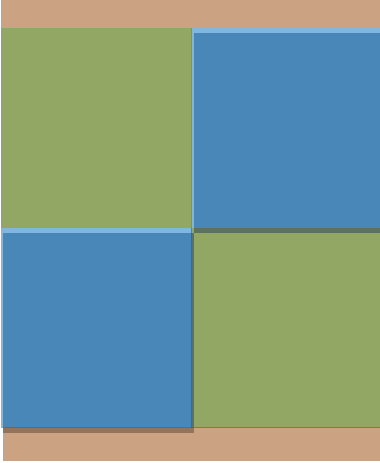


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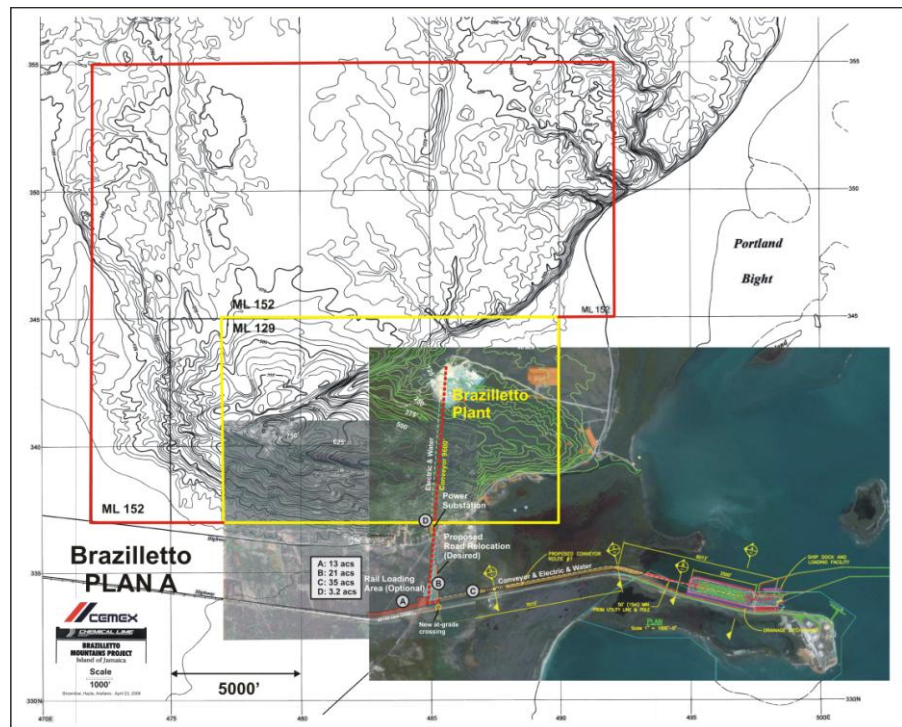
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
A PORT, STOCKPILE AREA AND TRANSPORTATION
CORRIDOR

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORTS

VOLUME II

[Prepared for Rinker Jamaica Limited/CEMEX]



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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

A PORT, STOCKPILE AREA AND TRANSPORTATION

CORRIDOR

AT ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON

VOLUME II

Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting Report
on the
Environmental Impact Assessment
for
The Proposed Port and Conveyor Corridor
at the
(1) Church of God in Christ, Salt River, Clarendon
Tuesday, February 5, 2008
and the
(2) Salt River Gospel Assembly, Salt River, Clarendon
Wednesday, February 20, 2008

Submitted to:
National Environment and Planning Agency, NEPA

May 8, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
Table of Contents.....	iii
Executive Summary	vi
Introduction	vi
Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at First Meeting	vii
Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at Second Meeting	vii
Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants at First Meeting	viii
Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants at Second Meeting	viii
Conclusions	ix
VOLUNTARY CONSULTATION MEETING Volume 1	x
VERBATIM NOTES	x
APPENDIX 1.....	34
Agenda.....	35
APPENDIX 2.....	36
Fact Sheet	37
APPENDIX 3.....	38
Invitation.....	39
APPENDIX 4.....	40
The Public Meeting Presentation	41
APPENDIX 5.....	47
Attendance Register	48
VOLUNTARY CONSULTATION MEETING Volume 2	1
VERBATIM NOTES	1
APPENDIX 6.....	80

Agenda..... 81

APPENDIX 7.....82

Fact Sheet 83

APPENDIX 8.....84

Invitation..... 85

APPENDIX 9.....86

The Public Meeting Presentation 87

APPENDIX 10.....93

Attendance Register 94

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In keeping with the principles embodied in Agenda 21, the professional interdisciplinary conduct of an EIA requires that public consultation be conducted among the affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

One of the public consultation processes involve meetings with the affected populations and communities.

In this regard, the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) also requires that a mandatory public meeting be held in respect of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for proposed development usually after submission of the EIA to complete the application process.

Using NEPA'S guidelines for public meetings two **voluntary consultation meetings** were convened at the Church of God in Christ, Salt River, Clarendon on Tuesday February 5, 2008 and the Salt River Gospel Assembly, Salt River, Clarendon on February 20, 2008 to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate communities on this proposed project.

Distributing flyers, posting of notices and using a town crier were strategies used to announce the events in the various communities close to the proposed Port and Transport Corridor, Salt River, Clarendon.

