PUBLIC PRESENTATION – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED QUARRYING AND MINERAL PROCESSING AT HALBERSTADT QUARRY, ST. ANDREW, JAMAICA

 Held at the St. Martins Missionary Church, 10 Miles Bull Bay, St. Andrew on Friday November 22nd, 2013

AGENDA

1. Prayer – Mrs. Ruth Clarke
2. Welcome – Mr. Morin Seymour
3. Greetings – Mr. Ken Wiltshire (Operations Manager CCCL).
5. Presentation of the Environmental Impact Statement findings and measures to minimize impacts – Mr. Carlton Campbell, Managing Director, C. L. Environmental Co. Ltd.
6. Question and answer session.
7. Closing Remarks.
8. Adjournment and Refreshments.
VERBATIM NOTES OF THE PUBLIC PRESENTATION ON THE
FINDINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED QUARRYING AND MINERAL PROCESSING AT
HALBERSTADT QUARRY, ST ANDREW JAMAICA ON FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 22, 2013 COMMENCING AT 6:30 PM.

PRESENT WERE

Mr. M. Seymour - Chairman
Mr. A. Haynes
Mr. A. Henry
Mr. C. Campbell
Mr. K. Wilshire
Ms. P. Morgan
Mr. M. Burrell

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. F. McDonald
Ms. A. Lamont
Mr. A. Stewart
Ms. D. Andrade
Ms. A. Drisdale
Mr. M. Bedward
Ms. P. Morgan
Mr. Burrell
Mr. Patterson
Mr. V. Calender

AND OTHER INVITED GUESTS/COMMUNITY MEMBERS
Chairman: Good evening everyone. We are about to start, so may I invite you to take your seats. May I ask you to be quiet for a minute as we invite God’s presence on our proceeding?

At this time I would like to invite Mrs. Ruth Clarke to come and lead us in prayer.

(Mrs. Ruth Clarke prayed)

Chairman: Thank you Ruth. First of all, let me say a very warm welcome to all of you. And it is so good to see so many of you turning out for this very special consultation. Today we are privileged to have with us, the head of the Caribbean Cement Company, Mr. Anthony Haynes; he is sitting to my right. Give him a hand please. (Applause)

To his right is Mr. Burrell; give him a big hand. (Applause) He is the gentleman who chased me to come and join you this evening for this very special consultation.
Chairman: To my immediate left is Mr. Ken Wilshire; give him a big hand. (Applause) And sitting far left is Mr. Carlton Campbell. (Applause)

At the start there are two apologies I would like to share with you. This project sits in two constituencies - first, Mr. James Robertson and second, Mr. Damion Crawford, the man from the hills. They are both unavoidably absent. They wanted to be with us this evening but they have sent their apologies.

Also, at the back of the hall, as you go out this evening, take a good look at what is possible through partnership with Caribbean Cement. As they work, things will happen. At the back you will see production made from gypsum, alabaster. It is a small partnership but big things start in small parcels between Carib Cement and Clock Tower. Clock Tower is a creative art studio located in Downtown Kingston and I am glad to come and see them here this evening; so I welcome them.
Chairman: Councilor Pat Morgan, where are you, Councilor? Councilor Pat, please stand, let us welcome her; give her a big hand. (Applause) And please, we have the Councilor that is the person on the ground. And the commissioner of Mines just came in, where are you? Welcome. Give him a big hand. (Applause)

We are going to have a very productive evening because we are meeting to look at, a fresh activity that can bring value, not only to our community but to the country. And last but not least, to the Carib Cement. And, we believe that if we are careful - sorry somebody else to welcome.

Citizen: I never really want to interrupt so early but me a wonder where are the benefit and the impact can have on all of this?

Chairman: I will speak to that, I am sorry you will hear that. Good question, that is the purpose of the consultation. So we are meeting so that we can share the idea with you, so you can listen. So I want you to
Chairman: listen to all the speakers carefully, and try to take paper and make notes of your questions. Do not interrupt your speakers, allow them to do the presentation and then at the end we will have a question and answer session where we will try to have feedback from you so we can have a rich hearing.

I am going to open the section by talking a little bit about what this entire evening business is all about. The Cement Company through its subsidiary Jamaica Gypsum and Quarry operates a Gypsum quarry in Bito District Bull Bay, St. Andrew. The Bito Gypsum Quarry is now depleted. In other words, we do not have any more gypsum in that location. But gypsum is a very important product, and therefore, we have to find another location from which we can extract this most important product; and that, the reason for this evening’s proceedings.
Chairman: We are looking at mining at a new site. I had to read it several times, Halberstadt Quarry, that sounds like a German name, but Halberstadt Quarry is a one hectares site, and engineering based on laboratory results the average content of the gypsum is about 52 percent, and it gives a reserve estimate of about 3.1 million tonnes of gypsum and 3.6 million tonnes approximately of anhydrite. It tells you that there is something there, not a lot, but it tells you that there is something there to work with and that is why we are gathered because we want to work with Carib Cement Company to make this a reality.

Now from this operation it will create jobs in a number of areas. First of all there will be jobs on the site, and then of course naturally every secondary job because the gypsum has to be processed and through the programme it goes. In addition to that I noticed that there will have to be some
Chairman: improvement to some of the roads that access the site. So there is benefit to be gained all around from everyone and, Carib Cement is a very strong company, it wants to take a balanced approach to this entire process so the benefit can be in all directions and at the end the country Jamaica, benefits.

You know something, development is not easy, and it makes me wonder. And it doesn't matter what the development is, there are costs, and there are benefits and sometime you have to give and take so that you can have a good result at the end.

So I want to welcome you this evening, and I want you to pay particular attention to the presentations that you will hear. You will be hearing good presentations from the experts, and then make note of the questions that will come to your mind as the presentations are being made and then we will have a rich question and answer session.
Chairman: I thank you for listening and welcome you most warmly. It is good to see so many of you in attendance. It is such a good cross section, and I will be here check with your questions and see whether we can have the answers that you need.

At this time, I am going to ask the Boss, the Head of the Caribbean Cement Company to bring us greetings, Mr. Haynes. (Applause)

Mr. Haynes: Thank you, Mr. Seymour. A very good evening to all of you ladies and gentlemen. Ladies and gentlemen of the community of Bull Bay and our noted guest Commissioner of Mines, Councilor Pat Morgan, and members of NEPA.

Citizens: Not hearing you, volume.

Mr. Haynes: Since you did not hear me, let me repeat my salutation. A very good evening to all you ladies and gentlemen and Members of the Bull Bay community, representatives of NEPA, the Commissioner of Mines, and Councilor Pat Morgan.
Mr. Haynes: I want to welcome you to this town hall meeting as was outlined. We are here to share with you our plans for mining and to hear from you, your comments, your concerns, and your suggestions around this matter. Carib Cement represents itself as the cement industry of Jamaica. We see ourselves as an iconic Jamaican institution that has been a part of the business and societal landscape for the last 60 years.

Like many enlightened businesses, we subscribe to the philosophy that involves achieving commercial success in ways that honour ethical values, respect people, respect communities, respect the natural environment and overall produces an overall positive impact on society.

Carib Cement brands itself as more than just cement and this is not by accident. We share the belief that balancing the legitimate claims of all stakeholders, is in the best long term interest of Jamaica. At Carib Cement we recognize four key stakeholders:
Mr. Haynes:

One, the shareholder who invests in the company.

Second our customers who provide the revenues and who keep us in business.

Third, our employees who provide the innovation and the products and services.

And fourth, last but by no means least the community in which we operate and which, I like to use the term provide us with the license to operate.

While we have a well-established corporate social responsibility programme that links the vital links to these communities, we are always happy to have opportunities like this to hear directly from our community stakeholders.

You will note the news that the Jamaican economy is thought of to have registered economic growth in the last quarter after, I believe, six consecutive quarters of decline. Key driver for this growth have
Mr. Haynes: been construction and mining sectors, two sectors in which we at Carib Cement and JGQ are proud to contribute. I do not think it is any small coincidence that Carib Cement’s improved position also coincides with an improved Jamaican economic landscape. The mining sector has been identified as one of those areas which will lead the way towards national economic recovery.

I want you all also to know that we truly understand the impact that contraction in the mining activities have had in your communities over the last few years. JGQ is happy again to be a catalyst for spurring promise in this community. By providing jobs, jobs, jobs.

The Halberstadt project too, I want to make the point also, gives us the opportunity to exhibit proper mining practices from start to finish. We have been saddled with trying to correct the historical wrongs of the previous mining operators, a responsibility that I can emphasize as being accepted and
Mr. Haynes: continue to take on. But with a green field site like Halberstadt, we are well positioned to do a job from day one and we look forward with great anticipation for this opportunity.

The outcome from an environmental impact assessment study has been carefully studied and incorporated into our mining plans. Our aim is for a balanced, sustainable production and an outcome that will please all our stakeholders, especially this community.

We are happy therefore to have this opportunity to share with you, and look forward to your constructive feedback in this regard. Thank you very much. (Applause)

Chairman: I thank you, Mr. Haynes. You know Jamaica has a very special agency that ensures that whether it is Carib Cement or the bauxite mining, they have the responsibility to see that things are regulated. So, if you want to build a sewer pit now at your school,
Chairman: they come and take a look and say, you cannot build that pit you need to do it properly. We have the experience, good experience.

But NEPA, works right across the board. It works in large companies, in communities and it works even with small plans. Even if this church tomorrow morning is putting in sewage, you have to see NEPA; they want to come and take a look.

Today we have the distinct privilege of having two representatives from NEPA with us and - is it four representatives from NEPA? And at this time I will ask them to bring us a statement.

Mr. Henry: Good afternoon everyone, this is a prepared statement from the National Environment and Planning Agency. And this is a public presentation for the Mining of Gypsum at Halberstadt Quarry, St. Andrew by the Caribbean Cement Company Limited.
Mr. Henry: My name is Ainsley Henry, I am the Director for the Application Management Division and I will be reading a statement.

On the 26th of March 2013, Carib Cement Company Limited applied for an environmental permit for the mining of gypsum at the Old Halberstadt Quarry site located in St. Andrew. Its activities is proposed for one hectare herein and this includes the rehabilitation and winding of the existing main roads, construction of a stockpile and over-burned storage areas, installation of drains and construction of a detention pond for runoff control.

Mining is proposed to be done by blasting and the establishment of benches. The applicant proposes to rehabilitate the quarry in phases. Potable water is proposed to be provided by pipes on site and portable chemicals that are proposed for connection from the sewage generator.

Upon the review of the information submitted and the spirit of the application
Mr. Henry: environmental screening and site inspection, the agency determined that an environmental impact statement was required. Consequently the applicant was advised and a draft terms of reference for the EIS was prepared and reviewed by internal and external stakeholders. It was subsequently approved in light of the person on July 2013.

Further, recognizing the extent of the deposits in the area and based on dialogue with the applicant, it was also determined that a comprehensive environmental impact assessment would be required for any additional quarrying activities beyond the one hectare that is currently being considered. The company has been so advised and it is expected that the necessary studies and informal application will commence in short order.

