

The Extractor

Mapping Namibia's Mineral Resources

01 JULY 2024

- Nationalise significant mineral resources: LPM MP
- Antler Gold changes business model
- Bannerman: 19 years of building a uranium mine
- Chevron on track for December 2024 drill date

Blue sodalite

Namibia's underrated resource

Namibia is one of six countries that have blue sodalite deposits in the world.

Blue sodalite is only found near Kunene, Otjimuhaka (previously Swartbooisdrif)





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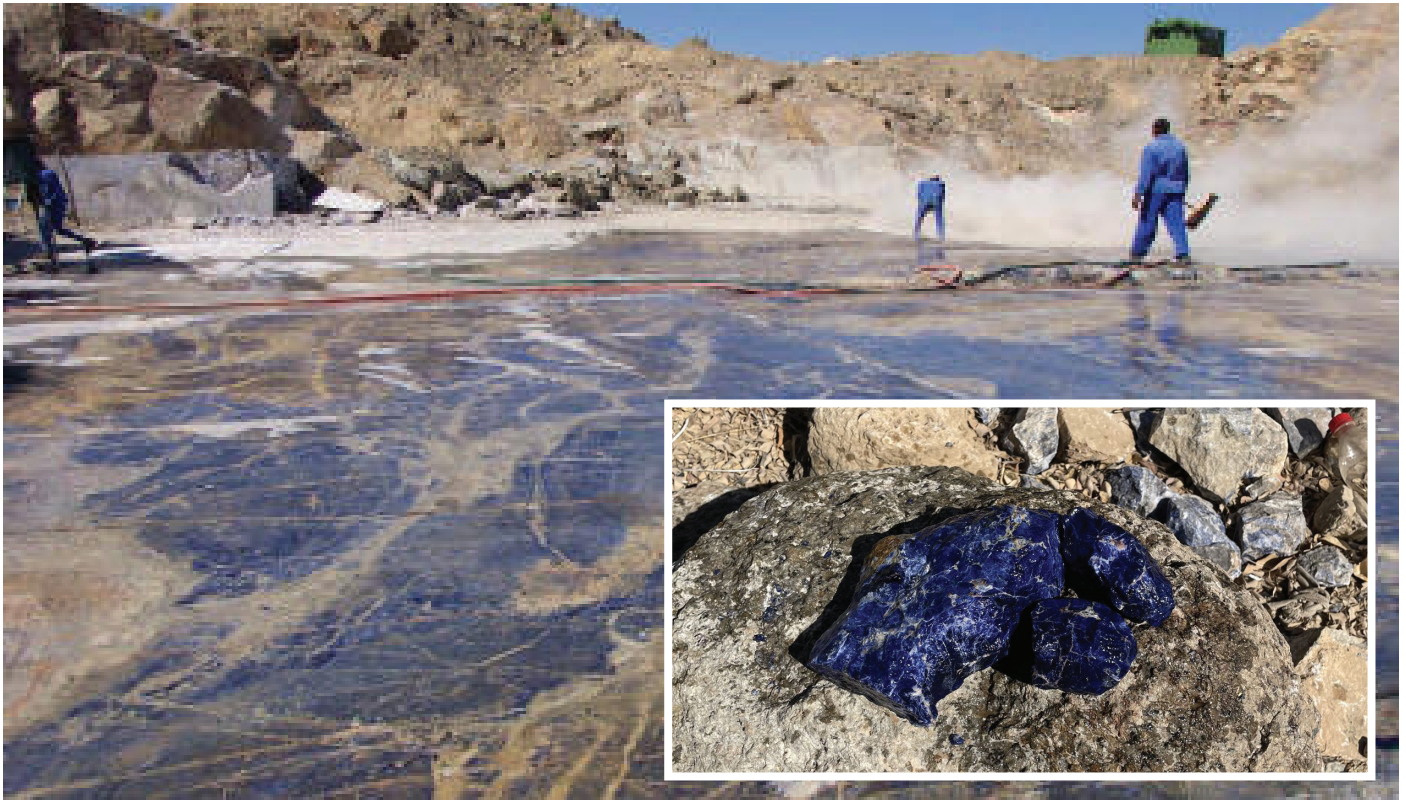
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Blue Sodalite

Namibia's under-rated resources



Namibia is one of the top countries with vast deposits of sodalite, alongside Brazil, Greenland, India, Canada, and Russia.

The Namibian version, the African Blue Sodalite, is rare and sought after by designers worldwide because of its unique blend of intense royal blue with infused white

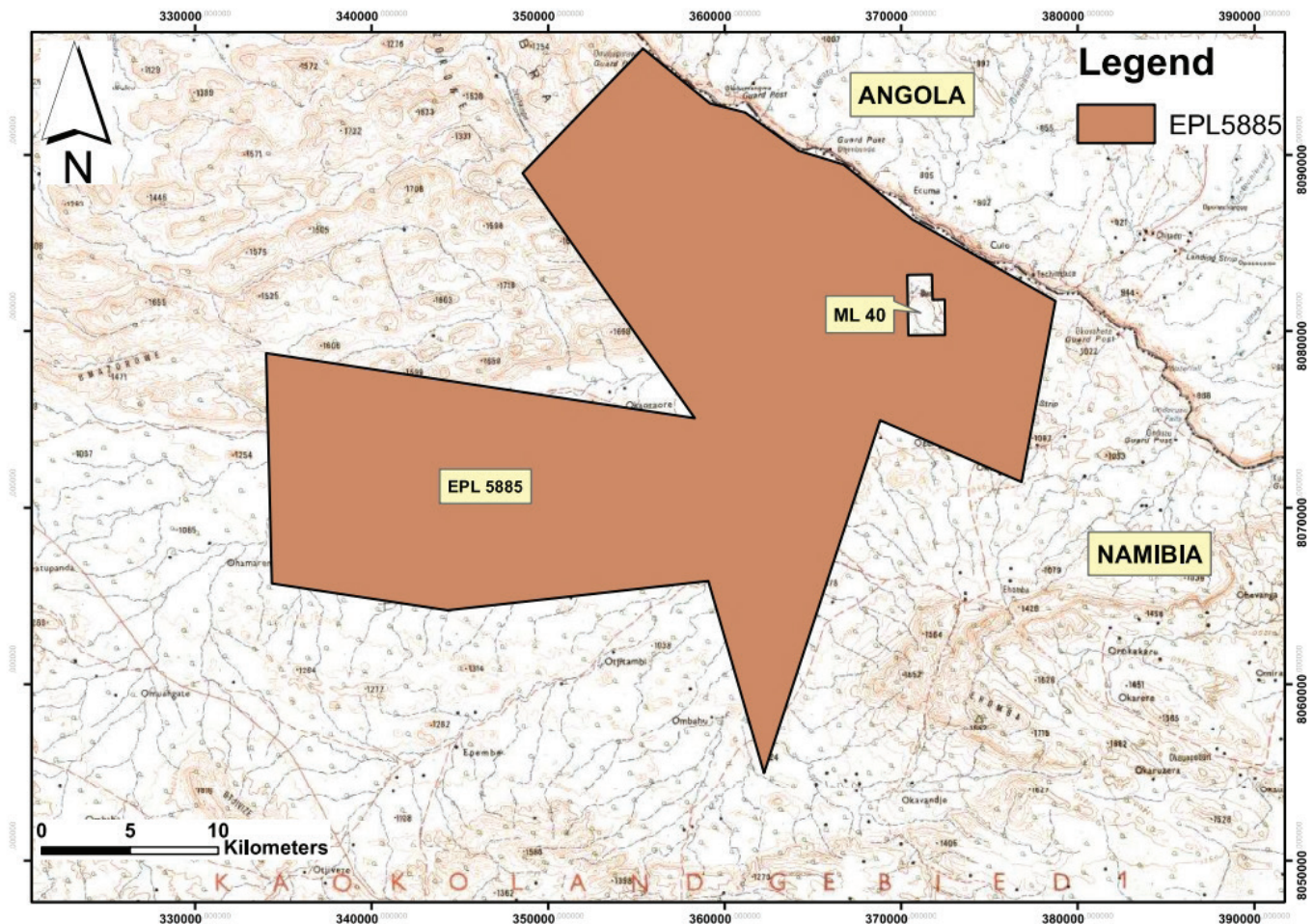
or greyish calcite veins.

The stone derives its name, sodalite, from its high sodium content, and this mineral composition may subtly influence the body's sodium levels.

The sodalite dimension stones are at the northern border of Namibia, near Otjimuhaka (previously Swartbooisdrif) in the Kunene Region.

KNL of Namibia (Pty) Ltd holds the mineral rights to license 40, covering about 640ha, issued on April 24, 1997. Although the life of the mine is set at 25 years, the estimated mining lifespan could be more than 50 years.





Otjimuhaka is about 75 kilometres west of Ruacana.

Much of the blue sodalite mining is done within EPL 5885, which belongs to Kunene Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of a Canadian company, Namibia Critical Metals Inc.

EPL 5885 project is roughly 16 km east of Okongwati town and approximately 70 km west of Ruacana.

The EPL is situated on communal land, and the northern part of the EPL borders the Kunene River. The EPL covers an area of approximately 450km² from the

eastern foothills of the Zebra Mountains to Swartboois Drift, a historical crossing point between Namibia and Angola on the perennial Kunene River.

Within the EPL exists a mining license (40), and KNL of Namibia carries out sodalite mining. There are also various



Most small-scale miners are mining boulders using jackhammers and excavators, as they need more machinery and technical knowhow to extract blocks. Only one site, associated with Chinese nationals, has the required technological and technical knowhow to produce blocks, which are sought after by manufacturing plants and are more valuable due to the value-added addition.



mining claims, of which 24 are active for dimension and semi-precious stone, while 35 are inactive and on application.

Gecko Namibia owned EPL 5885 before it sold its 95% interest in a portfolio of exploration properties to the then Namibia Rare Earth Inc., now Namibia Critical Metals, in 2017.

