

- Stamper says its blocks are undervalued at US\$3m each
- Northern restructures US\$22m debt through Okanjande stream amendment
- Wia Gold plans 177,000-ounce annual production as Kokoseb
- BP sets stage for Walvis Basin drill campaign

# Skeleton Coast Uranium

**Intends to conduct exploration activities across five EPLs concurrently,**

The Canadian-listed company plans to invest about N\$67 million in exploration, environmental and technical studies across five uranium licence areas covering approximately 610 square kilometres of prospective ground by 2027/28.



## Ongwe spends N\$26.5mn on exploration in 2026 drilling campaign

Ongwe Minerals spent C\$2.02 million (about N\$26.5 million) on exploration in the first quarter of 2026 and is preparing to deploy more than 10,000 soil samples and multiple drilling programmes across its Namibian projects as it accelerates the search for gold and copper discoveries.

# A LOOK AHEAD TO 2026 IN NAMIBIA - RECONAFRICA

As our work with the communities and authorities of Namibia continues into 2026, we are pleased to share a number of successes and developments around our exploration activities under PEL 073, as well as a look to the year ahead.



## KEY SUCCESSES OF 2025

In 2025, ReconAfrica progressed key priorities by drilling our second exploration well in the Damara Fold Belt. The results showed indications of oil and gas over eight separate intervals in the Kavango West 1X well. A total of 64 metres (210 feet) of the sections contained confirmed hydrocarbons, with additional promising signs deeper in the well within the limestone reservoir. These findings suggest that the Damara Fold Belt has real potential for future energy development.

Following these positive results, PEL 073 partners ReconAfrica (operator), NAMCOR, and BW Energy met with Her Excellency President Nandi-Ndaitwah to discuss the oil and gas findings and explore how the partnership could support onshore development and help strengthen Namibia's long-term energy future.



## WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES IN KAVANGO EAST AND KAVANGO WEST

ReconAfrica continues to invest in and work with local communities and is proud to have an industry-leading Environmental, Social and Governance programme in Namibia.

To date, ReconAfrica has:

- Locally hired and contracted over 2,700 short and long term positions, and worked with over 550 local, regional and national service and supply companies
- Supported 10 STEAM and 7 SAN Nursing students from the Kavango East and Kavango West regions with scholarships
- Installed 36 solar-powered community water wells in remote areas

- Completed more than 2,600 community engagement sessions
- Provided N\$19 million in funding for medical services, equipment, training and wellness programmes
- Provided funding for environmental and social projects in various communities

## WHAT IS NEXT FOR RECONAFRICA IN NAMIBIA?

Preparations are underway for a production test of the Kavango West 1X well this year. The team is currently procuring the necessary equipment and has applied for permits required for production testing in order to evaluate the zones of interest. This will be the first production test for hydrocarbons in Namibia and could result in the first flow of hydrocarbons to surface for the Country. We expect to conclude this testing by the third quarter of 2026.

In all aspects of our operations, ReconAfrica is committed to minimal disturbance of habitat in line with international standards and implementing environmental and social best practices in our project areas.

We remain grateful to the people of Namibia for your partnership in exploring the potential for long-term energy development in the area and look forward to providing further updates throughout 2026.

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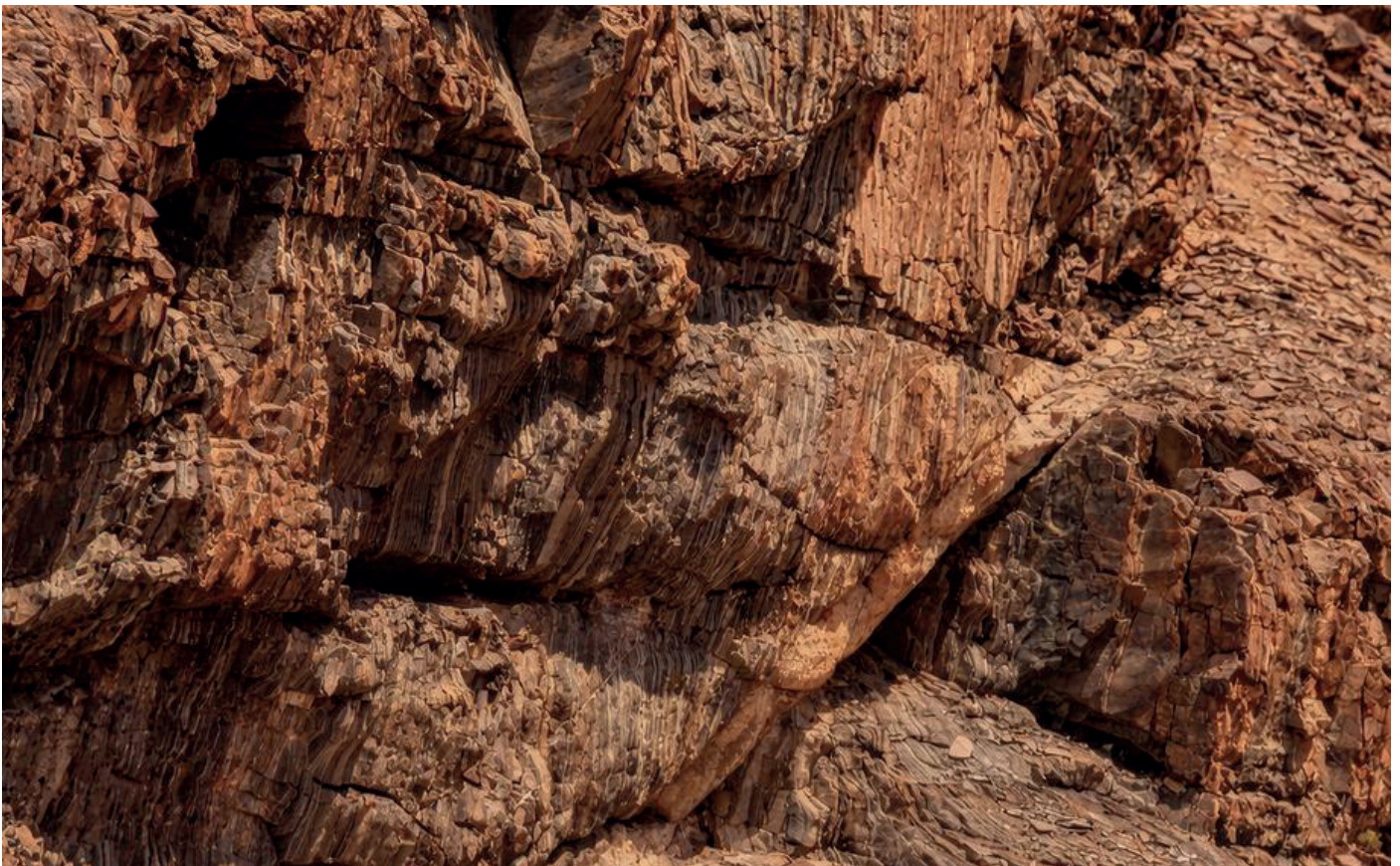
# Skeleton Coast targets 5 projects in C\$5m exploration push