The EIS was submitted to the agency on the 18th of September 2013 and was broadly circulated for review and comments. The circulation included the Kingston and St.
Mr. Henry:

Andrew Parish Library, the Kingston and St Andrew Corporation, Water Resources Authority, Environmental Health Unit, Mines and Geology Division, National Works Agency and the Jamaican National Heritage Trust.

This public presentation has been mandated by the agency and is being undertaken by the applicant in accordance with the terms outlined in letter dated 4th of November 2013. Please note that the agency views this public consultation as an integral part of the review process and any issues raised or comments submitted by stakeholders will be treated as material consideration and deliberation. The agency will also, where appropriate, require that the applicant provide clarification or additional information. It is therefore important that all are aware the agency is in attendance at this meeting to observe the proceedings, to record the issues raised, and consequently, subsequent to this statement, the agency
Mr. Henry: will not speak or answer any question as this is the sole responsibility of the applicant and his team in this forum.

Please be reminded that there is no final decision on this application at this time, and the process with respect to this public presentation is as follows:

One, a copy of the verbatim minutes from this presentation is to be submitted to the agency by the applicant within seven days, which will also be posted on our website. The public is given the opportunity to provide written comments to the agency within fourteen days of the date of this presentation. The issues raised along with the responses provided by the applicant will be incorporated with respect to the submissions to the various committees and the authority and will facilitate deliberations on the technical merits of the project.

A recommendation will be made to the Natural Resources Conservation Authority, which is
Mr. Henry: the body with sole responsibility for making the final decision.

Please be reminded that the EIA document available for access by the public is at the following locations:

NEPA’s Documentation Centre, NEPA website, which is www.nepa.gov.jm, Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library, 2 Tom Redcam Avenue, Kingston 5, St. Andrew Parish Library, Kinston & St Andrew Corporation, Carib Cement Limited, and their website which is www.caribcemt.com and the Bull Bay Police Station in St. Andrew.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

Chairman: Thank you for that very clear presentation setting out the letter head for the Cement Company.

We come to item number 5 on the agenda Presentation of the environmental impact findings, measures to minimize the impact. And with us this evening, from CL are Mr. Carlton Campbell, the Managing Director, Mr.
Matthew Lee, Karen McIntyre, Phillip Rose, and Damion White. We welcome them most warmly. Give them a big hand please.

(Applause)

**PRESENTATION**

Mr. Campbell: Good evening. Thank you Mr.Chairman, members of the head table, special invited guests, members of the public, good evening.

We are here to discuss the proposed quarry and mineral process at the Halberstadt Quarry in St. Andrew and this is the public presentation for the Environmental Impact Statement.

**The project background** - As was said before, the gypsum quarry is depleted of mineable ore. Carib Cement is desirous of reopening the Halberstadt Quarry which is 2 kilometres northeast of Bito quarry.

This quarry has been dormant. The Halberstadt quarry has been dormant for the last 40 years but it is the only economical reserve of gypsum available right now.
Mr. Campbell: It is used to supply gypsum for the ordinary Portland cement that we use and also from blended cement that is exported. It is estimated that the mine has a life of approximately 50 years.

The objectives - It requires a permit for mining. Initially, there is a 67 hectares that is the mine, the quarry itself. But for this purpose NEPA has allowed us to do an EIS for one hectare because of the urgency of the need for the raw material. This is the study that we are discussing now for the one hectare.

About Caribbean Cement - As was said by the GM, Caribbean Cement has been around for approximately 60 years. One of its subsidiaries, Jamaica Gypsum and Quarries Limited supplies CCL with gypsum which is used in the manufacturing of cement. It also export surplus gypsum to the various countries Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Barbados; of course we use some in our local markets.
Mr. Campbell: CCL is a major contributor to the Jamaican economy and it also employs over 300 persons.

The description of the project, what we propose - It is about 4 kilometres north of Bull Bay. And as you can see Bull Bay here, and the site is up here, Bito quarry is up here. The property as I said before is approximately 67 hectares, but as I said, the EIS refers to one hectare which is the red area here; so all of this is still left to be done.

This is just the location of the different quarries around, Cave, Upper, Brooks Quarry and Bito Quarry. Some general pictures of the area - some of the road going up to the quarry, this is some of the vegetation, the quarry vegetation on the side and some houses going along the way up to the quarry.

Quarry reserves - As stated before, there are approximately, 3.1 million tonnes of gypsum and 3.5 million tonnes of what is
Mr. Campbell: called anhydrite.

From the bore holes there are cross section profiles. Bores holes 109 and 108 and 103. The wide area is where we have the gypsum deposit, and what is hoped is that at the end of the quarry exercise as you can see these red lines, what we call benches, this is how it will end and look at the end of the process.

Access to the quarry - Getting to the quarry as most persons would know, going up Salt Spring Road, then Benoa up to Halberstadt, those roads are in varying state of repair and there are plans to do some work, widening some areas, cutting done some of the slope because the slopes are too high. And inside the quarry there needs to be development of haul roads to move the material to where we stockpile.

The haulage roads - Presently very steep, greater than what we call 20 degrees in elevation and allows only one vehicle at a
Mr. Campbell: time. And in order to achieve gentler slopes, then sections will have to be aligned, we will have to cut into the areas.

For this proposal we would like to have two trucks and a two-lane road. We will follow the existing haul road, but there is the deviation where we have steep inclines and areas where we are going to have potential for erosion.

The minimum width of the road is 9.6 metres, and the maximum 2.5 percent slope.

The plan is to slope the road toward the hill so as to allow the drainage to collect the water and so that we can handle the runoff and so that we don’t have any issue with flooding and sedimentation down slope.

Based on the engineering that was done, there are some recommendations that came out: existing haul roads to be re-aligned based on the steep gradients. Also there are some increases in the curve radius or corners that allow the trucks to easily
Mr. Campbell: maneuver or safely maneuver so that we don’t have any accident.

The total length of the road that they expect to be reengineering is about 1.2 kilometres. There is the cutting and fill benching along the hill slope where required to stabilize and prevent any slippages.

It is also recommended that earth berms be placed on the outer slopes so as to prevent trucks from going over.

**The site office** - The site office is developed to accommodate approximately 12 persons and visitors per day. It consists of a main office area, a manager’s office, assistance office and of course bathroom. Food will be delivered from the CCL cafeteria, as there will be no provision for cooking on the site.

For the dealing of sewage there is a treatment system that was designed and the general concept is a septic tank followed by a tile field, followed by sand filters.
Mr. Campbell: Sand filters allow the removal of BOD and TSS so as to help with the Ministry of Health guidelines.

For designs it is expected that a septic tank of about two thousand liters capacity will be built. Tile field with 8 leaching chambers and what you call single-pass sand filter with a depth of about 600 millimeters of sand.

As I said, the effluent passes through the sand that helps in some of the treatment, reduces what we call biological oxygen demand, total suspended solid which is the thing that we see in the water, nutrients and what we call fecal coliform, which is the thing that comes from human excreta and which if in high concentration can cause diarrhea and illnesses.

This is what we expect the effluent to be, the treated effluent at the end of that process.
Mr. Campbell: The NEPA standards here, as you can see most of them will be within a factor of about ten better than what the current standard is.

**Soil loss** - As with any quarrying operation in the hilly areas there is the potential for soil loss, sediment loading.

Steep slopes, steep sided slope in the Halberstadt area, there is the possibility of land slippages.

A model was done to calculate how much soil loss that we expect, and given the area of the Halberstadt quarry we expect that approximately 248 tonnes will be lost per year which works out to be about 2.56 millimeters across the inside site of the Halberstadt quarry. That will result in approximately a 1 percent increase in the sediment in the Bull Park River Catchment, which is not exactly a lot.

As it is says here, effects from reopening the Halberstadt quarry will have minimal
Mr. Campbell: impact on the soil erosion in the Bull Park River Catchment.

We looked at all the things that could be impacted from the operation of the quarry. We looked at all the sink holes. Sink holes are important in terms of drainage and preventing flooding. Sink holes in the area as seen below, the soil, we don't expect that the operations, or the site clearance to impacts these.

We also looked at wells; there are both pumping and non-pumping wells around. The quarry will not cover any of those and there will be no contamination or destruction of any wells in the area. And this figure gives you an idea of where the wells are located, that is Bull Bay, that is Seven Miles and you have two wells there.

Another thing that we looked at is the possibility of run-off. The important sections in this table are the last three rows. Existing conditions and these are what we call return periods. The existing
Mr. Campbell: conditions now, that is what they are. Once the Halberstadt quarry is reopened then we expect it to increase, the runoff will be increased. But we also looked at what we call the climatic change or climate change. As time goes by, with climate change we will expect more rainfall, high intensity rainfall; so we took that into consideration to see how the flows will increase.

At present, the drainage system, there is no drainage system at Halberstadt. Benoa does not have any flooding issues at present. During the post construction, that is when the quarry is open, the proposal is that we will set up detention ponds so as to reduce the peak flow from water running off the site and prevent any impacts downstream and in the communities.

We also propose having swales running parallel to the local quarry roads.

The net result of having a detention pond is that there is an overall decrease in peak flows from the site down to areas like Ten
Mr. Campbell: Miles, Bull Bay, so you should not have an issue with flooding or sedimentation.

Based on the analysis by the engineers, most of the area is clay loam and then they have recommended the design of drains. The soil in terms of the depths and how wide they are supposed to be.

With implementation of the detention ponds, there will be a reduction and the increase in flow will be about 2.57 cubic meters from the site during peak.

**Recommendation to prevent flooding downstream** - Have a regional drainage infrastructure is what we call check dams so as to reduce flows, collect sediments, prevent boulders, and prevent trees and vegetation from coming down slope.

Other detention ponds, with sediment basins or forebays in front of it, so as to get the silting first and then it overtops in the detention ponds so most of it - it will be clear water coming out, and then after that
Mr. Campbell: is held for a while then slowly releases it downstream.

Box culverts that have the fecal calculation inside.

One of the recommendations is to relocate what we call the storage overburden from the current site so that the detention pond can be built there.

More appropriate site surveys so that we have all the elevations correctly. And the size of the detention pond or basin should be about 5,000 cubic meters so that it can hold sediment and water.

All swales have to be cleared from debris and dredged occasionally by the relevant authorities.

A schematic of what we anticipate it would be. The proposed road, marl road, having some drains running across culverts here, going over the roads that lead to what we call the detention pond. At the end of the detention pond or to the eastern
Mr. Campbell: what we call spill way which is just an area that allows the pond to hold a certain volume and if it exceeds then it slowly releases water to the environment.

Development stages of the quarry - You have the site clearance which is the vegetation removal to create the haul road and access. Top soil that will be removed will be stored so that it will help with the rehabilitation and the re-vegetation of the soil. And then you have the stripping which you expect to get about 100,000 tonnes of gypsum. And along the bore holes and there is the different bore holes being done from the main ones to determine where we are going to do the major mining of the gypsum. These are bore holes that we just talked about, borehole 105 and boreholes 103. And this is the one hectares area that we are currently discussing.