The meetings were convened under the chairmanship of Ms. Daisy Thomas with presentation from Dr. Conrad Douglas, President and Managing Director, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A). Several other representatives from Rinker Jamaica Limited, CEMEX, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited and the Clarendon Parish Council were present. There were 60 and 127 persons in attendance at the meetings held at the Church of God in Christ and the Salt

River Gospel Assembly, respectively. The attendance registers are shown in appendix 5 and appendix 10.

The meetings were recorded *ad verbatim* by a highly qualified and experienced court stenographer.

The salient points of the meetings are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie chart.

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS AT FIRST MEETING

1. Who is NEPA?
2. How will blasting affect the communities?
3. Will there be employment for residents of the nearby Salt River, Bratts Hill, Mitchell Town, Corn Piece, Hayes and Tarentum communities?
4. Will Rinker Jamaica Limited/CEMEX provide the residents of the communities with water?
5. How will the community benefit from the proposed development?
6. When will the project begin?

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS AT SECOND MEETING

1. Could the warehouse at Salt River be used for the storage of aggregates?
2. Will the flow of water from the top of the hill leading to the Salt River Springs be affected by the blasting?
3. How will the residents be compensated for the exceedance in noise levels, discomfort and nuisance experienced from the proposed development?
4. What arrangements will be made between residents and the operators of the proposed project?
5. Where will the conveyor belt run?
6. What is the maximum depth that mining will be done?
7. How will potable water be sourced to the proposed quarry?

CONCERNS AND ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS AT FIRST MEETING

1. NEPA should be contacted before the project implements.
2. Issues relating to the effect of blasting on homes in the surrounding area.
3. Method of compensating for damages done to homes due to blasting.
4. The disturbance of the fishing nursery and the removal of mangroves due to dredging and the set up of the port and conveyor corridor.
5. There is few employment opportunities within the surrounding area.

CONCERNS AND ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS AT SECOND MEETING

1. The surrounding communities have poor water systems.
2. Issues relating to mining such as dust and noise pollution and its adverse effect it has on the environment and the lives of the residents in the community.
3. The risk of exposing other areas to hurricane by mining.
4. Concerns relating to repairing houses damaged by blasting.
5. Set up of a monitoring committee to undertake monitoring pre and post blasting procedures.
6. Priority attention is given to people in the community with regards to job opportunities from the proposed development.

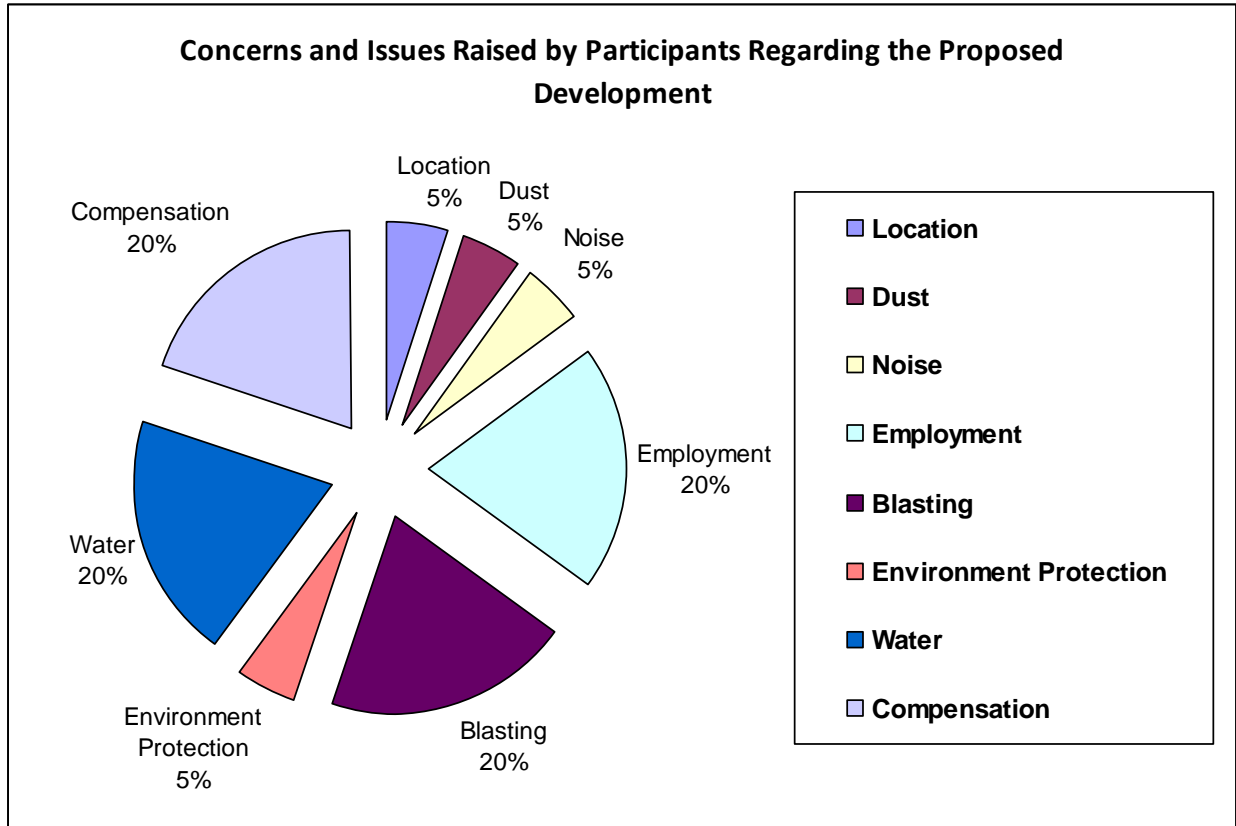


FIGURE 1: CONCERNS AND ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONCLUSIONS

The voluntary consultation meetings were effectively presented, questions answered and issues raised by the participants concerning the proposed Port and Transportation Corridor. These were diligently recorded for Rinker Jamaica Limited/CEMEX consideration.

**VOLUNTARY
CONSULTATION
MEETING Volume 1**

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VERBATIM NOTES

**Public Consultation Meeting
for
the Proposed Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor
to be Developed by
Rinker Jamaica Limited, Rocky Point, Clarendon,
February 5, 2008
held at
the Church of God in Christ, Salt River, Clarendon.**

CHAIRMAN: Chairman good evening everyone. We will ask Miss Longmore to open prayer.

P R A Y E R. Okay happy to see those of us who turn up at short notice. I only hope that other persons will turn up but because of the time I will just introduce Dr. Conrad Douglas and he will make his presentation. Please sit back and listen to what he has to say and there will be a question and answer segment after where you can ask questions.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Miss Daisy for your very concise introduction. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Rinker Jamaica Limited, and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited as well as Cemex, a company which has recently acquired Rinker and which has been established in Jamaica in recent times, in particular with Rugby Jamaica Limited at the JAMALCO plant and even many years before a partner in the Cement Company Jamaica Limited. I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this public consultation meeting in respect of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade to the existing JAMALCO Rocky Point Port which will be, once permitted, developed to a port which will also be engaged in the shipment of limestone from Jamaica to markets overseas and also the transportation corridors which will take the form of conveyors that will transport this material from the quarry which exists in Brazilletto at the present time down to the portside where it will be stockpiled and stored before being loaded into the vessels and transported away from Jamaica.

The second part of the purpose of the meeting which is the most important part is to obtain your views, your knowledge, your experiences and your concerns about the proposed project so that we can take this into account when we are proceeding with the Environmental Impact Assessment and I must tell you that this is very very important, it forms a part of what is known as the public consultation process and it is a requirement of one of the treaties and conventions that Government of Jamaica is a signatory to which is known as Agenda 21 which came out of a special meeting in Rio de Janeiro and apart from that Convention it is universally recognized that if you are going to do anything new in the the environment that requires an

Environmental Impact Assessment you must consult with the persons, the population, the people who could be affected as a result of this project, you must. And the important thing is that you need to get the feelings, the knowledge, the concerns, those issues that the person has, that is the purpose of it and it is a requirement of any properly conducted EIA, that is Environmental Impact Assessment that this consultation process is done. This is the first in a series of such consultation meetings that we will be carrying out to members of the public. This one will be followed by a second one, in another two to three weeks time, we think probably around the 20th of February or so and of course you will be properly invited and you will be given better notice than you got this time and we apologize for the very short notice that you got this time most profusely and we are glad that you still found it possible to forgive us and to cooperate and come here this evening, so no disrespect, no offence meant.

The third event in the consultation process which will start very soon as well is that we are going to have what is known as a socio economic survey being done in which you are going to see interviewers from all the EIA team in your communities and they will have survey instruments and they will come household to household to implement a sample, they won't go to every household because it is not a census, it is a survey and it means just about four to five percent of the total population in different electoral divisions will be asked the questions and asked to fill out the questionnaire, so you are going to see these persons coming and they are going to be asking you to give them your support and cooperate with them if you are so disposed, of course, to help them to fill out these questionnaires. This is called the social and economic survey instrument or study and it is sometimes also known as the socio-cultural survey in which a lot of information is obtained about the persons living in the general area. Okay.

The final presentation is one that is mandated by law, in this case NEPA and this one is after the Environmental Impact Assessment has been completed, we have to advertise the meeting in the newspapers and give sufficient notice, usually about twenty-one days or so, but if NEPA sees fit they can exercise discretion and say do it in fourteen days but make certain that the information gets out to the population through the use of other media, town criers, radio and so on, that people are properly informed, fliers, etcetera, notices in the area, post office, police station, churches, schools and so on and so forth. At that meeting, the EIA would have been completed, the EIA would have been placed in different locations so that you could go and read it and make your notes and take them to the meeting to ask questions. After that meeting which will be recorded in a similar way, we have to prepare a faithful, detailed, accurate, exact report, word for word what was said by each and everyone of us present, we have to have a record of attendance to show that you were

here and we have to provide evidence to show that the meeting was properly advertised and this is called the public meeting report which then has to be presented to NEPA and it is a part of the review process. Even after that the public consultation is not complete, even after that you have thirty days in which you can write into NEPA especially if you were not at the meeting to state any other issues or concerns that you have and NEPA then proceeds to review the EIA document as well as the public meeting.

