir oksiedmateriaal en laergraad erts. Die beraamde mynbou-deursnit is 87,5 miljoen ton per jaar (Mtpa) vir 'n mynlewensduur van ongeveer 19 jaar, met 'n geskatte totaal van 1,58 miljard ton materiaal wat gemyn sal word.

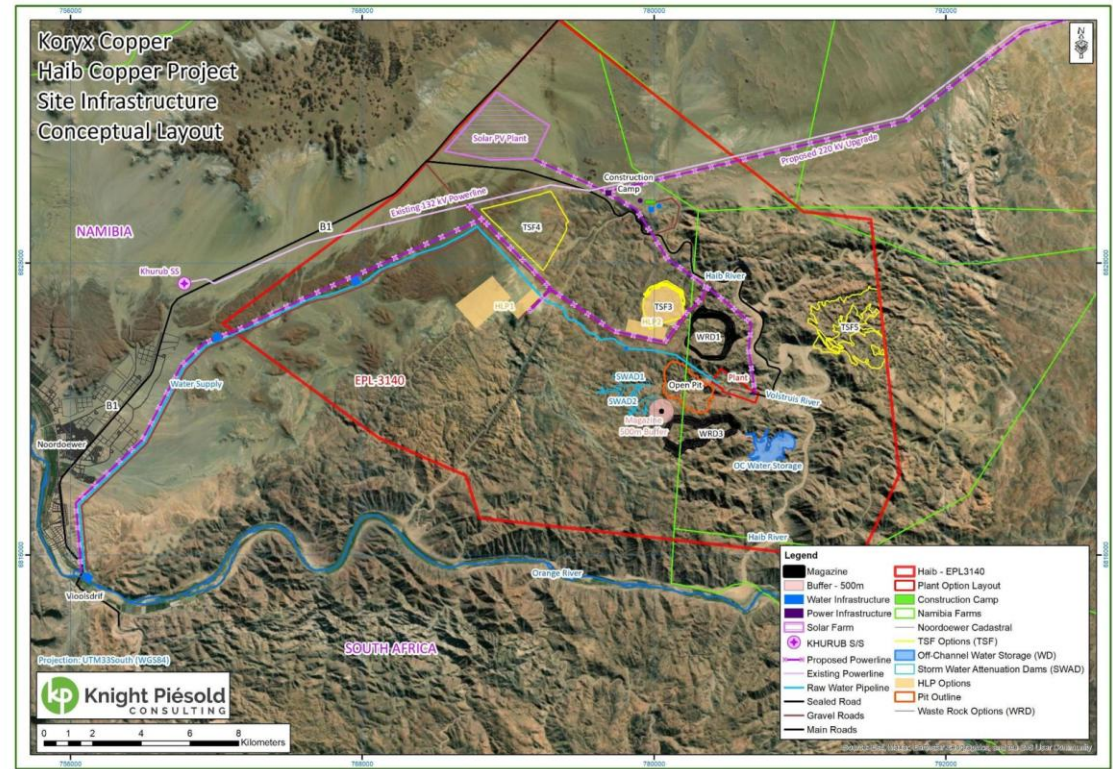
Hoewel die mynbou-ontwikkeling reeds in 'n gevorderde konsepstadium is, sluit die belangrikste komponente en potensiële alternatiewe die volgende in:

1. Eén groot oopgroefmyne
2. 'n Konsentratort-verwerkingsaanleg (vergruising, maal en foterig; kapasiteit van 24 Mtpa)
3. 'n Hoopputlogings-, oplosmiddel-ekstraksie- en elektrowinning-aanleg (kapasiteit van 11 Mtpa; twee alternatiewe terreine beskikbaar)
4. 'n Mynresidu-bergingfasiliteit (TSF) (drie alternatiewe beskikbaar)
5. Twee afvalkipstortings (192 en 546 Mt)
6. 'n Sonkrag-fotovoltaïese aanleg (150 MWp)
7. Twee stormwaterbeheerdamme bo die oopgroefmyne
8. Butekanaalwaterberging
9. Wateronttrekkingswerke, pypleidings en verwante infrastruktuur
10. Bykomstige infrastruktuur (toegangsroetes, transmissielinje, arbeidskamp, kantore, ens.)

Die voorgestelde mynboumetode behels hoofsaaklik die ontginning van koper-gemineraleerde materiaal uit 'n groot oopgroefmyne. Hierdie aktiviteite sluit boor- en plofwerk in, waarna die materiaal gekleur en vir verdere verwerking voorberei word. Herwinning van minerale vind plaas deur 'n konsentratort (maal en foterig) vir hoëgraadse materiaal, en hoopputloging vir laergraad materiaal. Kragvoorsiening sal 'n hibriede stelsel wees wat 'n sonkrag-fotovoltaïese aanleg en aansluiting op die plaaslike NamPower-kragnetwerk kombineer. Die myn se maksimum kragaanvraag kan tot 145 MVA wees, met 'n jaarlikse verbruik van 1 123,3 GWh, maar optimaliseringsstudies is steeds aan die gang.

Afval sal ontstaan as prosesafval (gevaarlik en nie-gevaarlik) sowel as huishoudelike/munisipale afval. Drie opsies vir residu-bergingfasiliteite (TSF) word oorweeg, afvalverwydering sal aan plaaslike wetlike vereistes voldoen. Algemene en industriële afval sal na toepaslike herwinnings- of wegdoeningsfasiliteite weggedoen word. 'n Spesiale afvalbestuurs- en herwinningsfasiliteit en rioolwaterbehandelingsaanleg sal op die terrein gebou word vir hantering van gevaarlike afval en rioolwater.

Die projek se waterbehoefte is ongeveer 20 miljoen m³ per jaar, met twee moontlike voorsieningsbronne wat ondersoek word: die Oranjerivier en die Neckartaldam. Butekanaalberging is so ontwerp om die impak van wateronttrekking uit die Oranjerivier te versag. Die onttrekking van 6 miljoen m³ per jaar uit die Oranjerivier vir die Haib koperprojek is sedert 2004 in verskeie waterbestuursplanne ingereken.



APPENDIX B.A.2: Newspaper Notices
Market Watch and The Namibian 17 July 2025



KORYX
COPPER



Knight Piesold
CONSULTING

ESIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIR COPPER MINE NEAR HODDGEWOOD, KEMBARAS REGION, NANGIA-PULAU, CONSULTATION EVENTS

Nakisa is hereby giving notice that the Environmental Management and Audit (EMA) of 24/07/2017 and Regulation of 24/07/2017 of the Government of Nangia-Pulau (EMA Regulation) that requires the Hair Copper Mine (HCM) to comply with the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM.

As part of the ongoing process, the public and interested and affected parties (IPAs) are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participated in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include an presentation and Q&A session. There are 6 sessions.

Date	Time	Theme	Venue
19 August 2018	Open House	08:00 - 12:00	Chong Kah Keng Primary School hall, Hoddgeewood
21 August 2018	Open House	08:00 - 12:00	Chong Kah Keng Primary School hall, Hoddgeewood

Notes and location of proposed activity: The Hair Copper Project (HCP) is located approximately 15 km south-west of Hoddgeewood, along Nangia-Pulau main route. The proposed activity includes:

- All open-pit copper pits
- All site processing
- Mining and mine waste storage
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant
- Access roads, power lines
- Water pipelines, and
- Supporting infrastructure

If approved, construction will take approximately 3 years, with a mine life of 2 to 3 years.

Environmental Management Plan:
Knight Piesold Consulting (Thema) (NP) Ltd (007)

Registration and availability of Project:
Information will be available for review and comment from 7 July to 27 August 2018. It can be reviewed at Hoddgeewood Settlement Office, Hoddgeewood, Nangia-Pulau, or request from EMA, or Hoddgeewood from KP's website.

<http://www.knightpiesold.com>
ema@knightpiesold.com



KORYX
COPPER



Knight Piesold
CONSULTING

ESIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIR COPPER MINE NEAR HODDGEWOOD, KEMBARAS REGION, NANGIA-PULAU, CONSULTATION EVENTS

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- All open-pit copper pits
- All site processing
- Mining and mine waste storage
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant
- Access roads, power lines
- Water pipelines, and
- Supporting infrastructure

If approved, construction will take approximately 3 years, with a mine life of 2 to 3 years.

Environmental Management Plan:
Knight Piesold Consulting (Thema) (NP) Ltd (007)

Registration and availability of Project:
Information will be available for review and comment from 7 July to 27 August 2018. It can be reviewed at Hoddgeewood Settlement Office, Hoddgeewood, Nangia-Pulau, or request from EMA, or Hoddgeewood from KP's website.

<http://www.knightpiesold.com>
ema@knightpiesold.com



KORYX
COPPER



Knight Piesold
CONSULTING

ESIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIR COPPER MINE NEAR HODDGEWOOD, KEMBARAS REGION, NANGIA-PULAU, CONSULTATION EVENTS

Nakisa is hereby giving notice that the Environmental Management and Audit (EMA) of 24/07/2017 and Regulation of 24/07/2017 of the Government of Nangia-Pulau (EMA Regulation) that requires the Hair Copper Mine (HCM) to comply with the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM. The HCM project is owned by the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the HCM.

As part of the ongoing process, the public and interested and affected parties (IPAs) are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participated in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include an presentation and Q&A session. There are 6 sessions.

Date	Time	Theme	Venue
19 August 2018	Open House	08:00 - 12:00	Chong Kah Keng Primary School hall, Hoddgeewood
21 August 2018	Open House	08:00 - 12:00	Chong Kah Keng Primary School hall, Hoddgeewood

Notes and location of proposed activity: The Hair Copper Project (HCP) is located approximately 15 km south-west of Hoddgeewood, along Nangia-Pulau main route. The proposed activity includes:

- All open-pit copper pits
- All site processing
- Mining and mine waste storage
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant
- Access roads, power lines
- Water pipelines, and
- Supporting infrastructure

If approved, construction will take approximately 3 years, with a mine life of 2 to 3 years.

Environmental Management Plan:
Knight Piesold Consulting (Thema) (NP) Ltd (007)

Registration and availability of Project:
Information will be available for review and comment from 7 July to 27 August 2018. It can be reviewed at Hoddgeewood Settlement Office, Hoddgeewood, Nangia-Pulau, or request from EMA, or Hoddgeewood from KP's website.

<http://www.knightpiesold.com>
ema@knightpiesold.com

THE NARRABIAN

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March 1995

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The Narrabian Society is a 501(c)(3) organization.

The Narrabian Society is a charitable organization.

The Narrabian Society is a religious organization.

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Market Watch and The Namibian 24 July 2025

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Vacancy

Administrative Assistant Surgery Impact

Surgery is an equal opportunity employer and has the following vacancy for a dynamic and energetic person with flexible citizenship.

Job Purpose:
To support the day-to-day operations of Surgery Impact's nursing and clinical and production activities, including: discipline, day and night, maintaining high standards. The Assistant plays a key role in organising activities, liaising with medical staffs and external bodies, and supporting clinical and production activities. The Assistant is also responsible for patient allocation, bill of lading and transport to ensure smooth service across the region.

Key Performance Areas:

- Production and delivery coordination
- Support and workflow issues
- Client and resource communication support
- Administrative and digital support management
- Quality assurance and operational compliance

How to Apply:
Interested persons should send their resumes to hr@impact.sg or hr@impact.com.sg with the subject line: **ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT - Surgery Impact**. The resumes should be in English and should be accompanied by a cover letter. The resumes should be submitted by **23rd August 2023** at the latest.

Salary Range: \$14,000 - \$16,000 per annum, depending on experience.

Working Arrangement: 40 hours/week, 9am to 6pm, and occasional applications/shifts may be required. There will be a sharing of night shifts between the day and night staff.



KORYX COPPER

FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIR COPPER MINE NEAR HOODWOODS/ JOHANNESBURG REGION, NAMPALU, PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENTS

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 27 of 2002) and Regulation 29 of the Environmental Management Regulations (No. 193 of 2002) that the Public Hearing Notice for the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) for the proposed development of the Hair Copper Mine near Hoodwoods, in the Nampaluu region of the Free State, South Africa, has been published in the Government Gazette of the Republic of South Africa. The EAC is available for public inspection at the Department of Environmental Affairs, 1234 Main Street, Pretoria, from 15th August 2023 to the proposed development.

An copy of the final Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) and Extended and Attached Reports (EARs) will be made available for public consultation across all scheduled locations to participate in the public consultation process. The meeting will be a presentation of the EAR and EARs to the public and interested parties.

Date	Event	Time	Venue
15 August 2023	Open House	08:00 - 18:00	1234 Main Street, Pretoria
16 August 2023	Public Hearing	09:00 - 17:00	1234 Main Street, Pretoria

Notes of application: Copper Corporation, Building 10, 1000 Main Street, Pretoria (1000 Main Street, Pretoria)

Notes and location of proposed activity: The Hair Copper Mine is located approximately 20 km north-east of Hoodwoods, near Nampaluu, Nampaluu. The proposed activity includes:

- Open-pit copper mine
- On-site processing
- Drilling and other waste storage
- Water management (WPM) system
- Accommodation, power supply line, water pipeline, and
- Supporting infrastructure

Persons wishing to participate in the public consultation process should contact the project manager at least 2-3 weeks before the start of the public consultation process.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner:
The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) is the company responsible for the EAC process. The EAP is (Pty) Ltd.

Registration and availability of Project Information:
The project information is available for public inspection at the Department of Environmental Affairs, 1234 Main Street, Pretoria, from 15th August 2023 to the proposed development.

Information will be available for comment from 7 July to 29 August 2023. It can be viewed at Nampaluu, 1234 Main Street, Pretoria. The project information is available for public inspection at the Department of Environmental Affairs, 1234 Main Street, Pretoria, from 15th August 2023 to the proposed development.

Contact: Mphahlele Mphahlele >266 61 7338 (Hoodwoods) or info@koryxcopper.com

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NFA Top 8 on the cards

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APPENDIX B.A.3: Site Notices and Information Posters

A3 & A2 Site Notice: – English and Afrikaans

ESIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER MINE NEAR NOORDOEWER, /KHARAS REGION, NAMIBIA: PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENTS

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the Haib Copper Mine near Noordower, /Kharas Region, Namibia. To this end, Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd was appointed to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed development.

As part of the Scoping Phase, the general public and interested parties (I&APs) are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participate in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include a presentation and Q&A session. All are welcome.

Date	Event	Time	Vereis
11 August 2025	Open House	09:00 – 13:00	EWV Baard Primary School Hall, Noordower
11 August 2025	Public Meeting	17:30 – 19:30	EWV Baard Primary School Hall, Noordower

Name of applicant: Koryx Copper Inc, trading as Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Koryx)

Nature and location of proposed activity: The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Noordower, along Namibia's southern border.

The proposed activity includes:

- An open-pit copper mine,
- On-site processing,
- Tailings and mine waste storage facilities,
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant,
- Access roads,
- Power supply lines,
- Water pipelines, and
- Supporting infrastructure.

If approved, construction will take 2–3 years, with a mine life of approximately 19 years.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP Namibia)

Registration and availability of Project information: To register as an I&AP, please contact us at the detail below. Project information will be available for review and comment from 17 July to 31 August 2025. It can be viewed at Noordower Settlement offices, /Kharas Regional Council (Kietmanshoop), on request from UDA, or downloaded from KP's website: <https://www.knightpiessold.com/namibia>. Contact: Mobile/WhatsApp +264 61 651 7330; Heidi Nel (UDA) Email: ESIA-Haib@urban-dynamics.com

OMGEWINGS- EN SOSIALE IMPAKSTUDIE (ESIA) VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE HAIB KOPPERMYN NABY NOORDOEWER, /KHARAS-STREEK, NAMIBIE: OPENBARE DEELNAMEGELEENTHEDE

Kennis word hiermee gegee ingevolge die Wet op Omgewingsbeoordeling (Nr. 7 van 2007) en Regulasie 21 van die Regulasies vir Omgewingsimpakstudies (OIE) dat Haib Minerals (Edims) Bpk, van voorneme is om aansoek te doen vir 'n Omgewingsklaringertifikaat (OIE) vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling van die Haib Kopermyn naby Noordower, /Kharas-streek, Namibië. As deel van die Omgewingsfase word die algemene publiek en Belanghebbende en Geïnteresseerde Partye (B&GP's) genooi om die openbare konsultasiegeleentheid soos hieronder geskieddeur by te woon, aan die proses deel te neem en kommentaar te lewer. Die vergadering sal 'n aanbieding en vraag-en-antwoorde sessie insluit. Almal is welkom.

Datum	Gesprekstyd	Tyd	Vereis
11 Augustus 2025	Open House	09:00 – 13:00	EWV Baard Primary School Hall, Noordower
11 Augustus 2025	Openbare Vergadering	17:30 – 19:30	EWV Baard Primary School Hall, Noordower

Naam van aansoeker: Koryx Copper Inc, handelend onder die naam Haib Minerals (Edims) Bpk (Koryx)

Aard en ligging van voorgestelde aktiviteit: Die Haib Kopermyn-projek is geleë sowat 25 km noordoos van Noordower, langs Namibië se suidelike grens. Die voorgestelde aktiviteite sluit in:

- 'n Open-pit kopermyn
- Verwerkingsfasiliteite op die perseel
- Oplegging van talings en mynval
- Sonfotovoltaïese (PV) aanleg
- Toegangswaie
- Kragvoorsieningslyn
- Waterpijple
- Ondersteunende infrastruktuur

Indien goedgekeur, sal die konstruksiefase 2–3 jaar duur, met 'n mynlewens van ongeveer 19 jaar.

Omgewingsbeoordelingspraktisiër (OBP): Knight Piésold Consulting (Edims) Bpk (KP Namibië)

Registrasie en beskikbaarheid van projekinformasie: Om as 'n Belanghebbende en/of Geïnteresseerde Party (B&GP) te registreer, kontak ons by die onderstaande beoorende. Projekinformasie sal beskikbaar wees vir hersiening en kommentaar van 17 Julie tot 31 Augustus 2025.

Dit kan besigtig word by: Noordower Plaatsingskantoor, /Kharas Streekraad (Kietmanshoop). Op versoek by Urban Dynamics Africa (UDA) Altas vanaf KP se webwerf: <https://www.knightpiessold.com/namibia>. Kontak: Mobile/WhatsApp: +264 61 651 7330; Heidi Nel, UDA-EPO: ESIA-Haib@urban-dynamics.com



Site Notices

Shell Filling Station
Site Notice
Constituency Office
Noordower Shop
Engen Filling Station



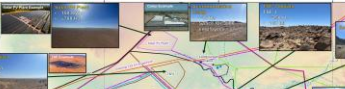


Proposed Haib Copper Project

EPL 3140, Noordoeer, //Karas Region



Project Components



Potential Impacts

- Transformation of habitats
- Loss of sensitive species
- Loss of riparian resources
- Change in air quality (Dust and ammonia)
- Change in water quality
- Changes in fish/lake levels
- Change in surface and ground water quality (water infiltration, abstraction, leaching)
- Change in water availability (abstraction, flow, contamination and erosion)
- Telling of land breach
- Changes in traffic volumes
- Impact of people to the area
- Socio-economic development

Potential Mitigation

- Demarcate sensitive areas and declare it as "no go" areas
- Undertake component evaluation
- Implement a Change Find Procedure
- Working hours restricted / No blasting
- Dust / Emissions Management
- Implement water demand and water conservation measures
- Off channel storage
- Protection of agriculture
- Runoff and containment management
- Schedule inspection for WQ monitoring and hygiene to process
- Split limits and permeability management
- Implement erosion control measures
- Implement storm water management measures (detention and retention)
- Manage tailings dam safety / Avoid failure
- Manage water resources
- Community management plans
- Environmental awareness

Register as an I&AP to stay informed and comment

• All Uninterested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register as such and participate in the Public Consultation Process. To register as an I&AP please submit your full name and contact details to Knight Piesold at the contact provided below with the project ID No. (email: haib@knightpiesold.com or phone: +264 81 797 7235 or fax: +264 81 797 7236) and send your completed registration form to Knight Piesold at the contact provided below with the project ID No. (email: haib@knightpiesold.com or phone: +264 81 797 7235 or fax: +264 81 797 7236)

• The closing report, once ready, will be made available online and on hardcopy for a public review period of 30 days. Registered I&APs will be notified by email.

APPENDIX B.A.4: Scoping Phase Radio Announcements

Radio Announcements and Broadcast Schedules

Radio announcements were broadcast through //Kharas Community Radio and the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) to inform residents and interested and affected parties of the Scoping Phase public meeting held on 11 August 2025 at 17:30 at EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer.

Radio Station	Language	Broadcast Period
//Kharas Community Radio (103.5 FM)	Afrikaans	Four weeks; two days per week; morning and afternoon/evening
NBC Hartklop	Afrikaans	30 July, 2 August, 6 August and 9 August 2025
NBC National Station	English	30 July, 2 August, 6 August and 9 August 2025
NBC Kaisames FM	Nama/Damara	30 July, 2 August, 6 August and 9 August 2025

The NBC notices were broadcast in the morning and afternoon. The //Kharas Community Radio campaign comprised 16 broadcast slots.

Notice Wording

English Notice

Residents of Noordoewer!

You are invited to a community meeting on Monday, 11 August 2025, at EHW Baard Primary School, starting at 17:30.

The meeting forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Mine near Noordoewer. This process is being conducted in line with the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) and is required for the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The purpose of the meeting is to discuss potential environmental and social impacts and to share important information with the community.

Afrikaans Notice

Inwoners van Noordoewer!

U word uitgenooi na 'n gemeenskapsvergadering op Maandag, 11 Augustus 2025, by EHW Baard Laerskool, wat om 17:30 sal begin.

Die vergadering is deel van die Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIS) vir die voorgestelde Haib Kopermyn naby Noordoewer. Hierdie proses word uitgevoer ingevolge die Omgewingsbestuurswet (Wet 7 van 2007), en is nodig vir die aansoek om 'n Omgewingsgoedkeuringssertifikaat (OGS).

Die doel van die vergadering is om moontlike omgewings- en sosiale impakte te bespreek en om belangrike inligting met die gemeenskap te deel.

The notice was also broadcast in Nama/Damara through NBC Kaisames FM.

Broadcast Verification Contacts

Radio Station	Contact Person	Contact Details
//Kharas Community Radio	Marius Bloodstaan	Office: 063 226 759; Cell: 085 266 9488; Email: kharascommunicate2@gmail.com
NBC	Anna Henock, Account Manager	Mobile: +264 81 122 3168; Email: ahenock@nbc.na

APPENDIX B.A.5: Written Notices to Stakeholders Scoping Phase Invitation Letters with Background information documents



Our Ref: 1281
Your Ref:
Date: 14 October 2025

Mr. Ralph Sachika
The Acting Chief Regional Officer
//Kharas Regional Council
Private Bag 5007
Keetmanshoop
Attention Mr. Sachika,

Subject: Request for a Dedicated Meeting with the //Kharas Regional Council (Directorate of Planning & Development)

Dear Sir,

Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, in collaboration with Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd, is currently undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Mine Project, situated near Noordoewer in the //Kharas Region.

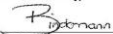
As part of our ongoing stakeholder engagement and coordination process, we wish to formally request a dedicated meeting with the //Kharas Regional Council, specifically through the Directorate of Planning & Development, to discuss the project's social and economic considerations and its alignment with the region's planning and development priorities.

We recognise the important role of the //Kharas Regional Council as the local authority for the Noordoewer Settlement, and therefore view this engagement as an essential opportunity to ensure that regional planning perspectives and development priorities are adequately reflected in the assessment.

Please note that this meeting will be separate from the engagement held with the Council Authority in August 2025, and will focus specifically on planning, socio-economic, and settlement-related matters.

We would like to propose holding the meeting on Tuesday, 22 October 2025, at approximately 11:00 a.m., at a venue convenient to your office. Kindly confirm whether this date and time are suitable.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation and look forward to a constructive engagement with the //Kharas Regional Council on this important regional development initiative.

Yours sincerely,

Heidri Bindemann-Nel
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd

Tel: +264 61 240 300 | Fax: +264 61 240 309 | Email: info@udanam.com
www.udanam.com
Madiba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000
DIRECTORS: JR OPPERMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) (BTRP) | EA SIMON (MTRP)



Our Ref: 1281
Your Ref:
Date: 21 July 2025

Attention: Honourable Councillor Amakali
Constituency Development Committee
//Kharas Region

INVITATION TO ATTEND A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) – Haib Copper Project near Noordoewer, //Kharas Region

Dear Honourable Councillor Amakali,

Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, a Namibian subsidiary of Koryx Copper Inc., is undertaking an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Project near Noordoewer, in the //Kharas Region. The proposed development includes an open-pit copper mine, processing facilities, tailings and waste management areas, a solar PV plant, and supporting infrastructure.

Figure 1: Indicative location of the proposed Haib Copper Project near Noordoewer, //Kharas Region.



Tel: +264 61 240 300 | Fax: +264 61 240 309 | Email: info@udanam.com
www.udanam.com
Madiba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000
DIRECTORS: JR OPPERMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) (BTRP) | EA SIMON (MTRP)

As part of the ESIA process, which is being conducted in line with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations, a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are planned with key stakeholder groups.

We are pleased to invite you and members of the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) to participate in a dedicated Focus Group Discussion. Your input and that of the CDC are highly valuable to this process.

A Background Information Document (BID) is enclosed for your review.

Focus Group Discussion Details – CDC:

- **Date:** Tuesday, 12 August 2025
- **Time:** 14:00 – 15:00
- **Venue:** Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

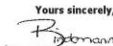
Meeting Objective:

- This FGD will allow CDC representatives to:
- Receive an overview of the Haib Copper Project and ESIA process;
- Raise concerns or recommendations on potential impacts;
- Provide local development perspectives and priorities relevant to the project area.

If you are unable to attend in person, we kindly ask that you nominate a suitable representative from the CDC to attend on your behalf. We also welcome your support in encouraging additional CDC members or key individuals to participate in the discussion.

Please confirm your attendance and register as an Interested and Affected Party (IAP) by contacting: □ esahaib@udanam.com | □ +264 81 651 7336 (Heidri Nel)

We look forward to your participation and valuable input.

Yours sincerely,

Heidri Bindemann-Nel
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd

2 | Page

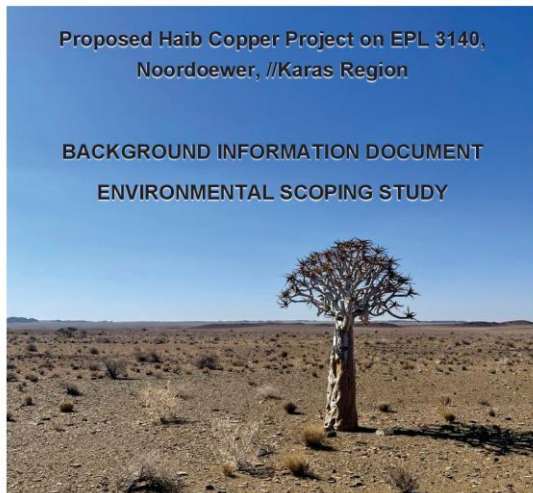
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine

 	Karas Regional Council Karaburg West Constituency
P. O Box 79, Noordoewer Tel: +264 63 279 164 Email: dulaglan@gmail.com	
Ref: CDC Enq: Ms. Gisela Dula	31 July 2025
MEMO	
To:	All CDC Members
From:	Hon. Councillor Taimi Amakali Chairperson Constituency Development Committee
RE:	<u>Invitation to Stakeholder Engagement meeting with Urban Dynamics</u>
We hereby invite all the CDC members to a stakeholder engagement meeting as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed Haib Copper Mine near Noordoewer.	
Urban Dynamics on behalf of Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd will conduct the engagements.	
Venue:	Noordoewer Guesthouse
Time:	14h00-15h00
Date:	12 August 2025 (Tuesday)
Please do RSVP before or on 6 August 2025. For any clarity, contact: Ms. Gisela Dula - 0813542234	
Counting on your usual cooperation.	
Yours in development, 	
Hon. Cllr. Taimi Amakali Karaburg West Constituency Chairperson – Constituency Development Committee	
 All official correspondence must be addressed to the Chief Regional Officer	

PART B: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

APPENDIX B.B.1: Background Information Document

Background Information Document – Refer to Appendix B.A.1



MEFT application number: APP-006117.

Haib Copper Project
Background Information Document

1

APPENDIX B.B.2: Newspaper Notices

Market Watch and The Namibian 31 March 2026

Market Watch

VACANCIES

Senior Officer: Network

Officer: Investigator

VACANCIES

VACANCY

ESCAM ALERT!

WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

KORYX **Knight Plesold**

EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT NEAR NOORDOEVER, JOHANNESBURG, NAMIBIA. FINDINGS OF EIA AND RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 1 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that:

- Koryx Copper, trading as Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply for an Environmental Certificate (EC) for the proposed development of the Haib Copper Mine on 124, 125.
- Namibian Water Corporation Ltd (NWC) intends to apply for an EC for the proposed development of water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to supply the Haib Copper Mine water demand.

Given the interrelated and parallel nature of these activities, the two EC applications will be assessed concurrently and will be subject to a joint stakeholder consultation process. Knight Plesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for both applications.

Names of applicant:

- Applicant 1: Koryx Copper Inc., La. Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Koryx)
- Applicant 2: Namibian Water Corporation Ltd (NWC)

Notice and location of proposed activity: The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Noordoewer, along Namibia's southern border.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Knight Plesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KPC) (Namibia) supported by Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd (UDA).

Registration and availability of Project Information: Please contact us to register as an EAP. The Project Information Pack (PIP) will be available for public inspection from 15 May 2026. It can be viewed at the following locations:

- At the EAP's office: Knight Plesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Proposed Activities:

- On-site processing plant
- Water abstraction works: Northern bank of the Orange River at the Haib River confluence
- Water supply pipelines and booster pump stations
- On-chamber storage dam
- Access roads and power supply lines

Registration and availability of Project Information: Please contact us to register as an EAP. The Project Information Pack (PIP) will be available for public inspection from 15 May 2026. It can be viewed at the following locations:

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Proposed Activities:

- On-site processing plant
- Water abstraction works: Northern bank of the Orange River at the Haib River confluence
- Water supply pipelines and booster pump stations
- On-chamber storage dam
- Access roads and power supply lines

Registration and availability of Project Information: Please contact us to register as an EAP. The Project Information Pack (PIP) will be available for public inspection from 15 May 2026. It can be viewed at the following locations:

- At the EAP's office: Knight Plesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592

APPENDIX B.B.3: Site, Public and Social Media Notices

Site Notice



URBAN DYNAMICS
AFRICA



KORYX
COPPER



Knight Piésold
CONSULTING



NAMWATER
Namibia Water Corporation Ltd.

EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT NEAR NOORDOEWER, //KHARAS REGION, NAMIBIA: FINDINGS OF EIA AND RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that:

1. Koryx Copper, trading as Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the Haib Copper Mine on EPL 3140.
2. Namibian Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater) intends to apply for ECC for the proposed development of water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to supply the Haib Copper Mine water demand.

Given the interrelated and parallel nature of these activities, the two ECC applications will be assessed concurrently and will be subject to a joint stakeholder consultation process. Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for both applications.

Name of applicant:

- **Application 1:** Koryx Copper Inc., t.a. Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Koryx)
- **Application 2:** Namibia Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater)

Nature and location of proposed activity: The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Noordoewer, along Namibia's southern border.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP Namibia) supported by Urban Dynamics Africa

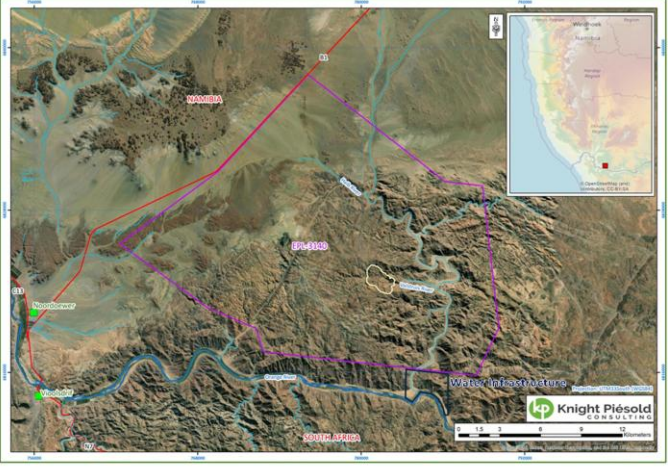
Registration and availability of Project information: Please contact us to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP). Project information will be available for review and comment from 06 to 19 May 2026. It can be viewed at Noordoewer Settlement offices, //Kharas Regional Council (Keetmanshoop), on request from UDA, or downloaded from KP's website: <https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib/>

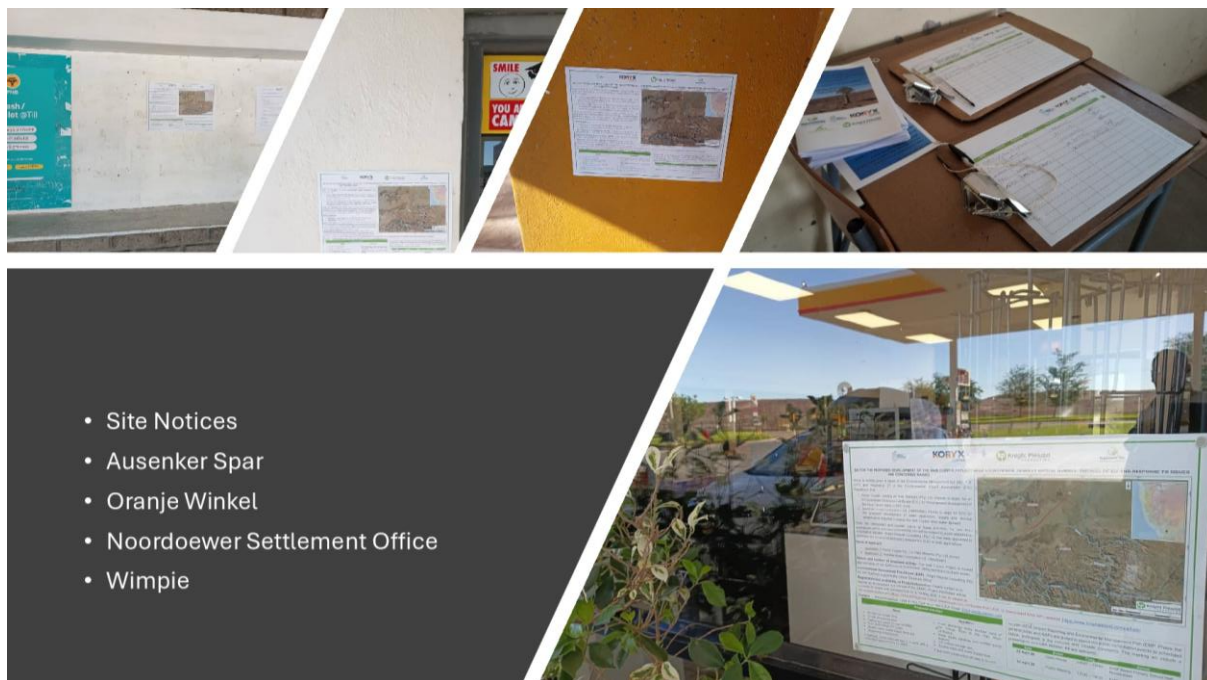
Contact: Mobile/WhatsApp: +264 81 651 7336 Heidri Nel (UDA) Email: ESIAHaib@udanam.com

Proposed Activities			
Koryx	NamWater		
• An open-pit copper mine, • On-site processing plant, • Tailings and waste storage facilities, • Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant, • Access roads, power supply lines and • Supporting infrastructure	• Water abstraction works: Northern bank of the Orange River at the Haib River confluence, • Water supply pipelines and booster pump stations, • Off-channel storage dam, • Access roads and power supply lines		
If approved, construction will take 2–3 years, with a mine life of approximately 23 years.		If approved, construction will take 2–3 years	

As part of EIA (Impact Reporting and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Phase, the general public and I&APs are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participate in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include a presentation and Q&A session. All are welcome.

Date	Event	Time	Venue
22 April 26	Open House	09h00 – 13h00	EHW Baard Primary School Hall, Noordoewer
22 April 26	Public Meeting	17h30 – 19h30	EHW Baard Primary School Hall, Noordoewer





Social Media Notices

Facebook Notices: Urban Dynamics Africa, MICT Kharas Region Office and on The Karas Media House

Urban Dynamics Africa
 Local business · 2 km · Madiba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek, Namibia · [Open now](#) · 407 followers · 1 post in...
 A Namibian based consulting company offering services in the field of urban & regional planning, tourism, socio-economic research, indicator & monitoring...
 4 friends following

Public Notice: Haib Copper Project EIA Consultation... See more

EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT NEAR HOORDOEWER, IKHARAS REGION, NAMIBIA. FINDINGS OF EIA AND RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED

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Given the interrelated and parallel nature of these activities, the two ECC applications will be assessed concurrently and will be subject to a joint stakeholder consultation process. Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for both applications.

Name of applicant:

- Applicant 1: Koryx Copper Inc., t/a Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Koryx)
- Applicant 2: Namibian Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater)

Nature and location of proposed activity: The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Hoordeower, along Namibia's southern border.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP Namibia) supported by Urban Dynamics Africa.

Registration and availability of Project Information: Please contact us to register as an interested and Affected Party (IAP). Project information will be available for review and comment from 06 to 19 May 2026. It can be viewed at Hoordeower Settlement Office, (Kharas Regional Council (Kharasregion)), on request from UDA, or downloaded from KP's website: <https://www.knightpiesold.com/haib/>

Contact: Masha/WhatsApp: +264 81 651 7338 Heidi Nel (UDA) Email: ESIA@haibcopper.com

Proposed Activities:

Koryx	NamWater
- An open pit copper mine. - On-site processing plant. - Tailings and waste storage facilities. - Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant. - Access roads, power supply lines and - Supporting infrastructure.	- Water abstraction works: Northern bank of the Orange River at the Haib River confluence. - Water supply pipelines and booster pump stations. - Off-channel storage dam. - Access roads and power supply lines.

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As part of EIA Impact Reporting and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Phase, the general public and IAPs are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participate in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include a presentation and Q&A session. All are welcome.

Date	Time	Location
22 April 26	09:00 – 13:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower
22 April 26	17:00 – 19:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower

MICT Kharas Regional Office
 16h · [Public Notice: Haib Copper Project EIA Consultation... See more](#)

EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT NEAR HOORDOEWER, IKHARAS REGION, NAMIBIA. FINDINGS OF EIA AND RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED

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If approved, construction will take 2-3 years, with a mine life of approximately 23 years.

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As part of EIA Impact Reporting and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Phase, the general public and IAPs are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participate in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include a presentation and Q&A session. All are welcome.

Date	Time	Location
22 April 26	09:00 – 13:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower
22 April 26	17:00 – 19:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower

Urban Dynamics Africa
 13 April at 10:02 · [Public Notice: Haib Copper Project EIA Consultation... See more](#)

2 shares

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5 posts in the last two weeks

Public Notice: Haib Copper Project EIA Consultation... See more

EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT NEAR HOORDOEWER, IKHARAS REGION, NAMIBIA. FINDINGS OF EIA AND RESPONSE TO ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations that:

- Koryx Copper, trading as Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the Haib Copper Mine on ERF 2140.
- Namibian Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater) intends to apply for ECC for the proposed development of water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to supply the Haib Copper Mine water demand.

Given the interrelated and parallel nature of these activities, the two ECC applications will be assessed concurrently and will be subject to a joint stakeholder consultation process. Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for both applications.

Name of applicant:

- Applicant 1: Koryx Copper Inc., t/a Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Koryx)
- Applicant 2: Namibian Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater)

Nature and location of proposed activity: The Haib Copper Project is located approximately 25 km north-east of Hoordeower, along Namibia's southern border.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP Namibia) supported by Urban Dynamics Africa.

Registration and availability of Project Information: Please contact us to register as an interested and Affected Party (IAP). Project information will be available for review and comment from 06 to 19 May 2026. It can be viewed at Hoordeower Settlement Office, (Kharas Regional Council (Kharasregion)), on request from UDA, or downloaded from KP's website: <https://www.knightpiesold.com/haib/>

Contact: Masha/WhatsApp: +264 81 651 7338 Heidi Nel (UDA) Email: ESIA@haibcopper.com

Proposed Activities:

Koryx	NamWater
- An open pit copper mine. - On-site processing plant. - Tailings and waste storage facilities. - Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant. - Access roads, power supply lines and - Supporting infrastructure.	- Water abstraction works: Northern bank of the Orange River at the Haib River confluence. - Water supply pipelines and booster pump stations. - Off-channel storage dam. - Access roads and power supply lines.

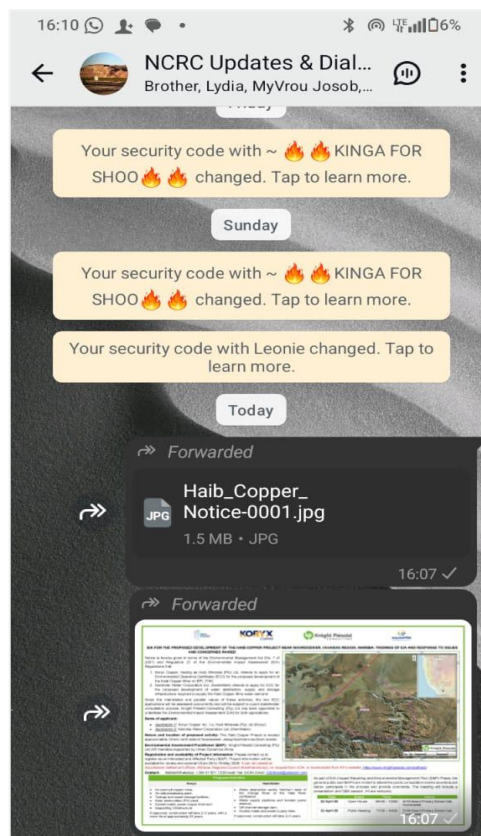
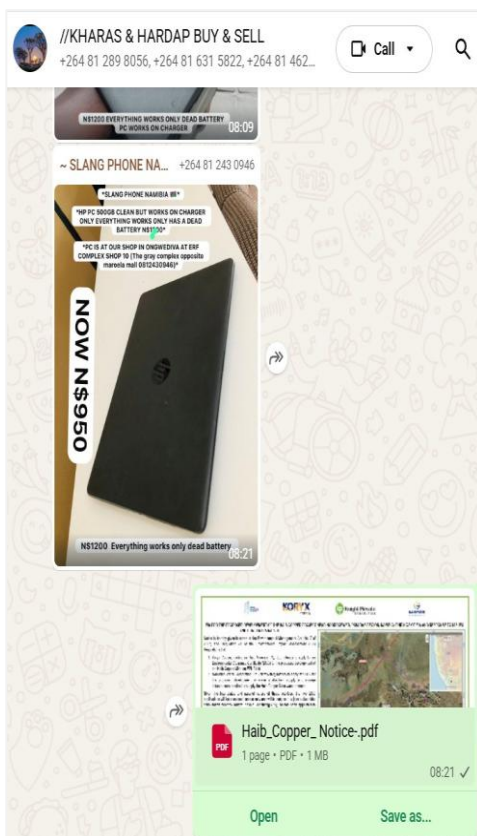
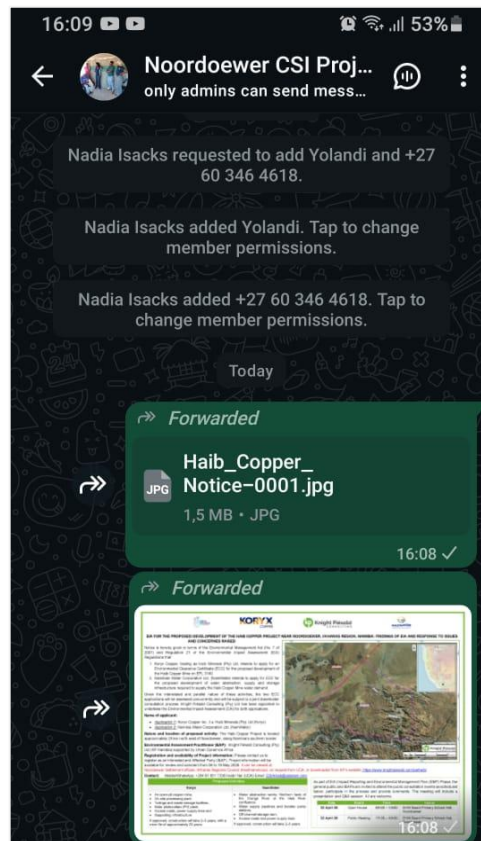
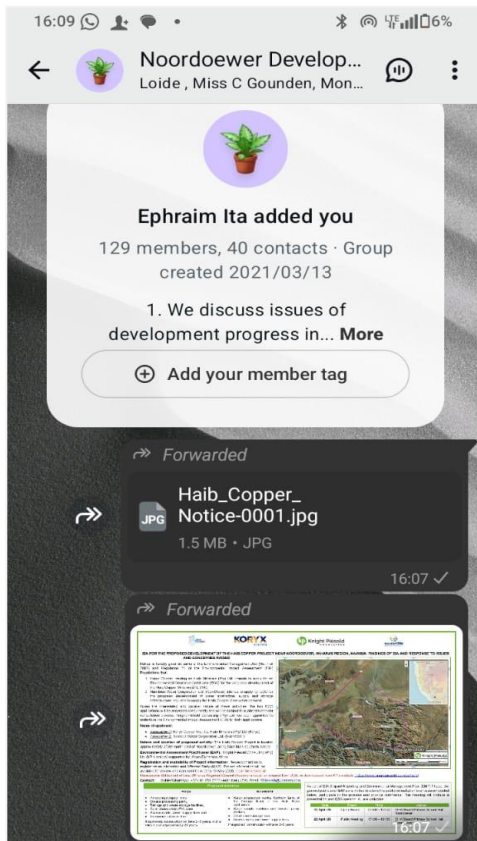
If approved, construction will take 2-3 years, with a mine life of approximately 23 years.

If approved, construction will take 2-3 years.

As part of EIA Impact Reporting and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Phase, the general public and IAPs are invited to attend the public consultation events as scheduled below, participate in the process and provide comments. The meeting will include a presentation and Q&A session. All are welcome.

Date	Time	Location
22 April 26	09:00 – 13:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower
22 April 26	17:00 – 19:00	Ernst Bauer Primary School Hall, Hoordeower

WhatsApp Notices: //Kharas & Hardap Buy & Sell. Noordoewer CSI Project, Noordoewer Development and NCRC Updates



APPENDIX B.B.4– EIA Phase Radio Announcements

Radio Announcements and Broadcast Schedules

Radio announcements were broadcast through //Kharas Community Radio and NBC to inform residents and interested and affected parties of the EIA Phase public meeting held on 22 April 2026 at 17:30 at EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer.

Date	Broadcast Slot	//Kharas Community Radio	NBC National Station
18 April 2026	Afternoon	English / Afrikaans	English
20 April 2026	Morning	English / Afrikaans	English
21 April 2026	Afternoon and evening	English / Afrikaans	English
22 April 2026	Morning	English / Afrikaans	English

A total of five broadcast slots were aired through each radio service. //Kharas Community Radio alternated between English and Afrikaans, while NBC broadcast the notice in English.

Notice Wording

English Notice

Residents of Noordoewer!

You are invited to a community meeting on Wednesday, 22 April 2026, at EHW Baard Primary School, starting at 17:30.

The meeting forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Mine, owned by Koryx Copper, near Noordoewer and includes the related water supply activities by NamWater. This process is being conducted in line with the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) and is required for the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The purpose of the meeting is to present the findings of the EIA, including how issues and concerns raised during the initial consultation phase have been addressed.

Afrikaans Notice

Inwoners van Noordoewer!

U word uitgenooi na 'n gemeenskapsvergadering op Woensdag, 22 April 2026, by EHW Baard Primêre Skool, wat om 17:30 begin.

Die vergadering vorm deel van die Omgewingsimpakstudie (OIS) vir die voorgestelde Haib Kopermyn, besit deur Koryx Copper, naby Noordoewer en sluit die verwante watervoorsieningsaktiwiteite deur NamWater in. Hierdie proses word uitgevoer in ooreenstemming met die Omgewingsbestuurswet (Wet 7 van 2007) en is nodig vir die aansoek om 'n Omgewingsklaringcertifikaat (OKS).

Die doel van die vergadering is om die bevindings van die OIS voor te lê, insluitend hoe kwessies en bekommernisse wat tydens die aanvanklike konsultasiefase geopper is, aangespreek is.

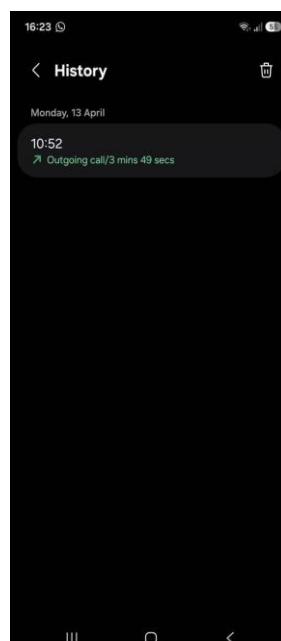
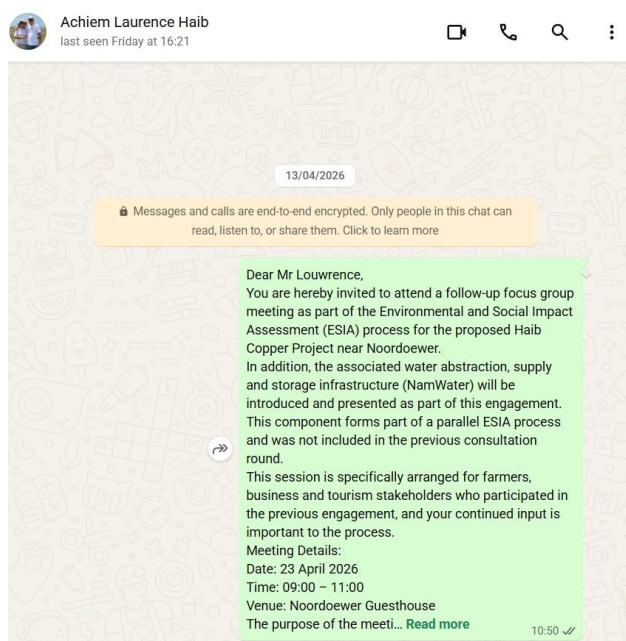
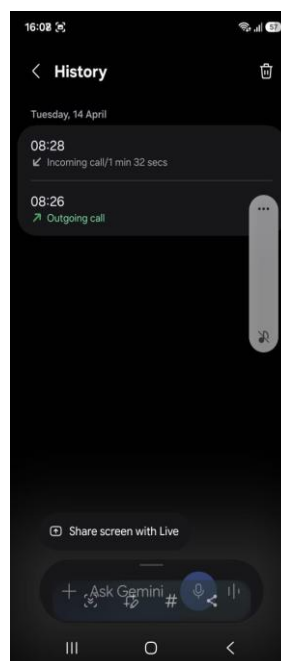
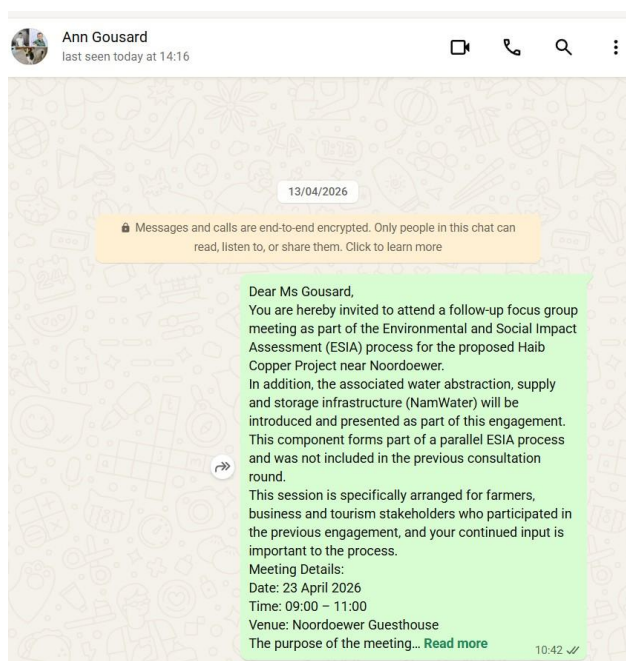
Broadcast Verification Contacts

Radio Station	Contact Person	Contact Details
//Kharas Community Radio	Marius Bloodstaan.	Office: 063 226 759; Cell: 085 266 9488; Email: kharascommunicate2@gmail.com
NBC	Anna Henock, Account Manager	Mobile: +264 81 122 3168; Email: ahenock@nbc.na

APPENDIX B.B.5: Notices to Haib Neighbours

Invited to meeting via WhatsApp and call local for following up

Neighbouring Stakeholder	Farm/Property	WhatsApp Invitation	Telephone Follow-up
Ann Goussard	Koaribib Farm	13 April 2026	14 April 2026
Achiem Lorenz	Farm Witputz No. 258	13 April 2026	14 April 2026



Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine

esiah@udanam.com

From: esiah@udanam.com
Sent: 11 August 2026 11:00
To:

Subject: Invitation: Follow-Up Farmers, Business and Tourism Sectors Focus Group Meeting – Haib ESIA

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are hereby invited to attend a follow-up focus group meeting as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed Haib Copper Project near Noordoewer.

In addition, the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure (NamiWater) will be introduced and presented as part of this engagement. This component forms part of a parallel ESIA process and was not included in the previous consultation round.

This session is specifically arranged for farmers, business and tourism stakeholders who participated in the previous engagement, and your continued input is important to the process.

Meeting Details:

Date: 23 April 2026
Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse

The purpose of the meeting is to:

- Provide feedback on the draft EIA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP);
- Present key findings and specialist study results;
- Introduce and present the NamiWater-related infrastructure component; and
- Obtain further input from stakeholders.

Project information is available on the Knight Ridder website:
<https://www.knightriesold.com/ps/haib/>

Kindly confirm your attendance by replying to this email or contacting:
email: esiah@udanam.com

We look forward to your participation.