Mining schedule - We had expected that we would have completed this exercise in 2013,
Mr. Campbell: so that is not going to be possible. But starting from 2014 these are the tonnages of gypsum and anhydrite we are expecting to be getting out of the quarry.

And this is just a quick pictorial schematic of the process. You have drilling and blasting and we expect to do that blasting and drilling two times a week between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and you have mobile truck and excavator to move that material that has been blasted and crushed. And then you have stockpiling and haulage so that you can carry it to the cement company.

This is a list of some of the equipment that we think would be necessary — excavator, dozers, graders, mobile crushers, dumper trucks to carry the material.

The mode of operation — All activities will be outsourced to qualified contractors with the JGQ maintaining oversight and management of the process. Operations we expect five days a week, Monday to Friday 8:00 a.m. to
Mr. Campbell: 4:00 p.m. for a forty hour work week. And these are the posts and the personnel that we expect that will be needed to operate the quarry.

JGQ from 2007 has embarked on a new initiative to have an environmental management system in place to deal with air pollution, to deal with noise pollution, with the ground vibration, water pollution, any impact the operation would have on vegetation, visual intrusion, and any landslide risk.

Several of these mitigation methods will be put in place before the quarry is operational. One of the things that we proposed is what we call a progressive rehabilitation plan in that, the mined out bench at the end of the mining road; number one will be backfilled with overburden to move from the new benches just to stabilize that area. Towards the backfill slopes will be protected as needed with vegetation and other things to stabilize the slope.
Mr. Campbell: There will be a nursery; a plant nursery established so that post-rehabilitation we can supply vegetation to the rehabilitated areas. And French drains will be put in place where needed.

Where surface drainage traverses backfilled slopes, then the appropriate stabilized drainage will be put in place.

**Community relations** - An important part of any project. The economic opportunities, mining is seasonal. It is proposed that approximately 40 percent local labour will be used. We will have a recruitment location set up so that persons can come and present themselves.

A casual pool approach will be taken. Of course certification in a skill is always an asset. There is opportunity for contract haulage. And of course, there is economic spinoff, not only from persons working immediately in the quarry, but you have persons that operate shops, mechanics and so forth.
Mr. Campbell: "Mining practices - The prior owners employed poor mining practices and as was said before, the efforts to address this although there are limited funds. There is a new mine JGQ quarry to demonstrate that they will be doing best practices in mining. There will be continued cleaning of the Bull Park River which we all should know of. Expansion of the Plants for Life Programme to neighbouring communities.

Continued upkeep of the football field. Then we design a water catchment project, and there is back to school grants where annual grants are reserved for the community.

Description of the existing environment - So what we did, we went in and collected different information as we go through and how it is now, so that will help us to predict what we expect to happen when the quarry is opened.

The first thing we looked at was climate; we set up what we called a weather station on site for at least a month. The average
Mr. Campbell: temperature was 25 degrees; the average relative humidity was 77.45 which is reasonable in Jamaica, a little bit dry. Wind speed, the average wind speed was about .75 meters per second.

The wind which is the important thing; the wind which is normally from the east/southeast to the southeast blowing it away from the Bull Bay area.

Citizens: Really?

Mr. Campbell: Well I can only report what the instrument said. The southeast wind blows that way.

The topography of the area slopes generally to the northwest and to the southeast; northwest, southeast, elevation is about 400 metres above main sea level, up to a height of 620.

We looked at noise, eight stations were looked at and noise metres were set up and run over a 48 hour period and we looked at what we called average noise levels, compared them with NEPA standards, NEPA has
Mr. Campbell: guidelines for nighttime. Daytime is of importance because that is when the quarry is expected to operate, no night time operation. But as you can see here there is already two areas -- three areas that exceed the day time noise limit.

Silent zone is a church and school and residential. We also looked at we called the L10 and the L90. L90 is an important value which means 90 percent of the time the noise is at this level or below. As you can see it is relatively low, in the 30s.

We also looked at air quality which is an important thing, particulates or dusting. We looked at what we call the PM10 which is the particles that we breathe in, that causes coughing, the particles that you see when trucks are driving along dusty roads. So we did measurements to see what the background is at present.

What we come at seven locations, the first seven were along the boundaries of the proposed quarry. The standards both NEPA and
Mr. Campbell: USPA standards for a one day or twenty four hour is 150. We did the measurement over a 24-hour so we used that standard for the comparison. The numbers were very low compared to what the standards are so we were in compliance.

We also did what we called an air quality model or air dispersion model to see looking at the different sources around, looking at what the potential dusts from trucks operating along the roads would be. And, what the model used as a background for the PM10 here, for the 24 hours, 9 micrograms per meter cube and it models at the value of maximum value of the extreme of 68.2. Now the standard is 150, even if you add the background which is 68, you are nowhere close to that 150, so there should not be an issue when it comes to dust to the operation of the following.

Citizen: Really, no truth, lie.

Mr. Campbell: The figures here show you how the PM10 over a twenty-four hour will be dispersed. And as
Mr. Campbell: you can see, most of the numbers here in green are between 10 and 40 micrograms per meter cube. For the annual which is over a year, the highest point would be at the quarry itself which is about 3.4.

We also looked at vibration which is an important sample, and we find that up, going up the road along Benoa the community there are some problems in terms of the vibration at present. So in the operations of the quarry then we have to look at ways and means at mitigating.

We looked at vegetation. The current site has shown areas of human impact. You have fires, and you have roads, you have farming species and pumpkins and so forth so you know persons are already on that site.

The sites can be described as species rich because 122 species were encountered and four of them were endemic meaning that you find these nowhere else.
Mr. Campbell: We looked at fauna, 22 bird species were found and observed, three of them we called migrants meaning that they come from outside, may be North America, 13 were residents and 5 were endemic.

They are typical limestone species, ground dove, Caribbean dove, white-crowned pigeon, parakeet and Jamaican oriole. No migrant warbles were observed, but it is known that they come in early September; our study was over June, July, but we are not ruling out the possibility that they come there. Thirty-three species of what we called arthropods were found, 12 butterflies and ten spices of plant bugs. A number of individuals in these species were generally low.

Cultural heritage - We asked the Jamaican National Heritage Trust to help us to look if there is any cultural or historical importance at that site. What they said, Halberstadt, the name came from a town in Germany. The Tainos, or what we used to call
Mr. Campbell: the Arawaks, were the first occupants of the area. Various land uses of that area, sugarcane, coffee, they also use it for Guinea grass, it was also ruinate; now it is back to the ruinate stage. So therefore it was an area that was mined initially, now there is nothing there in terms of cultural and historical importance.

We also looked at the social area. The social impact area where we looked at a 2 kilometre around the site to see what possible impacts the operation of the quarry would have. What was found based on the 2011 population census were approximately 990 persons living in that 2 kilometres that is down from 2001 because there is a depreciation and persons are migrating out of the area.

This shows you where the population is located around the quarry. This yellow and red area is where the quarry is. That is the 2001 area and this is 2011. As you can see population growth increased to the north, up
Mr. Campbell: here is less, up near Bloxburgh and also to the southwest area which is Bito and if you notice it gets a bit dark.

We also did what we called a community perception questionnaire where we went into the communities and asked their thoughts on the reopening of the quarry and we recorded those conversations.

Eight communities were visited, Jack Vale, Bull Bay and you can see where in Bull Bay Bloxburgh, Benoa, Tank Well Road, Bito, Gypsum Drive, Gypsum Road.

Summarizing what was found. We interviewed sixty persons, we looked at different age groups and that is the breakdown. We found that 33.3 percent of persons were unemployed, 8.4 of the persons interviewed were retired, and of the fifty odd percent persons that were employed 68 to 69 percent said they were self-employed.

Okay, in turns of the operation of the plant 58 percent of the persons had no concern,
Mr. Campbell: but the 41.7 percent expressed the consequence of increased noise and dust, the possibility that the employment opportunities are limited, the possibility of the needs for relocation, increase in siltation of gullies and also flooding, and the need for Jamaica Gypsum to be more involved in the community. (Applause) They also asked for the need for improvement in the existing road, and also the increased chance of damage to homes as a result of the anticipated blasting. (Applause)

In terms of aesthetics, we don’t expect the operation in the quarry to impact or have a visual negative impact.

As a part of the study we looked at alternatives that are a given; the four alternatives that we looked at are: We looked at the no action which means leaving the site as is; this alternative is the one that is being proposed in the study. There is an alternative three which would propose using a conveyor belt system to carry
Mr. Campbell: material and the other one, reopening of the other gypsum sites, which we already said would not work.

The positive impact from no action, there will be no destruction from the natural habitat that is there. But negative impact here is the inability to meet the market demands for the cement and blended cement. Loss of potential employment opportunities.

In terms of positive impact from the quarry, the alternative 2, one is the ability to meet the market demand; two is the potential for increased employment. But the negative impacts are the destruction of natural habitat and possible contamination to ground water, dust and noise nuisance to the communities.

Alternative 3, we looked at what the possible cost would be to use a conveyor belt to carry material down to Benoa community and then truck it. As you can see here using the conveyor is a factor of approximately five times more expensive than
Mr. Campbell: using the trucking system to carry the material to the plant. In addition, using it might have the potential of reducing impact.

But the negative impact though, is that there will be continuous noise pollution from the conveyor belt which operates; and then, also the additional removal of vegetation because we are going to have to have roads there so that persons can work on the conveyor belt when it is broken down.

Reopening of the other quarries, we had said before, there is not enough economical viable resources there, so that is actually a non starter actually.

Based on looking at all of the alternatives, alternative two which is the alternative proposed in the EIS document, which is the most feasible.

We looked at impacts and mitigation and persons have it already on their list and I can go over it quickly.
Mr. Campbell: Looking during first site clearance and preparation, vegetation and natural habitat, disturbance, endemic species, removal must be avoided, where not possible then we need to move them, put them in a nursery so that we can replant them somewhere else. Also one other key thing is in terms of removal of the vegetation, it should be done in phases for more than one reason, in terms of stability of the soil, but also more importantly allows the birds more time to find new habitat. And we also recommend that when we are removing the vegetation we do not carry it out during the peak breeding season for these birds.

Noise pollution, general thing of using low noise emission, equipment operating during normal hours; air quality looking at damping the roads and the sites every four to six hours to reduce impacts of dusting. Same thing of minimizing the areas that is cleared so that we don’t clear where not needed. Also looking out for the
Mr. Campbell: workers, then of course, they will be fitted with the requisite respirators.

In terms of transportation and traffic, looking at transporting stuff after peak hours using flagmen, having signs and general education, public notices.

Solid waste, the other operation is solid waste, store them properly and to dispose at the regulated sites. In terms of site clearance and operation temporary thing for wastewater, sewage, in terms what we call portable sanitary convinces for the workers.