**S**keleton Coast Uranium plans to spend at least C\$5 million (about N\$67 million) on exploration, environmental and technical studies across five uranium licence areas in Namibia by 2027/28 as the Canadian-listed company accelerates efforts to identify new uranium discoveries near some of the country's largest

mines. The company has also committed to spending at least C\$500,000 by 15 June 2026 as part of what it describes as a discovery-driven strategy focused on rapidly identifying and advancing high-grade uranium resources.

The company has outlined a multi-phase exploration programme running through 2026 and into 2027 that will

see work undertaken simultaneously across its five project areas, which collectively cover about 610 square kilometres of prospective uranium ground. The portfolio is located adjacent to Namibia's three major uranium-producing operations, the Rössing Uranium Mine, Langer Heinrich Mine and Husab Mine, making it one of the larger uranium



exploration plays in the country's central uranium province.

Unlike many junior explorers that advance projects sequentially, Skeleton Coast intends to conduct exploration activities across all five exclusive prospecting licences concurrently, where warranted. The exploration strategy begins with analysis of airborne survey data collected by the Namibian government, a review of historical exploration records held by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, hyperspectral remote sensing, topographical

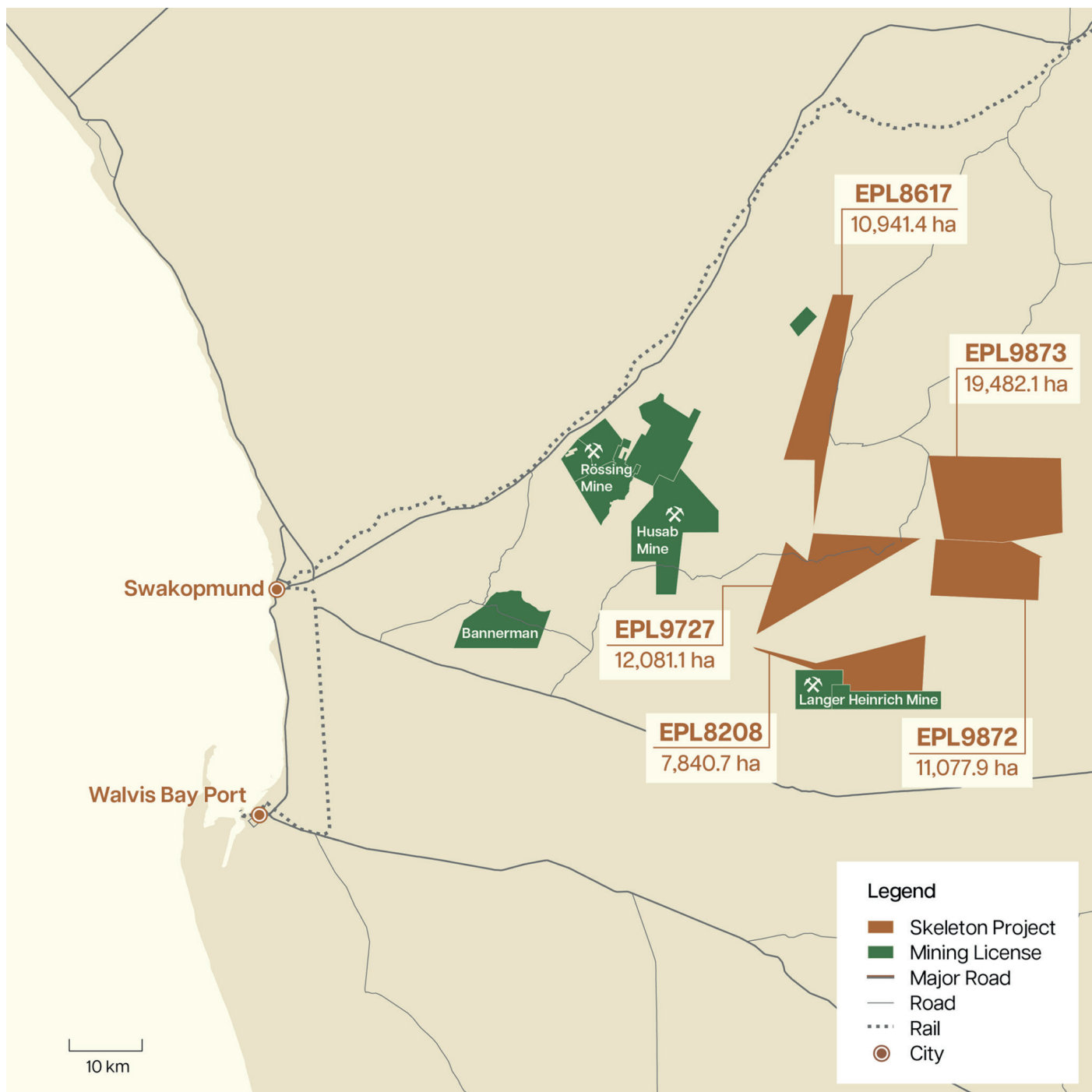
surveys and the identification of historical drill collars across the licence areas.