The portfolio consists of 14 exploration prospecting licences, one mineral deposit retention licence and Gecko Namibia's rights under an option

agreement to acquire a 60% interest in a further exploration prospecting licence, which interest may, subject to the terms of the option agreement, be increased to 80%.

In return, Gecko Namibia received 64 million common shares and a US\$500,000 private placement.

According to the deal, Gecko Namibia would eventually own 69 million common shares of Namibia Critical Metals, 43.75% of the outstanding common shares.

A special vehicle, Kunene Resources Namibia, in which Namibia Critical Metals owns 95%, and a Namibian partner, Amor Investments, holds 5%, was formed.

EPL 5885 resides under Kunene Resources.

Companies or individuals with active mining claims can independently mine and issue export permits.

However, those mining claim applicants with pending applications would require written consent from Gecko as one of the requirements to activate their mining claims.

Only three other companies have their claims that are not linked to Gecko Exploration. Anyone into blue sodalite mining must go through Gecko Exploration for permission.

Once they get permission, Gecko Exploration demands N\$28,000 per container. Gecko also allows artisanal and small-scale miners working within its EPL, and without valid mining claims, to

It is called the Blue Logic Stone for its ability to clear the mind and bring out deep thought while empowering the analytical side of a person with creativity, observation, discipline, and the clearing of one's vision.

mine on condition that they pay N\$1 per kg (N\$1,000 per ton) as an admin fee.

The miners can only sell the high-grade blue sodalite exclusively to Gecko Exploration.

Most small-scale miners are mining boulders using jackhammers and excavators, as they need more machinery and technical knowhow to extract blocks.

Only one site, associated with Chinese nationals, has the required technological and technical knowhow to produce blocks, which are sought after by manufacturing plants and are more valuable due to the value-added addition.

Since these blocks

are categorised as "dimension stone" to produce slabs and tiles, this creates opportunities for industrialised cutting and polishing plants, ornamental stones, and jewellery making from a "semi-precious stone" perspective.

The big markets for slabs include Europe for tiles and the Middle East as a replacement for marble in mosques. In contrast, the Indian and Chinese markets are enormous for jewellery and ornamental stones.

The wellness industry is another big consumer, popular among spas and meditation routines for chakra enhancement.

Mining licence 40

KNL of Namibia (Pty) Ltd holds the mineral rights to license 40, covering about 640ha, issued on April 24, 1997.

Although the life of the mine is set at 25 years, the estimated mining lifespan could be more than 50 years.

A March 2021 draft environmental management plan

KNL of Namibia (Pty) Ltd holds the mineral rights to license 40, covering about 640ha, issued on April 24, 1997. Although the life of the mine is set at 25 years, the estimated mining lifespan could be more than 50 years.

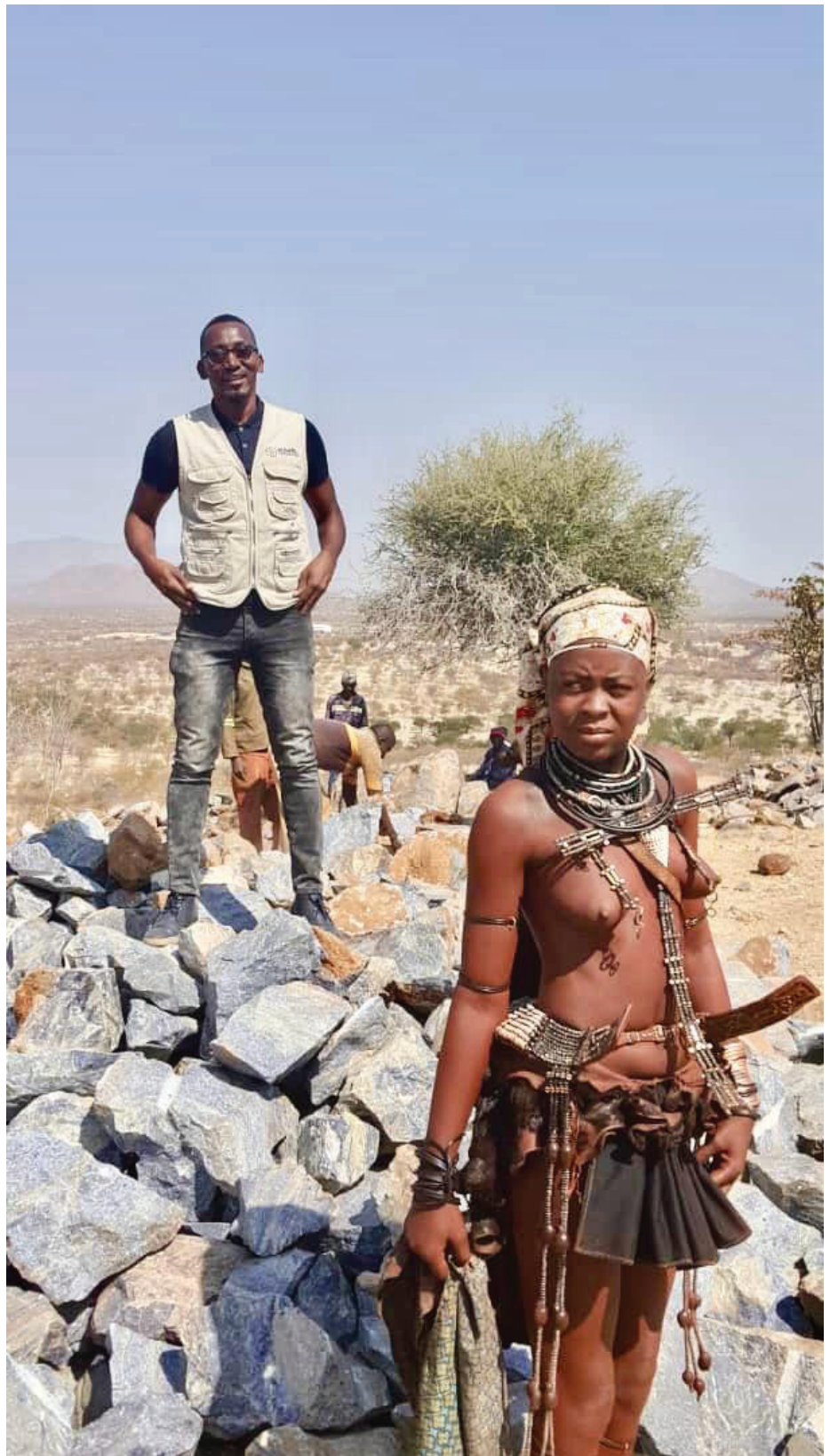


shows that KNL of Namibia applied to expand license 40 by adding claims 68664, 70783, 70784, 70113, 70114, and 70119.

The draft plan also said with a maximum monthly production of 5,000 tons, 139 truckloads at 36-ton payloads would be required, equivalent to five trucks daily.

According to the Volza Global Vuyers and Sellers directory, KNL made 32 export shipments of blue sodalite to South Africa, China, and India in January 2024.

KNL has already established a central processing facility for



sodalite-dimension stone blocks at the Oroutumba settlement.

Sodalite origins & uses

The Sodalite meaning is derived from the Latin term solidarity, which means comrade, with the stone representing a comrade to those who wear it as it assists them in feeling peaceful and

healing their troubles or conflicts.

It is called the Blue Logic Stone for its ability to clear the mind and bring out deep thought while empowering the analytical side of a person with creativity, observation, discipline, and the clearing of one's vision.

Sodalite is associated with the Sagittarius star sign and is paired with the elements of water and air, bringing calmness, clarity, and amplified communication.

Sodalite has earned a reputation as a powerful aid in physical healing.

A support stone for the immune system, it bolsters the body's defences, helping to prevent illnesses and accelerate recovery.

It's often used to combat fever and sinus inflammation, relieving those suffering from allergies or recurrent infections.

Sodalite also balances one's metabolism, improves calcium deficiencies, and boosts the immune system.

The physical healing properties of sodalite

also extend to the metabolic and immune systems.

It's thought to balance metabolism, aid digestive disorders, and effectively use the body's energy resources.

By cleansing the lymphatic system, sodalite contributes to detoxifying the body.

Sodalite can help prevent insomnia, promoting a good night's rest for those struggling with sleep.

It's also associated with reducing blood pressure and calming the physical body, making it a valuable stone for hypertension or stress-related conditions.

Sodalite, renowned for its mesmerising deep blue hue, boasts many physical benefits that crystal enthusiasts have revered for centuries.

Notably, it is often employed as a calming agent, particularly effective in mitigating the physiological responses to stress and anxiety, including calming panic attacks.

In addition to its calming effects, sodalite is believed to aid in water retention, a

condition characterised by the buildup of excess fluids in the body, leading to swelling in the hands, feet, ankles, and legs.