Drain operation safety in vegetation establish buffers around where you are not working, dust removes the vegetation that is needed and that is wholesale clearing site. During rock blasting, one of the things that you need to have is a qualified person. Have directional control blast, have rock fall protection mesh to protect buildings and other property.
Mr. Campbell: For soil loss and erosion, the check balance and the sediment base that are put in place we have to have periodic checks to ensure that they are clean and running or operating at the highest efficiency. Erect gabion walls at the foot of the slopes so as to help to stabilize them. And also looking at using geomaths and stuff to prevent soil erosion.

In terms of surface or subsurface water pollution discharge only clean water, no surface water should be allowed to run straight off the site; going through the detention ponds so that you can remove all the sediments before being released. Have a sufficient and adequate sewage treatment system on site. In terms of flooding, the engineering as we spoke before, there are some designs that have been done so as to implement them so as to prevent any flooding downstream.

Noise pollution, the same thing of low noise operating during the hours where the workers
Mr. Campbell: wearing the necessary protection. In terms of air, make sure that we are wetting the areas sufficiently.

Blast and vibration as I said, warning must be given to the residents before and using a professional to do it. And in terms of storage of the material, storing it so that it does not get in the water ways.

Transportation, of course signs, notices having flagmen and another critical thing is to have a scale so as ensure that the trucks are not overloaded and damaging the road.

We spoke about the rehabilitation plan, already that will be put in place as we go along so as to rehabilitate the areas as we move from one site, part of the site to another.

The reporting requirements, there are some reporting requirements that we proposed. Noise, we do monthly noise for the first three months and then annually to ensure that the operation is not negatively
Mr. Campbell: impacting the community. And some of the parameters that we need to look for minimum maximum DBL, what we call low mid or high frequency noise which is like the heavy vibrating noise which is low and the high frequency noise is the one with the high pitch scream sound.

Also looking at air quality, doing monthly monitoring to ensure that the operation is not impacting the community; the ambient noise measurement is PM10 2.5 and monthly water quality to ensure that the operation is not impacting the streams, down steam.

We also recommend some parameters that we think should be useful in monitoring this. In all the assessment reports, we think all reports should include time and place of the monitoring or the test, also the test methods that are used, copies of the instrument calibration to ensure that the instrument that is being used is properly calibrated. Have a map that clearly defines the location with distances. And an
Mr. Campbell: evaluation of the data collected giving a
discussion or giving a professional opinion
of what the impacts are. Thank you very
much. (Applause)

Chairman: I thank you Carlton for that exhaustive
presentation, but I am sure that you have
made notes on your sheet as you went along.
It is quite a bit of information and you had
handouts, most of you had handouts yes, so
you could make your notes beside the
difference slides.

This is now your time, to speak and there is
a mike at the back if you will line up
behind it and introduce yourselves and say
your names, the community you are from, and
try to keep your questions very short and I
will probably take three or four at a time.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION**

Mr. Patterson: The first question, my name is Patterson and
I live in Ten Miles Bull Bay. First
question, the General Manager state that
they accept the destruction of Ten Miles
Mr. Patterson: Bull Bay in 2002 which is the first in my life I hear him say it. Now, are they going to fix it since he said it here and accepted that responsibility?

Chairman: Thank you. Next person.

Mr. Donald: Good evening my name is Fitzroy Donald, everybody know me as Neb I am from Ten Miles Bull Bay and you might find that mostly questions are going to come just like that. For example, I believe Gypsum Company has been operating for the last fifty years more or less, and Ten Miles Bull Bay used to be a wonderful hot spot and right now it has been broken, mashed up, destroyed. (Applause)

Another issue is, I heard, that they have adopted Ten Mile Bull Bay school, I went there as a child, and it is the worst school I know in Jamaica right now. (Applause) Now, are they going to go back and fix this community first before they go to another community to break it up, or they are just going to just kick it aside and move along?
Chairman: Good question, thank you that is question number two. I take a third question.

Mr. Lamont: Yes, my name is Anthony Lamont, I am from Jack Vale. A couple of years ago we had a playing field where the youths play from Ten Mile, Eleven Miles and Jack Vale. We got that piece of land from Gypsum and over the time we work on it and build our little club. That run down a little through some people gone a foreign, some key people they left the island. Gypsum same one takes it over, throw a lot of dirt on it and dump it up. Now, when you look on the road all the youths playing football, no field. Where I think, can they find somewhere else and give us?

Chairman: Thank you. We are going to answer those three questions. Tony, you want to do the first two.

Mr. Haynes: The first question I believe refers to the debris flooding in 2002, that issue, it is rather complicated but Carib Cement did in fact at the time provide quite a lot of
Mr. Haynes: support and we continue to work with the statutory agencies. I must make the point through, that the cause of that flooding, was investigated at great extent by the University of the West Indies and the causes is not directly related to Jamaica Gypsum and Quarries.

(Heckling by Citizens)

The second question had to do with the support of the Ten Miles School. I am not too sure what the exact complaint is, but we would be very happy to meet with the principal, the PTA, the representative of the school and see how better we could provide support for the school. (Applause)

Mr. Lamont: The question about the playing field. There is a lot of young girls and young boys all over play netball and football on the street, we saw a field up by Gypsum Road, the same Gypsum Company that fill it up with dirt, high up on the hill, so we are asking probably - the same debris from the gully going up there and washing it down back. So,
Mr. Lamont: we are asking what are you going to do, what we can do to help all these young people full of energy and no place to go. We are wondering if you people can help us and put a club there and so that we can have a field.

Mr. Burrell: We are willing to work with you Mr. Lamont to bring back that field.

Chairman: Thank you Mr. Lamont. Mr. Burrell says he is willing to work with you. So let me ask you to make contract with him, at a future time. Next question.

Mr. Stewart: I recognize that you are seeking the community's blessings. My name is Anthony Stewart I am speaking on behalf of the Ten Miles Citizen’s Council. We recognize that you are seeking the community’s blessing to go ahead and go out there and do your mining. Unfortunately, personally I can't submit to giving you a blessing right now, because our history is one of complete destruction, and not only in our infrastructure but also in our social
Mr. Stewart: standards, and as a result of those two combined I am now forced to ask you, basically your presentation, presented some very modest outlooks, you know. I hear you are looking at, 250 tonnes of material coming down in term of the soil loss. And our experience is completely different. But just before we go to that one, how do you plan to manage the bin that is exists in the casian gully that has been the source of the pain of this community so far. And had it not been for this council getting active and seeing to it that you took responsibility along with the government to clean this Bull Park River, we would still be living in the dust.

Also, we recognize, that mitigation from those times have not been done, they have not really been done. So we are here, first of all, and I am glad the representatives from government are here, because at the same time, we recognize that many things have been casted on this community. I am so
Mr. Stewart: in awe to understand that even the Nine
Miles Community is now a disaster area. Lucky us, we were not put into a disaster
area category.

With all that we have experienced, do you really expect us to listen to those
wonderful well - basically I think it is wonderful to start from scratch and have a
perfect quarry, perfect it sounds so good to be true, but we give you that one, you are
doing an EIS and you are starting from scratch. But we have been living in this
dirt, this noise, this dust; we have over the years experienced our loved ones having
many illnesses that we have had to go into our pockets to address. And I have not heard
nor seen.... (Applause) ...anything in terms of a - I am searching for a word that is not
insulting basically that will say that the Carib Cement company has done to write the
wrong that has not been done to this community. And it is not just the Ten Mile community. (Applause)
Mr. Stewart: Listen to me, right I am no here to quarrel, but at the same time if you are expecting a situation where we can sit quietly, listen to a lovely presentation look at lovely faces and then go home and say yes it was lovely let's come to Sunday morning service. Because this meeting here, has not yet addressed our social degradation that we have been suffering for over thirty years okay. But as has been heightened since the 1988 disaster with Gilbert and then followed up by Lilly and it just continue pouring out on us. I will stop right there to give you a chance to say something about the social issues in this community. (Applause)

Chairman: I thank you for that. Next question.

Miss Andrade: Good night gentlemen. I have a question. My name is Daniel Andrade from the Jamaica Environment Trust; and one of our primary concerns about the potential risk of flooding. And I think, a little bit was said earlier but I just wanted to highlight a point. You said that, your quarry or your
Miss Andrade: quarrying operation had nothing to do with the 2002 event, and the UWI study doesn’t show that. I have the UWI study in my hands right here and I am happy that I brought it because I can quote for you where it highlighted what exactly happened.

Citizens: Read, read.

Miss Andrade: In summary heavy and sustained rainfall during the 1st to 7th of October 1995 initiated debris flows on slopes as did a variety of materials, debris flow swept down drains - it said drainages - and closed the channel upstream of the Bull Bay Bridge. Then it goes on to say where the debris comes from, and it highlighted that the debris came from, because it analyzed the debris that blocked the bridge and led to some of the back flooding in the communities and it said that the debris came from the quarrying operation, it was the same sediments in the crusher plant and in the other quarry site for the area. I have the study here and anybody who is free can look
Miss Andrade: at it. But in a sense, it was triggered by rainfall but it was the debris from the quarrying operations which led and facilitated to that flooding event in the area.

Now, I have a specific question about the EIS, so if you would indulge.

Chairman: I was just going to ask you to ask the question. Because you just made a statement, so please what is your question?

Miss Andrade: I just wanted to clarify a statement that was made about potential risk of flooding and things that happened in the past and I have done that and I want to go on to my next question about the potential flooding. When we looked at the EIA and we did not have a lot of time but we looked at it, our scientist and one of the things that they wanted was the clarification of the location of the sedimentation detention ponds. It looks when you, look at the figures in your study the site for that, the proposed site for the sedimentation detention pond which
Miss Andrade: is one of the things that are going to prevent flooding, is the same site as the over burden storage unit, the two cannot be in the same location both need to exist. Now, I know you had said in your presentation and I am glad that I caught it, you had said that there is an intention to move the overburden site. However, I think that sort of information, analysis, that sort of information is critical to include in the EIA and to at least explain to the people where you intend to put those locations, if it is that it is they are going to help to control the flooding. So omission to talk about that I think is serious. I have other questions.

Chairman: Go ahead.

Miss Andrade: Thank you. The other thing I wanted to ask - So you did this EIS for a limited area that is intended to be quarried, but I got the impression that there is an intention to mind a larger area. Is there an intention to do further EIA studies and consultations
Miss Andrade: when you decide to expand to those other areas? If and when. And then the other question that I have which is also brief is, will there be a requirement to put in a bond for rehabilitation before approval is granted for this quarry? If so how much will that bond be, because it needs to be adequate to cover the cost for the rehabilitation in the event it is not done by Caribbean Cement in a timely manner. So those are my main questions, I have more but I know time is limited.

Chairman: Okay, Daniel, you asked three questions the last one is the bond requirement. I am going to ask Carlton to treat with all three.

Mr. Campbell: Daniel, can you just refresh the first question was the ...

Miss Andrade: The location of the sedimentation pond in your EIS it appears to be that it is located where the overburden storage site is.

Mr. Campbell: Where the overburden storage site is it is probably the lowest point on the site and
Mr. Campbell: that is where you want to drain your site to, to collect all of your flows, so we have to put it there. So the overburden site is going to have to move. That final detail is going to have to be done when the quarry itself, the quarry plan itself is done. At this time I cannot give you the exact location but it has to be away from drains because you don’t want the stuff to be washing back down even though...