These activities will be followed by geochemical surveys, radon cup surveys, airborne radiometric and geophysical surveys, field mapping and sampling before drilling commences. The company plans a first-pass drilling programme of approximately 2,500 metres on each licence area, with downhole geophysical and radiometric surveys to follow where warranted. Exploration crews were expected to begin

mobilising at the start of 2026.

Skeleton Coast said it intends to pursue an aggressive exploration strategy focused on accelerated drilling, intensive geochemical surveys, prospecting, and fast-tracking project development to identify high-grade uranium resources as quickly as possible.

The company currently holds interests of between 70% and 75% in the licences, with the balance held by Namibian partners. According to the company, all five exclusive prospecting



licences have produced anomalous uranium results, and historical data indicate potential for significant uranium discoveries.

Among the key targets is EPL 8617, a 10,492-hectare licence east of the Valencia

uranium deposit and north of the Welwitschia uranium occurrence. The licence shares geological characteristics with the Rössing uranium district and covers terrain considered prospective for both intrusive-related uranium mineralisation

and palaeochannel-hosted uranium deposits. The area is underlain by rocks of the Abbabis Complex together with the Etusis, Khan, Rössing, Chuos, Karibib and Kuiseb formations of the Damara Sequence, geological units associated with

some of Namibia's most important uranium occurrences.

Historical drilling immediately south and west of the licence identified palaeochannel-type uranium mineralisation within an inferred resource estimated at 35 million tonnes grading 120 parts per million uranium oxide, with a stripping ratio of less than one. Historical work also outlined two additional mineralised blocks containing a combined 5.4 million tonnes grading 180 ppm uranium oxide.

The company's EPL 9727 and EPL 8208 licences are also regarded as priority targets. EPL 9727 covers 12,081 hectares and lies about 15 kilometres east of the Husab mine and 25 kilometres southeast of the Rössing mine, while EPL 8208 covers 7,841 hectares and borders the Langer Heinrich mine to the north.

Skeleton Coast said the geology of the two licences mirrors that of the world-class Husab and Langer Heinrich

deposits. The company is targeting both intrusive uranium mineralisation associated with alaskite intrusions and surficial uranium mineralisation associated with calcrete-hosted palaeochannels. Historical radiometric surveys on EPL 8208 recorded uranium values of up to 260 ppm U<sub>308</sub> in river sediments where carnotite mineralisation occurs in fractures and joints. Historical drilling in the palaeovalleys of the Gawib River also identified uranium mineralisation, although generally at grades below 100 ppm U<sub>308</sub> in isolated mineralised zones.

The company's remaining licences, EPL 9872 and EPL 9873, also share geological characteristics with the Rössing uranium district. EPL 9872, which covers 11,078 hectares, contains a uranium-bearing intrusive outcrop and lies approximately 15 kilometres north of the Langer Heinrich mine. The company said the licence shares similar drainage systems and calcrete formations

with the producing mine, strengthening its prospectivity. Historical radiometric surveys recorded uranium values of up to 260 ppm U<sub>308</sub> in the area.

The exploration campaign represents one of the more ambitious uranium programmes currently planned in Namibia. Skeleton Coast is not simply exploring five separate licences. The company has assembled a 610-square-kilometre portfolio immediately adjacent to Namibia's three largest uranium mines. It intends to test all five licence packages simultaneously through a C\$5 million programme designed to generate drill targets and accelerate new uranium discoveries.

Skeleton Coast Uranium, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SKEL, believes its Namibian portfolio is well-positioned to benefit from growing global demand for nuclear fuel as countries expand nuclear power generation.



# Ongwe spends N\$26.5mn on exploration in 2026 drilling campaign

**O**ngwe Minerals spent C\$2.02 million (about N\$26.5 million) on exploration in the first quarter of 2026 and is preparing to deploy more than 10,000 soil samples and multiple drilling programmes across its Namibian projects as it

**accelerates the search for gold and copper discoveries.**

The increased expenditure, up from C\$1.05 million (about N\$13.8 million) during the corresponding period last year, comes as the company advances exploration at

its Khorixas, Omatjete and Outjo projects. The company also ended March 2026 with cash and cash equivalents of C\$3.61 million (about N\$47.4 million), providing funding for an aggressive exploration programme planned for the remainder of the year.

At the Khorixas Gold Project, the immediate focus is on the Belmont prospect, where between 4,000m and 5,000m of reverse circulation drilling has been planned to test bedrock mineralisation concealed beneath extensive calcrete cover. The programme aims to define the source of gold mineralisation that has already produced rock-chip grades of up to 145.7 g/t gold and to scout for drilling intersections, including 4m at 10.2 g/t gold. Follow-up diamond drilling is planned once priority targets have been refined.

Belmont remains one of the company's most important prospects because about 95% of the area is hidden beneath calcrete and scree cover. Recent bedrock sampling has identified a new two-kilometre-long gold anomaly, the Plains Anomaly, where altered and mineralised wall rock extends up to 125 metres in width. Ongwe believes the mineralisation is associated with the Khorixas Fault Zone, a major regional structure

that may host a much larger gold system than currently defined.