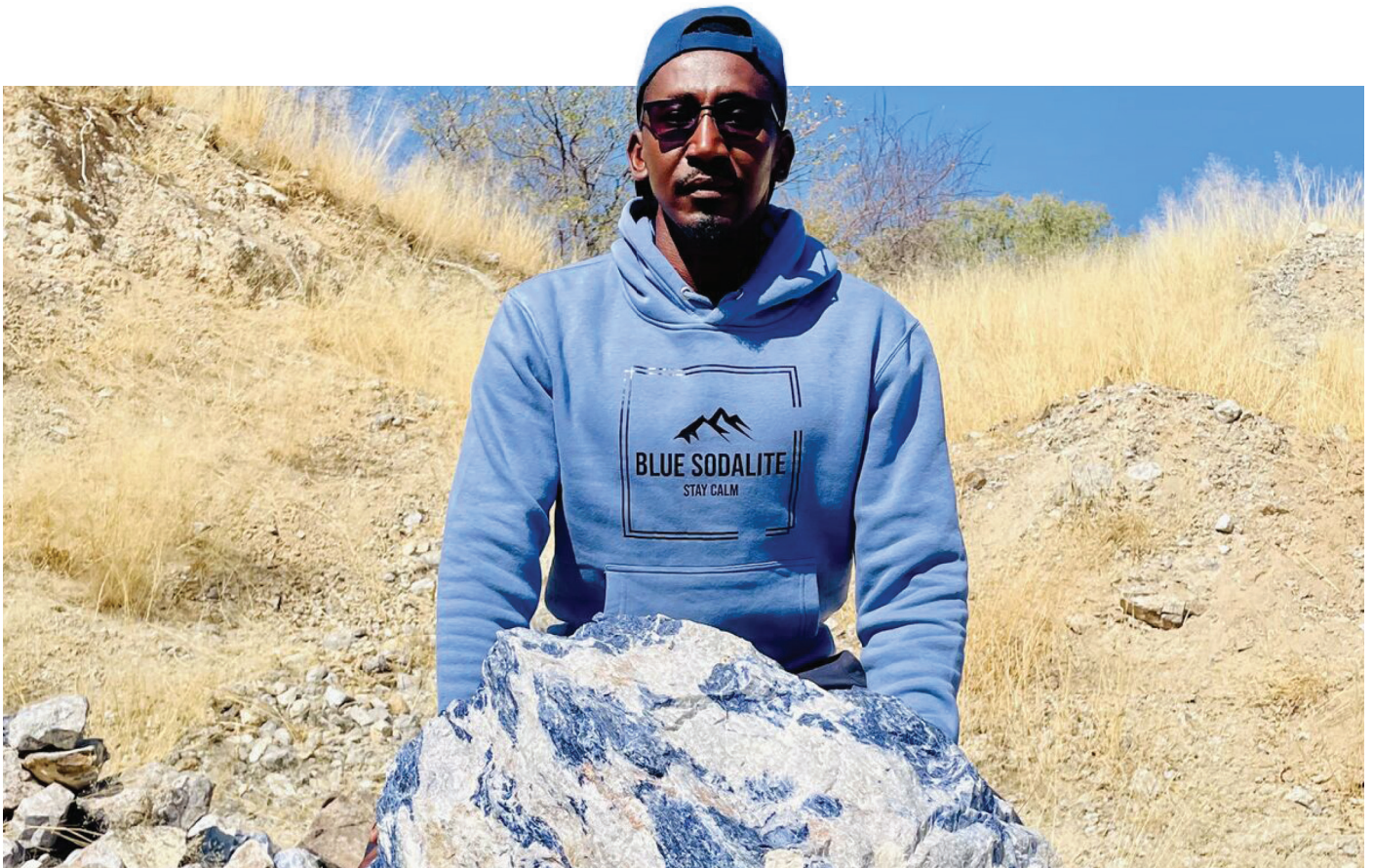
Sodalite's ability to balance the body's mineral levels may help regulate water balance and blood pressure, thereby reducing the symptoms of water retention.

Sodium, a vital electrolyte, plays a crucial role in nerve and muscle functions, maintaining blood volume and blood pressure, and balancing bodily fluids.

*additional information from <https://lightoftwelve.com> and www.stonecontact.com

One man's love for Namibia's blue sodalite

Stanley Kambonde's story of adventure and soul-searching



After returning in late 2015 from my studies in the UK and obtaining an LLM in oil, gas and mining, my father (who at the time had a business in Opuwo) sent me a picture of a mysterious blue stone

loaded on a truck. Upon visiting him in Opuwo, we were informed the stone was called Blue Sodalite. I instantly fell in love with it. That was the beginning of my mining journey, and I became obsessed with gemstones and minerals

sparked by blue sodalite.

I was introduced to other gemstones and minerals, such as diopside, beryl, orange garnet, chrysocolla, etc, in Kunene Region, and later with tourmaline, rose, quartz, demantoid,



aquamarine, purpurite, jeremejevite etc in Erongo Region.

That prompted a group of us to spearhead the setting up of the Kunene Small-Scale Mining Association in 2016, and it was not until 2016/17 that I became part of a team that built a small pilot copper project in Kunene from the ground up through the consolidation of mining claims.

No production occurred at the mine until 2020, and not much profit was made after that due to Covid and other factors associated with the timeframes involved in developing a mine.

I stuck around until mid-2023, seeing it as an extended internship opportunity to gain practical experience.

While most people considered it as small-scale mining and a waste of time as opposed to opting for permanent employment, it was the best decision I have made as I gradually developed a broader mining understanding without being provided with an elevated pedestal centred on the ego brought upon by titles such as academic qualifications.

Of course, there were numerous occasions where self-doubt and imposter syndrome

crept in, and the feeling of giving up and seeking permanent employment to have a guaranteed monthly income.

However, my intuitive compass was always set towards the mining direction.

Although it was not a fixed coordinate with a defined roadmap, I knew the destination was somewhere beyond the horizon.

I sought mining wisdom from the indigenous OvaHerero and OvaHimba people, whom I warmly regard as the original rocksmiths due to their sharp eye for prospecting, as well as being around titans

of the game who had navigated every corner of Kunene before I was even born.

I had the pleasure of witnessing a whole mining project being set up, from constructing road networks and infrastructure to mining copper ore and assembling the processing plant, including cold and hot commissioning.

After production, I experienced copper being processed from the ore stage to concentrate and partook in negotiating off-take agreements with international commodity trading and mining companies.

I began understanding and using mining terminology related to physical minerals commodity trading and pricing using various co-efficiencies. I later followed the value chain of copper from concentrate to blister and cathode when I visited countries such as Zambia.

I now have (on a surface level) an understanding of mining from the ground up, spanning the mining value chain from



various mineral groups, including semi-precious stones, dimension stones, base and rear metals, precious metals and industrial minerals.

I have had exposure to dealing with marginalized communities, hostile farm owners, and extreme working environments with artisanal and small-scale miners, and I can assess (from a non-technical perspective) the potential viability of a project from its prevailing legal, environmental, social, geological, political and economic factors.

The experience taught me resilience, adaptation,



relentlessness, and patience in pursuing a vision that may or may not be apparent from the onset.

Having started small, understanding how more considerable operations work has become more accessible to grasp as exposure to a smaller set-up has provided the required grounded experience any intern yearns for.

Although copper has been my primary focus amongst other minerals, blue sodalite has always been close to my heart. I would occasionally visit the villages of Oroutumba and Otjimuhaka, which host this unique stone, to connect with it naturally.

Whenever I am in Kunene exploring, I want to give people that "baby in a candy store" feeling I experience around Blue Sodalite or other gemstones/minerals.

I then realized there might be a niche for combining mining with tourism and the heritage of tribes such as the Himba.

That prompted me to think, "How would it feel mining Blue Sodalite yourself and experiencing it being turned into a necklace or ring?".

That was what sparked the term Mining Tourism along those lines and became the birth of Didintle Tours and Rentals Namibia (Didi Tours), named after my late 5-year-old daughter Kandali "Didintle" Kambonde, who sadly passed on

I began understanding and using mining terminology related to physical minerals commodity trading and pricing using various co-efficiencies. I later followed the value chain of copper from concentrate to blister and cathode when I visited countries such as Zambia.



earlier this year.

Her name, Didintle in Setswana, means Beautiful works of God and signifies a freedom-loving and free-spirited individual with a keen sense of adventure who always seeks the reasoning of things.

So, just like her, Didi Tours exemplifies showcasing the beauty of Namibian gemstones and minerals in their natural element through the unique fusion of Mining Tourism and resonates with those individuals with a drive and ambition to have experiences capable of accomplishing things out of the ordinary.

I decided to start

with Blue Sodalite because of its unique geographical location, being found in only about six jurisdictions worldwide, and because I registered the clothing and apparel trademarks for sodalite and rose quartz with BIPA in 2021.

This means the brand would fit perfectly within the business model of the mining tourism company.

Although Didi Tours has decided to start with two combined packages, the Kunene Copper Experience and the Kunene Blue Sodalite Experience, other packages are being created, each with a unique leveraging angle.

The packages are, however, flexible and tailor-made to each client's particular needs, as various other destinations and accommodation facilities along the routes can be incorporated.

The Blue Sodalite Experience takes the client north of Opuwo to where Blue Sodalite is located, offering clients the experience of seeing the mystic



stone that turns royal blue once poured with water.

Clients will be provided protective gear to safely partake in chiselling and mining blue sodalite rocks as souvenirs and jewellery while taking photos and experiencing the local

traditional brews and inhabitants.

A perineal river or stream flows between the blue sodalite. It makes for a fantastic experience to see its unspoiled blue element and a tree growing on top of Blue Sodalite with its roots deeply infused in the rock.

The surrounding mountains offer a

captivating site called the Zebra Mountains due to their unique pattern depicting the zebra stripes.

Clients will camp along the banks of the mighty Kunene River separating Namibia and Angola and further at the majestic Epupa Water Falls.

On our way back, they will have an

unforgettable heritage experience at the Omungunda Camping Site, where there is a living museum, amazing views, caves, hiking trails, rock paintings and baobab trees.

The Copper Experience allows clients to see copper in its natural element and be taken to a processing plant to see how it is processed along the mining value chain until the copper concentrate phase.

After that, there is a visit to the Herero Living Museum near Otjokaware Village in the Kunene Region, followed by magnificent sundowners.

There is also an opportunity to see abandoned copper mines and other large-scale mining operations along the route.

Didi Tours has partnered with local mining claim holders and communities/conservancies in which it operates to ensure that benefits and opportunities are created, especially considering the high unemployment and hunger rates in the Kunene Region.

This initiative aims to unlock the true potential of Kunene and other regions through mining, tourism, and heritage and to encourage the government to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurship and access to funding, especially within marginalized communities that are sitting on natural resource wealth.

African Blue Sodalite must be considered a Namibian national treasure due to its rarity and protection from exploitation. Although it is considered "non-economical" in Namibia, it is in high demand worldwide and is used in various industries.