Miss Andrade: Sink holes and bore holes.

MR. Campbell: Yes, but no sink holes are up that side that is the first – in the presentation I showed you where the sink holes were. But even though we have a sediment forebay here, because what we have done is put a forebay, collect the sediment before it goes into the detention pond so it is like a double system. So you get out the sediment and then the water flows over into the detention pond and then after a while depending on how much water is in it then trickles over the spill way and then flows out. So we have in there
Mr. Campbell: a trap to deal with sediments from the site, but as I said, until the final quarry plan is done and we cannot locate where we are going to put that overburden site.

Miss Andrade: So you are not completely sure at this point in time what are the other arrangements to deal with that?

Mr. Campbell: No, no, we are sure but I cannot give you an exact location. We know we are going to put it lead it away from the drainage areas. We know we have to put the detention pond here, because it is the lowest point on the site if you want to collect all the water coming off the site, I mean you could put the detention ponds up here but we know it would not help. We know we have to move it from that location right. Until we get the final boring as to where the west started, then you determine where you can put your overburden properly.

Miss Andrade: The further studies that will be done.
Mr. Campbell: There will be further studies, as we said—one correction it was an EIS not an EIA that was done here for one hectare, and as they go then they will do a wider study to deal with the sixty-seven hectares that we are talking about.

Miss Andrade: And the public will be consulted, the community will be consulted?

Mr. Campbell: The public will be consulted.

Miss Andrade: And the other question was about the requirement to put in a bond...?

Mr. Campbell: Well during a quarrying operation the Mines and Geology calculates the bond based on the reserves in the area that they are going to disturb. I mean they are here they can correct me. But that is how it is done. So until I guess they work out the area and the volume I don’t think they will be able to calculate the bond, Mr. Commissioner, that is how it is done.

Miss Andrade: So they will get the approval before they put up the bond?
Mr. Campbell: No, they cannot get the quarry license until the bond is paid.

Miss Andrade: So we don’t know how much it will be at this point in time?

Mr. Campbell: Not at this point in time.

Miss Andrade: Okay.

Mr. Campbell: Because it is kind of fruitless, if you don’t get the approval to go to them to get the quarry plan, to get the license.

Miss Andrade: No, when you have the quarry plan and you know where it is that you are going to quarry and you have your details about that the purpose of the bond is supposed to go and assist you if need to hire a third party, contact a third party to do what the plan...

Mr. Campbell: I understand where you are coming from. But as I am saying Daniel, for them to calculate the bond what is called is a quarry plan, a quarry plan is done separate and apart from this, which is a little bit more detailed in how they intend to mine, how they intend to
Mr. Campbell: - and the area that they are going to do and it depends on the overall depth of material. And based on that they do their calculation to see if in case something goes wrong how much money is needed to rehabilitate that area; so that is when Mines and Geology does that. And it has to be paid before they get a license.

Miss Andrade: It seems that you should have had a proper quarry plan and then you have an environmental impact assessment based on what that quarry plan is telling you.

Mr. Campbell: I know it seems that way but that is not how it works. You first have to deal with the area to get the approval, the environmental approval for the area, then you go to Mines and get your quarrying plan in place and that is approved before they can get the license and a part of that license is to get that license then they have to put down their bond, then they know what the cost is.

Miss Andrade: And may be if you have the quarry plan you could let us know where the overburden
Miss Andrade: storage site would be? Anyway I won’t get caught up because a lot of people have questions.

Mr. Campbell: Let me just clarify; because I don't want anybody have the misconception that is being done opposite. All developments you have to understand, each step of the development process takes money. No development is going to spend more than they need to do if they are not going to get the approval, so you go stage by stage. If they clear this stage then they do the quarry plan that is how it is done. I know you disagree but we agree to disagree.

Miss Andrade: I think that is what we should do. Thank you.

Chairman: Daniel I want to thank you. Mr. Stewart you are the president.

Mr. Stewart: No.

Chairman: What is your title?

Mr. Steward: My title?
Chairman: Yes, you said you are from the citizen’s council.

Mr. Stewart: Well I am just a lowly member.

Chairman: No lowly, you are a member. The issues that you have raised, from my experience have brought specifics to your community issues that will require careful planning by a number of agencies, not the least of which the Cement Company has been involved. And, I think what you have to do in a consultation like this, is to try to find what I call common ground. What is the common ground on which the community and the company can operate?

Now, Bito is exhausted, we have problems as you clearly, pointed out in past.

Mr. Stewart: Ten Miles.

Chairman: Yes, I know, I am with you, I drive out there a lot, I don't live here but I drive out here. So I am conscious of the problems that you have raised. So the issue there is, how do we as a community treat with those
Chairman: problems? Why we look at the issue for which we have convened. The issue for which we have convened is to look at the Halberstadt Mines as a consequence of Bito being exhausted. So I don’t want to put your thing, listen me carefully...

Mr. Stewart: No, unfortunately you are, we can't divorce the two issues.

Chairman: I was not suggesting that.

Mr. Stewart: You are our major corporate citizen, am I right.

Chairman: I was not suggesting you...

Mr. Stewart: No, you are our major corporate citizen and we have had many issues, we can name when blasting used to take place people houses on that side used to crack right and you go and blast again. When the transportation takes place of the material, we have the dust problem. Also, key to what, I even mention, that the only water source we have for both recreation and domestic purposes is the Bull Park River... (Applause) when - and it happens
Mr. Stewart: quite often - when we have long droughts, we don’t have no water, everybody from Dirt Road, from Eleven Miles find the Ten Miles in the Bull Park River, we go and hold a fresh, we carry our two bottle of water go home. You are going almost to the head of that river to go and quarry, corporate citizen, I am asking the question here. How are we to treat your request for want of a better word, for blessing, to go ahead above which you were, to do more quarrying while we still wallow in the mud. Thank you for sending the trucks every now and again to damp the road...

Citizens: No, no once in a blue moon.

Mr. Stewart: Okay the people have spoken; once in a blue moon there is a little damping that takes place. We have had to elect to send our children out of this community because we can’t even consider the Bull Bay School as an appropriate place for learning, which is an economic nightmare; this is a security threat to know that your children
Mr. Stewart: are so far from you. We have had people from this community passed on with the stress of losing everything when this water went through their homes and are now to divorce and to meet with that, the social ills from the request to go and do further - fifty years more of mining in the Halberstadt area.

I mean, I am only left to ask, were we just here to hear you and then go home after giving you our blessings or were you here to hear us without saying that we have had enough, we have had enough of the suffering that has taken place. And you are just getting a part of it, Government has theirs to get trust me, government has theirs to get, but at the same time you are before us. So I would really love before this meeting is over to really get an understanding that you appreciate our stand in this communality.

Chairman: Very good, before any other comment I am going to ask one or two of the members of
Chairman: the Cement Company just to address that. But remember what I have told the citizens that, what you have said is factual, but also remember that just like Cement Company you have to get on with your life. So, we have to find a way to find command ground. Are we going to say to ourselves tonight, no mining at Halberstadt? I don't think we are saying that. What you are saying how we can get around the problems we have experienced and I think that is where we need to put our minds tonight, trying to get around to problems that we have experienced. And I have heard Mr. Haynes saying they are going to try. So let me hear Cement Company.

Mr. Haynes: Okay there have been several comments and statements made. I want to assure everyone in here that our commitment to working with the community is very strong. We recognize that there are people in this room that have strong objections, at the end of the day I guess you know that certain decisions will
be made and not everyone will be happy with what that decision is.

When we look back over the last ten years and we go back to that very terrible period, the day we close and we look back at what had expired over the years I can tell you that the fees were more bearable, back then it was $14 million, last month it cost - this year, sorry, it cost $10 million that is indicative of very simply that the cost has gone down because the amount of debris and stuff that moved in the river has reduced considerably and it has not reduced by accident, it has been reduced because we have restored detention ponds as described there, we have vegetated the hills which is still a work in progress, we have stop dumping products that was dumped for thirty years before we took over the mining of the operation.

So by no means am I saying that this is a perfect operation or that, if there are things that we have finished or worked with,
Mr. Haynes: but we definitely do feel that over the years there has been continuous improvement and we remain committed to the process of reclamation, the process of improving mining practices. And definitely with the new quarry, we have no hesitation in saying that we welcome the opportunity to go into a green field site and to deal with mining as we know we can.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. G.M.

Miss Stewart: Good afternoon, my name is Antoinette Stewart; I am a member of this Church as well as a part of the citizen’s council. First question, better yet, I was reminded a while ago to say that cleaning of the Bull Park River was by the insistence of the residence based on the flood that we experienced in ‘02.

The presenter, I noted, spoke about proximity to Bull Bay. I wanted to know which section of the Bull Bay because we have Nine, Ten and Eleven, but I am taking that he means Nine and Ten 10, right.
Miss Stewart: Are there adequate studies on the water flow. I notice the words ‘cutting of slopes’ cutting of slopes speaks to me of increase in water flows and Ten Miles know what it feels like with increase water flows. It would have been helpful if we got from the presentation, I noted that I see a lot area- you call those aerial description.  

I wonder if the persons actually walk through and took the pictures. I mean it is all good that you went - I never got a feeling from the presentation that the person or they went into the area. Another observation - can I ask which company undertook the engineering work is it a secret or was it left out on purpose? Who did the survey which engineer company, who did the survey? We are nervous when we hear the word detention ponds, and I think we are not comfortable, I speak for the community about the scientist observation.  

Another foolish remark I heard was something the wind, and the only reason why we are not
Mr. Stewart: experiencing any dust now is because the operation is not going on up top. I am so sorry that meeting, we need to keep a meeting right up the top, on the flat or somebody suggest even on the plaza there and let us get a look, a night meeting. I mean, I would suggest we have one in the day where we can actually see what is happening.

Last one, top soil; you spoke of re-vegetation. What is happening up top now? You mentioned - there was benching they had mentioned at one point. Ms Andrade, we want you to walk with us, to examine and look at what they called benching up there. We want to know what type of vegetation you plan to use, because we know that when you move the topsoil, the dirt, the loose dirt, and we want something that is stable. We want to know what type of plants you plan to use. Damping of the road, Country, we not knocking you, but we know that as you dam in an hour or 30 minutes dust killing us here. Ten Miles residents, please attest to the
Mr. Stewart: dust right. When we damp, we are damping this six to eight hours cannot work, Country, it can't work, we thank you for Forty but six to eight hours is foolishness. We are talking about the people need to consider damping the area more regularly. What we are recommending...

Citizens: Fix the road.

Miss Stewart: Last one. They said no night operations, they said no night operations. How many times they said no night operation. Cutting of slope is our problem, we want more of that, we want to see the people – you do a report man – they use to operate at nights.(Heckling) Please, and we just want to know if it just...

Chairman: Antoinette please, one second Antoinette, has six questions, so we need to address that please before the next person ask the question.
Chairman: First one is which section of Bull Bay the project will be close to Nine or Ten? It is Nine and Ten.