Kind regards,

Heidi Bindemann-Nel
Environmental Practitioner / Town Planner in Training
T: +264 61 240 300 | F: +264 61 240 309 | C: +264 81 651 7336
PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia 9000 | Madiha's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek
www.udanam.com

APPENDIX B.B.6: Proof of Notices Issued to Regional, Local and Traditional Authorities

URBAN DYNAMICS town and regional planners		Our Ref: 1281 Your Ref: Date: 20 March 2026
Mr. Shikongo Acting Chief Regional Officer //Karas Regional Council Private Bag 50007 Keetmanshoop, Namibia Attention: Ms Fufuna		
Subject: Request to Schedule a Meeting – Haib Project EIA Feedback		
Dear Mr. Shikongo,		
Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, together with Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd, has completed the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Mine Project near Noordoewer.		
Following our previous engagement with the //Karas Regional Council, we would like to request a meeting to present and discuss the key findings and feedback from the EIA, particularly in relation to Noordoewer and surrounding areas.		
The meeting will also include a discussion on the NamWater study regarding water abstraction from the Orange River.		
We kindly request the Council's support in ensuring the participation of the following additional stakeholders:		
• The Office of the //Karas Regional Governor, and • The Bondelswarts Traditional Authority.		
We propose 21 April from 10:00 to 12:00, to be held at the //Karas Regional Council offices in Keetmanshoop. Please find the proposed meeting agenda attached for your consideration.		
As we are currently finalising arrangements, we would appreciate confirmation at your earliest convenience.		
Yours sincerely,		
 Heidi Bindemann-Nel Urban Dynamics Africa		
Tel: +264 61 240 300 Fax: +264 61 240 309 Email: info@udanam.com www.udanam.com Mediba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000 DIRECTORS: JB OPPENMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) (BTRFP) EA SIMON MCTRP		

kp Knight Piésold CONSULTING		MEETING AGENDA	
FEEDBACK TO STAKEHOLDERS			
PA No.:	R1301-00909/05	Date:	21 April 2026
PA Description:	Proposed Haib Copper Project - Environmental Impact Assessment		
Time:	10:00-12:00	Place:	Office of the //Karas Regional Council, Keetmanshoop
Facilitator:	Knight Piésold Consulting	Note Taker:	Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Agenda Items			
Item No.	Description	Duration/ Time	
1.0	Greetings and Welcome • Purpose of the Meeting • Introduce the Applicant/Developer and Independent Consultants	10:00 – 12:00	
2.0	Project Recap • Project Description • Legal Authorisation • Outcomes of the Scoping Phase		
2.0	EIA and EMP Feedback • Outcomes of Specialist Studies • Outcomes of Impact Assessment • Management Plan		
3.0	QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION		
4.0	NEXT STEPS & CLOSING REMARKS		
DocumentD			
1 of 1		Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd 11 Nelson Mandela Avenue Klein Windhoek, Windhoek Namibia T +264 61 307 297 E info@knightpiesold.com www.knightpiesold.com	

URBAN DYNAMICS town and regional planners		Our Ref: 1281- NRC Your Ref: Date: 08 April 2026
Attention: Mr Reginald Josob Chairperson: Noordoewer Community Representative Committee (CRC) Noordoewer		
Dear Mr Josob,		
INVITATION TO FOLLOW-UP COMMUNITY MEETING – HAIB COPPER PROJECT (NOORDOEWER)		
Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, in collaboration with Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd, is undertaking the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Project near Noordoewer in the //Karas Region.		
Following previous engagements with the Noordoewer Community Representative Committee (CRC), we would like to invite you and members of the Committee to attend a follow-up meeting.		
The purpose of the meeting is to provide feedback on issues raised during earlier consultations, as well as to present the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), including the NamWater study on water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure.		
Meeting Details:		
Date: Thursday, 23 April 2026		
Time: 14:00 – 15:00		
Venue: Noordoewer Guest House		
The discussion will include:		
• Feedback on issues raised during previous engagements • Findings of the Draft EIA and EMP • The NamWater water abstraction study • Matters relevant to the local community • Any additional concerns or inputs		
If you are unable to attend, you are welcome to nominate a representative. We would also appreciate your assistance in sharing this invitation with other members of the Committee.		
Tel: +264 61 240 300 Fax: +264 61 240 309 Email: info@udanam.com www.udanam.com Mediba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000 DIRECTORS: JB OPPENMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) (BTRFP) EA SIMON MCTRP		

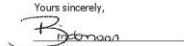
Alternatively, members are welcome to attend the public consultation events scheduled for Wednesday, 22 April 2026 at EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer.

Kindly confirm attendance, if possible, by 20 April 2026.

For further information, please contact:
Email: esiahaib@udanam.com
Contact: Heidi Nel – 081 651 7336

We look forward to your participation.

Yours sincerely,


Heidi Bindemann-Nel
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd

2 | Page

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine



Our Ref: 1281
Your Ref:
Date: 14 April 2026

Senior Councillor Hans Josob
Chairperson: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority
//Kharas Region

Attention: Mr H. Josob

Subject: Invitation to EIA Feedback Meeting – Haib Copper Project

Dear Sir,

Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd, in collaboration with Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd, is currently undertaking the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Project, located near Noordoewer in the //Kharas Region.

As part of the Impact Assessment phase, we hereby invite the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority to attend a **stakeholder feedback meeting**. The purpose of this meeting is to present the findings of the EIA and to provide an opportunity for your office to review, comment on, and raise any concerns regarding the identified environmental and social impacts, as well as the proposed mitigation measures.

The meeting is scheduled as follows:

- **Date:** 21 April 2026
- **Time:** 10h00
- **Venue:** Karasburg Constituency Office, Karasburg

The Environmental Impact Assessment documentation will be available for public review from **06 May to 19 May 2026**, during which all stakeholders are invited to submit written comments. The deadline for submission of comments is **19 May 2026**.

The documentation can be accessed online at: <https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib/>

Your participation and feedback are critical to ensuring that the assessment process is inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the concerns of affected stakeholders.

We kindly request confirmation of your availability. Should you be unable to attend, written comments may be submitted within the review period.

Yours sincerely,

Heidi Bindemann-Nel
Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd

Tel: +264 61 240 300 | Fax: +264 61 240 309 | Email: info@udanam.com
www.udanam.com
MaBla's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave. Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000
DIRECTORS: JO OPPENMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) B(TEMP) | EA SIMON METROP

APPENDIX B.B.7: Proof of SMS Notifications

An SMS notification was distributed to registered stakeholders through the MTC Connect SMS platform on 14 April 2026 at 12:28. The notification was sent to 104 recipients on the Haib stakeholder SMS distribution list. The system record below provides proof of the SMS distribution.

The screenshot displays the MTC Connect SMS web application interface. The header features the MTC logo with the tagline 'make the connection' and a 'Connect SMS' banner with various communication icons. The main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a central panel. The sidebar contains navigation links for 'Main', 'Welcome', 'Send SMS', 'Phone Book', 'Account', and 'History'. The central panel shows the 'SMS will be Send' status with a list of details: 'Print/Save this file for prove or trace. Reference No: 5423822c', 'To: Haib Sms List.list', 'Message: Kindly note: Haib ESIA follow-...', 'From UserID: UrbanDynamics', 'SMS per Number: 1', 'Numbers in List: 104', 'Total Number of SMSs: 104', 'Reserved Credits: 107', 'Deposited: 14-Apr-2026 12:28', 'Scheduled for: 14-Apr-2026 12:28', 'File name: UrbanDynamics_0414122830', and 'Service name: webBulkList'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Email this page', 'Print this page', and a footer with 'MTC - All Rights Reserved'.

make the connection
mtc

Connect SMS

Logged in as:
UrbanDynamics
Credits: 663
[Sign Out](#)

Send SMS
To Individual
To Group
To Distribution List

Phone Book
Individuals
Groups
Distribution Lists

Account
View/Update

History
SMS History

© 2026 MTC

Welcome

SMS will be Send

Print/Save this file for
prove or trace.
Reference No:
5423822c

To: Haib Sms List.list

Message: Kindly note: Haib ESIA follow-...

From UserID: UrbanDynamics

SMS per Number: 1

Numbers in List: 104

Total Number of SMSs: 104

Reserved Credits: 107

Deposited: 14-Apr-2026 12:28

Scheduled for: 14-Apr-2026 12:28

File name: UrbanDynamics_0414122830

Service name: webBulkList

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Knight Piésold CONSULTING

TRANSMITTAL

Environmental Support and EIA	PA No.:	WI301-00906/05-A
Date: 13 February 2026	Cont. No.:	WI26-00057

Document Items

To:	Issued for
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy	Comment
6 Aviation Road	Construction
Private Bag 13297	Final
Windhoek	Information
Namibia	Tender

Quantity	Document	Rev.	Description
1	Application		Form 1 Application for ECC: Mining and Associated Activities on EPL 3140, Noordoewer, //Karas Region- App: 250715006117 and attached Background Information Document (BID) - Notification of Competent Authority

Remarks:

Please sign copy and return to Knight Piésold Representative

Issued by: Joseph Mulders	Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 13/02/2026
Received by: <i>[Signature]</i>	Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 18/02/26

Document

Document Number: QSF 8.3.5.3	Version: 2025.5
Revised by: F. Mahomed	Review by: S. Taljard
Revised date: 09 July 2025	Reviewed date: 09 July 2025

UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED

Page 1 of 1

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ANNEXURE 1
FORMS

Form I Application Number: 250715006117

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007
(Section 32)
APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
1. Name (person or business):	Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd
2. Business Registration / Identity No.:	2011/06099
3. Correspondence Address:	P.O. Box 97225, Windhoek
4. Name of Contact Person:	Mr Tony Da Silva
5. Position of Contact Person:	Director and CFO
6. Telephone No.:	+264(0)614358267
7. Fax No.:	None
8. E-mail Address (if any):	tdasilva@koryxcopper.com

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PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

1) **The environmental clearance certificate is for:**
Mining and Associated Activities on EPL 3140, Noordoewer, //Karas Region

Note: A Mining License (ML) as per the Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, 1992, Section 9(1) was submitted to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy on the 1st September 2025. This application for ECC supports the application for ML.

2. **Details of the activity(s) covered by the environmental clearance certificate:**

Title of Activity:
Mining and Associated Activities on EPL 3140, Noordoewer, //Karas Region

Nature of Activity:
Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, a Namibian-registered company, operates as a subsidiary of Koryx Copper Inc., a Canadian copper development company, focused on advancing the 100% owned Haib Copper Project in Namibia.

The Project is a large, advanced (PEA-stage) copper/molybdenum porphyry deposit with a long history of exploration and project development by multiple operators. Exploration activities are ongoing, regulated under Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 3140, issued to Haib Copper in 2007 by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) and associated Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC 01233) issued in 2014 by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The proposed activity includes:

- 1) A single large open pit
- 2) A concentrator processing plant (crushing, milling and flotation circuit with capacity of 24 Mtpa)
- 3) A heap leach, solvent extraction and electrowinning plant (capacity of 11 Mtpa)
- 4) A tailings storage facility (TSF) (three alternatives provided)
- 5) Two Waste Rock Dumps (WRDs) (192 and 546 Mt)
- 6) A solar photovoltaic (PV) plant (150 MWp)
- 7) Off-channel water storage
- 8) Water abstraction works, pipeline and associated infrastructure
- 9) Ancillary infrastructure (access roads, transmission lines, labour accommodation camp, offices etc)

The activities above are expected to trigger the following listed activities:

1. The construction of facilities for – (a) the generation of electricity; (b) the transmission and supply of electricity;
- 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 (APP) Ordinance, 1976.
- 2.3. The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.
- 3.1. The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.
- 3.2. Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

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3.3. Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.

- 5.1. The rezoning of land from – (c) agricultural use to industrial use
- 7.5. Pest control
- 8.1. The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.
- 8.3. Any water abstraction from a river that forms an international boundary.
- 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.
- 8.5. Construction of dams, reservoirs, levees and weirs.
- 8.6. Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems.
- 8.8. Construction and other activities in water courses within flood lines.
- 8.9. Construction and other activities within a catchment area.
- 9.1. The storage, handling 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 authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorisation or which requires a new permit, license or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.
- 9.3. The bulk transportation of dangerous goods using pipeline, funicular or conveyors with a throughput capacity of 50 tonnes or 50 cubic meters or more per day.
- 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.
- 9.5. Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.
- 10.1. The construction of – (b) public roads; (d) airports and airfields; if applicable; (g) communication networks including towers, telecommunication and marine telecommunication lines and cables; (i) masts of any material or type and of any height, including those used for telecommunication broadcasting and radio transmission, but excluding – if applicable (i) flag poles; and (ii) lightning conductor poles.
- 10.2. The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where – (a) it is a public road

Location of Activity:
EPL 3140 is located in the South of Namibia, approximately 9 km (from the South-Western boundary) from the town of Noordoewer. The B1 road forms the north-western boundary of the EPL. The Orange River runs immediately to the south of the EPL (Refer to Figure 1 for map and Table 1 for coordinates of boundary of EPL 3140)

Co-Ordinates: Lat: -28°39'42.88"S; Lon: 17°50'59.10"E
Area: 36 589 Hectares
Locality:
10) Region: //Karas
11) District: Karasburg
12) Registration Division: V

Scale and Scope of Activity:
The Project comprises a large copper and molybdenum resource to be mined from an open pit and processed through a crushing, milling and flotation concentrator and

hydrometallurgical plant as well as a smaller heap leaching facility designed to accommodate oxide material and lower grade mineralisation. The mining throughput is predicted at 87.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) for a life of mine of approximately 23 years with a total of 1.58 billion tonnes of material to be mined

PART C: DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.

 Tony du Siba Director (Chief Financial Officer)
Signature of Applicant Full Name in Block Letters Position
on behalf of Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd Date: 3 February 2026

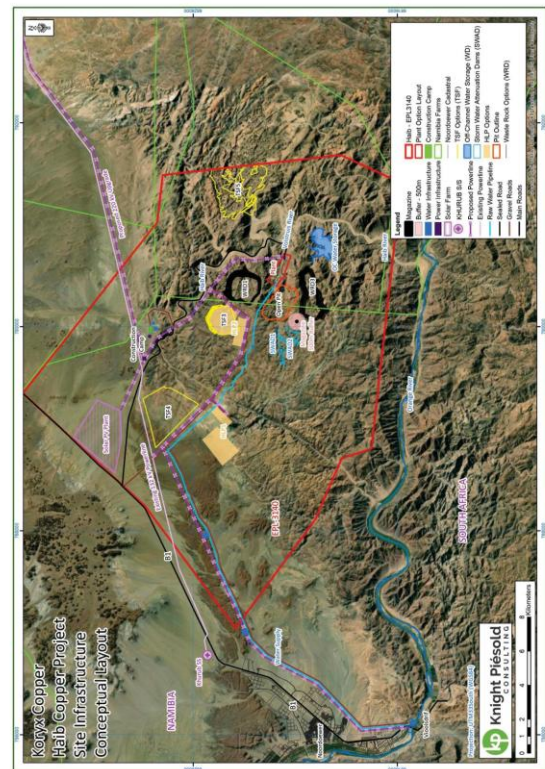


Table 1: Co-ordinates of boundary points for P12.140

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec	Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec
1	-28	43	15.21	S	17	38 10.95 E
2	-28	45	11.68	S	17	57 13.53 E
3	-28	45	27.11	S	17	47 36.07 E
4	-28	43	31.11	S	17	47 14.65 E
5	-28	42	42.61	S	17	44 59.71 E
6	-28	40	15.62	S	17	41 1.13 E
7	-28	37	16.50	S	17	45 22.14 E
8	-28	33	19.28	S	17	49 19.27 E
9	-28	37	27.69	S	17	55 35.62 E
10	-28	37	36.14	S	17	57 17.92 E
11	-28	41	41.11	S	17	57 56.12 E

APPENDIX C.1: SCOPING PHASE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

APPENDIX C.2: SCOPING PHASE MEETING RECORDS

- APPENDIX C.2.1: National Authority Stakeholder Meeting
- APPENDIX C.2.2: Community Meeting
- APPENDIX C.2.3: Women's Focus Group Discussion
- APPENDIX C.2.4: Farmers, Business and Tourism Sector Focus Group Discussion
- APPENDIX C.2.5: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion
- APPENDIX C.2.6: Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion
- APPENDIX C.2.7: Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Focus Group Discussion
- APPENDIX C.2.8: Regional Authority Stakeholder Meeting

APPENDIX C.3: SCOPING PHASE ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER

APPENDIX C.1 - SCOPING PHASE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

Proposed Haib Copper Project

Public and Focus Group Meetings, August 2025

Adding value. Delivering results.

Meeting Rules

- Please sign the attendance register
- Please switch off cell phones
- Presentation will be in English
- Opportunity for questions after presentation
- Introduce yourself when asking a question
- Work through the facilitator
- Questions and answers can be in English or Afrikaans
- Please allow everybody to participate and don't interrupt the speakers
- Permission to record the session to capture all comments?

Consultation Team

Independent Consultant	Applicant / Developer
Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd ▪ Kuto Modie (KP Engineer) ▪ Amelia Briel (Environmental Specialist) ▪ Heidri Nel (Public Consultation Specialist) ▪ Apologies: Joseph Mulders and Lima Maartens (Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP))	Koryx Copper Inc. ▪ Charles Creasy (Project development Lead) ▪ Trevor Faber (COO)

Agenda / Outline

Independent Consultant	Applicant / Developer
Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd 1. Preamble 3. Project Description 4. Legal Authorisation 5. Specialist studies 6. Identify Impacts and Mitigation 7. Register and Contribute 8. Questions	Koryx Copper Inc. 2. Introduce Koryx Copper Inc.

Preamble

What is Public Participation?

- A joint effort by stakeholders (including the authorities) and technical specialists, who work together to make informed and better decisions.
- The Public Participation Process ensures that the public's view will be reflected and considered by the regulating authorities.

What is your Role?

You Can:
Register as an I&AP

You Can:
Provide input at an early stage

You Can:
Interact with the project team

You Can:
Raise issues, concerns and potential opportunities

Preamble

Phase of the Project

- Haib Minerals is proposing: Open pit copper mine and associated infrastructure
- The Project: Pre-feasibility phase and investigations ongoing and depends on results of economic and impact feasibility studies
- The Project is applying for Environmental Clearance through MEFT
- This session objectives: to share and get inputs from I&APs on the proposed Project as part of the EIA regulatory process
- Important to note: the Project not a guarantee and depends on outcomes of these feasibility studies

Preamble

Phase of the EIA

Phase	Purpose
Screening	• Develop project description and Background Information Document (BID) • Application for ECC is submitted to the Competent Authority (CA) • CA to provide feedback
Scoping (Define ToF of ESIA)	• I&AP identification, notification and registration • Public Participation, Consultations, Review and Comment on BID (3-week process) • Determine ToF for EIA Phase • I&AP Review and Comment
ESIA (Impact Reporting and Environmental Management Plan (EMP))	• Assess Alternatives • Baseline Studies • Impact Prediction, Evaluation, mitigation • Develop EIS and EMP • I&AP Review and Comment • Submit ECC Application
Decision Making	• Authority assessment and decision made by the CA and conditions of approval
Appeal	• Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to notify registered I&APs of decision, and of their rights to appeal to the Minister, MEFT, within 14 days



HAIB COPPER PROJECT: AERIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST



KORYX COPPER

- A PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF SUCCESS, ESPECIALLY IN NAMIBIA
- Highly successful business partnership between Heye Daun and Alan Friedman of more than 15 years. Delivered significant shareholder value through multiple successful mining exits.
 - Focus on core competence (identify, acquire, advance) and repeating past success.
 - Very capable leadership & technical team with strong Namibian roots
 - Recently took over management control of Koryx Copper, which is developing the large-scale Haib Copper Project in Namibia

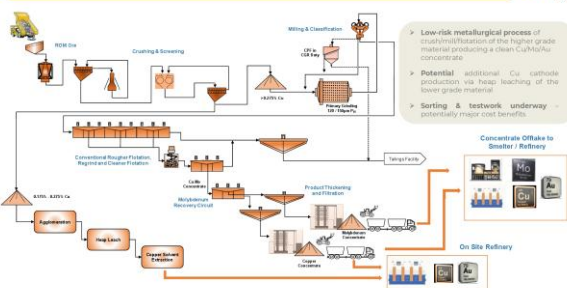


EXAMPLE OF OPEN PIT MINING IN NAMIBIA



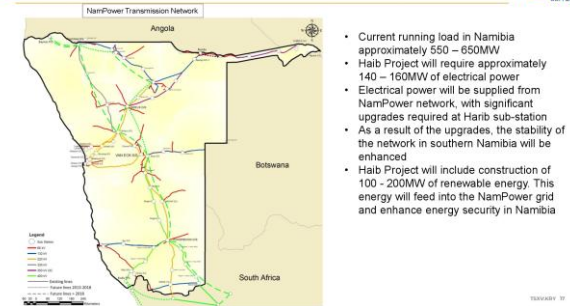
KORYX COPPER

CONCEPTUAL PROCESS FLOWSHEET (MILLING/FLOTATION & HEAP LEACH)



KORYX COPPER

ELECTRICAL POWER: DEMAND REQUIREMENTS AND NETWORK CONNECTIONS



KORYX COPPER

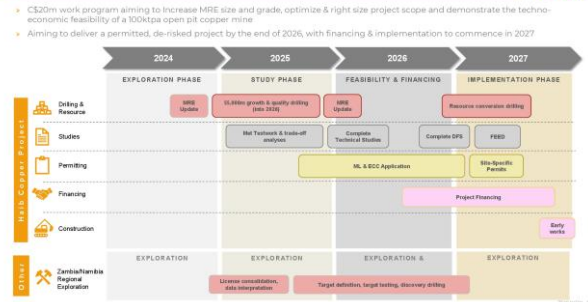
WATER SUPPLY AND SECURITY



- The Project will require approximately 20 million cubic meters per annum and Koryx will follow a multi-source water supply strategy
- Some water will be abstracted from the Orange River and pumped to the Project
- The balance of the Project's water requirements could be sourced from dams within the !Karas region
- Construction of a pipeline from the potential supply dams to the Project is complex and costly. An investigation is underway to determine feasibility of constructing a supply pipeline and pumping water to the Haib Project
- Grape farms utilise 0.003 – 0.004 million cubic meters of water per hectare per annum. The Haib Project will abstract the equivalent amount of water from the Orange River as a 1,500 hectare grape farm

KORYX COPPER

INDICATIVE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE



KORYX COPPER

RESPONSIBLE MINING

Our promise:
Be a responsible corporate citizen from the start

This means:
Working in a way that respects and supports people, the environment, and local communities, while taking minerals from the ground. It includes using safe methods, reducing harm to nature, treating workers fairly, and helping nearby communities grow in a good way.

Specific commitments

- Health and safety first:** For all workers and communities.
- Water stewardship:** Responsible water use now and in future.
- Environmental care:** Protect nature and minimise harm and resource consumption.
- Community partnerships:** Build strong and respectful relationships.
- Shared prosperity:** Generate wider economic benefits.
- Respect human rights:** Uphold and respect human dignity and fairness.
- Ethical conduct:** Operate with integrity, transparency and compliance.
- Legacy planning:** Design for positive post-mine outcomes.
- Innovate and improve:** Continuously enhance performance and sustainability.

KORYX COPPER

RESPONSIBLE MINING

Developing a sustainability plan and implementation roadmap
That is materiality-driven and considers compliance, risk, investor expectations, stakeholder needs and impacts, and best practices and business strategy

- Develop responsible mining implementation roadmap
- Define Koryx's responsible mining narrative
- Map and engage community stakeholders
- Develop local content plan (employment, procurement and development)
- Ensure environmental stewardship, regulatory compliance and high occupational health & safety standards
- Continue embedding sustainability practices and improve sustainability performance
- Publish inaugural sustainability report

We are guided by:



KORYX COPPER

Specialist Studies

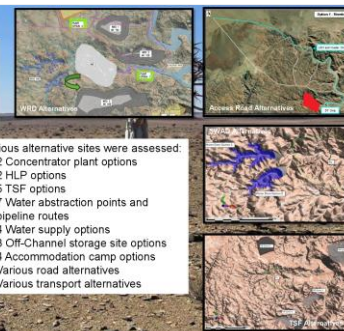
Planned/Ongoing Specialist Studies

- Terrestrial Biodiversity – PC
- Aquatic Ecology – KP
- Hydrology (Surface Water) - KP
- Hydrogeology – KP
- Geochemistry - KP
- Archaeology and Heritage – JK
- Social Studies – Urban Dynamics
- Air Quality/Noise – WKC
- Water Resources and Water Demand - WRP
- Routing monitoring programme - KP

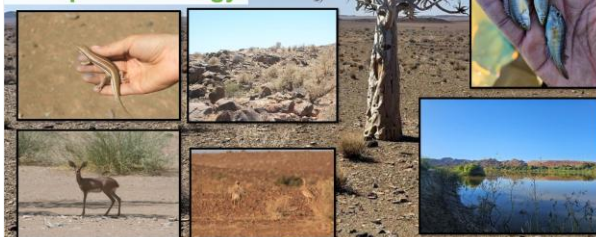
Alternatives / Trade-Off Analysis



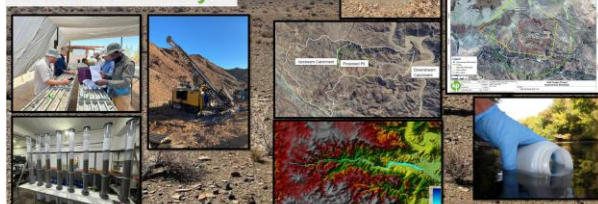
- Various alternative sites were assessed:
- 2 Concentrator plant options
 - 2 HLP options
 - 5 TSF options
 - 7 Water abstraction points and pipeline routes
 - 4 Water supply options
 - 3 Off-Channel storage site options
 - 4 Accommodation camp options
 - Various road alternatives
 - Various transport alternatives



Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology



Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geochemistry



Archaeology / Heritage



Air Quality and Noise



Identified Impacts and Mitigation

Potential Impacts/Mitigation: Design facility and operate as per mitigation hierarchy

Impacts	Mitigation
• Transformation of habitats	• Ongoing restoration/rehabilitation
• Change in biodiversity / Loss of species	• Demarcate sensitive areas and declare these as "no go" areas
• Change in surface and ground water quality (sedimentation, contamination, leaching)	• Zero tolerance on hunting/ collection/ harvesting
• Change in water availability (Abstraction)	• Runoff and contaminant management
• Soil impacts	• Seepage interception for WQ monitoring and recycle to process
• Impact on heritage resources	• Spill kits and permeability management
• Change in noise levels	• Robust tailings dam design / Avoid failure
• Change in air quality (Dust and Emissions)	• Implement water demand and water conservation measures
• Changes in traffic volumes	• Off channel storage
• Influx of people to the area	• Protection of aquifers
• Socio economic changes	• Implement erosion control measures
	• Implement storm water management measures (culverts and drains)
	• Implement a Chance Find Procedure
	• Working hours restricted / Noise standards
	• Dust / Emissions Management
	• Traffic management plans
	• Workforce management plans
	• Community management plans
	• Job opportunities

Register and Contribute

- Please register and provide comments, issues or concerns to:

- Heidri Nel
- +264 81 651 7336
- esiahaib@udanam.com

- Joseph Mulders / Lima Maartens
- +27 72 754 2603 / +264 (0)61 255750
- haibesia@knightpiesold.com

Inputs from this PPP will inform the scoping report which will be made available online

<https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib/> and <https://www.koryxcopper.com/project-overview/social-and-environmental/> for a public review period of 30 days.

Registered I&APs will be informed of the review period dates and details via email and sms.

Questions

THANK YOU

Amelia Briel
Abriel@knightpiesold.com

APPENDIX C.2: SCOPING PHASE MEETING RECORDS

APPENDIX C.2.1: Scoping Phase, National Authority Stakeholder Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – NATIONAL AUTHORITY STAKEHOLDER MEETING

Date: 08 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 09:00–12:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Opera House, Windhoek
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Eleven participants attended the meeting, representing national government ministries, state-owned enterprises, planning authorities, non-governmental organisations, international stakeholders, Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal information has been omitted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome
	Knight Piésold Consulting (KP) welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the National Authority Meeting.
2.0	Introduction of participants
	Representatives of the project team and participating organisations introduced themselves.
3.0	Objectives
	Veronique Daigle (KP) explained the objectives of the meeting, namely to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, present the proposed mining development, and provide an opportunity for authorities and key stakeholders to raise comments, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the ESIA process.
4.0	Haib Copper project presentation
	Trevor Faber and Charles Loots (Koryx Copper), together with Amelia Briel (KP), presented the proposed Haib Copper Project under the following main components:
	• Introduction to Koryx Copper and the Haib Copper Project. • Project location and overview of EPL 3140.

Item No.	Description
	- Proposed mining operation and associated infrastructure. - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. - Specialist studies currently underway. - Key environmental and social aspects under consideration. - Stakeholder engagement process and opportunities for participation. - Indicative project programme and next steps.
	Refer to Annexure C.1 for the Scoping Phase Presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Representatives of NamPower requested clarification regarding workforce requirements during the construction and operational phases, including proposed accommodation arrangements. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that approximately 2,000–3,000 workers would be required during construction and accommodated in an on-site camp, with the operational workforce expected to comprise approximately 1,000 employees.
5.2	Representatives of NamPower requested clarification regarding the scope of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the assessment of associated infrastructure, including the proposed powerline. Charles Loots (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP) explained that the current ESIA focuses on the proposed mining licence area, while the proposed powerline will be assessed through a separate environmental assessment process undertaken by NamPower.
5.3	Representatives of North South Properties requested information regarding the specialist studies currently underway, including cultural heritage investigations. Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that specialist studies, including the cultural heritage assessment, are underway and that the findings will inform the ESIA.
5.4	Representatives of North South Properties requested clarification regarding environmental sensitivity and the proposed mitigation approach. Amelia Briel (KP) explained that the ESIA will apply the mitigation hierarchy and assess biodiversity, heritage and other environmental constraints before final project design.
5.5	Representatives of the High Commission of Canada requested clarification regarding opportunities for local value addition and downstream processing associated with the proposed project. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that a large-scale smelter is currently not considered feasible and that value addition will primarily occur through concentrate upgrading together with local economic participation.
5.6	Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) requested information regarding the status of the hydro-census and the preferred water supply options for the project. Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that hydro-census investigations and water resource studies are currently underway, including investigations of the Orange River and Naute Dam as potential water sources.
5.7	Representatives of NamPower requested clarification regarding the proposed transport logistics and export routes for copper concentrate.

Item No.	Description
	Charles Loots (KC) explained that concentrate transport options and the associated traffic impacts are currently being assessed as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
5.8	Representatives of NamPower requested information regarding the proposed electricity supply and the potential integration of renewable energy into the project. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that renewable energy options, including solar energy, are being investigated to supplement the project's grid electricity supply.
5.9	Representatives of North South Properties emphasised the importance of coordinating with existing regional and community structures throughout project planning and implementation. Charles Loots (KC) confirmed that the project intends to work through existing regional and local structures and maintain ongoing engagement with relevant government institutions, local authorities and other stakeholders
5.10	Representatives of the High Commission of Canada requested clarification regarding the anticipated project development programme and implementation timeline. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that preliminary project studies are currently underway and that project development is anticipated to proceed in phases following the completion of feasibility studies, environmental permitting and the necessary regulatory approvals.
	The detailed issues raised and responses provided by the Project Team are documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Report.
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Stakeholders were invited to submit additional written comments during the Scoping Phase.
6.2	Knight Piésold Consulting will continue the specialist studies to inform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
6.3	Urban Dynamics Africa will record all comments received in the Issues and Concerns Register for consideration during the assessment process.
6.4	The Project Team will continue consultation with key stakeholders throughout the ESIA process.
6.5	Meeting minutes will be retained as part of the consultation record and ongoing communication will be maintained with registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
7.0	Meeting closure
7.1	KP thanked all participants for their attendance and valuable contributions. The meeting was formally closed.

APPENDIX C.2.2: Scoping Phase, Public Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – PUBLIC MEETING (NOORDOEWER)

Date: 08 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 17:30–19:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Twenty-two participants attended the meeting, representing community members, educational institutions, local businesses, government, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome
	Knight Piésold Consulting (KP) welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the Public Meeting. The purpose of the meeting and the consultation process were explained, and participants were encouraged to actively participate by raising questions, concerns and recommendations relating to the proposed Haib Copper Project.
2.0	Introduction of participants
	Representatives of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which community members and stakeholders introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register
3.0	Objectives
	Kutlo Modie (KP) explained the objectives of the meeting, namely to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, present the proposed mining development and associated infrastructure, outline the specialist studies currently underway, and provide community members and stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the ESIA process

Item No.	Description
4.0	Haib Copper project presentation
	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) and Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold Consulting) presented the proposed Haib Copper Project under the following main components:
	• Introduction to Koryx Copper and the Haib Copper Project. • Project location and overview of EPL 3140. • Proposed mining operation and associated infrastructure. • Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. • Specialist studies currently underway. • Key environmental and social aspects under consideration. • Stakeholder engagement process and opportunities for participation. • Indicative project programme and next steps. All comments, questions and recommendations raised during the meeting were recorded and incorporated into the project's Issues and Concerns Register to inform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
	Refer to the attached PowerPoint Presentation for the contents of the presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Community stakeholders requested clarification regarding the long-term safety of the proposed open pit following mine closure and the measures that would be implemented to protect future users of the area. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that the open pit is expected to remain after mine closure and that rehabilitation and closure planning will incorporate long-term safety measures, access control and consideration of appropriate future land uses.
5.2	Community stakeholders requested information regarding education, training and skills development opportunities for local residents, particularly young people. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that Koryx Copper intends to engage with the Ministry of Education to explore skills development initiatives, job-shadowing opportunities and training programmes aligned with the requirements of the mining sector.
5.3	Community stakeholders emphasised the importance of creating employment opportunities for local youth and requested clarification regarding recruitment and workforce planning. Amelia Briel (KP) explained that employment opportunities and skills development initiatives for local youth will be considered as part of workforce planning and the broader Social Impact Assessment.
5.4	Community stakeholders raised concerns regarding public safety associated with the proposed open pit during operation and after mine closure. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that long-term pit stability, fencing, controlled access and other safety measures will form part of the mine closure planning process and will be developed in accordance with regulatory requirements.
5.5	Community stakeholders requested clarification regarding whether copper would be processed locally or exported in its raw form.

Item No.	Description
	Trevor Faber (KC) explained that copper concentrate will be upgraded prior to export, allowing for a degree of value addition within Namibia before the product is exported for further processing.
	The Project Team took note of the issues, concerns and recommendations raised during the discussion and confirmed that these would be documented and considered, where relevant, through the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and the associated specialist studies. All comments, questions and recommendations raised during the meeting were recorded in the project's Issues and Concerns Register.
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Stakeholders were invited to submit additional written comments during the Scoping Phase.
6.2	Knight Piésold Consulting will continue the specialist studies to inform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
6.3	Urban Dynamics Africa will record all comments received in the Issues and Concerns Register for consideration during the assessment process.
6.4	The Project Team will continue consultation with key stakeholders throughout the ESIA process.
6.5	Meeting minutes will be retained as part of the consultation record and ongoing communication will be maintained with registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
7.0	Meeting closure
7.1	Knight Piésold Consulting thanked all participants for their attendance, constructive participation and valuable contributions.

Attendance Register

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

DATE:	11/08/25	TIME:	17:30 - 19:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer Community Meeting	VENUE:	Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Benagri	Clerk			
		NCC	Chairperson			
		Community	Teacher			
		Shop P.	Wages Officer			
			Teacher			
			Mechanic			
		CRANES	Conductor			
		CRANES	Shop writer			



Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Shell s s	Manager			
			Guard			
			Guard			
			Teacher			
			Teacher			
			builder			
			builder			
			UNEMPLOYED			
			unemployed			
			UNEMPLOYED			
		EMW Road P.S.	School Principal			



Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
			security			

Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.2.3: Scoping Phase, Women's Focus Group Discussion



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – WOMEN'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Date: 11 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: Following the Public Meeting **Cont. No.:**
Place: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	The Women's Focus Group Discussion formed part of the Public Meeting held on 11 August 2025. Participants represented women from the Noordoewer community and participated in the discussion together with representatives of Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Attendance was recorded on the Public Meeting attendance register (refer to Annexure C.2.3). Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome
	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold Consulting) welcomed the participants and explained that the Women's Focus Group Discussion formed part of the broader Public Meeting and provided an opportunity for women to discuss community-specific issues, concerns and expectations relating to the proposed Haib Copper Project.
2.0	Introduction of participants
	Participants introduced themselves and the format of the facilitated discussion was explained.
3.0	Objectives
	The objective of the discussion was to obtain the perspectives of women regarding the potential social and economic impacts of the proposed project and to identify issues that should be considered during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
4.0	Facilitated Discussion
	The discussion was conducted primarily in Afrikaans and focused on the following themes:
	Social wellbeing within the community.

Item No.	Description
	- Youth-related concerns. - Housing pressures. - Unemployment. - Education, skills development and empowerment opportunities. - Community expectations regarding the proposed project
	Refer to the attached PowerPoint Presentation for the contents of the presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Amelia Briel (KP) invited participants to discuss existing community support initiatives within Noordoewer. Participants explained that limited formal social programmes currently exist within the community, with support largely provided through informal community and church initiatives, including assistance to elderly residents. Participants emphasised the need for broader and more sustainable community development programmes.
5.2	Amelia Briel (KP) requested participants to identify key social challenges affecting the community. Participants identified alcohol and drug misuse among young people as a significant concern contributing to family conflict, domestic abuse and broader social instability. Participants expressed concern that these challenges could increase with future in-migration associated with the project.
5.3	Participants noted that teenage pregnancy has reportedly declined in recent years; however, concerns remain that the trend could reverse without continued youth support programmes, education and social development initiatives.
5.4	Amelia Briel (KP) facilitated a discussion regarding housing and future population growth. Participants explained that Noordoewer is already experiencing significant housing shortages, with rental costs reportedly increasing from approximately N\$2,000 to N\$5,000 per month. Seasonal workers were also identified as contributing to existing accommodation pressures.
5.5	Participants explained that the limited number of retail facilities within Noordoewer reduces access to goods and contributes to higher prices for household items and essential commodities.
5.6	Participants highlighted the importance of empowerment programmes, practical training opportunities and skills development initiatives to ensure that local residents, particularly women, are able to benefit from future employment and economic opportunities associated with the proposed project.
5.7	Participants highlighted high levels of unemployment and limited access to career guidance and training opportunities for local youth. Participants recommended career awareness programmes, career expos, vocational training and improved access to information regarding employment pathways within the mining sector.
	The Project Team took note of the concerns and recommendations raised during the discussion and confirmed that these would be documented and considered, where relevant, through the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and the associated specialist studies. All comments and recommendations were recorded in the project's Issues and Concerns Register.

Item No.	Description
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Participants were encouraged to continue engaging with the Project Team throughout the ESIA process.
6.2	Knight Piésold Consulting will continue the specialist studies to inform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
6.3	Urban Dynamics Africa will record all comments received in the Issues and Concerns Register for consideration during the assessment process.
6.4	The Project Team will continue consultation with key stakeholders throughout the ESIA process.
6.5	Meeting minutes will be retained as part of the consultation record and ongoing communication will be maintained with registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
7.0	Meeting closure
7.1	Amelia Briel thanked all participants for openly sharing their experiences, concerns and recommendations. The discussion was formally concluded.

Attendance Register

Note: The Women's Focus Group Discussion formed part of the Public Meeting held on 11 August 2025. Participants signed the Public Meeting attendance register prior to the commencement of the breakout discussion. Refer to Annexure C.2.3 – Public Meeting Attendance Register.

Photographic Record



3 of 3

11 August 2025

APPENDIX C.2.4: Scoping Phase, Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussions



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – BUSINESS, FARMERS AND TOURISM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Date: 12 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 09:00–11:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Seventeen participants attended the meeting, representing the agricultural, business, tourism, accommodation and fuel retail sectors within Noordoewer and the surrounding areas, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome
	Kutlo Modie (Knight Piésold Consulting) welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the Business, Farmers and Tourism Focus Group Discussion. The purpose of the meeting and the consultation process were explained, and participants were encouraged to openly discuss matters relating to agriculture, business, tourism and the proposed Haib Copper Project.
2.0	Introduction of participants
	Representatives of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which community members and stakeholders introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register
3.0	Objectives
	Kutlo Modie (KP) explained the objectives of the meeting, namely to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, present the proposed mining development and associated infrastructure, outline the specialist studies currently underway, and provide community members and stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the ESIA process

1 of 5

Item No.	Description
4.0	Haib Copper project presentation
	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) and Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold Consulting) presented the proposed Haib Copper Project under the following main components:
	• Introduction to Koryx Copper and the Haib Copper Project. • Project location and overview of EPL 3140. • Proposed mining operation and associated infrastructure. • Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. • Specialist studies currently underway. • Key environmental and social aspects under consideration. • Stakeholder engagement process and opportunities for participation. • Indicative project programme and next steps.
	Refer to Annexure C.1 for the Scoping Phase Presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The presentation was followed by an open discussion and question-and-answer session. The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Agricultural and business stakeholders requested information regarding workforce requirements during construction and operations and raised concerns regarding potential competition with the agricultural labour market. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that approximately 2,000–3,000 workers would be required during construction, reducing to approximately 1,000–1,500 workers during operations.
5.2	Agricultural and business stakeholders raised concerns regarding potential pressure on local housing and accommodation. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that construction workers would primarily be accommodated in prefabricated on-site facilities, while alternative workforce accommodation models may be considered during operations.
5.3	Agricultural stakeholders expressed concern that higher mining wages could negatively affect agricultural labour retention and increase operating costs. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that relatively few unskilled workers would be employed and that workforce planning and skills mapping would be undertaken.
5.4	Agricultural stakeholders requested confirmation regarding biodiversity studies undertaken along the Orange River and whether the findings could be shared to support agricultural compliance requirements. Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that the biodiversity studies have been completed and that relevant findings may be shared with stakeholders, where appropriate.
5.5	Agricultural stakeholders identified water availability and irrigation supply as major concerns and questioned whether the project's water demand could affect existing Orange River allocations. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that water storage options, alternative water supply sources and wastewater reuse opportunities are currently being investigated
5.6	5.6 Agricultural stakeholders raised concerns regarding potential contamination risks and referred to lessons learnt from other mining operations.

Item No.	Description
	Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that geochemical and water quality investigations form part of the specialist assessment programme and that relevant findings may be shared with stakeholders, where appropriate.
5.7	Agricultural stakeholders requested clarification regarding potential seepage and groundwater impacts. Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that seepage and groundwater investigations form part of the specialist assessment programme
5.8	Agricultural stakeholders requested access to technical studies and written clarification regarding water allocations and responsibilities. Trevor Faber (KC) and Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that relevant technical information would be shared, where appropriate, and that engagement with stakeholders and the relevant authorities would continue throughout the ESIA process.
5.9	Business and agricultural stakeholders raised concerns regarding electricity demand and the potential impacts of the proposed project on local power supply and electricity tariffs. Trevor Faber (KC) explained that supplementary power infrastructure and renewable energy options are being investigated as part of the project planning process.
5.10	Business and agricultural stakeholders requested clarification regarding whether project infrastructure could remain available for community or agricultural benefit after mine closure. Trevor Faber (KC) confirmed that closure planning will consider the retention of infrastructure where feasible and subject to regulatory approval.
5.11	Business and agricultural stakeholders requested clarification regarding whether project infrastructure could remain available for community or agricultural benefit after mine closure. Trevor Faber (KC) confirmed that closure planning will consider the retention of infrastructure where feasible and subject to regulatory approval.
	Business and tourism stakeholders noted that increased irrigation and operating costs could indirectly affect tourism businesses and local economic sustainability. Participants requested continued engagement with the private sector to better understand cumulative impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. The Project Team took note of these concerns and confirmed that they would be documented and considered, where relevant, through the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process.
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Stakeholders were invited to submit additional written comments during the Scoping Phase.
6.2	Knight Piésold Consulting will continue the specialist studies and incorporate stakeholder input into the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, where relevant.
6.3	Urban Dynamics Africa will record all comments received in the Issues and Concerns Register for consideration during the assessment process.
6.4	The Project Team will continue engagement with the agricultural, business and tourism sectors throughout the ESIA process.
6.5	Meeting minutes will be retained as part of the consultation record and ongoing communication will be maintained with registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).



Knight Piésold
CONSULTING



Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		VRW	Owner			
		Song Ky	PM			
		Bundi	PM			
		Sowp	Owner			
		Shell	Manager			
		Vile Energy	Business Development			
		Twongen	Manager			
		Bengali	Owner			
		Noordener Guesthouse	Manager			

Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.2.5: Scoping Phase, Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – BONDELSWARTS TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Date: 12 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 11:30:00–13:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Seven participants attended the meeting, comprising five representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and two regional youth representatives, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome
	Kutlo Modie (KP) welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Focus Group Discussion. The purpose of the meeting and the consultation process were explained, and participants were encouraged to openly discuss issues relating to traditional leadership, communal land, cultural heritage, youth development and the proposed Haib Copper Project.
2.0	Introduction of participants
	Representatives of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and youth representatives introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	Objectives
	Kutlo Modie (KP) explained the objectives of the meeting, namely to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, present the proposed mining development and associated infrastructure, outline the specialist studies currently underway, and provide Traditional Authority representatives and youth representatives with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the ESIA process.

Item No.	Description
4.0	Haib Copper project presentation
	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) and Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold Consulting) presented the proposed Haib Copper Project under the following main components:
	• Introduction to Koryx Copper and the Haib Copper Project. • Project location and overview of EPL 3140. • Proposed mining operation and associated infrastructure. • Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. • Specialist studies currently underway. • Key environmental and social aspects under consideration. • Stakeholder engagement process and opportunities for participation. • Indicative project programme and next steps.
	Refer to Annexure C.1 for the Scoping Phase Presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The presentation was followed by an open discussion and question-and-answer session. The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Water resource management, water abstraction and potential impacts on communal and agricultural water users.
5.2	Broader stakeholder engagement and the continued involvement of Traditional Authorities and district structures throughout the ESIA process.
5.3	Recognition of communal land rights, land access and compensation arrangements for project infrastructure.
5.4	Local processing of copper concentrate and opportunities for value addition within Namibia.
5.5	Mine closure planning, rehabilitation and post-closure land use opportunities.
5.6	Environmental health and safety concerns relating to pits, dust, seepage, traffic and associated infrastructure.
5.7	The role of the Traditional Authority in project planning, consultation and decision-making.
5.8	Inclusivity and mechanisms to ensure local communities benefit from the proposed project.
5.9	Youth training, employment readiness and opportunities for skills development.
5.10	Protection of graves, ceremonial areas and culturally significant heritage sites.
5.11	Groundwater management and communal water access.
5.12	Respect for communal boundaries and Traditional Authority jurisdiction.
5.13	Employment readiness, skills development and in-service training opportunities for local youth.
5.14	Community benefit-sharing mechanisms and local development opportunities.
5.16	Early implementation of community support and development initiatives prior to mining operations.
	The Project Team noted the issues, concerns and recommendations raised by participants and confirmed that these would be documented and considered, where relevant, during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and the associated specialist studies
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Stakeholders were invited to submit additional written comments during the Scoping Phase.

Knight Piésold
CONSULTING

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

HAIB COPPER 1281
18 August 2026

Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.2.6: Scoping Phase, Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (CDC) FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Date: 12 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 14:00–16:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Eleven participants attended the meeting, representing the Constituency CDC, community representatives, education representatives, Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	Welcome Kutlo Modie (Knight Piésold Consulting) welcomed all participants and thanked them for attending the Constituency Development Committee Focus Group Discussion. The purpose of the meeting and the consultation process were explained, and participants were encouraged to openly discuss issues relating to community development, infrastructure, employment and the proposed Haib Copper Project.
2.0	Introduction of participants Representatives of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which representatives of the Constituency Development Committee and participating organisations introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	Objectives Kutlo Modie (KP) explained the objectives of the meeting, namely to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project, explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, present the proposed mining development and associated infrastructure, outline the specialist studies currently underway, and provide Traditional Authority

Item No.	Description
	representatives and youth representatives with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the ESIA process.
4.0	Haib Copper project presentation
	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) and Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold Consulting) presented the proposed Haib Copper Project under the following main components:
	• Introduction to Koryx Copper and the Haib Copper Project. • Project location and overview of EPL 3140. • Proposed mining operation and associated infrastructure. • Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. • Specialist studies currently underway. • Key environmental and social aspects under consideration. • Stakeholder engagement process and opportunities for participation. • Indicative project programme and next steps.
	Refer to Annexure C.1 for the Scoping Phase Presentation.
5.0	Discussions
	The presentation was followed by an open discussion and question-and-answer session. The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	Local procurement opportunities and participation of local businesses and SMEs.
5.2	Housing, worker accommodation and the future use of mine-related infrastructure following mine closure.
5.3	Social impacts on schools, youth, community wellbeing and public services.
5.4	Youth awareness, career guidance and opportunities for exposure to the mining sector.
5.5	Community expectations regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and social investment.
5.6	Long-term ownership of the project and continuity of community commitments.
6.0	Summary of decisions
6.1	Stakeholders were invited to submit additional written comments during the Scoping Phase.
6.2	Knight Piésold Consulting will continue the specialist studies and incorporate stakeholder input into the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, where relevant.
6.3	Urban Dynamics Africa will record all comments received in the Issues and Concerns Register for consideration during the assessment process.
6.4	The Project Team will continue engagement with the Constituency Development Committee and other local stakeholders throughout the ESIA process.
6.5	Meeting minutes will be retained as part of the consultation record and ongoing communication will be maintained with registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
6.6	The Project Team will continue to share relevant technical information and specialist study findings, where appropriate, and maintain transparent engagement with stakeholders throughout the ESIA process.
7.0	Meeting closure
7.1	Kutlo Modie thanked all participants for their attendance, constructive participation and valuable contributions. The meeting was formally closed.

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

DATE:	12/08/25	TIME:	14:00- 15:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Focus Group Discussion – Constituency Development Committee	VENUE :	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		CDC	community Rep			
		Settlement Office	Senior Admin			
		Control Admin	Control Admin			
		Kansburg West Constituency	Senior Admin			
		Aussentekehr Primary School	Principal			
		School Principal	School Principal			
		CDC member	School Principal			
		School	Principal			
		CDC member	Principal			
		NamRA	Principal			
		CDC	Business			
		CDC	Business			

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Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.2.7: Scoping Phase, Noordoewer Community Representative Committee



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – REGIONAL AUTHORITY MEETING

Date: 12 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 17:30–18:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Regional Council Office, Keetmanshoop
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	A total of 26 participants attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, NamWater, NamRA, NamPost, the Roads Authority, NamPower, the Namibia Statistics Agency, the Office of the Ombudsman and various government ministries and agencies, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal names, contact details and signatures have been excluded from the public version of the stakeholder engagement record
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Kutlo Modie (KP) opened the meeting, welcomed the NCRC representatives and thanked them for attending the informal focus group discussion.
1.2	Kutlo Modie (KP) briefly explained that the meeting formed part of the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA. Participants were encouraged to openly raise questions, concerns and recommendations.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Kutlo Modie (KP) invited those present to introduce themselves. The representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa introduced themselves, after which the NCRC representatives introduced themselves.
2.2	Participants were requested to complete the attendance register. Four NCRC representatives attended the meeting.
3.0	PURPOSE OF THE MEETING AND INFORMAL PROJECT OVERVIEW

1 of 4

Item No.	Description
3.1	Kutlo Modie (KP) explained that the purpose of the meeting was to engage directly with the NCRC and provide its representatives with an opportunity to raise local issues, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Haib Copper Project.
3.2	Trevor Faber (KC) provided a brief informal overview of the proposed Haib Copper Project and responded to general Project-related questions as the discussion progressed.
3.3	Amelia Briel (KP) briefly explained the ESIA process and provided environmental and social assessment input in response to matters raised by the NCRC representatives.
3.4	Kutlo Modie (KP) invited the NCRC representatives to raise questions and concerns for discussion. No formal presentation was delivered, and the meeting proceeded as an open focus group discussion.
4.0	HAIB COPPER PROJECT AND ESIA PRESENTATION
4.1	Trevor Faber (KC) provided an overview of the proposed Haib Copper Project, including the Project location, proposed mining activities, associated infrastructure and anticipated Project development.
4.2	Amelia Briel (KP) provided an overview of the ESIA process, including the purpose of the Scoping Phase, the identification of potential environmental and social impacts and the specialist studies to be undertaken.
4.3	Kutlo Modie (KP) invited the NCRC representatives to raise questions, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Project and matters requiring consideration during the ESIA process.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Open Pit Safety and Post-Closure Management
5.1.1	NCRC representatives requested clarification on whether the open pit would remain after mine closure and how long-term risks to the community would be managed.
5.1.2	Trevor Faber (KC) explained that the open pit would remain after closure. Closure planning would include measures for long-term safety, restricted access and consideration of post-mining land use.
5.2	Youth Employment and Skills Development
5.2.1	NCRC representatives requested information on the opportunities that the proposed Project could create for young people in Noordoewer.
5.2.2	Amelia Briel (KP) explained that youth skills mapping would be undertaken and that training and employment pathways would be linked to the Project's anticipated skills and workforce requirements.
5.3	Women's Development and Social Initiatives
5.3.1	NCRC representatives asked whether the Project would support women's development and broader community-based social initiatives.
5.3.2	Trevor Faber (KC) noted the request and explained that future corporate social responsibility planning would consider women's empowerment and support for appropriate community-led initiatives.
5.4	Community Social Challenges

Item No.	Description
5.4.1	NCRC representatives raised concerns regarding existing social challenges in Noordoewer, including alcohol and drug abuse and teenage pregnancy, and asked how the proposed Project could assist in addressing these concerns.
5.4.2	Amelia Briel (KP) acknowledged these as serious social concerns and explained that they would be considered through the Social Impact Assessment and linked, where appropriate, to local programmes and mitigation measures.
5.5	Housing Availability and Rental Pressure
5.5.1	NCRC representatives raised concerns regarding the existing shortage of housing and the potential for the Project workforce to increase demand for accommodation and contribute to rising rental costs.
5.5.2	Trevor Faber (KC) explained that construction workers would be accommodated in on-site prefabricated units. A longer-term housing strategy for the operational phase remained under consideration.
5.6	Local Business and Economic Opportunities
5.6.1	NCRC representatives asked whether small shops and businesses in Noordoewer would benefit from the proposed mine.
5.6.2	Trevor Faber (KC) explained that local SMEs would be surveyed and considered in procurement planning and that the mine would give preference to Namibian suppliers.
5.7	Key Matters Raised
5.7.1	The discussion highlighted concerns regarding long-term open pit safety, youth employment and skills development, women's empowerment, existing social challenges, pressure on housing and rental costs, and opportunities for local businesses.
5.7.2	Kutlo Modie (KP) confirmed that the issues and concerns raised during the meeting would be documented as part of the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement record and considered during the ESIA process.
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	Amelia Briel (KP) confirmed that the environmental and social issues raised during the meeting would be considered, where relevant, during the ESIA and specialist assessment processes.
6.2	Trevor Faber (KC) noted the matters raised regarding youth opportunities, women's development, workforce accommodation and local business participation for consideration as Project planning progressed.
6.3	Kutlo Modie (KP) encouraged the NCRC representatives to remain engaged during the ESIA process and to submit any additional comments or concerns.
7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Kutlo Modie (KP) thanked the NCRC representatives for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged throughout the ESIA process. The meeting was formally closed.



Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

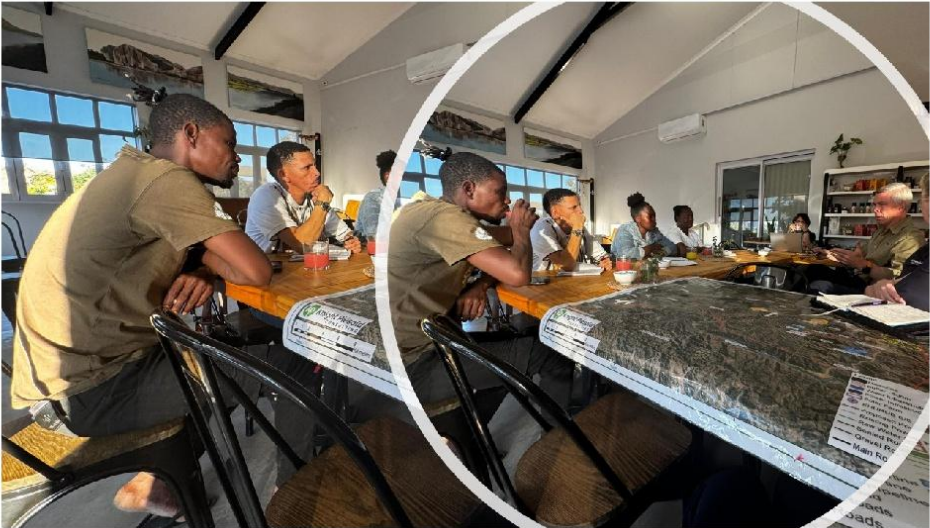


DATE:	12/08/25	TIME:	17:30- 18:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Focus Group Discussion – Community Development Committee	VENUE :	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email addresses	Signature
		NREC				
		NREC	Chairperson			
		NREC	Secretary			
		NCCR				

Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.2.8: Scoping Phase, Regional Authority Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

SCOPING PHASE – REGIONAL AUTHORITY MEETING

Date: 13 August 2025 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 10:00–12:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Regional Council Office, Keetmanshoop
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	A total of 26 participants attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, NamWater, NamRA, NamPost, the Roads Authority, NamPower, the Namibia Statistics Agency, the Office of the Ombudsman and various government ministries and agencies, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal names, contact details and signatures have been excluded from the public version of the stakeholder engagement record
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Mr Ralph Sachika, Acting Chief Regional Officer (CRO) of the //Kharas Regional Council, opened and facilitated the meeting. He welcomed participants and thanked representatives of regional authorities, government ministries, public institutions and the Project Team for attending.
1.2	The Acting CRO provided the Project Team with an opportunity to introduce the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process and encouraged participants to raise questions, concerns and recommendations for consideration during the assessment process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	The Acting CRO invited members of the Project Team and stakeholder representatives to introduce themselves and indicate the organisations they represented.
2.2	Participants were requested to complete the attendance register. The attendance register is retained as part of the stakeholder engagement record. Personal contact details and signatures are excluded or redacted from the public version.

1 of 7

Item No.	Description
3.1	The Project Team explained that the meeting formed part of the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA.
3.2	The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the proposed Project and ESIA process to regional authorities and relevant government institutions and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to identify environmental, social, economic, institutional and technical matters requiring consideration during the assessment process.
3.3	The objectives were to provide an overview of the proposed Project; explain the ESIA and stakeholder engagement processes; identify key environmental and social issues at an early stage; obtain input from regional authorities and government institutions; and ensure that relevant stakeholder concerns were considered in defining the scope of the ESIA and specialist studies.
3.4	The meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss the Project's anticipated infrastructure and water requirements, regional development considerations and potential interactions between the proposed mining development and other existing and planned activities in the region.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Charles Creasy (KC) presented an overview of the proposed Haib Copper Project, including the anticipated mining development, Project components, infrastructure requirements and development process.
4.2	Amelia Briel (KP) presented the environmental assessment process, including the purpose of the Scoping Phase, the identification of potential environmental and social impacts and the specialist studies to be undertaken.
4.3	Trevor Faber (KC) provided additional Project-related and technical input and responded to stakeholder questions, where relevant.
4.4	Heidri Nel (UDA) supported the stakeholder engagement process and recorded the meeting proceedings and stakeholder comments.
4.5	Stakeholders were invited to raise questions, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Project and matters requiring consideration during the ESIA process.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Long-Term Durability of Project Infrastructure
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council raised concern regarding the long-term durability of Project infrastructure and asked whether Project assets would be constructed in accordance with Namibian specifications and designed for a lifespan exceeding 100 years.
	Charles Creasy (KC) explained that Project infrastructure would be developed in accordance with applicable Namibian specifications and relevant engineering requirements, with consideration given to resilience and long-term durability.
5.2	Water Security for Mining and Agriculture
	A representative of NamWater raised questions regarding whether Neckartal Dam and potential irrigation pipelines could provide sufficient water for both the proposed mine and planned irrigation developments.
	Charles Creasy (KC) provided information on the capacity of Neckartal Dam and the anticipated water requirements of the proposed mine. It was explained that regional water availability and

Item No.	Description
	the relationship between mining and irrigation demands were being considered as part of ongoing Project planning and assessment.
5.3	Climate Change, Drought Risk and Competing Water Requirements
	A stakeholder representative raised concern regarding increasing drought risk associated with climate change and the potential pressure that mining water requirements could place on irrigation development, ecosystems and downstream water availability. Questions were raised regarding how water could be secured for the mine without undermining planned irrigation development.
	The Project Team explained that hydrological studies were being undertaken and that the findings would inform future Project planning and water supply considerations. The need to establish a secure and sustainable water supply before the Project could proceed was acknowledged.
5.4	Import and Export Logistics
	A representative of NamRA raised concern regarding the potential for customs and revenue procedures to delay the importation of mining equipment and sought clarification on the arrangements required to facilitate the import of machinery and export of copper products.
	Charles Creasy (KC) explained that clearing agents had been engaged and that liaison with the relevant port, customs and revenue authorities was ongoing. The anticipated import and export arrangements would continue to be developed as Project planning progressed.
5.5	Irrigation Development and Employment Opportunities
	Stakeholders discussed planned irrigation development associated with Neckartal Dam and asked whether the proposed mine could coexist with a large-scale irrigation scheme expected to generate substantial employment opportunities.
	The Project Team explained that the relationship between available water resources, irrigation development and mining requirements would need to be considered through the relevant technical studies and government planning processes. The importance of planned agricultural development and the potential cumulative demand on regional water resources were acknowledged.
5.6	Skills Development, Education and Training
	A representative of the education sector asked whether bursaries, professional training and skills development opportunities would be provided to enable local young people to qualify as engineers, geologists, managers and other professionals required by the Project.
	Charles Creasy (KC) noted the request and indicated that bursary schemes, training initiatives and skills development opportunities would be considered as part of future Project planning.
5.7	Local Processing and Refining of Copper
	A stakeholder representative asked whether copper produced by the proposed mine would be processed and refined in Namibia or exported in an unprocessed form.
	Charles Creasy (KC) provided information on the anticipated processing approach and explained that different processing and export options were being considered. The final approach would depend on technical, commercial and market considerations and the availability of appropriate processing capacity.
5.8	Water Use, Waste and Environmental Risks

Item No.	Description
	A representative of a government ministry raised concern regarding water consumption and waste generated by mining activities and asked whether these could affect regional water supplies and ecosystems.
	Amelia Briel (KP) explained that potential impacts associated with Project water use, waste generation and environmental risks would be assessed through the ESIA and relevant specialist studies. The findings and proposed mitigation measures would be presented during subsequent phases of stakeholder engagement.
5.9	Project Ownership and Governance
	A representative of a government ministry sought clarification on the anticipated ownership and shareholding arrangements between government and private investors.
	Charles Creasy (KC) explained that ownership and investment arrangements remained subject to ongoing Project development and commercial considerations.
5.10	Downstream Water Flows and Environmental Releases
	A representative of the environmental authorities asked whether environmental releases from Neckartal Dam would be maintained to support downstream ecosystems, tourism and other water-dependent activities.
	The Project Team explained that downstream environmental flow requirements would need to be considered in consultation with the relevant water and environmental authorities. The importance of maintaining appropriate downstream releases was acknowledged as a matter requiring consideration in the relevant water and environmental assessment processes.
5.11	Potential Community Health Risks from Base Metals
	A representative of the regional health authorities raised concern regarding potential community health risks associated with exposure to base metals, including lead and zinc, with reference to experiences in other mining areas such as Rosh Pinah. Clarification was requested on how potential exposure risks would be assessed and managed.
	Amelia Briel (KP) acknowledged the concern as an important input to the ESIA process. She explained that the health baseline and relevant assessment work would consider potential exposure pathways, community health risks and appropriate mitigation and management measures.
5.12	Social, Cultural and Livelihood Impacts
	A representative of the mining and energy authorities raised concern regarding the potential social and cultural effects of mining activities. Matters raised included possible restrictions on access to the river, disruption of seasonal heritage movements, wildlife displacement, pressure on livestock, noise and potential disease risks.
	Amelia Briel (KP) acknowledged the significance of the concerns and confirmed that relevant environmental and social matters would be incorporated into the scope of the ESIA and considered during impact assessment and mitigation planning.
5.13	Key Matters Raised
	The discussion highlighted water security as a central issue, particularly the relationship between the proposed mine, planned irrigation development, climate change, drought risk, downstream flow requirements and regional water demand.

Item No.	Description
	Stakeholders also emphasised the importance of durable infrastructure, efficient import and export arrangements, local processing opportunities, education and skills development, community health, environmental protection and the management of potential social, cultural and livelihood impacts.
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in defining and refining the scope of the ESIA and associated specialist studies.
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	The issues and concerns raised during the meeting will be incorporated into the formal Issues and Concerns Register and considered in defining and refining the scope of the ESIA and relevant specialist studies.
6.2	Water security, including mining demand, irrigation requirements, drought risk, climate change and downstream flow requirements, will continue to be considered through the relevant technical and environmental studies.
6.3	Potential community health risks associated with exposure to metals and other Project-related environmental pathways will be considered through the relevant baseline and impact assessment work.
6.4	Potential social, cultural and livelihood impacts, including access restrictions, heritage movements, livestock pressures, wildlife displacement, noise and disease risks, will be considered during the ESIA process.
6.5	Opportunities relating to local employment, bursaries, training and skills development will continue to be considered as Project planning progresses.
6.6	Stakeholders will continue to be informed of the progress of the ESIA and will be provided with further opportunities to review information and submit comments during subsequent phases of stakeholder engagement.
7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Mr Ralph Sachika, Acting Chief Regional Officer of the //Kharas Regional Council, thanked participants and the Project Team for their contributions. Stakeholders were encouraged to remain engaged throughout the ESIA process and to submit any further comments or information relevant to the assessment. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

IKKharas Regional Council

Private Bag 2164, Kalkbani (MANSHEIDOP) Tel: +264 (0) 221 600 | Fax: +264 63 22 3832

Ernst Berrice Fufane

12 August 2025

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

SCOPING PHASE PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED HAIB COPPER PROJECT

DATE: **13 AUGUST 2025 - 10:00 AM**
VENUE: **IKKRC EDUCATION BOARDROOM**

No	Institution	Position	Signature	Initials	Date
1	Kalkbani Regional Council	Civic Engagement			
2	Knight Piésold	Environment Manager			
3	Kalkbani	Project Manager			
4	KORYX	C.E.O			
5	Procedural Office	Ernst Berrice Fufane			

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 **NAMIBIA**
MY COUNTRY, MY PRIDE

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Chief Regional Officer

20			NGEPESW	Community			
21			NOTES	Director			
22			NGRC	Chairperson			
23			NGRC	Member			
24			NGRC	Member			
25			NGRC	Member			
26			NGRC	Member			
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Photographic Record



APPENDIX C.3: SCOPING PHASE ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	08 August 2025	TIME:	09:00 to 12:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project Authorities Meeting	VENUE:	Opera House, Windhoek

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Workforce requirements and housing (construction/operations).	Gert Fouries (NamPower)	Construction ~2,000–3,000 workers (~2 years) housed in on-site camp (water, sewage, power, catering, rosters). Operations ~1,000; long-term housing under review.	Trevor Faber (KC)
2	ESIA scope & coordination for mining, water, roads and powerline.	Gert Fouries (NamPower)	Current ESIA covers mining licence; separate ESIA for the powerline led by NamPower once design is available; ongoing coordination with ministries.	Charles Loots (KC) with Amelia Briel (KP)
3	Specialist studies & heritage confirmation.	Evaliza Naienga (North South Properties)	KP confirmed Peter Collin will lead specialist studies, including cultural heritage; methods and outputs to be shared.	Amelia Briel (KP)
4	Environmental sensitivity & mitigation approach.	Evaliza Naienga (North South Properties)	ESIA will apply the mitigation hierarchy (avoid → reduce → mitigate → offset); heritage/biodiversity constraints mapped before design finalisation.	Amelia Briel (KP)
5	Smelter / value addition — will a smelter be built?	Jason Brown (High Commission of Canada)	Smelter not viable without ~1 Mt concentrate. Value addition via upgrading (~0.3% → ~30% concentrate) plus jobs, training and community investment.	Trevor Faber (KC)

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
6	Status of hydro-census and preferred water sources.	Edward Godfrey (MAWLR)	Hydro-census and sampling underway. Preferred sources: Orange River and Naute Dam; groundwater is deep and under assessment.	Amelia Briel (KP)
7	Transport & logistics to port.	NamPower (Gert/Fred)	Truck to Grünau (~119 km) using ~90-t units (~15/day), then rail to Lüderitz Port; traffic impacts assessed in ESIA.	Charles Loots (KC)
8	Energy rationale (solar vs grid).	Fred Baily (NamPower)	Solar lowers costs (~4–5 US\$/kWh vs ~12.4 US\$/kWh), eases grid pressure, and provides a post-closure legacy.	Trevor Faber (KC)
9	Social alignment & partnerships to avoid disruption.	Evaliza Naienga (North South Properties)	Work through established structures (CDC, TA, Settlement Committee); partner with ministries/NGOs; focus on offsets and joint initiatives.	Charles Loots (KC)
10	Project timeline (PEA → PFS → DFS → construction → first production).	Jason Brown (High Commission of Canada)	PEA due 2025; PFS mid-2026; DFS early 2027; ~2 years construction; first production ~2029.	Trevor Faber (KC)

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	11 August 2025	TIME:	17:30 to 19:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project – Public Meeting	VENUE :	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Open pit. Question: Will the pit remain permanently after closure, and how will safety be ensured?	Joseph Bonaventra (Teacher)	The pit will remain after closure. Rehabilitation and closure planning will include safety measures and consideration of potential future uses.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Human resources & education. Question: Will Koryx Copper involve the Ministry of Education in training and job preparation?	Joseph Bonaventra (Teacher)	Yes, Koryx Copper will engage with the Ministry of Education to align skills development, job shadowing, and youth programmes with mining requirements.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
3	Issue: Youth opportunities. Question: What opportunities exist for young people in the community?	Randy Olman (Community Member)	Koryx Copper and consultants will assess employment and development opportunities for young people. Skills mapping and training options will be considered.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
4	Issue: Safety. Question: What are the dangers associated with the open pit for nearby communities?	Silvester Louw (Community Member)	The pit will be made safe as part of closure. Long-term stability and restricted access measures will be implemented.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
5	Issue: Value addition. Question: Will copper be processed in Namibia or exported raw?	Joseph Bonaventra (Teacher)	Approximately 0.3% concentrate will be upgraded to around 30%. Some value addition will occur in Namibia, but most concentrate will be exported.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

1

Public Meeting

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	11 August 2025	TIME:	19:30 to 20:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project – Focus Group Meeting: Woman Group	VENUE:	EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Lack of social programmes. Question: What programmes are available in the community?	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)	There are no formal programmes, only a men's church group that runs a soup kitchen for the elderly.	Helena Livula (Sonop Farm)
2	Issue: Youth alcohol and drug misuse. Question: Is alcohol and drug abuse among youth a concern?	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)	Yes — alcohol and drug misuse among youth is a major problem, which worsens family problems and abuse of power by men.	Women participants
3	Issue: Teenage pregnancy. Question: What is the current situation regarding teenage pregnancies?	Women participants	Teenage pregnancy has decreased, but there are concerns it may increase again in future.	Polina Hikelwa (Teacher)
4	Issue: Population influx and housing shortage. Question: Does the settlement get people from South Africa crossing the border to work in Noordoewer?	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)	This is not an issue currently. However, housing shortages are severe. Teachers reported rent rising from N\$2,000 to N\$5,000, while seasonal workers are further pushing up prices.	Polina Hikelwa & Laimi Linus (Teachers)
5	Issue: Limited shops and high cost of goods. Note: Raised directly as an issue (no question asked).	Women participants	There are very few shops which make goods hard to access and are more expensive.	Women participants

1

Focus Group Meeting: Women Group

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
6	Issue: Training and empowerment needs. Question: What opportunities will there be for women and youth to receive training and skills development linked to the project?	Women participants	Training and empowerment are seen as essential for long-term benefit of the project.	Women participants
7	Issue: High unemployment and lack of career exposure. Question: How will youth and local people be exposed to job opportunities and skills needed for Haib?	Women participants	Unemployment is high: youth lack information on jobs and studies to pursue. Community members need expo-type opportunities and direct training support to build employable skills.	Women participants

2

Focus Group Meeting: Women Group

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	12 August 2025	TIME:	11:00 to 12:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project – Focus Group Meeting: Business, Farming and Tourism Sectors	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guest house, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Workforce size. Question: How many workers will be employed during construction and operations?	Theo Meyer (Vlthoek)	Approximately 2,000–3,000 workers during construction, reducing to 1,000–1,500 during operations.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Employee housing. Question: Will Koryx Copper build housing for employees?	Theo Meyer (Vlthoek)	No housing plan currently exists. During construction, workers will be accommodated in prefabricated communal facilities on-site. During operations, workers may be flown in and out, similar to Australian mines.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
3	Issue: Biodiversity requirements. Question: Has a biodiversity study been done for the Orange River at Haib?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, a biodiversity study has been completed for the Orange River at Haib.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
4	Issue: Access to biodiversity data. Question: Can farmers use the completed study to support their required biodiversity studies?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, the study can be shared. Knight Piésold will collaborate with relevant specialists and ensure farmer standards are considered.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) / Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
5	Issue: Labour costs. Question: Will the mine compete with agriculture for unskilled workers, increasing wages and affecting farm viability?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	The mine will employ relatively few unskilled workers. A workforce skills map will be prepared to show roles required. Mines use a national baseline salary grading system, which Koryx Copper will explore sharing with stakeholders.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

1

Focus Group Meeting: Business Farmers and Tourism Sector

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
6	Issue: Water availability. Question: Will the mine's water demand reduce water available for agriculture?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	The project requires around 7 million m ³ annually. Current allocations from the Orange River (70 million m ³) are already exceeded. Koryx Copper will explore storage solutions, including smaller dams.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
7	Issue: Water infrastructure. Question: Has Koryx Copper considered building a dam in the Orange River?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, additional water storage is being considered. Any dam would require a Namibia-specific solution and approvals. Neckartal Dam remains under NamWater's management.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
8	Issue: Power supply. Question: Will the mine's power demand (200 MW) increase costs for farmers?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Electricity demand may place pressure on supply. Koryx Copper is exploring supplementary infrastructure and renewable options, but tariffs are set nationally.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
9	Issue: Post-closure benefits. Question: Will infrastructure remain after closure to support farmers and the community?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Where feasible, Koryx Copper will consider leaving infrastructure for community or agricultural use, subject to closure planning and obligations.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
10	Issue: Wastewater. Question: Will wastewater reuse be part of the water strategy?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, wastewater reuse will be investigated as part of the project's water management.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) / Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
11	Issue: Labour regulations. Question: Will Namibia's minimum wage requirements increase farm costs when compared to mining wages?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Mining wages are higher than agricultural wages. The national minimum wage framework may put pressure on farming viability, but mines must comply with national regulations.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
12	Issue: Water contamination risks. Question: Will the mine contaminate water resources, such as the Orange River?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Concerns noted. Knight Piésold will undertake water quality and geochemical studies to assess risks and share findings with farmers.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)

2

Focus Group Meeting: Business Farmers and Tourism Sector

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
13	Issue: Orange River resource management. Question: Why is there a mismatch between the 92 million m ³ international agreement and Namibia's 71.2 million m ³ allocation?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	This is a government-level allocation issue. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) is responsible for allocations.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
14	Issue: Alternative water sources. Question: If water is not available from the Orange River, can more be supplied from Neckartal Dam?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	If Orange River water is constrained, options from Neckartal Dam may be explored. This would require NamWater and government coordination.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
15	Issue: Groundwater. Question: Will Knight Piésold study seepage into groundwater?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, KP will carry out assessments to understand seepage and share findings with farmers.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)
16	Issue: Study sharing. Question: Will Koryx Copper share the geochemical and water quality studies with farmers?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Yes, Koryx Copper and Knight Piésold committed to sharing geochemical and water quality results with stakeholders.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) / Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)
17	Issue: Written assurances. Question: Can government provide written confirmation on allocations and responsibilities?	Willem Visser (Silverlands)	Requests for written confirmation will be conveyed to government authorities.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
18	Issue: Localised concern. Question: As a neighbour (Witbooi farm), can Theo Meyer receive specific water quality results?	Theo Meyer (Witbooi)	Yes, specific water quality results will be shared with directly affected neighbours.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)
19	Issue: Operational costs in agriculture. Question: How can farmers manage rising irrigation and water costs, with farming already under strain?	Chris van der Merwe	Concerns noted. Koryx Copper acknowledged cumulative impacts on agriculture and committed to ongoing engagement with farmers to identify potential support or mitigation options.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

3

Focus Group Meeting: Business Farmers and Tourism Sector

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
20	Issue: Lessons from other regions. Question: Example of Tsumeb tomato farmers — will similar water contamination and cost impacts occur here?	Chris van der Merwe	Water contamination risks will be studied through Knight Piésold's geochemical and water quality assessments. Results will be shared with farmers to ensure transparency.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)

Focus Group Meeting: Business Farmers and Tourism Sector

4

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	12 August 2025	TIME:	09:00 to 10:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project – Focus Group Meeting: Bondelswartz Traditional Authority	VENUE :	Noordoewer Guest house, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Water management. Question: How will water abstraction and farmer impacts be handled?	Bernardus Waterboer (Karasburg TA)	Concerns noted. Koryx Copper confirmed that water allocation is managed by NamWater and will explore Namibia-specific solutions.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Mining expectations. Question: Has Koryx Copper consulted more widely, beyond Noordoewer, in the Karasburg districts?	Bernardus Waterboer (Karasburg TA)	Wider engagement is ongoing. Meetings will continue with TA and district representatives.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
3	Issue: Impact on landowners. Question: How will crossing private land for infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, Naute abstraction) be addressed?	Martinius Ortman (Bondelswartz)	Landowner rights are recognised; any access will require agreements and compensation.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
4	Issue: Value addition. Question: Will copper be processed in Namibia or exported?	Bernardus Waterboer (Karasburg TA)	Only copper cathodes will be produced locally; concentrate will be exported.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
5	Issue: Mine lifespan and closure. Question: What happens after operations end?	Martinius Ortman (Bondelswartz)	Post-closure ESMP will include rehabilitation measures (pipeline, solar farm, nursery, site rehab).	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

Focus Group Meeting: Bondelswartz Traditional Authority

1

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
6	Issue: Environmental safety. Question: Will acid plants and pits pose risks to people after closure?	Martinius Ortman (Bondelswartz)	Plants are designed to best practice; ESIA will address acid management, traffic safety, and rehabilitation to prevent seepage.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
7	Issue: Traditional authority role. Question: Will TA be part of decision-making?	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswartz TA)	TA input is important; engagement via MoU and settlement offices in Karasburg constituencies is proposed.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
8	Issue: Inclusivity. Question: How will local people benefit once in-migration starts?	Bernardus Waterboer (Karasburg TA)	Commitment to inclusivity; Koryx Copper will communicate with TA and work through consultants.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
9	Issue: Youth training. Question: Will vulnerable youth from small towns receive training or jobs?	Josie Coetzee (Youth Rep)	Noted. Consultants cannot commit to programmes but will recommend training and on-the-job support in social management plans.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) / Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
10	Issue: Heritage sensitivities. Question: How will heritage areas and clan interests (e.g., ceremonial use in Haib) be respected?	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswartz TA)	Heritage assessments will be undertaken, and clan requirements for ceremonial use will be respected.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
11	Issue: Underground water. Question: How will water under Bondelswartz communal land be managed?	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswartz TA)	Groundwater studies will be conducted. Allocation belongs to government, but clan inputs will be considered.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
12	Issue: Demarcation. Question: Will TA restrictions and communal boundaries be respected?	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswartz TA)	Demarcation will be clarified during ESIA. TA roles will be respected.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

2

Focus Group Meeting: Bondelswartz Traditional Authority

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
13	Issue: Employment readiness. Question: How will youth be prepared for jobs at the mine?	Josie Coetzee (Youth Rep)	TA encouraged to prepare youth with training. Koryx Copper will consider in-service training programmes.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
14	Issue: Community expectations. Question: Can Koryx Copper publish and commit to community benefit plans?	Josie Coetzee (Youth Rep)	Koryx Copper indicated that CSR plans will be outlined in phases, starting before operations, and input from communities and consultants is welcomed.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
15	Issue: Local assistance. Question: Can Koryx Copper assist Noordoewer with programmes before operations?	Josie Coetzee (Youth Rep)	Support during early phases may include nutrition and community programmes. Lessons from Osino and B2Gold show this can start before mining.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

3

Focus Group Meeting: Bondelswartz Traditional Authority

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	12 August 2025	TIME:	14:00 to 16:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project – Focus Group Meeting: Constituency Development Committee	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guest house, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Concern that large companies bypass local SMEs, leaving little benefit for local businesses Question: Will the mine procure services locally to support growth of small businesses in Karasburg, Noordoewer, Aussenkehr, Keetmanshoop, etc.?	Ephraim Itha (Community Rep)	Local procurement is part of the Koryx Responsible Mining Plan. A survey of SMEs will be done across Karasburg East/West and Keetmanshoop. Preference will be given to Namibian organisations.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Uncertainty about housing and infrastructure left after the mine closes (25-year lifespan). Questions: • What happens to mine accommodation and facilities after closure? • Will workers be housed on-site or in nearby towns?	Ephraim Itha (Community Rep)	Construction: 2–3,000 workers in camp-style barracks. Operations: ~1,000 workers. Housing strategy not yet finalised; consultations will be held with Karasburg, Keetmanshoop, Aussenkehr, Noordoewer. Closure plan forms part of ESMP, including 2–3 years rehabilitation, finalised through consultation.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper) / Amelia Briel (knight Piésold)
3	Issue: Mining may affect schools, social fabric, and community life. Questions: • How will social impacts be managed, especially regarding schools and youth?	Manfred Tjerije (School Principal)	The Social Impact Assessment will address risks. Housing workers on-site reduces risks, but issues remain. Mines and farmers can co-exist if impacts are mitigated. Independent consultants conducting 3-year baseline studies (dust, noise, water, light).	Amelia Briel (knight Piésold) / Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

1

Focus Group Meeting: Constituency Development Committee

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
	• Will there be risks of conflict between mine workers and farmers? • What about health risks from dust and mine waste?		Health impacts expected to be manageable, following best practices (Arizona, Chile, Peru).	
4	Issue: Learners need exposure to economic activities and mining as a sector. Comment/Request: Suggested motivational talks for learners to understand mining as an economic activity.	Susanna Kadhlwa (Aussenkehr - Primary School Principal)	Agreed. Team (e.g. Ernst Simon) can give talks during the Social Impact Assessment. Possible to arrange for current and next year's learners.	Heidri Nel (Urban Dynamics)
5	Issue: Community expectations for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and infrastructure benefits. Question: Will Noordoewer and the Karasburg region benefit from CSR and infrastructure investment?	Gisela Dula (Karasburg West Constituency – Senior Admin)	During 2025–2030 (development phase), funding is limited but some investments are possible. More CSR funding will be available during operations. Communities may submit wish lists via consultants (emails provided).	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
6	Issue: Concern about long-term ownership and consistency of commitments. Question: Will the mining licence be sold to another investor, or developed by the current team?	Alfred Muhongo (Karasburg West Control Admin)	Either option possible: self-develop, joint venture, or sell. Regardless, some management continuity expected; TF committed to remain involved.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

2

Focus Group Meeting: Constituency Development Committee

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	12 August 2025	TIME:	17:30 to 19:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project Noordoewer Community Residential Committee	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Safety & future of the open pit. Question: Will the pit remain after closure, and how will risks to the community be managed?	Silvester Louw (Community Rep.)	The pit will remain. Closure planning will include long-term safety, restricted access, and consideration of post-mining land use.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Youth & employment. Question: What opportunities will be created for young people in Noordoewer?	Lydia Mwaetaro (Community Rep.)	Youth skills mapping will be undertaken. Training and employment pathways will be linked to the mine's needs.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
3	Issue: Women & social development. Question: Will the project support women's development and social initiatives?	Audia Nitshe (Secretary)	Requests noted. CSR planning will include women's empowerment and support for community-led projects.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
4	Issue: Social challenges (alcohol, drugs, teenage pregnancy). Question: How will the mine help address these community problems?	Audia Nitshe (Secretary)	These are recognised as serious social concerns. They will be addressed in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and linked to local programmes.	Amelia Briel (Knight Piésold)
5	Issue: Housing shortage & rising rents. Question: How will the project's workforce impact local housing?	Renald Josob (NCRC Chair)	Construction workers will stay in on-site prefabricated units. A long-term housing strategy for operations is under consideration.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)
6	Issue: Local economy. Question: Will small shops and businesses in Noordoewer benefit from the mine?	Renald Josob (NCRC Chair)	Local SMEs will be surveyed and considered in procurement planning. The mine will give preference to Namibian suppliers.	Trevor Faber (Koryx Copper)

NCRC Focus Group Meeting

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	13 August 2025	TIME:	10:00 to 12:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project Regional Authority Meeting	VENUE:	Regional Council office Keetmanshoop

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Issue: Concern about long-term durability of project infrastructure. Question: Will assets be built to Namibian specifications with a lifespan exceeding 100 years?	Mr Sadhka Ralph, (Acting CRO)	Project will follow Namibian specifications, ensuring resilience and long-term durability.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper)
2	Issue: Water security for both mining and agriculture. Question: Will the Neckartal Dam and potential irrigation pipelines supply both the mine and irrigation projects?	Mr Hieronymus Goroseb (NamWater)	Dam capacity = 857M m ³ ; mine requires ~20M m ³ . Even in drought years, sustainable yield remains. Complementarities with 2004 pipeline feasibility studies recognised.	Mr Goroseb (NamWater)
3	Issue: Climate change increasing drought risk and pressure on irrigation and ecosystems. Question: How will the mine secure water without undermining the 5,000 ha irrigation project and downstream flows?	Mr Chukununa	Hydrology studies underway (3 months) led by NamPower project manager (Mr Lazarus). Results will be shared; allocation must be 100% secure.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper) / NamPower Rep.
4	Issue: Risk of customs/revenue delays affecting mining equipment imports. Question: What arrangements will ensure smooth import/export of machinery and copper products?	Mr Shinseki (NamRA)	Clearing agents at Walvis Bay engaged. Liaison with NamPort and NamRA ongoing. Exports planned: 400,000 t concentrate + 20,000 t refined copper annually.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper)

Regional Authority Meeting

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
5	Issue: Irrigation development opportunities linked to Neckartal Dam. Question: Can the mine coexist with a 5,000 ha irrigation scheme expected to generate ~11,000 jobs, possibly expanding to 10,000 ha?	Ministry of Agriculture / Regional Council inputs	Dam can support irrigation and mining simultaneously. Design phase ongoing (8 months; Minister pushing for 5). Government consulting nearby farmers on land for expansion.	Ministry of Agriculture / NamWater
6	Issue: Skills development and education opportunities for youth. Question: Will bursaries and professional training be offered to ensure locals can become engineers, geologists, and managers?	Ms Priscilla Tjiroxe (Acting Director of Education)	Request noted. Bursary schemes and training initiatives to be integrated into project planning.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper)
7	Issue: Processing and refining in Namibia. Question: Will copper be refined locally or exported raw?	Ms Priscilla Tjiroxe (follow-up)	Approximately 20% refined locally; remaining 80% to SUMEB (if operational) or exported internationally.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper)
8	Issue: Water wastage and environmental risks. Question: Will water use and waste from mining affect regional supply and ecosystems?	Mr Mervin Kadapua (MICT)	To be addressed through ESIA. Findings will be shared in next round of presentations.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)
9	Issue: Ownership and governance. Question: What shareholding split between Government and investors is being considered?	Mr Mervin Kadapua (MICT)	Negotiations remain flexible. Aim is a fair balance between Government and shareholders.	Charles Creasy (Koryx Copper)
10	Issue: Downstream water flow requirements. Question: Will environmentally releases from Neckartal Dam ensure flows for ecosystems and tourism?	Hon. Representative (MEFT)	NamWater will coordinate directly with MEFT to guarantee adequate downstream releases.	Mr Goroseb (NamWater)

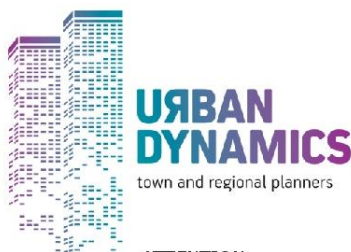
Regional Authority Meeting

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
11	Issue: Health risks from base metals (lead, zinc) as seen in Rosh Pinah. Question: How will exposure risks to communities be assessed and managed?	Ms Sandra Ioeëcs (Director of Health, Ilkharas Region)	Noted as a key ESIA input. Health baseline will assess exposure risks and mitigation options.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)
12	Issue: Social and cultural impacts of mining activity. Question: How will the mine address restricted river access, disruption of seasonal heritage movements, wildlife relocation, livestock pressures, noise, and disease risks (e.g., foot-and-mouth)?	Mr Paulus Kooper (MIME)	Concerns acknowledged as significant. These will be integrated into ESIA scoping and mitigation planning.	Amelia Brie (Knight Piésold)

Regional Authority Meeting



Our Ref: 1281
Your Ref:
Date: 21 July 2025

ATTENTION:

INVITATION TO ATTEND A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION – CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Dear,

We respectfully invite you and members of the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) to attend a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for the proposed Haib Copper Mine near Noordoewer.

This session is specifically arranged for the CDC as a key stakeholder group whose input is vital in identifying and addressing potential environmental and social issues associated with the proposed development.

We would highly appreciate your support in encouraging members of the CDC to attend the session. Should you be unable to attend in person, we welcome the nomination of a representative to participate on your behalf.

Attached to this letter is the Background Information Document (BID), which outlines the project details and the objectives of the ongoing ESIA process.

Project Overview: Koryx Copper Inc., through its Namibian subsidiary Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, is proposing to develop the Haib Copper Mine near Noordoewer, //Kharas Region. The ESIA is being conducted in line with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its regulations, in support of the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

Knight Piésold Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), and Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd is responsible for stakeholder engagement and facilitation.

Focus Group Discussion Details:

-  **Date:** Tuesday, 12 August 2025
-  **Time:** 14:00 – 15:00
-  **Venue:** Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

Tel: +264 61 240 300 | Fax: +264 61 240 309 | Email: info@udanam.com
www.udanam.com
Madiba's Corner, 45 Nelson Mandela Ave, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
PO Box 20837, Windhoek, Namibia, 9000

DIRECTORS: JB OPPERMAN (MANAGING DIRECTOR) B(TRP) | EA SIMON M(TRP)

RSVP and Contact:

Please confirm attendance or provide names of nominated representatives by contacting:

Heidri Nel (Urban Dynamics Africa)

Mobile/WhatsApp: +264 81 651 7336

Email: esiahaib@udanam.com

We sincerely thank you for your time and support. Your participation will contribute

HAIB COPPER 1281
18 August 2026



||Kharas Regional Council
Karasburg West Constituency

P. O Box 79, Noordoewer | Tel: +264 63 279 164 | Email: dulagillian@gmail.com

Ref: CDC
Enq: Ms. Gisela Dula

31 July 2025

MEMO

To: All CDC Members
From: Hon. Councillor Taimi Amakali
Chairperson
Constituency Development Committee

RE: Invitation to Stakeholder Engagement meeting with Urban Dynamics

We hereby invite all the CDC members to a stakeholder engagement meeting as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed Haib Copper Mine near Noordoewer.

Urban Dynamics on behalf of Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd will conduct the engagements.

Venue: Noordoewer Guesthouse
Time: 14h00-15h00
Date: 12 August 2025 (Tuesday)

Please do RSVP before or on 6 August 2025. For any clarity, contact:
Ms. Gisela Dula - 0813542234

Counting on your usual cooperation.

Yours in development,

Hon. Cllr. Taimi Amakali
Karasburg West Constituency
Chairperson – Constituency Development Committee



All official correspondence must be addressed to the Chief Regional Officer

APPENDIX D: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT RECORDS

APPENDIX D.1: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

APPENDIX D.2: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE MEETING RECORDS

Appendix D.2.1: National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting

Appendix D.2.2: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting

Appendix D.2.3: Open House

Appendix D.2.4: Regional Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting

Appendix D.2.5: Community Feedback Meeting

Appendix D.2.6: Women's Focus Group Discussion

Appendix D.2.7: Farmers, Business and Tourism Sector Focus Group Discussion

Appendix D.2.8: Constituency Development Committee Meeting

Appendix D.2.9: Noordoewer Community Representative Committee (NCRC) FGD

APPENDIX D.3: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER

APPENDIX D.4: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REGISTER

APPENDIX D.1: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

Consultation Team

Independent Consultant	Applicant / Developer	
Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd - Joseph Mulders – EAP-Technical Expert - Heidi Bindemann-Nel – Local knowledge and consultation support - Ernst Simon – Local knowledge and relationship with stakeholders	Koryx Copper Inc. - Rob Zippies (Koryx ESG) - Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Country Manager)	Namibia Water Corporation Ltd. Jolanda Kamburona (Windhoek)

Proposed Haib Copper Project

Environmental Impact Assessment - Feedback to Stakeholders
April 2026

Agenda / Outline

Independent Consultant	Applicant / Developer	
Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Koryx Copper Inc.	NamWater
1. Preamble / Purpose of Meeting	2. Introduction of Koryx	3. Introduction of NamWater
4. Recap of the Haib Copper Project		
5. Feedback on Results of EIA		
6. Way Forward / Next Steps		

Meeting Rules

- Please sign the attendance register
- Please switch off cell phones
- Presentation will be in English
- Opportunity for questions after presentation
- Introduce yourself when asking a question
- Work through the facilitator
- Questions and answers can be in English or Afrikaans
- Please allow everybody to participate and don't interrupt the speakers
- Permission to record the session to capture all responses/comments

Preamble

Phase of the Project- Why are we here?

- The Project is applying for two Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) through MEFT:

KORYX Koryx Copper, trading as Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of the Haib Copper Mine on EPL 3140.

NAMWATER Namibian Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater) intends to apply for ECC for the proposed development of water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure required to supply the Haib Copper Mine water demand.

The Haib Copper Project

PREAMBLE

Preamble

Phase of the EIA

Phase	Purpose	Timeline
Screening	- Develop project description and Background Information Document (BID) - Application for ECC is submitted to the Competent Authority (CA) - CA to provide feedback	May to Aug 2025
Scoping (Define ToR of EIA)	- IAAP Identification, notification and registration, Baseline Studies - Public Participation, Consultations, Review and Comment on BID (2-week process) - Determine ToR for EIA Phase - IAAP Review and Commit	Aug to Nov 2025
Impact Reporting (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	- Assess Alternatives - Spentwater Studies - Impact Prediction, Evaluation, mitigation - Develop FEA not for - IAAP Review and Commit - Submit FCC Application	Sept – May 2026
Decision Making	Authority assessment and decision made by the CA and conditions of approval	6 May – 19 May (14 days)
Appeal	Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to notify registered IAAPs of decision, and of their rights to appeal to the Minister, MEFT, within 14 days	End May 2026

Preamble

Phase of the Project- Why are we here?

- The Project:** Open pit copper mine and associated infrastructure
- The Plan:** Apply for ECC through MIME/MAWLR (CA) to MEFT
- Project Phase:** Pre-feasibility phase and investigations ongoing depends on economic and impact feasibility studies
- Important:** Project not a guarantee and depends on outcomes of these feasibility studies
- Consultation History:** Round 1 August 2025 now back with results.
- Session objectives:** Feedback on EIA and EMP and future sustainable development plans

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine

KORYX: BORNE FROM A PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF SUCCESS

Highly successful business who have delivered value through multiple successful mining exits

Focus on core competence (identify, acquire, advance) and repeating past success

Very capable leadership & technical team with strong Namibian roots

Recently took over management control of Koryx Copper, which is developing the large-scale Haib Copper Project in Namibia.

Completed 2011


Completed 2016


Completed 2024

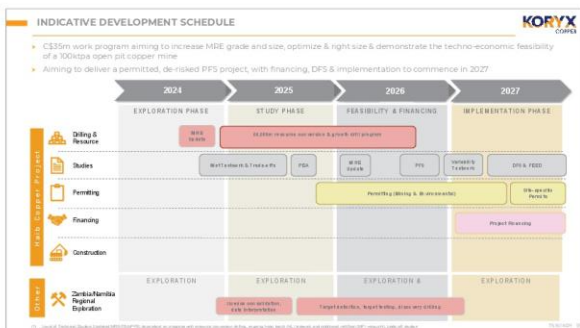
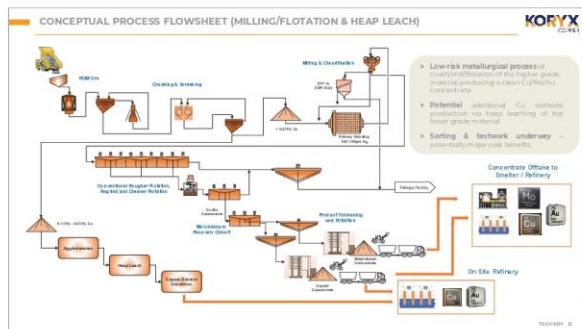

In progress ...


Herve Daun
 President & CEO
 • Namibian mining engineer and company builder with 25 years of mining & public markets experience
 • Three successful exits: OSI to Sino in 2014, AVX sold to BTO for \$100m in 2022 and BTO merged into LUM in \$200m transaction in 2016
 • Previous roles in banking & fund management in South Africa. First 10 years of career with BSA Tinto, AngloGold & Goldfields, building & operating mines in Africa

Umar Cawston
 Country Manager

Rob Zippels
 Sustainability Manager

Terence



NamWater
Namibian Water Corporation Ltd.

- Namibia Water Corporation Ltd. (NamWater)
 – Namibia's national water utility and water resource management authority,
- Established to ensure a sustainable, safe, and reliable water supply for domestic, industrial, and commercial use across the country,
- NamWater is a recognised and licensed authority for the abstraction and distribution of water in Namibia, ensuring that water use is sustainable and legally compliant.



NAMWATER
 Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

Knights Priced

Haib Copper Project 1

RESPONSIBLE MINING

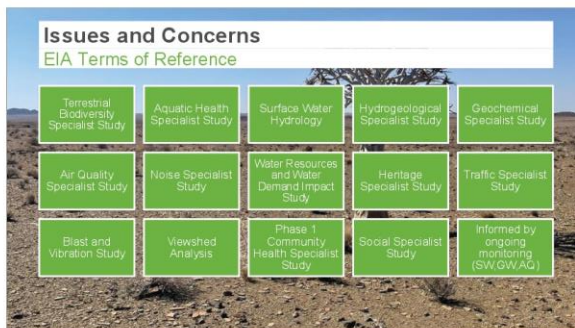
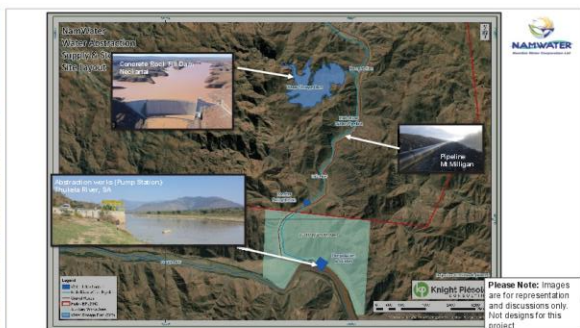
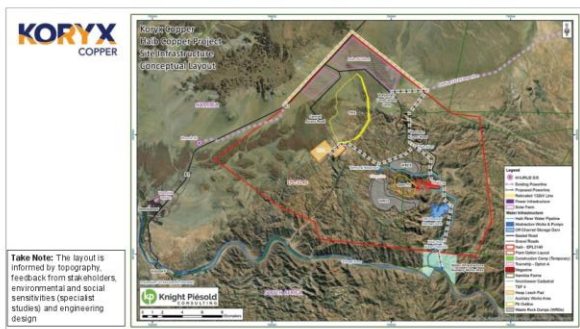
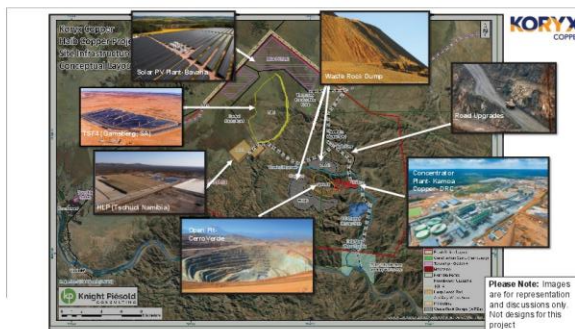
Our promise:
 Be a responsible corporate citizen from the start

This means:
 Working in a way that respects and supports people, the environment, and local communities, while taking minerals from the ground. It includes using safe methods, reducing harm to nature, treating workers fairly, and helping nearby communities grow in a good way.

Specific commitments

- Health and safety first:**
 For all workers and communities.
- Water stewardship:**
 Responsible water use now and in future.
- Environmental care:**
 Protect nature and minimise harm and resource consumption.
- Community partnerships:**
 Build strong and respectful relationships.
- Shared prosperity:**
 Generate wider economic benefits.
- Respect human rights:**
 Uphold and respect human dignity and fairness.
- Ethical conduct:**
 Operate with integrity, transparency and compliance.
- Legacy planning:**
 Design for positive post-mine outcomes.
- Innovate and improve:**
 Continuously enhance performance and sustainability.

Terence



EIA Investigation Results

Positive Impacts

GDP Contribution:

- 3.6% to GDP in year 1
- 25% to the GDP contribution of mining

Government Income:

- Royalties and Levies- Ave N\$654 million/a
- Government income- Ave 2.87% /a

Export Earnings:

- Increased national export earnings by 18.5%

Job Creation

- Up to 3 500 construction, 1 350 Operation
- Majority are semi skilled and skilled

Local Economic Contributions (Chamber of Mines 2024)

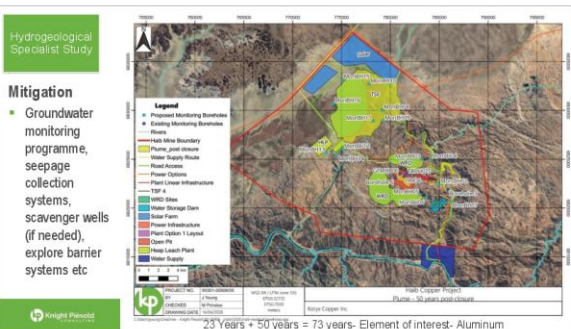
- 1 induced and 1 indirect job for every direct job (likely an underestimate)
- Income from procurement

Important Note: Early estimates based on the Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Haib Copper Project (PEA) (Korya Copper, 2025)

Knight Piésold

Issues and Concerns

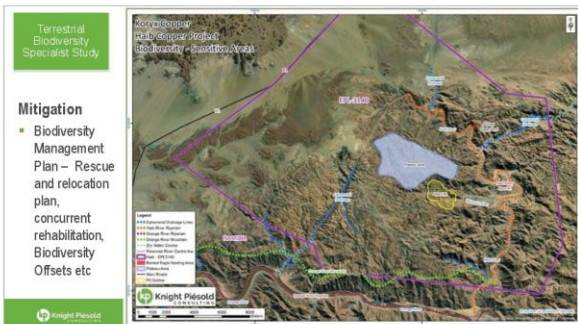
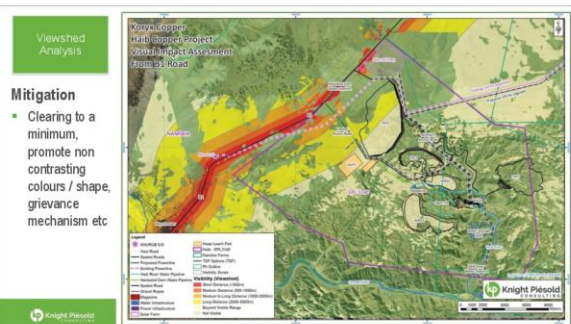
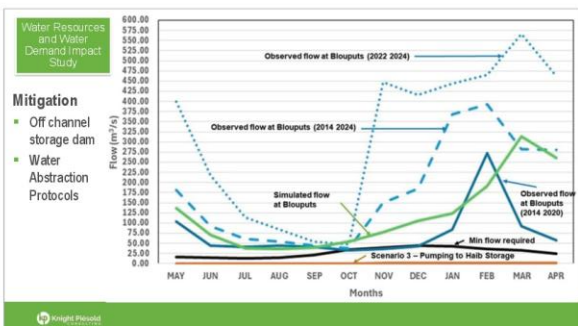
EIA Terms of Reference



EIA Investigation Results

Residual Impacts After implementing available Mitigation

Aspect	Possible Residual Impact
Socio Economic (+)	Contribution to Namibia's GDP, national taxes and royalties, exports and trade deficit increased employment, procurement and indirect/induced economic opportunities Contribution to regional power alternative supply (sry)
Topography	The landscape will be permanently altered by large infrastructure
Hydrogeology	Not significant on regional resources - Poor quality leachate reaching on site aquifers
Surface Water	Changed local site hydrology
Hydrology	Mine pit water reduced quality
Soil	On site contamination of soil (Mine residue)
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Impact / disturbance of Fauna, Flora and sensitive habitats
Traffic	Increased traffic
Visual / Aesthetic	Infrastructure will be visible from the B1 highway
Heritage / Archaeology	Relocation of specific heritage features
Social and Community	Economic displacement
Health	Population influx- increased prevalence of social pathologies, STIs and overcrowding





Heritage Specialist Study

- 78 Features across 51 sites EPL and surrounds
- Regardless of all efforts to avoid- some features will need relocation.
- Mitigation
 - Cultural Heritage Management Plan
 - Demarcation, buffers, signage
 - NHC permitting and consent requirements,
 - Chance-Find Procedures etc



EIA Investigation Results
Social and Community Health

Phase 1 Community Health Specialist Study | **Social Specialist Study**

Positive Impacts

- Local employment and procurement income
- Education, training skills development

Residual Impacts Identified

- Population influx
 - Social pathologies
 - Health (Overcrowding, STI related, pressure on services)
- Economic displacement
- Mine closure impacts (loss of income and livelihoods)

Enhancement / Mitigation

- Procurement and retention policies
- Prioritise local employment
- Skills development strategies
- Support local regional council/ Settlement office- Services
- Action plan for effected farmers (National legislation)
- Ongoing feedback at local SH forums
- Community Grievance mechanisms

Knight Piesold

Register and Contribute

Please register and provide comments, issues or concerns to:

- Heidri Nel
- +264 81 651 7336
- esiahaib@udanam.com

Joseph Mulders / Lima Maartens

- +27 72 754 2603 / +264 (0)61 255750
- haibesia@knightpiesold.com

Inputs from this PPP will inform the final EIA and EMP which will be made available online at <https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib/> And in hard copy at:

- Noordoewer Settlement offices,
- //Kharas Regional Council (Keetmanshoop)
- Karasburg Constituency Office

for a public review period of 14 days from the 6th to 19th May 2026.

Registered I&APs will be informed of details via email and sms.