Now having said that let me emphasize once more, this is not providing you with the findings of an EIA because we are not at that stage yet, it is more like what Rinker intends to do or proposes to do at this time and let me also stress that Miss James, our court's stenographer is recording word for word everything that is being said and before I proceed any further let me just say that with me this evening, I am Conrad Douglas and I am the principal of Conrad Douglas and Associates, the environmental management firm that has been selected by Rinker to do this project and we have been in existence for over twenty-two and half years now and we are the first company of this kind in Jamaica to do environmental management services in the private sector and we have done work throughout most of the world, similar type of work. With me this evening I have Mr. Wayne Morris, a Staff Chemical Engineer at the company, he is presently asking members of the audience to sign the register and we also have Mr. Doran Beckford, a Process and Environmental Engineer employed to the company, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited. In the audience, not a member of staff of Conrad Douglas and Associates, we have one of Jamaica's finest mining engineers who is the Project Development Consultant to Rinker and his name is Mr. Audley Roberts. He is right here. Some of you know Mr. Roberts already and so, that is the team that we have here with us this evening and so ladies and gentlemen, I am going to now quickly proceed as we put the thing in context and perspective, just say what it is about. Thank you.

In making the presentation this is what we are going to do very quickly to say who is going to do this thing, what they are going to do, where, when, why, how, what is involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Very briefly, the potential impacts that we see from this project even at this stage when it is not yet complete, and what will be done to avoid or make these impacts less severe or where they are beneficial, what could be done in the future to maximise them and basically the outline or framework for environmental monitoring, okay.

Now who is Rinker? Rinker Jamaica as I mentioned is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Rinker Group and the Rinker Group was recently purchased by Cemex. Rinker/Cemex is one of the world's top ten

construction materials companies and they operate operations in aggregates, that is stones and so on, crushed, sized and washed, cement, concrete, asphalt and concrete pipe and products and they have also recently acquired Brazilletto quarry up the road which most of you are familiar I am sure, or you pass the entrance almost every day and this was formerly owned by Chemical Lime Plant which is Chemical Lime Jamaica Limited and that company has its headquarters in Texas.

What will they do if they are permitted, what do they plan to do? They plan to construct a port and conveyor corridor at Rocky Point in Clarendon and as I mentioned earlier this will be from the port to the quarry or if you wish the other way around, from the quarry to port so they can transport by conveyor system the crushed, sized and washed rock stone down to the port where it is stockpiled and then into the system, that is what they plan to do.

Now, in doing the construction of the port, they will have to, even before the designs are complete, do a bit of dredging in the area close to the JAMALCO port, right beside, to create a ship channel and also create a turning basin, they have to do that because they are going to take in bigger ships, sixty thousand ton vessels and they require greater depth in order to come in and berth up against the shore. That is one of the things they plan to do. When they excavate the material from the seafloor, then the same material they are going to go use it to landfill against the existing port so that they will be creating land or engaging in what is known sometimes as land reclamation.

Now, the next thing they are going to do is to upgrade and expand the Brazilletto quarry to increase output levels of limestone aggregates. Presently the Brazilletto quarry produces some five hundred thousand tons per year, just about, maybe less but not more and they are going to expand this to produce six to ten million tons per year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregates for the export market. I want to emphasize at this point, that at this stage this EIA is not concerned with the Brazilletto quarry in terms of the expansion to six to ten million tons per year, that's another EIA or Environmental Impact Assessment in itself, however, because Rinker owns that quarry and because they produce this half a million tons per year, ultimately they are going to have to produce more limestone but that is another EIA in itself. Okay.

Now the investment is not yet finalized and we know or probably you don't, but we know that Rinker has been here in Jamaica for about four to five years now looking at our limestone resources, trying to find out the most suitable location for which they could set up an operation of this type. Even without the design being complete it is looking like this upgraded port facility and the conveyor corridor for transportation will

cost in the order of about three hundred million US dollars. That's a big investment by any standard, anywhere in the world and for Jamaica it is very very big.

The proposed facility will be constructed at Rocky Point which is Clarendon which is close to JAMALCO Rocky Point, in fact this is an extended part of JAMALCO Rocky Point port, that is what it is proposed to do and as you know Rocky Point has been in operation for about fifty years. First instance it was set up by JAMALCO to export raw bauxite and then when the alumina plant was commissioned in 1970, then it started to produce alumina and of course ship alumina as well. So, it is not an activity which is entirely new to the area and for this reason it is called a brown site operation which will be expanded and not a green field operation. So we need to know that a lot of things that are in the environment around that area, the so called baseline are things which the area has experienced for over fifty years or just about fifty years already.

All right, the routing of the conveyor corridor from the Brazilletto quarry to the proposed facility, this will be done via the Salt River community, your community. At present, as I said the engineering design is not done, the design engineers are for example engaged in determining the best route and best kind of technology to ensure that we have the most modern type of facility established in Jamaica, it is not yet finalized and once this is done and we come back to you at the next meeting we will be able to share some more of this information with you and get more views from you, you understand, so it's a process we are in right now.