Logic dictates that the exploitation of this logic stone is illogical, so further attention needs to be placed on better understanding its sustainable mining to untap its economic benefits, especially when considering it was included in a report compiled by the Ministry of Mines during June 2024 relating to illegal mining activities within the Kunene Region.

This, too, goes for other minerals and gemstones, as small-scale miners are being exploited by foreigners who pay peanuts for a commodity, including one as rare as African Blue Sodalite.

Using this mesmerizing stone as an example, we must redefine our trajectory as a country by building from the inside out and creating industries founded on opportunities misconstrued as lower-hanging fruits.

I urge young Namibians to take the leap of faith and be innovative by following their dreams despite their hardships. Do something you love so that when there is nothing monetary to feed you, let your passion and hunger for success fuel you.

If you find a wall with 99 doors, don't be afraid to build the 100th door because it is comfortable and liberating once built. Independent yet responsibly challenging to maintain. Straining yet flexing maturity. Sacrificial yet nourishing.

NEWS

We aim to find a mind, a money mind, any mineral or opportunity

Antler Gold CEO Christopher Drysdale



Antler Gold CEO Christopher Drysdale said the company has decided to change its business model.

Drysdale said the approach now is to manage risk intelligently, enabling us to pursue numerous opportunities and avoid dilution.

"We do that by doing early-stage greenfield exploration and offering it to partners. We're not only getting the potential of short-term revenue generated in that option agreement, but we're also getting long-term exposure through our exposure and either equities or a royalty on that asset," Drysdale said.

He added that he

hopes to be the most active greenfield exploration company in Southern Africa over the next few years.

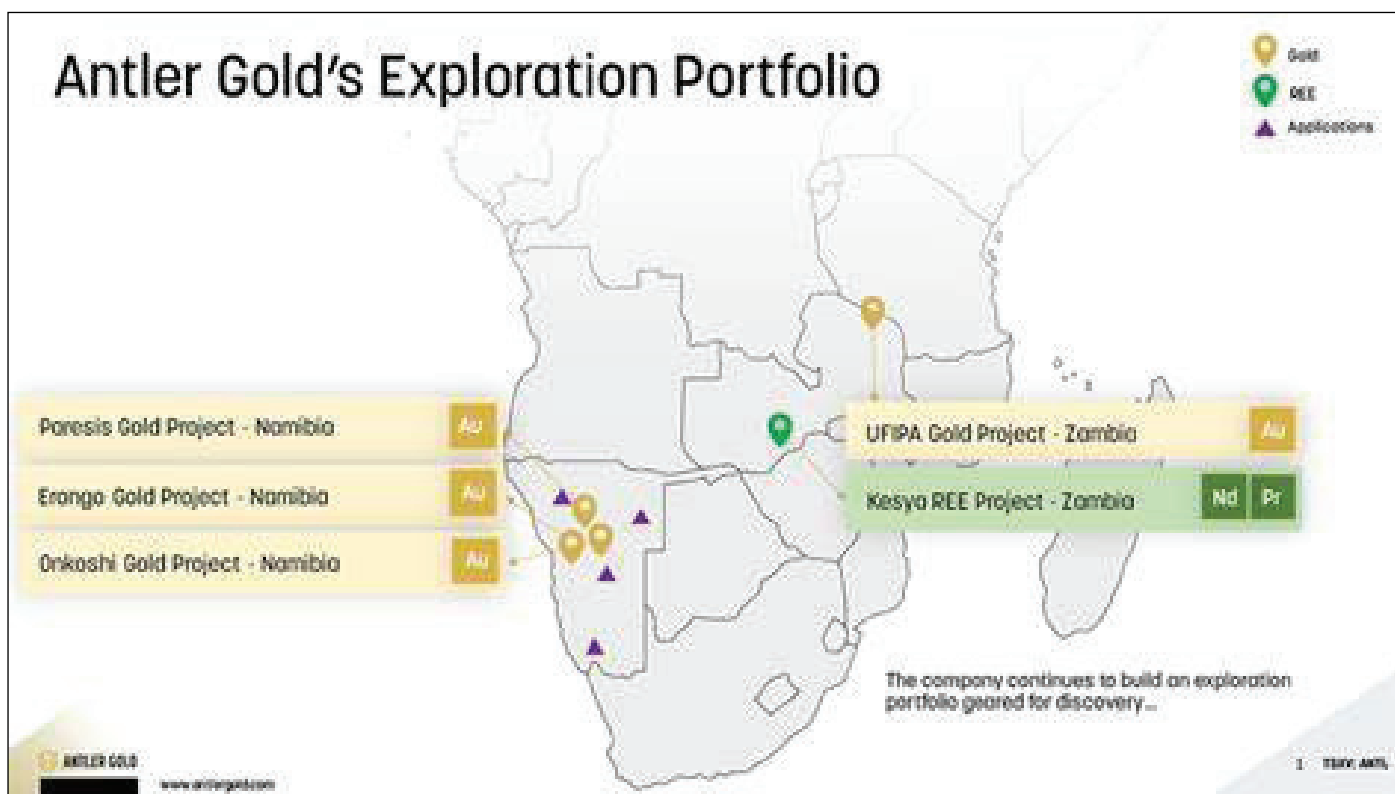
Drysdale said Antler Gold does not want to be involved in only one major discovery but multiple significant discoveries throughout Southern Africa and retain a royalty on that property.

According to Drysdale, Antler Gold is the first company in Southern Africa to have the most active greenfield exploration team, extensive data set, and project-generating portfolio.

The new business model is to identify early-stage exploration opportunities and then do de-risking work, which includes not only

We have allowed ourselves to maintain cash in our war chest. We are not going to the market and are doing highly diluted fundraising. We would then turn into projects that the company could move off and sell to option partners to move along.





early-stage exploration work but also making sure that the tenements are put in place, that the tenements have sufficient time to work and be de-risked, as well as having the environmental and other statutory requirements in place.

Once that has been

implemented, Drysdale said, they will seek partners and enter an option agreement, allowing us to move to partner-funded exploration.

"The company during that time would like to act as an operator during the first year, one that allows us

to generate further income, but also, secondly, allows

us to ensure that the work and the continuity of the exploration go into the ground, leading to higher success rates.

"Once we get into some exploration success, we form JVs,



and depending on how we decide to move forward in that JV, we can go into the development and self-financing together with our JV partners in developing a mine, but we will always keep a royalty," he added.

Drysdale said that royalty and a cash flow from the option agreement will allow the company to create value.

"If exploration fails due to it not stacking up from a geological sense of view, the project is terminated, and Antler will no longer have money put into it.

"If there's exploration failure due to the option partner not following through, the project will then fall back to us, and then we have an opportunity to look for another partner," he said.

Demonstrated potential

Drysdale said Antler Gold has managed to demonstrate the potential success of this business model and the potential that this business model will have for our shareholders in these first two quarters.

He said in February this year, Antler Gold announced that it had started our early-stage

exploration program for our Paresis Gold project.

A month later, the company announced success in the peg and was awarded pending environmental clearances and further land packages within that area.

"A month later, we announced the option agreement with Fortress Capital. And that is our business model being displayed right there.

"Our option agreement with Fortress Capital was for a total cash and share consideration of in excess of five and a

half million US dollars over three years and six million US dollars of project expenditure over three years," he said.

Drysdale said Antler Gold identified an early-stage opportunity, secured the tenements and started doing early-stage grass green exploration.

"We consolidate and secure land packages, making it a district-scale opportunity that has the potential to host significant mineral deposits if they are there.

"Then, we find partners who fund the riskier exploration. During that time, we have recouped costs.

"We have allowed ourselves to maintain cash in our war chest. We are not going to the market and are doing highly diluted fundraising," he added.

Furthermore, Drysdale said they would then turn into projects that the company could move off and sell to option partners to move along.

Antler Gold would also diversify by jurisdiction

If there's exploration failure due to the option partner not following through, the project will then fall back to us, and then we have an opportunity to look for another partner,



and commodity, allowing the company to act countercyclically in various commodity cycles.

"So when we can opt off our gold projects, the value generated will allow us to purchase or acquire peg projects that are not in vogue, such as potential earth or uranium projects or copper projects," he said.

Enough projects to sell

Antler Gold recently optioned out to Fortress Asset Management the Erongo Gold Project for over US\$11.5 million over three years and a 2% net smelter royalty across the entire project.

Drysdale said this is how the company manages its money, where it is spent to

avoid over capacitation and ensure it has enough projects to sell to move forward.

"So we must make sure that we never have more than two to four projects in each of these, from conceptual to pre-discovery, we can be efficient not only with our

cash and our internal resources, but also be efficient with making these projects move through the exploration curve," he said.

Drysdale said capital markets ability allows the company to negotiate strong deals and maintain exposure and security to secure our future potential revenue.

"But there's also fiscal management; we look after our money and do what we say. We're going to do it with our exploration dollars. This is in a lifestyle company.

This is an exploration company, and we're extremely proud of it. So, it's a rapid corporate snapshot," he said.

URANIUM

The Bannerman Energy Journey

19 years of building a uranium mine



Bannerman Energy is targeting the second half of 2024 to develop a favourable final investment decision for the Etango-8 project.

The company

announced in early June 2024 that it had completed the Etango-8 Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) and Control Budget Estimate processes.

Last week, Bannerman Energy raised N\$1 billion

from selling 25.8 million shares to develop the Etango-8 uranium project.

The money will be used for infrastructure construction, earthworks, and general working

capital until June 30, 2026.

Bannerman Energy chairperson Brandon Munro said the money will enable the company to progress the Etango-8 Project, following positive outcomes from recently announced front-end engineering and design and control budget estimation processes.

Munro said the processes confirmed the high quality of the technical evaluation design from the December 2022 definitive feasibility study.

"We have commenced detailed design work and early works construction, and the placement will enable us to advance further works, including the procurement and manufacturing of select lead items, product

marketing, and project financing activities," Munro said.

