

Copper production tipped to rise

Capricorn Asset Management puts the figures at 35,000t by 2030

The investment manager projects an even larger expansion after 2030, with national copper production potentially exceeding 135,000 tonnes by 2033 if Koryx Copper succeeds in bringing the much larger Haib Copper Project into commercial production.



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Namibia copper production could rise to 35,000 tonnes by 2030

Namibia's copper production could rise from just 776 tonnes of copper concentrate and 3,237 tonnes of copper cathode in 2025 to about 35,000 tonnes by 2030, driven largely by the expected ramp-up of the Omitomire Copper Project as the country begins rebuilding an industry that has remained relatively small for much of the past decade, according to a new assessment by Capricorn Asset Management.

The investment manager projects an even larger expansion after 2030, with national copper production potentially exceeding 135,000 tonnes by 2033 if Koryx Copper succeeds in bringing the much larger

Haib Copper Project into commercial production, a development Capricorn says could establish copper as Namibia's third major mineral export pillar alongside uranium and gold.

Such an increase would represent a significant revival of an industry that once produced considerably more copper than it does today, with Namibia recording about 7,200 tonnes of copper concentrate in 2008, when copper prices averaged approximately US\$3.15 per pound, and production was associated principally with the historic Kombat mine and the Tsumeb

smelter.

That earlier cycle subsequently unravelled as the global financial crisis weakened commodity markets and domestic production declined, with Capricorn noting that copper prices eventually bottomed at about US\$2.21 per pound in 2016 as Kombat entered care and maintenance and Namibia's copper production dwindled.

The conditions surrounding copper have since changed substantially, however, with Capricorn arguing that demand associated with the global energy transition and artificial intelligence data-centre infrastructure helped push copper to US\$6.65 per pound, or approximately US\$14,500 per tonne, in May 2026, creating a considerably stronger investment environment for Namibia's



undeveloped copper deposits.

At the centre of Capricorn's 2030 production forecast is Omitiomire, where Appian Capital Advisory acquired a 95% controlling interest in May 2026 and is advancing plans for an open-pit operation that Capricorn models at about 30,000 tonnes of copper annually over a 15-year mine life.

Appian's own development expectations put production at approximately 26,000 to 30,000 tonnes of copper annually over roughly 15 to 16 years, with more than US\$400 million required to develop the mine, while the investment group told the Namibia Mining Expo on 5 August that Omitiomire could require more than N\$8 billion in investment and create more than 800 direct jobs.

Omitiomire is considerably more advanced than many undeveloped Namibian mineral projects because it already has a completed Bankable Feasibility Study, a Mining Licence, and a defined mineral inventory. However, Appian has not simply inherited the existing study and moved directly towards constructing the mine exactly as previously designed.

The original development case envisaged a conventional open-pit mine processing approximately 7.3 million tonnes of ore annually through chloride heap leaching and solvent extraction-electrowinning to produce copper cathode, with

the BFS projecting average annual copper production of approximately 25,600 tonnes over 15 years, rising to as much as 32,000 tonnes in some years, against estimated initial capital of US\$364.1 million.

Appian has instead reopened some of the project's most important technical assumptions and is examining whether conventional flotation could provide a better processing route for Omitiomire's sulphide-dominated orebody, with technical work since the acquisition including flotation testing, rebuilding the resource block model, developing a grade-optimised mine plan and examining opportunities to reduce the upfront capital requirement before committing the project to construction.

The company is simultaneously looking beyond the existing development footprint by drilling around the proposed pit and across the wider Ekuja Dome, where additional discoveries could increase the resource base and extend the operating life beyond that of the current mine plan.

"We do believe there is something to be found," Appian head of Africa and the Middle East Khathutshelo "K2" Mapasa told the Namibia Mining Expo on 5 August, as he outlined the company's continuing exploration work around Omitiomire.

The project also adds to

Appian's growing exposure to Namibia, where the investment group already controls the Rosh Pinah Zinc Mine and is completing the RP2.0 expansion, giving it an established operating and project-development presence before taking control of Omitiomire.

"Namibia holds the highest capital commitment within Appian," Mapasa told delegates.

Capricorn's outlook for a revived copper industry is broader than Omitiomire, with the assessment also identifying the possible restart of the historic Kombat mine and development of the Hope and Gorob Copper-Gold Project as potential contributors to rebuilding domestic production.

Horizon Corporation is advancing plans to restart copper production at Kombat following Trigon Metals' sale of its 80% interest in the mine in December 2025, while Hope and Gorob's initial development plan focuses on the Hope open pit, which the report says could produce approximately 8,000 tonnes of contained copper annually at full capacity.

While those projects could contribute to the recovery, it is Haib that has the potential to fundamentally change the scale of Namibia's copper industry after 2030, with Koryx advancing one of Africa's largest undeveloped porphyry copper deposits towards completing a pre-

feasibility study by the end of this year.

The project's updated preliminary economic assessment envisages upfront development capital of approximately US\$1.56 billion, a mine life of about 23 years, and average payable copper production of around 92,000 tonnes annually during the first 10 years, meaning that a successful Haib development would, by itself, produce substantially more copper each year than Namibia currently does.

Haib's mineralisation has been known for decades, and more than 120,000 metres have been drilled since the 1970s, but successive owners have struggled to translate the geological work into a development concept capable of supporting the financing and construction of a large, modern copper mine.

"Whenever I talk to people, the first question I often get is, 'We've known about Haib for 15 years. So what's different?'" Koryx country manager Lionel Coetzee told the Mining Expo, explaining that previous developers had generated substantial geological information but were unable to turn it into a sufficiently convincing development plan.

"They did a lot of good methodological work, 80,000 metres of drilling, but they weren't able to put a credible project plan together," he said.

Koryx believes part of the answer lies in redesigning Haib's processing route, with the current PFS base case moving sulphide material previously earmarked partly for sulphide heap leaching into conventional milling and flotation, while leaving heap leaching principally for oxide and transitional material.

"From a high-risk sulphide heap leach, which is not done anywhere in the world, to a conventional milling flotation at scale ... it de-risked the project significantly," Coetzee said.

The distinction between Omitomire and Haib is therefore important to Capricorn's production outlook because the former provides the nearer-term foundation for reaching approximately 35,000 tonnes by 2030, while the latter provides the scale required for the much larger expansion beyond 135,000 tonnes by 2033, assuming both projects clear their remaining development hurdles.

Those figures remain Capricorn projections rather than committed production guidance from the companies and will depend on Omitomire completing its technical optimisation, financing and investment decision, while Haib still has to move through pre-feasibility, subsequent technical studies, regulatory approvals, infrastructure arrangements, financing, construction

and commissioning before its projected tonnes can enter Namibia's production statistics.