Another priority for 2026 is the K17 copper-gold prospect within the Khorixas project area. Despite never having been drilled, K17 has returned surface sampling results of up to 21 g/t gold and 16.25% copper, together with elevated silver, molybdenum and uranium values. The company is now undertaking follow-up work to define targets for a maiden drilling programme. The unusual metal assemblage has raised the possibility that the prospect could host intrusion-related or iron oxide copper-gold mineralisation.

At the Omatjete Gold Project, Ongwe plans to undertake 2,000m of reverse circulation drilling at the Manga discovery before progressing to diamond drilling. Manga has emerged as one of the company's most promising targets, with surface sampling returning grades of up to 19.75 g/t gold and scout drilling intersecting 138m at 0.22 g/t gold. The discovery lies along

the regionally significant Okondeka Fault Zone, the same structural corridor that hosts Wia Gold's Kokoseb discovery. Ongwe believes drilling completed to date may have tested only the margins of a much larger mineralised system.

The company is also preparing one of its largest regional exploration campaigns. More than 10,000 soil samples are planned across Omatjete to investigate the eastern extension of the Okondeka Fault Zone and the newly identified Okakongo Fault System. The programme will cover about 50 kilometres of strike along the Okondeka structure and a further 25 kilometres along the Okakongo system. External consultants specialising in polymetallic and intrusion-related mineral systems have been engaged to assist with geological modelling and target generation, while a geophysical strategy is also being developed.

The regional sampling programme is expected to continue through much of 2026 and forms



a critical part of the company's exploration strategy. Data generated from the soil surveys, geological mapping and geophysical work will be used to refine targets before they are advanced to drilling. The approach is intended to move prospects systematically from anomaly identification to drill-ready status.

The Outjo Gold Project is expected to attract increased attention this year. Although little

historical exploration has been conducted on key geological units within the licence area, early work has already identified arsenic and copper anomalies and highlighted several magnetic targets with similarities to the nearby Eureka gold discovery. Additional surface sampling and follow-up investigations are planned as the company expands its search for discoveries.

The ambitious

exploration programme follows a major corporate restructuring completed in February 2026, when Lotus Gold Corporation completed a reverse takeover of Great Quest Gold, creating Ongwe Minerals. The completion of the reverse takeover and commencement of trading marked a key milestone for the company. It provided the platform for the accelerated exploration strategy now being rolled out across Namibia. The

company has structured its 2026 programme around a series of exploration milestones designed to advance targets from regional screening to drill testing progressively.

The transaction strengthened the company's financial position, with total current assets rising to C\$5.16 million (about N\$67.8 million).

Although Ongwe reported a quarterly loss of C\$9.73 million (about N\$127.8 million), the figure was largely driven by a one-off listing expense of C\$7.84 million (about N\$103 million) associated with the reverse takeover transaction.

Ongwe's exploration schedule envisages a progression from reverse circulation drilling and sampling during the first half of the year to diamond drilling later in 2026. The company believes the work completed to date has identified several prospective targets, but further drilling is required to establish the continuity, geometry and



scale of mineralisation at depth.

The planned diamond drilling programme is regarded as one of the most important catalysts for the company during 2026. While surface sampling and reverse circulation drilling are expected to generate and refine targets, diamond drilling will provide a clearer understanding of the mineralised systems. It could move the projects closer to future resource definition.

Ongwe's shareholder register includes retail investors holding 40.5%, founders and management holding 27.5%, and institutional, strategic, and high-net-

worth investors holding 26%, while mining entrepreneur Ross Beaty owns 6%. The company believes this shareholder mix supports its long-term exploration strategy.

Taken together, the 2026 programme marks a transition from early-stage target generation to systematic resource hunting. With multiple drilling campaigns planned, more than 10,000 soil samples budgeted and regional fault systems being tested over a combined strike length of about 75 kilometres, Ongwe Minerals is positioning itself for what could become its most important exploration year since entering Namibia.

# Wia Gold plans 177,000-ounce annual production as Kokoseb

**W**ia Gold is planning to produce an average of 177,000 ounces of gold annually during the first five years of mining at its Kokoseb Gold Project in Namibia as the company advances permitting, infrastructure planning and resource expansion drilling ahead of a development decision.

The production target is based on an open-pit mining operation feeding a 5.25-million-tonne-per-annum carbon-in-

leach (CIL) processing plant. Over an initial 11.4-year mine life, Kokoseb is expected to produce an average of 146,000 ounces of gold annually, with higher-grade ore driving stronger production during the early years of the operation.

The mine plan is based on the latest mineral resource estimate. It envisages the extraction of 427.8 million tonnes of material, including 58.9 million tonnes of ore grading 0.97 grams

per tonne gold and containing 1.83 million ounces of gold. Waste material is estimated at 369 million tonnes, resulting in a strip ratio of 6.3.

Mining would be undertaken using a conventional load-and-haul open-pit operation, with the pit divided into 10 development stages. Wia plans to deploy 200-tonne-class excavators matched with 90-tonne haul trucks, while mining rates are expected to peak at 45



million tonnes per annum. The company said pit development would initially focus on higher-value zones to maximise early project returns.

The processing plant has been designed around conventional and well-understood technology. Ore would undergo primary crushing through a gyratory crusher before entering a semi-autogenous and ball mill grinding circuit. Gold recovery would be achieved through gravity concentration, intensive leaching and carbon-in-leach processing.

Metallurgical test work indicates gold recoveries of more than 90%, with cyanide destruction and filtered tailings

incorporated into the plant design.

As the company advances technical studies, it is simultaneously progressing critical infrastructure planning. Wia has submitted an application to NamPower for a 31-megawatt electricity supply. A study undertaken by the utility identified a dedicated 132-kilovolt connection from the Omburu Substation near Omaruru as the preferred power solution for the project.