Bannerman Resources' journey to getting the mining licence for Etango-8 started in May 2005 when the company acquired 80% of a privately held Namibian company, Turgi Investments Pty Ltd.

Turgi Investments held prime assets comprising eight mineral licence applications covering over 570,000 hectares in the central Swakopmund district.

Six of the eight applications had competing applications, while two—Welwitschia under EPL 3345 and Onaries under EPL 3347—covered the ground.

The main uranium-enriched zones in the Etango Project are the

Anomaly A, Oshiveli and Onkelo Prospects, previously referred to as the Goanikontes area.

These three prospects form a five-kilometre-long contiguous zone of uranium mineralisation.

The Anomaly A, Oshiveli, Onkelo (historically referred to as Rabbit Valley), and Rössingberg Anomalies are identified in historic reports and papers dating from the 1970s.

Welwitschia covered the Goanikontes and Rössing Mountain uranium prospects, approximately 20 kilometres to the west-southwest of the Rössing mine.

Onaries, which covers an area of 823 km², hosts three known uranium occurrences and is about 30 km east-southeast of the Langer Heinrich



uranium mine.

The deal with Turgi was contingent on successfully granting EPL Welwitschia EPL 3345 and Swakop River 3345, with any other applications granted considered bonuses.

Bannerman paid a non-refundable fee of US\$40,000 upon signing to secure the exclusive right to an interest in Turgi, issue 3.5 million fully paid shares, and issue various unlisted options.

In November 2005, the mines ministry granted Turgi Investments a canary license, while the Welwitschia EPL 3345 and Swakop River EPL 3346 licenses were granted in May 2006.

Bannerman became a 100% shareholder

after Turgi Investments successfully applied for the licenses.

Bannerman Resources registered its subsidiary, Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia, in 2006.

Savanna Marble CC took Bannerman and the mines minister to court in December 2007, seeking an order to review and set aside the minister's decision to grant Bannerman Namibia Licence EPL3345 with exclusive mineral rights over the area covered by Savanna's EPL3045.

Savanna's license only entitled it to mine dimension stone and not to explore for or mine any nuclear fuel minerals.

To avoid a full-blown trial, Bannerman Mining Resources

Namibia settled the Savanna Marble issue in December 2008 by offering A\$3.5 million cash and 9.5 million fully paid ordinary shares in Bannerman.

On April 2, 2008, Bannerman Resources started trading on the Namibian Stock Exchange.

In May, the mines ministry renewed the EPL 3345 for two years, and the board approved the work on the Definitive Feasibility Study following positive results from the Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS).

The study estimated that production would start in late 2013, with a modelled output of 5-7Mlbs U3O8 per annum over a +16-year mine life and expected

capital costs of US\$555 million for flotation concentrate leaching.

Bannerman applied for the Etango EPL 3345 mining license in December 2009. The company appointed Monica Kalondo (former Namibia's First Lady) as a non-executive director of Bannerman Mining Resources (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd. in October 2010.

The subsidiary of Chinese conglomerate Sichuan, Hanlong Mining Investment, approached Bannerman in July 2011 with a proposal to acquire 100% of the company for A\$0.612 cash per share.

The Hanlong proposal was subject to the completion of due diligence on or before September 30, 2011, and receiving Chinese approvals, including obtaining support from major shareholders.

The same month, the environment ministry approved Bannerman's environmental clearance for off-sight, including road, rail, power lines, telecommunications, and a water pipeline.

Bannerman announced in October 2011 that

the Hanlong deal had fallen flat after the China Development Bank took too long to approve the conditions.

In April 2012, the state-owned Epangelo signed an agreement with Bannerman to take up an initial 5% interest in Bannerman's Namibian subsidiary, Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia.

Epangelo had four months to obtain the necessary acquisition finance from the Development Bank of Namibia or another financing institution and appoint a representative to the board, who would step down if the state-owned company failed to meet the requirements.

The agreement also entailed that Bannerman would give Epangelo a loan if funding from the bank were needed. The environment ministry issued Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia an environmental approval for the Etango Uranium Project to complement the off-sight approval granted in 2011.

The environmental approval was necessary to obtain a mining license for the Etango Project, which Bannerman would

use to apply for the permit.

In August 2011, Bannerman said Epangelo needed to meet the requirements to acquire the 5% interest in Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia.

The mines ministry renewed EPL 3345 in June 2013.

Bannerman Resources announced in April 2014 that Resource Capital Fund VI LP had agreed to provide an A\$4 million convertible note facility to support the construction and operation of a pilot plant at the Etango Project, subject to shareholders' approval.

The pilot plant capital cost was estimated at A\$1.2 million and is expected to operate for at least 12 months at approximately A\$50,000 per month.

Bannerman became a 100% shareholder in the Etango project in December 2015 after acquiring a 20% minority interest for 123.4 million shares.

Brandon Munro became the managing director and CEO in March 2016, and the mines ministry renewed EPL 3345 from July 2016 until April 2017.



One of the renewal terms was for Bannerman to submit a proposal for local Namibian ownership, employment of historically disadvantaged Namibians, and a broader corporate social responsibility plan.

Bannerman Resources entered into a subscription agreement with Monica Geingos' One Economy Foundation to become a 5% loan-carried shareholder in the Etango Project in March 2017.

Bannerman Mining Resources (Namibia) issued 5% of its ordinary share capital to the One Economy Foundation for par (nominal) value.

Bannerman Resources

Limited owns the remaining 95%.

The One Economy Foundation will be loan carried for all future project expenditures, including pre-construction and development expenditures, with the loan capital and accrued interest repayable from future dividends.

The mines ministry renewed EPL 3345 from August 2017 until April 2019.

Bannerman received a mining retention license in October 2017 for the Etango project, covering 7,295 hectares, including the Etango ore body, two satellite deposits at Hyena and Ondjamba, and all planned mine infrastructure.

The retention license provides solid and exclusive tenure rights and the right to continue with exploration or development work.

Bannerman Resources changed its name to Bannerman Energy in July 2019, and the Etango-8 pre-feasibility study was completed in August 2019.

The study showed a maiden ore reserve of 117.6 Mt at 232 ppm U3O8 for 60.3 Mlbs U3O8.

The life-of-mine production was 52.9 Mlbs U3O8 over 15 years, with an average annual output of 3.5 Mlbs U3O8 (SS: 3.5 Mlbs).

The forecasted pre-production capital

expenditure was US\$274m, delivering an attractive upfront capital intensity of approximately US\$78/lb average annual U3O8 production.

When Bannerman Resources received its mining license 250 for the Etango-8 project in December 2023, it said it would start immediately with works on two contracts valued at N\$36m (about US\$2m).

Bannerman said the prompt award and commencement of these early works contracts enable the company to maintain the current target construction schedule for Etango-8.

The licence granting allows the company to move immediately to award two key early works contracts on Etango-8 to build the temporary construction water supply and the site access road.

The company also said the temporary water pipeline construction will ensure sufficient water is available onsite when the prominent earthworks and civil contracts commence.

The access road will enable controlled access to the mine site with

minimal impact on the surrounding area, which will be achieved from the start of complete construction works.

Munro said the Etango Mining Licence grant represents a milestone event for the company and its valued stakeholders.

Munro also said this is a culmination of Bannerman's unwavering focus on Etango since the initial investment in 2006.

"Etango is now fully permitted, enabling us to drive key project workstreams towards a Final Investment Decision in parallel with the ongoing strengthening in uranium market fundamentals. I am grateful to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for their ongoing commitment to Etango's success," Munro said.

Bannerman Energy spent N\$33.5 million (A\$2.7 million) on exploring and developing the Etango Uranium Project in Namibia in the quarter that ended March 31, 2024.

During the March 31, 2024 quarter, Bannerman completed the Etango expansion and extension scoping study, which evaluated two future

phase options to produce 95.2 Mlbs U3O8 over my life.

The expansion seeks to expand throughput capacity to 16 Mtpa after constructing and ramping the base case, increasing average annual production from 3.5 Mlbs to 6.7 Mlbs U3O8 post-expansion.

The Etango extension wants to increase the mine's operating life from 15 to 27 years without expanding throughput capacity.

In April 2024, Bannerman Mining Resources managing director Werner Ewald said Bannerman Energy had already started the N\$7 billion (US\$350 million) construction at the project in Namibia.

According to Ewald, the company was also negotiating supply contracts with offtakers.

He said the construction will take about 30 months, and mining activities could start in 2027.

"To start construction, you need water and power to get to the site. And at the mine site, no road leads to the processing plant," Ewald said.

Chevron on track for December 2024 drill date



Chevron is on track with plans to start drilling an exploration well on Block 2813B, as shown by hiring the Deepsea Bollsta semi-

submersible.

Upstreamonline.com said Chevron confirmed that it had chosen a drilling rig for a high-profile exploration well in Namibia's Orange basin.

The report came after Northern Ocean had said an unnamed major had fixed the Deepsea Bollsta semi-submersible for an exploration operation in the prolific frontier basin,

likely starting in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Northern Ocean said the contract duration is estimated at 63 days and will likely commence in the fourth quarter of 2024.

This time tallies with the announcement made by Chevron Namibia country manager Channa Kurukulasuriya in April that the company was planning to drill an exploration well on PEL 90 this December after fast-tracking its 3D seismic acquisition campaign.

“We are planning to drill our first exploration well this year, so from license execution to drilling a

Successful discoveries and subsequent oil production could lead to substantial revenue generation, job creation and overall economic growth. This could transform Namibia into a notable player in the global oil market



well, the timeline is two years,” Kurukulasuriya told the delegates attending the Namibia International Energy Conference outside Windhoek.

Kurukulasuriya said Chevron completed our 3D seismic acquisition, a record speed in Namibia,

during Q1 2023.

In May 2024, Zacks Equity Research said Chevron Corporation and Rhino Resources, a prominent South Africa-based company, submitted environmental documents for their wildcatting operations offshore Namibia.