If those developments materialise, their significance would extend beyond copper itself, with Capricorn projecting that the contribution of mining and quarrying to the economy would rise from 14% of GDP in 2025 to 18.5% by 2030 as Namibia enters what the investment manager describes as another resource-led growth phase.

Capricorn nevertheless cautions that greater dependence on mineral production would bring its own economic risks, arguing that Namibia should use future resource windfalls to finance infrastructure, education and other non-mining sectors rather than allowing expansion in copper and other extractive industries to deepen the economy's dependence on commodities.

The immediate production numbers nevertheless illustrate the scale of the opportunity, with a country that produced only 776 tonnes of copper concentrate and 3,237 tonnes of cathode in 2025 potentially producing about 35,000 tonnes by the end of the decade, before Haib, if successfully financed and built, could push Namibia into an entirely different class of copper producer.



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~600

Jobs to be created
in the region

~4000

Jobs to be created in related
industries

~20 000

Namibians expected to benefit
from the project

\$500 mln

Planned investment
in the project

\$3,5 bln

Estimated tax revenue during
development

3000 tons

Expected annual uranium output
over a 25-year mine life



Decent working
conditions
and remuneration



Development
of infrastructure,
health care and education



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and environmental
standards



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and innovative scientific
developments



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and contribution
to the energy security
of the country



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Kokoseb races from discovery to mine plan in five years

Wia Gold has taken its Kokoseb gold discovery from its identification in 2021 to a definitive US\$475 million mine development plan carrying a US\$1.21 billion post-tax valuation and a maiden 1.95-million-ounce Ore Reserve in about five years, putting the Namibian project on a development trajectory significantly faster

than the time normally required to turn mineral discoveries into producing mines.

The Australian-listed company completed the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on 10 August 2026, outlining a 5.25-million-tonne-a-year open-pit operation that would produce about 1.8Moz over an initial 14-year mine life, with first

gold targeted for the fourth quarter of 2028.

At Wia's base-case gold price of US\$3,600/oz, Kokoseb has a post-tax net present value of US\$1.214 billion, an internal rate of return of 41% and a payback



period of 1.7 years, while generating an estimated US\$1.914 billion in post-tax free cash flow over the life of the mine.

The significance lies not only in the size or economics of the proposed mine, but also in the speed at which Kokoseb has moved from a grassroots discovery through resource definition to a development-stage project.

S&P Global Market Intelligence research published on 8 July 2026 found an average discovery-to-production lead time of about 16 years across 232 mining projects it examined globally. Among the 203 projects in the study that had reached

production, the average time to production was about 14 years.

Kokoseb has not yet completed that journey, and its current five-year timeline should therefore not be directly compared with mines that have already reached production. However, Wia is targeting first gold in the fourth quarter of 2028, which, if achieved, would take Kokoseb from discovery to production in roughly seven years.

That would be less than half the approximately 16-year overall discovery-to-production period identified by S&P Global.

The challenge for Wia will be maintaining pace through

precisely the stages at which mine developments typically begin to fall behind schedule. S&P Global found that permitting has become an increasingly important contributor to delays, and that feasibility-stage projects that remain undeveloped can take considerably longer to move towards production.

Kokoseb's progress so far has been accompanied by rapid growth in the discovery's size.

Wia declared a maiden Mineral Resource of 1.30Moz in May 2023, about two years after discovery. The resource increased to 2.12 Moz in April 2024, then to 2.93 Moz in July 2025, and finally to 3.78 Moz on 10 August 2026.



The latest estimate includes a maiden underground Inferred Mineral Resource of 7.9Mt grading 2.2g/t for 560,000oz beneath the proposed open pit, while six diamond rigs continue drilling the deeper mineralisation.

At a 1.0g/t cut-off, the underground block model contains 5.7Mt grading 2.7g/t for 500,000oz, while applying a 1.5g/t cut-off leaves 4.3Mt grading 3.2g/t containing 440,000oz.

Those grades compare with an average 0.87g/t for the open-pit mining inventory underpinning the DFS.

The maiden Probable Ore Reserve stands at 1.95Moz, while the DFS mining inventory contains about 2.03Moz and is expected to deliver approximately 1.8Moz of recovered gold over the current mine plan.

That leaves substantial resources outside the present reserve and production case while exploration continues.

Wia says underground mineralisation has already been extended for about 580

metres along strike beneath the proposed pit shell, with higher-grade shoots in the Central and Southern zones remaining open at depth.

Kokoseb's rapid progression is not unprecedented in Namibia.

Osino Resources made the Twin Hills gold discovery in 2019. They declared its maiden resource in 2021, completed a pre-feasibility study in 2022, and a DFS in 2023, taking the project from discovery to definitive feasibility in about four years. Twin Hills is now under construction.

The comparison means Twin Hills reached the DFS stage slightly faster than Kokoseb. Still, together the projects provide two recent examples of major greenfield Namibian gold discoveries moving from exploration through feasibility considerably faster than the overall global discovery-to-production timeline.

Both projects are also substantial developments. Twin Hills has been progressing on an estimated US\$475 million development

budget, while Kokoseb now carries the same headline initial capital requirement.

Wia is already preparing for the next stage at Kokoseb rather than waiting for all remaining development conditions to be met.

The company has appointed a project director and is establishing an owner's team while progressing detailed engineering, procuring long-lead equipment, and pursuing regulatory approvals.

Financing will be one of the immediate tests.

Wia is pursuing a proposed US\$360 million senior debt facility with Sprott Resource Lending, which would fund most of the project's US\$475 million initial capital requirement. A lender site visit is scheduled for August as due diligence and documentation progress towards financial close.

Permitting is another critical part of the timetable. Wia submitted its Accessory Works Permit application on 8 May 2026 and must secure the remaining regulatory

approvals required before major construction can proceed.

The company is targeting major construction during 2027 ahead of commissioning and first gold in the fourth quarter of 2028.

Even as it works towards financing and building the initial mine, Wia is already designing parts of Kokoseb for an operation that is potentially larger than that in the DFS.

About US\$50 million of the US\$475 million initial capital estimate has been allocated to water and electricity infrastructure, with capacity exceeding the requirements of the initial 5.25 Mtpa operation.

Wia has allocated about US\$34 million to development of the OmAP borefield, where it says more than 80 million cubic metres of groundwater is available, substantially exceeding the long-term requirements of the initial mine.

A further US\$16 million has been allocated to a

132kV electricity connection rather than the smaller 66kV connection that would have been sufficient for the base-case operation, providing additional capacity for future expansion.

Wia has consequently identified both plant expansion and underground development studies among the next stages of work at Kokoseb.