Water requirements have also been advanced, with the company applying to NamWater for 1.5 million cubic metres of water per year.

Proposed supply sources include the Okombahe Water Supply Scheme, the Ozondati Water Supply Scheme and the Omaruru Alluvial Plains groundwater system.

Road infrastructure is another key component of the development strategy. The project is located north of the C36 Omaruru-Uis road and would require construction of a new 12.7-kilometre access road linking the mine site to the existing transport network.

Permitting activities are also progressing. Wia submitted its mining licence application to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy on 10 October 2025. The Environmental and Social

Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan were formally submitted to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism on 19 March 2026.

While advancing development planning, the company continues to pursue resource growth through extensive drilling programmes.

Reverse circulation

infill drilling has been completed in the Northern and Gap zones to upgrade portions of the resource into the higher-confidence indicated category. Recent results include 8 metres at 7.66 grams per tonne gold from 75 metres in hole KRC449, 16 metres at 2.14 grams per tonne gold from 38 metres in KRC480 and 15 metres at 1.62 grams per tonne gold from 138

metres in KRC457.

At the same time, six diamond drill rigs are targeting high-grade plunging shoots below the scoping study pit shell as Wia works towards defining an underground resource. An updated underground mineral resource estimate is expected during the second half of 2026.

The Central Zone continues to return significant mineralisation outside the current



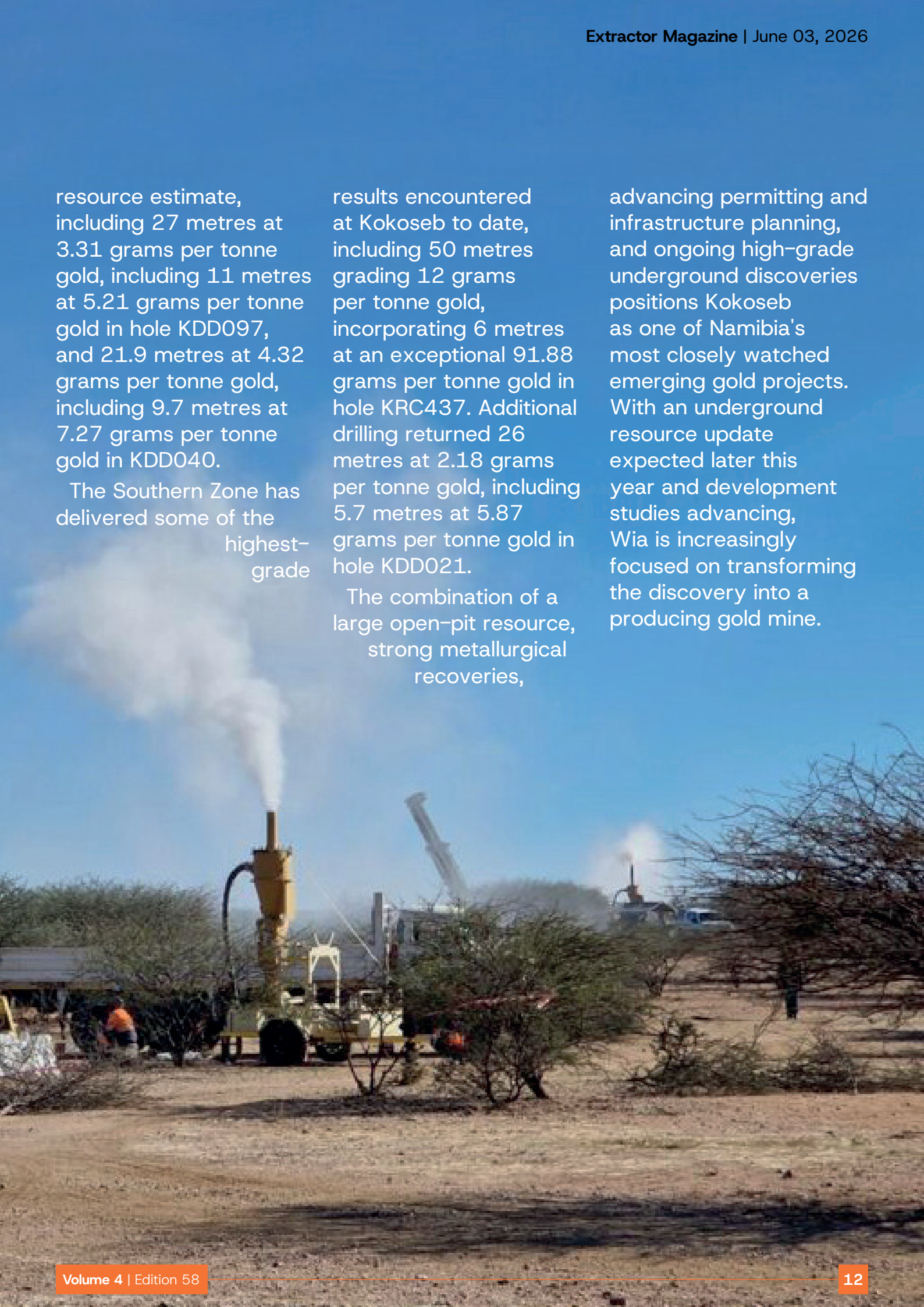
resource estimate, including 27 metres at 3.31 grams per tonne gold, including 11 metres at 5.21 grams per tonne gold in hole KDD097, and 21.9 metres at 4.32 grams per tonne gold, including 9.7 metres at 7.27 grams per tonne gold in KDD040.