The project, when will it start, the project will start up immediately upon receipt of a permit to do so from NEPA. Right now the permit and licensing process, NEPA requires that once you make the application, you do the EIA, you have to go through everything with the review internally, with external agencies, you have to invite them and then go through the public meeting consultation and then they will ask any questions that they want clarified, we go through, respond to them and then after that they will determine whether they will issue a permit or not. What this is saying, in the event that NEPA says go ahead and permit the project, they are going to proceed with the construction as I outlined and this construction will take place in about three years, complete from start to finish.

Why is this being done? Why is Rinker considering or proposing to do a project like this in Jamaica? The simple answer ladies and gentlemen, that Jamaica has an abundance of high quality limestone which has not been developed to or anywhere near its potential and this limestone is ranked among the very best in the entire world. Jamaica has all kinds of limestone, we have the so called calcitic limestone, dolomitic limestone,

aragonitic limestone, limestone good for pharmaceutical usage, limestone good for chemical usage, limestone good for metal allergic purposes and so on and on forth, and you have got to recognise that limestone has the greatest uses of all materials known to mankind and so this is a major part of our heritage again, natural heritage, this is a part of what God has endowed us with, blessed us with in Jamaica and bauxite, ladies and gentlemen, is not too far from being exhausted, in another thirty years, forty, maybe fifty if you stretch it, we are going to finish processing the bauxite in Jamaica. What next? We have to look to our limestone resources and as long as we extract it wisely with the best available technology and zone it, then this will be what could be another mineral being developed to sustain Jamaica's future social and economic development. So that is part of the reason.

Now, Rinker proposes at this stage to use crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregates, that is their finished product, of different sizes and this will be exported to supply Rinker's foreign markets, it is all for the export market, so it means that Jamaica and Rinker obviously will earn foreign exchange from this activity also.

Now this means that there will be a potentially vast increase in investment revenue in Jamaica in respect of the US\$300M and also in terms of the sale of limestone afterward and obviously in doing this, there is bound to be the creation of jobs which we so badly need for every single phase of the project; the project development phase that we are now engaged in as well as the construction phase and also the operations phase, that is when the construction is completed and they have started to extract more limestone.

How will this be done? The main operation will involve drilling, some of this has already be done, practically complete to prove how much of this material is there, because you must know how much of what you have to determine if it is economically feasible to extract it. This has basically been done already. Then of course blasting is a common practice in technology of this kind in which you have to use explosives to dislodge the limestone and this is followed by crushing, sizing and washing of the limestone aggregates and you wash it to remove fine ... and when wash it the water you use is well water, you collect it in a pond and you recycle it, so you reduce the amount of water that you use to do the washing from time to time. So it is a method of resource conservation. Then the crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregates will be transported via the transportation corridor at Brazilletto quarry and stockpiled close to the proposed port.

The stockpiling of finished limestone aggregates will be loaded into sixty thousand tons capacity PANAMAX vessels, these are large ships using a

high capacity ship loader and this ship loader is specially designed that once you take up the limestone and you convey it to the ship loader, the ship loader or chute goes right into the bottom of the ship, into the ship's hole so that there is no space between where the limestone is being discharged, it is not exposed to the atmosphere and before it starts getting into the ship, do you understand, so that the wind cannot blow any particle and cause dusting from the limestone, all right, that is the idea.

The port is expected to receive about two to four of these sixty thousand tons vessels per week to facilitate project throughput level, that is, facilitate shipment of the amount as planned, that is the two hundred and forty thousand tonnes per week we are talking about at the maximum level. A ship's channel and turning basin must be developed for the vessels to berth by dredging a one hundred meter-wide area to a depth of fourteen meters. So consider Asafa Powell in a one hundred meter race, the distance that he runs from start to finish is one hundred meters, so consider the National Stadium and you get an idea of how wide the channel would have to be dredged. Of course fourteen meters, and you know one meter is three feet, so you can see how deep that will be, that is forty-two meters deep, roughly. That is the depth that they are seeking so this size vessels can go in.

This slide illustrates to you what is meant by all of this. This is the approximate location of the shoreline by the existing JAMALCO port. This is where the ship would berth up, where you would dock up the ship, right here. This gives an idea of what the size of a ship would be like, follow, this shows you the channel which has to be dredged so that the ship can come in here comfortably and this shows you the turning basin here that must be dredged so that the ship can turn around in this area and this shows you the channel as it leads right up to the berthing facilities. You see, so this is the area that must be dredged so that it can work and this is right here at JAMALCO Rocky Point port. If you look at this inset here on the lower left hand corner, called the key plan, if you can see it from where you sit, you see it's reduced to a much smaller size so you can see how it fits together. So basically this is one of the major elements of this project that is being proposed by Rinker.