The higher-grade underground discovery could become particularly important to those plans because it is not included in the current Ore Reserve or the 14-year open-pit production schedule.

The project is held 80% by Wia and 20% by Namibia's state-owned Epangelo Mining, giving the government direct equity exposure to a development which, under the current base-case assumptions, carries a post-tax NPV more than twice its estimated initial construction cost.

Kokoseb's development story therefore remains unfinished.

What Wia has already achieved is measurable: in about five years it has taken a grassroots discovery through successive resource expansions to 3.78Moz, established a 1.95Moz maiden Ore Reserve and completed a DFS for a US\$475 million development.

Whether it can turn that unusually rapid exploration-to-feasibility progression into an equally fast journey to production will now depend on financing, permitting and construction.

If Wia delivers first gold in the fourth quarter of 2028 as planned, Kokoseb would have travelled from discovery to production in roughly seven years, compared with the approximately 16-year average identified in S&P Global's latest study.

The next two years will determine whether Kokoseb merely reached feasibility quickly or becomes one of the faster major greenfield discoveries to transition to production.

Nguni widens Ongwe's gold search across northwest Namibia

Ongwe Minerals is preparing to drill its six-kilometre-long Nguni gold anomaly later this month as the company expands its broader exploration campaign, which now includes the drilled Manga discovery, a multi-target system at Belmont, the concealed Plains anomaly, and a series of earlier-stage prospects across northwest Namibia.

The latest Nguni results, released on 6 August, show the prospect has grown into a continuous gold-in-soil anomaly extending for six kilometres at grades above 50 parts per billion gold, while remaining open to the north, east and west, as the current sampling grid ends at neighbouring farm boundaries.

Ongwe completed 1,605 soil samples on a 50-metre-by-50-metre infill grid,

with fire assays returning 50 samples above 300 ppb gold, including a peak value of 1,310 ppb.

The strongest values occur in the northern and southern portions of the grid, both of which remain truncated by the current sampling limits. Radiometric interpretation in the north has identified a small leucogranite intrusion that Ongwe considers potentially important to the mineralising system, while gold values in the southeast increase towards a magnetic anomaly aligned with another interpreted

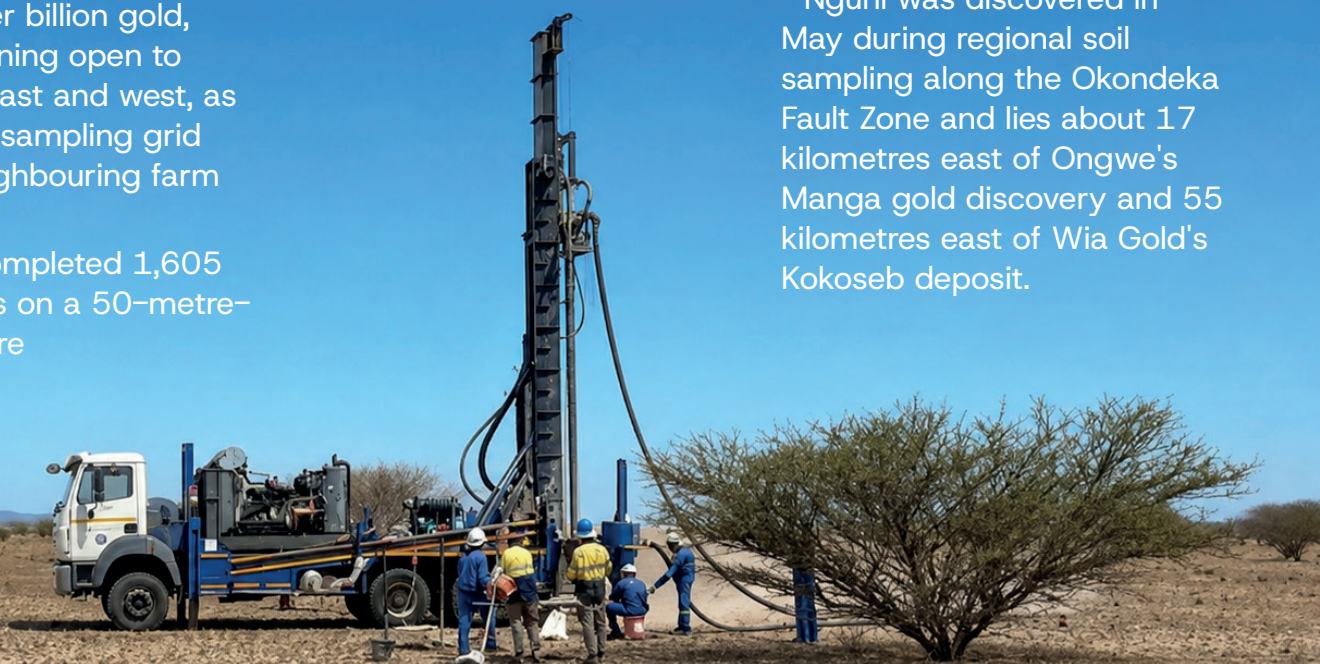
leucogranite contact.

The company will now move Nguni from surface exploration into its first drilling, with an initial 5,000-metre diamond programme scheduled to start towards the end of August.

Chief executive Dave Underwood said the latest infill work had strengthened the company's view of the target.

"The infill work on the Nguni prospect is now complete and it looks like a very robust target with scale potential," Underwood said.

Nguni was discovered in May during regional soil sampling along the Okondeka Fault Zone and lies about 17 kilometres east of Ongwe's Manga gold discovery and 55 kilometres east of Wia Gold's Kokoseb deposit.



Ongwe says mapping and trial pitting indicate that the soil anomaly is largely in situ, despite alluvial scree, generally between one and five metres thick, covering the area.

The gold anomalism is associated with metasedimentary rocks near granitic contacts, a geological relationship that Ongwe says resembles the architecture at Kokoseb. However, the company has yet to demonstrate through drilling that Nguni contains a comparable subsurface gold system.

The upcoming programme will begin with one diamond rig, with additional capacity available once Ongwe develops a clearer understanding of the structural and geological controls.

Nguni's emergence adds a second significant gold centre along the broader Omatjete structural system, where Manga already provides direct drilling evidence of bedrock gold mineralisation.

Manga was discovered during earlier regional

exploration that outlined a gold-bearing trend extending for more than four kilometres, with rock-chip sampling returning values up to 19.75 grams per tonne gold.

Scout reverse-circulation drilling subsequently confirmed broad mineralisation, including 138 metres grading 0.22g/t gold from 69 metres and another 18 metres at 0.50g/t gold from 20 metres.

Those grades have not established Manga as an economic deposit, but they confirmed that the surface anomaly corresponds with a large gold-bearing bedrock system.