APPENDIX D.2: IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE MEETING RECORDS

APPENDIX D.2.1: EIA, National Authority Stakeholder Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – NATIONAL AUTHORITY STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 20 April 2026
Time: 09:00–11:30
Place: Opera House, Windhoek
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

File No.: UDA 1281
Cont. No.:

Participants:	A total of 11 participants attended the meeting, including representatives of NamPower, the Roads Authority, the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME), the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), and renewable energy interests, together with members of the Project Team. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) welcomed participants and thanked them for attending the meeting. The purpose of the engagement was explained, and participants were encouraged to raise questions, concerns and recommendations.
1.2	The meeting formed part of a combined engagement programme during which information relating to the proposed Haib Copper Project and the associated water infrastructure was presented. These minutes focus on matters relevant to the Haib Copper Project mining ESIA, while recognising that some discussion also related to the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which the stakeholder representatives introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

1 of 6

Item No.	Description
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the purpose of the meeting was to provide stakeholders with an update on the proposed Haib Copper Project and to present the findings of the environmental assessment work undertaken to date.
3.2	The objectives were to present the environmental and social assessment findings; discuss identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise questions, comments and recommendations for consideration in the ESIA process.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the findings of the environmental assessment process and provided input on the ESIA and associated technical matters.
4.2	Robert Zipplies and Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related information and responded to questions concerning the proposed mining development, operations, logistics, transport and processing.
4.3	Information relating to the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure was also presented during the combined meeting programme. Matters specific to that infrastructure are addressed through its separate environmental assessment process.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Infrastructure Capacity and Potential Population Influx
	Participants raised concern regarding the potential influx of approximately 1,000–1,500 workers and associated indirect population growth. Questions were raised regarding whether existing electricity, water, sewerage and road infrastructure would be able to accommodate additional Project-related demand.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the required services and associated impacts are being assessed as part of the ESIA process and that existing infrastructure would require upgrading. Options under consideration include on-site workforce accommodation and supporting development in Noordoewer in coordination with the relevant local authorities.
5.2	Renewable Energy and Collaboration Opportunities
	Participants proposed the integration of renewable energy solutions, including solar energy and green hydrogen, and raised the possibility of collaboration on future energy requirements and transport solutions.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) noted the proposed energy solutions and potential collaboration opportunities. The Project Team indicated that relevant opportunities may be considered as Project planning and feasibility work progress.
5.3	Transport Routes and Export Logistics
	Participants sought clarification regarding the proposed logistics chain and how product would be transported from the mine site to export facilities.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that transport options under assessment include road transport to Grünau followed by rail transport to the harbour, as well as direct road transport. The final transport arrangement will depend on the outcomes of the ongoing feasibility assessments.
5.4	Transport Volumes, Heavy Vehicle Loading and Axle Load Compliance

Item No.	Description
	Participants sought clarification regarding anticipated transport volumes and the distinction between the total volume of material mined and the volume of product to be transported from the site.
	The Project Team explained that, although total mined volumes would be substantial, the transported product volume would be significantly lower, at approximately 400,000 tonnes per annum. This volume is being used to inform transport planning and impact assessment.
	Questions were also raised regarding the management of heavy vehicle loading, overloading risks and compliance with legal axle load limits. Participants specifically asked whether a weighbridge would be provided at the site before trucks enter public roads.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that transport impacts, including the use of public roads and routes to the harbour, are being assessed through the Traffic Impact Assessment. Compliance measures, including the possible use of weighbridges, will be considered during detailed design and operational planning.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) further explained that truck-loading controls and compliance measures, including axle load management, will be implemented during the operational phase through Project procedures and management plans.
5.5	Cumulative Traffic and Road Safety Impacts
	Participants raised concerns regarding existing heavy vehicle traffic, including manganese haulage, and the potential cumulative impacts of additional Project-related traffic on the route to Lüderitz. Particular concern was expressed regarding road safety, and potential control measures were suggested.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that traffic-related impacts are being assessed through the Traffic Impact Assessment, including baseline traffic conditions and cumulative impacts. Traffic management and road safety measures, including the measures suggested during the meeting, will be considered as part of the Traffic Management Plan.
5.6	Alternative and Green Transport Solutions
	Participants suggested that alternative logistics solutions be considered, including water transport and the use of green energy, such as hydrogen, for trucks, rail and vessels. Opportunities for collaboration were also proposed.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that river transport is not considered viable because of shallow and non-navigable conditions. Alternative logistics options remain under assessment, and collaboration opportunities may be considered where feasible.
5.7	Water Supply and Transboundary Considerations
	Participants sought clarification regarding whether the proposed abstraction of water from the Orange River had been coordinated with South African authorities. Questions were also raised regarding the potential implications of the proposed Noordoewer Dam for the Project's future water supply, storage and security.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that water abstraction studies had been undertaken in accordance with South African requirements and that the Project would proceed through the applicable Namibian regulatory processes, which would address transboundary considerations.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) further explained that various water supply scenarios had been assessed, including the proposed Noordoewer Dam. While the dam could potentially improve water supply

Item No.	Description
	reliability, uncertainty remains regarding its development and timing, and the Project therefore cannot depend on it.
	These matters were discussed as part of the combined meeting programme because of the mine's future water requirements. Detailed matters specific to the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure are addressed through its separate environmental assessment process.
5.8	Port Capacity and Export Planning
	Participants raised concern regarding potential congestion at the Port of Lüderitz and suggested collaboration to support future harbour expansion.
	The Project Team acknowledged the potential port capacity constraints and explained that these would be considered in logistics and export planning as part of the ongoing feasibility assessments.
5.9	Downstream Processing and Local Value Addition
	Participants asked whether downstream processing, including the development of a smelter, had been considered as part of the proposed Project.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that a smelter does not form part of the current Project scope. Multiple projects would be required to make a smelter sustainable, and it is therefore not considered viable at this stage.
5.10	Key Matters Raised
	The discussion highlighted strong stakeholder interest in the broader infrastructure and logistical implications of the proposed mining development. Key matters included infrastructure capacity, population influx, transport routes and volumes, axle load compliance, cumulative traffic and road safety impacts, renewable energy opportunities, water supply, port capacity and downstream processing.
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing assessment, feasibility and Project planning processes where relevant to the proposed mining development.
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	Infrastructure and service requirements associated with the proposed Project will continue to be considered through the ESIA and Project planning processes.
6.2	Alternative logistics and renewable energy collaboration opportunities may be considered as feasibility and Project planning progress.
6.3	The issues and concerns raised during the meeting will be retained as part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and considered in the ESIA process where relevant to the proposed mining development.
7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA progressed and to participate in future opportunities for review and comment. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

DATE: 20/04/26

TIME: 09:00 - 12:00

PURPOSE OF MEETING: ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer - Authority Meeting

VENUE: Opera House, Windhoek





ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Vivo Energy	Mining Manager			
		Amurha Solas	Manager			
		KP	ENGINEER			
		MWT	DEPUTY DIRECTOR			
		Haib Minerals	Senior Accountant			
		Haib Minerals	Accountant			

DATE: 20/04/26

TIME: 09:00 - 12:00

PURPOSE OF MEETING: ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer - Authority Meeting

VENUE: Opera House, Windhoek





ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		KIF	Chairperson			
		MWT	Director			
		Rena Artur	Manager			
		MWT	Senior Engineer			
		Koryx	Director			

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.1: EIA, Bondelswarts Traditional Authority Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – BONDELSWARTS TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 21 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 10:00–13:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Karasburg West Constituency Office
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Four representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority and one representative of the Nama Traditional Leaders Association attended the meeting, together with representatives of the Karasburg East Constituency, Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
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1.2	The meeting formed part of a combined engagement programme during which information relating to the proposed Haib Copper Project and the associated water infrastructure was presented. These minutes focus on matters relevant to the Haib Copper Project mining ESIA, while recognising that some discussion also related to the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which the stakeholder representatives introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

1 of 6

Item No.	Description
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the environmental assessment work undertaken for the proposed Haib Copper Project and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations.
3.2	The objectives were to provide an update on the proposed Project and ESIA process; present the environmental and social assessment findings available at the time; discuss identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and obtain further stakeholder feedback for consideration in the ESIA process.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings and provided input on the ESIA and associated technical matters.
4.2	Robert Zipplies and Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related information and responded to questions concerning the proposed mining development, employment, recruitment, community participation and potential Project benefits.
4.3	Information relating to the associated water infrastructure was also presented during the combined meeting programme. Matters specific to that infrastructure are addressed through its separate environmental assessment process.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Access to Environmental Assessment Information:
	Participants asked whether stakeholders would be able to access the studies and assessment work undertaken, including information on identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Questions were also raised regarding access to environmental assessment reports and the availability of hard and electronic copies.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained the arrangements for stakeholder access to environmental assessment information and opportunities for review and comment. The specific report review period discussed during the meeting related to the associated water infrastructure assessment. The public review arrangements for the Draft Haib Copper Project ESIA Report will be communicated separately.
	Participants also requested that Project documentation be made accessible in Karasburg, rather than only in Noordoewer. The importance of providing accessible local information was acknowledged.
5.2	Land Status, Historical Associations and Cultural Heritage:
	Participants sought clarification regarding the extent of State and private land within the mining licence area, whether existing land users could be affected and whether relocation or resettlement could occur. The discussion also addressed access to land and natural resources, historical occupation, graves and other evidence of prior Nama occupation.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that the majority of the Project area is State land, with limited private land portions, and that no physical resettlement had been identified at the time of the meeting. Robert Zipplies (KC) clarified that the mining licence provides operational rights and does not confer ownership of the land.
	Participants emphasised the historical association of the Bondelswarts community with the wider area and raised broader questions concerning Traditional Authority

Item No.	Description
	jurisdiction and recognition of historical land use. The Project Team acknowledged the concerns raised. It was explained that broader land and jurisdiction matters fall under State authority and extend beyond the mandate of the Project proponent and the ESIA process.
5.3	Access to Natural Resources, Grazing and Traditional Practices:
	Participants raised concern that development could restrict access to land, natural resources and traditional practices. The discussion included grazing land, livestock movement and wider pressures affecting access to grazing areas and resources.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the importance of access to land and natural resources as a stakeholder concern. The Project Team noted that Project-related impacts on access and land use would be considered through the ESIA where relevant.
	Some of the discussion also related to the associated water infrastructure. Matters specific to the location, land requirements and impacts of that infrastructure are addressed through its separate environmental assessment process.
5.4	Waste Management and Environmental Health:
	Participants referred to experiences associated with other mining operations and raised concerns regarding waste management and the potential for environmental and health impacts on surrounding communities.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the concerns raised and explained that waste management and potential environmental and health impacts form part of the environmental assessment and management process.
5.5	Community Participation, Traditional Authority Engagement and Project Benefits
	Participants questioned whether consultation and information sharing provided communities with sufficient opportunity to influence Project decisions and suggested that stronger forms of participation should be considered
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that the Project is following the applicable regulatory process and that the stakeholder engagement being undertaken extends beyond the minimum engagement requirements. Stakeholder concerns and recommendations are being formally recorded and considered through the ESIA process.
	Broader questions regarding formal participation rights and alternative participation mechanisms extend beyond what the Project can determine through the ESIA process and would need to be addressed within the applicable national policy, legal and institutional framework.
5.6	Traditional Authority Engagement:
	Traditional Authority representatives expressed concern that they had not been involved from the beginning of the Project and sought clarification regarding their future role.
	The Project Team explained that the applicable engagement process is being followed and that the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority is being engaged as a relevant stakeholder as part of the ESIA process. Continued engagement with the Traditional Authority and other relevant stakeholders will form part of the Project's ongoing stakeholder engagement and community relations activities as the Project progresses

Item No.	Description
5.7	Project Benefits and Benefit Sharing:
	Participants raised concerns regarding benefit sharing and questioned whether communities would receive direct and enforceable benefits from the proposed mining development.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the concerns raised and explained that formal benefit-sharing mechanisms are governed by the national legal and institutional framework. The Project cannot establish or determine national benefit-sharing requirements through the ESIA process. Questions concerning broader formal benefit-sharing arrangements would therefore need to be addressed at the appropriate government and policy level.
5.8	Definition of “Local” and Regional Inclusion:
	Considerable discussion focused on the meaning of “local” in relation to employment opportunities and Project benefits. Participants questioned whether the term would apply only to Noordoewer or whether Karasburg East and communities within the wider Traditional Authority and regional area would also be included.
	Participants expressed concern that a narrow definition of “local” could exclude surrounding communities from employment and economic opportunities and result in Project benefits becoming concentrated in Noordoewer. The importance of considering the wider regional context was emphasised.
	Ernst Simon (UDA), Lionel Coetzee (KC) and other members of the Project Team acknowledged that the definition of “local” required further clarification and would need to be considered through continued engagement and Project planning.
5.9	Employment and Recruitment:
	Participants sought clarification regarding recruitment processes and how individuals could submit CVs or access future employment opportunities associated with the Project.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that recruitment would follow structured processes and that Koryx Copper does not accept ad hoc CV submissions. The arrangements available at the time for submitting CVs in relation to specific opportunities were explained.
	Participants raised concern that recruitment arrangements centred on Noordoewer could disadvantage people from Karasburg East and surrounding communities who may have to travel to access employment opportunities. This concern was linked to the broader discussion regarding how “local” would be defined for the Project.
	Concerns were also raised that contractors could bring external workers to the Project, potentially reducing employment opportunities for people from the surrounding communities and wider region.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the concerns regarding accessibility and local participation. He explained that contractor recruitment would be guided by Project requirements and that local participation would be strongly promoted and enforced.
	Participants further questioned whether workers initially employed by contractors could later be retained by the Project, potentially limiting opportunities for other local applicants. Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that this could occur depending on Project needs and individual performance requirements, but was expected to be limited.

Item No.	Description
5.10	Key Matters Raised:
	At the conclusion of the discussion, participants reiterated key concerns relating to waste management, local inclusion, employment and Project benefits, community participation, land and natural resource access, and recognition of historical and cultural matters.
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing assessment and reporting process where relevant to the proposed mining development
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	Stakeholders will be informed of the public review period and access arrangements for the Draft Haib Copper Project ESIA Report.
6.2	The need to make Project information accessible to stakeholders in Karasburg was noted.
6.3	Concerns relating to the definition of "local", access to employment opportunities, recruitment and the regional distribution of Project benefits will remain matters for continued engagement and Project planning.
6.4	Engagement with the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority, constituency structures and other relevant stakeholders will continue as the ESIA and Project planning progress.
6.5	The issues and concerns raised during the meeting will be retained as part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and considered in the ESIA process where relevant to the proposed mining development.
7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA progressed and to participate in future opportunities for review and comment. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)





DATE:	21/04/26	TIME:	10:00 - 12:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer – Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	VENUE:	Constituency office, Karasburg

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		B.T.A	ADVISOR			
		B.T.A	SECRETARY			
		B.T.A	Commissioner			
		Senior	Commissioner			
		NTRA	SG			
		Karasburg EMB	Guest Admin Manager			
		UDA	Admin			
		UDA	Facilitator			
		Koryx	Sust. Manager			
		Koryx	Community Manager			

J. Waters
JOC
KP
Sen. En. Man.
012 124 2601
Knight Piésold Consulting

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.3: EIA, Open House Recoding



OPEN HOUSE RECORD

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – OPEN HOUSE FEEDBACK SECTION

Date: 22 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 08:00–13:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: EHW Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Note Taker:

Participants:	Seven members of the public attended the session.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Mr Ernst Simon (UDA) and Mr Joseph Mülders (KP)

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)



DATE:	22/04/26	TIME:	09:00 - 13:00	ATTENDANCE REGISTER		
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer – Open House	VENUE:	Baard Primary School, Noordoewer			
Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Private		c		
		Private		B		
		Community	Abandocwanz	C	e	
		ETW OPS	Teacher	C	i	
		Unemployed		O	n	
		Unemployed		O	n	
		Unemployed		OS	b	

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.4: EIA, Regional Council Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – REGIONAL COUNCIL FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 22 April 2026
Time: 14:30–16:30
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

File No.: UDA 1281
Cont. No.:

Participants:	Fourteen stakeholder representatives attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, government ministries, local authorities and the education sector, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	The Project Team welcomed participants and thanked them for attending the meeting. Participants were encouraged to raise questions, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which stakeholders introduced themselves and indicated the institutions and organisations they represented.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING
3.1	The meeting formed part of the stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA.
3.2	The purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the Project and the environmental and social assessment work undertaken to date and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise further questions, concerns and recommendations.



4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	The Project Team presented information on the proposed Haib Copper Project and the environmental and social matters under assessment.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Bulk Water Supply and the Role of NamWater
	A local authority representative sought clarification on why NamWater did not make a separate presentation and how the bulk water supply component is addressed within the Project.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that the bulk water supply forms part of the overall Project and was therefore included in the presentation. It was further explained that abstraction from the Orange River would be implemented by NamWater and would be subject to a separate EIA process.
5.2	Water Abstraction and Wastewater Management
	A representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Services sought clarification on the proposed water abstraction and the management of wastewater generated by the Project.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that water abstraction would be undertaken in a controlled manner. Wastewater would be reused within the system, with no discharge anticipated and water losses primarily limited to evaporation.
5.3	Operational and Post-closure Land Use
	A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform raised concern regarding land use during Project operations and following mine closure, including the potential utilisation of the area by livestock.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) and Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the area is not widely utilised due to terrain constraints. Closure planning is ongoing, and rehabilitation measures would be implemented where feasible. Potential future land uses following mine closure would be determined through the closure planning process.
5.4	Site Boundary Control and Livestock Exclusion
	A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform sought clarification on how the Project site would be controlled and how livestock would be excluded from operational areas.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that the site would be demarcated and controlled. Fencing and access control measures would be implemented in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Mining Act.
5.5	Electricity Supply and Project Demand
	A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform sought clarification on the proposed electricity supply and whether adequate electricity would be available for the Project.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that the Project would rely on electricity supplied through NamPower, with supplementary solar options and future energy developments also being considered.
	A local authority representative further sought clarification on the distribution of electricity demand and the implications of increased demand in southern Namibia.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) and Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that electricity demand is currently concentrated in northern Namibia and that increased demand in the south could improve the balance of the national transmission system.

5.6	Local Procurement, Training and Skills Development
	A representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Services sought clarification on local procurement, training and skills development opportunities associated with the Project.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that local content and training initiatives are being considered, although these remain at an early stage of development.
5.7	Local Employment and External Labour
	A local authority representative raised concern regarding the allocation of employment opportunities to non-local workers and sought clarification on the availability of skilled labour within the area.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that local employment would be prioritised where feasible, although detailed employment arrangements have not yet been finalised. Specialised skills may initially need to be sourced externally, while training would be considered to support greater local participation over time.
5.8	Community Expectations Regarding Employment
	A local authority representative raised concern regarding community expectations and potential pressure associated with employment opportunities.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the concern and explained that employment arrangements have not yet been finalised, as the Project remains at the feasibility stage.
5.9	Water Abstraction During Low-flow Conditions
	A local authority representative raised concern regarding water abstraction from the Orange River during low-flow conditions and the potential implications for downstream water requirements.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that abstraction would be controlled through defined threshold levels linked to downstream requirements. Abstraction would be reduced or stopped during periods of low flow.
5.10	Access to the Draft ESIA Report and Review Period
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council raised concern regarding the time available to review the ESIA documentation and the accessibility of Project information.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) confirmed that the public review period would run from 6 to 19 May 2026. Documentation would be available electronically and in hard copy at designated public access points.
	The representative further requested that physical copies of the ESIA documentation be made available to improve stakeholder access.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) confirmed that hard copies would be made available at the //Kharas Regional Council Office in Keetmanshoop, the Karasburg East Constituency Office in Karasburg, and the relevant Noordoewer settlement/constituency office.
5.11	Alignment with Regional Planning Frameworks
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council emphasised the importance of aligning the Project with regional planning frameworks and collaborating on planning initiatives, including the Noordoewer Spatial Development Framework.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) and Robert Zipplies (KC) indicated that the Project intends to align with relevant regional planning frameworks and would engage with the //Kharas Regional Council to support coordinated planning.
5.12	Structured Community Engagement Platforms

	A local authority representative suggested that structured platforms should be established to support continued community engagement.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) noted the suggestion and indicated that it would be considered going forward.
5.13	Factors Supporting Project Progression
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council sought clarification on the factors that have enabled the Project to progress at this stage.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that increased copper demand and improvements in mineral processing, including refinement of the process flow diagram, have improved the feasibility of the Project.
5.14	Local Content Benefits for Noordoewer
	An education sector representative sought clarification on how Noordoewer and surrounding communities would benefit from local content opportunities.
	Robert Zipplies (KCr) explained that local content policies are being developed to support employment and procurement opportunities.
5.15	Access to Project Information and Communication Methods
	Stakeholders raised concern regarding access to Project information, the effectiveness of communication methods and the ability of stakeholders to understand the information being provided.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that communication channels include email, messaging platforms and physical document access points. It was acknowledged that these methods could be strengthened to improve accessibility and stakeholder understanding.
5.16	Transport Routes and Export Logistics
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council sought clarification on the proposed transport routes and export logistics, including the possible use of the C14 corridor.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that transport routes and associated logistics impacts would be assessed as part of the ESIA.
5.17	Environmental, Air Quality and Health Impacts
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council raised concern regarding potential environmental impacts, including dust and pollution, and referred to impacts associated with smelter operations. Concern was also raised regarding potential health effects associated with air quality and pollution.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that environmental and health impacts are being assessed through specialist studies and in accordance with regulatory requirements. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed based on the assessment findings.
5.18	Inclusion of Affected Stakeholders
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council raised concern regarding whether affected stakeholders are being adequately included in the engagement process.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that targeted engagement sessions are being conducted with affected stakeholders as part of the ESIA process.
5.19	Population Influx and Pressure on Services
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council raised concern that the Project could result in population influx and place additional pressure on housing, health services and infrastructure.

	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that an influx impact mitigation plan would be developed and integrated into relevant spatial planning processes.
5.20	Corporate Social Responsibility and Community Support
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council sought clarification on corporate social responsibility initiatives and community support programmes associated with the Project.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that the Haib Foundation had recently been established to manage Koryx Copper's corporate social investment initiatives as part of its broader corporate social responsibility programme. The Foundation would focus on education, early childhood development and other community support initiatives.
5.21	Language Accessibility
	An education sector representative raised concern regarding language accessibility during stakeholder engagements.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) acknowledged the need to improve language accessibility and indicated that this would be considered during future engagements.
5.22	Notification of Stakeholder Meetings
	An education sector representative sought clarification on the most effective methods for notifying stakeholders of engagement meetings.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that communication channels include WhatsApp, social media, radio notices in Noordoewer and newspaper notices, although the effectiveness of these methods varies.
5.23	Support for Responsible Project Implementation
	A local authority representative expressed support for the proposed Project while acknowledging that impacts may occur and encouraged responsible Project implementation.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) acknowledged the comment and noted the importance of continued stakeholder engagement and responsible Project implementation.
6.0 FOLLOW-UP MATTERS	
6.1	The draft ESIA documentation will be made available for stakeholder review from 6 to 19 May 2026 in electronic and hard-copy formats.
6.2	Hard copies of the ESIA documentation will be made available at designated public access points within the //Kharas Region.
6.3	The Project Team will continue engagement with the //Kharas Regional Council to support alignment with regional planning frameworks and coordinated planning processes.
6.4	The suggestion to establish structured community engagement platforms will be considered as the Project progresses.
6.5	Communication methods and language accessibility will be considered further to improve stakeholder access to and understanding of Project information.
6.6	An influx impact mitigation plan will be developed and integrated into relevant spatial planning processes.
7.0 MEETING CLOSURE	
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA progressed and to participate in future opportunities for review and comment. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

DATE:	22/04/26	TIME:	14:30 - 16:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - //Kharas Regional Council	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guesthouse Noordoewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		EDUCATION	Inspector			
		EDUCATION	C:EO			
		COUNCIL	KARASBURG			
		KARASBURG	MANAGEMENT			
		IKRC-HQ	Planning:CDP			
		NamRA	Principal officer			
		MOHSS	Senior EHP			
		IKRC-HQ	Planner			
		IKRC	CAO			
		IKRC	ACRO			
		IKRC - Gender	DB			

DATE:	22/04/26	TIME:	14:30 - 16:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - //Kharas Regional Council	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		MOHSS	C:EO			
		NAMWAHER	SCHEME Sup			
		NAMWAHER	DEVELOPMENT PLANNER			
		NAMWAHER	Chief Dev. Planner			

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.5: EIA; Community Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 22 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 17:00–19:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: E.H.W. Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Fourteen stakeholder representatives attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, government ministries, local authorities and the education sector, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) opened the meeting, welcomed participants and thanked them for attending. He briefly explained the purpose of the engagement and encouraged participants to raise questions, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which stakeholders introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the meeting formed part of the stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA.
3.2	The purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the proposed Project and the environmental and social assessment work undertaken to date, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise further questions, concerns and recommendations.
3.3	The objectives were to provide an update on the proposed Project and ESIA process; present the environmental and social assessment findings available at the time; discuss identified

Item No.	Description
	impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and obtain further stakeholder feedback for consideration in the ESIA process.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mulders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings and provided input on the ESIA and associated technical matters.
4.2	Robert Zipplies (KC) provided Project-related information and responded to questions concerning corporate social investment and community support initiatives.
4.3	Ernst Simon (UDA) provided information on the stakeholder engagement process, access to the draft ESIA Report, the public review period and opportunities for stakeholders to submit comments.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Project Scope and Purpose of the ESIA Process
	A community representative indicated that the scope of the proposed Project was not fully understood and requested clarification on the activities being proposed and the purpose of the ESIA process.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the draft ESIA Report had been completed and would be made available for public review from 6 to 19 May 2026. Hard copies would be available at designated local offices, while electronic versions would be shared through email and SMS links. Stakeholders were encouraged to review the report and submit comments during the public review period.
5.2	Corporate Social Investment and Community Support
	A community representative raised concern regarding the limited visibility of corporate social responsibility initiatives, particularly in relation to education support, youth development and community infrastructure.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that the Project remains at an early stage and is not yet fully funded; therefore, large-scale corporate social investment initiatives are currently limited. Existing efforts are focused on education, including early childhood development, school support programmes and a planned community centre. These initiatives are expected to expand as the Project progresses.
5.3	Potential Pollution and Community Health Impacts
	A community representative raised concern regarding potential health impacts associated with pollution, including respiratory conditions, eye irritation and broader environmental health risks. Reference was made to pollution experienced at the Tsumeb copper smelter.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the impacts experienced at Tsumeb are associated with copper smelting activities. The proposed Haib Copper Project does not include a smelter and, therefore, similar pollution impacts are not anticipated. Potential air quality and health impacts have nevertheless been assessed as part of the ESIA, and mitigation measures have been proposed.
5.4	Accessibility of the Draft ESIA Report
	A community representative raised concern regarding access to the ESIA documentation, particularly for stakeholders who do not have access to digital platforms.

Item No.	Description
	Ernst Simon (UDA) confirmed that hard copies of the draft ESIA Report would be made available at the //Kharas Regional Council Office in Keetmanshoop, the Karasburg East Constituency Office, and the relevant Noordoewer Settlement/Karasburg West Constituency Office for public access. A summary flyer was also made available at the meeting venue.
5.5	Language Accessibility During Stakeholder Engagement
	A community representative sought clarification on whether stakeholders had been consulted regarding the language of the meeting and whether alternative languages, including Afrikaans, could be used to improve understanding.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) confirmed that stakeholders had been asked at the start of the meeting whether they preferred English or Afrikaans and were informed that questions could be raised in Afrikaans. Stakeholders indicated that they understood the proceedings. Language accessibility would continue to be considered during future engagements.
5.6	Communication and Notification Methods
	A member of the Project Team asked stakeholders how they had received information about the proposed Project and the meeting, and which communication channels they considered most effective.
	Stakeholders indicated that WhatsApp groups, social media and radio, including NBC, were the most effective communication channels, while newspapers were considered less effective. Ernst Simon (UDA) noted the feedback for consideration in improving future stakeholder engagement and notification approaches.
5.7	Key Matters Raised
	The discussion highlighted the need for clear information on the Project scope and ESIA process, accessible ESIA documentation, visible community support initiatives, appropriate management of potential air quality and health impacts, improved language accessibility and effective stakeholder communication methods.
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing ESIA and stakeholder engagement process, where relevant.
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	The draft ESIA Report will be made available for public review from 6 to 19 May 2026 in electronic and hard-copy formats.
6.2	Hard copies of the draft ESIA Report will be placed at designated public access points to accommodate stakeholders who do not have access to digital platforms.
6.3	Stakeholders will be encouraged to review the draft ESIA Report and submit comments during the public review period.
6.4	Language accessibility will continue to be considered during future stakeholder engagement activities.
6.5	Stakeholder feedback regarding the effectiveness of WhatsApp, social media and radio will be considered when planning future meeting notifications and communication activities.



7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to review the draft ESIA Report during the public review period and to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA progressed. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

DATE:

22/04/26

TIME:

17:30- 19:30

PURPOSE OF MEETING:

ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project -
Noordsewer Community Meeting

VENUE :

Baard Primary School,
Noordsewer

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Haib Minerals				
		Haib Minerals				
		Kominek				
		Comm Net				
		CommNet				
		Ministry of Education	Teacher			
		Ministry of Education	Teacher			
		MUEIYSAC	FLP Promoter			

@gmail.com



Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		Menda		7		
				06		
				3		
		Namra				
				1		
		CHW Boonl Head of Agriculture				
		GRN				
		Koryx	Geo-Tech			
		Koryx Copper	Field Technician			
			driver	0		
1361210			Mechanic	02147401748		

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.6: EIA, Women's Breakaway Session



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA: WOMEN'S BREAKAWAY FEEDBACK SESSION

Date: 22 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 19:30:00–20:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: E.H.W. Baard Primary School, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	A total of eight women from the local community attended the feedback session, together with representatives of KC, KP and UDA. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Following the conclusion of the Main Community Feedback Meeting, Heidri Nel (UDA) welcomed the women who dedicated the breakaway session and thanked them for their continued participation.
1.2	Heidri Nel (UDA) explained that the session provided a smaller and more focused platform for women to raise questions, concerns and recommendations relating to the proposed Project, particularly matters affecting women, families, young people and vulnerable groups.
2.0	PURPOSE OF THE BREAKAWAY SESSION
2.1	The Women's Feedback Meeting was held as a breakaway session following the Main Community Feedback Meeting. Participants had therefore already received the Project and ESIA feedback presentation and participated in the broader community discussion.
2.2	The purpose of the breakaway session was to provide women with an additional opportunity to discuss social and community matters in a smaller group and to raise issues that may not have been fully discussed during the main meeting.
2.3	No separate Project or ESIA presentation was delivered during the breakaway session. The discussion built on the information presented during the Main Community Feedback Meeting.
3.0	DISCUSSION
3.1	Grievance Procedures and Contractor Behaviour

Item No.	Description
	Community representatives asked how community members, particularly women, would be able to lodge complaints or grievances. Reference was made to concerns that could arise from contractor behaviour, including reckless driving in residential areas.
	Heidri Nel (UDA) explained that a grievance mechanism was being developed and would form part of the Project's management arrangements. In the interim, concerns could be reported at the Project office. It was further explained that the future grievance mechanism should be accessible to community members, including women.
3.2	Employment Applications and Reapplication
	A community representative asked whether people who had already submitted employment applications would need to apply again for future opportunities.
	The Project Team clarified that reapplication would not be required for the same position. However, where a new or different employment opportunity becomes available, interested applicants would need to submit a new application for that position.
3.3	Employment Opportunities for Older Women
	A community representative raised concern regarding employment opportunities for older women, including women over the age of 50, and asked whether age could limit access to employment.
	A representative of KC explained that employment decisions would take account of the requirements of each position, including the physical demands associated with particular roles. It was noted that opportunities for women would be available, although some physically demanding positions may affect the suitability of applicants for specific roles.
3.4	Fairness and Inclusion in Employment
	A community representative expressed concern regarding fairness and inclusion in employment and the perception that older people may be disadvantaged when applying for work.
	The Project Team explained that employment would be based on the requirements of the position and the suitability of applicants. It was further noted that KC has a Code of Conduct that applies to personnel and contractors associated with the Project.
3.5	Risks Affecting Young Girls and Vulnerable Groups
	Community representatives raised concern regarding social issues affecting young girls in Noordoewer, particularly their vulnerability in environments such as shebeens, where exploitation may occur.
	Heidri Nel (UDA) noted the concern and explained that community-based interventions were being considered. These included a proposed community centre, support for sports facilities such as netball grounds, and potential food-related initiatives aimed at supporting vulnerable groups.
3.6	Education and Early Childhood Development
	A community representative emphasised the importance of educational support programmes, particularly early childhood development and school-based initiatives.
	The Project Team noted that education-focused initiatives were being considered, including early childhood development programmes, and that collaboration with local schools was anticipated.
4.0	KEY MATTERS RAISED

Item No.	Description
4.1	The discussion highlighted the importance of accessible grievance procedures, fair and inclusive employment practices, opportunities for women of different age groups, support for young girls and vulnerable groups, educational initiatives and safe community spaces.
4.2	Participants also emphasised the need for practical community support that responds to existing social challenges in Noordoewer, particularly those affecting women, children and young people.
4.3	The Project Team noted that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing ESIA and Project planning processes, where relevant.
5.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
5.1	The Project's grievance mechanism should be accessible to community members, including women, and should provide a clear process for reporting concerns relating to Project activities and contractor behaviour.
5.2	Future communication on employment opportunities should clearly explain application requirements and whether previous applicants are required to reapply.
5.3	Employment and recruitment processes should consider fairness and inclusion while taking account of the requirements of individual positions.
5.4	The concerns raised regarding young girls and vulnerable groups should be considered in future community development and social management initiatives.
5.5	Opportunities for educational support, early childhood development, sports facilities and other community-based initiatives should continue to be considered as the Project progresses.
6.0	MEETING CLOSURE
6.1	Heidri Nel (UDA) thanked participants for their open contributions and for raising matters affecting women, young people and vulnerable groups within the community. The issues raised were noted for inclusion in the stakeholder engagement record and consideration as the ESIA and Project planning progressed. The session was formally closed.

Photographic Record



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22 April 2026

APPENDIX D.2.7: EIA, Business, Farmers and Tourism Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA: FARMERS, BUSINESS AND TOURISM SECTOR FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 23 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 13:00 - 16:30 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	A total of 17 stakeholder representatives from the farming, business and tourism sectors attended the meeting, together with representatives of KC, KP and UDA. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) opened the meeting, welcomed participants and thanked them for attending. He explained that the meeting formed part of the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA and provided a focused opportunity for representatives of the farming, business and tourism sectors to receive feedback on the assessment work and raise further questions, concerns and recommendations.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which stakeholder representatives introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the meeting formed part of the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA.
3.2	The purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the proposed Project and the environmental and social assessment work undertaken to date, and to provide representatives of the farming, business and tourism sectors with an opportunity to discuss matters relevant to their activities, livelihoods and interests.

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Item No.	Description
3.3	The objectives were to provide an update on the proposed Project and ESIA process; present the environmental and social assessment findings available at the time; discuss identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and obtain further stakeholder feedback for consideration in the ESIA process.
3.4	Participants were informed that the proposed mine would require a reliable water supply. The associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure is subject to a separate environmental assessment process. Water-related matters raised during the meeting were nevertheless relevant to the Haib Copper Project because the proposed water supply is directly linked to the operation of the mine.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mulders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings and provided input on the ESIA and associated technical matters.
4.2	Ernst Simon (UDA) provided information on the stakeholder engagement process and facilitated the discussion.
4.3	Representatives of KC provided Project-related information and responded to questions where relevant.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Water Abstraction Licence and the Role of NamWater
	A representative of the farming sector raised concern regarding NamWater holding the abstraction licence and questioned whether this could create an advantage over private applicants.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that NamWater would own and operate the associated water infrastructure and supply water to the mine. He noted that this arrangement was considered practical given NamWater's mandate in relation to bulk water supply in Namibia.
5.2	Environmental Assessment Process for the Associated Water Infrastructure
	A representative of the farming sector questioned whether the involvement of NamWater required a separate environmental assessment process.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the proposed activities remained substantially the same, although the applicant had changed. The assessment processes were separated following the Scoping Phase. The feedback engagement provided stakeholders with an opportunity to raise further questions regarding the relationship between the proposed mine and its associated water supply.
5.3	Reliability of River Flow Data and Monitoring Stations
	Representatives of the farming sector questioned the reliability of the river flow data and monitoring stations used in the assessment of the proposed Project water supply.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) and Ernst Simon (UDA) acknowledged the concern. It was explained that the hydrological modelling had been undertaken by the consultant appointed by ORASECOM using available datasets. The assessment relied on data from the Blouputs monitoring station, and concerns regarding the status and reliability of the available monitoring information were noted.

5.4	Minimum Flow Requirements at Blouputs
	A representative of the farming sector questioned how the minimum flow requirements at Blouputs were determined.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the minimum flow requirements take account of downstream water users, environmental water requirements, environmental losses and existing water uses.
5.5	Drought, Low-Flow Conditions and Off-Channel Storage
	Representatives of the farming sector raised concern regarding prolonged drought periods and the potential for water abstraction during low-flow conditions.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the proposed off-channel storage facility was intended to store water during higher-flow periods and reduce the need for abstraction during low-flow conditions. The proposed storage capacity and abstraction rates were informed by historical and predicted flow data.
5.6	Potential Effects on Downstream Water Users
	Representatives of the farming sector questioned whether the water required to support the proposed mine could reduce water availability for downstream users.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the relevant water resources study indicated that sufficient water would be available for abstraction during higher-flow periods. Abstraction would occur only when flows exceeded the applicable minimum flow threshold at Blouputs, which takes downstream water uses into account.
5.7	Future Development and Increasing Water Demand
	A representative of the farming sector questioned whether future developments and increasing water demand had been considered in the modelling.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that stochastic modelling and climate scenarios had been considered in the specialist assessment and that future demand had therefore been taken into account.
5.8	Monitoring of Water Abstraction
	A representative of the farming sector questioned who would monitor abstraction activities and enforce restrictions on pumping.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that monitoring systems and operational controls would need to form part of the applicable environmental management and operational arrangements for the associated water infrastructure.
5.9	Direct Engagement with Hydrology Specialists
	Representatives of the farming sector requested an opportunity to engage directly with the hydrology specialists responsible for the assessment.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) and Lionel Coetzee (KC) agreed that a dedicated engagement with the relevant specialists could be arranged.
5.10	Local River Flow Monitoring Infrastructure
	Representatives of the farming sector proposed that additional local river flow monitoring infrastructure be considered.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) noted that additional monitoring could be considered as part of future environmental management and operational controls.
5.11	Wastewater and Pollution Risks
	Representatives of the farming sector raised concern regarding wastewater pollution and potential contamination associated with the proposed mining activities.



	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that no wastewater discharge was currently planned. Water would be recycled internally and reused within the mining process.
5.12	Tailings Storage Facility and Contamination Risks
	Representatives of the farming sector questioned whether the proposed tailings storage facility could contaminate groundwater or soils.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that hydrogeological specialist studies had been undertaken to assess this risk. The findings indicated that, before mitigation, the expected risk was comparable to existing groundwater quality conditions. Proposed mitigation and monitoring measures include cut-off trenches and monitoring boreholes.
5.13	Comparison with Pollution at Tsumeb
	A representative of the farming sector questioned whether contamination impacts similar to those experienced at Tsumeb could occur at the proposed Haib Copper Project.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that the proposed Project differs from the Tsumeb operation because it does not include smelting, which is a significant contributor to air, water and soil impacts. The relevant specialist studies had assessed the potential environmental risks associated with the proposed Haib Copper Project.
5.14	Grazing Access and Economic Displacement
	Representatives of the farming sector raised concern regarding potential economic displacement and restrictions on access to grazing areas.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) and Ernst Simon (UDA) acknowledged that economic displacement could potentially occur for grazers using the area near the Haib River mouth if access restrictions are introduced. It was explained that appropriate action plans and mitigation measures would be developed if the Project proceeds and would be incorporated into the relevant management arrangements.
5.15	Continued Participation in Water Management and Monitoring
	Representatives of the farming sector requested continued involvement in water management decisions and Project monitoring.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) emphasised the importance of continued engagement and noted that an ongoing water management forum or similar engagement mechanism could be considered.
5.16	Engagement with South African Authorities
	A representative of the farming sector questioned whether South African authorities had been engaged regarding the shared governance of the Orange River.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that water abstraction and licensing considerations had, at that stage, been discussed with Namibian authorities and members of ORASECOM. Based on advice from the relevant Namibian authorities, engagement with South African counterparts would occur through the applicable formal processes.
5.17	Alternative Water Supply Options
	Representatives of the farming sector questioned whether alternative water supply options for the proposed mine remained under consideration.
	Joseph Mulders (KP) explained that pipeline alternatives and options associated with Neckartal remained under consideration but were not sufficiently advanced for detailed assessment at that stage.

5.18	Confidence in Hydrological Data and Modelling
	Representatives of the farming sector stated that they had difficulty relating to and placing confidence in the available hydrological data and modelling.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) and Joseph Mulders (KP) acknowledged the concern and indicated that relevant specialist information would be made available through the applicable assessment processes and that engagement with stakeholders would continue.
6.0	KEY MATTERS RAISED
6.1	The discussion was strongly focused on water availability and the proposed water supply required to support the Haib Copper Project. Key concerns related to hydrological data, minimum flow requirements, drought and low-flow conditions, downstream water users and the monitoring and management of future water abstraction.
6.2	Representatives of the farming sector emphasised the need for transparent and reliable water information, access to relevant specialist information, improved local monitoring and continued participation in water-related discussions.
6.3	Other matters directly related to the proposed mining development included wastewater management, potential groundwater and soil contamination, the tailings storage facility, grazing access and potential economic displacement.
6.4	A substantial part of the discussion focused on the proposed water supply required to support the Haib Copper Project. Some detailed questions related specifically to the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure, which is subject to a separate environmental assessment process. These matters were recorded because water supply is directly linked to the proposed mining development and was a key concern raised by representatives of the farming sector during the Haib Copper Project ESIA engagement.
7.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
7.1	The concerns raised regarding the availability and reliability of water supply for the proposed Haib Copper Project should remain clearly documented in the ESIA stakeholder engagement record.
7.2	Relevant information on the Project's water requirements and associated environmental implications should be communicated clearly to affected stakeholders as the assessment processes progress.
7.3	Questions relating specifically to the associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure should be addressed through the relevant separate environmental assessment process.
7.4	Continued engagement with representatives of the farming sector should be maintained on matters that may affect agricultural activities and livelihoods, including water availability, land access, grazing and potential economic displacement.
7.5	The request for access to relevant specialist information and further engagement on water-related matters should be recorded for follow-up by the relevant assessment team.
8.0	MEETING CLOSURE
8.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their detailed contributions. He acknowledged that water availability and the proposed Project water supply were key concerns for representatives of the farming sector and noted that the matters raised would be recorded as part of the Haib Copper Project ESIA stakeholder engagement process. Questions relating specifically to the



associated water abstraction, supply and storage infrastructure would also be considered through the relevant separate environmental assessment process. The meeting was formally closed.

Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)



DATE:	23/04/26	TIME:	09:00 – 11:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer - FGD Farmers, Business and Tourism Sectors	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guesthouse

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		BOK WHK	Manager			
		BUSINESS	OWNER			
		MHCade				
		BOK WHK	Area Manager			
		Orss	Manager			
		ORUF	GM			
		ORUZ	CEO			
		Korsten	Manager			
		Silveto	Director			
		Sowop	Owner/MD			
		Banyri	Owner			

APPENDIX D.2.8: EIA, Constituency Development Committee Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 23 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 14:00–16:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Six stakeholder representatives attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the //Kharas Regional Council, the Constituency Development Committee, the Constituency Office, the Noordoewer Settlement Office and the education sector, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Several stakeholder representatives attending this meeting had also participated in the Regional Authority Feedback Meeting held on 22 April 2026. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details and stakeholder names have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) opened the meeting, welcomed participants and thanked them for attending. He briefly explained the purpose of the engagement and encouraged participants to raise questions, concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed Haib Copper Project and the ESIA process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which stakeholders introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the meeting formed part of the stakeholder engagement process for the proposed Haib Copper Project ESIA.
3.2	The purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the proposed Project and the environmental and social assessment work undertaken to date, and to provide members of the

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Item No.	Description
	Constituency Development Committee with an opportunity to raise further questions, concerns and recommendations.
3.3	The objectives were to provide an update on the proposed Project and ESIA process; present the environmental and social assessment findings available at the time; discuss identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and obtain further stakeholder feedback for consideration in the ESIA process.
3.4	The meeting programme also included information on the proposed water supply infrastructure associated with the Haib Copper Project and the separate environmental assessment process for the water infrastructure.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings and provided input on the ESIA, the proposed water infrastructure and associated technical matters.
4.2	Robert Zipplies and Lionel Coetzee (KC) provided Project-related information and responded to questions concerning Project ownership, the Life of Mine, employee accommodation and potential opportunities for community participation.
4.3	Ernst Simon (UDA) facilitated the meeting and provided input on the stakeholder engagement and environmental assessment processes.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	Appreciation for Investment in the Area
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council expressed appreciation for the proposed investment in the area.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) noted the comment. It was acknowledged as a general expression of support for the proposed investment rather than a specific environmental or social impact issue requiring further assessment.
5.2	Proposed Dam and Water Infrastructure
	A representative of the //Kharas Regional Council asked whether the dam shown on the Project map had already been constructed, whether the associated infrastructure still needed to be developed and whether the water would be suitable for drinking.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that the dam had not yet been constructed and remained part of the proposed infrastructure. The associated infrastructure would be developed during future phases of the Project. The water would be sourced from the Orange River and would not be potable unless treated.
5.3	Potential Future Sale or Change in Project Ownership
	A CDC member asked whether there was an intention to sell the mine in the future.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that future ownership could change depending on market conditions and shareholder decisions. Reference was made to comparable projects where different self-development or sale options had been considered. It was further explained that any future owner would typically be expected to honour the environmental and social commitments and obligations associated with the Project, including commitments extending beyond minimum regulatory requirements, where applicable.

Item No.	Description
5.4	Life of Mine, Potential Extension and Mine Closure
	A CDC member asked how the estimated Life of Mine of approximately 23 years had been determined, whether mining operations could continue beyond this period and what mine closure and rehabilitation would involve, including the management of the open pit.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) explained that the estimated Life of Mine of approximately 23 years was based on the available mineral resource data, technical feasibility and economic factors. The operational period could change if additional resources were identified through further drilling or if favourable copper prices made additional extraction economically viable.
	It was further explained that closure planning formed part of the Project design and that rehabilitation measures would be implemented in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the approved closure planning framework.
5.5	Opportunity for Community Members to Purchase Shares
	A CDC member asked whether community members would have an opportunity to obtain shares in the company or the mine.
	Lionel Coetzee (KC), Robert Zipplies (KC) and Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the company was associated with a listing on the Namibian Stock Exchange and that shares could be purchased through a registered broker. It was further noted that digital trading options might exist, although the availability of such options in Namibia was not confirmed during the meeting.
5.6	Employee Housing and Post-Closure Ownership
	A representative of the Constituency Office asked whether employees would have an opportunity to obtain ownership of housing units after mine closure.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that the Project was still at the feasibility stage and that detailed accommodation and housing planning would be undertaken during the next phase. A combination of housing approaches was anticipated, including support for locally based employees, while rotational personnel might be accommodated in temporary facilities.
	It was further explained that post-closure ownership arrangements for Project-related housing had not yet been determined and would require further consideration during detailed Project planning.
5.7	Ongoing Cooperation and Sustainable Development
	Lionel Coetzee (KC) emphasised the importance of ongoing cooperation between the Project, local authorities and communities to support sustainable development outcomes.
	The discussion highlighted the need for continued coordination and engagement as Project planning progressed, particularly in relation to local development priorities, infrastructure, community expectations and the long-term relationship between the Project and surrounding communities.
5.8	Key Matters Raised
	The discussion highlighted stakeholder interest in the proposed investment, the status and purpose of the proposed water infrastructure, potential future changes in Project ownership, the estimated Life of Mine, mine closure and rehabilitation, opportunities for community participation through share ownership, employee housing arrangements and long-term cooperation between the Project, local authorities and communities.

Item No.	Description
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing ESIA, Project planning and stakeholder engagement processes, where relevant.
6.0	FOLLOW-UP MATTERS
6.1	Information regarding the proposed water infrastructure will continue to be communicated through the relevant environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement processes.
6.2	Mine closure and rehabilitation requirements will continue to be addressed through Project planning and the applicable environmental management and closure planning processes.
6.3	Detailed employee accommodation and housing arrangements will be developed during future phases of Project planning.
6.4	Post-closure ownership arrangements for any Project-related housing have not yet been determined and will require further consideration as Project planning progresses.
6.5	The Project Team will continue to engage with the Constituency Development Committee, the Constituency Office, the Noordoewer Settlement Office, regional authorities and other relevant stakeholders as the Project progresses.
6.6	Continued cooperation between the Project, local authorities and communities will be encouraged to support sustainable development outcomes and alignment with local and regional priorities.
7.0	MEETING CLOSURE
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA and associated Project planning processes progressed. The meeting was formally closed.

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.2.9: EIA, Noordoewer Community Representative Committee Feedback Meeting



MEETING MINUTES

HAIB COPPER PROJECT
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

EIA – NOORDOEWER COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FEEDBACK MEETING

Date: 23 April 2026 **File No.:** UDA 1281
Time: 14:00–16:00 **Cont. No.:**
Place: Noordoewer Guesthouse, Noordoewer
Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Four representatives of local community structures attended the meeting, comprising representatives of the Noordoewer community committees, together with representatives of Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa. Refer to the attached attendance register. Personal contact details have been redacted from the public version of this report.
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	Koryx Copper, Knight Piésold Consulting and Urban Dynamics Africa.

Minutes and Action Items

Item No.	Description
1.0	WELCOME
1.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) welcomed participants and thanked them for attending the meeting. The purpose of the engagement was explained, and participants were encouraged to raise questions, concerns and recommendations.
1.2	The meeting formed part of a combined engagement programme during which information relating to the proposed Haib Copper Project and the associated water infrastructure was presented. These minutes focus on matters relevant to the Haib Copper Project mining ESIA, while recognising that some discussion also related to the associated water infrastructure and its separate environmental assessment process.
2.0	INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
2.1	Members of the Project Team introduced themselves, after which the stakeholder representatives introduced themselves. Participants were requested to complete the attendance register.

Item No.	Description
3.0	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING
3.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that the purpose of the meeting was to provide feedback on the environmental assessment work undertaken for the proposed Haib Copper Project and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments, concerns and recommendations.
3.2	The objectives were to provide an update on the proposed Project and ESIA process; present the environmental and social assessment findings available at the time; discuss identified impacts and proposed mitigation and management measures; and obtain further stakeholder feedback for consideration in the ESIA process.
4.0	PRESENTATIONS
4.1	Joseph Mülders (KP) presented the environmental assessment findings and provided input on the ESIA and associated technical matters.
4.2	Robert Zipplies (KC) provided Project-related information and responded to questions concerning the proposed mining development, employment, recruitment, local content and community participation.
4.3	Information relating to the associated water infrastructure was also presented during the combined meeting programme. Matters specific to that infrastructure are addressed through its separate environmental assessment process.
5.0	DISCUSSION
5.1	On-site Medical Support:
	Participants sought clarification on whether a clinic would be constructed at the mine site and what medical support would be available during drilling. It was noted that there was a general understanding within the community that a clinic would be built.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) and Joseph Mülders (KP) clarified that no clinic is planned at this stage. Medical support is provided by a paramedic on site as part of the health and safety requirements for the drilling phase.
5.2	Employment Opportunities and Workforce Levels:
	Participants again raised questions regarding employment opportunities and expected job creation and sought further clarity on current and future employment levels.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) and Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that the number of workers on site had reached a plateau at the current stage of the Project and was expected to remain relatively stable for approximately the next two to three years. Contractors would, where possible, be required to prioritise local labour, depending on the nature of the work and required skills.
5.3	Local Content and Definition of “Local”:
	Participants raised concerns regarding how local people would benefit from the Project and noted continued uncertainty regarding how local content would be defined and applied.
	Ernst Simon (UDA) explained that local content arrangements still needed to be developed. It was acknowledged that defining “local” is complex and would require further stakeholder engagement. A possible workshop to clarify how local content would be defined and applied was discussed.



5.4	Transport and Logistics Options:
	Participants asked whether rail transport, including transport via Grünau, was being considered and whether the Project's transport arrangements could support economic opportunities in surrounding areas.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that transport options remained under assessment as part of the feasibility stage and that no final decisions had been made. The options would be evaluated based on technical and economic feasibility.
5.5	Access to Project Information:
	Participants raised concerns that Project information and processes were mainly accessible through the website, which may not be easily accessible to community members without reliable internet access.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) acknowledged the concern and explained that alternative methods, including paper-based options, may need to be considered to improve accessibility.
5.6	Grievance Mechanism:
	Participants sought clarification on how grievances and complaints could be submitted, including where forms could be obtained and who would be responsible for receiving and managing complaints.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that a grievance mechanism forms part of the Environmental Management Plan and would be implemented as a formal requirement. The process would need to be accessible, with clear procedures and designated responsible personnel.
5.7	Submission of CVs, Business Proposals and Applications:
	Participants raised concerns regarding how community members could submit CVs, business proposals and applications, including where these should be submitted and whether they were properly received and considered.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that submissions could currently be made through the Koryx Copper office in Noordoewer, with Willie de Klerk acting as a contact person. It was acknowledged that this was not a dedicated function and that a designated person may be required to manage submissions more effectively in future.
5.8	Feedback to Applicants:
	Participants expressed concern that community members did not receive feedback after submitting CVs, proposals or applications, creating uncertainty about whether submissions had been received or considered.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) and Ernst Simon (UDA) acknowledged that feedback was currently limited. The potential use of systems such as SMS notifications was discussed. It was noted, however, that it may only be feasible to contact shortlisted candidates and that unsuccessful applicants may not receive individual feedback.
5.9	Recruitment Requirements and Transparency:
	Participants raised concerns that job requirements and qualification criteria were not always clearly communicated and that unsuccessful applicants did not understand why they had not been selected.
	Concerns were also raised regarding the fairness and transparency of the recruitment process, with some participants indicating that they believed they should have been selected based on their qualifications.

	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that recruitment decisions are based on the requirements of each role and candidate suitability. The need for clearer communication of job requirements and recruitment processes was acknowledged.
5.10 Tailings Storage Facility and Natural Drainage:	
	Participants raised concerns regarding the potential effects of the tailings storage facility on natural drainage systems and water flows in the area.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that multiple locations had been assessed and that drainage systems had been considered in the design to minimise potential impacts.
5.11 Stormwater Management:	
	Participants raised further concerns regarding stormwater flows during heavy rainfall events and whether the Project could affect water movement into surrounding areas and Noordoewer.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that hydrological studies had been undertaken and that stormwater management measures had been incorporated into the design.
5.12 Tailings Storage Facility Failure Risk:	
	Participants raised concerns regarding the risk of tailings storage facility failure and the potential consequences of such an event.
	Robert Zipplies (KC) explained that such failures are rare and generally associated with inadequate management. International standards would be applied to minimise risk.
5.13 Worst-case Environmental Scenarios:	
	Participants sought clarification on worst-case environmental scenarios and how these would be managed.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that worst-case scenarios had been modelled and that mitigation measures had been identified to manage potential risks.
5.14 Chemical Contamination:	
	Participants raised concerns regarding potential chemical contamination, including the use of acid, and possible impacts on the environment.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that modelling indicated that potential impacts would remain within acceptable limits and would be managed through the proposed mitigation and management measures.
5.15 Groundwater Quality:	
	Participants raised concerns regarding existing groundwater quality and whether the Project could worsen current conditions.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that groundwater in the area is naturally of low quality and that Project-related impacts are expected to be localised and managed.
5.16 Environmental Monitoring:	
	Participants requested clarification on how environmental impacts would be monitored over time, including how ongoing monitoring would be implemented and reported.
	Joseph Mülders (KP) explained that monitoring systems, including monitoring boreholes and seepage control measures, would be implemented as part of the Project's environmental management requirements.



5.17	Key Matters Raised:
	The discussion highlighted recurring concerns regarding employment, the definition of “local”, local content, recruitment transparency, access to Project information and grievance procedures. Environmental concerns focused primarily on the tailings storage facility, drainage and stormwater management, groundwater quality, contamination risks and long-term environmental monitoring.
	The Project Team confirmed that the matters raised would form part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and would be considered in the ongoing assessment and reporting process where relevant to the proposed mining development.
6.0 FOLLOW-UP MATTERS	
6.1	The need for further engagement on the definition of “local” and the development of Project local content arrangements was noted.
6.2	The need to improve access to Project information through alternative communication methods, including paper-based options where appropriate, was noted.
6.3	The need for clear and accessible grievance procedures, including designated responsibility for receiving and managing complaints, was noted.
6.4	Concerns relating to the submission of CVs, business proposals and applications, and the provision of feedback to applicants, will remain matters for continued Project planning and community engagement.
6.5	Environmental concerns relating to the tailings storage facility, stormwater, groundwater, contamination risks and environmental monitoring will remain part of the formal stakeholder engagement record and will be considered through the ESIA and environmental management process.
7.0 MEETING CLOSURE	
7.1	Ernst Simon (UDA) thanked participants for their attendance and contributions. Participants were encouraged to remain engaged as the Haib Copper Project ESIA progressed and to participate in future opportunities for review and comment. The meeting was formally closed.