We move to the next one. Now the Environmental Impact Assessment process, what does it involve? The Environmental Impact Assessment process is something that is now universal, it's something that is integral to any development process, it is a predictive tool that tries to determine the potential impact, negative or positive of any proposed development and to develop the sort of mitigation or avoidance measures that's necessary in order to conserve environmental resources and protect human population, their health, their safety and the resources which they depend on. That is fundamentally what is involved in the Impact Assessment. And the NRCA

Act of 1991 requires that for certain types of projects that fall within the prescribed category, an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done and we are of the view, given our experience, that this project is going to require one, so the application that was put into NEPA we are now waiting the final detailed terms of references, the guidelines, the generic from them so that we can finalize one to conduct the study. This is why I pointed out to you, this is a part of a process from the beginning. So it must be against NEPA's approved guidelines and terms of reference. It is something that we know they have, the generic terms of reference for and which they asked us to comment on and submit to them and then they will finalize and we proceed with greater pace in terms of implementation.

The EIA will be investigated and assessed thoroughly in respect of some of the following things we are sure are practically inescapable. The policies, the legislations, the standards, the regulations, these are things that must be researched. The biophysical environment, that is the live forms, animals and plants and the physical part, the geology which has to do with soil types, rocks and so, and their formation and structure as well as things like the water resources, the hydrology and also glaciology and certain types of risks. The geophysical has got to be investigated as well and I just mentioned some of this and then there is the hydrology or water resources.

We then have to investigate natural hazards and risks, marine environment, because we have resources in that area, in Portland Bite, and terrestrial and riverine ecology, that means, what is there on the land and what are in the rivers and streams in the area must be investigated, the bird life, water quality must be assessed, air quality has to be assessed and we have to carry out measurements on noise level, background levels to see what kind of noise level prevail in the area at certain time.

Then we have to do natural hazards and risk assessment, that is hurricane, earthquake, and things like that, how frequently they occur, what kind of problems you have in the area with them and so on, what are the best procedures and practices we use to mitigate them, to minimise them if and when they should occur.

Then we have to do the socio-cultural assessment as I mentioned earlier, which involves determining who are the people living in the area, where do they live in the area, how do they live in the area, how do they obtain a living and so on and how could this project impact on them both negatively and positively.

Then of course there is the identification of potential environmental impact and mitigation and these are all major sections of the EIA report.

In doing this, as I said we have to look at a number of policies, a number of laws, regulations and standards, this is called the regulatory or legal framework for the Environmental Impact Assessment. I mentioned earlier that we will analyse Agenda 21 and this is what we are actually implementing here by way of the public consultation this evening. We have to look at the NRCA Act and see what is required, which is what I told you, the application process and the terms of reference and the EIA consultation, all of this is part of what NRCA Act requires. And in the Wildlife Protection Act, because there is wildlife in the area and they are very important resources so you want to minimize the impact on them or conserve them for future use. The Beach Control Act because we are on to the beach, the coast, the Watershed Protection Act, the Town and Country Planning Act, the Water Resources Act and the Underground Water Control Act. The Water Resources Act actually embraces most of what is in the Underground Water Control Act of 1959.

Because we might have some heritage resources in the area meaning historical heritage resources, artifacts and so on, it's important that we also investigate the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act and see how what is planned matches up with that and see what provisions ought to be made to make sure that the resources that are of historical value and importance are preserved. There is also the Public Health Act of 1926 and 1974 and the Environmental Control Division, ECD, and I see we have representatives here from the Clarendon Parish Council for example this evening and they also play a major role, a critical role in all of this process.

Then there is the Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act. We have all heard of ODPEM from time to time in the various hurricanes and so on and floods etcetera and we have to see what is the area like in terms of how the land is shaped, what's the drainage, what is the topography, how high it is above sea level, what is likely or could happen during emergency so that Rinker would have to develop what is known as an emergency response plan in the event that any of these things should happen so that they can properly address the situation.

Then there is the National Solid Waste Management Authority Act which again subsumes the Anti-Litter Act, so we have to look at that to see what must be done in the terms of solid waste management, garbage waste, how it is properly disposed of so we do not harm the environment, we don't have improper burning of waste and residues, to produce any types of ... emission that would be problematic and you don't have disposal of litter so that it gets transported into the marine and riverine environment and cause any problem and similarly you have to look at the Occupational Safety and Health Act which is in draft form and this is a part of what the Ministry of Labour would require.

Potential and negative impacts. Just at a glance and from our experience, without the study being really, I would say fully under way, completely under way and without the data being collected and the full analysis being done, we recognise that any project of this size, that we might perhaps have potential environmental impacts that develop from the project implementation and these are as follows. One the clearing of vegetation, changing the drainage regime, changing the runoff water quality, and if it should become more turbid, we could transport materials that were never present there before and so on, you could have noise and vibration at certain times of the day which you have not experienced in the past and maybe you won't have any, but for this reason I say we have to do, let's say, an audiometric survey which is to do a noise survey to see what you are presently exposed to in the environment, air quality such as dust formation and dust dispersion from vehicles travelling on the road and from stockpile in which we don't have aggregates being properly washed and so on, what must be done to reduce or mitigate these things or to avoid them. Then water, if you have water close to the drainage regime, you could affect the amount of water in the area or you could change the water quality so we have to look at that and examine that and investigate it and analyse and assess it.