More recent work has indicated that the stronger mineralisation may continue farther east beneath increasing cover.

Ongwe reported on 11 May that bedrock sampling had extended the Manga anomaly to more than two kilometres, with fire assays reaching 470 ppb gold and 20 samples exceeding 100 ppb.

The company said the easternmost completed

sampling line contained mineralisation exceeding 200ppb over more than 80 metres, while the system remained open farther east.

Additional bedrock sampling to test that extension has now been completed, with laboratory results pending. Preliminary in-house detectORE analysis suggests the system remains open, and further calcrete sampling is planned.

The approximately 17-kilometre corridor separating Manga and Nguni is consequently becoming another important part of Ongwe's exploration strategy.

The corridor has not yet been systematically sampled because some of the ground remains subject to pending farm-access agreements, but Ongwe plans to prioritise it once access is secured.

Field teams are already sampling prospective structures south and east of Nguni where access has been obtained. In contrast, more than 80 kilometres of combined prospective fault strike remains unsampled within the Omatjete project.

That regional programme aims to determine whether Manga and Nguni are isolated occurrences or separate mineralised centres within a broader gold-bearing structural system.

A second major exploration front is developing at Ongwe's Khorixas Gold Project, where the Belmont prospect contains at least 18 separate gold targets identified through surface geochemistry, mapping and geophysics.

Belmont covers a broad area of approximately 12 kilometres by six kilometres and has produced some of the highest-grade surface gold values within Ongwe's portfolio.

Historical work at BK2 returned drill intersections including 6 metres grading 6.85g/t gold from 20 metres and 18 metres at 1.72g/t from 74 metres, including 8 metres grading 3.72g/t.

Rock-chip sampling at BK2 has also returned values up to

47g/t gold.

Other Belmont targets include BK8, where a roughly 1.6-kilometre by 500-metre soil anomaly has returned a peak soil value of 1.49g/t gold and grab samples up to 16.45g/t, while BK12 has produced grab samples containing visible gold grading as high as 49.9g/t.

Elsewhere within Belmont, individual rock-chip values have reached 145.7g/t gold. However, these high-grade surface samples do not establish the width, continuity or tonnage of mineralisation beneath the surface.

Ongwe is now returning to several of those structures with fresh drilling.

Shallow RC fences have been completed across BK2, BK7, BK12 and BK13, with assay results pending.

The company has reported visual quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation from the drilling, but laboratory assays will be required

before the significance of those observations can be established.

Another Khorixas target, Plains, is earlier in the drilling cycle but has already produced a substantial concealed bedrock anomaly.

Ongwe announced Plains in April after bedrock sampling outlined a gold-bearing zone extending for about two kilometres along the Khorixas Fault Zone beneath thick alluvial and calcrete cover.

Altered and mineralised wall rock reaches widths of up to 125 metres, with bedrock values of up to 0.2g/t gold.

The company plans to test Plains with diamond drilling later this year.

Khorixas also hosts K17, which differs from the Belmont targets, which are predominantly gold-focused.

K17 is a large polymetallic copper-gold-silver-uranium target where rock-chip sampling has returned values of up to 16.25% copper,

21g/t gold, 37.8g/t silver and 490ppm uranium.

Magnetotelluric surveys have identified a major conductor below the surface mineralisation, and Ongwe has interpreted the system as potentially iron-oxide-copper-gold-style mineralisation.

K17 remains undrilled, however, and is therefore still an exploration target rather than a confirmed deposit.

Ongwe's third flagship project area, Outjo, remains earlier stage than Omatjete and Khorixas.

The approximately 460-square-kilometre project covers prospective Damara geology. It has generated low-level arsenic and copper anomalies, along with a gossanous occurrence returning rock-chip values above 1% copper. Still, Ongwe has not yet reported a gold discovery there comparable with Manga, Nguni or Belmont.

The company's portfolio now consequently contains several stages of exploration maturity.

Manga remains the clearest-drilled gold discovery, with broad bedrock mineralisation confirmed and the system still traced eastwards beneath cover.

Nguni has become the largest immediate undrilled target, with a six-kilometre-long soil anomaly, 50 samples above 300 ppb gold, and first drilling scheduled for late August.

Belmont contains a larger group of structurally separate targets, some with historical drilling and high-grade surface samples, while new assays from BK2, BK7, BK12 and BK13 are pending.

Plains provides another concealed gold anomaly awaiting its first diamond drilling, while K17 represents a separate polymetallic opportunity and Outjo remains a regional exploration project.

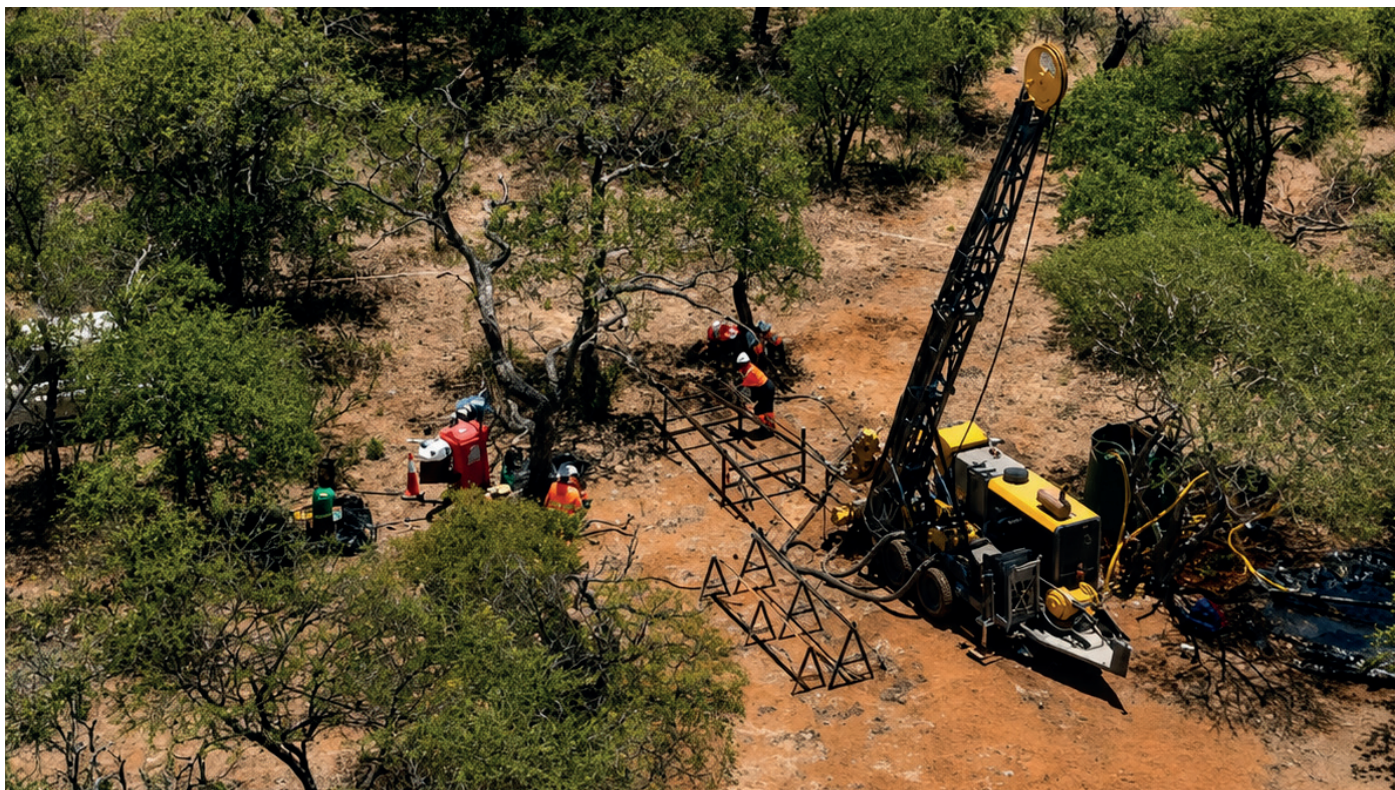
The latest Nguni results therefore broaden the significance of Ongwe's exploration programme beyond a single new anomaly.