Citizens: And part of Eleven too, because the things that wash down come right down.

Chairman: Okay. Are there adequate studies on the water flows? That is the second question.

Mr. Campbell: In terms of the water flow, what we did was in terms of - and let me just enlighten that we did walk the site. We spent couple days up there doing some field work, not couple days but weeks doing field work. In terms of the drainage one of the engineers suppose to be here but they did actually go on the site looked on the drainage features measured the sizes, had some discussions with residents in the area to have a feel and then they use that to calibrate the model that they used. So in terms of the flow, we are confident that the flows that we expect are there. As you talk about the engineers, let me just inform you. How study was done, CL Environmental is the main environmental
Mr. Campbell: consultancy firm, we worked closely along with CEAC Solutions Limited, the engineering company, and they are responsible for the engineering work.

The detention pond, what is your concern about detention pond because that is, the standard way of reducing peak flow so that it doesn’t get flooded downstream. What you do is to collect the water flows off the site in an area and then it allows you to settle out the sediments so you get rid of the sediment flow, and it also allows you to slowly release the water so that you don’t have a rush of water coming down the hill slope.

Miss Stewart: The detention ponds you are talking are like the holes you make over Bull Park River?

Mr. Campbell: I don’t know about that, I am dealing with this study.

Miss Stewart: Okay, what I am saying, for the study purpose, it would have been good if we could
Miss Stewart: have even seen a photographer or something showing a detention pond.

Mr. Campbell: May be it is not in the presentation, but it is in document, it is in the recommendations. Remember now, the public presentation I try as best as possible to make it as simple and easy. The document is there if you want to get more details, you can get into. In terms of the topsoil, that calculation that is done using a model in terms of how much topsoil we expect to come off, and as I said, over the site remember it is about 2.5 millimetres over the entire hectare that is how we arrive at the two things.

In terms of vegetation we looked at that, the vegetation person is around here, but I will attempt do it. We looked at the type of species that are there that is growing based on it and there is also recommendation for other plants growing vegetation and tress to help to hold it. Remember a part of the mitigation is that they are not supposed to
Mr. Campbell: clear more than they need at a time. So I don’t expect that they will be clearing the whole one hectare one time, they will do it in stages. The night operation is normally a condition of their permit, so I mean, if there is any operation outside of there I think there will be breach, unless they get permission to operate outside of the hours. But I think the hours - and I said the client is proposing working from 8:00 until 4:00.

Miss Stewart: How will the community know if there is a change?

Mr. Campbell: That would have to come from both Mines and NEPA in terms of the - if there is any changes, they will have to write and ask for an extension or change in operating hours; I don’t know how you handled that.

Chairman: Thank you Antoinette that was really good. Let me get the next speaker...

Miss Stewart: The wetting of the roads, sorry.

Mr. Campbell: In terms of wetting of the roads, if you
Mr. Campbell: look at the slide, what we had said was four to six hours or more frequently in hotter climate. We did say that so it is not a hard and fast four to six hours.

In terms of the other things about the roads, we all agreed that the road has to be upgraded, rehabilitated and I know there are plans for that. I would say to be asphalted, but it would be improved so that it will reduce the dust nuisance from the trucks that we expect to be traversing that area. So a part of the improved surface there will also be wetting going on, so you should not really have an issue with dusting if done properly.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Campbell. Please, next speaker at the mike.

Mr. Lamont: Thank you, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, and other officials at the table. I am Norman Lamont, I am a part of the community council and a trucker as well. I want to welcome my community people here that I see tonight, I am very happy that you
Mr. Lamont: have turned out to really show your concerns.

Mr. Haynes referred to measures of river training and so forth, which I commend that. My concern though, like others in the community is what is going to be done to prevent what we call bank erosion. Because the river is trained, silt has been removed, but banks have been torn away, lands have receded far beyond their boundary, being cut away by erosion over the years.

Now, what I want to know, if the company is going to do something to reclaim and retain some of these lands, which even though the river is trained, the lands are still at risk to be devastated even by just water. So even though there is no silt, this water is still threatening and damaging sections.

If we look at the School, there are sections that no matter how much river training, in terms of silt removal is done the banks are still being torn away and the school is more and more threatened at the heavy rain that
Mr. Lamont: Also, banks going south of the river, and both side, are being torn away by the water. And the reason for these tearing down of banks is the year-long harassments that the banks have received during training, and other kind of redress that they have been doing to the devastation of the silt that is coming down. I mean that they have been doing because of the devastation of the silt.

So I want to know if although there is not much silt coming down if there is any plan to retain sections that are still being devastated from effects of those over silting and cleaning and heavy equipment arising in the banks that is one.

I listened too. Several of the speakers have mentioned economic development, benefits to everyone that is involved and so forth. And I have a concern, because I notice that most of the work that the company is planning to do, will be contracted, as they have staged, a large percent will be contracted to
Mr. Lamont: contractors. And I can assure you that over the years they have come from far and wide definitely hardly from the community, I can’t remember a contractor that has come from the community over the years that I have seen operations going on. And my concern is that the people of the community and the youths are not receiving any jobs. Most of the times the contractors bring their own people with them and the employment opportunity are minimal, if not impossible for people in the community.

(Applause)

What I want to see because the youths have been bombarding me and they are concern, and I speak on behalf of the youths of the community, in particular, because there are the ones that are really bearing the brunt of this devastation and the old derelict condition of the Bull Bay community that has really been caused by mining in the area. So I really want to ask the community if there is any plan to find a way to stream it so
Mr. Lamont: that the company can have an input in seeing to it that the people of the community are employed and contractors can bring just a minimal amount of people with them; and not just bring people to usurp the whole of the jobs and the community standard looking I want to see something done to that.

Another mention about scale and overweight and I have noticed because I have to tell you that I am a trucker myself. I have not seen any scales in any of the quarries. I don't know if I understood clearly the whole scale, the mention of scale, but we have not been seeing any scales, so the trucks are just carrying whatever they get. And I know truckers have other questions that they would want to ask, but I am not going to go into all of that.

So, basically, I would like to hear about the job situation for the youths. What is going to be done to ensure that more of them get something to do in this great operation that is coming?
Mr. Lamont: Before I leave the mike too, I just want to say that we don't want to have a view of the company that they are trying to circumlocute us and go around us and tell us things, like - I would want to see the company see things to be done, the school in particular, we don’t what them to say let’s meet with the people and hear what they have to say. We would want the Company in its broad integrity to look at things and make suggestions and do things.

The school, a school like Bull Bay School should be rebuilt and with a company such as Cement Company working for so many years, I know the present operators have not been known for all these years... (Applause) ...but, I look at our music industry in Jamaica and I notice that the old musicians did not make anything out of it, it is the present ones, and it is quite similar now. The present company is gaining some amount of benefits and we would want to be able to say something about them that we were not able
Mr. Lamont: to say about other operators in the past that they have done something so spectacular because truly we have not seen many spectacular things. We have deplorable roads, sidewalks we have places along the road even just right around the corner where you cannot even walk it has been totally taken away by silts coming from the gypsum area.

We would want the Company to be a little more attentive to some of these little minor things. Because I really welcome, mind you, I have worked in the bauxite mines and other places. Mining is good if it is being done properly. (Applause) Mining is good if the people that are suffering from the spinoffs of mine can say we are benefitting something. (Applause)

I have an issue with the company for over the years and I have said it before. I have not seen the company take a vested interest in trying to help the people that have been sick over the years... (Applause) ...whilst I am
Mr. Lamont: not objecting to the operation in Halberstadt mine, I am saying that I would truly appreciate; I have great admiration for the company in many respect, but I would truly appreciate if they do something to prove to us that they are going to do right by us, going into Halberstadt. Do something, do some of the things that have not been done, that you could have done before, do some of those little things for us Cement Company. And I think the community will be more inclined to appreciate your move in Halberstadt. I thank you. (Applause)

Chairman: Those were four clear points. I will take the second question and then we will address them.

Mr. Bedward: Night Sir, Mr. Haynes and all the others. I am one of the truckers out there, Bull Bay Truckers Association and we live our life...

Chairman: Your name.

Mr. Bedward: Marksman Bedward. This is our life, trucking is my life for thirty odd years I have been
Mr. Bedward: here right. And this is one of the work time coming to the contractors or whatever. Anything the company said we must comply with we go ahead. Marshall is here can tell you and whatever is his name over there Burrell. We don’t go around the company and do things we do whatever they say we are suppose to do. But when we haul for the company the contractors are not paying us, sir, and that is one of the main reasons why I am here right now.

I leak a clutch and pressure plate from Wednesday and my truck is in the garage and when I go to the machine there is not zero in my account, sir. And all of us out there – all the truckers out there can testify to this. We want to know what is wrong with the contractors or the individual contractors that we are working with that we cannot get no money, sir. That is, if you want your stuff and we don’t do it, you hear those truck-men are bad-men, they don’t want to
Mr. Bedward: work. So we would like somebody to address us and tell us where we should go from here.

Chairman: Very good point, Mr. Bedward, I will ask somebody from the company to speak on it. That is your question?

Mr. Bedward: Yes, sir.

Chairman: We are going to deal with the question Mr. Bedward asked and Mr. Lamont. Mr. Lamont made four big points. Mr. Lamont says he would like the Cement Company to take the leadership role. Second, he wants the company to look at - he looked at the erosion thing quite clinically. He said he understand the river training and all of that but is erosion taking place and that needs to be examined.

Third he says that the impact of employment on the people in Bull Bay is minimal, truckers brining people from the outside and he would like the company to seek to what extent they can maximize the employment for the people around Bull Bay.
Chairman: Lastly, he said the scales are absent. Did I represent you well?

Mr. Lamont: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Can I have somebody speak to those four points of Mr. Lamont. And also if we can address what Mr. Bedward said, it sounds grievous to me, it needs to be addressed as well.

Citizen: It is more than grievous, sir, it is mad right now.

Mr. Wilshire: To answer the questions. Starting off on the first issue of the – well the general issue raised with the river and so, that is something I can assure you we have looked at in the past in terms of ways to secure bank and in fact we have proposed some projects previously working together with NWA and so. Of course, it has not gone far and it is something that we can reenergize with NWA in settling the issue of – to ensure protection because it is not something that you can sit here see an
Mr. Wilshire: answer because there are a lot of things that you can do that in fact can make the situation worse as you know. So it will be reengaged and we can get a feedback to you exactly what the thoughts of the NWA are and how to deal with that.

Touching on the issue of jobs; I say first off, the contractor, we have specific arrangements with the contractor. As was pointed out in the presentation we have a minimum 40 percent requirement to the community but we are also using a model that we have used that have been tried and tested before. We used it when we built our Kilo 5 project if you will remember we actually rose to levels more than twice that over 80 percent community involvement. But it was based on getting people who we knew could work and who could do the type of work that was required. And we will employ the same model, so the contractor will be setting up a site whereby you can apply and thereby we will be rotating the work so that we
Mr. Wilshire: contract as many people as possible while making what people earn more meaningful.