Socio-economic, this could be causing changes, there could be changes in the use of the land, jobs being created, demand for goods, demand for services at every single phase of the project, so we are going to see how this could possibly benefit the community by way of maximising some of these positive things that could happen. Quarry rehabilitation, it's a requirement of the law that you have to rehabilitate a quarry and clearly if you are engaged in anything like quarrying or mining it means you were changing the surface of the land, so you have to make provision under the law to rehabilitate what has been mined. And in this case we are dealing with the Mining Act and the Mining Act really tells us that any company in modern Jamaica that plans to quarry or mine any area must rehabilitate that area within a set period of time and for this reason the company must post a bond with the Government of Jamaica and this bond is to the value of US\$25,000 per hectare of land that will be disturbed or just over two point two acres or thereabout, so you can see that this is now a very serious thing so we ensure that whosoever is doing this project don't just simply do it and walk away, Government of Jamaica reserves the right to effect the rehabilitation but we know that Rinker/Cemex is a responsible corporate citizen and therefore even without this they will move towards implementing this.

Other potential negative impacts -- the marine environment, construction and operation. Construction, you are going to have to do the dredging, invariably you are going to lose some marine life, is it rare, is it

endangered, is it threatened, can it be restored, can it be rehabilitated, and these are the issues we will ask, what is that will be lost and then during the dredging you are going to have some amount of dredging plume. The fact is though that most of this dredged material, what we are accustomed to will be used to create land, so some of the threats that we usually have, we won't have them this time around and then operation, this is not the kind of operation that will be problematic, because you are not dealing with any other type of material except for shipping out the limestone, okay and if that is even the case in the short term then provision will be made to deal with it.

Solid waste management, very important and we have to make certain that the provisions of the law and practices of Rinker/Cemex take into account the best practices in keeping with what the requirement of the laws of Jamaica are.

Waste water management, your waste water of course is water from your restaurants, your household, your factory in the form of waste water from the use of toilets and waste water from washing dishes, washing hands, bathing and so on. In the case of toilet water, it is called black water, in the case of wash up water, it is called grey water. When you combine both of them it's known as waste water and there are different systems that must be used to deal with waste water. Rinker/Cemex, they are committed to using the best available technology for waste water management as they are for all other aspects of the project, in this case they are thinking even at this stage of using a tertiary system for waste water treatment.

Change in land use. Invariably you are extending the land, you are putting things on the land and therefore the present usage to which the land is put is going to change and that is one fundamental basis from which you must start.

Aesthetics, there could be changes in aesthetics although there will not be any visual inclusion from this project. During the construction phase, if you go down to the port side, clearly you are going to see some changes in aesthetics but apart from that only during the construction and if you fly over will you see any real difference by flying over the area.

Potential positive impacts -- the positive impacts, potential ones are employment opportunities, that is job creation, increase in foreign exchange earnings, improvement in the shipping channel which will generally serve the area because JAMALCO will also enjoy the facilities, presently, in future and if they are going to do an expansion again for bringing in large machinery and equipment and there will be improvement in the berthing facility so they can put in this those large PANAMAX type vessels and obviously increase in the usage capacity of

the port.

Impact ID and mitigation, it is very early days yet to identify these things without the project being at a very very advance stage in terms of all the studies, but clearly, there is the potential through removal of vegetation, loss of habitat and changes in aesthetics. These can be readily rehabilitated through proper creative conservation and landscaping, one could also create buffer zones. In the marine environment, there is potential sedimentation and silt deposits from dredging will be minimised through the use of silt screens, that is things which contain the particles around the area being dredged.

Solid waste handling and disposal -- I mentioned this previously, we need to maintain and improve the existing regime. We need to enter new contracts with private solid waste handlers, that is people who move garbage and that kind of thing so that it is properly done.

Fugitive dust -- if you don't wet exposed surfaces you could have dust being blown from them and therefore you could have air pollution and some noise and vibration, that's separate.

You have to use modern mining and quarrying techniques and technology which is what they do.

What if they are permitted to proceed? You will see from this project there is something of an order of technology that we have never seen before in Jamaica, it will be the latest so called cutting edge, state of the art technology that we see in a modern quarry and mine.

I mentioned earlier we use the telescopic chute, so that we ensure that instead of the limestone being delivered to the bottom of the ship from up in the air, that actually the chute goes down into the ship so the limestone is not exposed to be blown by the wind. And then we say we use a sound and effective dust suppression regime. The detailed form that that we will use will come out of the EIA as we proceed. Proper maintenance and efficient use of equipment with appropriate parts such as silencers to minimise noise, because we know that you don't want to have any irritation, any disturbance, where there is the potential for this, whether through the operation, blasting, heavy machinery and equipment and also through the conveyor system, appropriate actions will have to be taken from design stage to see that this is kept to the barest minimum possible.

Drainage -- drainage is very important and you have to make certain whatever is done to change the drainage or the surface of the land, the existing drainage features will be maintained at a minimum because you don't want any undue flooding and problem during heavy rainfall and hurricane events and so on. The implementation of the new drainage

designs and these must comply with what is required by the Central Government as well as also Local Government, the Clarendon Parish Council and so the National Works Agency's standards for example are being used as the guidelines to design the drainage system for the expanded and upgraded coast.