The company is now simultaneously advancing one drilled discovery, one major undrilled gold target, a multi-target gold system at Belmont and several earlier-stage prospects across a regional structural corridor in northwest Namibia.

The next several months should provide a clearer indication of whether those targets begin to converge into a genuine multi-discovery district.

Nguni will receive its maiden 5,000-metre drilling programme; Manga extension results are pending; assays are due from BK2, BK7, BK12, and BK13; Plains is scheduled for diamond drilling later this year; and regional sampling is continuing across more than 80 kilometres of prospective structures.

COPPER



Deblin hit strengthens Midas district-scale copper case at Otavi

Midas Minerals' first assayed diamond hole at Deblin has returned two wide zones grading more than 3% copper, adding a third significant mineralised centre to an expanding Otavi exploration portfolio where the company is simultaneously defining resources at T-13 and Spaatzu and preparing a wider group of regional prospects for drilling.

The latest Deblin result strengthens Midas' emerging district-scale case in Namibia's Otavi region, as the company is no longer relying

solely on the established T-13 deposit. Drilling over the past year has identified or confirmed substantial copper mineralisation across several separate prospects within its broader landholding.

At Deblin, hole DBDD001 intersected 35.6 metres grading 3.35% copper, 6.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.19g/t gold from 367 metres, followed by another 17.7 metres at 3.21% copper, 11.3g/t silver and 0.09g/t gold from 429.1 metres.

The first interval included 9.3 metres grading 0.65g/t

gold and 16.6g/t silver from 386.3 metres, while individual sub-intervals returned up to 1.98g/t gold, 42g/t silver and 1,720 parts per million molybdenum.

The assays confirm the visible chalcopryrite, bornite and chalcocite Midas reported from its first Deblin holes on 29 June and compare favourably with historical drilling by former project holder Nexa Resources.

DBDD001 was drilled between historical holes NANAND000011, which returned 15 metres at

4.15% copper, 14.6g/t silver and 0.22g/t gold, and NANAND000009, which intersected 17 metres grading 1.72% copper.

Midas managing director Mark Calderwood said the first assayed Deblin hole ranked among the company's best since it began drilling the Otavi portfolio.

"The first drill hole at Deblin is one of the best Midas has drilled to date on the Otavi Project. What strikes me is the consistency and tenor of copper mineralisation over the two substantial intervals of 35.6m and 17.7m respectively," Calderwood said.

The significance of Deblin extends beyond the grades in a single hole.

Midas says the primary target corridor can already be followed for at least 1 km of strike and from surface to about 500 m vertically, while remaining open at depth and underexplored along strike.

Another nine diamond holes and 28 reverse-circulation holes have already been completed at Deblin, meaning DBDD001 represents only the first assay result from a substantially larger programme.

Assays from DBDD002 and DBDD003, where Midas previously reported visible copper sulphides, are expected within weeks, with further results due throughout the third quarter.

Deblin is emerging

alongside T-13 and Spaatzu as the third prospect Midas intends to take through to a Mineral Resource estimate.

T-13 remains the most advanced of the three. Currently, it hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.5 million tonnes grading 1.6% copper and 21g/t silver, containing about 169,000 tonnes of copper and 7.1 million ounces of silver.

On a copper-equivalent basis, the resource contains about 211,000 tonnes CuEq, including a higher-grade Main Zone of 4.9 Mt at 3.2% CuEq, for a total of 153,000 tonnes CuEq.

Importantly, that resource was largely derived from historical drilling and predates Midas' 2026 programme, which has subsequently returned substantially higher-grade intersections in parts of the deposit.

Among the strongest was T13DD005a, reported on 4 May, which returned about 50 metres grading 5.55% copper and more than 125g/t silver from 194 metres.

Within that broad interval was 16.3 metres grading 12.99% copper and 360.2g/t silver, demonstrating the exceptionally high grades present within portions of the T-13 Main Zone.

Other 2026 T-13 drilling has returned 43.2 metres grading 2.05% copper and 44.9g/t silver from 218.6 metres and 12.1 metres grading 6.59% copper with

more than 99.5g/t silver.

Results announced later in May included T13DD009, which intersected 46.2 metres grading 4.01% CuEq from 193.2 metres, including separate higher-grade intervals of 9.7 metres at 6.55% CuEq and 10.6 metres at 7.45% CuEq.

Midas is also testing whether T-13 extends beyond the Main Zone.

At T-13 West, about 600 metres away, infill drilling returned 27 metres grading 1.46% CuEq from 286.8 metres, including 1.34% copper and 6.5g/t silver.

The company is investigating the potential relationship between the Main and West zones within a broader T-13 mineralised trend extending for about 1.4 kilometres, while an updated Mineral Resource incorporating the company's drilling is targeted for early 2027.

Spaatzu has added another dimension to the district-scale picture because, unlike T-13 and Deblin, it emerged as a new shallow discovery from Midas' own exploration programme.

The initial discovery hole, MORC006, intersected 44 metres grading 1.36% copper and 36.8g/t silver from only 23 metres below surface, including 16 metres at 2.55% copper and 72.6g/t silver from 49 metres.

Follow-up drilling demonstrated that the

mineralisation extended beyond the discovery hole.