Attendance Registers

(personal contact details redacted from the public version)



DATE:	23/04/26	TIME:	14:00 – 16:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project - Noordoewer – FGD NCRC	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guesthouse

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Surname	Organisation	Position	Contact number	Email address	Signature
		NRC	Treasurer			
		NCRC	Secretary			
		NCRC	Chairperson			
		NCRC	Vice Chair			

Photographic Record



APPENDIX D.3 – IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER

ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	20 April 2026	TIME:	09:00 to 11:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Authorities Meeting	VENUE:	Opera House, Windhoek

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Concern regarding the potential influx of approximately 1,000–1,500 workers and associated indirect population growth, and whether impacts on bulk services (electricity, water, sewerage, and roads) have been assessed.	Fred Bailey (NamPower)	Assessment of required services is underway as part of the ESIA. Existing infrastructure will require upgrading. Options include on-site accommodation and supporting development in Noordoewer in coordination with local authorities.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)
2	Proposed integration of renewable energy solutions (solar and green hydrogen) and queried whether water abstraction from the Orange River has been coordinated with South African authorities.	Harald Schütt (Amusha Solar)	Water studies have been undertaken in accordance with South African requirements. The project will follow Namibian regulatory processes to address transboundary considerations. Proposed energy solutions and collaboration opportunities were noted.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
3	Whether provision will be made for a scale (weighbridge) at the site to ensure compliance with legal axle load limits prior to accessing public roads.	Matthiers Kambalo (Roads Authority Manager)	Transport impacts, including use of public road infrastructure and routes to the harbour, are being assessed through the Traffic Impact Assessment. Compliance measures such as weighbridges will be considered during detailed design and operational planning.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)
4	Clarification on the proposed logistics chain and how material will be transported from site to export facilities.	Stakeholders (General Discussion)	Transport options under assessment include road to Grünau with rail to the harbour, as well as direct road transport. Final selection will depend on feasibility outcomes.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
5	Clarification on transport volumes and the distinction between total mined material and export product.	Stakeholders (General Discussion)	While total mined volumes are substantial, transported product volumes are significantly lower (approximately 400,000 tonnes per annum). This will inform transport planning and impact assessments.	Hugo Bruce / Project Team (Knight Piésold)
6	How heavy vehicle loading, overloading risks, and compliance with transport regulations will be managed.	Stakeholders (General Discussion)	Truck loading controls and compliance measures, including axle load management, will be implemented during the operational phase as part of project procedures and management plans.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
7	Suggestion to consider alternative logistics solutions, including water transport and the use of green energy (e.g. hydrogen) for transport (trucks, rail, vessels), and proposal for collaboration.	Harald Schütt (Amusha Solar)	River transport is not viable due to shallow and non-navigable conditions. Alternative logistics options remain under assessment, and collaboration opportunities may be considered where feasible.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
8	Whether engagement has taken place with South African authorities regarding abstraction of water from the Orange River.	Harald Schütt (Amusha Solar)	Water abstraction studies have been conducted in line with South African requirements. The project will proceed through Namibian regulatory processes, which will address transboundary matters.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
9	Concern regarding existing heavy vehicle traffic (including manganese haulage) and cumulative impacts on the route to Lüderitz, including road safety risks, with suggested control measures.	Harald Koch (KGF Chairperson)	The concern was noted. Traffic-related impacts are being assessed as part of the Traffic Impact Assessment.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)
10	Potential implications of the proposed Noordoewer Dam on project water supply, storage, and security.	Harald Schütt (Amusha Solar)	Various water supply scenarios have been assessed, including the proposed dam. While it may improve supply reliability, uncertainty about its development and timelines remain and the project can therefore not depend on it.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
11	Concern regarding potential congestion at Lüderitz port and suggestion for collaboration to support harbour expansion.	Harald Schütt (Amusha Solar)	Port capacity constraints have been noted and will be considered in logistics and export planning as part of ongoing feasibility assessments.	Hugo Bruce / Project Team (Knight Piésold)
12	Whether downstream processing (smelter) has been considered as part of the project.	Fred Bailey (NamPower)	A smelter is not included in the current project scope. Multiple projects would be required to make a smelter sustainable, and it is therefore not considered viable at this stage.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	21 April 2026	TIME:	10:00 to 12:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	VENUE:	Karasburg East Constituency Office

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Question whether stakeholders will be able to see and access the work undertaken to date, including what studies have been completed, what impacts have been identified, and how these impacts will be managed going forward.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was explained that a draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (ESIA) has been prepared outlining baseline studies, identified impacts, and proposed mitigation measures, and that stakeholders will have the opportunity to review and comment on the report.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
2	Follow-up question seeking clarity on when the ESIA Report will be made available and where communities will be able to access both hard copies and electronic versions.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was confirmed that the report will be available from 6–19 May 2026 via the project website and in hard copy at designated local access points.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
3	Question regarding how much of the mining licence area falls on private land, whether any land users will be affected, and whether there is any possibility of relocation or resettlement.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was clarified that the majority of the project area is State land, with limited private land portions, and that no resettlement has been identified at this stage.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd)
4	Concern that communities rely on access to land, including natural and genetic resources and traditional knowledge, and that the project may restrict access and effectively "lock" communities out of their resource areas.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was acknowledged that access to land, natural resources, and traditional practices is an important concern raised by stakeholders.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
5	Concern raised based on experiences at other mining operations (e.g. Rosh Pinah), questioning how waste will be managed and whether similar environmental and health impacts could affect local communities.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was acknowledged that concerns relating to waste management and perceived environmental and health impacts have been raised and will inform the assessment process.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
6	Strong concern that benefit sharing in mining is not formalised, is largely controlled by the State, and depends on negotiation, meaning communities do not have guaranteed or enforceable benefits.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was noted that benefit-sharing mechanisms are governed by national legislation, and concerns regarding limited direct and enforceable community benefits were acknowledged.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
7	Concern that the current process appears to be limited to consultation and information sharing, with no real opportunity for communities to influence decisions or negotiate outcomes.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	The concern was heard and noted. It was explained that the Project is following the applicable regulatory and ESIA consultation requirements. The current round of engagement goes beyond the minimum regulatory requirements by providing additional opportunities for stakeholders to engage directly with the Project Team, raise concerns and provide input on the assessment findings and proposed management measures.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
8	Suggestion that the process should allow for stronger participation mechanisms, including approaches that give communities more influence (e.g. FPIC-type approaches).	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	The concern was noted. It was explained that the Project is following the applicable regulatory and ESIA stakeholder engagement process. Broader mechanisms relating to community participation, decision-making rights and FPIC-type approaches are matters that extend beyond the Project Proponent's mandate and would need to be addressed with the relevant government authorities.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
9	Concern that the Traditional Authority was not involved from the beginning of the project, while acknowledging that engagement is now taking place.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was explained that stakeholder engagement is being undertaken in accordance with the ESIA process and applicable consultation requirements. Engagement with the Traditional Authority is ongoing and will continue as the Project progresses through the ESIA process.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
10	Question regarding what the role of the Traditional Authority will be in the project and how their participation will be structured or recognised.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	We are engaging with all key/relevant stakeholders now as part of the ESIA, and will continue to do so as part of our corporate social responsibility activities going forward.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
11	Statement that the project area falls within the historical jurisdiction of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority, including the presence of graves and evidence of prior Nama occupation.	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswarts Traditional Authority)	It was clarified that the land is currently classified as State land, while concerns regarding historical land use and cultural heritage were acknowledged.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piesold Consulting (Pty) Ltd)
12	Question regarding who qualifies as "local", including whether only Noordoewer residents are considered or whether Karasburg and broader Traditional Authority areas are included.	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswarts Traditional Authority) / Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was indicated that the definition of "local" requires further clarification and will be addressed through ongoing engagement processes.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa) / Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper)
13	Concern that because mining activities are located in a specific area, communities outside that area may be excluded from employment opportunities and project benefits.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karasburg East Constituency)	It was acknowledged that concerns regarding inclusion of surrounding communities were raised.	Project Team

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
14	Observation that if land and Traditional Authority-related issues remain unresolved, this could create uncertainty around the project and potentially influence how investors perceive the project.	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswarts Traditional Authority)	It was noted that land and jurisdiction matters fall under State authority and are outside the control of the project proponent.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
15	Concern that within the current constituency structure, Karasburg East and surrounding communities may be excluded from project benefits, with an expectation that a broader definition of "local" should be applied.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karasburg East Constituency)	It was acknowledged that concerns regarding inclusion and the definition of "local" were raised and that it will be addressed in consultation with the stakeholders.	Project Team
16	Concern regarding grazing land and livestock along the Orange River, including broader regional pressures affecting animal movement and access to grazing areas.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was noted that these concerns were raised as part of broader regional land-use discussions.	Project Team
17	Concern that land complexities and development focused in Noordoewer may result in surrounding communities, including local Nama groups, being excluded or not adequately recognised.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was acknowledged that concerns regarding land-related issues and community inclusion were raised.	Project Team
18	Reference to communal land considerations, the Traditional Authority Act, and the importance of recognising grassroots governance structures.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karasburg East Constituency)	It was clarified that the project area is classified as State land and that communal land provisions do not apply.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
19	Clarification sought on whether the mining licence implies ownership of land within the project area.	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswarts Traditional Authority)	It was clarified that the mining licence grants operational rights only and that land ownership remains with the State.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
20	Question regarding whether engagement has taken place with the //Kharas Regional Government on land and jurisdiction matters.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karasburg East Constituency)	It was indicated that engagement has taken place and that land status will be confirmed with the Ministry of Lands.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd)
21	Observation that unresolved land and governance issues may continue to create uncertainty and influence investor perceptions (reiterated during discussion).	Willem Witbooi (Bondelswarts Traditional Authority)	It was reiterated that such matters fall under State jurisdiction and are outside the project proponent's mandate.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
22	Request to submit a CV directly for employment consideration for a local individual.	Hans Jossob (Senior Councilor)	It was indicated that recruitment follows structured processes and Koryx does not currently accept direct ad hoc CV submissions. There is a box in Noordoewer where CVs can be deposited for specific opportunities.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper)
23	Concern that the CV submission system located in Noordoewer limits access for communities in Karasburg and surrounding areas who must travel to submit applications.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karasburg East Constituency)	It was noted that concerns regarding accessibility of the recruitment system were raised.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
24	Concern that people may relocate to Noordoewer to access employment opportunities, placing pressure on the area and its services.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was noted that in-migration concerns were raised during the discussion.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
25	Discussion regarding the definition of "local" for employment and benefits, including differing views across constituencies and Traditional Authority areas.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was indicated that this will require further clarification and development as part of project processes.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper) / Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	22 April 2026	TIME:	14:00 to 16:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: //Kharas Regional Council	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guest Houses, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Clarification on why NamWater did not present separately and how the water component is addressed within the Project.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	The bulk water supply forms part of the overall Project and was included in the presentation. Mr Mülders explained that he did the presentation because Mr _____ were asked to attend at the last minute. Abstraction from the Orange River will be implemented by NamWater and will follow a separate EIA process.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold);
2	Clarification on water abstraction location and management of wastewater.	Saveria Kamhanda (Ministry of Health and Social Services – MoHSS)	Water abstraction will be undertaken in a controlled manner. Wastewater will be reused within the system, with no discharge anticipated and losses limited to evaporation.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
3	Concern regarding land use during operations and post-closure, including livestock utilisation of the area.	Nolene Thompson (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform – MAWLR)	The area is not widely utilised due to terrain constraints. Closure planning is ongoing, with rehabilitation measures to be implemented where feasible. Land may be used for other land uses once the mine close and this will be determined by the closure plan.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold); Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
4	Clarification on site boundary control and livestock exclusion.	Nolene Thompson (Ministry of Agriculture, Water	The site will be demarcated and controlled. In accordance with the Mining Act, fencing and access control measures will be implemented.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper);

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
		and Land Reform – MAWLR)		
5	Clarification on electricity supply and adequacy for the Project.	Nolene Thompson (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform – MAWLR)	The Project will rely on electricity supplied through NamPower, with consideration of supplementary solar options and future energy developments.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper);
6	Clarification on local procurement, training and skills development opportunities.	Saveria Kamhanda (Ministry of Health and Social Services – MoHSS)	Local content and training initiatives are being considered, although these remain at an early stage.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
7	Concern regarding allocation of employment opportunities to non-local workers.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	Local employment will be prioritised where feasible; however, arrangements have not yet been finalised.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
8	Clarification on availability of skilled labour and potential reliance on external workforce.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	Specialised skills may initially be sourced externally. Training will be considered to support local participation over time.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
9	Concern regarding water abstraction during low-flow conditions and downstream impacts.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	Abstraction will be controlled through defined threshold levels linked to downstream requirements and will be reduced or stopped during low-flow periods.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
10	Concern regarding community expectations and pressure related to employment opportunities.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	The concern was acknowledged. Employment arrangements have not yet been finalised as the Project is still at feasibility stage.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
11	Concern regarding limited time for review of EIA documentation and access to information.	Megamuno Shikongo (Acting CRO)	The consultation period will run from 6–19 May. Documentation will be available in hard copy at Karasburg East Constituency office in Karasburg, Noordoewer Consistency office in Noordoewer, //Kharas Regional Office in Keetmanshoop and electronically via links.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
12	Emphasis on alignment with regional planning frameworks and collaboration on planning processes such as the Noordoewer Spatial Development Framework (SDF).	Bernice Fufuna (Kharas Regional Council – Planning / CDP)	The Project intends to align with regional planning frameworks and will engage with the Regional Council to support coordinated planning.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics); Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
13	Suggestion for structured community engagement platforms.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	The suggestion was noted and will be considered going forward.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
14	Clarification on factors driving Project progression at this stage.	H. Basson (Kharas Regional Council – Planner)	Increased copper demand and improvements in processing, including refinement of the flow diagram, have improved Project feasibility.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper)
15	Clarification on electricity demand distribution and implications for southern Namibia.	Norbert Jossop (Karasburg Councillor)	Electricity demand is currently concentrated in the north and will increase in the south due to the Project. This will actually improve the balance in the Namibian transmission system.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper); Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
16	Clarification on local content benefits for Noordoewer.	Selma Nakonyala (Education Officer)	Local content policies are being developed to support employment and procurement opportunities.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
17	Concern regarding access to Project information, communication methods and stakeholder understanding.	Stakeholders (General); Dimona Paulus (Education Officer)	Communication channels include email, messaging platforms and document access points. These may be strengthened to improve accessibility and understanding.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
18	Clarification on transport routes and export logistics, including use of the C14 corridor.	H. Basson (Kharas Regional Council – Planner)	Transport routes and logistics impacts will be assessed as part of the ESIA.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
19	Concern regarding environmental impacts, including dust, pollution and comparison to smelter operations.	H. Basson (Kharas Regional Council – Planner)	Environmental and health impacts are being assessed through specialist studies and mitigation measures will be developed.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
20	Concern regarding inclusion of affected stakeholders in the engagement process.	Megamuno Shikongo (Acting CRO)	Targeted engagement sessions are being conducted with affected stakeholders.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
21	Request for access to EIA documentation in physical format.	Megamuno Shikongo (Acting CRO)	Hard copies will be made available at the //Kharas Region Council office in Keetmanshoop, Karasburg East Constituency office and the Noordoewer Settlement office / Karasburg West Constituency offices for public access.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
22	Concern regarding population influx and pressure on housing, health services and infrastructure.	Bernice Fufuna (Kharas Regional Council – Planning / CDP)	An influx impact mitigation plan will be developed and integrated into spatial planning processes.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
23	Clarification on corporate social responsibility initiatives and community support programmers.	H. Basson (Kharas Regional Council – Planner)	The Haib Foundation has recently been set up to manage Koryx's corporate social investment (CSI) projects, as part of its broader corporate social responsibility (CSR) plans. The Foundation will focus on education, early childhood development and other community support initiatives.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
24	Concern regarding potential health impacts related to air quality and pollution.	H. Basson (Kharas Regional Council – Planner)	Health and environmental impacts are being assessed in line with regulatory requirements.	Joseph Mulders (Knight Piésold)
25	Concern regarding language accessibility during engagements.	Dimona Paulus (Education Officer)	The need for improved language accessibility was acknowledged and will be considered in future engagements.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
26	Clarification on effective communication methods for notifying stakeholders of meetings.	Dimona Paulus (Education Officer)	Communication channels include WhatsApp, social media, radio notices in Noordoewer and newspapers, although effectiveness varies.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
27	Expression of support for the Project and acknowledgement of its potential impacts, with encouragement for responsible implementation.	Andrew Walter (Karaburg Town Council Manager)	The comment was acknowledged, and the importance of continued engagement and responsible Project implementation was noted.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
26	Concern that contractors may bring in external labour based on practices at other mining operations, potentially excluding local communities.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was indicated that contractor recruitment will be guided by project requirements and that local participation will be strongly promoted and enforced.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
27	Concern that contractor workers may be retained on the project, potentially limiting employment opportunities for local communities.	Theuns Snewe (Secretary, Bondelswarts Traditional Authority)	It was indicated that retention depends on project needs and performance requirements. It can happen but it is likely to be at a low intensity.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
28	Concern that development and economic activity are concentrated in Noordoewer, while Karaburg and surrounding areas may not benefit equally.	Barnatus Waterboer (Karaburg East Constituency)	It was acknowledged that concerns regarding uneven regional development were raised.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
29	Discussion regarding regional infrastructure, including road connectivity and potential upgrades linking areas such as Rosh Pinah and Lüderitz.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority	It was noted that infrastructure and connectivity concerns were raised as part of broader regional planning considerations.	Project Team
30	Request that hard copies of project documentation be made available in Karaburg in addition to Noordoewer to improve accessibility for stakeholders.	Representatives of the Bondelswarts Traditional Authority / Barnatus Waterboer (Karaburg East Constituency)	Hard Copies of the reports will also be made available in Karaburg at the Constituency Office.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)
31	Summary of key stakeholder concerns, including waste management, local inclusion, and recognition of historical and cultural aspects.	Lazarus Kairabeb (Nama Traditional Leaders Association - NTLA)	It was noted that these concerns will be considered in the ongoing assessment and reporting process.	Project Team

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	22 April 2026	TIME:	17:30 to 19:30
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Main Community Meeting	VENUE:	EHW Baard Primary School

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	A stakeholder indicated that they did not fully understand the project scope and requested clarification on the activities being proposed and the purpose of the ESIA process.	Bonaventura Jossop (Teacher)	It was explained that the draft ESIA report has been completed and will be made available for public review between 6–19 May. Hard copies will be available at local offices, and electronic versions will be shared via email and SMS links. Stakeholders were encouraged to review the report and submit comments.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
2	Concern was raised regarding the limited visibility of corporate social responsibility initiatives, particularly in relation to education support, youth development, and community infrastructure.	Francis Shamey (Community Member)	It was explained that the project is still at an early stage and not yet fully funded, and therefore large-scale Corporate Social Investment initiatives are currently limited. Existing efforts are focused on education, including early childhood development, school support programmes, and a planned community centre. These initiatives are expected to expand as the project progresses.	Robert Zipples (Koryx Copper)
3	Concern was raised regarding potential health impacts associated with pollution, including respiratory conditions, eye irritation, and broader environmental health risks, with reference to pollution experienced at Tsumeb Copper Mine.	Francis Shamey (Community Member)	It was explained that impacts at Tsumeb are associated with the copper smelter. The proposed Haib project does not include a smelter and therefore similar pollution impacts are not anticipated. Potential air quality and health impacts have been assessed in the ESIA and mitigation measures are proposed.	Joseph Mulders (Knight Piésold)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
4	Concern was raised regarding accessibility of ESIA documentation, particularly for stakeholders without access to digital platforms.	Community Member	It was confirmed that hard copies of the ESIA report will be made available at the //Kharas Region Council office in Keetmanshoop, Karasburg East Constituency office and the Noordoewer Settlement office / Karasburg West Constituency offices for public access. A summary flyer was also made available at the meeting venue.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
5	A question was raised regarding whether stakeholders were consulted on the language of the meeting and whether alternative languages such as Afrikaans could be used to improve understanding.	Matheus Ndjebwe (Community Member)	It was confirmed that at the start of the meeting, stakeholders were asked whether they preferred English or Afrikaans, and that questions could be asked in Afrikaans. Stakeholders indicated that they understood the proceedings, and this approach will continue to be considered in future engagements.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
6	A question was raised regarding how stakeholders were informed about the project and the meeting, and which communication channels are most effective.	Heye Daun – Koryx -President & CEO	Stakeholders present indicated that WhatsApp groups, social media, and radio (e.g. NBC) are the most effective communication channels, while newspapers are less effective. This feedback was noted to improve future engagement approaches.	Stakeholders / Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)

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ISSUES AND CONCERNS REGISTER



DATE:	22 April 2026	TIME:	19:30 to 20:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Women's Group	VENUE:	EHW Baard Primary School

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Concern regarding increased cost of living and housing affordability following the influx of workers. It was noted that lower-cost rental options are located in areas without basic services such as electricity.	Community Member (Teacher)	Social impacts, including cost of living pressures and access to services, have been identified through the social assessment. These will be addressed in the Social Management Plan.	Heidri Nel (Urban Dynamics Africa)
2	Concern regarding lack of feedback on employment applications and uncertainty on whether applicants must reapply for future opportunities.	Community Member	CVs are retained on record. Reapplication is not required for the same position, but is required for new vacancies. Recruitment is now managed through a formal HR process.	Albertina (Korxy)
3	Concern that recruitment personnel reviewing CVs are not from the local area and may not know applicants, potentially affecting fair consideration.	Community Member	Recruitment is conducted through a formal HR process to ensure neutrality. All CVs are considered based on job requirements. Concern regarding non-local reviewers was noted.	Albertina (Korxy)
4	Question regarding employment opportunities available for women and the types of roles accessible.	Community Members	Most roles involve physically demanding labour. Opportunities for women are limited but include administration, hygiene, and support roles.	Albertina (Korxy)
5	Concern regarding employment opportunities for older women (e.g. over 50), including preference for younger workers.	Community Member	Age is considered due to physical job requirements and operational needs, with preference often given to younger individuals for labour-intensive roles.	Albertina (Korxy)
6	Concern regarding cultural importance of age and seniority, and potential marginalisation of older women.	Community Members	Cultural considerations were acknowledged; however, employment decisions are based on operational requirements and efficiency.	Albertina (Korxy)
7	Question regarding training opportunities, including support for obtaining driver's licences and completing schooling.	Community Member	Training opportunities may be facilitated through community initiatives such as the community centre. A driver's licence is considered an advantage for employment.	Project Team
8	Concern regarding perceived unfair recruitment practices, including employment based on personal connections.	Community Member	Recruitment is conducted through a neutral process, and local personnel are not involved in hiring decisions to avoid bias.	Albertina (Korxy)

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
9	Question regarding opportunities for local businesses (e.g. catering services) to participate in project activities.	Community Member	Local businesses may submit proposals outlining services, capacity, and experience for consideration.	Project Team
10	Concern regarding unsafe behaviour by contractor drivers, including reckless driving in the community.	Community Member	Contractor vehicles are identifiable, and incidents can be reported through the grievance mechanism. Appropriate action will be taken where misconduct is confirmed.	Albertina (Korxy)
11	Question regarding how to report grievances where contact details are not known.	Community Member	Grievances can be submitted at the office or via email. A formal grievance mechanism is in place to address complaints.	Albertina (Korxy)
12	Recommendation to improve visibility of grievance mechanisms and Code of Conduct, particularly for women.	Community Member	Awareness measures such as posters and public notices will be considered to improve accessibility.	Heidri Nel (Urban Dynamics Africa)
13	Concern regarding worker behaviour in the community, including alcohol use and conduct outside working hours.	Community Member	A zero-tolerance policy for alcohol at work is enforced. Workers are expected to behave responsibly in the community as representatives of the company.	Albertina (Korxy)
14	Concern regarding vulnerability of young girls in the community, particularly in environments such as shebeens.	Pauline Hikelwa (Teacher) / Community Members	Community-based interventions, including education programmes, community centre initiatives, and youth activities, are being considered.	Heidri Nel (Urban Dynamics Africa)
15	Concern regarding weak parental control and lack of accountability contributing to risks affecting children.	Community Members	Increased parental engagement and community awareness initiatives were recommended to address these issues.	Community Members / Project Team

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DATE:	23 April 2026	TIME:	19:30 to 20:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Farmers Business and Tourism Meeting	VENUE:	Noordoeur Guesthouse, Noordoeur

No. Theme	Issue / Question Asked	Raised By	Response Provided	Provided By
1	Water Resources & Alternatives	Stakeholders	It was clarified that alternative pipeline options remain under consideration but do not form part of the current EIA, which focuses on abstraction from the Orange River. A separate assessment would be required if such alternatives are pursued.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
2	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders	It was confirmed that the infrastructure would be transferred to NamWater, which would operate the system and apply for the water use licence in line with national water management frameworks.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
3	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders	The concern was acknowledged. It was indicated that water allocation and licensing are regulated through national processes, and that the EIA demonstrates that impacts can be managed within acceptable limits.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
4	Water Resources & Availability	Stakeholders	It was indicated that water availability and abstraction limits are assessed through hydrological modelling, with detailed analysis presented in specialist studies.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
5	Water Resources & Risk	Stakeholders	It was explained that abstraction is controlled through a defined threshold ("black line"), which ensures that downstream requirements are met prior to abstraction.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
6	Water Resources & Risk	Stakeholders	It was acknowledged that drought and low-flow conditions occur, and that these scenarios have been incorporated into hydrological modelling and storage design.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
7	Data & Modelling	Stakeholders	It was indicated that the threshold is derived from hydrological modelling and is dynamic, adjusting based on downstream demand and system conditions. Further detail will be provided in specialist reports.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)

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No. Theme	Issue / Question Asked	Raised By	Response Provided	Provided By
8	Data & Monitoring	Stakeholders	The concern was acknowledged. It was indicated that the hydrological assessment incorporates multiple datasets and does not rely solely on a single monitoring station.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
9	Data & Modelling	Stakeholders	It was acknowledged that the presentation represents a simplified overview, and that detailed modelling outputs, assumptions, and validation are included in the specialist hydrology report.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
10	Water Resources & Risk	Stakeholders	It was indicated that drought scenarios have been incorporated into modelling and that off-channel storage infrastructure is designed to mitigate supply risks.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
11	Water Resources & Risk	Stakeholders	It was indicated that cumulative impacts, including upstream developments and future demand scenarios, have been incorporated into modelling through stochastic approaches.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
12	Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholders	It was clarified that the EIA is based on the nature of the activities assessed, and that the change in applicant does not affect the scope of the assessment.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
13	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders	It was confirmed that NamWater will be responsible for managing abstraction and stopping pumping when required.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
14	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders	It was suggested that a water management forum could be established to improve transparency and coordination among water users.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)
15	Data & Monitoring	Stakeholders	It was confirmed that on-site monitoring will be implemented to support operational decision-making and compliance.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
16	Water Resources & Risk	Stakeholders	It was indicated that modelling incorporates climate variability and future scenarios to account for uncertainty.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
17	Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholders	The suggestion was noted, and additional stakeholders may be included in ongoing engagement processes.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics Africa)

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No.	Theme	Issue / Question Asked	Raised By	Response Provided	Provided By
18	Data & Modelling	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding reliance on historical datasets that may not adequately represent future conditions.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that modelling incorporates stochastic methods and future scenarios rather than relying solely on historical data.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
19	Environmental Risk	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding wastewater management, including treatment processes and potential pollution risks.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that no discharge is planned and that water will be recycled within the system, with mitigation measures implemented to prevent contamination.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
20	Environmental Risk	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding long-term environmental contamination risks associated with mining operations.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that the project differs significantly from historical operations and that specialist studies indicate limited environmental risk.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
21	Socio-Economic Impacts	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding potential impacts on farming livelihoods and agricultural activities.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that no significant displacement is anticipated; however, water-related impacts will be managed to avoid downstream effects.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
22	Access & Land Use	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding access to grazing areas (Haib Mond) and potential restrictions on livestock movement.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that access may be affected and that mitigation measures, including alternative access arrangements, will be implemented if required.	Joseph Mulder / Ernst Simon
23	Water Resources & Availability	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding reliance on canal water by local users and the potential impact of additional abstraction on supply reliability.	Stakeholders	The concern was acknowledged. It was indicated that abstraction is designed to operate within system thresholds to maintain downstream supply.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
24	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding fairness in water allocation and prioritisation during drought conditions.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that water allocation follows regulatory frameworks, with prioritisation applied under low-flow conditions.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)
25	NamWater-Related	Stakeholders raised concerns regarding transboundary water management and engagement with South African authorities.	Stakeholders	It was indicated that transboundary engagement is managed at a government level and is not undertaken directly by the project team at this stage.	Joseph Mulder (Knight Piésold)

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DATE:	23 April 2026	TIME:	14:00 to 16:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Constituency Development Committee	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guest Houses, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Expressed appreciation for the investment in the area.	Gerrit Witbooi – //Kharas Regional Council	Noted. Comment is not related to the EIA process.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)
2	Asked whether the dam shown on the project map has already been built, whether the infrastructure still needs to be developed, and if the water will be drinkable.	Katrina Cloete – //Kharas Regional Council	It was explained that the dam has not yet been constructed and remains part of the proposed infrastructure. The associated infrastructure will be developed in future phases. The water will be sourced from the Orange River and will not be potable unless treated.	Joseph Mulders (Knight Piésold)
3	Asked whether there is an intention to sell the mine in the future.	Margareth Waters – EHW Baard Primary School / CDC Member	It was explained that ownership may change depending on market conditions and shareholder decisions. Reference was made to a comparable project example where different self-development or sale options were considered. It was further noted that a new owner would typically honour the environmental and social obligations (above-and-beyond minimum regulatory requirements) associated with the project.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
4	Asked about the life of the mine (approximately 23 years), how this is determined, whether operations could continue beyond this period, and what closure and rehabilitation (including the open pit) would involve.	Margareth Waters – EHW Baard Primary School / CDC Member	It was explained that the Life of Mine is estimated at approximately 23 years based on available resource data, technical feasibility and economic factors. This may change with additional drilling or favorable copper prices. Closure planning forms part of the project design and will include rehabilitation measures in line with regulatory requirements.	Lionel Coetzee – (Koryx Copper)
5	Asked whether community members can obtain shares in the mine.	Margareth Waters – EHW Baard Primary School / CDC Member	It was indicated that the company is associated with a listing on the Namibian Stock Exchange, and shares can be purchased through a registered broker. It was further noted that digital trading options may exist, although availability in Namibia was not confirmed.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper); Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics); Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
6	Asked whether employees will have the opportunity to obtain housing units after mine closure.	Gisela Dula – Constituency Office	It was explained that the Project is currently at feasibility stage and detailed planning will follow in the next phase. A combination of housing approaches is anticipated, including support for local employees, while rotational personnel may be accommodated in temporary facilities. Post-closure ownership arrangements have not yet been determined.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
7			Emphasised the need for ongoing cooperation between the Project, local authorities and communities to ensure sustainable development outcomes.	Lionel Coetzee (Koryx Copper)

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DATE:	23 April 2026	TIME:	16:30 to 17:00
PURPOSE OF MEETING:	ESIA for Haib Copper Mine Project: Noordoewer Residential Development Committee	VENUE:	Noordoewer Guest Houses, Noordoewer

NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
1	Is the mine constructing a clinic on site, and what medical support will be available during drilling? There is a general understanding in the community that a clinic will be built.	Reginald Josob	It was clarified that no clinic is planned at this stage. Medical support is provided by a paramedic on site, which forms part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) health and safety requirements for the drilling phase.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper); Joseph Mulders (Knight Piésold)
2	Stakeholders again raised questions regarding employment opportunities and expected job creation, noting that this has been discussed previously but seeking further clarity on current and future employment levels.	Reginald Josob	It was explained that the number of workers on site has reached a plateau at the current stage of the project and is expected to remain relatively stable for approximately the next two to three years. Contractors will, where possible, be required to prioritise local labour, depending on the nature of the work and required skills.	Joseph Mulders (Knight Piésold); Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
3	Following the discussion on employment, stakeholders raised concerns regarding how local people will benefit from the project, noting that local content requirements are not yet in place and remain unclear. This has been raised in previous engagements, with continued uncertainty on how local content will be applied.	Reginald Josob	It was indicated that local content for the project still needs to be put in place. It was further explained that defining "local" is complex and that this will need to be addressed through further engagement with stakeholders, including a possible workshop to clarify how local content will be defined and applied.	Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
4	Stakeholders raised questions regarding transport options for the project, including whether rail (e.g. via Grünau) is being considered and how this could support economic opportunities in surrounding areas.	Reginald Josob	It was explained that transport options are still being assessed as part of the feasibility stage and no final decisions have been made. These options will be evaluated based on technical and economic feasibility.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)
5	Concerns were raised that project information and processes are mainly accessible via the website, which may not be easily accessible to all community members, particularly those without reliable internet access.	Reginald Josob	It was acknowledged that the current system relies on online access, and that alternative methods, including paper-based options, may need to be considered to improve accessibility.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
6	Further to this, concerns were raised regarding how grievances and complaints can be submitted, including where to access forms and who is responsible for receiving and managing complaints.	Reginald Josob	It was explained that a grievance mechanism forms part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and will be implemented as a formal requirement. The process must be accessible, with clear procedures and designated responsible personnel.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)
7	Concerns were raised regarding how community members can submit CVs, business proposals, and applications, including where these should be submitted and whether they are properly received and considered.	Reginald Josob	It was indicated that submissions can currently be made through the Noordoewer Koryx office, with Willie de Klerk acting as a contact person. However, this is not a dedicated function, and a designated person may be required to manage submissions more effectively going forward.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
8	Concerns were raised that community members do not receive feedback after submitting CVs, proposals, or applications, creating uncertainty about whether submissions have been received or considered.	Reginald Josob	It was acknowledged that feedback is currently limited. It was suggested that systems such as SMS notifications could improve communication; however, it may only be feasible to contact shortlisted candidates, meaning unsuccessful applicants may not receive direct feedback.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper); Ernst Simon (Urban Dynamics)

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
9	Concerns were raised that job requirements and qualification criteria are not clearly communicated, and applicants do not understand why they are not successful.	Community	It was explained that requirements vary depending on the role, and that clearer communication of job requirements is needed to avoid confusion.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
10	Concerns were raised regarding the fairness and transparency of the recruitment process, with some stakeholders indicating that they believe they should have been selected based on their qualifications.	Community	It was explained that recruitment is based on the requirements of each role and candidate suitability, and that improved communication may help address these perceptions.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
11	Concerns were raised regarding the environmental impact of the tailings storage facility, particularly its effect on natural drainage systems and water flow in the area.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that multiple locations were assessed and that drainage systems were considered in the design to minimise impacts.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)
12	Further concerns were raised regarding stormwater flow during heavy rainfall events and whether the project could affect water movement into surrounding areas and the town.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that hydrological studies have been undertaken and that stormwater management measures have been incorporated into the design.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)
13	Concerns were raised regarding the risk of tailings dam failure and the potential impacts of such an event.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that such failures are rare and typically linked to mismanagement, and that international standards will be applied to minimise risk.	Robert Zipplies (Koryx Copper)
14	Questions were raised regarding worst-case environmental scenarios and how these would be managed.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that worst-case scenarios have been modelled and that mitigation measures are in place to manage potential risks.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)
15	Concerns were raised regarding potential chemical contamination (e.g. acid use) and impacts on the environment.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that modelling indicates impacts are within acceptable limits and will be managed accordingly.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piesold)

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NO.	ISSUE / QUESTION ASKED	RAISED BY	RESPONSE PROVIDED	PROVIDED BY
16	Concerns were raised regarding groundwater quality and whether the project could worsen existing conditions.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that groundwater is already naturally of low quality in the area and that project impacts will be localised and managed.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)
17	Stakeholders requested clarity on how environmental impacts will be monitored over time, including how ongoing monitoring will be implemented and reported.	Patrick Engelbrecht	It was explained that monitoring systems, including boreholes and seepage control measures, will be implemented as part of the project's environmental management requirements.	Joseph Mülders (Knight Piésold)

APPENDIX E – WRITTEN STAKEHOLDER CORRESPONDENCE

NAMA TRADITIONAL LEADERS ASSOCIATION Office of the Secretary-General PO Box 2097, Keetmanshoop, Namibia Enquiries: Lazarus Karabeb Email: karabeb1955@gmail.com Mobile: +264 81 280 2541 29 July 2026 Ms. Heidi Nel Knight Priscold Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd (KP) ESIAHaib@indanam.com Cc: • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism • Ministry of Mines and Energy • Deep-South Resources Inc. • Bondelswartz Traditional Authority • Relevant Interested and Affected Parties Re: Submission by the Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) as an Interested and Affected Party on the Proposed Haib Copper Mine Project, //Karas Region, Namibia Dear Sir/Madam, The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) is pleased to submit the attached Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) Submission regarding the proposed Haib Copper Mine Project in the //Karas Region. The NTLA is a representative body bringing together Nama Traditional Authorities to advance the protection of Indigenous rights, cultural heritage, historical justice and sustainable development within the traditional territories of the Nama people. Through its Technical Committee and affiliated leadership structures, the NTLA has actively participated in national and international processes relating to Indigenous peoples' rights, environmental governance, historical redress and responsible development. The NTLA welcomes opportunities for investment and recognizes the important role that the mining sector continues to play in Namibia's economic development. We acknowledge the contribution that responsible mineral development can make to employment creation, infrastructure development and national economic growth. At the same time, the NTLA submits that development must be pursued in a manner consistent with Namibia's constitutional values, environmental responsibilities and international human rights commitments. Development occurring within historically dispossessed Indigenous territories requires particular care to ensure that it does not inadvertently reproduce historical patterns of exclusion, marginalization or inequitable benefit distribution. Our submission therefore seeks to contribute constructively to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process by drawing attention to issues that extend beyond technical environmental considerations. These include:	• the historical context of Indigenous land dispossession in southern Namibia; • the cultural significance of the broader landscape for Nama communities; • the importance of meaningful participation by Traditional Authorities and affected Indigenous communities; • protection of cultural heritage and fragile ecosystems; • cumulative impacts arising from increasing industrial development in southern Namibia; • equitable benefit-sharing and long-term community wellbeing; and • the application of rights-based approaches, including the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The NTLA respectfully submits that these considerations are essential for ensuring that the assessment process fully reflects the social, cultural, environmental and historical dimensions of the proposed project. Our submission is offered in the spirit of constructive engagement. It should not be interpreted as opposition to development itself, but rather as a call for a development model that is inclusive, transparent and grounded in justice. We believe that the Haib Copper Mine presents an important opportunity for Namibia to demonstrate that economic development, environmental stewardship and respect for Indigenous rights can be pursued together. We respectfully request that this submission be formally acknowledged, incorporated into the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process, and given due consideration in all subsequent assessments, consultations and decision-making processes. We further request that the NTLA be retained on the official register of Interested and Affected Parties and be notified of all future meetings, reports, comment periods and decisions relating to the proposed Haib Copper Mine Project. The NTLA remains available to participate in constructive dialogue with the Environmental Assessment Practitioner, the project proponent, relevant government authorities and other stakeholders throughout the assessment process. We appreciate the opportunity to contribute to this important national discussion and look forward to continued engagement. Yours faithfully, Lazarus Karabeb Secretary General of the Nama Traditional Leaders Association 2
Executive Summary The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) respectfully submits this response to the Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Project (EPL 3140) near Noordoewer in the //Karas Region of Namibia. Through this submission, the NTLA registers its formal participation in the environmental assessment process and sets out the concerns of the Nama Traditional Authorities regarding the proposed development and its implications for Indigenous rights, cultural heritage, environmental governance, and historical justice. The NTLA is the umbrella body representing the ten Nama Traditional Authorities of Namibia. Acting under the mandate of the Nama Gaogu through its Technical Committee, the NTLA seeks to ensure that development within the project area proceeds in a manner that respects the rights, dignity and historical experiences of the Nama people. While the NTLA recognizes the importance of responsible mining and acknowledges the role of copper in supporting the global transition to renewable energy technologies, it maintains that no development can be considered sustainable if it is implemented without recognizing the rights of Indigenous peoples whose ancestral territories continue to bear the legacy of colonial dispossession. The proposed Haib Copper Project is located on land that forms part of the broader historical territory of the Bondelswartz (!Gana-inu) Nama Traditional Authority. Although the project area is presently classified as state and freehold commercial land under Namibian law, the surrounding landscape remains an integral part of the ancestral territory of the Nama people. The Orange (!Ganb) River, the surrounding grazing lands and associated cultural landscapes have sustained Nama communities for centuries and continue to hold profound cultural, spiritual, historical and ecological significance. These historical relationships cannot be extinguished by colonial land surveys or cadastral boundaries. The NTLA is concerned that the Draft ESIA approaches the proposed mine primarily as a technical and environmental undertaking without adequately recognizing the historical context within which the project is situated. The environmental assessment gives insufficient consideration to the cumulative effects of colonial land dispossession, the destruction of Indigenous governance systems, unresolved questions relating to ancestral land rights, and the continuing cultural relationship between the Nama people and the affected landscape. As a consequence, the assessment risks overlooking important social, cultural and human rights dimensions that are fundamental to informed environmental decision-making. The NTLA further submits that consultation with Indigenous peoples should not be confined to the procedural requirements applicable to Interested and Affected Parties. International human rights standards recognize Indigenous peoples as rights-holders with collective rights to participate in decisions affecting their ancestral territories, cultural heritage and traditional governance systems. These rights require engagement that is substantive, culturally appropriate and directed towards achieving Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), rather than consultation as a procedural formality. In addition, the NTLA is concerned that key components of the overall project—including water abstraction from the Orange River, associated pipelines, storage infrastructure, energy supply, transport infrastructure and other supporting facilities—are being assessed through separate processes. From the perspective of the Nama people, these activities form one integrated development with cumulative environmental, cultural and social consequences. The fragmentation of 3	environmental assessment risks underestimating the project's overall impacts and undermining comprehensive public participation. The NTLA therefore respectfully requests that the competent authorities ensure that the environmental assessment process fully considers the historical, cultural, and environmental and human rights dimensions of the proposed development before any environmental authorization is granted. In particular, the NTLA calls for meaningful recognition of Indigenous governance structures; comprehensive assessment of cumulative environmental and social impacts; protection of cultural landscapes and heritage resources; transparent consideration of unresolved historical land dispossession; and the development of an engagement process that respects internationally recognized principles of Indigenous participation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The NTLA reiterates that this submission should not be interpreted as opposition to development or economic investment. Rather, it reflects a commitment to ensuring that development in ancestral territory is lawful, equitable, environmentally responsible and consistent with Namibia's constitutional values and international human rights obligations. Sustainable development cannot be achieved by repeating patterns of historical exclusion. Lasting development requires recognition of Indigenous peoples as partners in decision-making, custodians of their ancestral landscapes and rights-holders whose voices must meaningfully shape the future of the territories from which they were historically dispossessed. 1. Introduction The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) respectfully submits this response to the Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Haib Copper Project on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 3140 near Noordoewer in the //Karas Region of Namibia. The NTLA is the umbrella organization representing the ten Nama Traditional Authorities in Namibia. Established to promote and protect the collective interests of the Nama people, the NTLA provides a unified platform through which the Traditional Authorities address matters relating to Indigenous governance, customary law, cultural heritage, historical justice, socio-economic development, environmental stewardship and the protection of ancestral lands. The NTLA acts under the collective mandate of the Nama Gaogu (Traditional Leaders), with its Technical Committee providing research, legal, policy and technical support in matters affecting the rights and interests of Nama communities. The NTLA welcomes opportunities for responsible investment and sustainable economic development that contribute to Namibia's long-term prosperity. It recognizes that copper is an essential mineral for the global energy transition and that mining has the potential to generate employment, infrastructure and national economic benefits. The Association does not oppose mining or development as a matter of principle. Rather, it advocates for development that is equitable, environmentally responsible, socially inclusive and consistent with Namibia's constitutional values and international human rights obligations. The proposed Haib Copper Project is situated within the broader historical and cultural landscape of Great Namaland, an area that has sustained Nama communities for centuries and remains deeply connected to their history, identity and customary governance. Although the project is located on land presently classified as state and freehold commercial land, this legal status does not extinguish the historical and customary relationship between the Nama people and the affected landscape. The area forms part of the broader ancestral territory of the Bondelswartz (!Gana-inu) Nama and is 4

closely associated with neighboring Nama Traditional Authorities whose historical relationships with the Orange (!Garib) River and surrounding lands continue to shape their cultural identity and traditional governance. The NTLA therefore participates in this environmental assessment process not merely as an Interested and Affected Party, but as the representative institution of Indigenous Traditional Authorities whose collective rights and interests may be affected by the proposed development. While environmental assessment legislation provides an important framework for public participation, the NTLA submits that Indigenous peoples occupy a distinct legal and moral position as rights-holders whose relationship with land extends beyond ownership, occupation or economic use. Their rights arise from longstanding customary systems of governance, enduring cultural and spiritual relationships with their ancestral territories, and internationally recognized principles protecting Indigenous peoples. This submission seeks to assist decision-makers by providing historical, cultural, legal and human rights perspectives that are not adequately reflected in the Draft ESIA. It highlights the continuing significance of colonial land dispossession, the importance of recognizing Indigenous governance structures, the need for meaningful participation consistent with the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and the necessity of assessing the cumulative environmental, cultural and social impacts of the proposed development. The NTLA respectfully submits that environmental decision-making cannot be confined to technical assessments of biophysical impacts alone. Sustainable development requires consideration of the historical context within which development occurs, recognition of Indigenous knowledge and customary governance, protection of cultural landscapes, and respect for the rights and dignity of communities whose ancestral relationship with the land predates the establishment of the modern state. It is in this spirit that the NTLA presents the observations and recommendations contained in this submission. 2. Historical and Geographical Context of the Haib Project The proposed Haib Copper Project is located within Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 3140 in the !Karas Region of southern Namibia, approximately 25 kilometers north-east of Noordoewer and adjacent to the Orange (!Garib) River, which forms the international boundary between Namibia and South Africa. The project area encompasses portions of the farms De Villiers punt 353, Tsams 360 and Witboek 387, together with associated infrastructure including water abstraction works, pipelines, power supply, access roads, processing facilities, tailings storage and waste management areas. Although the project is situated on land presently registered as state and freehold commercial property, it lies within the broader historical and cultural landscape of Great Namaqualand. This landscape extends beyond cadastral boundaries and represents an interconnected Indigenous territory shaped over centuries through customary governance, seasonal movement, pastoral livelihoods, trade, cultural practices and spiritual relationships with the land and water. For the Nama people, Great Namaqualand has never been understood simply as a collection of surveyed farms or mineral deposits. It is a living cultural landscape in which mountains, rivers, grazing areas, water sources and historical settlements form part of an integrated system of identity, memory and belonging. The Orange (!Garib) River occupies a central place within this landscape. For generations it has sustained livelihoods, connected communities across the region and served as 5	an important cultural and spiritual feature that continues to hold profound significance for Nama communities on both sides of the international border. The proposed mine falls within the broader ancestral territory traditionally occupied and governed by the Bondelswartz (!Gama-mun) Nama Traditional Authority. The wider region also shares historical, cultural and customary relationships with neighboring Nama Traditional Authorities, reflecting the interconnected nature of Indigenous governance systems that existed long before colonial boundaries were imposed. These historical relationships are recognized through oral history, customary law, family lineages, historical records and continuing claims submitted through Namibia's Commission of Inquiry into Claims of Ancestral Land Rights and Restitution. Prior to German colonization, the Haib area formed part of an extensive Indigenous pastoral landscape. Nama communities utilized the region through customary systems of seasonal grazing, livestock management, hunting, gathering and access to permanent water sources. The landscape also supported important social, economic and ceremonial activities, while movement across the Orange River connected communities in Little Namaqualand through trade, kinship and shared cultural traditions. The river functioned as a corridor of connection rather than a political boundary, and customary authority was exercised across territories according to Indigenous governance systems that had developed over many generations. Understanding this historical geography is fundamental to assessing the proposed Haib Copper Project. Environmental and social impacts cannot be evaluated solely by reference to present-day land ownership or administrative boundaries. The landscape carries enduring historical, cultural and spiritual significance that survives the legal transformations brought about by colonial conquest and successive systems of land administration. Consequently, the assessment of environmental and social impacts must recognize both the contemporary legal status of the land and its continuing significance as part of the ancestral territory of the Nama people. The NTLA therefore submits that the Haib Copper Project should be assessed not only as a mining development located on individual farms, but as a major intervention within an Indigenous cultural landscape whose history, governance systems and customary relationships continue to shape the rights and interests of the Nama people today. This broader historical context provides the foundation for understanding the continuing significance of colonial land dispossession, which is addressed in the following section. 3. Colonial Land Dispossession and the Transformation of the Haib Landscape The Nama Traditional Leaders Association submits that the proposed Haib Copper Project cannot be assessed solely through the lens of contemporary land ownership or mineral development. The project is situated within a landscape fundamentally transformed through successive phases of colonial conquest, dispossession and exclusion that continue to shape the rights, interests and lived realities of the Nama people. Understanding this history is essential to evaluating the full environmental, social and human rights implications of the proposed development. 3.1 Indigenous Occupation before Colonial Rule Long before the establishment of colonial administration, the area surrounding the present-day Haib Copper Project formed part of the ancestral territory of the Bondelswartz (!Gama-mun) Nama and neighboring Nama communities. The region was governed through customary institutions and 6
utilized according to Indigenous systems of land stewardship, seasonal grazing, livestock management, hunting, gathering and trade. The Orange (!Garib) River was central to these systems. It provided water, supported livelihoods and connected communities across what later became the international border between Namibia and South Africa. Indigenous relationships with the landscape were not confined to permanent settlements but were expressed through customary patterns of movement, shared resource management, sacred places, oral histories and intergenerational knowledge. Land was understood as a collective inheritance held in trust for future generations rather than as a commodity capable of private ownership. 3.2 German Colonial Occupation and Systematic Land Alienation The arrival of German colonial rule fundamentally altered these Indigenous systems of governance and land tenure. During the late nineteenth century, colonial authorities concluded unequal treaties with Nama communities while simultaneously facilitating extensive transfers of Indigenous land to commercial syndicates and settler interests. Within the broader Bondelswartz territory, some of the most productive grazing lands and permanent water sources were alienated through concessions granted to colonial enterprises. These transactions were negotiated under profoundly unequal political conditions and laid the foundation for the displacement of Indigenous communities from lands that had sustained them for generations. Colonial land policy was reinforced through military occupation, administrative regulation and the gradual replacement of customary tenure with European systems of surveyed private ownership. Indigenous authority over land and natural resources was progressively weakened while colonial institutions assumed legal control over territory that had previously been governed through customary law. 3.3 The Nama and Ovaherero Genocide The military campaigns against the Nama between 1904 and 1908 marked the most devastating phase of this process. Following armed resistance by Nama communities, German colonial authorities implemented policies of extermination, forced displacement, internment, forced labour and widespread confiscation of land and livestock. The Bondelswartz, like other Nama communities, suffered extensive territorial losses during and after the conflict. Following military defeat, substantial portions of their ancestral territory were confiscated and redistributed for settler occupation. Indigenous communities were confined to significantly reduced reserve areas while the most productive agricultural land and strategic water resources were incorporated into commercial farming enterprises. These measures did not simply transfer ownership; they fundamentally transformed Indigenous governance systems, disrupted customary land management practices and severed many communities from landscapes that formed the foundation of their cultural identity and economic survival. 3.4 Consolidation under South African Administration 7	Following Germany's defeat in the First World War, many Nama communities anticipated that confiscated land would be restored. Instead, the South African administration largely maintained the existing colonial pattern of land ownership. Commercial farming expanded throughout southern Namibia while Indigenous reserves remained geographically limited and economically marginal. Successive administrative policies reinforced inequalities established during German colonial rule and further entrenched the separation between Indigenous communities and their ancestral territories. The area surrounding the present-day Haib Copper Project was incorporated into surveyed commercial farms that continue to define the contemporary cadastral landscape. While legal ownership changed under successive administrations, the historical relationship of Nama communities with the land was never extinguished. 3.5 Apartheid and Continuing Exclusion During the apartheid period, additional policies further restricted Indigenous access to land and reinforced patterns of spatial inequality established during earlier colonial rule. The implementation of homeland policies and the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission contributed to further removals and limitations on Indigenous land use within southern Namibia. Although Namibia achieved independence in 1990, many of the underlying patterns of land ownership established during the colonial period remained largely unchanged. The lands surrounding the proposed Haib Copper Project continue to reflect historical processes of dispossession rather than voluntary or equitable transitions of ownership. 3.6 Continuing Relevance to the Haib Copper Project The NTLA recognizes that the proposed Haib Copper Project is located on land presently recognized under Namibian law as state and freehold commercial property. This submission does not seek to dispute the existing legal status of the land within the environmental assessment process. Rather, the NTLA submits that historical dispossession remains directly relevant because it shapes the cultural, social and human rights context within which the proposed development will occur. The contemporary cadastral status of the land cannot be interpreted as extinguishing Indigenous relationships with the territory or removing the continuing responsibilities of decision-makers to consider Indigenous rights, cultural heritage and historical justice. The environmental assessment should therefore recognize that the proposed mine is situated within an Indigenous cultural landscape whose significance extends beyond registered land ownership. It should evaluate not only the project's physical impacts, but also its implications for customary governance, living cultural heritage, unresolved historical dispossession and the continuing relationship between the Nama people and their ancestral lands. The NTLA respectfully submits that acknowledging this history is not an attempt to revisit the past for its own sake. Rather, it is a necessary component of responsible environmental governance. Development decisions made today will shape the future of a landscape whose past continues to influence the rights, identities and aspirations of the Indigenous communities to whom it has belonged for centuries. 4. Legal and Human Rights Framework 8

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association submits that the assessment of the proposed Haib Copper Project must be undertaken within the framework of Namibia's constitutional order, national legislation, regional human rights obligations and internationally recognized standards relating to Indigenous peoples, environmental governance and responsible business conduct. These legal and normative frameworks require that environmental decision-making extends beyond technical assessments of environmental impacts to include the protection of human rights, cultural heritage, customary governance and meaningful public participation.

4.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia

The Constitution of Namibia establishes the values that should guide all administrative and environmental decision-making. It recognizes the inherent dignity and equality of every person, protects property rights, safeguards cultural identity and commits the State to promoting the welfare of its people and maintaining ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations.

The NTLA submits that these constitutional principles require environmental authorities to consider not only the economic benefits of proposed developments, but also their implications for Indigenous cultural heritage, traditional governance, historical justice and the sustainable use of natural resources.

4.2 Environmental Management Act

The Environmental Management Act provides the statutory framework governing environmental assessment in Namibia. The Act seeks to ensure that development is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable and that environmental assessments adequately identify, evaluate and mitigate potential impacts before decisions are made.

The NTLA submits that a proper interpretation of the Act requires consideration of:

- cultural and heritage impacts;
- cumulative environmental and social impacts;
- impacts on affected communities and vulnerable groups;
- meaningful public participation; and
- alternatives capable of avoiding or reducing significant adverse impacts.

Where a project affects landscapes of historical and cultural significance to Indigenous peoples, these considerations should include the continuing relationship between Indigenous communities and their ancestral territories.

4.3 Traditional Authorities and Customary Governance

Namibia recognises Traditional Authorities as lawful institutions responsible for preserving customary law, promoting culture and advising on matters affecting their traditional communities.