These exploration campaigns will commence in the hydrocarbon-rich Orange Basin by late 2024 or early 2025. This region has no active drilling rigs, marking the first such pause in nearly two years.

Zacks said Chevron's drilling activities are set to focus on Block 2813B. This block is

located north of the area and is operated by TotalEnergies SE, a French-integrated oil and gas company. It includes the significant Venus and Mangetti discoveries.

Additionally, it lies west of a license area where Galp Energia, a Portugal-based integrated energy company, recently announced its Mopane discovery, which could hold up to 10 billion barrels of oil equivalent.

The proximity to these substantial discoveries underscores the high potential of Chevron's exploration efforts.

According to Zacks, drilling at least one well in Block 2813B by Chevron is expected to provide

valuable insights into the geological structure and hydrocarbon potential.

"Successful drilling will boost Chevron's portfolio and enhance its standing in the global energy market.

Rhino plans to drill two wells in Block 2914A, primarily focusing on a prospect named Sagittarius," Zacks added.

According to Zacks, this prospect has garnered significant attention and was recently highlighted by Namibia's petroleum.

"Given the region's geological formations and historical data, the Sagittarius prospect is expected to offer substantial hydrocarbon reserves," Zacks said.

Furthermore, Zacks believes successful drilling in this block will position Rhino as a critical player in Namibia's burgeoning offshore oil sector.

The company said the findings from these wells will be crucial in determining the full potential of the Orange Basin.

Zacks said submitting these documents highlights the companies' commitment to responsible exploration. Balancing economic development with environmental preservation is vital, especially in sensitive marine ecosystems.

"The commencement of wildcatting operations

by Chevron and Rhino Resources is expected to have significant economic implications for Namibia.

"Successful discoveries and subsequent oil production could lead to substantial revenue generation, job creation and overall economic growth. This could transform Namibia into a notable player in the global oil market," Zacks said.

The company added that exploration and potential extraction of hydrocarbons in the Orange Basin could also enhance Namibia's energy security.

Zacks said these exploration efforts can lead to additional

discoveries in the Orange Basin since the geological profile of this region suggests that untapped reserves are still waiting to be discovered.

It added that this could attract further investments and lead to more exploratory campaigns in the future. At the same time, advanced drilling technologies and seismic survey techniques will play a critical role in the success of these operations.

"Technological advancements have significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of hydrocarbon exploration by reducing risks and enhancing the likelihood of successful

discoveries.

"The upcoming wildcatting operations by Chevron and Rhino in offshore Namibia mark a pivotal moment for the country's oil sector. With significant geological potential and strategic importance, these projects are set to draw considerable attention from the global energy industry," Zacks said.

It added that the successful execution of these exploration campaigns could transform Namibia's economic landscape and establish it as a critical player in the international oil market.

Nationalise significant share mineral resources



This parliament must demand a thorough review of the beneficiation agreement between the two parties to ensure that the profits from our natural resources are channelled back into our economy and benefit our citizens directly.

The newly sworn-in LPM member of parliament, Aina Hanganeni Kodi, says Namibia can create a more equitable and prosperous society by nationalising a more significant share of its mineral resources and implementing policies prioritising our citizens' well-being.

the revolutionary and vanguard movement of the left

Kodi says the mining

sector is plagued by the ruthless exploitation of exclusive prospecting licenses, which often result in the displacement of people from their homes and lands.

According to her, this brutal practice must be stopped immediately.

"We must hold those in power accountable for allowing such injustices to persist," she says, adding that the livelihood and dignity of

our people should never be sacrificed for profit.

The community's voice must be heard and respected in all mining operations, ensuring that the benefits of our natural resources are equitably shared.

It is high time that we prioritise the welfare of our citizens over the interests of a few powerful, politically connected entities that serve this country's political elites. We need

to demand a fairer and more just mining industry that seeks to transform the material conditions of our miners.

The ownership and state equity of our mineral resources need the utmost intervention. It is utterly disgraceful that the state equity in our oil resources stands at a mere 10%, with no shares in zinc and no meaningful participation in gold and uranium mining.

This pathetic state of affairs directly results from the Ministry of Mines and Energy's failure to defend our national interests.

Instead of securing our resources for the benefit of all Namibians, the Ministry has shamelessly sold

out to multinational corporations, allowing them to exploit our wealth. At the same time, our communities are left to suffer.

A practical example is the recent deal in which the Ministry of Mines and Energy sold 80% of our oil shares to Chevron, a US-owned oil company. This amounts to neo-colonialism.

This parliament must demand a thorough review of the beneficiation agreement between the two parties to ensure that the profits from our natural resources are channelled back into our economy and benefit our citizens directly.

The creation of Epangelo Mining

Company was supposed to be a step towards securing our interests, but are we genuinely reaping its benefits? The Ministry of Mines and Energy must be held accountable for this gross mismanagement.

The Ministry's blatant prioritisation of corporate profits over the well-being of our people is unacceptable.

We need a fair and just distribution of our mineral wealth that reflects the actual value of these resources.

This means adopting a model of state ownership and increased state equity to ensure that revenues from our resources are used to improve public services, infrastructure, and social programs.

Hertz Energy spins out Namibian uranium assets



With the increasing shift to clean energy and concerns around energy security and climate change, we believe uranium can play a large role in the transition to zero-emission base-load electricity generation that the world requires

~ Kal Malhi

The Canadian company Hertz Energy wants to reorganise its Cominco Uranium Project in Nunavut, Canada and its Namibian Uranium Exclusive Prospecting License Applications into a stand-alone entity to be named Hertz Uranium.

The company views the spin-out as a stand-alone vehicle as the preferred route to generate value for Hertz Energy and its shareholders from the continued development of the uranium assets.

The restructuring of uranium assets' ownership is well

advanced, and the company anticipates being able to finalise the transaction terms in the coming months.

Hertz Energy believes that its current share price does not fully recognise the value of the uranium assets and that by structuring an appropriate spin-out

The company targets secondary uranium mineralisation with potential for primary mineralisation east of the application area. This is a similar style of mineralisation found at Orano's Trekkopje Mine six kilometres north of EPL 10186, and Elevate Uranium's Marenica deposit 40 km to the north with an existing mineral resource.

into an independent, uranium-focused vehicle, the company and its shareholders will benefit from unlocking the value of this project.

Additionally, this will allow Hertz Energy to concentrate its efforts on advancing its premier lithium projects.

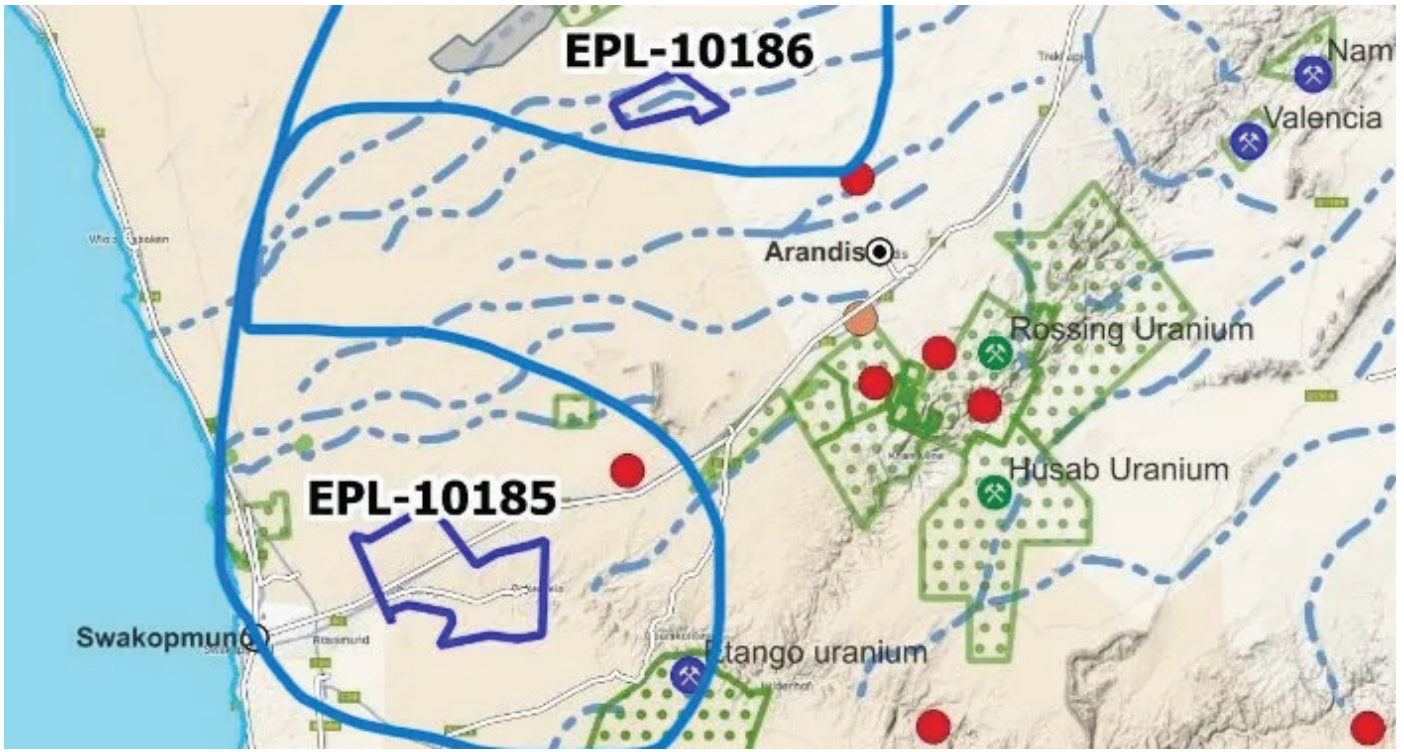
The spin-out represents management's current thinking and reserves the right to alter, amend terms or change the proposed spin-out in its sole discretion.