MORC010 returned 26 metres grading 1.37% copper and 31.1g/t silver from 45 metres, including six metres at 2.39% copper and 42.7g/t silver, while MORC012 returned 56 metres at 0.57% copper, 13.9g/t silver and 1.12% lead from four metres.

MORC013 subsequently intersected 18 metres grading 1.10% copper and 26.5g/t silver from 70 metres.

The footprint expanded again in July when SPRC062, about 300 metres west of the original discovery area, returned 52 metres grading 1.19% copper, 8.7g/t silver and 1.93% lead from 148 metres, including 30 metres at 1.87% copper and 12.7g/t silver.

Other extension drilling returned 33 metres at 0.76% copper, 17.8g/t silver, and 1.69% lead from 18 metres, and 16 metres at 0.76% copper, 26.8g/t silver, and 2.36% lead.

Those results have extended known mineralisation at

Spaatzu to at least 800 metres, while geophysical targets continue for about two kilometres.

Spaatzu has also produced a significant manganese result from re-assaying historical drill samples, with one Nexa hole returning 97.8 metres grading 17.6% manganese from near-surface, including 16.6 metres at 35.3% manganese and 7.5 metres at 31.8% manganese.

Midas is targeting a maiden Spaatzu Mineral Resource in early 2027 alongside the initial Deblin resource and updated T-13 estimate.

Behind those three resource-development centres sits another tier of regional prospects that could determine whether Otavi ultimately develops into a broader exploration district rather than a collection of three deposits.

At Merwe, Segen and Devon, Midas has processed more than 2,300 surface geochemical samples to define high-priority drilling targets. These prospects have not yet produced published

drill intersections comparable with T-13, Spaatzu or Deblin and remain earlier-stage exploration targets.

The distinction is important because their inclusion in the wider Otavi story is based on geological, geochemical and geophysical targeting rather than established drill-defined mineralisation.

At South Otavi, exploration has identified gold and associated pathfinder anomalies extending for about 3.9 kilometres of strike following earlier work that identified copper anomalism over approximately two kilometres.

South Otavi has therefore established a substantial exploration footprint. However, Midas has not yet reported a drill intersection from the prospect that is comparable to the high-grade results emerging from the three more advanced centres.

Khorixas West is earlier-stage again but has returned unusually high surface values.

Initial rock-chip sampling has produced individual

assays of up to 30.8% copper, 4.26g/t gold and 149g/t silver.

Those figures are surface rock-chip results rather than drill intersections and cannot yet demonstrate the width, continuity or subsurface grade of mineralisation. Still, they provide another target for follow-up exploration within Midas' Namibian portfolio.

The company is now attempting to test the portfolio on a scale that reflects the number of targets.

Seven drill rigs are currently operating across Otavi, with two more expected to arrive this quarter, bringing the planned fleet to nine.

At Deblin alone, two diamond rigs and one RC rig are operating, with another diamond rig expected in August. The RC rig is subsequently expected to move to nearby regional prospects as resource drilling continues with the diamond fleet.

Midas had A\$29.2 million in cash at 30 June, providing

funding for the accelerated programme and allowing resource drilling and regional exploration to proceed simultaneously.

Calderwood said the expanding Deblin footprint had already prompted the company to add drilling capacity.

"With three rigs operating at Deblin, we are systematically drilling out the resource target corridor with a strike of at least 1,000m which extends from surface to 500m vertically, remaining open at depth and underexplored along strike," he said.

"We are working hard to accelerate our exploration at Otavi as quickly as possible and expect to have up to nine rigs on site over the coming months to help us deliver an updated mineral resource estimate for the T-13 deposit and initial resources for Deblin and Spaatzu early next year."

The emerging district-scale proposition therefore rests on different levels of evidence.

T-13 already has a defined resource and repeated high-grade drilling; Spaatzu has

progressed from a shallow discovery to an at least 800-metre mineralised corridor; and Deblin has now delivered wide, greater-than-3% copper intersections within a target extending for at least one kilometre.

Merwe, Segen and Devon provide the next generation of drill targets, while South Otavi and Khorixas West broaden the exploration footprint but remain at earlier stages where drilling will be required to establish whether surface anomalies translate into significant subsurface mineralisation.

The next major test of Midas' district-scale thesis will therefore come from the volume of drilling now underway rather than any single exceptional intersection.

Results from the remaining Deblin holes are expected through the third quarter, while Midas intends to deliver an updated T-13 resource and maiden resources for both Deblin and Spaatzu in early 2027.

Mining investment reaches US\$1.87bn nine months after NamPPF

Namibia's mining sector recorded US\$1.865 billion in investment in the nine months following the inaugural Namibia Public-Private Forum in October 2025, already reaching about two-thirds of its four-year target, although employment creation remained slightly behind schedule as several major mining projects moved closer to development.

Chamber of Mines chief executive Fabian Shaanika told the Mining Expo and Conference in Windhoek on 5 August that the sector had significantly exceeded its nine-month investment target of US\$525 million, while 3,054 jobs had been created against a target of 3,375.

The employment figure was 321 jobs, or 9.5%, below target.

The performance is being measured against commitments made around the inaugural

NamPPF, held in Windhoek on 23 and 24 October 2025, where the mining industry presented a four-year project pipeline expected to attract about US\$2.8 billion in investment and create 18,000 jobs.

The nine-month figures presented by Shaanika therefore broadly measure progress from the inaugural forum in late October 2025 through July 2026.

At US\$1.865 billion, reported investment has already reached about 67% of the US\$2.8 billion targeted over the full 48-month period, while the 3,054 jobs created represent about 17% of the four-year

employment target.

The difference between the two indicators shows investment progressing considerably faster than employment creation, with several of the



projects underpinning the commitments still in construction, early works, financing, or feasibility, rather than in full operations.

Shaanika said momentum was shifting from commitments towards delivery, identifying uranium, gold, copper and critical minerals as the commodities expected to drive the next phase of mining growth.

Twin Hills Gold is the most advanced of the new mining projects identified by the Chamber, with construction underway on a development expected to operate for about 13 years.

Bannerman Energy's Etango uranium project has moved into early works, which Shaanika said were progressing on schedule, while a water agreement required for the

development has been secured.

Deep Yellow's Tumas uranium project has secured its mining licence and continues along its financing and final investment decision pathway, although the company has not yet taken the final decision to construct the mine.

The Chamber also identified the Husab–NamWater desalination plant among infrastructure developments supporting the industry's movement towards implementation.

Behind the projects closest to delivery is another group that could broaden Namibia's mining industry beyond its current concentration in uranium, diamonds, gold, and other established commodities.

Koryx Copper's Haib project is targeting completion of a pre-feasibility study by the end of 2026 and an

environmental clearance certificate in 2027, while Andrada Mining's Uis and Lithium Ridge developments provide a potential growth pipeline in tin, lithium and tantalum.