The Southern Zone has delivered some of the highest-grade

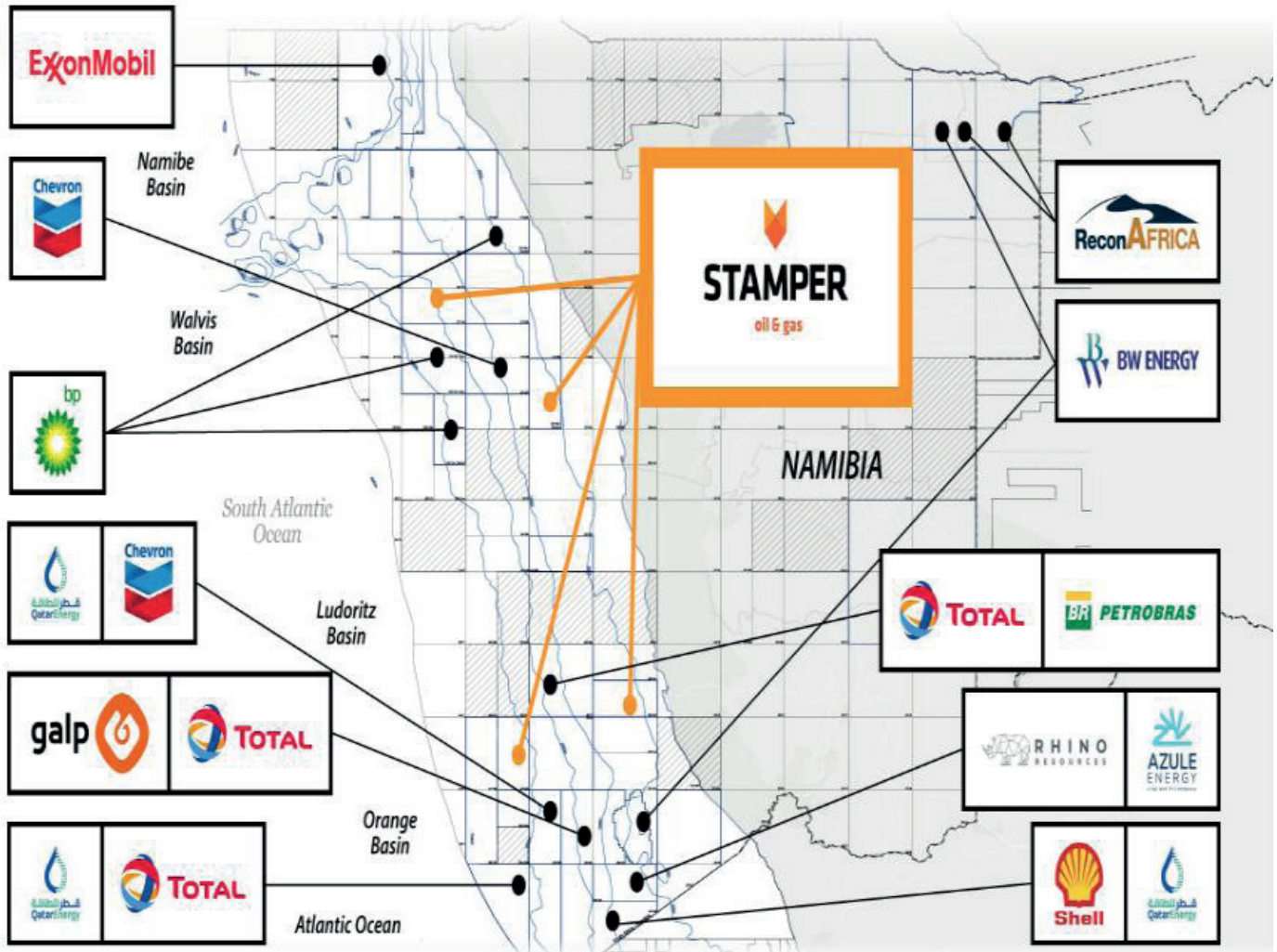
results encountered at Kokoseb to date, including 50 metres grading 12 grams per tonne gold, incorporating 6 metres at an exceptional 91.88 grams per tonne gold in hole KRC437. Additional drilling returned 26 metres at 2.18 grams per tonne gold, including 5.7 metres at 5.87 grams per tonne gold in hole KDD021.

The combination of a large open-pit resource, strong metallurgical recoveries,

advancing permitting and infrastructure planning, and ongoing high-grade underground discoveries positions Kokoseb as one of Namibia's most closely watched emerging gold projects. With an underground resource update expected later this year and development studies advancing, Wia is increasingly focused on transforming the discovery into a producing gold mine.



## NAMIBIAN OIL AND GAS BLOCKS - SURROUNDED BY SUPER MAJORS



# Stamper says its blocks are undervalued at US\$3m each

**S**tamper Oil & Gas believes its Namibian offshore licence portfolio is significantly undervalued, arguing that offshore petroleum blocks in Namibia have historically attracted valuations of

between US\$5 million and US\$10 million each.

In comparison, its current market valuation implies a value of less than US\$3 million per block.

The Canadian-listed company is now

advancing technical evaluations and farm-out discussions across four offshore petroleum licences spanning the Orange, Walvis and Lüderitz basins as it seeks to unlock value from acreage positioned

near some of Namibia's most important oil and gas discoveries.

The company said ongoing farm-out activity, new seismic interpretation and additional data acquisition could help narrow what it sees as a substantial valuation gap. Stamper's current market valuation stands at approximately US\$10.9 million, which it argues represents a discount to peers on a per-licence basis.

At the centre of the

portfolio is PEL 107 in the Orange Basin, where Stamper holds a 32.9% working interest. The block covers approximately 5,484 square kilometres and lies about 210 kilometres offshore in deep-water and ultra-deep-water settings.

The licence sits immediately north of a string of major discoveries that have transformed Namibia into one of the world's most closely watched exploration frontiers. These include the

Venus discovery by TotalEnergies, the Graff discovery by Shell, Galp's Mopane discovery and the more recent Capricornus and Volans discoveries announced by Rhino Resources.