Again, it is not going to be a twenty four seven fulsome jobs. So what we will be trying to do with people, is trying to get them to use the money earn usefully. Either study more things, make yourself more employable so that you know, you can find employment even beyond that.

The issue of scales, we don’t have a scale in the quarry. Now that has been managed both by agreement with the Ministry of Transport. We allow as tolerance as you know what the quantities carry, so while we have a target quantity, we allow a tolerance of, it is up to 2 tonnes on the weight. And generally the truckers would have been able to comply with that by estimating and normal, because this is your truck, you own it every day, you know when it is 15 tonnes you know when it is 17 tonnes, you know when it is 20 and 25 tonnes and by that tolerance
Mr. Wilshire: we believe it is very fair so that people are compensated.

We are creatures of the law just like everybody else here, we cannot violate the law, and the law has a limit. But the law also works with us for allowing the tolerance. So once we stay within the tolerance we don’t have a problem with the weight bridge, even this tiny part that they have threatened before we take action from one and over, we try and implement it and they continue work with tuckers in terms of allowing things. And in that respect you know we have a lot discussion directly with the people in this room together with the All-island Truckers Association where we get the proper approach to the Minister, together as a group together with them to make sure that those issues are addressed.

Mr. Lamont: Mr. Wilshire, I appreciate your mentioning the All-island Truckers Association and so forth. What I have a little concern with thought, is that whilst - as a matter of
Mr. Lamont: fact I have been very instrumental, I am one of the persons who is very instrumental in dealing with this issue of the scale with the Minister when they created this whole situation and people here will tell you, and I still have a qualm with the fact that we are carrying tonnage that are not exactly—we are not being awarded for. And I would want the company to make some effort just to see that whatever we take there we are paid for. I don’t think it is difficult, you don’t have a scale there, but we have been using judgment and working with each other to see how best we can comply with the government’s rules.

But we know that because there is no scale to take up the definite amount and we are supposed to carry 25 maximum but 27 is limited. But there are the times very frequently when 29 and even 30 goes down and people are being paid only for 25 or 27. I would want to see a more fair playing field where as along as the trucker manages, if he
Mr. Lamont: was not harassed by the police or whenever, the fact that it reaches the company, we would really appreciate that just looking through a clear glass, just let people feel. Because it is not a good feeling to know that you are carrying, you did not put it on your truck yourself, but when it reaches there it is a big thing. You are not being paid for it and I don’t want to go into issues like this – I don’t want to talk about who is being paid for it or what, that is not my concern.

My concern is, the truckers take it let us be paid for it. If we manage – I know the attempt to prevent people from taking too much or too many tonnages over the amount and we are all working on that. As a matter of fact truckers welcome the fact that we don’t have to carry 50 tonnes to try to make some kind of little profit. We like the regulation, we just have a situation that maybe it is a Cement Company Gypsum and truckers things right here in our operation
Mr. Lamont: maybe somewhere else it does not exist but it exists here and we would want to see a more gentlemanly situation where whatever we taken there we are paid for. I think that we solve a lot of the regurgitation of things that are being brought up over and over with this situation.

One other thing, I should have asked gentlemen. The elderly in the community, I think they are grossly disregarded and pushed aside. We would want to see something, some more involvement of Golden Ager, because when you look at me I am not very far from that, so I think I need to speak to that now. I have aligned myself with golden agers for many years. They can tell you that I have come here in all their functions and try to lend my part. I really want to see more being done for the Golden agers in the community. Help with their medical situation; help with their movement along the street. I observed them and there are parts of the roadways that are very,
Mr. Lamont: very hazardous and dangerous to their safety. Thank you.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lamont. You have one question to answer from Mr. Bedward.

Mr. Wilshire: You have to agree that the issue of non-payment is a vexed one even for us. I mean I cannot sit here and speak to the specific of any contractor why they would not have paid truckers and so on.

But I can say that whenever the issue has arisen, as you would know, we have intervened as far as we can to press contractors to make payments even bending backwards from the company’s end.

However, we are not able to hold contractors liable for things, but certainly from our business perspective we try to ensure as far as possible that they make payment and we try to make our payments so that they can make their payments. I mean after this meeting is finished we can talk to see what
Mr. Wilshire: it is about, but it cannot be ventilated like this.

Mr. Lamont: If a baby is crying and he needs the bottle and he does not get the bottle, he continues crying. When you fill that bottle and give the baby and he is well fed he is alright. If the truckers don’t get money to pay their gas oil bills and other bills, Mr. Haynes, so that we can draw the material we cannot do nothing, poor we.

You cannot go in a gas station even at my age here; I cannot hold up a pump and full my tank right. So if we don’t get any money we cannot function and if we don’t function then you hear dem truk man out there, Bull Bay Truckers Association dem nuh good. We cannot work if we don’t get no money. So how we are going to move from here, I would like to hear who we are going to talk to about it, because we don’t have a dollar, none of us have a dollar right now. All the truckers are outside; all the truckers are outside
Mr. Lamont: here right now. So we need to hear something before we leave, in a peaceful manner.

Mr. Wilshire: After the meeting let us talk about it.

Mr. Lamont: Thanks.

Mr. Wilshire: Just to touch back on the issue of - the whole issue of some of the roads and stuff that you mentioned.

As most of you would know publicly the company has been on a drive to encourage the use of concrete in the road both as a way to make sustainable roads and all sort of ways to address some of the other issues of the roads.

Unfortunately, we cannot do everything ourselves, we cannot design the roads and lay it out what have you, we cannot do that. What we can do is definitely tell people what the first world does and what works. We have said that and as far as the association are able to mobilize their community representatives, their Member of Parliament, Councilors and so on to support
Mr. Wilshire:  the initiatives is as much as we are all slated to move forward in an exercise like that whether it is statements that can help the elderly, the physically disabled, the blind as well as the roadways that last long and so on. But we are very ready to partner in such progress but we simply cannot lead them all by ourselves.

Chairman:  Thank you; there are two persons at the mike. Anybody else wants to ask a question because we are going to be closing off shortly, keep your questions very short. Those of you who have asked already have to give the other people a chance to ask questions. Keep the questions very short, this is the last round. First person name and then your question.

Miss Morgan:  Good evening everybody, my name is Patricia Morgan. I am the Councilor in charge from the Bull Bay area which takes me straight from Seven Miles straight to Ten Miles. First, I must say, I am very happy that this meeting falls in November because I don’t
Miss Morgan: know if Mr. Haynes is aware, but November is seen as community development month. And I am happy that we are here with the community this evening and to also say that our theme for this year is Economic development begins with my community.

I am happy that we are here discussing economic development. I don’t know how much of a development will happen within the community, based on the different questions I am hearing being asked the challenges faced by the citizens, and also by the company, let me hasten to say that you also face your own challenges.

I am no environmentalist neither can I say I have any knowledge about mining, but what I do have knowledge of is the suffering that the people of this community goes through on a yearly basis. And while you said that you are going to put in the very checks and balances in that area, we still have some concerns about what has been happening in the belt as it affects the Ten Miles belt.
Miss Morgan: Because year in year out we are faced with these problems. I have heard you said before and I am happy that the speaker from NEPA addresses the situation where you said that you don’t think that the effluent that comes down have any – comes from your quarry but we know better. I am not going to go back there. But I am only sorry that you actually came and have to be taking over the problems that have been left by your predecessors who actually did the work in the quarry before this one that you are now proposing to do. I have – I can tell you that I have worked in the Bito Bloxburgh area.

A part from being a councilor I used to teach at Bloxburgh so therefore I have been in those areas long before I even consider becoming a councilor, so I know the area fully well. And I can also tell you that the area is an agricultural area.

The people in Bito Bloxburgh actually lives off farming with coffee, catch-crops you name it banana that is how they live. And if
Miss Morgan: we – if you are going to do your mining in that area, I heard you said you had discussions with your citizens, up in that area. I did not hear you said you have been into Bloxburgh I hear you talk about Bito, Benoa coming down nothing about above when those areas will also be affected whatever you do. But the people who will be affected most are the people down on the level where everything comes down and this is where the major problems always occur. (Applause)

So I am only saying to you, sir, I am only sorry; they said uneasy lies the head that wears the crown. And I am only sorry that you have to come now and have to go and take on the difficulties that the persons did from the prior quarry, but I know you will do your best to make certain that the problems that are – I know you cannot really solve all the problems it is totally impossible for you to be able to solve all the problems, but at least we are asking that you do your best to try and alleviate
Miss Morgan: the problems that the citizens are now faced with.

I don’t see anybody in this room that comes from Nine Miles, but the Taylor Land area is in a mess because of the same flooding that the Ten Miles people are facing. And I would very much love for you when you are doing your further studies you would also look at that area.

But I am saying, I am happy because wherever economic development are doing then you have my full support because as long as it is going to assist with the development of our economy in this country then we should all be proud that we have investors coming in to help to push our economy forward.

And as another speaker said, I am hoping that their residents will benefit I mean really benefit from this development. Thank you. (Applause)

Chairman: Thank you Pat.
Mr. Calender: Good night ladies and gentlemen, I am Vedal Calender from the senior citizens group and also I am wearing two caps; one of the management of the area of Bull Bay All-age School and part of the team. Now what strikes me very, very much, I am very glad that there is economic development and also that you Mr. Haynes is at the wicket and I am trying to ensure that you, thereby, I will be bowling a very fast ball or a slow one in a medium term.

Now, what strikes me very, very much is the identity, the identity of the Church and the school which comes in the community, that when you pass here daily or nightly, you cannot look inside here you cannot observe anything inside that school there. The Church similar thing, no one can identify that a Church is existing, existing over a number of years now. So I am asking the Cement Company to do, if they can assist in trying to combat that part and parcel of land that comes over into the roadway from
Mr. Calender: time to time. Thank you very much indeed, sir.

Miss Drisdale: Good night, I am Anita Drisdale, I am just asking about the land that the workers are cutting the road through to reach to Halberstadt. Some of those lands are people’s property. So what about those property are you going to compensate the people or you are going to give them land what? I would really like to know?

Chairman: Okay next person.

Citizen: Just one question, Mr. Commissioner of Mines can you tell us if inspection of Mines site are carried out and how often inspections are done? Are reports done accessible to the public?

Chairman: Next question.

Mr. Patterson: Pleasant good evening, my name is Kirk Patterson and I live in Ten Miles Bull Bay. My question is, you plan to mine the hills right, where are you going to dump your waste
Mr. Patterson: stuff? Is there a designated site that you have planned to dump your stuff?

Chairman: Thank you, next question.

Mrs. Lamont: Good night, my name is Dianna Lamont, and I live in a little community called Jack Vale, I only need to know about our health problem with the dust, and we have been really been in the middle and the bottom side of the quarry and we need to know about the health for the children and the dust and the noise with the trucks?

Chairman: Health, quarry and dust. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, those are the questions, we will answer those questions and then I will wrap up, so that people can go home.

The first one, thank you for your presentation, you didn’t really ask us for an answer you just told us what we had to do.