Wia Gold's Kokoseb discovery was also identified by Shaanika as part of the future project flow, with continuing exploration and resource growth strengthening its potential to become another Namibian gold development.

The growing pipeline means the industry's ability to maintain the investment momentum recorded during the first nine months will increasingly depend on whether projects can move efficiently through approvals, financing and infrastructure development.

Shaanika identified timely approvals and infrastructure readiness as priorities as projects progress from

commitments and feasibility work towards construction.

The issue has become more important as several large developments advance simultaneously and require government decisions as well as access to water, electricity and other infrastructure.

The NamPPF Economic Recovery Unit has consequently prioritised two reform areas with direct implications for the mining industry.

The first focuses on unlocking investment and providing greater regulatory certainty through the finalisation of the Investment Bill, the implementation of investor visa reforms, and the clarification of government policy on beneficial ownership and shareholding.

The second focuses on licensing and permitting, where sector-specific reforms are expected to address approval bottlenecks affecting mining developments.

The Chamber expects

progress on those reforms to be tracked through NamPPF 2 and is seeking feedback on how far implementation has advanced by the time the next forum takes place.

The first nine months show that capital commitments associated with the mining pipeline are running well ahead of the trajectory established in October, but the slightly slower employment performance means that converting investment into operating projects and jobs will become increasingly important during the remainder of the 48-month programme.

The US\$1.865 billion figure is more than three-and-a-half times the US\$525 million investment target set for the first nine months, while employment has reached about 90.5% of the corresponding target.

Much of the employment expected from the project pipeline is likely to materialise as developments move

deeper into construction and ultimately operations, making the progress of Twin Hills, Etango, Tumas and the projects following behind them important to whether the industry eventually reaches the 18,000-job commitment.

The industry's investment performance also shifts attention to the government's side of the NamPPF commitments, particularly the regulatory and administrative reforms intended to make it easier for projects to move from investment decisions to construction.

With almost two-thirds of the four-year investment target reported within the first nine months, the immediate challenge identified by the Chamber is no longer simply attracting proposed mining investment, but ensuring that approvals, infrastructure, and policy implementation keep pace with projects moving towards delivery.

Namibia: Where Responsible Mining Aligns with World-Class Conservation

A Global Destination Rooted in Responsibility, Sustainability, and Opportunity around the globe, countries are seeking a new model of economic development that fosters prosperity without jeopardising future generations.

Namibia is demonstrating that this balance is not only possible but achievable.

Rich in mineral resources, Namibia has emerged as one of Africa's leading mining regions and has gained international acclaim for its environmental stewardship, conservation achievements, and sustainable tourism industry.

Here, economic growth is pursued in harmony with nature, not at its expense.

This is the story of Namibia.

Purposeful Mining: Mining has been a cornerstone of Namibia's economy for decades, significantly contributing to employment, infrastructure development, foreign investment, and national revenue.

Today, Namibia is positioning itself as a global supplier of critical minerals essential for the world's energy transition, including uranium, lithium, rare earth elements, and other strategic resources.

However, Namibia recognises that success is not solely measured by extraction. The country's vision focuses on responsible mining, in which investment aligns with environmental stewardship, community development, transparent governance, and long-term sustainability. Companies operating in Namibia increasingly adopt international ESG principles, rehabilitation programs, renewable energy solutions, and meaningful partnerships with local communities.

Responsible mining is not just a policy goal; it is becoming Namibia's competitive edge.

Conservation-Driven Development; While many resource-rich nations struggle to protect biodiversity, Namibia has shown that conservation can drive economic growth.

Namibia was the first country to enshrine environmental protection in its Constitution, reflecting a national commitment to preserving natural heritage for future generations.

Today, millions of hectares of protected areas and community conservancies safeguard wildlife, landscapes, and ecosystems that attract visitors worldwide.

These conservation initiatives have created jobs, empowered rural communities, and reinforced Namibia's reputation as a leading sustainable tourism destination.

The result is a powerful synergy between conservation and development, where protecting nature generates lasting social and economic value.

Beyond the Boardroom, for international investors and attendees of the Namibia Mining Expo, the country offers more than just an investment opportunity.

It offers an experience.

Business may bring you to Namibia, but you'll leave inspired by a country where nature and progress go hand in hand.

From ancient deserts to life-giving wetlands, Namibia shows that responsible industry, thriving wildlife, and conservation are not competing priorities; they are the foundation of sustainable prosperity.

Luxury lodges, award-winning hospitality, exceptional cuisine, and authentic cultural encounters create an environment where business relationships endure long after meetings conclude.

In Namibia, business and tourism complement each other, strengthening investment, creating jobs, and fostering inclusive economic growth.

A Green Future

Namibia is rapidly emerging as one of Africa's most exciting investment destinations, not only for mining but also for renewable energy, green hydrogen, logistics, infrastructure, and sustainable industrial development. This transition reflects a national ambition to build an economy that is resilient, innovative, and environmentally responsible.

As global industries increasingly prioritise sustainability, Namibia offers investors confidence that economic opportunity can coexist with environmental integrity.

One Country. One Vision.

The Namibia Tourism Board proudly promotes a destination where visitors do more than witness remarkable landscapes; they experience a nation committed to responsible growth.

Namibia is more than a destination. It is where responsible mining fuels economic growth. Where conservation safeguards a global natural heritage. Where sustainable tourism enriches communities. Where investment delivers lasting value.



Namibia

Namibia's marine phosphate dilemma returns with Sandpiper approval

Why is Namibia afraid of marine phosphate mining when there is no long-running commercial operation elsewhere proving that it will destroy a marine ecosystem, but equally no operating mine demonstrating that phosphate can be dredged sustainably from the seabed over decades?

That question has returned after Namibian Marine Phosphate (NMP) received environmental clearance for the offshore component of its Sandpiper project, about 120km southwest of Walvis Bay, reopening a dispute that has persisted for more than a decade over the potential impact of seabed phosphate extraction on the Benguela marine ecosystem and Namibia's commercial fishing industry.

The approval moves NMP closer to developing a project first environmentally assessed in 2012 and subsequently subjected to field verification, specialist studies and a revised Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in

2022, while putting renewed focus on the environmental evidence supporting the project, what experience from Namibia's marine diamond industry can demonstrate and why proposed marine phosphate mines elsewhere have struggled to reach production.

It also comes as NMP presents a substantially bigger economic proposition than the mine itself, with chief operating officer Mike Woodborne telling the 2026 Chamber of Mines Mining Expo and Conference that Sandpiper could provide the foundation for an integrated phosphate-processing industry capable of supporting more than 50,000 jobs.