Stamper believes the block's location places it within the same highly prospective petroleum system that has attracted billions of dollars in exploration spending to Namibia's offshore sector.

The company also holds a 5% carried interest in PEL 106 and PEL 98 in

the Walvis Basin, where activity is expected to intensify ahead of Chevron's planned drilling in the second half of 2026.

PEL 106 includes blocks 2011B and 2111A and lies northwest of Chevron-operated PEL 82. According to Stamper, the licence contains four significant prospects identified from historical 2D and 3D seismic surveys, with potential in the billions of barrels.

The block is supported by approximately 2,000 square kilometres of 3D seismic data and about

2,300 kilometres of 2D seismic coverage. An environmental clearance certificate for an additional 3D seismic programme was granted in July 2025.

Industry attention remains focused on neighbouring PEL 82, where Chevron is expected to drill the Gemstock prospect later this year. The licence also includes the historic Wingat-1 well, which brought oil to the surface in 2013, and the Murombe-1 well, both of which are regarded as important indicators of the basin's petroleum

potential.

PEL 98, which includes Block 2213, lies inboard of PEL 82 and contains data from a previous exploration well, as well as approximately 770 kilometres of 2D seismic coverage. Several leads have already been mapped and are currently being upgraded into drill-ready prospects.

Stamper said local operator Lamda Energy is seeking to accelerate activity on the licence, while additional seismic acquisition could improve understanding of the southern portion of the block.

The company also maintains a 20% carried interest in PEL 102 in the Lüderitz Basin, where technical evaluation is already well advanced.

The block lies northeast of PEL 87 and north of the Kudu Gas Field. Stamper noted that recent farm-in activity by TotalEnergies and Petrobras in adjacent acreage has increased industry interest in the basin.

Multiple 2D seismic lines have already been acquired across PEL 102, and previous basin studies indicate favourable structural and

stratigraphic trapping configurations together with promising source rock potential.

Water depths ranging from approximately 100 to 1,000 metres are considerably shallower than those encountered in parts of the Orange Basin, potentially reducing drilling costs and shortening development timelines.

Stamper's business model is designed around maintaining exposure to exploration upside while limiting capital commitments. Through carried interests and farm-out arrangements,

the company aims to benefit from drilling success and resource discoveries without assuming the full cost burden of offshore exploration.

With exploration activity gathering momentum across Namibia's offshore basins and major international oil companies continuing to expand their presence, Stamper believes its portfolio offers multiple opportunities for value creation across four licences positioned near some of the country's most prospective petroleum acreage.



# BP sets stage for Walvis Basin drill campaign

**B**P and Eco Atlantic plan to launch a large-scale 3D seismic survey in Namibia's Walvis Basin before the end of 2026, as they move into the next phase of an exploration strategy that could ultimately lead to drilling up to 2 offshore

wells.

The survey will cover Petroleum Exploration Licences 97, 99 and 100, for which BP is expected to assume operatorship, subject to the completion of its April 2026 agreement to acquire a 60% participating interest in the three offshore

blocks from Eco Atlantic.

Environmental approval for the deepwater survey has already been secured, and planning is underway for what is expected to become the first major work programme on the acreage once the BP farm-down is completed.

The seismic data will be used to mature exploration targets and determine whether the licences contain prospects capable of supporting an offshore drilling campaign.

Eco Atlantic has described the exploration roadmap as moving from farm-down to seismic acquisition, prospect maturation, drilling and, ultimately, potential discovery.

Under the transaction, BP will pay Eco Atlantic US\$2.7 million, about N\$49 million, upon completion, and will fund Eco Atlantic's retained

25% interest through the current exploration phase.

Eco Atlantic estimates the carry could ultimately be worth approximately US\$80 million, about N\$1.45 billion, significantly reducing the financial burden of advancing the licences and leaving the company fully funded for the exploration work programme, including the large seismic survey.

The three licences cover approximately 22,894 square kilometres in the Walvis Basin. PEL 97, known as Cooper, covers about 5,788 square

kilometres in Block 2012A. PEL 99, known as Guy, covers roughly 11,457 square kilometres across Blocks 2111B and 2211A, while PEL 100, known as Tamar, covers a further 5,649 square kilometres across Blocks 2211B and 2311A.

The survey could determine whether the Walvis Basin emerges as Namibia's next offshore exploration hotspot alongside the Orange Basin.

While Namibia's southern offshore regions have dominated global headlines following major discoveries by

TotalEnergies, Shell, Galp Energia, and Rhino Resources, the Walvis Basin remains comparatively underexplored despite evidence of a working petroleum system.

Eco Atlantic believes the acreage contains mature source rocks and proven reservoir systems supported by regional discoveries and geological similarities with productive hydrocarbon provinces on the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The company has described the three licences as offering a balance between

shallow-slope and deepwater exploration opportunities, providing exposure to multiple play types across a large offshore position.

The BP transaction represents a major endorsement of that geological potential.

Meaningful exposure  
Few companies possess the technical capability and financial strength required to evaluate large offshore basins, and BP's entry gives the project access to one of the industry's largest exploration teams while allowing Eco Atlantic to retain meaningful exposure to any future

discovery.

In addition to the BP transaction, Eco Atlantic previously completed a separate farm-out arrangement involving PEL 98. That deal reduced licence fees and work programme commitments and is valued by the company at approximately US\$2 million. The closing of the PEL 98 farm-out remains in progress.

Taken together, the transactions have strengthened Eco Atlantic's position in Namibia while limiting shareholder dilution and reducing future exploration costs.

The next major milestone will be completion of the BP farm-down, expected in the third quarter of 2026.

Once completed, attention will turn to the acquisition and interpretation of the new seismic data.