It is also anticipated that the spin-out will be undertaken by way of a plan of arrangement,

and there can be no assurances that the arrangement will be completed on the terms outlined herein or at all.

The arrangement and the spin-out are subject to shareholder, regulatory, and court approval.

Hertz Energy applied EPLs 10185 and 10186,



covering 9,630 hectares in May 2024.

EPL 10185 is 22 km east of the coastal town of Swakopmund, while EPL 10186 is 40 km northeast of Swakopmund.

The license application areas in Namibia cover an area of 9,627.84 hectares located in Central Namibia in the Erongo Region, which hosts numerous primary and secondary uranium deposits.

Primary uranium is hosted mainly in sheeted D-type alaskites, which occur both as cross-cutting dykes and as bedding and foliation-parallel sills.

The sheets can amalgamate to form larger granite plutons

Preliminary interpretation of regional airborne radiometric data from the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy indicates radiometric anomalies coinciding with favourable geology for primary alaskite-hosted uranium mineralisation.

or granite stockworks made up of closely spaced dykes and sills.

The mineralised alaskites tend to occur at marked stratigraphic levels, often associated with the Khan-Rössing Formation boundary

or, where the Rössing Formation is missing, the Khan-Chuos/ Arandis Formation boundary. Secondary uranium deposits occur in calcretes in the coastal plain of the Namib Desert.

The deposits are associated with ancient river systems that flowed westward from the Great Escarpment during the upper Cretaceous and lower Cenozoic periods. Uranium mineralisation is typically located in concretised fluvial channels, which tend to be buried with little or no apparent surface expression to identify them.

Exclusive Prospecting License Application

10185

EPL-10185 is located 22 km east of the coastal town of Swakopmund.

The geology comprises units from the Kuiseb, Karibib, Arandis, Chuos and Khan Formations intruded by granodiorites and uranium prospective granites.

Most of the western and central parts of the licence are under recent surficial cover made up of sand, gravel, scree, and calcrete.

Preliminary interpretation of regional airborne radiometric data from the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy indicates radiometric anomalies coinciding with favourable geology for primary alaskite-hosted uranium mineralisation.

This is a similar style of mineralisation found at Bannerman Energy's Etango deposit, located 15 km southeast of EPL 10185 and at the Rössing Mine, which is located 30 km to the northeast.

Exclusive Prospecting License 10186 is located 40 km northeast of the coastal town of

Swakopmund.

Most of the licence application area is covered by recent sand, gravel, scree and calcrete, with a few outcrops of mica schist, calc-silicate rock, marble and red granite.

There are two prominent sub-surface water conduits/streams, which, in general, are believed to be geographically similar to where paleo-channels carrying uranium-rich waters would have flowed.

A preliminary interpretation of regional airborne radiometric data from the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy indicates a solid and consistent radiometric anomaly trending northeast-southwest and coincident with the subsurface streams.

The company targets secondary uranium mineralisation with potential for primary mineralisation east of the application area.

This is a similar style of mineralisation found at Orano's Trekkopje Mine six kilometres north of EPL 10186, and Elevate Uranium's Marenica

deposit 40 km to the north with an existing mineral resource.

Hertz Energy CEO Kal Malhi, said spinning out these uranium projects in Canada and Namibia would benefit the company and the shareholders.

Malhi said the Uranium Assets comprise historically documented potential at the Cominco Uranium Property and early-stage exploration potential at the Namibian EPL applications.

"With the increasing shift to clean energy and concerns around energy security and climate change, we believe uranium can play a large role in the transition to zero-emission base-load electricity generation that the world requires," he said.

Malhi said the company's uranium assets must be in a stand-alone public company to realise their potential and provide appropriate value to shareholders fully.

Local content in oil & gas

A catalyst for shared growth

Ndapwilapo Selma Shimutwikeneni



In light of the recent oil and gas discoveries in Namibia, local content was a central focus at the recently concluded 6th edition of the Namibia International Energy Conference, attended by over 750 delegates from 46 nations.

In the oil and gas industry, local content refers to the development of local industries, a workforce, and resources to support the operations of international oil companies within a country.

Fostering 'Namibian Content' can significantly

enhance Namibia's economic growth, social development, and technological advancement.

As highlighted by the World Bank, "Implementing effective local content policies can drive economic growth and development in resource-rich countries.

By building local capacity and fostering the development of local industries, these policies can create jobs, enhance skills, and ensure that a greater share of the benefits from natural resource extraction remain within the

country.”

This article delves into the benefits of local content—in our case, "Namibian Content"—and highlights success stories from other countries.

KEY BENEFITS

Economic Growth and Job Creation Local content policies can catalyse economic growth by ensuring that a significant portion of the industry's value chain is retained within the country. By promoting the use of local goods, services, and labour, these policies can create a myriad of job opportunities for Namibians.

This fosters employment and stimulates the development of ancillary industries, such as manufacturing, logistics, and services, which support the oil and gas sector.

For instance, in Brazil, implementing local content requirements led to the growth of the domestic shipbuilding industry, creating over 30,000 jobs and reducing the country's

In some countries, these policies can mandate investments in community infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other social programs, thereby improving Namibians' quality of life.



dependency on foreign vessels.

Similarly, in Ghana, local content policies in the oil sector have resulted in increased employment, with over 7,000 direct jobs created since the inception of the policies and the establishment of new businesses to service the industry.

Skills Development and Knowledge Transfer One of the most significant benefits of local content is developing skills and transferring knowledge to the local workforce.

By involving Namibians in various aspects of the oil and gas industry, from exploration to production, they gain valuable expertise and experience.

This enhances their

employability within the sector and equips them with skills that are transferable to other industries.

Norway provides a prime example of how local content can lead to substantial skill development. The country's local content regulations required international oil companies to partner with Norwegian firms and train local employees.

As a result, Norway has developed a highly skilled workforce and a robust oil services industry that now competes globally.

The country has consistently maintained a high employment rate within the oil and gas sector, with approximately 250,000 jobs supported by the industry.

Economic Diversification Local content policies can also contribute to the diversification of Namibia's economy.

The country can reduce its reliance on oil revenues and build a more resilient economy by developing industries

related to the oil and gas sector.

This diversification can include the growth of industries such as engineering, tourism, construction, information technology, education, agriculture, and environmental services, which can stabilise oil price volatility.

Malaysia's approach to local content has facilitated economic diversification. The country's Petronas-led initiatives ensured that local companies were integrated into the oil and gas supply chain, leading to the growth of Malaysia's engineering and construction sectors.

Today, these sectors contribute significantly to the national economy, with the oil and gas industry supporting over 200,000 jobs.

Increased Local Participation and Ownership Local content initiatives often emphasise increased

local participation and ownership in the oil and gas industry. By encouraging joint ventures and partnerships between international companies and local firms, Namibia can ensure that a more significant share of the profits remains within the country.

This can lead to the creation of local champions, that is, companies that grow to become important players in the sector. For example, Nigeria's local content law has been instrumental in fostering local participation. The Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) has overseen the growth of indigenous oil companies and service providers, ensuring that a significant portion of the industry's value is retained within Nigeria. The NCDMB's efforts have increased local participation from 5%

to over 30% in the past decade. Social Development and Community Benefits Local content policies can also drive social development by ensuring that the benefits of the oil and gas industry extend to local communities.

In some countries, these policies can mandate investments in community infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other social programs, thereby improving Namibians' quality of life. Additionally, local content can foster a sense of ownership and pride among local communities as they see tangible benefits from the industry operating in their region.

In Angola, local content regulations have contributed to social development through initiatives like the Angolanisation policy, which prioritises hiring

and training local citizens.

The oil companies operating in Angola must invest in community projects, leading to improved healthcare facilities, schools, and infrastructure in oil-producing regions. For example, investments in the health sector have led to the construction of over 100 health centres in the country.

Technological Advancement and Innovation: Local content policies can spur technological advancement and innovation by involving local companies and the oil and gas sector workforce.

When local firms are part of the industry's supply chain, they are often required to meet international standards, which drives them to improve their technologies and processes.

This can lead to a broader technological

base in Namibia, benefiting other sectors of the economy as well.

Brazil's local content policies in the oil and gas sector have significantly boosted the country's technological capabilities.

The collaboration between Petrobras and local firms has led to advancements in deepwater drilling technologies, making Brazil one of the leaders in this area.

The technological expertise developed through these initiatives has also been applied to other industries, promoting overall economic growth.

Keys to Successfully Implement Local Content: Local content policies require strategic focus and proactive measures. Here are the key factors to consider:
Capacity Building: Invest in developing a skilled local workforce and capable local companies.

Establish

comprehensive training and development programs to transform the local talent pool, creating a robust and competent workforce that meets industry demands.

Streamlining Regulatory Processes: Simplify and improve regulatory frameworks to enhance compliance and boost investor confidence. Address bureaucratic challenges to ensure smoother operations for international and local companies, resulting in accelerated project timelines and a dynamic business environment.

Financial Support: Provide financial incentives and investment opportunities to empower local firms.

This support helps them upgrade infrastructure and technology, enhancing their competitiveness and ability to meet industry standards, thus fostering collaboration and growth

alongside established international companies.

Adapting to Market Dynamics: Encourage local companies to embrace the global nature of the oil and gas industry.

Competing with advanced international firms can drive local companies to innovate and improve, enabling them to gain a strong foothold in the market.

Ensuring Quality and Standards: Focus on quality enhancement and adherence to industry standards. Continuous improvement and training programs can help local products and services achieve the high standards required, boosting their reputation and competitiveness on the global stage.

Local content policies can be successfully implemented by concentrating on these key areas, leading to sustainable growth,

innovation, and a thriving local industry. Examples of Success Stories from Other Countries Norway: As previously mentioned, Norway's success in the oil and gas sector is a testament to the effective implementation of local content policies.

Norway has developed a world-class oil services industry and a highly skilled workforce by mandating local suppliers and workers. This has resulted in substantial economic benefits and positioned Norway as a global leader in the sector.