Presenting *Marine Phosphate Mining as a Strategic Opportunity for Namibia's Next Phase of Economic Growth* during the conference's From Investment to Impact session, Woodborne said the mine itself was expected to create about 600 direct jobs, while an independent economic



assessment estimated that an integrated phosphate industry could eventually support more than 50,000 direct, indirect and induced jobs and contribute about 9% of Namibia's gross domestic product.

"This is not just an opportunity to build a new mine," Woodborne said.

He argues that Sandpiper would provide the raw materials around which Namibia could progressively establish fertiliser manufacturing, phosphoric acid production, animal feed products, industrial chemicals,

and potentially phosphate materials used in lithium iron phosphate batteries.

“The real point is what's behind Sandpiper,” Woodborne said. “This is not simply about building a mine. It is about creating an entirely new industry that can support Namibia's economy for generations.”

NMP's June 2022 final scoping report puts the initial development capital at US\$323.1 million, then estimated at N\$5.2 billion, including about N\$1 billion expected to be spent on civil works and local infrastructure, while projecting annual revenue of N\$4.2 billion, direct taxes of N\$650 million and royalties of about N\$78 million a year.

The company reports proven and probable reserves of 132.76 million tonnes grading 20.41% phosphorus pentoxide and an inferred resource of about 1.61 billion tonnes grading 18.9%, with the defined reserves supporting an initial 20-year mine plan and the wider resource potentially supporting a considerably longer operation.

NMP proposes using a trailing suction hopper dredger to recover about 5.5 million tonnes of phosphate-bearing sediment annually, with the October 2022 ESIA saying initial mining would occur at depths of about 190 to 250 metres.

The environmental argument surrounding the project is

not whether dredging will disturb the seabed because NMP's own assessments acknowledge that it will, but whether the disturbance can be sufficiently contained and managed to prevent unacceptable effects on the wider marine ecosystem and commercial fisheries.

Scientific assessment of Sandpiper dates to the 2012 EIA coordinated by John Midgley, followed by a Marine Verification Programme in 2014 and further scientific work incorporated into the revised 2022 ESIA prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy.

Among the specialists whose work forms part of the environmental record are marine scientist Dr Robin Carter, benthic specialist Dr Nina Steffani and fisheries scientist David Japp, whose studies examined sediments and the water column, organisms living within the seabed and potential effects on fisheries, marine mammals and seabirds.

Further work included sediment-plume modelling by UK engineering consultancy HR Wallingford.

The assessments acknowledge that dredging will physically remove organisms living within the phosphate-bearing sediment, alter the seabed and generate suspended sediment, while NMP's environmental management approach seeks to restrict the geographical extent of those impacts and

promote subsequent natural recolonisation.

The company proposes leaving undisturbed corridors between dredged areas, from which benthic organisms can recolonise the mined ground, retaining suitable sediment above the underlying clay footwall, and monitoring conditions before, during, and after mining to measure actual impacts against those predicted.

NMP says the average annual dredging footprint would be about 1.7 km², with approximately 34 km² cumulatively disturbed over the initial 20-year operation.

Sediment plumes would also be monitored rather than eliminated, with NMP relying on modelling of their movement and deposition to predict the geographical area affected and requiring operational monitoring to determine whether actual plume behaviour corresponds with those predictions.

Namibia's marine diamond industry provides the closest domestic comparison, as it has commercially mined the seabed for decades while fishing has continued in Namibian waters.

Debmarine Namibia recovers diamond-bearing sediment and gravel from the seabed using specialised mining vessels, processes the material aboard those vessels, and says that approximately 99% of the recovered sediment is returned to the marine environment after

the diamonds have been extracted.

The process also disturbs benthic organisms and generates sediment plumes, while Debmarine has operated a formal benthic monitoring programme since 2002 to measure mining impacts and subsequent biological recovery.

Debmarine acknowledges that physical reconstruction of the mined seabed is impractical and instead relies on natural rehabilitation, with long-term monitoring used to determine how benthic communities recolonise disturbed areas.

The economic scale of marine diamonds illustrates what an established offshore mineral industry can contribute to Namibia, with Debmarine producing more than 1.5 million carats annually in recent years, employing more than 1,000 people and generating billions of Namibia dollars in revenue, taxes, royalties and dividends, while its Benguela Gem mining vessel alone represented an investment of about US\$420 million when commissioned in 2022.

There are, however, material differences between the two forms of mining: diamonds represent a minute proportion of the sediment recovered, and Debmarine says almost all of that material is returned to the ocean, whereas at Sandpiper the phosphate-

bearing sediment itself is the resource being removed.

International experience provides extensive scientific assessment of marine phosphate mining but little commercial evidence.

Chatham Rock Phosphate proposed mining at least 30km² of seabed annually on New Zealand's Chatham Rise to produce at least 1.5 million tonnes of phosphate nodules a year, but the country's Environmental Protection Authority declined marine consent in February 2015 after considering environmental effects and uncertainties surrounding the proposal.

Mexico's Don Diego project similarly failed to reach commercial production after environmental authorities rejected plans to dredge phosphate-bearing sands from the Gulf of Ulloa, citing concerns about potential impacts on marine fauna and habitats.

Neither project provides long-term evidence of what would have happened had mining proceeded, and their regulatory rejection does not establish that Sandpiper will produce the same environmental outcome, because the deposits, ecosystems, mining plans, and regulatory circumstances differ.

Namibia is consequently moving into an industry

without an established commercial marine phosphate operation elsewhere against which Sandpiper can be measured, but with more than a decade of project-specific environmental research and its own experience of managing the effects of marine diamond mining.

The economic proposition has also moved beyond the roughly 600 jobs associated directly with Sandpiper, with Woodborne arguing at the 2026 Mining Expo that phosphate should be treated as the starting point for domestic manufacturing linked to fertiliser, agriculture, chemicals and eventually battery materials.

"There is no substitute," Woodborne said of phosphorus, pointing to its essential role in agriculture and food production.

The case now confronting Namibia is therefore whether the environmental management measures developed over more than a decade of Sandpiper studies can keep the effects of dredging within predicted limits while allowing the country to capture the investment, employment, government revenue, and downstream industrial opportunities that NMP says its offshore phosphate resource could support.



WHO WE ARE

RIB Industries is a proudly Namibian printing and branding company specialising in commercial printing, corporate branding, promotional products and corporate wear. We partner with businesses, government institutions and organizations to deliver high-quality solutions that strengthen brand visibility and create a lasting impression.

Our services include corporate publications, annual reports, large-format printing, signage, vehicle branding, promotional merchandise and custom branded apparel. From concept to production, we provide tailored, end-to-end solutions designed to meet the unique requirements of every client.

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