The NTLA therefore submits that engagement with Traditional Authorities should not be viewed merely as consultation with interested stakeholders. Traditional Authorities represent recognised systems of Indigenous governance whose knowledge, customary responsibilities and historical relationships with the affected landscape contribute essential information to environmental decision-making.

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Recognition of customary governance strengthens rather than undermines sustainable development by ensuring that decisions reflect both statutory and customary systems of knowledge and authority.

4.4 National Heritage Protection

Namibia's heritage legislation protects archaeological, historical and cultural resources of national importance. The NTLA respectfully submits that the concept of heritage should not be confined to individual archaeological sites or isolated artefacts. The broader cultural landscape surrounding the proposed Haib Copper Project—including traditional travel routes, historical grazing areas, water sources, oral histories and places of cultural memory—forms part of the living heritage of the Nama people.

Accordingly, heritage assessments should evaluate not only physical objects but also the cultural significance of the wider landscape and the continuing relationship between Indigenous communities and that environment.

4.5 African Human Rights Standards

Namibia is a State Party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Charter recognises the collective rights of peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources, pursue their economic, social and cultural development and enjoy a satisfactory environment favourable to their development.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has further recognised that Indigenous communities possess collective rights in relation to their ancestral territories and that governments should ensure effective participation where development projects may affect those territories.

The NTLA submits that these principles reinforce the importance of recognising Indigenous communities as rights-holders within environmental decision-making processes.

4.6 International Standards Relating to Indigenous Peoples

Although Namibia has not ratified every international instrument relating specifically to Indigenous peoples, internationally recognised standards provide important guidance for interpreting good environmental governance and responsible development.

These include:

- the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples;
- the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct; and
- where applicable, the Equator Principles governing environmental and social risk management by financial institutions.

Collectively, these standards recognise that Indigenous peoples possess distinct cultural, historical and spiritual relationships with their ancestral territories and should participate effectively in decisions affecting those territories. They emphasise respect for customary governance, protection of cultural heritage, meaningful consultation, equitable benefit-sharing and, where appropriate, the objective of achieving Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

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4.7 Implications for the Haib Copper Project

The NTLA submits that these legal and policy frameworks establish several principles that are directly relevant to the proposed Haib Copper Project.

First, environmental assessment should recognize Indigenous peoples as rights-holders rather than merely Interested and Affected Parties.

Second, cultural landscapes should be assessed alongside biophysical environmental impacts.

Third, cumulative environmental, cultural and social impacts should be evaluated across the entire project, including associated infrastructure such as water abstraction, pipelines, processing facilities, power supply and transport infrastructure.

Fourth, consultation should be undertaken in a manner that respects Indigenous governance institutions, provides access to timely and understandable information, and enables meaningful participation throughout the life of the project.

Finally, environmental decision-making should acknowledge the historical context of the project area and ensure that contemporary development does not perpetuate patterns of exclusion established through colonial dispossession.

The NTLA respectfully submits that these legal obligations do not prevent development. Rather, they establish the standards necessary to ensure that development proceeds in a manner that is lawful, equitable, environmentally responsible and consistent with Namibia's constitutional commitment to justice, sustainability and human dignity.

5. Historical Context, Land Dispossession and Indigenous Rights Considerations

5.1 Development on a Landscape of Historical Dispossession

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits that the proposed Haib Copper Mine cannot be assessed only as a contemporary mining development. It must be understood within the longer historical trajectory of land alienation, colonial conquest, displacement and exclusion that shaped the social and political geography of southern Namibia.

The Haib area forms part of the broader historical landscape of Great Namaqualand—a region that was profoundly transformed through German colonial occupation, military conquest, punitive expeditions, forced removals and the establishment of colonial administrative systems that fundamentally altered Nama relationships with land, water, mobility and livelihoods.

For Nama communities, land was not merely a commercial asset. It constituted the foundation of social identity, cultural continuity, spiritual relationships and collective survival. The loss of access to ancestral territories was therefore not only an economic dispossession but also a disruption of cultural systems and intergenerational relationships.

The NTLA therefore emphasizes that contemporary development projects occurring on historically dispossessed lands carry responsibilities beyond ordinary stakeholder consultation. They require recognition of historical injustice and meaningful participation of affected Indigenous communities in decisions concerning their ancestral territories.

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5.2 The Haib Landscape and Nama Historical Territories

The Haib Copper Project is situated within a landscape historically associated with Nama communities whose territories extended across southern Namibia and the adjacent Namaqualand region. These territories were characterized by seasonal mobility, livestock-based economies, sacred places, burial grounds, water sources and networks of social relationships.

Colonial boundary-making and later state administrative systems transformed these fluid Indigenous territories into regulated spaces where access, ownership and resource use became controlled through colonial law. The establishment of colonial authority in southern Namibia resulted in the appropriation of communal lands, restrictions on Indigenous movement, loss of grazing areas; displacement from ancestral settlements, forced labour systems; criminalization of Indigenous resistance; exclusion from economic decision-making. These historical processes created patterns of inequality that continue to influence who benefits from land-based economic activities today.

The NTLA argues that the Haib project must therefore be evaluated against this historical reality. A purely technical Environmental and Social Impact Assessment risks treating the project area as an empty economic space rather than a living cultural landscape.

5.3 Colonial Extraction and Contemporary Resource Development

Mining has historically played a significant role in shaping Namibia's colonial economy. Mineral extraction occurred within a broader system where Indigenous communities were excluded from ownership, decision-making and economic benefit-sharing. The NTLA raises concern that contemporary mineral development risks reproducing aspects of this historical pattern when Indigenous communities are invited only to participate in consultation processes after fundamental decisions regarding resource allocation have already been made.

The Haib Copper Project is being advanced at a time when global demand for copper is increasing due to renewable energy technologies, electrification and the global transition away from fossil fuels. While the NTLA recognizes the importance of climate action and economic development, it cautions that the green transition must not become another phase of extraction from historically marginalized communities.

A transition that ignores historical injustice risks creating what many Indigenous peoples globally describe as **green colonialism**—where renewable technologies and mineral extraction are developed without addressing the colonial histories embedded in land ownership, access and benefit distribution.

5.4 Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Meaningful Participation

The NTLA submits that conventional consultation processes are insufficient in circumstances involving Indigenous ancestral territories. International standards increasingly recognise that Indigenous peoples have specific rights concerning decisions affecting their lands, territories and resources. These include: the right to participate meaningfully in decision-making; the right to protect cultural heritage; the right to maintain relationships with ancestral lands; the right to benefit fairly from development affecting their territories.

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The NTLA therefore calls for the Haib Copper Project assessment process to move beyond procedural consultation towards a rights-based approach that recognizes Indigenous authority and historical responsibility. Meaningful engagement requires:

- Early involvement before key decisions is finalized;
- Recognition of legitimate Traditional Authority structures;
- Access to independent technical information;
- Transparent discussions on benefits, risks and alternatives;
- Mechanisms to address historical harms connected to land and resource extraction.

The NTLA notes that the current Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process identifies stakeholder engagement requirements, but a rights-based approach requires deeper consideration of Indigenous peoples' historical relationship with the affected landscape.

5.5. Towards Historical Justice in Contemporary Development

The NTLA does not argue that development should cease. Rather, it argues that development must be transformed. The question facing Namibia is not simply whether mining should occur, but:

- **Who defines development?**
- **Who bears the risks?**
- **Who benefits from the wealth generated from ancestral territories?**
- **Whose history is recognized when decisions are made?**

For communities whose lands were historically taken without consent and whose voices were systematically excluded from colonial decision-making, contemporary development must include mechanisms for restoration, recognition and justice. The Haib Copper Mine therefore presents an opportunity for Namibia to demonstrate a new model of development — one where economic advancement is aligned with Indigenous rights, historical acknowledgement and equitable participation.

The NTLA submits that a just development pathway cannot be built upon forgotten histories. The future of Namibia's mineral economy must be grounded in respect for the peoples whose ancestral landscapes continue to provide the foundation for national development.

6. Environmental, Cultural Heritage and Social Impact Concerns Associated with the Haib Copper Project

6.1 Introduction: Development in a Living Landscape

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits that the environmental assessment of the proposed Haib Copper Mine must recognize that the project area is not an unoccupied or purely economic landscape. It is a living landscape shaped by ecological systems, ancestral relationships, cultural practices, historical memory and Indigenous knowledge.

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The Haib area forms part of the wider //Karas Region, a landscape characterized by unique biodiversity, fragile desert ecosystems, water scarcity and long-standing relationships between Nama communities and their environment. For Indigenous communities, environmental impacts cannot be separated from social, cultural and spiritual impacts. Damage to landscapes, water sources, archaeological sites or biodiversity can also constitute damage to cultural identity and collective heritage.

The NTLA therefore submits that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) must apply a broader understanding of impact — one that considers not only measurable environmental changes but also the consequences for cultural continuity, traditional livelihoods and Indigenous relationships with land.

6.2 Fragile Desert Ecology and Biodiversity Risks

The proposed Haib Copper Mine is located within one of Namibia's most environmentally sensitive regions. The //Karas landscape contains unique desert ecosystems that have evolved under highly specialized conditions of limited rainfall, extreme temperatures and fragile ecological balances. Mining activities have the potential to create long-term environmental impacts, including:

- disturbance of natural habitats through excavation and infrastructure development;
- loss or fragmentation of biodiversity areas;
- impacts from dust generated by mining operations and transport;
- contamination risks associated with mining waste and tailings;
- alteration of natural drainage systems;
- increased pressure on scarce water resources.

The NTLA emphasizes that desert ecosystems recover slowly. Disturbance to vegetation, soils and geological formations can have consequences that extend beyond the operational life of the mine. The precautionary principle must therefore guide decision-making. The absence of immediate visible harm cannot be interpreted as evidence that no long-term harm will occur.

6.3 Water Security and the Protection of Life-Sustaining Resources

Water is one of the most critical concerns in southern Namibia. Communities, livestock, wildlife and ecosystems depend on limited groundwater and surface water resources.

The NTLA raises concern that large-scale mining operations require significant quantities of water for processing, dust suppression and associated activities. Any reduction in water availability, contamination of groundwater or alteration of natural water systems could have serious consequences for surrounding communities and ecosystems. For Nama communities, water is not merely an economic resource. It is connected to survival, cultural practices, ancestral memory and relationships with place. The assessment of the Haib project must therefore consider: cumulative pressure on regional water resources; long-term groundwater impacts; potential contamination pathways; impacts on traditional grazing systems; the rights of future generations to access clean water.

The NTLA calls for independent monitoring mechanisms and transparent disclosure of all water-related assessments and mitigation measures.

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6.4 Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Considerations

The Haib landscape contains evidence of long human occupation, including archaeological sites, historical pathways and cultural resources associated with Indigenous communities. The NTLA stresses that cultural heritage cannot be limited to formally registered archaeological objects. Indigenous heritage includes: ancestral places; burial sites; sacred landscapes; traditional routes; places associated with oral histories; landscapes carrying collective memories. Many Indigenous cultural sites remain undocumented because colonial knowledge systems often prioritized written records and physical monuments over Indigenous oral knowledge and lived relationships with landscapes.

The NTLA therefore calls for: Indigenous-led cultural mapping of the project area; meaningful participation of Nama knowledge holders; protection of sacred and culturally significant places; clear procedures for unexpected discoveries during mining operations. The protection of cultural heritage must not be treated as a technical compliance requirement but as an essential element of Indigenous rights.

6.5 Impacts on Traditional Livelihoods and Social Systems

Historically, Nama communities developed livelihoods adapted to the environmental conditions of southern Namibia, including livestock keeping, seasonal movement, harvesting practices and intimate knowledge of ecological systems. Industrial mining may introduce significant social changes, including: pressure on grazing areas; restricted access to land; increased competition for water; demographic changes caused by incoming workers; changes in local economic relationships; and increased inequality between communities who benefit and those who experience impacts.

The NTLA notes that employment opportunities, while important, cannot be viewed as the only measure of development benefit. Mining projects often create temporary employment while communities carry long-term environmental and social consequences. A comprehensive assessment must therefore examine:

- who gains economic benefits;
- who carries environmental risks; and
- whether benefits equitably reach Indigenous communities;

6.6 Cumulative Impacts and Regional Development Pressures

The NTLA further submits that the Haib Copper Project cannot be assessed in isolation. Southern Namibia is experiencing increasing development pressure, including: renewable energy developments; green hydrogen projects; port and infrastructure expansion; mineral exploration; and mining activities.

Each project may be assessed separately, yet communities experience their combined effects across the landscape. Cumulative impacts may include: increasing industrialisation of ancestral territories; biodiversity loss; pressure on water resources; fragmentation of cultural landscapes; and transformation of traditional livelihoods.

The NTLA therefore calls for a regional cumulative impact assessment that considers the combined effects of multiple developments across southern Namibia.

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6.7 Indigenous Knowledge as a Foundation for Sustainable Development

The NTLA submits that Indigenous knowledge systems must be recognized as valuable contributions to environmental governance. Nama communities possess generations of knowledge concerning:

- drought adaptation;
- biodiversity;
- livestock management;
- seasonal environmental patterns;
- sustainable resource use; and
- sacred relationships with landscapes.

Sustainable development requires the integration of scientific expertise with Indigenous knowledge rather than treating Indigenous communities merely as recipients of information. A rights-based environmental assessment must therefore recognize Indigenous peoples as knowledge holders, decision-makers and custodians of ecological heritage.

6.8 NTLA Position on Environmental Responsibility

The NTLA recognizes the importance of economic development and Namibia's need for investment, employment and industrial growth. However, development cannot be measured only by production volumes, export earnings or infrastructure expansion. A genuinely sustainable development model must ask:

- Does the project respect ancestral relationships with land?
- Does it protect ecological systems for future generations?
- Does it address historical inequalities?
- Does it ensure affected communities are decision-makers rather than passive stakeholders?

The NTLA submits that the Haib Copper Project must demonstrate that it represents a new model of responsible development — one that does not repeat historical patterns where Indigenous lands are valued primarily for their resources while Indigenous communities remain excluded from meaningful benefits and decision-making.

7. Indigenous Participation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Benefit Sharing and the Role of Traditional Authorities

7.1 Introduction: From Consultation to Indigenous Participation

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits that the proposed Haib Copper Mine requires a fundamental shift in the way development decisions affecting Indigenous ancestral territories are approached. For many decades, development planning in Namibia has largely followed a model where decisions concerning land, minerals and natural resources are made through state and corporate processes, with affected communities invited to participate only after key decisions have already been conceptualized.

The NTLA argues that this approach is insufficient where projects occur within historically dispossessed Indigenous territories. Consultation is not the same as participation. Participation is not the same as consent. A rights-based development approach requires that Indigenous communities are

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recognized as rights holders with legitimate authority, knowledge and interests in relation to their ancestral lands.

The Haib Copper Project therefore provides an opportunity for Namibia to demonstrate a new approach — one where Indigenous peoples are not merely consulted about development, but are active partners in shaping its direction.

7.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent as an Indigenous Rights Principle

The NTLA calls for the principles of **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** to guide engagement with Nama communities affected by the Haib Copper Project. FPIC is based on four fundamental principles:

- **Free:** Decision-making must occur without coercion, intimidation, manipulation or pressure. Indigenous communities must have the ability to consider information, deliberate internally and express their views independently.
- **Prior:** Engagement must occur before decisions are finalized and before irreversible commitments are made regarding land, resources or project implementation.
- **Informed:** Communities must receive accessible, complete and understandable information regarding: environmental impacts, social consequences; economic benefits, risks and uncertainties; alternatives, rehabilitation plans, long-term implications.
- **Consent:** Indigenous communities must have a meaningful role in determining whether and under what conditions a project affecting their territories proceeds.

The NTLA emphasizes that FPIC is not simply a procedural requirement. It represents recognition that Indigenous peoples have inherent relationships and responsibilities toward their ancestral lands.

7.3 Recognition of Nama Traditional Authorities

The NTLA submits that Nama Traditional Authorities must be recognized as legitimate representatives of Indigenous interests in discussions concerning ancestral territories. Traditional Authorities are not merely administrative structures. They represent historical continuity, cultural identity and collective relationships between communities and land.

In the context of the Haib Copper Project, meaningful engagement requires: early and direct engagement with recognized Nama Traditional Authorities; respect for Indigenous decision-making processes; adequate time for internal community consultation; recognition of customary knowledge systems; and inclusion of elders, women and youth in decision-making processes.

The NTLA cautions against engagement models that identify individual community members or selected stakeholders while bypassing broader Indigenous governance structures. Such approaches risk creating division within communities and undermining legitimate representation.

7.4 Historical Context and the Need for Corrective Measures

The NTLA emphasizes that Indigenous participation in contemporary development cannot be separated from Namibia's history of colonial dispossession. Nama communities experienced: loss of ancestral lands, destruction of political authority, forced removals, exclusion from economic opportunities; interruption of cultural and social systems. These historical realities continue to shape present-day inequalities.

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Therefore, participation in projects such as Haib Copper Mine cannot be treated as a neutral process between equal parties. The relationship between mining companies, the state and Indigenous communities exist within a historical context of unequal power relations.

Meaningful participation requires corrective measures, including: access to independent legal and technical expertise; transparent information sharing; capacity-building support; recognition of historical impacts; equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.

7.5 Benefit Sharing and Economic Justice

The NTLA recognizes that mining can contribute to economic development. However, development benefits must reach the communities whose lands and environments are affected. The NTLA raises concern that many resource-rich Indigenous territories globally have experienced a pattern where: minerals are extracted, companies and states receive economic benefits, local communities experience environmental and social costs; Indigenous peoples remain economically marginalized.

The Haib Copper Project should therefore establish clear and equitable benefit-sharing arrangements. These should include consideration of: community development funds; long-term economic participation; training and skills development; procurement opportunities for local enterprises; support for sustainable livelihoods; and mechanisms ensuring benefits extend beyond the mine's operational period.

Employment alone cannot constitute benefit-sharing. Jobs are temporary, while impacts on landscapes and communities may continue for generations.

7.6 Independent Monitoring and Accountability

The NTLA submits that effective participation requires independent oversight. Monitoring should not rely exclusively on information provided by the project developer. The NTLA recommends:

- establishment of an independent Indigenous monitoring mechanism;
- participation of Traditional Authorities in environmental monitoring;
- regular public reporting;
- transparent grievance procedures;
- community access to scientific and technical information.

Communities must have confidence that concerns raised during the assessment process will be addressed and not simply recorded as stakeholder comments.

7.6 Gender, Youth and Intergenerational Participation

The NTLA further emphasizes that Indigenous participation must include diverse voices within Nama communities. Women and youth have important roles as: custodians of cultural knowledge; holders of oral histories; future decision-makers; participants in economic transformation.

Development decisions made today will affect generations that have not yet been born. Therefore, intergenerational justice must be central to the assessment process. The question is not only what benefits current communities receive, but what kind of environmental and cultural inheritance will remain for future generations.

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7.7 A New Development Relationship Between Namibia, Communities and Investors

The NTLA submits that Namibia has an opportunity to redefine the relationship between Indigenous communities, government and investors. The old model of extraction — where resources are removed from Indigenous territories with limited participation from Indigenous peoples — belongs to a colonial past that Namibia must move beyond.

A new model must be based on: respect for Indigenous rights; partnership rather than consultation alone; shared benefits; environmental responsibility; historical recognition; accountability. The Haib Copper Project should therefore not be judged only by its mineral potential, but by whether it contributes to a more just and inclusive development pathway.

The NTLA believes that sustainable development is only possible when the people connected to the land are recognized not as obstacles to development, but as essential partners in shaping Namibia's future.

8. Legal and Policy Framework: Namibia's Constitutional Obligations, International Indigenous Rights Standards and Environmental Governance Requirements

8.1 Introduction: Development within a Rights-Based Legal Framework

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits that the proposed Haib Copper Mine must be evaluated within the full context of Namibia's constitutional, legal and international obligations. Mineral development does not occur in a legal vacuum. The extraction of natural resources from historically dispossessed Indigenous territories requires compliance not only with mining and environmental regulations, but also with principles of equality, dignity, participation, cultural protection and sustainable development.

The NTLA emphasizes that Namibia's commitment to democracy, human rights and sustainable development requires that development processes address historical inequalities and ensure that affected communities are not excluded from decisions concerning their ancestral territories. The Haib Copper Project therefore presents an opportunity to strengthen Namibia's legal commitments by demonstrating how resource development can align with Indigenous rights and environmental justice.

8.2 Namibia's Constitutional Obligations

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia establishes a framework based on human dignity, equality, justice and sustainable development. Several constitutional principles are relevant to the assessment of the Haib Copper Project.

Article 5 - Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Namibia's Constitution provides that fundamental rights and freedoms must be respected and upheld. The NTLA submits that development processes affecting Indigenous communities must therefore be conducted in a manner that respects: human dignity; equality before the law; protection from discrimination; and meaningful participation in decisions affecting communities. Historical exclusion of Indigenous peoples from land and resource governance must not be reproduced through contemporary development practices.

Article 10 - Equality and Freedom from Discrimination: The NTLA submits that equality requires more than identical treatment. Where communities have experienced historical dispossession, structural exclusion and unequal access to decision-making, substantive equality requires measures

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that address these historical disadvantages. Applying a purely formal consultation process to communities whose lands were historically taken without consent risks reinforcing existing inequalities. The Haib Copper Project must therefore consider whether engagement processes provide genuine opportunities for Nama communities to influence decisions affecting their ancestral territories.

Article 18 - Administrative Justice: Namibia's constitutional commitment to fair and reasonable administrative action requires public decision-making processes to be transparent, accountable and procedurally fair. The NTLA submits that licensing decisions concerning major developments must consider: whether affected communities received adequate information; whether concerns raised were properly evaluated; whether decision-makers considered historical and cultural impacts; and whether affected Indigenous communities were meaningfully included.

Article 95 - Promotion of the Welfare of the People: The Constitution directs the State to promote policies aimed at the welfare of Namibians, including sustainable development and the protection of natural resources. The NTLA submits that national development must not be measured only through economic indicators such as investment, exports or revenue generation. True welfare requires: protection of ecosystems; equitable distribution of benefits; safeguarding cultural heritage; and ensuring future generations inherit healthy environments.

8.3 Environmental Management Act and Sustainable Development Principles

Namibia's Environmental Management Act establishes principles intended to guide environmentally responsible development. The NTLA emphasizes the importance of the precautionary principle; protection of biodiversity; public participation; consideration of cumulative impacts; sustainable resource use. Large-scale mining projects can create impacts extending beyond the operational period of the mine. Therefore, assessment processes must consider not only immediate effects but also long-term consequences for communities and ecosystems.

The NTLA submits that environmental decision-making must incorporate Indigenous knowledge and community experience as essential sources of environmental understanding.

8.4 Minerals Act and Public Interest Considerations

While Namibia's Minerals Act provides the legal framework for mineral exploration and extraction, mining rights cannot be interpreted separately from broader constitutional and environmental obligations. The NTLA acknowledges the importance of Namibia's mining sector but submits that mineral development must operate within principles of social responsibility, environmental protection, equitable benefit distribution, and respect for communities affected by mining activities.

The granting of mining rights should not be understood as granting unlimited authority over landscapes and communities. Mineral extraction must remain subject to the rights and interests of affected peoples.

8.5 International Indigenous Rights Standards

Namibia's responsibilities must also be understood within evolving international standards concerning Indigenous peoples.

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United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP): UNDRIP provides internationally recognized principles relating to Indigenous peoples' rights, including: participation in decisions affecting them; protection of cultural heritage; maintenance of relationships with ancestral lands; participation in benefits from resource development; **and** consultation and cooperation in good faith. Although UNDRIP is not a binding treaty, it represents an important international standard for interpreting Indigenous rights and responsible development. The NTLA submits that Namibia should align development practices with these principles.

African Human Rights Framework: The NTLA further notes the growing recognition of Indigenous peoples' rights within African human rights systems. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has recognized that Indigenous communities have distinct relationships with land, culture and livelihoods requiring protection. This is particularly relevant in contexts where communities face historical marginalization and where natural resource projects affect ancestral territories.

8.6 Free, Prior and Informed Consent Within International Standards

The NTLA reiterates that FPIC represents an emerging global standard for development affecting Indigenous peoples. The principle is reflected in international human rights instruments and guidance concerning Indigenous participation.

For the Haib Copper Project, FPIC requires that engagement must be: undertaken before irreversible decisions; based on complete and understandable information; conducted through legitimate Indigenous institutions; free from coercion; and aimed at achieving agreement and consent. The NTLA submits that FPIC should be incorporated into the Haib development process as a demonstration of Namibia's commitment to inclusive and rights-based development.

8.7 The Traditional Authorities Act and Indigenous Governance

The NTLA recognizes the role of Namibia's Traditional Authorities framework in recognizing customary leadership structures. However, the NTLA submits that the legal recognition of Traditional Authorities must be interpreted alongside broader Indigenous rights principles.

Traditional Authorities are not only administrative bodies; they represent communities' historical, cultural and territorial relationships. Engagement with affected communities must therefore avoid reducing Traditional Authorities to procedural stakeholders. They must be recognized as partners in decisions concerning ancestral lands.

8.8 Closing Submission: Towards Legal Justice in Development

The NTLA submits that the Haib Copper Project should become an example of how Namibia reconciles economic development with constitutional values, environmental responsibility and Indigenous rights. The legal question is not simply whether mining is permitted.

The deeper question is:

How can Namibia ensure that development does not repeat historical patterns where Indigenous lands are used for national economic benefit while Indigenous communities remain excluded from meaningful decision-making and equitable participation?

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A rights-based approach requires that the Haib Copper Project demonstrate: respect for Indigenous participation; recognition of historical context; protection of cultural and environmental heritage; transparent decision-making; and equitable sharing of benefits.

The NTLA therefore calls upon the Government of Namibia, project developers and relevant stakeholders to ensure that the Haib Copper Project reflects a new era of development — one grounded in justice, sustainability and respect for the peoples whose ancestral landscapes continue to support Namibia's future.

9. NTLA Recommendations and Conditions for Meaningful Engagement on the Haib Copper Project

9.1 Introduction: Towards a Just and Inclusive Development Framework

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits that the proposed Haib Copper Mine represents not only a mineral development opportunity, but also a test of Namibia's commitment to inclusive development, environmental responsibility and historical justice.

The NTLA recognizes the importance of economic development, employment creation and responsible investment. However, development cannot be considered sustainable when it is disconnected from the rights, histories and lived realities of communities whose ancestral territories are affected.

The NTLA therefore proposes a framework for engagement that moves beyond conventional stakeholder consultation towards a partnership model grounded in:

- Indigenous rights;
- historical recognition;
- environmental protection;
- transparency;
- accountability;
- equitable benefit-sharing.

The following recommendations represent the minimum conditions required for meaningful participation of Nama communities in decisions concerning the Haib Copper Project.

9.2 Recognition of Nama Indigenous Interests and Traditional Authority Participation

The NTLA recommends that the Haib Copper Project formally recognizes the historical and contemporary interests of Nama communities connected to the project area. This requires:

- direct engagement with legitimate Nama Traditional Authorities;
- recognition of customary governance structures;
- inclusion of Nama elders, women and youth representatives;
- respect for Indigenous decision-making processes;
- avoidance of approaches that fragment communities through selective engagement.

The NTLA stresses that Traditional Authorities must not be treated merely as administrative consultees. They represent living institutions of cultural continuity, historical memory and community governance. Meaningful engagement requires partnership rather than notification.

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9.3 Adoption of a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Framework

The NTLA recommends that the Haib Copper Project adopt a formal FPIC framework as a guiding principle for all major decisions affecting Nama communities.

This should include:

Free: Engagement must occur without pressure, intimidation or predetermined outcomes.

Prior: Consultation must happen before decisions are finalised and before irreversible impacts occur.

Informed: Communities must have access to: independent technical advice; environmental information; social impact assessments; economic models; rehabilitation plans; **and** alternatives and risks.

Consent: Affected Indigenous communities must have a meaningful role in determining whether and under what conditions development proceeds.

The NTLA submits that FPIC provides a pathway for preventing conflict and building trust between communities, government and investors.

9.4 Independent Community Capacity Support

The NTLA recommends that affected Nama communities receive independent support to participate effectively in the assessment and negotiation processes.

Large-scale mining projects involve complex technical, legal and economic information that communities may not have the resources to evaluate independently. Meaningful participation requires access to: environmental experts; legal advisors; social impact specialists; economic analysts; and Indigenous rights experts. Such support should not be controlled by the project developer, as independence is essential for credible participation.

9.5 Comprehensive Cultural Heritage Assessment

The NTLA recommends a dedicated Indigenous Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Haib project area.

This assessment should include:

- mapping of culturally significant sites;
- documentation of oral histories;
- identification of ancestral places;
- assessment of impacts on traditional practices;
- involvement of Nama knowledge holders.

Cultural heritage protection must extend beyond archaeological artefacts to include living cultural relationships with landscapes.

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The NTLA further recommends that no development activities proceed in areas identified by Indigenous communities as having cultural, spiritual or historical significance without appropriate consultation and agreement.

9.6 Regional Cumulative Impact Assessment

The NTLA recommends that the Haib Copper Project be assessed within the broader context of industrial expansion in southern Namibia.

A cumulative assessment should consider combined impacts from:

- mining developments;
- renewable energy projects;
- green hydrogen infrastructure;
- transport corridors;
- port expansion;
- other resource extraction activities.

Communities do not experience projects individually. They experience the cumulative transformation of their landscapes. A fragmented assessment approach risks underestimating long-term consequences.

9.7 Water Protection and Long-Term Environmental Monitoring

Given the importance and scarcity of water in southern Namibia, the NTLA recommends:

- independent review of water impact assessments;
- transparent disclosure of water usage requirements;
- long-term groundwater monitoring;
- community participation in environmental monitoring;
- publicly accessible environmental data.

Water security must be treated as a fundamental social, ecological and cultural concern.

The NTLA further recommends that financial guarantees for rehabilitation and environmental restoration be sufficient to address potential long-term impacts beyond the operational life of the mine.

9.8 Equitable Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms

The NTLA recommends the establishment of legally enforceable benefit-sharing arrangements between the project developer, government and affected Nama communities. Such mechanisms should include:

- community development funds;
- local procurement opportunities;
- skills development programmes;
- support for sustainable livelihoods;
- long-term community investments;
- and participation in economic opportunities beyond short-term employment.

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The NTLA emphasizes that mineral resources extracted from ancestral landscapes must contribute meaningfully to the wellbeing of affected communities. Economic benefit-sharing should not be voluntary corporate social responsibility; it should form part of a binding development agreement.

9.9 Indigenous Monitoring and Accountability Mechanisms

The NTLA recommends the establishment of an Indigenous Monitoring Committee composed of representatives from affected Nama communities, Traditional Authorities, independent experts and relevant government institutions. The committee should monitor:

- environmental compliance;
- cultural heritage protection;
- social impacts;
- implementation of commitments;
- grievance resolution.

Regular public reporting should ensure transparency and accountability throughout the project lifecycle.

9.10 Protection of Future Generations

The NTLA submits that development decisions must consider not only present economic interests but also the rights of future generations. The Haib Copper Project must answer:

- What environmental legacy will remain after mining ends?
- Will future Nama generations retain meaningful relationships with their ancestral landscapes?
- Will communities inherit opportunities or unresolved harms?

Intergenerational justice requires that today's development choices do not transfer unacceptable burdens to tomorrow's communities.

9.11 NTLA Position on Conditional Support and Continued Engagement

The NTLA remains committed to constructive engagement with government, the project developer and other stakeholders. However, engagement must be based on principles of justice and equality. The NTLA's position is therefore that: development must respect Indigenous rights; consultation must evolve into meaningful participation; historical injustices must be acknowledged; environmental protection must be prioritized; and benefits must be shared equitably.

The NTLA does not oppose development. It opposes development models that repeat historical patterns of exclusion. A just future requires a different relationship between land, resources and people.

9.12 A New Pathway for Namibia's Mineral Future

The Haib Copper Project provides Namibia with an opportunity to demonstrate that mineral development can move beyond historical patterns of extraction and exclusion. A successful project cannot be measured only by the tons of copper produced, investment attracted or revenue generated. It must also be measured by: whether Indigenous communities are respected; whether ancestral

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landscapes are protected; whether benefits are shared fairly; whether historical inequalities are addressed; and whether future generations inherit justice rather than harm.

The NTLA submits that the true measure of development is not simply what is taken from the land, but what relationship is built with the people whose histories, cultures and futures are connected to that land. Development without justice is not sustainable. Investment without inclusion is not transformation. A future built on ancestral lands must include the voices, rights and aspirations of ancestral peoples.

10. Final NTLA Submission and Call for a Rights-Based Decision-Making Process

10.1 Introduction: A Moment of Choice for Namibia

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submits this document not as a rejection of development, investment or Namibia's aspirations for economic transformation, but as a call for a different understanding of development — one that is grounded in justice, inclusion, sustainability and respect for Indigenous peoples.

The proposed Haib Copper Mine is located within a landscape that carries deep historical, cultural and ecological significance. It is a landscape shaped by generations of Nama relationships with land, water, biodiversity and ancestral memory. It is also a landscape marked by colonial dispossession, resource extraction and the exclusion of Indigenous peoples from decisions concerning their own territories.

The NTLA submits that Namibia now faces a defining choice: Will development continue to follow historical patterns where Indigenous territories become sites of extraction while Indigenous communities remain peripheral participants? Or will Namibia establish a new model of development where economic progress is built together with the peoples whose ancestral lands sustain the nation?

10.2 Development Must Address Historical Context

The NTLA emphasizes that the Haib Copper Project cannot be considered independently from the historical circumstances that shaped southern Namibia. Colonial conquest fundamentally altered Indigenous relationships with land through: dispossession of ancestral territories; destruction of Indigenous governance systems; restrictions on movement and livelihoods; exclusion from economic opportunities; and continued marginalization in post-colonial development planning. These histories remain relevant because contemporary development takes place on landscapes where historical inequalities have not been fully addressed.

The NTLA therefore submits that environmental and social assessments must include historical analysis as an essential component of understanding present-day impacts. A landscape cannot be separated from the history of how people came to lose access, authority and decision-making power over it.

10.3 A Call for a New Social Contract on Resource Development

The NTLA calls for a new social contract between: the Government of Namibia; mining companies and investors; Traditional Authorities; Indigenous communities; civil society; and future generations.

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This social contract must recognize that natural resources are not merely commodities. They are connected to: identity, culture, survival, ecological systems, and collective memory. A new approach requires moving away from the idea that communities are obstacles to development and towards recognition that Indigenous peoples are essential partners in sustainable development.

10.4 Minimum Conditions for Continued Engagement

The NTLA submits that continued engagement regarding the Haib Copper Project should be guided by the following principles:

1. Recognition of Indigenous Rights: The rights and interests of Nama communities connected to the project area must be formally acknowledged.

2. Meaningful Participation: Affected communities must have genuine influence over decisions, not merely opportunities to comment on decisions already made.

3. Application of FPIC Principles: Free, Prior and Informed Consent must guide engagement throughout the project lifecycle.

4. Protection of Cultural and Environmental Heritage: Cultural landscapes, biodiversity, water resources and ancestral connections must receive the highest level of protection.

5. Equitable Benefit Sharing: Communities affected by resource extraction must receive meaningful and long-term benefits.

6. Transparency and Accountability: All environmental, social and economic information must be accessible and independently verifiable.

10.5 Appeal to the Government of Namibia

The NTLA calls upon the Government of Namibia to ensure that the Haib Copper Project is assessed in a manner consistent with Namibia's constitutional values and international human rights commitments. The Government has an opportunity to demonstrate leadership by ensuring that:

- Indigenous peoples are recognized as partners in development;
- historical inequalities are considered in decision-making;
- environmental governance is strengthened;
- development benefits reach affected communities;
- future generations are protected.

Namibia's mineral wealth must contribute to national development, but national development cannot be achieved through the continued exclusion of communities whose lands and histories are directly connected to that wealth.

10.6 Appeal to the Project Developer and Investors

The NTLA calls upon the project developer, investors and associated partners to recognize that responsible investment requires more than legal compliance. True sustainability requires:

- respect for human rights,

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- meaningful Indigenous engagement;
- transparent decision-making;
- environmental responsibility;
- long-term accountability.

Companies operating in historically dispossessed Indigenous territories have a responsibility to ensure that their activities do not reproduce patterns of injustice. The Haib Copper Project has the opportunity to become a model for responsible mineral development in Africa by placing Indigenous rights and environmental stewardship at the centre of its approach.

10.7 Appeal to the People of Namibia

The NTLA further submits that the question of development on ancestral lands concerns all Namibians. The future of Namibia's natural resources raises fundamental questions:

- Who participates in shaping development decisions?
- Who benefits from national wealth?
- Whose histories are remembered?
- Whose voices are heard?

A just society cannot build prosperity by forgetting the communities and histories connected to the land.

10.8 Final NTLA Position

The Nama Traditional Leaders Association therefore respectfully submits that the proposed Haib Copper Mine should not proceed through a conventional extractive development model.

Instead, it should become an opportunity to establish a new standard for Namibia — one where:

- Indigenous rights are respected;
- historical injustices are acknowledged;
- environmental responsibilities are prioritized;
- communities participate as decision-makers;
- benefits are shared fairly;
- development contributes to reconciliation rather than deepening inequality.

The NTLA believes that Namibia's future must be built upon justice. The question is not whether development should occur. The question is: **What kind of development reflects the values of the Namibia we seek to become?**

A sustainable future cannot be created by repeating the exclusions of the past. A just transition cannot be built upon historical injustice. A prosperous Namibia must ensure that the peoples whose ancestors cared for these landscapes are not left behind in the future being created upon them.

FINAL SUBMISSION OF THE NAMA TRADITIONAL LEADERS ASSOCIATION

The NTLA respectfully requests that all relevant authorities, institutions and stakeholders:

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and access to cultural institutions.

Source: Conversion of Inquiry into Clowns of Ancestral Land Rights and Realization (2002) • Historical archives and published research on the Bundelkhand • Oral histories and community records.

and access to cultural institutions.

Source: Conversion of Inquiry into Clowns of Ancestral Land Rights and Realization (2002) • Historical archives and published research on the Bundelkhand • Oral histories and community records.



Region	Country	Region
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2	MEFT Registration	The MEFT App number does not appear on the report. Was the project registered? Please provide the MEFT APP number
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3	Authorship	It is unclear who is the author of the report and who is the reviewer. The report is not signed. The reviewer is mentioned in
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reviewer. The report is not signed. The company is registered in Namibia, but the person conducting the work is in South Africa?

		There is no link to the Nambian CV included and what the related contribution is.
4	Water abstraction	Two ELIA aspects there continually moved from the one to the other. Also, no final consensus on the agreement with NamWater and the possibility of water use from the Neckartal Dam. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is required. When there are water restrictions imposed on the Orange Water system - who will make sure that Agriculture is prioritised over mining? Can water from the storage dam be released? If so, will it be available to downstream users in times of emergency? Who will manage the water abstraction in reality and what that party means real-time monitoring access?
5	General	A stakeholder Engagement Plan to be shared with IAPs. The plan should include up data about the environmental and water aspects will be shared with concerned parties. Data to especially include water abstraction, monitoring etc. A non-technical summary to be made available to Stakeholders
6	Page 1: Should subsequent design refinements change listed	Amendments should not be linked to triggering listed activities only. If any amendments lead to an increased risk of water

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Item	Context	Issue
	material impacts, the project description will be updated, and an amendment will be lodged, including any necessary updates to the EMP, as applicable.	impact assessment needs to be updated including the related specialist study. Increased water requirements could result in a catastrophic economic impact for downstream users.
7	Page 1 – The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NanWater) will supply operational and decommissioning water demand...	This statement is presented as fact. However, comments were provided to the project team (being the same as this project team) regarding the EIA which was done for this aspect. The EIA for NanWater was not completed and the IAPs have not received comments on their concerns of the report. Of particular concern was whether the procurement act was followed during that process. Comments specifically related to the abstraction of water from the Orange River have a significant bearing on this project. It is of utmost importance that those comments be considered along with this report since the cross-cutting issue is the availability of water for operations.
8	Page 4 – Refers to a surface water quality report	Not included in Appendix Documentation.
9	Page 5 – EIA Process	General process explained but not in context of this report - please provide MEFT Screening Notice.
10	Page 8 – Water Abstraction license	Please provide the proof of submission (to MAFWLR) of the monthly water returns (use). Also please provide the abstraction point and water meter details installed.
11	Page 8 – Borehole Permit (2)	Please provide the "permits" for review and related applications which was submitted. Please provide the documentation for our review. It includes the resolution letter and company details required to accompany the applications.
12	Page 11 – <i>Fani et al., 2019</i>	Outdated plan.
13	Page 12 – Legal	Legislation needs to be linked to the project. Why is Tobacco Products Control Act 1 of 2010 (and the Regulations 2014) listed? For example?
14	Page 13 – Guidelines	No Water related guidelines mentioned (currently still being used by MAFWLR).
15	Page 18 – ML submitted in 2025	Why was a ML application submitted without the EIA and when the EPL was still valid? Was MAFWLR consulted and their Regulations on mining in a river considered and included in the application?
16	Page 19 – Dam of 20Mm3	Provide stakeholder consultation minutes with MAFWLR about the dam construction and / or registration.
17	Page 23 – In pit water management	Re-use of pit water agreed with MAFWLR?
18	Page 23 – Dust suppression	What water will be used, is there an estimated volume? What will the quality of the water be? Will it contain elements which could bioaccumulate and wash downstream during rainfall events?

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Item	Context	Issue
19	Page 28 – Location of leach pad	Pollution risk?
20	Page 30 – Electrode wash water to barren ponds	What are the barren ponds and what happens to the water in them?
21	Page 30 – Stormwater ponds	Will the stormwater ponds be lined? Water from ponds will be tested before released. According to which standard will it be tested? Concentrated flow at release points to be addressed in EMP. What happened to the water if not fit for reuse in mining? Is it left to evaporate. And will the ponds then be cleaned to prevent contamination?
22	Page 30 – Pit-de-watering boreholes	Was the clean water abstraction of water through boreholes discussed with MAFWLR and explained and related license application discussed? If so, please provide minutes/notes. If not, the requirements need to be confirmed with MAFWLR as a key stakeholder, as part of meaningful stakeholder engagement.
23	Page 31 – Rail Siding	Grunau or Karasburg. Once location is tied down the alternative EIA should include a specialist noise assessment. Contingency plans for spillage and derailment (as evident in the last couple of years) needs to be part of assessment for the siding. When will confirmation be obtained about a rail siding?
24	Page 31 – Rail Transportation	Collision and derailment / incident to be gathered for in an emergency response / contingency plan which should be included in the EMP.
25	Page 31 – Fuel storage	Was TransNamib engaged with as a key stakeholder. Please provide minutes/ notes of consultation.
26	Page 31 – Telecons	Where are these located? Will temp fuel storage / transportation bowsters be included.
27	Page 33 – Mine housing	Namibian Broadcasting Commission engagement? Will it be communicated to Civil Aviation? The mine will result in an influx of job seekers to Noordover. Has water requirements for the settlement been considered and discussed with MAFWLR in relation to all other projects being developed in the area – has the cumulative water requirement been considered and included in the overall water requirement from the Orange River?
28	Page 33 – Mine housing	Mentions that the mine housing wastewater treatment plant will be linked to an evaporation dam. These dams are not (according to MAFWLR Guidelines, as omitted from this report) within a certain distance from residential areas. The location of this dam needs to be communicated to IAP and a separate EIA done for possible contamination risks to the Orange River. It needs to indicate to which standard water will be treated and where waste (from the cleaning of the ponds) and sludge will be disposed of etc.

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Item	Context	Issue
29	Page 33 – Solid waste will be managed at a storage area to be managed in line with available facilities	There are no licensed facilities available. Another option needs to be provided. Like assistance with the development of a well maintained and fenced landfill site etc. The location of such site need to be discussed with IAP to consider and prevent possible contamination of the Orange River.
30	Page 35 – Wastewater treatment	Evaporation ponds are mentioned. The location of these need to be confirmed with MAFWLR – All IAPs to be provided with the minutes / notes of such consultation which needs to be included in the EIA. Any discharge to the environment should only be allowed if water is treated to special standards and only when oxygenation of the water has been achieved. No other water should be allowed to be released and reduce the quality of the Orange River.
31	Page 36 – Sand mining	Was the topic of sand mining in a river discussed with MAFWLR? How will this impact the dam infiltration rate. Will a sand mining license be applied for, as required by the new water act regulations. If not, an exemption letter needs to be obtained from MAFWLR.
32	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	Was the ECR engaged with regarding the generation of electricity? How much water will be needed for the construction and cleaning of the panels – will this all be sourced from the storage dam?
33	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	When will the alternative EIA be conducted?
34	Page 40 – Site-Wide Electrical Reticulation	Was a cumulative assessment conducted specifically relating the Avifauna for all internal powerlines as well as that proposed for NanWater?
35	Page 41 – Water Demand	Clarification, is the 3.5Mm3 for the construction phase per annum? Or the Total. Also, will the water be used for bulk sampling which is essentially mining?
36	Page 41 – Water Demand	1. Construction WULA Application – Has a stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Mine been drafted? 2. How will the WULA application be shared with IAPs – in the interest of transparency and water abstraction concerns. 3. Does the volume include the water requirements for the construction works of employee housing and WWTP in Noordover?
37	Page 41 – Water Demand	How much water is expected to be used in Noordover for the housing component. Where will this water be sourced from (canal or river)?
38	Page 42 – Water Demand	Will groundwater be used or not? What is the estimation of use?
39	Page 42 – Context on Site wide Water Balance	1. Off-channel storage dam – Please quantify the Sufficient Buffer mentioned for the off-channel storage dam. 2. All comments related to the storage facility (which is almost the size of Otambo Dam), which was already submitted as part of the NanWater EIA for this project, need to be addressed. It is

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Item	Context	Issue
40	Page 42 – Abstraction Works (By NanWater)	understood that the dam is now removed from that EIA. Therefore, all comments should be transferred to this EIA.
41	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	All comments submitted to the NanWater EIA to be addressed. Abstraction volume should be linked to a live electronic system for transparency. Water use volumes to be made available to the IAP through an agreed Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
42	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	Delivery pipeline - Please revert to the questions per the NanWater EIA submitted including questions to Sand mining applications.
43	Page 46/47	Flow meters for abstraction – will real time monitoring of water volumes be possible and shareable. The flow meter will now be fitted onto the Mine property, where as it previously was part of the NanWater EIA. Who will be recording the volumes? Who will hold the license?
44	Page 50 -	Design details of the dam to be provided. Does die 20Mm3 include the buffer capacity?
45	Page 50 - Waste Rock Dump	All questions related to the water storage dam, as was submitted for the NanWater EIA is now applicable to this EIA and need to be included here.
46	Page 50 - Mineralised Ore Stockpiles	It is mentioned that water use optimisation studies are still ongoing. How then was the water requirements determined?
47	Page 51 - Tailings Disposal	What containment structures are planned for the waste rock dump? What stormwater management structure are planned.
48	Page 52 - Liquid Waste	What containment structures are planned for the ore stockpiles? What stormwater management structure are planned.
49	Page 52 - Industrial Waste	What containment structure is planned for seepage from the TD.
50	Page 53 – Alternatives	1. MAFWLR have specific standards for re-use. General or special standard. To which standards will the treated effluent water cleaned? And for which plant / produce is irrigation planned. 2. No details on the sludge management on / or backwash water. 3. Which chemicals will be used in the treatment plant. 4. Will sampling be done on disposal water. 5. Who will manage the WWTP for employee housing? 6. Where will the ponds be located in Noordover, in relation to the Orange River. 1. Refers to the water treatment plant. Which plant is this – for the treatment of drinking water? Or the wastewater treatment plant? 2. If the water treatment plant refers to the plant for drinking water, please provide further details. The Neckartal Dam has sufficient capacity and is not utilised, therefore, in terms of water availability, why is this option not explored and developed? Tailing clogging documentation not included in appendices

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Item	Context	Issue	Item	Context	Issue
51	Page 55	Mention is made to the Zol – please provide the identified ZOI, especially related to water contamination (groundwater and surface water through leaching, dust, runoff and an infrastructure failing event).	60	Section 7.3.2	High temperatures and climate change may increase evaporation from the dam and thereby increase the water requirements from the Orange River. This aspect is not assessed or addressed.
52	Page 58 – Closure	No mention of the Dam. What is the post closure plan for the dam? Especially in terms of new ecosystems having been created through it.	61	Section 7.3.5	No mention of how drainage will be affected by the dam building, nor the pipeline construction. The general mine footprint including roads will require numerous stormwater measures. What mitigation will be followed for the Volstruis River, which could change the High impact rating to Moderate?
53	Page 68 - Climate	On site weather data (especially wind) is required to confirm in which direction dust from the tailing and operations will be carried. Will it end up in dam, thereby contaminating it, or drainage lines leading to the Orange River, thereby contaminating it? The topography and wind pattern at Noordoewer is different than on site. No mention of rainfall events resulting in high run-off and flash-floods, as experienced in 2025. Such events will impact infrastructure proposed in the rivers and drainage lines which could lead to damage and contamination.	62	Section 7.3.6	No Seismic assessment included. Has the Dam and TSF design included blasting considerations. Dam failure could have appalling impacts.
54	Section 6.9	Include all comments from the NamWater project applicable here.	63	Section 7.3.9.1 - Quality	Update the section to include impacts of soils in the rivers, especially when infrastructure is proposed and or soils are mined. The replenishment rate should be considered. Activities in stream may change the erosion and deposition patterns and ultimately affect river flow and water quality reaching the Orange River. Loosened bedrock material may result in different elements exposed and washed into the drainage lines, thereby ending up in the Orange River.
55	Section 6.9.2 - Deficits in the water supply within the ORP are expected to start taking place as soon as Polihali Dam starts to inundate water by July 2026	Therefore, this has already started. As mentioned in the other EIA, updated data for water abstraction should be obtained since the New Water Act has come into force. How will surety of supply be guaranteed to existing legal water license holders, downstream of the mine? Was this matter raised with MAFWLR or ORASECOM, please provide the minutes of such engagement.	64	Section 7.3.9.2 - Quantity	Ablation of soil structure and quality (dust etc.) to be considered.
56	Section 6.10 (EIA) and Section 6.3.2.3 of Hydrogeologist specialist study	Does the geochemical model effectively take into account interactions between leachate and the existing groundwater chemistry? How was the pollution plume modelled? (Methodology)			1. In one paragraph reference is made that water will rely on the releases from the Gariep and Vanderkloof Dams, yet impacts are assessed during low flow periods. How will surplus flow be achieved, through release or natural flood periods? 2. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is the instrument that will determine on a day-to-day basis whether abstraction proceeds. It was previously requested. The Addendum to the Water Resources and Water Demand Study (20 July 2026) confirms it still has not been produced, and states directly that it is not developed under the EIA process – the EIA process rather informs its development by the operator (NamWater). The Draft Mining Environmental Management Plan (Appendix P) still describes it only as something that 'should be developed' in the pre-construction phase.
57	Page 91 Hydrogeology Introductory Paragraph	Study by Department of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform classifying area as part of 'Karas Basement hydrogeological region' mentioned, but not referenced. Not sure where reference list is for the EIA. Unable to find it and thus unable to verify any sources in the entire EIA.			3. How should comments on the adequacy of water security arrangements be made when the one document that will actually govern abstraction decisions, is being deliberately kept outside the EIA and comment process. 4. How will the risk of over abstraction or abstraction outside the surplus flow period be managed?
58	Page 101 Section 6.10.6.2	1. Due to the fluctuations in pH and elements observed, a longer test period for the kinetic leach test would be preferable to effectively evaluate long term behaviors of materials. 2. How was the time period for the kinetic leach tests determined to be sufficient? 3. Was a potential lag-time sufficiently accounted for? 4. Were potential structural issues accounted for presented by the formation of gypsum?			
59	Section 7.3.1 - Climate	No mention of how a large dam could impact the micro climate.			

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd.
ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Report:
Haib Mine

 NAMIBIA GRAPE COMPANY (PTY) LTD VAT Reg. NO. 2138778-01-5 Comp. Reg. 58/145 P.O. Box 191, Aussemskloof Windhoek, Namibia Tel: +264 (0)61 371 100 Fax: +264 (0)61 371 100 E: info@orvi.biz		
Item	Context	Issue
9		Drainage – Operations impacts to include diverted stormwater flow and discharge points – will this include erosion and lead to sedimentation etc. and as topography change - and mining footprint changes, will additional stormwater and or cut-off trenches be established?
10		Topography will continually be changed as mining pit and TSF and WRD change in size and character -
11		All biodiversity and related plan updates and records made available to stakeholders.
12		Surface water Quality - The report states to: "Establish a drainage management system with engineered structures to protect the Orange River from contaminated runoff." "This should be done prior to the operational phase (as indicated here) and be made available to stakeholders."
13		It is noted that "Monitor and maintain all relevant diversions to bypass operational areas and feed clean stormwater to the Orange River." "What will this monitoring look like – All proposed monitoring plans and results to be shared with stakeholders for information."
14		Groundwater -All monitoring plans and results, action plans and protocols relating to groundwater contamination to be made available to stakeholders. Groundwater flow model (including pollution plume movement, which considers the cumulative concentration s, to be shared with IAPs.
15	Section 4.1.3	Air Quality - The EMP states "manage wind erosion". What is the plan to manage it? Determine the composition of dust – the results to be made available to stakeholders. Have an independent dust monitoring system which also considers dust carried into drainage ways which could transport it towards to Orange River.
		1. Consultation on stakeholders to be defined and included in the stakeholder Engagement Plan. 2. All plan monitoring and actions and procedures to be made available to stakeholders. 3. Who will be the RTE assigned to "Collect slurry spilt to the ground in sealed containers and either transport to the TSF or to an approved hazardous waste facility for disposal." Will it be a representative of the mine or government? 4. As per above it is stated that sample groundwater boreholes during decommissioning activities and post-closure. Identify contamination migrating away from pollution sources. Who is responsible for this, especially post-closure? 5. Pit water salination not mentioned in report. In the EMP it states this water should be used for irrigation. What type of irrigation is referred to here?