Brazil: Brazil's local content requirements have created jobs, fostered economic growth, and driven technological innovation. The country has developed a robust oil and gas industry, supporting many local businesses and industries.

The success of Brazil's local content policies has

made it a model for other countries seeking to maximise the benefits of their natural resources.

Nigeria: Nigeria's local content law has significantly increased local participation in the oil and gas industry.

The Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board has ensured that local companies and workforce are integral to the industry, leading to increased revenues, job creation, and social development.

Nigeria's experience demonstrates the potential of local content policies to transform an economy and improve the livelihoods of its citizens. **Qatar:** Qatar has implemented local content policies to ensure its citizens benefit from its substantial oil and gas wealth.

The country's Qatarisation policy aims to increase the number

of Qatari nationals employed in the energy sector to 50%. This policy has significantly invested in education and training programs to equip Qataris with the necessary skills.

The success of these programs is evident in the increased participation of Qatari nationals in technical and managerial positions within the industry.

United Arab Emirates (UAE): The UAE has also seen success with its local content initiatives.

The In-Country Value (ICV) program, launched by ADNOC (Abu Dhabi National Oil Company), aims to support local businesses and create jobs for UAE nationals.

The ICV program has driven over \$20 billion into the UAE economy and created thousands of jobs for Emiratis.

Additionally, it has encouraged international companies to partner

with local firms, fostering technological transfer and capacity building.

In conclusion, the benefits of local content in Namibia's oil and gas sector are manifold.

By focusing on economic growth, skills development, economic diversification, increased local participation, social development, and technological advancement, Namibia can ensure that its oil and gas resources are a blessing for its population of three million.

However, it is crucial to recognise and address the challenges of implementing local content policies. Learning from the success stories of countries like Norway, Brazil, Nigeria, Qatar, and the UAE, Namibia can implement effective local content policies that drive sustainable development and improve the quality of life for all Namibians.

It is essential to take a pragmatic approach, considering Namibia's unique attributes and context, to ensure the policies are tailored to the specific needs and potential of the country.

The key to success is striking the right balance between local requirements and international competitiveness. In addition, governance is crucial to ensure transparency, accountability, and practical implementation, ultimately leading to sustainable and inclusive growth.

About the Author: Ndapwilapo Selma Shimutwikeni founded the distinguished Namibia International Energy Conference (founded in 2012) and is the Chief Executive Officer of RichAfrica Consultancy.

ReconAfrica rigs up to spud Naingopo

ReconAfrica is rigging up in anticipation of spudding the Naingopo well in the Kavango onshore basin on July 7, 2024.

All camp, rig, and equipment moves have been completed, and all significant equipment on site of the Naingopo exploration well has been

completed.

Third-party service contractor teams are either on site or expected to mobilize to the site in the next week before the scheduled shutdown date of July 7, 2024.

On Prospect P, debushing and road access activities are ongoing, with significant civil works, including

well pad construction, which is expected to commence next month.

ReconAfrica CEO Brian Reinsborough said operationally, things remain busy on site, and well-site construction and mobilization activities are being completed in line with our expected scheduling.

“Additionally, field



ReconAfrica CEO Brian Reinsborough said operationally, things remain busy on site, and well-site construction and mobilization activities are being completed in line with our expected scheduling.

operations teams are mobilizing ahead of well pad construction activities for Prospect P, which are planned to begin next month.

"This prospect is expected to spud immediately after completion of the Naingopo exploration well," Reinsborough said.

The company says it

is continuing with the farm-out joint venture process, which it expects to conclude soon.

ReconAfrica is engaged in the opening of the newly discovered Kavango Sedimentary Basin in the Kalahari Desert of northeastern Namibia and northwestern Botswana, where the company

holds petroleum licenses comprising ~8 million contiguous acres.

In all its operations, ReconAfrica is committed to minimal habitat disturbance in line with international standards and will implement environmental and social best practices in all its project areas.

The week in retrospect

Kameelburg Carbonatite Project highlights the REE-rich nature

The large-scale geological mapping campaign at the Kameelburg Carbonatite Project highlighted the REE-rich nature of the carbonatite, with assays ranging from 1.16 to 9.89%.

These results were from 74 samples.

The Kameelburg Project, about 60 km southwest of Otjiwarongo in the Otjozondjupa region, is under EPLs 7372, 7373 and 7895.

Aldoro Resources acquired 85% of the project from Logan Exploration Investments in early 2023.

The current campaign in prominent scale geological mapping and rock chip sampling will form the basis for targeting drill collars for the upcoming maiden 2000m REE & Niobium diamond drilling programme.

Pre-drilling preparations are now underway, which include track access

clearance and locating underground water supplies for diamond drilling.

Aldoro Resources also says that results from four samples at Kameelburg ranged from 5.44% to 10.38% Nb₂O₅.

According to Aldoro Resources, the results provide additional confidence to previous niobium findings announced in February 2024 and December 2023.



“ tracks have been cut into both sites, and the contractor for water bore drilling has been engaged. The initiative will supply water access for the company’s maiden diamond drilling programme.”

The company has started trackwork clearance for access tracks to the Nb-rich dykes and fence line tracks, including the installation of gates to access the paddocks around the carbonatite.

The wheeled dozer is replaced with a track-mounted bulldozer to cut the main access tracks onto the carbonatite.

Aldoro Resources has also conducted ground EM and SP geophysical surveys

over areas identified as potential bore sites.

The company says tracks have been cut into both sites, and the contractor for water bore drilling has been engaged.

The initiative will supply water access for the company’s maiden diamond drilling programme.

The Kameelburg has a history dating back to the 1960s when Amcor

conducted exploration from 1967 to 1970 using the National Institute of Metallurgy (NIM) to commission investigations into surface rock sampling.

Between 2012 and 2013, Kinlock Resources undertook two sampling phases: a due diligence rock chip sampling program and a grid-based rock and soil sampling program.

Andrada Mining increases shares in Uis Tin Mining Company

Andrada Mining wants to increase its ownership interest in Uis Tin Mining Company from 85% to 100%.

The Uis Tin Mining Company holds mining licenses 133, 134, and 129, where Uis Tin Mine and Spodumene Hill are located.

The Small Miners of UIS currently hold the 15% that Andrada Mining wants to acquire.

As part of the transaction, the Small Miners of UIS will transfer a 5% ownership interest from the 15% to Sinco Investments Five (Pty) to fulfil its mandate to empower Namibians further and enable access to the mining industry.

Sinco is a locally owned and managed investment company focused on developing mining and construction projects within Namibia.

It works with partners

across the mining value chain to advance Namibian interests.

If all conditions of the agreement are met, Andrada Mining Namibia will acquire this 5% interest from Sinco, as Sinco has preferred to hold Andrada-listed shares.

Andrada Mining will issue ordinary shares to the Small Miners of Uis valued at N\$12 million using a 30-day VWAP on the date before the completion of the



**Andrada
Mining**



Andrada Mining will issue ordinary shares to the Small Miners of Uis valued at N\$12 million using a 30-day VWAP on the date before the completion of the acquisition.

acquisition.

The Small Miners of Uis will receive N\$18 million in cash from Andrada Namibia through 240 monthly payments of N\$75,000.

Andrada Mining will exercise its option to acquire the remaining 5% of Uis Tin Mining Company held by Sinco by issuing ordinary shares valued at N\$24 million using a 10-day VWAP on the date before the completion of the

acquisition.

The acquisition, including the transfer of license 129, and the option are conditional upon, amongst other items, ministerial consent and consent from Orion, Standard Bank, and the Development Bank of Namibia.

Andrada Mining says the restructuring is intended to consolidate the ownership of the Uis and Lithium Ridge licenses to target and expedite the development

of these individual mining licenses through complete operational and strategic control.

Andrada Namibia will also dispose of its 85% interest in license 129 to Small Miners of Uis as part of the transaction.

License 129, known as Spodumene Hill, will no longer align with Andrada's current plans, and it presents a valuable opportunity for the Small Miners of Uis to drive

immediate development and economic growth in the Erongo region.

The transaction will allow Andrada Mining to retain its empowerment credentials, which align with its commitment to uplifting economic empowerment in Namibia.

Andrada Mining directors believe the new structure will allow the streamlining of operations for value creation and create the opportunity for more rapid development of the assets through the introduction of

project-specific financing partner solutions.

Andrada Mining CEO Anthony Viljoen said the transaction reflects their strong and collaborative relationship with the Small Miners of Uis over the years.

Viljoen also said it signifies the mutual growth and development of Small Miners of Uis as a partner and the progression of the organisation.

Furthermore, he said, it marks a significant step forward in leveraging our

combined strengths to advance historical mining areas' economic revival and uplift local communities.

"Building on this momentum, we have reached a mutually beneficial share swap agreement that upholds our commitment to empowering local Namibians.

"The net effect of this restructuring should be value-accretive for all Andrada shareholders and facilitate Andrada's long-term strategy," Viljoen said.

According to Viljoen, Andrada's full ownership of the Uis and Lithium Ridge licenses will provide strategic optionality to enhance the portfolio value proposition.

He said that when completed, they would be well-positioned to unlock the full potential of both assets through the various ongoing strategic discussions that the company is currently undertaking.

The Uis Tin Project comprises three separate

mining licenses, 129, 133 and 134, each historically exploited for tin on varying scales.

Licence 134 is the company's primary licence and incorporates the former Uis tin mine, while Licence 129 is the least advanced of the three licenses.

Andrada Mining directors do not consider license 129 a material licence in the company's portfolio nor believe it to align with its current objectives.

Andrada Mining says

the losses attached to the 15% interest in Uis Tin Mine Company for the year ended February 28 2023, are N\$ 9,720 115.20, and the turnover was N\$29,612,777.40.

A 15% interest in the gross asset value of Uis Tin Mine Company is N\$90,420,734.70 by reference to the annual audited accounts for the year ended February 28, 2023.