Miss Drisdale has an issue concerning land acquisition for the roadway. What will
happen there? Mr. Burrell, can you deal with that?

Mr. Burrell: The road that we are presently cutting is the old parochial road...

Citizens: Cannot hear you.

Mr. Burrell: You are hearing me now?

Citizens: Yes.

Mr. Burrell: The road that we are currently opening is the old parochial road. All those lands have been surveyed and properly demarcated so we have not actually cut into anybody’s land we are just opening up the old parochial road.

Miss Drisdale: So it is the old road?

Mr. Burrell: Yes, all those lands have been properly surveyed and demarcated, so we are actually opening the old parochial road.

Miss Drisdale: So the land that was there that turn to gully now, you are not dumping up the gully, and you come back to that same path to reach Halberstadt.
Mr. Burrell: Have you been on the road since we start opening it?

Miss Drisdale: I am going to make a note and get back to you.

Mr. Burrell: Okay.

Chairman: Thank you Miss Drisdale for your contribution. Now the next question concern section by the Commissioner of Mines, I am sure that he can answer that quite simply.

Com. of Mines: I hear Miss Andrade’s question, I know it came from her. One of the things I must say is that, we have nearly 200 quarries in Jamaica, 150 active quarries. We try to do an inspection at least once per quarter. When they are inspected the reports are done up and it is available.

I know JET has asked for those reports in the past and they are available to anyone who wants to see them. One of the things I must say, Mr. Chairman, going forward, I sat here this evening and I listened to the questions that have been posed. One of the
suggestions that we are going to make and we are going to insist on is that for this new operation we are going to establish a monitoring committee which will consist of the community and ourselves and NEPA and ourselves as regulators. (Applause)

What we are grappling here with this evening is what is called a social license for all mine inventions social licenses are important, it is not a document that you see like a permit from NEPA or a mining license or a quarry license from us. What it says is that some of these things that we are hearing this evening they must be addressed.

It is how the company benefits, it is how the community benefits and the country will benefit. (Applause) That is the essence of both mining what they call the new dispensation not just here but worldwide.

Mistakes have been made in the past, and I will be the first to tell you that nothing has been perfect and we hope that this one
Com. of Mines: will be a model one that we will work with the community. I am not going to speak on behalf of the company, but the company knows their economic situation, not everything here you requested this evening or you highlighted will be met, they will not tell you that, but what you need to do is to ensure that you prioritize your thing. The company just doesn’t have the money to address everything.

But you need to prioritize what are the issues that you would need to be addressed one, two, three and coming down. And these are some of the things that going forward can be addressed based on these community councils, the monitoring committee.

We have set this up, we have set up these committees in other areas where we have had problems, we did it when they were building the North Coast Highway and we have a template. We are commending that to this community and that we will ensure that going forward this happens. (Applause)
Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Give him a big hand, (Applause) that was excellent. Two other questions that must be addressed and then I will wrap up. Where will the rubble be dumped and the health issues.

Mr. Wilshire: I will deal with the one first with the issue of material dump of the quarry. I mean as the Commissioner says we have all learnt from the lessons of the past. The entire mining process here is going to be different from what was done previously. Overtime we have one, we have learnt that if we clean some of our trees better there will be need for that huge peelings that come off so that is one less material there so we can use all of our products.

Secondly the progressive mining allows us to use the material that is taken off to create the benches immediately, so we all have to wait until the end of this project to create benches. So when you saw those benches that were in the original presentation, the plant would be, so that as we create areas and as
Mr. Wilshire: We go into new areas that material is used to fill those areas and to bench it properly. So that there is no creation of a huge amount of material that has to be sitting somewhere which can eventually be either be disposed of properly or get into anything.

Citizen: There is a resident here asking about health that was not addressed.

Chairman: The question of health.

Mr. Campbell: In terms of the health issues I am presuming that you are talking about dusting.

Citizen: Yes.

Mr. Campbell: In terms of dusting - in terms of what we have shown before, in terms of what we expect the amount of dust to be emanating from the plant or from the quarry we don’t expect the level to reach that amount in terms of creating a hazard. In terms of the road works that is being planned, we don’t anticipate that the dusting that you had experienced before on those types of haul
Mr. Campbell: Roads that were there will exist so we will actually get a reduction in the amount of dusting. The levels that we predict will be below the level that will cause health issues.

Citizens: But right now they are cutting the road up there and the amount of dust right now a worry us same way, you not doing nothing about it?

Mr. Campbell: In that case then I would say it is not being wetted adequately. I cannot speak on the road cutting aspect that is not my scope.

Citizen: Good night, I am from Jack Vale for years we have been collecting the dust in our lungs and we have been asking for help whether insurance or whatever. Promises, promises, promise, we are tired of that. Another thing this back to school that you are talking about that is something that come in like another promise. So we need to know what you plan to do to help us seriously, because most of us cannot afford it.
Chairman: I take a note of your comments and I am sure the company will - especially with the new cutting, I know that they will make sure they wet, and once you cut there will be dust, but if you wet it frequently enough it will help to control it.

Mr. Stewart: Basically over the years we have had many meetings and one of the things that we have become accustomed to, is the way you reroute the persons who communicate with us. Now I hear that you will be meeting with members of the community and so on.

There is an association in Eleven Miles, there is one in Nine, there is one in Ten, there is one in Jack Vale. I want to give you an example why I am very concern. We have been - up to quite recently, the Ten Miles group has met with Mr. Haynes and a few of the others and we were informed that we would have come communications going; so even e-mail addresses were traded and so on. And this meeting we were fortunate enough to be the type of people who were looking at
Mr. Stewart: the papers and so we realize that a meeting was coming up. So we heard by the way that one was proposed for last week and it did not go through.

Now, if we are going to have meetings, are we going to be respected enough that you are going to speak to the people you are starting with whom or you are dealing or usurp those persons by going to other people in the midstream because this is what we are accustomed to.

So this is my concern that if we are going to have communication going let’s establish the persons with whom you are going to have the communication, allow the community to be able to filter their information to these people so that we don’t keep going around and hitting the start button every meetings, we are talking over the same set of things. Okay.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.
Citizens: Can I say something please before the meeting adjourns. I saw in the Star, this back to school where Cement Company gave out a ton load of scholarship to students from primary schools and even high schools and there was not even one student from Bull Bay. And Cement Company, as the people them say, destroy Bull Bay and they make a lot of money out of Bull Bay.

So why not even consider and there are so many students from Bull Bay who pass for a lot of traditional high schools Wolmers, Ardenne, St. Hugh’s right up especially in Ten Miles and not even one of them got a scholarship. I went down to Cement Company and I spoke to Mr. Small asking for a scholarship for my child because I knew he is a good child, and he was going to pass for a very good school. He passed for Ardenne and he said he could not anything and yet still I see in the Star where they gave out a lot of scholarships. And there are other parents in here whose kids pass
Citizens: and they don’t have it. But you work with your child you might not be out there in any care, but most of the times the persons in here they are the ones that get held back because they are the ones you know. But we that you don’t know and we are in the community we get back nothing. Right and I know Cement Company could even give one child from Bull Bay a scholarship, if it is even one child from Bull Bay a scholarship, if it is even one. (Applause)

Chairman: Thank you please, order please. We have long cut off. The comment on the scholarship, for someone who actually gives scholarships I know the importance of it and the value.

Citizen: Give scholarships to the schools and not the community.

Chairman: I understand and I hear you, but we addressed that issue earlier when we talked about even the jobs and making sure that some of the jobs, enough of the jobs come to Bull Bay so the company is going to be looking at those inputs for Bull Bay.
Citizens: But over the years they said that but we are the ones suffering from the dust yet still Rockford get a lot from Cement Company more than Bull Bay and I wonder why all the time.

Chairman: We appreciate that thank you for your comment and we note your observation. Ladies and gentlemen...

Citizen: They remove the people from Bito from in the 60’s and put them down by Jack Vale there, the people have been suffering, no road and if I had known such a meeting was happening I would take pictures of the road and carry it here. 85 percent of the people who live on that road are old people.

You have the KSAC light post up there no light we have no water, we have no garbage bins, and they remove the people from Bito and put down there. You can put that on your list of things.

Chairman: Please, thank you very much. People, listen me carefully; sometimes you must use the services that are available to you. Please,
Chairman: let me help you. When it comes to the light KSAC, I can tell you pay for those lights. So if there is no light there then you go to your councilor and the councilor goes to KSAC... (Heckling) ...wait, KSAC pays for those lights. The lights are paid for so go to where the source is, please.

Citizen: We don’t even have road to walk on.

Chairman: Please, please, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you for being such good representatives of your community. The recommendations that you have made, the questions that you have asked are good, they are practical, meaningful, I don’t know that we can solve them all tonight but what is certain we have made good notes of all the questions that have been raised. And I am confident that the company and the public officials that are here will look at them. And what I think Mr. Stewart and others should do is organize yourselves in such a way that you have one or two good spokesperson for the community that can
Chairman: interface with the various agencies. It is very important for clarity, because one of the things, if a light goes out by my house I go straight to the KSAC, it gets done because we know that KSAC pays for those light. So there is no point in going to someplace else to ask them to pay for it, it is paid for so if it is out, it means that the person supplying the service is not doing it, but it is paid for.

So let me thank you. I want to thank the presenters, I want to thank Mr. Burrell who spent a lot of time organizing this meeting, give him a hand please. (Applause) I want to thank the General Manager of Caribbean Cement, the representative of NEPA, the representative CL Environmental Company Limited, but most importantly, I want to thank you the citizens for the disciplined way in which you have dealt with such a troublesome and tricky issue. You handled it extremely well, and you handled it with candor and with care. And I am sure that you
Chairman: are going to see the results of this consultation. You are going to see positive results in the positive way you took care. And the one item I think I am leaving you with tonight that I think need special attention is that of the truckers, the truckers are getting paid because if the contractors are paid, then they must pay the truckers.

And so, I am going to leave you with one last word. NEPA is here, we could not have covered everything tonight, but you covered a lot. You have 14 days; please take note from tonight to write any additional comments. Don’t write NEPA about street lights beg you, because that is not NEPA thing. But in terms of the project that we are prosecuting, anything related you have 14 days to write to NEPA and to set out your concerns and they will respond to you. I can tell you from my experience working with them they always respond.

Citizen: Why not 30 days, it is a quarry site?
Chairman: You could give it a year if you want, no but 14 days is a long enough time.

Citizen: No not enough.

Mr. Campbell: I hear you but 14 days - remember that the questions that were asked now already have been documented so those are in. So if you think of anything else that needs to be raised, not the ones that are raised now because we have a stenographer.

Citizen: What about the points that were raised.

Mr. Campbell: It is there, it is going into the verbatim minutes and it will go to NEPA. So I am saying, if anybody else in the meeting thinks of something else that was not raised, then they can write it and submit that to NEPA so that they will add it to the list that is here.

Chairman: It only remains for me to thank you for coming. Okay, so I want to thank you all for coming and the meeting is adjourned.

Adjournment taken at 9:15 p.m.
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