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Item	Context	Issue
16	Section 4.2.1	6. Who will monitor the pollution plume post closure?
17	Section 4.2.4	All plans to be made available to stakeholders All environmental monitoring results to be made available to stakeholders

Yours sincerely

Robus Bathma
(Executive Director)

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STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN		
Item	Context	Issue
Comments: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT		
1	Report Version: Draft	IAP's would like to have access to the final report submitted to MEFT as per the EMA Regulations.
2	MEFT Registration	The MEFT App number does not appear on the report. Was the project registered? Please provide the MEFT APP number.
3	Authorship	It is unclear who is the author of the report and who is the reviewer. The report is not signed. The company is registered in Namibia, but the person conducting the work is in South Africa? There is no link to the Namibian CV included and what the related contribution is.
4	Water abstraction	1. Two EIAs aspects therein continually moved from the one to the other. Also, no final consensus on the agreement with NamWater and the possibility of water use from the Neskartal Dam 2. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is required. 3. When there are water restrictions imposed on the Orange Water system - who will make sure that Agriculture is prioritised over mining? 4. Can water from the storage dam be released? If so, will it be available to downstream users in times of emergency? 5. Who will manage the water abstraction in reality and will that party ensure real-time monitoring access?
5	General	1. A stakeholder Engagement Plan to be shared with IAPs. The plan should include on data about the environmental and water aspects will be shared with concerned parties. Data to especially include water abstraction, monitoring etc. 2. A non-technical summary to be made available to Stakeholders
6	Page 1: Should subsequent design refinements change listed activities, or introduce/increase material impacts, the project description will be updated, and an amendment will be lodged, including any necessary updates to the EMP, as applicable.	Amendments should not be linked to triggering listed activities only. If any amendments lead to an increased risk of water contamination and / or increased use of water volume, the initial impact assessment needs to be updated including the related specialist study. Increased water requirements could result in a catastrophic economic impact for downstream users.
7	Page 1 The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater) will supply operational and decommissioning water demand...	This statement is presented as fact. However, comments were provided to the project team (being the same as this project team) regarding the EIA which was done for this aspect. The EIA for NamWater was not completed and the IAPs have not received comments on their concerns of the report. Of particular concern was whether the procurement act was followed during that

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Item	Context	Issue
		process. Comments specifically related to the abstraction of water from the Orange River have a significant bearing on this project. It is of utmost importance that those comments be considered along with this report since the cross-cutting issue is the availability of water for operations.
8	Page 4 – Refers to a surface water quality report	Not included in Appendix Documentation.
9	Page 5 – EIA Process	General process explained but not in context of this report - please provide MEFT Screening Notice
10	Page 8 – Water Abstraction license	Please provide the proof of submission (to MAFWLR) of the monthly water returns (use). Also please provide the abstraction point and water meter details installed.
11	Page 8 – Borehole Permit (2)	Please provide the "permits" for review and related applications which was submitted. Please provide the documentation for our review. It includes the resolution letter and company details required to accompany the applications.
12	Page 11 – Faul et al., 2019	Outdated plan.
13	Page 12 – Legal	Legislation needs to be linked to the project. Why is Tobacco Products Control Act 1 of 2016 (and the Regulations 2014) listed? For example?
14	Page 13 – Guidelines	No Water related guidelines mentioned (currently still being used by MAFWLR).
15	Page 18 – ML submitted in 2025	Why was a ML application submitted without the EIA and when the EPL was still valid? Was MAFWLR consulted and their Regulations on mining in a river considered and included in the application?
16	Page 19 – Dam of 20Mm3	Provide stakeholder consultation minutes with MAFWLR about the dam construction and / or registration.
17	Page 23 – In pit water management	Re-use of pit water agreed with MAFWLR?
18	Page 23 – Dust suppression	What water will be used, is there an estimated volume? What will the quality of the water be? Will it contain elements which could bioaccumulate and wash downstream during rainfall events?
19	Page 28 – Location of leach pad	Pollution risk?
20	Page 30 – Electrode wash water to barren ponds	What are the barren ponds and what happens to the water in them?
21	Page 30 – Stormwater ponds	Will the stormwater ponds be lined? Water from ponds will be tested before released. According to which standard will it be tested? Concentrated flow at release points to be addressed in EMP. What happened to the water if not fit for reuse in mining? Is it left to evaporate. And will the ponds then be cleaned to prevent contamination?
22	Page 30 – Pit-de-watering boreholes	Was the clean water abstraction of water through boreholes discussed with MAFWLR and explained and related license application discussed? If so, please provide minutes/notes. If not, the requirements need to be confirmed with MAFWLR as a key stakeholder, as part of meaningful stakeholder engagement.

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Item	Context	Issue
23	Page 31 – Rail Siding	Gruma or Karasburg. Once location is fixed down the alternative EIA should include a specialist noise assessment. Contingency plans for spillage and derailment (as evident in the last couple of years) needs to be part of assessment for the siding. When will confirmation be obtained about a rail siding?
24	Page 31 – Rail Transportation	Collision and derailment / incident to be gathered for in an emergency response / contingency plan which should be included in the EMP. Was TransNamib engaged with as a key stakeholder. Please provide minutes/ notes of consultation.
25	Page 31 – Fuel storage	Where are these located? Will temp fuel storage / transportation bowlers be included.
26	Page 31 – Telecoms	Namibian Broadcasting Commission engagement? Will it be communicated to Civil Aviation?
27	Page 33 – Mine housing	The mine will result in an influx of job seekers to Noordoewer. Has water requirements for the settlement been considered and discussed with MAFWLR in relation to all other projects being developed in the area – has the cumulative water requirement been considered and included in the overall water requirement from the Orange River?
28	Page 33 – Mine housing	Mentions that the mine housing wastewater treatment plant will be linked to an evaporation dam. These dams are not (according to MAFWLR Guidelines, as omitted from this report) within a certain distance from residential areas. The location of this dam needs to be communicated to IAP and a separate EIA done for possible contamination risks to the Orange River. It needs to indicate to which standard water will be treated and where waste (from the cleaning of the ponds) and sludge will be disposed of etc.
29	Page 33 – Solid waste will be managed at a storage area to be managed in line with available facilities	There are no licensed facilities available. Another option needs to be provided. Like assistance with the development of a well maintained and fenced landfill site etc. The location of such a site need to be discussed with IAP to consider and prevent possible contamination of the Orange River.
30	Page 35 – Wastewater treatment	Evaporation ponds are mentioned. The location of these need to be confirmed with MAFWLR – All IAPs to be provided with the minutes / notes of such consultation which needs to be included in the EIA. Any discharge to the environment should only be allowed if water is treated to special standards and only when oxygenation of the water has been achieved. No other water should be allowed to be released and reduce the quality of the Orange River.
31	Page 36 – Sand mining	Was the topic of sand mining in a river discussed with MAFWLR? How will this impact the dam infiltration rate. Will a sand mining license be applied for, as required by the new water act regulations. If not, an exemption letter needs to be obtained from MAFWLR.

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Item	Context	Issue
32	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	Was the ECB engaged with regarding the generation of electricity? How much water will be needed for the construction and cleaning of the panels – will this all be sourced from the storage dam?
33	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	When will the alternative EIA be conducted?
34	Page 40 – Site-Wide Electrical Reticulation	Was a cumulative assessment conducted specifically relating the Assumptions for all internal powerlines as well as that proposed for NamWater?
35	Page 41 – Water Demand	Clarification, is the 3.5Mm3 for the construction phase per annum? Or the Total. Also, will the water be used for bulk sampling which is essentially mining?
36	Page 41 – Water Demand	1. Construction WULA Application – Has a stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Mine been drafted? 2. How will the WULA application be shared with IAPs – in the interest of transparency and water abstraction concerns. 3. Does the volume include the water requirements for the construction works of employee housing and WWTP in Noordoewer?
37	Page 41 – Water Demand	How much water is expected to be used in Noordoewer for the housing component. Where will this water be sourced from (canal or river)?
38	Page 42 – Water Demand	Will groundwater be used or not? What is the estimation of use?
39	Page 42 – Context on Site wide Water Balance	1. Off-channel storage dam – Please quantify the Sufficient Buffer mentioned for the off-channel storage dam. 2. All comments related to the storage facility (which is almost the size of Oasob Dam), which was already submitted as part of the NamWater EIA for this project, need to be addressed. It is understood that the dam is now removed from that EIA. Therefore, all comments should be transferred to this EIA.
40	Page 42 – Abstraction Works (By NamWater)	All comments submitted to the NamWater EIA to be addressed. Abstraction volume should be linked to a live electronic system for transparency. Water use volumes to be made available to the IAP through an agreed Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
41	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	Delivery pipeline - Please revert to the questions per the NamWater EIA submitted including questions to Sand mining applications.
42	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	Flow meters for abstraction – will real time monitoring of water volumes be possible and shareable. The flow meter will now be fitted onto the Mine property, where as it previously was part of the NamWater EIA. Who will be recording the volumes? Who will hold the license?
43	Page 46/47	Design details of the dam to be provided. Does die 20Mm3 include the buffer capacity? All questions related to the water storage dam, as was submitted for the NamWater EIA is now applicable to this EIA and need to

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Item	Context	Issue
		direct impact on the water quality. Reduction in volume reduces the river's natural ability to clean itself. A lower capability to dilute pollutants, flush sediments and maintain dissolved oxygen levels.
64	Section 7.3.9.2 - Quantity	1. In one paragraph reference is made that water will rely on the releases from the Gariep and Vanderkloof Dams, yet impacts are assessed during low flow periods. How will surplus flow be achieved, through release or natural flood periods? 2. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is the instrument that will determine on a day-to-day basis whether abstraction proceeds. It was previously requested. The Addendum to the Water Resources and Water Demand Study (20 July 2026) confirms it still has not been produced, and states directly that it 'is not developed under the EIA process – the EIA process rather informs its development by the operator (NamWater)'. The Draft Mining Environmental Management Plan (Appendix P) still describes it only as something that 'should be developed' in the pre-construction phase. 3. How should comments on the adequacy of water security arrangements be made when the one document that will actually govern abstraction decisions, is being deliberately kept outside the EIA and comment process. 4. How will the risk of over abstraction or abstraction outside the surplus flow period be managed? 5. The impact of a week without water, during harvesting season, will have catastrophic economic losses to agricultural producers. A moderate rating is inadequate.
65	Section 7.3.10	Who will be responsible to inspect dam safety and will reports be made available to IAPs. Will the dam structure remain as is, post closure?
66	Section 7.3.11 - Tailings Management	1. A permanent impact of toxic material which will be washed down into the Orange River during rainfall event will always remain high. If the magnitude of impacts remains the same for the Decommissioning phase, why it is then Moderate and not High. Contamination of the Orange River will be disastrous. 2. According to the wind rose used in the report, tailings dust will directly be blown to the ZOI, resulting in an accumulation of toxins, which, during rainfall event or flash flood, be washed into the Orange River over time. The aspect needs to be addressed in the risk assessment. 3. The cumulative consideration of the pollution plume mentioned to occur from year 3, is not mentioned. In particular the increase in concentration is not considered.
67	Section 7.3.12 - Groundwater	1. The cumulative consideration of the pollution plume mentioned to occur from year 3, is not mentioned. In particular the increase in concentration is not considered.

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Item	Context	Issue
		Furthermore, mixing with the seepage of the dam will increase the mobility of toxins carried towards the Orange River. 2. Dilution "through mixing with relatively less impacted groundwater" is not a solution in Namibia, where groundwater is an invaluable resource. Not all contamination will be recoverable through scavenger well and interception trench. 3. No consideration is given to the pH of the soil (adding more water to the current soil results in a medium which is corrosive to infrastructure components which may result in infrastructure failure and pollution events, putting the Orange River at risk. 4. "Recharge of groundwater will better water quality" requires further elaboration, taking into consideration pollutants washing into dam, (contaminated stormwater) as well as dust and the bioaccumulation of contaminants and toxins post closure. Furthermore, since water will be left to evaporate the "dilution" effect will be gone and concentrated contamination from the TSF and WRD will continue. Who will do the long-term capture and treatment of the pollution as mentioned, for the various facilities? 5. Evaporation of water in pits not considered.
68	Section 7.3.13	First paragraph stated that dust may travel. This should be corrected, dust will travel. Chemical composition of the dust to be blown into the storage dam, and washed down the drainage channels are unknown as per the report and therefore IAPs cannot make a meaningful comment on the contamination risk of especially element which will bioaccumulate in the soil etc. The risk of such contamination to the Orange River is not included. After closure, and as the TSF dries out – as mentioned in this report – dust emissions will intensify. Please provide reference list.
69	No reference list	Please provide reference list.
Comments: Draft ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN		
1	Section 4.1.1	Legal - Include specific license requirements for sewerage systems and sand mining. Dam design and licensing. All licenses related to water use to be made available through stakeholder engagement. All monitoring borehole drill applications as well as actual drill locations to be made available to stakeholders – including license requirements.
2		Aquatic Ecosystems - Biodiversity management plan made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Define the aquatic biomonitoring proposed for stakeholder to review (OR water quality paragraph).

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Item	Context	Issue
3		Surface Water – Water Abstraction Protocol made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase.
4		Groundwater – groundwater monitoring program made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Reference is made to seepage during the construction phase – not so mentioned in impact assessment. Define from there the seepage will be. Scavenger and dewatering well license applications to be shared with stakeholders. Protocols and action plans made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Include conditions that all pollution prevention structures to be built according to SANS requirements.
5		Water storage and Tailings – All plans and procedures to be made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase.
6		Waste – All plans and strategies made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. This includes any plans for the WRD, TSF, Sewerage etc.
7	Section 4.1.2	Legal – include 6 monthly monitoring reports of environmental performance. These to be submitted to Stakeholders and IAPs and should include the real-time water abstraction volumes as documented. It should also include any reporting requirements submitted to any authorising agency who is responsible for environmental safeguarding – MEFT and MAFWLR.
8		Climate – have an onsite weather station – data to inform post closure aspects. Generate information about localised climate, wind direction etc. Data made available to stakeholders.
9		Drainage – Operations impacts to include diverted stormwater flow and discharge points – will this include erosion and lead to sedimentation etc. and as topography change – and mining footprint changes, will additional stormwater and/or cut-off trenches be established.
10		Topography will continually be changed as mining pit and TSF and WRD change in size and character.
11		All biodiversity and related plan updates and records made available to stakeholders.
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13		Groundwater –All monitoring plans and results, action plans and

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16	Section 4.2.1	All plans to be made available to stakeholders
17	Section 4.2.4	All environmental monitoring results to be made available to stakeholders

General Manager:  J. Fourie Date: 11.08.2026

Directors: Olaf Liebh, Norbert L. Liebh (alternate)

 KARSTEN NAMIBIA AGRICULTURE (PTY) LTD		
Good Sir/Madam Please see our Comments below. STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN		
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7	Page 1 The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater) will	This statement is presented as fact. However, comments were provided to the project team (being the same as this project team) regarding the

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19	Page 28 – Location of leach pad	Pollution risk?
20	Page 30 – Electrode wash water to barren ponds	What are the barren ponds and what happens to the water in them?
21	Page 30 – Stormwater ponds	Will the stormwater ponds be lined? Water from ponds will be tested before released. According to which standard will it be tested? Concentrated flow at release points to be addressed in EMP. What happened to the water if not fit for reuse in mining? Is it left to evaporate. And will the ponds then be cleaned to prevent contamination?
22	Page 30 – Pit-de-watering boreholes	Was the clean water abstraction of water through boreholes discussed with MAFWLR and explained and related license application discussed? If so, please provide minutes/notes. If not, the requirements need to be confirmed with MAFWLR as a key stakeholder, as part of meaningful stakeholder engagement.
23	Page 31 – Rail Siding	Grassus or Karanburg. Once location is tied down the alternative EIA should include a specialist noise assessment. Contingency plans for

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Item	Context	Issue
		spillage and derailment (as evident in the last couple of years) needs to be part of assessment for the siding. When will confirmation be obtained about a rail siding?
24	Page 31 – Rail Transportation	Collision and derailment / incident to be gathered for in an emergency response / contingency plan which should be included in the EMP. Was TransNamib engaged with as a key stakeholder. Please provide minutes/ notes of consultation.
25	Page 31 – Fuel storage	Where are these located? Will temp fuel storage / transportation bowssers be included
26	Page 31 – Telecoms	Namibian Broadcasting Commission engagement? Will it be communicated to Civil Aviation?
27	Page 33 – Mine housing	The mine will result in an influx of job seekers to Noordoewer. Has water requirements for the settlement been considered and discussed with MAFWLR in relation to all other projects being developed in the area – has the cumulative water requirement been considered and included in the overall water requirement from the Orange River?
28	Page 33 – Mine housing	Mentions that the mine housing wastewater treatment plant will be linked to an evaporation dam. These dams are not (according to MAFWLR Guidelines, as omitted from this report) within a certain distance from residential areas. The location of this dam needs to be communicated to LAP and a separate EIA done for possible contamination risks to the Orange River. It needs to indicate to which standard water will be treated and where waste (from the cleaning of the ponds) and sludge will be disposed of etc.
29	Page 33 – Solid waste will be managed at a storage area to be managed in line with available facilities	There are no licensed facilities available. Another option needs to be provided. Like assistance with the development of a well maintained and fenced landfill site etc. The location of such site needs to be discussed with LAP to consider and prevent possible contamination of the Orange River.
30	Page 35 – Wastewater treatment	Evaporation ponds are mentioned. The location of these need to be confirmed with MAFWLR – All IAPs to be provided with the minutes / notes of such consultation which needs to be included in the EIA. Any discharge to the environment should only be allowed if water is treated to special standards and only when oxygenation of the water has been achieved. No other water should be allowed to be released and reduce the quality of the Orange River.
31	Page 36 – Sand mining	Was the topic of sand mining in a river discussed with MAFWLR? How will this impact the dam infiltration rate. Will a sand mining license be applied for, as required by the new water act regulations. If not, an exemption letter needs to be obtained from MAFWLR.
32	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	Was the ECR engaged with regarding the generation of electricity? How much water will be needed for the construction and cleaning of the panels – will this all be sourced from the storage dam?
33	Page 38 – Electricity Supply	When will the alternative EIA be conducted?
34	Page 40 – Site-Wide Electrical Reticulation	Was a cumulative assessment conducted specifically relating the Avifana for all internal powerlines as well as that proposed for NamWater?
35	Page 41 – Water Demand	Clarification, is the 3.5Mm3 for the construction phase per annum? Or the Total. Also, will the water be used for bulk sampling which is essentially mining?
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Item	Context	Issue
36	Page 41 – Water Demand	1. Construction WULA Application – Has a stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Mine been drafted? 2. How will the WULA application be shared with IAPs – in the interest of transparency and water abstraction concerns. 3. Does the volume include the water requirements for the construction works of employee housing and WWTP in Noordoewer?
37	Page 41 – Water Demand	How much water is expected to be used in Noordoewer for the housing component. Where will this water be sourced from (canal or river)?
38	Page 42 – Water Demand	Will groundwater be used or not? What is the estimation of use?
39	Page 42 – Context on Site wide Water Balance	1. Off-channel storage dam – Please quantify the Sufficient Buffer mentioned for the off-channel storage dam. 2. All comments related to the storage facility (which is almost the size of Oosok Dam), which was already submitted as part of the NamWater EIA for this project, need to be addressed. It is understood that the dam is now removed from that EIA. Therefore, all comments should be transferred to this EIA.
40	Page 42 – Abstraction Works (By NamWater)	All comments submitted to the NamWater EIA to be addressed. Abstraction volume should be linked to a live electronic system for transparency. Water use volumes to be made available to the IAP through an agreed Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
41	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	Delivery pipeline – Please revert to the questions per the NamWater EIA submitted including questions to Sand mining applications.
42	Page 44 – Water Storage and Supply	Flow meters for abstraction – will real time monitoring of water volumes be possible and shareable. The flow meter will now be fitted onto the Mine property, where as it previously was part of the NamWater EIA. Who will be recording the volumes? Who will hold the license?
43	Page 46/47	Design details of the dam to be provided. Does the 20Mm3 include the buffer capacity? All questions related to the water storage dam, as was submitted for the NamWater EIA is now applicable to this EIA and need to be included here.
44	Page 50 –	It is mentioned that water use optimisation studies are still ongoing. How then was the water requirements determined?
45	Page 50 – Waste Rock Dump	What containment structures are planned for the waste rock dump? What stormwater management structure are planned.
46	Page 50 – Mineralised Ore Stockpiles	What containment structures are planned for the ore stockpiles? What stormwater management structure are planned.
47	Page 51 – Tailings Disposal	What containment structure is planned for seepage from the TD.
48	Page 52 – Liquid Waste	1. MAFWLR have specific standards for re-use. General or special standards. To which standards will the treated effluent water cleaned? And for which plant / produce is irrigation planned. 2. No details on the sludge management in / or backwash water. 3. Which chemicals will be used in the treatment plant. 4. Will sampling be done on disposal water. 5. Who will manage the WWTP for employee housing? 6. Where will the ponds be located in Noordoewer, in relation to the Orange River.
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Item	Context	Issue
49	Page 52 – Industrial Waste	1. Refers to the water treatment plant. Which plant is this – for the treatment of drinking water? Or the wastewater treatment plant? 2. If the water treatment plant refers to the plant for drinking water, please provide further details.
50	Page 53 – Alternatives	1. The Nickard Dam has sufficient capacity and is not utilised, therefore, in terms of water availability, why is this option not explored and developed? 2. Tailings siting documentation not included in appendices
51	Page 55	Mention is made to the Zol – please provide the identified ZOL, especially related to water contamination (groundwater and surface water through leaching, dust, runoff and an infrastructure failing event).
52	Page 58 – Closure	No mention of the Dam. What is the post closure plan for the dam? Especially in terms of new ecosystems having been created through it.
53	Page 68 – Climate	On site weather data (especially wind) is required to confirm in which direction dust from the tailing and operations will be carried. Will it end up in dam, thereby contaminating it, or drainage line leading to the Orange River, thereby contaminating it? The topography and wind pattern at Noordoewer is different than on site. No mention of rainfall events resulting in high run-off and flash-floods, as experienced in 2025. Such events will impact infrastructure proposed in the rivers and drainage lines which could lead to damage and contamination.
54	Section 6.9	Include all comments from the NamWater project applicable here.
55	Section 6.9.2 - Deficits in the water supply within the ORP are expected to start taking place as soon as Pollab Dam starts to inundate water by July 2026	Therefore, this has already started. As mentioned in the other EIA, updated data for water abstraction should be obtained since the New Water Act has come into force. How will surety of supply be guaranteed to existing legal water license holders, downstream of the mine? Was this matter raised with MAFWLR or ORASECOM, please provide the minutes of such engagement.
56	Section 6.10 (EIA) and Section 6.3.2.3 of Hydrogeologist specialist study	Does the geochemical model effectively take into account interactions between leachate and the existing groundwater chemistry? How was the pollution plume modelled? (Methodology)
57	Page 91 Hydrogeology Introductory Paragraph	Study by Department of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform classifying area as part of "Karas Basement hydrogeological region" mentioned, but not referenced. Not sure where reference list is for the EIA. Unable to find it and thus unable to verify any sources in the entire EIA.
58	Page 101 Section 6.10.6.2	1. Due to the fluctuations in pH and elements observed, a longer test period for the kinetic leach test would be preferential to effectively evaluate long term behaviors of materials. 2. How was the time period for the kinetic leach test determined to be sufficient? 3. Was a potential lag-time sufficiently accounted for? 4. Were potential structural issues accounted for presented by the formation of gypsum?
59	Section 7.3.1 - Climate	No mention of how a large dam could impact the micro climate.
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Item	Context	Issue
		High temperatures and climate change may increase evaporation from the dam and thereby increase the water requirements from the Orange River. This aspect is not assessed or addressed.
60	Section 7.3.2	No mention of how drainage will be affected by the dam building, nor the pipeline construction. The general mine footprint including roads will require numerous stormwater measures. What mitigation will be followed for the Volturnus River, which could change the High impact rating to Moderate?
61	Section 7.3.5	No Seismic assessment included. Has the Dam and TSP design included blasting considerations. Dam failure could have appalling impacts.
62	Section 7.3.6	Update the section to include impacts of soils in the rivers, especially when infrastructure is proposed and / or soils are mined. The replenishment rate should be considered. Activities in stream may change the erosion and deposition patterns and ultimately affect river flow and water quality reaching the Orange River. Loosened bedrock material may result in different elements exposed and washed into the drainage lines, thereby ending up in the Orange River. Alteration of soil structure and quality (dust etc.) to be considered.
63	Section 7.3.9.1 - Quality	A reduction in water quantity in the Orange River will have a direct impact on the water quality. Reduction in volume reduces the river's natural ability to clean itself. A lower capability to dilute pollutants, flush sediments and maintain dissolved oxygen levels.
64	Section 7.3.9.2 - Quantity	1. In one paragraph reference is made that water will rely on the releases from the Giep and Vanderkloof Dams, yet impacts are assessed during low flow periods. How will surplus flow be achieved, through release or natural flood periods? 2. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is the instrument that will determine on a day-to-day basis whether abstraction proceeds. It was previously requested. The Addendum to the Water Resources and Water Demand Study (20 July 2026) confirms it still has not been produced, and states directly that it is not developed under the EIA process – the EIA process rather informs its development by the operator (NamWater). The Draft Mining Environmental Management Plan (Appendix P) still describes it only as something that 'should be developed' in the pre-construction phase. 3. How should comments on the adequacy of water security arrangements be made when the one document that will actually govern abstraction decisions is being deliberately kept outside the EIA and comment process. 4. How will the risk of over abstraction or abstraction outside the surplus flow period be managed? 5. The impact of a week without water, during harvesting season, will have catastrophic economic losses to agricultural producers. A moderate rating is inadequate.
65	Section 7.3.10	Who will be responsible to inspect dam safety and will reports be made available to IAPs. Will the dam structure remain as is, post closure?
66	Section 7.3.11 - Tailings Management	1. A permanent impact of toxic material which will be washed down into the Orange River during rainfall event will always
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Item	Context	Issue
		remain high. If the magnitude of impacts remains the same for the Decommissioning phase, why it is then Moderate and not High. Contamination of the Orange River will be disastrous.
		2. According to the wind rose used in the report, tailings dust will directly be blown to the ZOI, resulting in an accumulation of toxins, which, during rainfall event or flash flood, be washed into the Orange River over time. The aspect needs to be addressed in the risk assessment.
67	Section 7.3.12 - Groundwater	- The cumulative consideration of the pollution phase mentioned to occur from year 3, is not mentioned. In particular the increase in concentration is not considered. Furthermore, mixing with the seepage of the dam will increase the mobility of toxins carried towards the Orange River. - Dilution "through mixing with relatively less impacted groundwater" is not a solution in Namibia, where groundwater is an invaluable resource. Not all contamination will be recoverable through scavenger well and interception trenches. - No consideration is given to the pH of the soil (adding more water to the current soil) results in a medium which is corrosive to infrastructure components which may result in infrastructure failure and pollution events, putting the Orange River at risk. "Recharge of groundwater will better water quality" requires further elaboration, taking into consideration pollutants washing into dam, (contaminated stormwater) as well as dust and the bioaccumulation of contaminants and toxins post closure. Furthermore, since water will be left to evaporate the "dilution" effect will be gone and concentrated contamination from the TSF and WRD will continue. Who will do the long-term capture and treatment of the pollution as mentioned, for the various facilities? - Evaporation of water in pits not considered.
68	Section 7.3.13	First paragraph stated that dust may travel. This should be corrected, dust will travel. Chemical composition of the dust to be blown into the storage dam, and washed down the drainage channels are unknown as per the report and therefore IAP's cannot make a meaningful comment on the contamination risk of especially element which will bioaccumulate in the soil etc. The risk of such contamination to the Orange River is not included. After closure, and as the TSF dries out - as mentioned in this report - dust emissions will intensify.
69	No reference list	Please provide reference list.
Comments: Draft ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN		
1	Section 4.1.1	Legal - Include specific license requirements for sewerage systems and sand mining. Dam design and licensing. All licenses related to water use to be made available through stakeholder engagement. All monitoring borehole drill applications as well as actual drill locations to be made available to stakeholders - including license requirements.
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Item	Context	Issue
2		Aquatic Ecosystems - Biodiversity management plan made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase. Define the aquatic biomonitoring proposed for stakeholder to review (OR water quality paramount).
3		Surface Water - Water Abstraction Protocol made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase.
4		Groundwater - groundwater monitoring program made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase. Reference is made to seepage during the construction phase - not as mentioned in impact assessment. Define from there the seepage will be. Scavenger and dewatering well license applications to be shared with stakeholders. Protocols and action plans made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase. Include conditions that all pollution prevention structures to be built according to SANS requirements.
5		Water storage and Tailings - All plans and procedures to be made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase.
6		Waste - All plans and strategies made available to stakeholders for input - prior to construction phase. This includes any plans for the WRD, TSF, Sewerage etc.
7	Section 4.1.2	Legal - include 6 monthly monitoring reports of environmental performance. These to be submitted to Stakeholders and IAPs and should include the real-time water abstraction volumes as documented. It should also include any reporting requirements submitted to any authorising agency who is responsible for environmental safeguarding - MEET and MAPWLR.
8		Climate - have an onsite weather station - data to inform post closure aspects. Generate information about localised climate, wind direction etc. Data made available to stakeholders.
9		Drainage - Operations impacts to include diverted stormwater flow and discharge points - will this include erosion and lead to sedimentation etc. and as topography change - and mining footprint changes, will additional stormwater and/or cut-off trenches be established.
10		Topography will continually be changed as mining pit and TSF and WRD change in size and character -
11		All biodiversity and related plan updates and records made available to stakeholders.
12		Surface water Quality - The report states to "Establish a drainage management system with engineered structures to protect the Orange River from contaminated runoff." This should be done prior to the operational phase (as indicated here) and be made available to stakeholders. It is noted that "Monitor and maintain all relevant diversions to bypass operational areas and feed clean stormwater to the Orange River." "What will this monitoring look like - All proposed monitoring plans and results to be shared with stakeholders for information." Groundwater -All monitoring plans and results, action plans and protocols relating to groundwater contamination to be made available to stakeholders.
13		
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Item	Context	Issue
14		Groundwater flow model (including pollution plume movement, which considers the cumulative concentration s, to be shared with IAPs. Air Quality - The EMP states "manage wind erosion". What is the plan to manage it? Determine the composition of dust - the results to be made available to stakeholders. Have an independent dust monitoring system which also considers dust carried into drainage ways which could transport it towards Orange River.
15	Section 4.1.3	- Consultation on stakeholders to be defined and included in the stakeholder Engagement Plan. - All plan monitoring and actions and procedures to be made available to stakeholders. - Who will be the RTE assigned to "Collect slurry spilt to the ground in sealed containers and other transport to the TSF or to an approved hazardous waste facility for disposal." Will it be a representative of the mine of government? - As per above it is stated that sample groundwater boreholes during decommissioning activities and post-closure. Identify contamination migrating away from pollution sources. Who is responsible for this, especially post-closure? - Pit water salination not mentioned in report. In the EMP it states this water should be used for irrigation. What type of irrigation is referred to here? - Who will monitor the pollution phase post closure?
16	Section 4.2.1	All plans to be made available to stakeholders
17	Section 4.2.4	All environmental monitoring results to be made available to stakeholders
Warm Regards, Willie Vermeulen General Manager Karsten Namibia Agriculture Portion 100 PO Box 2687 DIRECTORS: B.H. Karsten, REG NO 2004/0446 Aussenkher Farm, Durbanville, M. Mustafae, P.A. Karsten Snr VAT NO 3906477-01-5 Aussenkher, 7550 TEL NO +27 21 970 5120 Namibia South Africa FAX NO +27 21 979 5247 www.karsten.co.za		
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APPENDIX F: COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REGISTER

APPENDIX F.1 Summary of Key Issues Raised During the Draft EIA Review

The below represents comments to the NamWater application for ECC for proposed water abstraction activities that are relevant to the Haib Minerals application for ECC for the proposed mining activities. The reason they are relevant is that because of stakeholder comments received and ongoing discussions in partnership between NamWater and Haib Minerals, the decision was made to include all infrastructure within EPL 3140 under the scope of the proposed mining activities. As a result, the off channel storage dam, pipeline and associated infrastructure (roads and powerlines) within EPL 3140 will be included under the Haib Minerals application for ECC. The below comments are directed at these aspects and included in the EIA for proposed mining activities to avoid stakeholders having to duplicate comments under the proposed mining EIA arising from this shift in proposed activity. Take note the activities remain unchanged, only the responsibilities for activities under the proponents have changed. This is done to optimise responsibilities against any future authorisations .

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	2 Context Mention is made that the project will have to apply for an Abstraction License.	Concern iv) A lot of emphasis is placed on the report in regard to the pumps to be used at the abstraction point, but almost no details regarding the dam and pipeline on the same level of detail provided.	iv) In terms of feasibility, the concrete face rock dam and pipelines are a relatively straightforward aspect whereas the feasibility of abstraction from the Orange River at the Haib Mouth required detailed investigation. The result being varied levels of detail. The detail to be expected and there is sufficient information to be able to assess the magnitude of impact as per requirement in an EIA. Additional detail has

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
			regardless been added to the EIA under Section 4.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	7 Context Consideration was awarded to the authority's clarification questions as part of the stakeholder meeting, as well as the EIA and EMP report.	Concern i) No mention about the dam, sand mining for the pipeline construction or the disposal licenses required for the wastewater treatment system (catering for 3500 employees during construction). ii) No mention of EIA required for fuel storage or related authorisation from the petroleum commissioner.	i) Noted thank you- permits and licenses have been included in the EIA section 4 and EMP in section 3. ii) Noted thank you- these aspects have been included in the EMP in Section 3.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026.	22 Context Page 27 details the pipeline to be constructed.	Concern The pipeline will have to rest on a particular substrate – softer sand? Where will this material be sources and how licensed?	The pipeline will be buried up the Haib River route, resting on bedding material sourced from trench excavations. Trench excavations will be backfilled after pipe

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			laying and reinstated.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026.	23 Context Page 28 mentioned quarry material (for the dam wall) will be sourced from the first pit excavations.	Concern Please provide EIA for Mining to consider the pit design and location and also the timing of the entire project. When will dam be built and when will they start mining?	The construction phases of both the NamWater and Koryx applications will run in parallel. The dam will be built during the construction phase of the mine, with construction commencing approx. 2 to 3 years before planned mine operation.

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	24 Context Page 28 mentions SANCOLD.	Concern i) Not in the reference list not included in guidelines considered. ii) Are there no Namibian Requirements available and was this confirmed with MAFWLR? Namibian rivers are vastly different from South African rivers. Can not provide efficient comment since the reference can't be traced.	i) Noted this reference has been included ii)Namibia's guidelines for the classification of dams are provided in Annexure 12 (Relating to Regulation 72) of Government Notice No. 269, in Government Gazette No. 8187 of 29 August 2023 as relating to the Water Resources Management Act of Namibia, 11 of 2013, according to which the dam would be classified as Large or Category 3. This is the same classification as with SANCOLD. The RSA are generally used as

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
			the Namibian guidelines do not consider the hazard potential rating in the dam classification which the South African guidelines do.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	28 Context Section 4.5.2 mentioned dam operations.	Concern Who will be responsible when the storage dam become contaminated - who will be responsible for rehabilitation - since tailing will not be lined and dust could be toxic.	This is a valuable point and a decision has been made by Haib minerals and NamWater to remove the storage dam from the NamWater application and include it as an activity under the proposed mining activities. This way NamWater will only supply water. The storage and potential pollution issues will be the responsibility of Haib Minerals

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Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	30 Context Project description.	Concern It is important to know where the main polluting aspects will be located as these seem all to be upstream of the storage dam and can lead to significant pollution in the long term and after closure - it is imperative to understand the groundwater flow - dust from the tailing etc - as to consider the pollution risk and rehabilitation costs which NamWater will have to carry. Dust may for example have Thallium which bioaccumulates and is toxic - Thallium (\\(Tl\\)) is a highly toxic, heavy metal often found in copper (\\(Cu\\)) ores, where it acts as a significant environmental pollutant during smelting. Thallium is more poisonous than copper or mercury, causing severe neurological damage, hair loss, and potential death.	This is a valuable comment. The decision to remove the storage dam from the NamWater application and include it as an activity under the proposed mining activities results in more direct control over pollution management by the mine. Similarly the burden of managing potential pollution risk and rehabilitation cost will fall on the mine. Air and groundwater specialist studies have been conducted to assess impacts of the proposed mining activities. Important to note that the lack of smelting within proposed activities vastly reduces the risk to air quality described.

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Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	39 Context Section 6.5 states the following: "Haib River riparian habitat (ephemeral) and its tributaries are of special ecological importance due to its biotic richness, such as the larger protected trees". And:"...protected species are dominant and the Haib River is a sensitive habitat..."	Concern iii) The proposed storage dam is located in a tributary of the Haib River, therefore according to the statement it should also be a sensitive /special ecological area. iv) No off-sets have been even mentioned in the environmental management plan for the modification of this 160 ha.	i) This statement is true however the site specific investigation (Terrestrial Biodiversity Report) revealed it not to be a sensitive/ special ecological area. ii) Yes agreed. Offsets not mentioned due to the site not being a special ecological area. Offsets however have been included as a requirement in the EMP under impacts to rocky habitats but not specifically for the dam area.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026.	40 Context On page 54 the report states the following: "The proposed Water Storage Dam area occurs within a rocky	Concern It is recorded here that 6 trees and shrubs are located in 160 ha. Please see the open-source satellite image (dated 2023) indicating more than 6 trees and shrubs in an area of approximately 5 ha located within the proposed dam footprint.	Noted. This refers to 6 tree and shrub species rather than individual plants. This has been amended in the relevant section.

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Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	drainage line habitat and supports limited woody vegetation with only six trees and shrubs recorded in the footprint."		
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026.	47 Context Section 6.10. Air Quality.	Concern Was consideration given to the dust from the tailings (which may be toxic) being blown into the storage facility? Long term weather data should be used. Locations of the wind data for monitoring should be provided and the data referenceable.	Yes, this was considered in the updated air dispersion modelling study and included in the EIA under the air quality impacts section.

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Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	49 Context Section 6.11.	Concern i) Not all abbreviations included in list. ii) The recharge rate is comparable to rates calculated in similar environments within Namibia and South Africa is stated. And what is the recharge rate when the valley above it is saturated with a dam? ii) How many boreholes are in the zone of influence? iii) Please provide the zone of influence for the dam. v) It is mentioned that the regional aquifers likely experience low interconnectivity due to the dominance of fractured rock aquifers. Despite this, the groundwater is discussed very broadly addressing the Orange Basin and the Fish River Basin collectively as the Orange-Fish River Basin. It would be preferential to discuss the groundwater on a local scale and consider the impacts of the surface water dam/infrastructure on the discussed local hydrogeological features.	ii) Recharge to the aquifers is controlled by the permeability of the aquifers. This is addressed and quantified as part of the numerical flow modelling outputs. iii) Only mine boreholes are within the zone of influence. No external boreholes fall within the ZoI. iv) Zone of influence is mostly restricted to the sub-catchment within which the dam is located. The ZoI is determined from the numerical flow modelling outputs. v) The impacts are discussed on both a

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			local and a regional scale in the hydrogeological report.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	53 Context Section 7.3.5 (Geology) states: No impacts on geology are anticipated to occur.	Concern Will the dam be lined or what will the infiltration rate be? How deep will construction be conducted for infrastructure development? Will blasting be required for the dam wall construction - none of these were mentioned. It is doubtful that there will be “no impact”.	Well noted. The geotechnical investigations are ongoing and a precautionary approach will be taken. This is considered in the EIA and EMP.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026.	54 Context Section 7.3.6.	Concern i) The impact of the storage dam on the soil is not mentioned. Neither the soil of the Haib River. It is assumed that the construction of this dam will surely contribute to some form of physical soil alteration during aggregate sourcing and fertile topsoil will be lost / stripped for the construction of the dam wall / pipeline. Chemical alteration due to the permanent covering of soils with water must be considered.	i)The bulk material will come from the mine stripping, and any topsoil would need to be stockpiled for decommissioning.

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Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.		ii) During decommissioning of the dam, considering potential accumulation of mine related contaminants in the surface dam itself, possibly resulting in soil contamination? No clarity is given on the decommissioning plan of the storage dam. Will the dam water be left to evaporate? (leaving contaminated sediment). Will it be drained, draining the water into the Orange River? iii) Decommissioning soil erosion impacts is stated to be the same as that of the construction phase. How is this possible after a dam is decommissioned?	The soils in the basin of the water supply dam are mostly sand/gravel. There will be artificial recharge from the dam to the soils, which is quantified using outputs from the hydrogeological flow models. ii) In general the decommissioning phase is less clear than the other phases for the application however these concerns are valid. The decommissioning and closure of the dam will be continuously revisited through the mine closure plan. iii) Generally speaking decommissioning is treated here as reverse construction including demolition and deconstruction

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			resulting in destabilisation of soils. As a result the risk of erosion are very similar.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	55 Context Section 7.3.7.	Concern i) In the report the sensitivity of the washes is mentioned, however a major miss here is that rivers and washes are wildlife corridors to the Orange River - especially in this area. The alteration of the patterns and impact on a portion of possible critical habitat is not assessed. iii) A new habitat will be created with the construction of a dam – the impact was not mentioned or fully developed. iv) The sensitive habitat and determination of the critical habitat needs to be included in the impact rating to be properly quantified. v) Decommissioning will have a significant and different impact - how will the storage facility be decommissioned.	i) The aspect on wildlife corridors has been extensively explored in the Terrestrial Biodiversity study of which was not identified as a significant aspect impacted by the development. No critical habitats were identified in the EPL by the terrestrial biodiversity study. iii)This was considered throughout the terrestrial specialist report, the detail of which will be brought through in the EIA. v) In general the decommissioning phase is less clear than the other phases for the

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
			application however these concerns are valid. The decommissioning and closure of the dam will be continuously revisited through the mine closure plan.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	58 Context Section 7.3.10.	Concern Mitigation is not mentioned or explained and neither is the impact on the vegetation no included. For example – what is the expected dust settlement / fallout area for the dam wall construction and will this impact the sensitive Haib River vegetation as mentioned? – Not mentioned in Flora/Fauna either.	Noted this has been reconsidered.

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Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	60 Context 7.3.12 Hydrogeology.	Concern The section does not sufficiently address the construction of the surface water dam in the riverbed which has an established underground channel - how will this not have a significant impact on groundwater? The geology was not sufficiently described to be able to assess this impact - in terms of fractures, faults etc. In addition, no boreholes are indicated anywhere. The mine is in the exploration phase which should already have a very detailed description of the geology in the area, with many boreholes already drilled.	Information on the geology is available from regional geological maps as well as drilling. The impacts on the riverbed, from a hydrogeological point of view is an output from the numerical groundwater flow model. This will be included in the updated Hydrogeological report.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026.	4 Context Page 16, Material sources.	Concern Include that the activity triggers resources extraction and that the construction activities requiring material for the pipeline and storage dam construction may only be taken from an appropriately licensed (ECC and MAFWLR) area. MAFWLR issues sand mining licenses when sand is removed from rivers. This issue was not included in the EIA report either.	The holding dam is currently envisaged to be constructed using waste rock from pre-strip mining and other excavations on site. Little material volumes are expected to be required for pipeline

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SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			construction (some concrete).
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026.	5 Context Page 16, Topography and drainage.	Concern iii) How will NamWater manage the risk related to closure and or contamination?	iii) Well noted. As discussed, the storage dam will fall under the proposed mine activities. A closure framework inclusive of the off channel storage dam has been developed for the mine and will continuously be developed through the life of mine to ensure appropriate closure.

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Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	6 Context Page 17, Hazardous Materials Management,	Concern It is stated: "Restrict the mixing of concrete and the cleaning of mixing equipment to lined or impermeable surfaces." Will this be done for the surface dam construction as well? How will this be enforced?	Yes, this is correct. Enforcement is supported by implementation and auditing of the site activities against the EMP
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026.	7 Context Page 17 Surface water – quality. Pollution and contamination of surface water	Concern iv) What happens in the case of a flash flood etc (considering the recent climatic event which caused at lot of infrastructure damage in the region).	iv) All infrastructure and storm water management plans have been designed inclusive of local climatic risks such as flash floods. Stormwater

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Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	and the surrounding environment.		infrastructure will be sized for the 50-year return period storm events; this is standard practice. Larger events will still have flash floods.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026.	8 Context Page 18, Surface water – quantity. Reduction in surface water quantity.	Concern i) Please share the strategy for the construction use as it is listed here - so stakeholders can review and plan as well. - for all mitigation mentioned here. Please stage this in the construction phase since the timing of the construction phase for the surface water infrastructure components was not indicated in this report or the EMP. ii) No mention of how water will be abstracted for the construction phase will be achieved. Not in this EMP or the EIA.	i) Temporary water requirements for construction phase is 3.5 Mm3/a for approximately 2-3 years. The abstraction license will be applied for through MAFWLR by Haib Minerals as Haib Minerals is responsible for construction of the various facilities. MAFWLR will inform the counterparts in SA to ensure this

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Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			requirement is considered under the low flows at Blouputs to ensure sufficient water availability in the low flow periods. This includes the construction requirement for both the Mine and the Water Management infrastructure. ii) Temporary construction water will be provided via a diesel-powered, trailer-mounted suction pump delivering into an HDPE pipeline (~DN 500) laid above ground and delivering into temporary storage tanks from where water will be drawn by bowsers for distribution across construction activities.

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Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	13 Context Page 21 Visual aesthetics management.	Concern The dam will create an abrupt, unnatural vertical shift in the landscape's elevation. It will create a dramatic visual impact - Visual receptors now also refer to people using open-source satellite imagery. Even if there is little mitigation, the impact should be properly acknowledged and mitigation related to cleanliness, good housekeeping, and Health and Safety etc be considered.	Well noted. The consideration has been included in the EMP
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026.	14 Context Page 21 Heritage Resource Management.	Concern Heritage is of national importance, map and buffer zones to be included in the EMP especially if located within the area to be flooded.	None identified in area to be flooded. Advice from the project archaeologist was that for the sake of protection of these features a map should not be provided in the EIA. The coordinates are

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SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			provided in the specialist study within the appendices. All activities are additionally regulated through the NHC Consent request process.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026.	18 Context Page 23 Topography.	Concern i) When will the water be pumped into the dam, during construction or operation? The dam will continue to maintain an altered drainage. Details in EIA insufficient to consider aspects such as seepage etc. Questions to be answered include rate of sedimentation of the dam, what will be the effect of the loosened material in river and wash during rainfall event. How will the completed pipeline in the river channel affect the drainage - How will this change erosion and deposition as aspects such as deepening the riverbed/ wash, narrowing the washes / channel, and eroding river banks?	Water will be pumped into the dam during the operational phase of the mine by NamWater. However, before mine operation, the water supply scheme will need to be operational and hence during testing and commissioning, the river pumps will be started and will deliver water into the storage dam, also to test the dam intake and outlet.

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Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			Risks of seepage from the dam have been included in the updated Hydrogeological numerical model and EIA/EMP Rate of sedimentation of the dam is estimated at 20,500 m³ of sediment per annum (0.41 Mm³ over 20 years). The supply pipeline is not expected to affect the drainage in the Haib River channel. The pipeline trench will be backfilled and no loosened material is expected to remain, hence no impact to erosion/deposition effects, etc. expected.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026.	19 Context Page 24 Reduced surface water availability.	Concern Should seepage and groundwater recharge as well as evaporation losses no be addressed and possible mitigation considered, or at least discussed? Deep and narrow or division into smaller dams for reduced surface area? Wind abatement structures etc These are all alternatives not discussed in the EIA or the EMP. Design will affect operations.	Thank you for the suggestion. Recharge has been included in the updated hydrogeological numerical model.

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Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			Aspects of evaporation loss via the dam has been considered in the dam sizing. The storage Dam features relatively favourable evaporation characteristics, being relatively deep in a narrow gorge. The surrounding mountains are expected to limit wind evaporative effects. These favourable characteristics, combined with expected large fluctuations in water levels throughout the year preclude the use of evaporation reduction measures.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026.	21 Context Page 25 Biodiversity –	Concern The dam will create an entire new ecosystem. This aspect needs to be included and how management of this ecosystem will be maintained.	Well received. The Dam will be included as a consideration in the site wide

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Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	aquatic ecosystems.		biodiversity management plan under management of the proposed mining activities.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026. Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026.	22 Context Page 25 Land Use and Land Capability.	Concern Land capability and the land use will have a definite change with the successful operations of the dam. Enhancement measures to be included as well as mitigation to safeguard changed potential in light of possible groundwater recharge etc.	Land is currently zoned as commercial farmland owned by state. Some farming activities do occur on site (on all three farms portions), particularly grazing activities (mostly sheep and goats). This grazing has been ongoing for many years however with no

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Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.			authorisation or permit from government. In general, the level of existing farming activities is considered low and decreasing with no farmers being dependent on the area as their main source of livelihood. Currently no cultivation activities on site Most significant activity is at the Haibmund (confluence of the Haib River and Orange River which falls outside of EPL 3140) includes livestock keeping, fishing and piggery. Currently no cultivation activities. The operation of the dam is seen as having negligible impact on existing land use.
Orange River Vineyards Investments on the 20 May 2026.	24 Context General Comment	Concern	Noted. The off channel storage dam has been

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Namibian Grape Growers Association on the 21 May 2026. Karsten Namibia Agriculture (PTY) LTD on the 21 May 2026. SONOP Farming on the 21 May 2026. Solar Grapes on the 21 May 2026. Noordoewer Guesthouse/Gastehuis on the 21 May 2026. Amanzi Trails River Adventures on the 21 May 2026. Karas Date Farming (PTY) LTD on the 9 June 2026.	Operational Phase EMP.	Groundwater and impacts thereon due to recharge of the dam not included. Yet in the monitoring report, requirements are made about boreholes monitoring. Why not assessed or included in the EIA/EMP?	included in the updated hydrogeological numerical model and results included in the EIA.
Achill Island Investments (PTY) Ltd on the 22 May 2026		5. Dam Break and Failure Consequence Analysis The project proposes the construction of a 25 Mm³ off-channel storage dam upstream of Aussenkehr. This is a substantial impoundment. Its failure would pose a direct, severe, and potentially irreversible threat to our farm, our employees, and the downstream community. We have not been provided with any dam break or failure consequence analysis as part of this process. We regard this as a material omission and request that such an analysis be completed and shared with I&APs before any ECC is considered.	Noted and agreed. The team has conducted a dam break assessment which has been included in the EIA.

The following was received in comment of the scoping report of which is relevant to the EIA for the proposed mining activities by Haib Minerals.

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		NNF Inputs on the Proposed Haib Copper Project Development The Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental and Social Scoping Report for the proposed Haib Copper Project. While we recognise the potential economic benefits associated with employment, infrastructure development, and regional economic growth, we wish to raise the following concerns and recommendations for further consideration during the ESIA process:	Thank you. We appreciate and welcome the inputs and comments
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		1. Water Resources and Water Security The project proposes an annual water demand of approximately 20 million cubic metres from the Orange River, which is a significant volume in an already water-scarce region. Greater clarity is required on: - The long-term sustainability of this water abstraction, particularly during drought periods. - Potential impacts on downstream water users, irrigation agriculture, ecosystems, and transboundary water obligations. - The cumulative impacts of this abstraction alongside other water users in the Orange River catchment.	The project abstraction protocol will target only periods of surplus flow (defined as flows above the licensed water users, ecological requirements and environmental losses). This will be supported by a 20Mm3 off channel storage dam. The analysis shows sufficient water is available during periods of surplus flow and thus limited impacts through effective mitigation. This will be supported by ongoing impact monitoring. Cumulative impacts have been assessed and the availability of only surplus flows is a result.
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		2. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection The project area includes sensitive habitats such as the Haib and Volstruis river systems, Orange River riparian zones, rocky habitats, and bird movement corridors. Key concerns include:	The concerns are noted and have been considered in the EIA. The EMP includes specific measures for habitat restoration and biodiversity offsets where sensitive habitats are residually impacted

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		- Habitat destruction, fragmentation, and disturbance from the open pit, roads, waste rock dumps, processing plants, and associated infrastructure. - Potential impacts on endemic, protected, and conservation-sensitive species. - Increased risks of wildlife disturbance, mortality, and habitat displacement. Recommendation: - The need for clear biodiversity mitigation measures, habitat restoration commitments, and biodiversity offset considerations where unavoidable impacts remain.	
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		3. Tailings, Waste and Pollution Risks The proposed development includes tailings storage facilities, waste rock dumps, hazardous chemicals, and processing plants, which present significant environmental risks. Concerns include: - Potential seepage, contamination, and long-term pollution of soil, groundwater, and surface water. Recommendations: - Prepare and publicly disclose emergency response plans for spills, dam failures, fires, and hazardous incidents	A dedicated hydrogeological specialist study was commissioned which investigates long term risks of Tailings and Waste. Prepare and publicly disclose emergency response plans will be included in the EMP as a condition of authorisation
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		4. Social and Community Impacts Although employment opportunities are acknowledged, the scale of the project may also introduce significant social pressures: Key Concerns:	The development of a targeted Influx Impact Mitigation Plan has been included as a condition in the EMP.

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		- Influx of workers may place pressure on housing, health services, waste management, local infrastructure, and community safety. Recommendations: - A clear social management plan should be developed to address community wellbeing, social cohesion, and local service capacity.	
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		5. Cultural Heritage Protection The report identifies archaeological and heritage features in the broader area. Clarification is needed on: - Whether all heritage and culturally significant sites within the direct impact footprint have been identified. Recommendations: - Measures to protect graves, archaeological resources, and culturally important areas. - Inclusion of a clear chance-find procedure.	The site has been subject to 3 investigations by a registered archaeologist. There are additional plans to visit a 4 time to confirm and where necessary develop mitigations. Measures for protection of heritage resources, inclusive of chance find procedures has been included in the EMP.
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		6. Mine Closure, Rehabilitation, and Long-Term Liability Given the scale and duration of the project. Key recommendations: - Detailed closure and rehabilitation planning should be developed early in the ESIA process. - Progressive rehabilitation should be implemented during operations rather than only at closure. - Clear financial guarantees should be provided for closure, rehabilitation, long-term monitoring, and post-closure risk management.	A Closure Framework has been developed for the PFS stage of the project and is included in the EIA Concurrent rehabilitation has been included as a condition in the EMP The closure framework includes a high level costing calculation that forms the basis of closure requirements. This is required to be updated at key phases of project implementation to ensure sufficient provision is made.

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
		The project should demonstrate how disturbed land will be restored to a safe and environmentally acceptable condition.	In agreement-in the EMP has been included the requirement for the development of Biodiversity management Plan, including Alien and Invasive Species Management and Biodiversity Offset Plan as well as a Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Closure Plan. The latter plan will translate rehabilitation objectives into site-specific tasks with timelines and measurable acceptance criteria to achieve timely restoration of safe, stable, vegetated landforms; and plan and implement decommissioning and closure activities, including safe dismantling and removal of infrastructure, license/permit updates or surrender, financial provision, and post-closure monitoring, maintenance, and stakeholder engagement, to minimise residual environmental and social risks
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		7. Community Participation and Transparency Meaningful stakeholder engagement must continue throughout the ESIA process. Recommendations include: - Ensuring affected communities receive information in accessible formats and appropriate languages. - Transparent disclosure of specialist studies and impact findings.	Ongoing consultation has been facilitated. A second round of notification, public meetings, focus groups and reviews has been initiated to maximise contributions. A comprehensive and accessible grievance redress mechanism is currently under development and will be in place by Q4 2026. It will be accessible at various sites

Author of Comment and Date	Section in report/ Context	Comment	Response
		- Establishment of an accessible grievance mechanism. - Ongoing consultation beyond the scoping phase.	within the project area. The current grievance mechanism is available at https://koryxcopper.com/grievance-mechanism
Namibia Nature Foundation on the 11 May 2026		Overall recommendation Given the scale and long-term implications of the proposed Haib Copper Project, we recommend that the ESIA comprehensively assess cumulative environmental and social impacts, demonstrate robust mitigation measures, and ensure that community rights, environmental sustainability, and long-term accountability remain central to project decision-making.	Thank you, the feedback and considerations, are well noted and incorporated into the outputs.