Three-dimensional seismic surveys are among the most important stages in offshore exploration because they provide detailed images of subsurface geological structures. The data allows geoscientists to identify potential hydrocarbon traps, evaluate reservoir quality

and determine whether prospects warrant the substantial investment required for offshore drilling.

Eco Atlantic has indicated that survey results could support the drilling of one or two exploration wells.

Should the seismic data confirm the presence of significant drillable structures, BP could move towards an exploration drilling campaign, potentially opening a new chapter in the development of Namibia's offshore oil sector.

Success in the Walvis Basin would further reinforce Namibia's

reputation as one of the world's most attractive offshore exploration destinations and could stimulate additional investment across the country's petroleum sector.

With environmental approvals secured, funding in place and one of the world's largest energy companies preparing to take operatorship, the planned 2026 seismic campaign is shaping up as one of the most important offshore exploration programmes currently scheduled in Namibia.



# Northern Graphite restructures US\$22m debt through Okanjande stream amendment

**N**orthern Graphite has restructured nearly US\$22 million (about N\$415 million) in debt linked to its Okanjande graphite project in Namibia after failing to meet key loan conditions, agreeing to amend an existing graphite streaming agreement in exchange

for the cancellation of loan principal and interest obligations.

The Canadian company disclosed in its 2025 annual financial statements that it entered into a binding Letter of Agreement with its lender on 29 April 2026 to restructure both

a senior secured loan and an existing minerals streaming agreement tied to Okanjande.

Under the agreement, the lender will cancel the US\$15.969 million face value of the senior secured loan, including capitalised interest, as well as approximately

US\$6.03 million in accrued and future interest that would have been payable up to the loan's maturity date.

The restructuring follows a series of covenant breaches by the company. Northern Graphite reported that by 31 December 2025, it had failed to pay accrued interest of US\$5.116 million, had not maintained positive working capital and had not maintained the minimum required consolidated cash balance of US\$750,000.

The loan facility was secured against assets at the company's Lac des Iles operation in Canada and the Okanjande project in Namibia.

In return for the debt relief, Northern Graphite has agreed to amend an existing graphite

streaming agreement that dates back to April 2022, when the company received an upfront deposit of US\$20 million from the same financier. Under that original agreement, the financier secured the right to purchase 11.25% of the graphite produced from Okanjande until 350,000 tonnes of contained graphite in concentrate had been delivered. Once that threshold was reached, the stream could be converted into a 1% royalty over the remainder of the mine's life.

The new agreement removes both the 350,000-tonne production limit and the option to convert the stream into a 1% royalty. Northern Graphite will also issue 12.5 million

common shares to the lender as part of the restructuring. In addition, the lender will receive priority payments from portions of future equity financing proceeds and intellectual property licensing revenues until outstanding royalty-related amounts of approximately US\$4.4 million have been settled.

The debt restructuring comes as Northern Graphite advances plans to restart Okanjande as part of a broader international battery materials strategy. In January 2026, the company signed a term sheet with Saudi Arabia's Obeikan Investment Group to jointly develop and operate a battery anode material facility in Yanbu Industrial City. The proposed project is valued at approximately

US\$200 million and is designed to produce 25,000 tonnes of battery anode materials annually using graphite from Okanjande. The joint venture will be 51% owned by Obeikan and 49% by Northern Graphite. Detailed engineering is expected to begin this year, with first-phase production targeted for 2028, in line with the planned restart of mining and processing operations at Okanjande.

The Saudi project is expected to be financed at the joint venture level, with Obeikan leading efforts to secure local debt financing for the construction, development, and commissioning of the

plant. The remaining funding is expected to come from partners' equity contributions, in proportion to their ownership interests, together with commercial bank financing.

The joint venture also intends to enter into a long-term offtake agreement to purchase up to 50,000 tonnes of graphite concentrate annually from Okanjande. Under the proposed arrangements, Northern Graphite would receive royalties on net sales of battery anode materials in addition to retaining its direct equity interest in the Saudi venture.

The company has also positioned Okanjande as a future supplier

to Europe's emerging battery supply chain. In February 2026, Northern Graphite joined Rain Carbon Germany GmbH, H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH and Friedrich Schiller University Jena in launching the USE-G project, a three-year research and development programme aimed at developing cleaner, less energy-intensive and independent of the Chinese supply chain graphite processing technologies.

The initiative has a total budget of €1.7 million, of which the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy is contributing €1.14 million. Northern

Graphite said the programme would source natural graphite from its Canadian operation and, subject to restart, from Okanjande. The company will undertake graphite milling, shaping and battery testing work at its German laboratory as part of the project, which runs from January 2026 to December 2028.

Further evidence of the strategic importance of Okanjande emerged in March when Northern Graphite granted performance-based deferred share units and stock options to a senior executive. The performance targets attached to the awards include restructuring the company's debt, securing

a final investment decision on the restart of Okanjande, advancing construction of the Saudi battery anode materials plant and achieving specific market capitalisation growth objectives.

The company also completed a non-brokered private placement in March 2026, raising C\$2 million by issuing flow-through shares.

Northern Graphite's financial statements show that the carrying value of the senior secured loan increased from C\$25.1 million at the end of 2024 to C\$28.5 million by 31 December 2025, despite modifications to the facility during the

period.

The restructuring provides immediate relief to Northern Graphite's balance sheet and removes a significant debt burden. At the same time, it strengthens the lender's position in future production from Okanjande, a project that the company sees as a key source of feedstock for planned battery materials operations in Saudi Arabia and Europe.

Northern Graphite owns Okanjande through its Namibian subsidiaries, including Northern Graphite Okanjande Mining (Pty) Ltd, which the company wholly owns.



**The Extractor**  
Mapping Namibia's Mineral Resources

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