APPENDIX F2. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REGISTER-

Proposed HAIB MINE APPLICATION FOR ECC

Comments received 20 July to 12 August 2026

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Achill Island Investments (PTY) Ltd on 4 August 2026		
Our Position	We are not opposed to the Haib Copper Mine or to the abstraction of water to support it. Namibia needs investment, and we recognise the economic significance of the project. However, we cannot support either application as it currently stands. Our support remains conditional on a Water Abstraction Management Protocol being finalised, disclosed, and agreed with downstream users — including ourselves — before any Environmental Clearance Certificate is granted for either application. It has still not been made available. We set out below why, in our view, water availability is the single issue on which this project should be judged, and why the current	Please note there is no Water Abstraction Protocol available for construction phase abstraction. No off channel storage dam available and thus no mechanism for abstraction during periods of surplus flow only. Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i> Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and has been addressed. The principles of the Water Abstraction Protocol (termed in the EMP as a framework) are included in the EMP see Section 4.2.5.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	applications do not yet allow us — or, we respectfully submit, the Ministry — to reach a considered view on it.	A finalised Water Abstraction Protocol is however not available at this current time as this protocol is a living document that will require periodic updates based on updated requirements and operational clarity. The fundamental principle of the Water Abstraction Protocol is no abstraction may take place during periods outside of “Surplus” flow which is captured in the EMP. This is the fundamental principle that supports the mitigation of impacts on water security downstream and the details of “how” this will be achieved are outlined. The EMP forms part of the conditions of the ECC which is a legally binding document of which non-compliance with conditions therein may result in criminal prosecution or revoke of the ECC
1. Water Availability Is the Central Issue	Every other aspect of these applications — economic benefit, employment, regional development — is, for us, secondary to one question: will our water supply be protected. Our operations, our approximately 4,000 seasonal employees, and the wider Aussenkehr farming community have no alternative water source. We ask the Ministry to treat the adequacy of the water security arrangements as the threshold question for both applications, not as one factor to be weighed among many.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted.
2. It Is Impractical and Unfair to Request Comment While the Protocol Remains Undefined	The Water Abstraction Management Protocol is the instrument that will determine on a day-to-day basis whether abstraction proceeds. We asked to see it in our May submission. The Addendum to the Water Resources and Water Demand Study (20 July 2026) confirms it still has not been produced, and states directly that it ‘is not developed under the EIA process — the EIA process rather informs its development by the operator (NamWater).’ The Draft Mining Environmental Management Plan (Appendix P) still describes it only as something that ‘should be developed’ in the pre-construction phase. We do not see how any Interested and Affected Party, ourselves included, can meaningfully comment on the adequacy of water security arrangements when the one document that will actually	Please note there is no Water Abstraction Protocol available for construction phase abstraction. No off channel storage dam available and thus no mechanism for abstraction during periods of surplus flow only. Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i> Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. The comment above remains valid.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	govern abstraction decisions is being deliberately kept outside the EIA and comment process. We ask that this document be brought into the process, in draft form, with a dedicated comment period, before either application is decided.	The principles of the Water Abstraction Protocol (termed in the EMP as a framework) are included in the EMP see Section 4.2.5. A finalised Water Abstraction Protocol is however not available at this current time as this protocol is a living document that will require periodic updates based on updated requirements and operational clarity. The fundamental principle of the Water Abstraction Protocol is no abstraction may take place during periods outside of “Surplus” flow which is captured in the EMP. This is the fundamental principle that supports the mitigation of impacts on water security downstream and the details of “how” this will be achieved are outlined. The EMP forms part of the conditions of the ECC which is a legally binding document of which non-compliance with conditions therein may result in criminal prosecution or revoke of the ECC

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
3. It Is Impractical and Unfair to Comment on the Mining Application Without the NamWater Application	These two applications are, in substance, one project. The Off-Channel Storage Dam, the abstraction pipelines and the booster pump stations — the infrastructure on which our water security depends — have now been moved out of the NamWater application and into the Haib Minerals mining application currently under comment. The Water Resources and Water Demand Study underpinning both applications is the same document. Yet the Draft 2 NamWater EIA, which will presumably still hold the abstraction licence itself and the operational relationship with NamWater, has not yet been released. We note too that Knight Piésold's own documents give inconsistent accounts, both dated 20 July 2026, of whether the Memorandum of Understanding between NamWater and Koryx Copper governing this relationship has even been signed. One states it 'is currently under development'; the other states it 'has been signed.' We cannot assess an integrated water supply scheme when the two applications that make it up are not before us together, and when even the basic contractual relationship between the entities delivering it is unclear from the ESIA documentation. We request that the comment period on the mining application not close, or that a further comment opportunity be guaranteed, until the NamWater Draft 2 EIA is published and can be read alongside it as a single, coherent scheme.	The MOU is signed. The development agreement has not yet been signed. A Focus Group session was held on the 23 April 2026 which outlined the contents of the EIA packages to support transparency and understanding by stakeholders. Take note that the proposed Water Abstraction and Supply EIA package (NamWater) was available: Rev A- 6 May to 9 June 2026 Rev B- 10 August to 21 August 2026 The proposed Haib Mine EIA package (Haib Minerals) was available: Rev A- 20 July to the 12 August 2026. The assessment team feels there was sufficient opportunity for stakeholders to provide comment on the EIA packages.
4. The Commitment Not to Abstract Below Minimum Flow Is Welcome — and Must Be Made Binding	We note, and welcome, what we understand to be an unambiguous commitment in the draft documentation: that abstraction for the Haib Mine will not take place unless flow at Blouputs exceeds the required minimum flow. The Addendum to the WRWD study states this in terms: "in order to avoid any impact on downstream users, water abstraction to Haib Mine will only take place when the flow at Blouputs is higher than the required minimum flow." The Draft EMP similarly commits that abstraction 'must only take place during periods of surplus flow.'	Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i> The comment/concern is noted and addressed. The EMP forms part of the conditions of the ECC which is a legally binding document of which non-compliance with conditions therein may result in criminal prosecution or revoke of the ECC.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	If this commitment is implemented as stated, it addresses much of our concern. However, as things stand, it exists only as narrative text in a specialist study and a management plan, neither of which is a binding instrument. This is precisely why the Water Abstraction Management Protocol matters: this specific commitment — no abstraction below the minimum flow at Blouputs, or at whatever gauge is ultimately designated — needs to be carried into the Protocol and into the Environmental Clearance Certificate itself as an explicit, binding, and enforceable condition, not left as a statement of intent in a supporting study.	The commitment has been stated in the EMP under operational phase of the proposed water abstraction and supply activities.
5. Lack of Transparency on Water Rights Makes Any Forecast Unreliable	The minimum flow values at Blouputs are calculated to satisfy all downstream requirements, but this calculation depends on knowing the actual volume of water rights issued and exercised in Namibia and South Africa along the Lower Orange River. We raised this in May. The Addendum confirms the position is unchanged: the Namibian Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform does not release permit information to the public, and the specialists preparing these studies have themselves received no formal response from the regulator on this point. We accept this may not be within Knight Piésold's or NamWater's power to resolve. But its consequence is unavoidable: neither we, nor — on the evidence before us — the assessment team, can independently verify that the minimum flow thresholds actually protect all downstream users, including ourselves, particularly if existing right holders increase abstraction toward their licensed volumes. Without this information, the confidence expressed elsewhere in these documents in the minimum-flow methodology cannot be fully tested.	The minimum flows at Blouputs are a mechanism put in place to ensure downstream users along the lower Orange River are allocated sufficient water. This process and how it is determined is not within the influence of the EIA process. As described in the addendum to the WRWD study (Appendix F): The water requirements are based on licences or allocations in combination with actual development where it is available. These are then all built into the model including the river losses of which evaporation is the largest component as and including the environmental requirements as well as operating losses. An analysis with the model is then carried out to determine the minimum flows required at Blouputs that is needed to still be able to supply the downstream users, evaporation losses, operating losses and environmental requirements. These minimum flows are then adjusted to consider the lag time between Vanderkloof and Blouputs. These flows are used in the monitoring report prepared as part of the annual operating analysis. In the monitoring report the observed flow at Blouputs is on a weekly basis compared with the minimum flows. These comparisons, until now, has proven to relate well with the deficits experience in the lower Orange since the implementation of the minimum flows

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
		The minimum flows at Blouputs (and other gauging stations) are updated on an annual basis by a consultant appointed by DWS (SA). The low flows are determined based on the updated water use information obtain each year from the various countries, and using the WRPM to provide the simulated flow data at the different monitoring sites. These minimum flows are then first discussed with DWS (SA) and then presented to all the users and interested parties at the Stakeholder Operation Forum (SOF) meeting each year. All water users are urged to join this meeting (Namibia included). All comments received are investigated and further adjustments are made when required. The quantification of these flows are part of the formal process of updating the Annual Operating Analyses
Summary of Key Requests	We request the following before any Environmental Clearance Certificate is granted for either application: That the comment period on the Haib Minerals mining application (Application 1) not close, or that a further dedicated comment opportunity be guaranteed, until the NamWater Draft 2 EIA (Application 2) is published, so that the two applications — which govern a single integrated water supply scheme — can be reviewed and commented on together. Full disclosure of the draft Water Abstraction Management Protocol, brought within the EIA process, with downstream users given a genuine opportunity to help shape its terms — not merely comment on a finished document — and to reach agreement on its terms with NamWater, before any Environmental Clearance Certificate is granted for either application. That the commitment that abstraction will only take place when flow at Blouputs (or the ultimately designated gauge) exceeds the required minimum flow be carried into the Water Abstraction Management Protocol and the Environmental Clearance Certificate as an explicit, binding condition.	Noted Noted- see above Noted and accepted and included in the EMP.
	We are committed to engaging constructively in this process and we support the economic development that the Haib Copper Mine	Thank you.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	represents for Namibia and the //Karas Region. We wish to see this project proceed — but only on terms that provide our operations, and those of other downstream water users, with legally enforceable and technically robust protection, assessed as the single integrated water scheme that it is.	
Gariep Watch on 05 August 2026		
	Dear Mr. Mülders These supplementary comments, which also reiterate key concerns raised in our letter dated 14 May 2026, are submitted in response to the draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) currently available for public review and comment. Gariep Watch NPC is a non-governmental organization dedicated to improving the water quality of the Vaal-Orange River system through research, influencing policy, and promoting long-term sustainability for the benefit of all water users. Our recent research on the water quality of the Vaal-Orange River system may be of assistance and is available through the Stellenbosch University portal at https://scholar.sun.ac.za/items/0cae9c94-0945-42ee-bbc0-0a690b2b4b0d.	Thank you for the comment
	Revision A of the draft EIA in support of the Haib Copper Projects application show that the proposed mine will be a large 87.5 megaton/material/annum open cast copper and molybdenum mine situated near the Orange River, just north of Noordoewer in Namibia. The proposed mine has an expected operational lifespan of 34 years. It is envisaged that approximately 40 megaton/annum of copper ore will be processed through crushing, milling, flotation and the use of a 3 to 7 megaton/annum heap leaching facility. Copper solvent extraction will then be used to purify and concentrate copper from the acidic solutions that are collected at the heap leaching facility. Copper cathode will be exported to the market. Approximately 1.1 billion tonnes of tailings material will need to be discarded in a tailings storage facility covering 2,763	Thank you for the comment and confirmed. Take note water used may be as high as 20.83 Mm ³ /a which accounts for evaporation from the Off-Channel Storage Dam. Also the abstraction period may vary depending on the classification of “Surplus” flows and thus is not limited to a specific period.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	ha, with a maximum height of 118 m. Water use from the Orange River is estimated to be as high as 30 million m ³ /annum. To protect downstream water users, scenario analyses show that water abstraction from the Orange River would have to take place during periods of surplus flow from January to September. This raw water will need to be stored in a large concrete-faced off-channel storage dam with a capacity of 20 million m ³ .	
1. Alteration of natural surface water flow and drainage of the catchments within the mining footprint	This impacts significance on the Volstruis River was rated as MODERATE after mitigation. However, it is considered unlikely that the permanent impacts on the drainage lines of the Volstruis River can be managed effectively after mine closure. During the mine closure phase, a negative water balance may develop because of high evaporation losses from the unrehabilitated open pit. Natural run-off from the Volstruis River catchment may therefore not reach the Orange River after decommissioning and the significance of this impact may be higher and with a longer duration than anticipated. This may also apply to the Haib River and the RTZ Gorge.	Thank you, the comment is noted and considered. A negative water balance is in fact expected. And the MODERATE impact has been reconsidered and maintained at a HIGH impact significance. See Section 7.3.2.
2. Loss of topsoil	The Haib EIA states that topsoil will be stripped and disturbed during the mine construction phase; however, topsoil is not recognised or assessed as a distinct natural resource requiring separate management and protection. Topsoil should be clearly distinguished from subsoil, and appropriate measures should be investigated to selectively strip, handle, and store the fertile upper soil layers in a manner that preserves their biological integrity, including beneficial soil microorganisms. Preserving this material will enhance its suitability for use in the rehabilitation of disturbed areas. Without mitigation, the significance of the impact on topsoil may be high during all phases of the development.	Thank you for the comment/concern. This has been specifically included in the EMP under construction phase considerations and the mitigation carried through operational and decommissioning phase.
3. Destruction of sensitive habitats	The ephemeral drainage lines within the mine footprint comprise sensitive habitats that are likely to be permanently transformed by the proposed open pit, tailings storage facility and waste rock dump. The resulting impacts on these sensitive habitats are	Thank you for the comment/concern. The Volstruis valley has already been heavily impacted by historical mining activities since the 1970s and thus is not seen as being as high in significance compared to the impacts on the less disturbed

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	considered to be high in significance, irreversible, permanent, and certain.	sensitive habitats. Alternative sensitive habitats such as those impacted by ROM pads and the TSF have been assessed in the EIA as having high impact significance after mitigation specifically during construction phase where the impact occurs.
4. Impact on the Orange River aquatic ecosystem resulting from sedimentation	The exposure of soil by removing plant cover breaks the natural root network that binds soil together. Good vegetation cover also absorbs heavy rain and blocks the effect of strong wind. Increased erosion and subsequent river sedimentation may therefore be expected after the removal of the natural vegetation during the construction phase. Without the proper conservation and management of topsoil, the successful re-establishment of indigenous vegetation during rehabilitation is likely to be significantly constrained.	Thank you for the comment/concern. Sedimentation of the Orange River has been included in the EIA and EMP. Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i> . Here the development is along the banks of the Orange River where these risks are exacerbated. Specific interventions have been proposed in the EMP to mitigate impacts thereof on the Orange River.
5. Sedimentation of ephemeral drainage lines and the Orange River	It is anticipated that the ephemeral drainage lines associated with the Volstruis River, Haib River, and RTZ Gorge may receive substantial sediment loads from mine infrastructure areas such as roads and waste handling facilities. The likelihood of these impacts is expected to increase during adverse environmental conditions, resulting in sedimentation and adverse effects on downstream aquatic ecosystems. This impact may therefore not be low during all phases of the development as stated in the Haib EIA.	Thank you for the comment/concern. The LOW impact significance of sedimentation of ephemeral drainage lines is due to the limited rainfall in the region and the inclusion of key mitigation measures in the EMP inclusive of stormwater management interventions, temporal considerations to avoid rainfall events and the implementation of soil erosion management plans across phases. Monitoring programmes look to ensure adaptive management and to identify if sedimentation has a higher impact than originally anticipated.
6. Assurance of supply	Water availability modelling for the Orange River indicates that the increasing water demand will result in notable low flow period restrictions on water use within the system, even without the additional water demand associated with the Haib mine. The mine's impact on assurance of supply was given a moderate impact of significance during all phases of the development. Although the proposed mine water abstraction is limited to a fraction of the total river flow and will occur only during periods of	Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i> . Thank you for the comment/concern. It is agreed that flood peaks and low flows are an integral part of ecological systems within rivers. The water abstraction strategy is designed to avoid impacts on downstream users (inclusive of Ecological Water Requirements set by DWS SA) specifically

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	surplus flow, the potential effects of a more homogeneous flow regime on the downstream environment, including the Orange River estuary, have not been adequately assessed. Additionally, climate change is projected to result in reduced rainfall, higher temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events in the western regions of South Africa. The potential effects of these changes on Orange River flow regimes and water availability over the proposed 34-year operational life of the mine may be significant and should therefore also be assessed.	during periods of low flows. Note the EWR accounts for the required period of high and low flows through the year. The strategy proposed will only abstract during surplus flows. The 2035 development level simulated max high flows at Vioolsdrift are on average in the order of 320m³/s. The maximum abstraction to supply the Haib Mine during these periods is 2m/s (or 0.6%). The risks of the Haib Mine abstraction on the heterogeneity of these flood peaks and troughs required for ecological maintenance of river ecosystems are therefore seen as negligible. Water security management should ideally be a collaborative approach between government, affected water users, industries, and the public. Also, the assessment of cumulative effects due to multiple abstraction licenses under development falls outside the scope of this individual water user. However, NamWater and Haib Minerals are committed to mitigate any potential impacts (through effective implementation of the water abstraction strategy), to contribute to minimising the cumulative effects (on downstream users).
7. Groundwater quality	Research by Gariep Watch showed that seasonal high-flow events convey contaminants from the highly urbanised and industrialised Vaal River catchment to the lower Orange River. Some of the notable contaminants are pathogens (E. coli), total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, aluminium, manganese, and iron. The proposed off-channel water storage dam may therefore receive contaminated water, potentially compromising the quality of water within the mine's closed water circuits, surface water impoundments, and groundwater resources. When combined with pollutants generated by the mining processes, there is considered to be a substantial long-term risk of	Thank you for the comment/concern. This is an important consideration and the timing of abstraction after these initial flushes of the river will need to be incorporated and similarly whether the water quality is suitable for the mining processes. The EIA has conducted a hydrogeological specialist study which looks at potential impacts via leachate to groundwater resources (specifically linked to infrastructure you outline) and associated geochemical impacts. The study similarly has identified key areas for mitigation and monitoring of which had been included in the EIA and EMP.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	groundwater contamination that could ultimately affect the Orange River. Leachate generation and contaminant transport models should be used to evaluate and delineate the potential risks posed by the proposed mine infrastructure to the groundwater environment and the Orange River. This mine infrastructure includes the low-grade stockpile, waste rock dump, tailings storage facility, heap leach pad and open pit.	
8. Orange River water quality	The potential impact of the Haib mine's water abstraction on the water quality of the Orange River downstream of the abstraction point was not assessed in the draft EIA. Increased abstraction reduces downstream flow volumes, which may lower the river's capacity to dilute pollutants. Furthermore, these increased abstractions are anticipated to coincide with periods of high river flow when water quality is generally better because of greater dilution (seasonal poor-quality flows from the Vaal River are mainly restricted to the first-flush periods). Reducing these higher-quality flows, together with the high evaporation rates characteristic of the lower Orange River region, may reduce the river's assimilative capacity and result in increased concentrations of pathogens, nutrients, salts, trace metals, and other contaminants.	Please see <i>PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB COPPER PROJECT Revision B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 August 2026</i>. Thank you for the comment/concern. Water security management should ideally be a collaborative approach between government, affected water users, industries, and the public. Also, the assessment of cumulative effects due to multiple abstraction licenses under development falls outside the scope of this individual water user. However, NamWater and Haib Minerals are committed to mitigate any potential impacts (through effective implementation of the water abstraction strategy), to contribute to minimising the cumulative effects (on downstream users).
	We look forward to engaging constructively with you throughout the environmental assessment process and trust that the concerns raised in this submission will be given due consideration and appropriately addressed.	
Namibia Grape Company on 11 August 2026 Orange River Vineyards Investments on 11 August 2026 Namibia Grape Growers Association on 11 August 2026 Karsten Namibia Agriculture on 12 August 2026		
	Comments: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Report Version: Draft	IAP's would like to have access to the final report submitted to MEFT as per the EMA Regulations.	This will be made available once submitted to MEFT.
MEFT Registration	The MEFT App number does not appear on the report. Was the project registered? Please provide the MEFT APP number.	Noted. This will be included. The MEFT registration is App-006117
Authorship	It is unclear who is the author of the report and who is the reviewer. The report is not signed. The company is registered in Namibia, but the person conducting the work is in South Africa? There is no link to the Namibian CV included and what the related contribution is.	Thank you noted. Please see Section 2.4.2 and Section 10 for authors and Appendix A for CVs of the South African and Namibian EAPs
	1.Two EIAs aspects therein continually moved from the one to the other. Also, no final consensus on the agreement with NamWater and the possibility of water use from the Neckartal Dam 2.Water Abstraction Management Protocol is required. 3.When there are water restrictions imposed on the Orange Water system - who will make sure that Agriculture is prioritised over mining? 4.Can water from the storage dam be released? If so, will it be available to downstream users in times of emergency? 5.Who will manage the water abstraction in reality and will that party ensure real-time monitoring access?	1. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. The Neckartal Dam remains an option under consideration. Please see PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026. The MOU between NamWater and Haib Minerals has been signed. 2. Please see PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026. See Section 4.2.5 of the EMP 3. The water regulator (MAFWLR) regulates water use. 4. This has not been investigated and is not part of this application. 5. Construction water abstraction will be managed by Haib Minerals
	1.A stakeholder Engagement Plan to be shared with IAPs. The plan should include ow data about the environmental and water aspects will be shared with concerned parties. Data to especially include water abstraction, monitoring etc.	1. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and considered. Please see Appendix P 2. Unclear query however summaries of the ESIA and EMP are provided in the executive summaries.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	2.A non-technical summary to be made available to Stakeholders	
Page 1: Should subsequent design refinements change listed activities, or introduce/increase material impacts, the project description will be updated, and an amendment will be lodged, including any necessary updates to the EMP, as applicable.	Amendments should not be linked to triggering listed activities only. If any amendments lead to an increased risk of water contamination and / or increased use of water volume, the initial impact assessment needs to be updated including the related specialist study. Increased water requirements could result in a catastrophic economic impact for downstream users.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and agreed.
Page 1 The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater) will supply operational and decommissioning water demand...	This statement is presented as fact. However, comments were provided to the project team (being the same as this project team) regarding the EIA which was done for this aspect. The EIA for NamWater was not completed and the IAPs have not received comments on their concerns of the report. Of particular concern was whether the procurement act was followed during that process. Comments specifically related to the abstraction of water from the Orange River have a significant bearing on this project. It is of utmost importance that those comments be considered along with this report since the cross-cutting issue is the availability of water for operations.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. The wording has been amended- see page 1. The Consultants were appointed by Haib Minerals. NamWater will oversee the construction of the water supply infrastructure by Haib Minerals prior to handover to their specifications. Therefore the procurement of design consultants and contractor is the responsibility of Haib Minerals.
Page 4 – Refers to a surface water quality report	Not included in Appendix Documentation.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. There is no reference in the EIA to a “Surface water quality report”. Surface water quality is included in the Aquatic Health Specialist Study under Appendix E.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Page 5 – EIA Process	General process explained but not in context of this report – please provide MEFT Screening Notice.	Thank you. Noted and confirmed this is the methodology followed. The screening notice has been available together with the reviewed documents 20 July to 12 August 2026 at the communicated sources including: https://www.knightpiesold.com/pa/haib1/
Page 8 – Water Abstraction license	Please provide the proof of submission (to MAFWLR) of the monthly water returns (use). Also please provide the abstraction point and water meter details installed.	Please contact the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) for the requested information.
Page 8 – Borehole Permit (2)	Please provide the “permits” for review and related applications which was submitted. Please provide the documentation for our review. It includes the resolution letter and company details required to accompany the applications.	Please contact the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) for the requested information.
Page 11 - Faul et al., 2019	Outdated plan.	Thank you for alerting the team to this. Please could you make available the updated Environmental Management Plan.
Page 12 - Legal	Legislation needs to be linked to the project. Why is Tobacco Products Control Act 1 of 2010 (and the Regulations 2014) listed? For example?	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. The act provides measures to protect people against exposure to tobacco smoke.
Page 13 - Guidelines	No Water related guidelines mentioned (currently still being used by MAFWLR).	The water related guidelines referred to have been replaced by the Water Resources Management Regulations 2023 [as amended in 2025]: Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 (Mr Sakeus Karupu Ihemba, Deputy Director Geohydrology Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, pers. comm.).
Page 18 – ML submitted in 2025	Why was a ML application submitted without the EIA and when the EPL was still valid? Was MAFWLR consulted and their Regulations on mining in a river considered and included in the application?	The ML was submitted on condition that the ECC be granted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses.
Page 19 – Dam of 20Mm3	Provide stakeholder consultation minutes with MAFWLR about the dam construction and / or registration.	Thank you, the comment is noted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Page 23 – In pit water management	Re-use of pit water agreed with MAFWLR?	Thank you, the comment is noted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses.
Page 23 – Dust suppression	What water will be used, is there an estimated volume? What will the quality of the water be? Will it contain elements which could bioaccumulate and wash downstream during rainfall events?	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please refer to Appendix H. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses.
Page 28 – Location of leach pad	Pollution risk?	See Appendix G for discussion on pollution risk from the leach pad.
Page 30 – Electrode wash water to barren ponds	What are the barren ponds and what happens to the water in them?	The barren ponds hold the solution which irrigate the leach pads. The solution is part of closed-loop in the hydrometallurgical circuit.
Page 30 – Stormwater ponds	Will the stormwater ponds be lined? Water from ponds will be tested before released. According to which standard will it be tested? Concentrated flow at release points to be addressed in EMP. What happened to the water if not fit for reuse in mining? Is it left to evaporate. And will the ponds then be cleaned to prevent contamination?	Lining of ponds will depend on where the stormwater originates as per stormwater management plan, please see Section 4.4.4.3.2 of the EIA. Evaporation will be used as a mechanism of managing dirty water and appropriate measures to prevent recontamination of stormwater will be implemented.
Page 30 – Pit-de-watering boreholes	Was the clean water abstraction of water through boreholes discussed with MAFWLR and explained and related license application discussed? If so, please provide minutes/notes. If not, the requirements need to be confirmed with MAFWLR as a key stakeholder, as part of meaningful stakeholder engagement.	Thank you, the comment is noted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses.
Page 31 – Rail Siding	Grunau or Karasburg. Once location is tied down the alternative EIA should include a specialist noise assessment. Contingency plans for spillage and derailment (as evident in the last couple of	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Once the project description for the alternative applications for ECC are available, then will the EIAs commence.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	years) needs to be part of assessment for the siding. When will confirmation be obtained about a rail siding?	
Page 31 – Rail Transportation	Collision and derailment / incident to be gathered for in an emergency response / contingency plan which should be included in the EMP. Was TransNamib engaged with as a key stakeholder. Please provide minutes/ notes of consultation.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. The Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. TransNamib within the EIA process are registered as I&APs in the EIA. Please see Appendix B- Stakeholder Engagement Report. TransNamib have been consulted through the design process.
Page 31 – Fuel storage	Where are these located? Will temp fuel storage / transportation bowsers be included.	Fuel storage is part of the mining services infrastructure and will be located within the Daily maintenance area, workshops and offices as indicated in Figure 4-3.
Page 31 – Telecoms	Namibian Broadcasting Commission engagement? Will it be communicated to Civil Aviation?	Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. All efforts have been made to ensure the relevant stakeholders have been involved in the EIA process. Please see Appendix B- Stakeholder Engagement Report
Page 33 – Mine housing	The mine will result in an influx of job seekers to Noordoewer. Has water requirements for the settlement been considered and discussed with MAFWLR in relation to all other projects being developed in the area – has the cumulative water requirement been considered and included in the overall water requirement from the Orange River?	The design team has and is liaising with NamWater on potential future water demands in Noordoewer. Water security management should ideally be a collaborative approach between government, affected water users, industries, and the public. Also, the assessment of cumulative effects due to multiple abstraction licenses under development falls outside the scope of this individual water user.
Page 33 – Mine housing	Mentions that the mine housing wastewater treatment plant will be linked to an evaporation dam. These dams are not (according to MAFWLR Guidelines, as omitted from this report) within a certain distance from residential areas. The location of this dam needs to be communicated to IAP and a separate EIA done for possible contamination risks to the Orange River. It needs to indicate to	Thank you, the comment is noted. The water related guidelines referred to have been replaced by the Water Resources Management Regulations 2023 [as amended in 2025]: Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 (Mr Sakeus Karupu Ihemba, Deputy Director Geohydrology Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, pers. comm.).

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	which standard water will be treated and where waste (from the cleaning of the ponds) and sludge will be disposed of etc.	The client is aware of the fact that the construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline system is a listed activity that requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate. The trickle filter and evaporation ponds are proposed at a minimum distance of 250m from the nearest residential area (proposed development). The trickle filter will have odour control, which allows for a closer distance to residential areas.
Page 33 – Solid waste will be managed at a storage area to be managed in line with available facilities	There are no licensed facilities available. Another option needs to be provided. Like assistance with the development of a well maintained and fenced landfill site etc. The location of such as site need to be discussed with IAP to consider and prevent possible contamination of the Orange River.	It is unfortunate that the Noordoewer waste disposal facility has not been registered (declared in the Government Gazette). The client is aware of the fact that the construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste is a listed activity that requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate.
Page 35 – Wastewater treatment	Evaporation ponds are mentioned. The location of these need to be confirmed with MAFWLR – All IAPs to be provided with the minutes / notes of such consultation which needs to be included in the EIA. Any discharge to the environment should only be allowed if water is treated to special standards and only when oxygenation of the water has been achieved. No other water should be allowed to be released and reduce the quality of the Orange River.	Thank you, your comment/concern is noted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses
Page 36 – Sand mining	Was the topic of sand mining in a river discussed with MAFWLR? How will this impact the dam infiltration rate. Will a sand mining license be applied for, as required by the new water act regulations. If not, an exemption letter needs to be obtained from MAFWLR.	No not yet. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. Please see table 3-3 in the EMP.
Page 38 – Electricity Supply	Was the ECB engaged with regarding the generation of electricity? How much water will be needed for the construction and cleaning of the panels – will this all be sourced from the storage dam?	Yes, and the water volume for construction and maintenance of SP is included in the total demand.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Page 38 – Electricity Supply	When will the alternative EIA be conducted?	Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. Once the project description for the alternative applications for ECC are available, then will the EIAs commence.
Page 40 - Site-Wide Electrical Reticulation	Was a cumulative assessment conducted specifically relating the Avifauna for all internal powerlines as well as that proposed for NamWater?	A single assessment was conducted for the proposed mine and the Proposed Water Abstraction works. See Appendix D.
Page 41 – Water Demand	Clarification, is the 3.5Mm ³ for the construction phase per annum? Or the Total. Also, will the water be used for bulk sampling which is essentially mining?	The 3.5Mm ³ is per annum. Water will be used for construction related activities only.
Page 41 – Water Demand	1. Construction WULA Application – Has a stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Mine been drafted? 2. How will the WULA application be shared with IAPs – in the interest of transparency and water abstraction concerns. 3. Does the volume include the water requirements for the construction works of employee housing and WWTP in Noordoewer?	1. In the Namibian context the WULA? Acronym is not used? No stakeholder engagement plan has been developed. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. 2. Once the Water Abstraction License has been issued, I&APs can contact the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) for the relevant information or can request the information from Haib Minerals (Pty) Ltd and or NamWater Ltd 3. Yes, see above.
Page 41 – Water Demand	How much water is expected to be used in Noordoewer for the housing component. Where will this water be sourced from (canal or river)?	Domestic water will be sourced through NamWater's existing supply scheme for operational phase.
Page 42 – Water Demand	Will groundwater be used or not? What is the estimation of use?	It is highly unlikely that groundwater will be used and thus is not included.
Page 42 – Context on Site wide Water Balance	1. Off-channel storage dam – Please quantify the Sufficient Buffer" mentioned for the off-channel storage dam. 2. All comments related to the storage facility (which is almost the size of Oanob Dm), which was already submitted as part of the	1. The "buffer" in this case refers to water in the dam buffering against periods of no abstraction when the Orange River is not in a period of "Surplus" 2. Thank you and this has been completed.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	NamWater EIA for this project, need to be addressed. It is understood that the dam is now removed from that EIA. Therefore, all comments should be transferred to this EIA.	
Page 42 - Abstraction Works (By NamWater)	All comments submitted to the NamWater EIA to be addressed. Abstraction volume should be linked to a live electronic system for transparency. Water use volumes to be made available to the IAP through an agreed Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Please see PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026. Thank you, your comment/concern is noted and addressed. Please see Appendix B and EMP.
Page 44 - Water Storage and Supply	Delivery pipeline - Please revert to the questions per the NamWater EIA submitted including questions to Sand mining applications.	No sand mining application has yet been made. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. See table 3-3 in the EMP. Please see PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026 No sand mining application has yet been made. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. See table 3-3 in the EMP.
Page 44 - Water Storage and Supply	Flow meters for abstraction – will real time monitoring of water volumes be possible and shareable. The flow meter will now be fitted onto the Mine property, where as it previously was part of the NamWater EIA. Who will be recording the volumes? Who will hold the license?	Please see PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026 NamWater will hold the water Abstraction License to support the operational phase of the proposed Haib Mine. NamWater will record volumes. Currently premature however flow volumes may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Page 46/47	Design details of the dam to be provided. Does die 20Mm3 include the buffer capacity? All questions related to the water storage dam, as was submitted for the NamWater EIA is now applicable to this EIA and need to be included here.	Please see Section 4.3.2.4. The dam is the buffer capacity which buffers against periods of non-abstraction from the Orange River (i.e. during non-surplus flows). All comments and responses related to the off channel storage dam have been included in Appendix B.
Page 50 -	It is mentioned that water use optimisation studies are still ongoing. How then was the water requirements determined?	Water optimisation is an ongoing task which the facility will always look to improve. The water requirement represents the annual demand required for the Mine to operate.
Page 50 - Waste Rock Dump	Wat containment structures are planned for the waste rock dump? What stormwater management structure are planned.	Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. The current strategy to manage surface water runoff is dependent on the location of the stockpiles/WRD's in relation to the pit. The WRD downstream of the plant will be profiled to prevent downstream releases while the downstream slope will need to be progressively rehabilitated to prevent rainfall from coming into contact with the waste rock material.
Page 50 - Mineralised Ore Stockpiles	Wat containment structures are planned for the ore stockpiles? What stormwater management structure are planned.	Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. The current strategy to manage surface water runoff is dependent on the location of the stockpiles/WRD's in relation to the pit. The stockpiles upstream of the pit will be managed within the footprint of the stockpile with runoff from the side slopes intercepted by the pit and pumped back to the plant for operations.
Page 51 – Tailings Disposal	What containment structure is planned for seepage from the TD.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and addressed. See Section 4.7.4 of the EIA.
Page 52 - Liquid Waste	1. MAFWLR have specific standards for re-use. General or special standard. To which standards will the treated effluent water cleaned? And for which plant / produce is irrigation planned	General standard. The effluent will be treated to comply with ANNEXURE 11 (Regulation 67) WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WITH WHICH EFFLUENT DISCHARGE MUST

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	2. No details on the sludge management an / or backwash water. 3. Which chemicals will be used in the treatment plant. 4. Will sampling be done on disposal water. 5. Who will manage the WWTP for employee housing? 6. Where will the ponds be located in Noordoewer. in relation to the Orange River.	COMPLY. The irrigation is currently proposed for irrigation purposes within the development. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. See above (Pre-feasibility phase). See above (Pre-feasibility phase). Yes, as per the conditions to the license See above (Pre-feasibility phase). North-west of the development and East of the Orange River, which is adjacent to the proposed Trickle Filter position.
Page 52 - Industrial Waste	1. Refers to the water treatment plant. Which plant is this – for the treatment of drinking water? Or the wastewater treatment plant? 2. If the water treatment plant refers to the plant for drinking water, please provide further details.	1. This refers to waste water treatment and has been clarified in text. 2. This refers to waste water treatment
Page 53 – Alternatives	1.The Neckartal Dam has sufficient capacity and is not utilised, therefore, in terms of water availability, why is this option not explored and developed? 2.Tailing siting documentation not included in appendices	1. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. The Neckartal Dam remains an option under consideration 2. See Section 4.8.2.2 of the Mine EIA. More information will be made available to the Environmental Commissioner upon request. The requirements for the alternatives in the environmental assessment request reasonable and feasible alternatives of which have been presented.
Page 55	Mention is made to the Zol – please provide the identified ZOI, especially related to water contamination (groundwater and surface water through leaching, dust, runoff and an infrastructure failing event).	Each of these areas are provided. Please see Section 7.2.11, 7.3.12, 7.3.13.
Page 58 – Closure	No mention of the Dam. What is the post closure plan for the dam?	No specific details were included in the EIA document as the Closure Plan is a living document which must be updated. Closure of the off channel storage dam is currently less clear

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	Especially in terms of new ecosystems having been created through it.	however is accounted for in the Closure Plan. Please see Appendix O.
Page 68 - Climate	On site weather data (especially wind) is required to confirm in which direction dust from the tailing and operations will be carried. Will it end up in dam, thereby contaminating it, or drainage lines leading to the Orange River, thereby contaminating it? The topography and wind pattern at Noordoewer is different than on site. No mention of rainfall events resulting in high run-off and flashfloods, as experienced in 2025. Such events will impact infrastructure proposed in the rivers and drainage lines which could lead to damage and contamination.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please see Section 7.3.13. Flood lines are considered in infrastructure design.
Section 6.9	Include all comments from the NamWater project applicable here.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. All NamWater comments applicable here have been included. Please see Appendix B.
Section 6.9.2 - Deficits in the water supply within the ORP are expected to start taking place as soon as Polihali Dam starts to inundate water by July 2026	Therefore, this has already started. As mentioned in the other EIA, updated data for water abstraction should be obtained since the New Water Act has come into force. How will surety of supply be guaranteed to existing legal water license holders, downstream of the mine? Was this matter raised with MAFWLR or ORASECOM, please provide the minutes of such engagement.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and addressed. Polihali Dam inundation has not yet started. The abstraction strategy to ensure surety of supply is described in Section 6.9 and 7.3.9.2 and Appendix F.
Section 6.10 (EIA) and Section 6.3.2.3 of Hydrogeologist specialist study	Does the geochemical model effectively take into account interactions between leachate and the existing groundwater chemistry? How was the pollution plume modelled? (Methodology)	The numerical model (contaminant migration model) incorporated outputs from the geochemical model, in the form of pollution source concentrations at each of the pollution sources. The interactions between the leachate and the existing groundwater are assessed as part of the contaminant migration modelling that was done. See Appendix G. The plume was modelled using internationally recognised software (ModFlow). Source concentrations were obtained from

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
		the geochemical assessment (as above), the plume migration was simulated for both operational and post closure phase.
Page 91 Hydrogeology Introductory Paragraph	Study by Department of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform classifying area as part of “//Kharas Basement hydrogeological region” mentioned, but not referenced. Not sure where reference list is for the EIA. Unable to find it and thus unable to verify any sources in the entire EIA.	Thank you, the comment is noted and amended. See Section 6.10.
Page 101 Section 6.10.6.2	1. Due to the fluctuations in pH and elements observed, a longer test period for the kinetic leach test would be preferential to effectively evaluate long term behaviours of materials. 2. How was the time period for the kinetic leach tests determined to be sufficient? 3. Was a potential lag-time sufficiently accounted for? 4. Were potential structural issues accounted for presented by the formation of gypsum?	1. The author of the Hydrogeology Specialist study disagrees. The evaluation of the timeseries data clearly shows initial high element concentrations during the first 2-3 weeks after which the element concentrations reduce significantly and remain stable at low concentrations. 2. The 24 week period is industry standard. The team tracked the results on a 4 week interval as received from the laboratory and at the 20 week interval the decision was made to maintain the industry standard based on the low and relatively constant element concentrations. 3. Unclear what the referral to lag time is however it is assumed this refers to the time required for geochemical reactions to take place. Yes, this was accounted for as can be seen from the results. 4. Unclear if this query refers to geological or infrastructural structural issues. If geological then yes, the formation of gypsum would reduce the permeability of fractures due to secondary mineralisation (mitigatory factor). The simulation was based on a worst-case scenario. Gypsum in a tailings facility may influence pore pressures within the TSF. This will have influence on the structural integrity of the facility but generally has no bearing on groundwater.
Section 7.3.1 - Climate	No mention of how a large dam could impact the micro climate. High temperatures and climate change may increase evaporation	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please see Appendix F and Section 7.3.9.2 of the EIA.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	from the dam and thereby increase the water requirements from the Orange River. This aspect is not assessed or addressed.	
Section 7.3.2	No mention of how drainage will be affected by the dam building, nor the pipeline construction. The general mine footprint including roads will require numerous stormwater measures. What mitigation will be followed for the Volstruis River, which could change the High impact rating to Moderate?	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. See Section 7.3.12.1 of the EIA and the EMP.
Section 7.3.5	No Seismic assessment included. Has the Dam and TSF design included blasting considerations. Dam failure could have appalling impacts.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please see Section 6.5.2 of the EIA.
Section 7.3.6	Update the section to include impacts of soils in the rivers, especially when infrastructure is proposed and or soils are mined. The replenishment rate should be considered. Activities in in stream may change the erosion and deposition patterns and ultimately affect river flow and water quality reaching the Orange River. Loosened bedrock material may result in different elements exposed and washed into the drainage lines, thereby ending up in the Orange River. Alteration of soil structure and quality (dust etc). to be considered.	The comment is noted however not fully understood. The risk to the replenishment rate and changes to erosion and deposition patterns and thus river flow and water quality reaching the orange river is negligible due to the low rainfall patterns. See Section 6.1.
Section 7.3.9.1 - Quality	A reduction in water quantity in the Orange River will have a direct impact on the water quality. Reduction in volume reduces the river's natural ability to clean itself. A lower capability to dilute pollutants, flush sediments and maintain dissolved oxygen levels.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please refer to section 7.3.9.2.
Section 7.3.9.2 - Quantity	1. In one paragraph reference is made that water will rely on the releases from the Gariep and Vanderkloof Dams, yet impacts are assessed during low flow periods. How will surplus flow be achieved, through release or natural flood periods? 2. Water Abstraction Management Protocol is the instrument that will determine on a day-to-day basis whether abstraction proceeds. It was previously requested. The Addendum to the Water Resources and Water Demand Study (20 July 2026) confirms it still has not been produced, and states directly that it 'is	1. The comment/concern is not clear however impacts are generally realised during low flow periods (when water availability is reduced). Surplus flow may be achieved either through releases or natural flood periods. 2. No Water Abstraction Protocol is proposed under the proposed Haib Mine. A Water Abstraction Framework has been included in the PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	not developed under the EIA process — the EIA process rather informs its development by the operator (NamWater).’ The Draft Mining Environmental Management Plan (Appendix P) still describes it only as something that ‘should be developed’ in the pre-construction phase. 3. How should comments on the adequacy of water security arrangements be made when the one document that will actually govern abstraction decisions, is being deliberately kept outside the EIA and comment process. 4. How will the risk of over abstraction or abstraction outside the surplus flow period be managed? 5. The Impact of a week without water, during harvesting season, will have catastrophic economic losses to agricultural producers. A moderate rating is inadequate.	The fundamental principle being that no abstraction should occur outside of periods classified as “Surplus”. 3. Please see the PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026. See Section 4.2.5 in the EMP. 4. If this refers to operational abstraction, please see the PROPOSED WATER ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES FOR THE HAIB MINE Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 7 AUGUST 2026. See conditions in the EMP. 5. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and considered. Please see ratings methodology under Section 7.1 and 7.2 and the description of the impact assessed under Section 7.3.9.2.
Section 7.3.10	Who will be responsible to inspect dam safety and will reports be made available to IAPs. Will the dam structure remain as is, post closure?	The Mine will own the dam and therefore be responsible for dam safety inspections and or appointing an EOR according to the Namibian Regulations. The decommissioning of the dam are not as clear currently and this will be determined through the ongoing development of the Mine Closure Plan- see Appendix O of the EIA.
Section 7.3.11 - Tailings Management	1. A permanent impact of toxic material which will be washed down into the Orange River during rainfall event will always remain high. If the magnitude of impacts remains the same for the Decommissioning phase, why it is then Moderate and not High. Contamination of the Orange River will be disastrous. 2. According to the wind rose used in the report, tailings dust will directly be blown to the ZOI, resulting in an accumulation of toxins, which, during rainfall event or flash flood, be washed into the Orange River over time. The aspect needs to be addressed in the risk assessment.	1. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and considered. Please see ratings methodology under Section 7.1 and 7.2. The impact significance rating is a function of magnitude, duration, reversibility, spatial extent and probability. See ratings allocations under Table 7-8. 2. Please refer to Appendix H and Table 4-4 in the EMP.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Section 7.3.12 - Groundwater	1. The cumulative consideration of the pollution plume mentioned to occur from year 3, is not mentioned. In particular the increase in concentration is not considered. Furthermore, mixing with the seepage of the dam will increase the mobility of toxins carried towards the Orange River. 2. Dilution “through mixing with relatively less impacted groundwater” is not a solution in Namibia, where groundwater is an invaluable resource. Not all contamination will be recoverable through scavenger well and interception trenched. 3. No consideration is given to the pH of the soil (adding more water to the current soil) results in a medium which is corrosive to infrastructure components which may result in infrastructure failure and pollution events, putting the Orange River at risk. 4. “Recharge of groundwater will better water quality” requires further elaboration, taking into consideration pollutants washing into dam, (contaminated stormwater) as well as dust and the bioaccumulation of contaminants and toxins post closure. Furthermore, since water will be left to evaporate the “dilution” effect will be gone and concentrated contamination from the TSF and WRD will continue. Who will do the longterm capture and treatment of the pollution as mentioned, for the various facilities? 5. Evaporation of water in pits not considered.	1. The cumulative impact of the contaminant plume is simulated using the contaminant migration model. At the mentioned year 3 the plume only just reached the river and therefore the cumulative impact at that time is low. Mobility will be increased however due to the dilution factor the cumulative impact is positive (overall reduced element concentration within the Zol) as seepage from the dam improved water quality. 2. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted 3. Please elaborate or provide an example where this has occurred previously? 4. For the contaminated stormwater concern please refer to the EMP. For the dust concern please refer to Appendix H and Table 4-4 of the EMP. Please elaborate on the specific sources of contaminants and toxins post closure? The last paragraph is unclear. It is assumed this refers to the off-channel storage dam. It is unlikely it will be left to evaporate and the linkage with the TSF and the WRD is not understood? 5. The groundwater numerical model considered evaporation however a pit lake water balance has been included as a requirement in the EMP for future phases.
Section 7.3.13	First paragraph stated that dust may travel. This should be corrected, dust will travel. Chemical composition of the dust to be blown into the storage dam, and washed down the drainage channels are unknown as per the report and therefore IAP's cannot make a meaningful comment on the contamination risk of especially element which will bioaccumulate in the soil etc. The risk of such contamination to the Orange River is not included. After closure, and as the TSF dries out – as mentioned in this report – dust emissions will intensify.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and addressed. See EIA Section 7.3.13 and EMP Section 4.2.4

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
No reference list	Please provide reference list.	Thank you for the comment/concern. This has been addressed.
	Comments: Draft ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Section 4.1.1	Legal - Include specific license requirements for sewerage systems and sand mining. Dam design and licensing. All licenses related to water use to be made available through stakeholder engagement. All monitoring borehole drill applications as well as actual drill locations to be made available to stakeholders – including license requirements.	Thank you, your comment/concern is noted. Please see table 3-3 Thank you, your comment/concern is noted. Please see table 3-3 Thank you, your comment/concern is noted. Please note that the Project is currently in the Pre-Feasibility phase, whereby the feasibility of the Project is being defined through ongoing investigations and analyses. The sites for drill applications are not yet available.
Section 4.1.1	Aquatic Ecosystems – Biodiversity management plan made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Define the aquatic biomonitoring proposed for stakeholder to review (OR water quality paramount).	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted- please refer to the EMP (legal requirement). Currently premature however reports may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP
Section 4.1.1	Surface Water – Water Abstraction Protocol made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted- please refer to the EMP (legal requirement). Currently premature however reports may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP
Section 4.1.1	Groundwater – groundwater monitoring program made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Reference is made to seepage during the construction phase – not so mentioned in impact assessment. Define from there the seepage will be. Scavenger and dewatering well license applications to be shared with stakeholders.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted- please refer to the EMP (legal requirement). Currently premature however reports may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	Protocols and action plans made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. Include conditions that all pollution prevention structures to be built according to SANS requirements.	
Section 4.1.1	Water storage and Tailings – All plans and procedures to be made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted- please refer to the EMP (legal requirement). Currently premature however reports may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP
Section 4.1.1	Waste – All plans and strategies made available to stakeholders for input – prior to construction phase. This includes any plans for the WRD, TSF, Sewerage etc.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted- please refer to the EMP (legal requirement). Currently premature however reports may be requested through the predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP
Section 4.1.2	Legal – include 6 monthly monitoring reports of environmental performance. These to be submitted to Stakeholders and IAPs and should include the real-time water abstraction volumes as documented. It should also include any reporting requirements submitted to any authorising agency who is responsible for environmental safeguarding – MEFT and MAFWLR.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please see Table 3-2 of the EMP. And note that consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Section 4.1.2	Climate – have an onsite weather station – data to inform post closure aspects. Generate information about localised climate, wind direction etc. Data made available to stakeholders.	Noted and agreed. A weather station is available on site and data is being collected however has not yet reached a full year of data.
Section 4.1.2	Drainage – Operations impacts to include diverted stormwater flow and discharge points – will this include erosion and lead to sedimentation etc. and as topography change - and mining footprint changes, will additional stormwater and or cut-off trenches be established.	Thank you for the comment/concern. The inclusion of key mitigation measures in the EMP inclusive of stormwater management interventions, temporal considerations to avoid rainfall events and the implementation of soil erosion management plans across phases. Monitoring programmes look to ensure adaptive management and to identify if sedimentation has a higher impact than originally anticipated.
Section 4.1.2	Topography will continually be changed as mining pit and TSF and WRD change in size and character -	Yes agreed.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
Section 4.1.2	All biodiversity and related plan updates and records made available to stakeholders.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Section 4.1.2	Surface water Quality - The report states to: "Establish a drainage management system with engineered structures to protect the Orange River from contaminated runoff. "This should be done prior to the operational phase (as indicated here) and be made available to stakeholders. It is noted that "Monitor and maintain all relevant diversions to bypass operational areas and feed clean stormwater to the Orange River. "What will this monitoring look like – All proposed monitoring plans and results to be shared with stakeholders for information.	The monitoring of diversions is to ensure they are structurally fit and operating as intended. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Section 4.1.2	Groundwater -All monitoring plans and results, action plans and protocols relating to groundwater contamination to be made available to stakeholders. Groundwater flow model (including pollution plume movement, which considers the cumulative concentration s, to be shared with IAPs.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Section 4.1.2	Air Quality - The EMP states "manage wind erosion". What is the plan to manage it? Determine the composition of dust – the results to be made available to stakeholders. Have an independent dust monitoring system which also considers dust carried into drainage ways which could transport it towards to Orange River.	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted and addressed. See EMP Section 4.2.4
Section 4.1.3	1. Consultation on stakeholders to be defined and included in the stakeholder Engagement Plan. 2. All plan monitoring and actions and procedures to be made available to stakeholders. 3. Who will be the RTFE assigned to "Collect slurry spilt to the ground in sealed containers and either transport to the TSF or to an approved hazardous waste facility for disposal." Will it be a representative of the mine of government?	1. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Please see the EMP for this requirement. 2. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP. 3. This is an employee of the Haib Mine. 4. The Mine as per ECC conditions

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	4. As per above it is stated that sample groundwater boreholes during decommissioning activities and post-closure. Identify contamination migrating away from pollution sources. Who is responsible for this, especially post-closure”. 5. Pit water salination not mentioned in report. In the EMP it states this water should be used for irrigation. What type of irrigation is referred to here? 6. Who will monitor the pollution plume post closure?	5. Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. The water quality will be investigated. 6. The Mine as per ECC conditions
Section 4.2.1	All plans to be made available to stakeholders	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Section 4.2.4	All environmental monitoring results to be made available to stakeholders	Thank you, the comment/concern is noted. Consolidated environmental performance parameters will be provided during predefined stakeholder engagements as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as a condition of the EMP.
Namibia Grape Growers Association on 11 August 2026		
	In closing, we request clarification whether the potential future reduction in downstream water availability, including any changes that may arise from the implementation of the Polihali Dam / Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase II, has been taken into consideration in the assessment of the proposed mining development. In particular, we would like to know whether any hydrological or cumulative impact studies have been undertaken to determine whether the proposed development could affect current and/or future downstream water availability, quality or security of supply. If such studies have been undertaken, we request that the relevant findings and supporting information be made available for review. If no such assessment has been undertaken, we strongly recommend that this be addressed as part of the environmental assessment, as the potential reduction or alteration of future downstream water availability is a material consideration for the	Yes, the future developments have been considered. Please see Appendix F and the Addendum to Appendix F for specialist studies.

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
	long-term sustainability and security of water resources in the downstream catchment.	
Namibian Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) on 11 August 2026- The letter requests are summarised as follows:		
	Please refer to the letter received:	Knight Piésold Consulting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd, hereby acknowledges receipt of the Nama Traditional Leaders Association (NTLA) submission dated 29 July 2026. We acknowledge and accept that the Project must be developed responsibly and in the best interests of all stakeholders, rights-holders, affected communities, and the Republic of Namibia, consistent with Namibian legislative requirements and due process. The NTLA's submission rightly emphasises the importance of transparent and accountable decision-making. These principles have been embedded throughout the environmental assessment process and are carried through into the Environmental Management Plan, which sets the binding conditions for Project implementation. We wish to advise that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Haib Mine has been conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its associated regulations, as well as all applicable regulatory requirements and due process as required by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The EIA process has followed the statutory procedures for public participation, impact assessment and management and reporting as required under Namibian environmental law. We note the NTLA's broader submissions regarding the formal adoption of an FPIC framework, equitable benefit-sharing arrangements, the resolution of historical land dispossession claims, and the recognition of Indigenous rights through legislative reform. While these are important matters that deserve serious consideration, they fall within the domain of national policy and legislative processes and are outside the

Context provided by stakeholder	Comment provided by stakeholder	Response to comment
		scope of an environmental impact assessment as defined under Namibian environmental law. As requested by the NTLA, the Association has been and will remain on the official register of Interested and Affected Parties for the proposed Haib Mine, and will be notified of all future meetings, reports, comment periods, and decisions in the EIA process in accordance with regulatory requirements