Quarry Rehabilitation, a complete detailed mining plan will have to be developed by Rinker and also a rehabilitation plan will have to be developed to show how the areas that have been mined will be reclaimed or rehabilitated and this will be a part of what has to be presented in this EIA process and what is required by NEPA and required by the Commissioner of Mine and obviously even after the permit is posted, if it is obtained and then when NEPA is about to get on with the mining, before they can move one stone they have to post the bond with the Commissioner of Mine.

Environmental monitoring -- one of the key things in any environmental management process is that in the event that you get a permit you must monitor to ensure that what you said you were going to do to avoid and mitigate impacts are done and so you must have a formal approved environmental monitoring plan and what this is saying ladies and gentlemen, at the very minimum we foresee even at this time that you are going to have to identify, that is before construction, that is pre-construction, any endemic endangered, rare, or protected species, you must identify that.

Monitoring of any stockpile, you have to monitor how the stockpiles are built up and how they are deplete and if they are conforming in terms of the proper marking of material. We have to monitor noise levels along the perimeter of the project area to ensure that the standard noise levels are not exceeded. We also have to monitor air quality along the perimeters of the project area to ensure that ambient air quality is not exceeded.

Construction phase, there will be implementation of a sound solid waste management system to ensure that packaging material, construction waste are properly managed and disposed of. Ambient air quality will also be monitored during construction. There also will be monitoring of exposed soil areas for erosion, silting and sedimentation particularly during dredging and storm events and the water quality will be monitored during this phase. As I mentioned at the beginning we have to determine what is the present water quality, if there are changes during the monitoring process for construction, we can advise those persons who are implementing the project what they must do to make certain they restore proper water quality.

Heritage resources will be taken into consideration as I mentioned and this

is is a function of Jamaica National Heritage Trust. For operation, that is after all the construction is done and you are going to operate the facility, then you need to monitor water quality, we also have to monitor air quality, that is to determine what is the suspended what levels and types of gases are there, if it is being changed and if negatively what must be done to ensure that acceptable quality is there.

Noise level, this also must be monitored.

Ladies and gentlemen that completes the presentation. As you can see at this stage, it is a combination of what Rinker and Cemex propose to do and what we foresee are some of the issues and things that we have to address at this stage. As I told you earlier on, this is but one public consultation meeting in a process, a series of consultations. We will be coming back out to you in different times, different shapes, different forms as the project proceeds so that you will have persons coming in to interview you against a standard set of questionnaire to do the socio-cultural survey and we will come back with you in another two to three weeks or so which you will be properly notified to tell you how we are progressing and to again obtain your views which is an important part of this meeting and then finally when the EIA is completed we will have to come back to you as I mentioned to present the findings of the EIA and again get your views and even after that is done, as I mentioned at the beginning you have thirty days in which to submit any concerns you have to the regulatory agencies. I want to thank you again most wholeheartedly on behalf of the team, Rinker/Cemex and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited and thank you for your kindness in attending at such short notice and we apologize most profusely for that and we promise you faithfully that we are not going to take the chance of coming to convene a meeting at such short notice in the future. Thank you very much and we turn over the meeting to you at this stage to receive your concerns, any questions that you might have at this early stage that we could possibly, reasonably answer this evening. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Any questions, any concerns. Mr. Patrick Mohan.

DR. DOUGLAS: Before Mr. Mohan proceeds, may I ask to you to state your name and community because it is being recorded and we might have to get back to you to clarify anything.

MR. MOHAN: Patrick Mohan. All that you said there, NEPA has to give the go ahead but before NEPA gives the go ahead, I think we should have some dialogue with NEPA before.

DR. DOUGLAS: On yes, that is a part of the consultation process as well that we do have dialogue with NEPA as we go from time to time, and that doesn't have to

wait until the EIA is finished, we are just sharing the information with you right now at this early stage so you get a clear idea, a picture of what we are proposing and what we will be doing, so if you want any dialogue with NEPA, with any agency, Parish Council...

- MR. MOHAN: Not everybody here knows what is NEPA and who is NEPA, the people need to understand.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you Mr. Mohan. NEPA is National Environment Planning Agency, for those of us who might not be aware and they are located at Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica and they consist of three agencies at this time; one the Natural Resources Conservation Authority, the other one is Land Utilisation Commission and the third one is the Town Planning Department and the Town and Country Planning Authority, so that we are free because it's a public institution established in the interest of conserving our resources and they are funded because we are who we are, tax payers in Jamaica, so that any information you want from them you can freely get in touch with them and ask them to provide it or assist you as to where you can get it. Thanks Mr. Mohan for that comment.
- MS JONES: I am Sheryl Jones from Torington. My concern is the blasting. At this present moment the houses in the area near to the ... factory, the walls, the floors, are damaged and we get no recompense because we spoke to them, it's a different concern, so now that they are going to do a different phase of it, how are we going to cope.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much for the information Sheryl. I can't say at this time what the compensation programme of Rinker will be, that is something which they will have to develop. What I can say to you is that the company is committed to carrying out what is known as pre-blast surveys of building structures and adhere to all of the proper procedures, post public notices and so on and after they conduct the blasting to go back and do a post blast survey and determine if they did any damage to your house. Clearly, all of that is not just a nice thing to do, it is something so that they can have an objective basis to determine the cause of the damage and if so, what they should do to compensate you for that damage, so you can be assured that is a programme which must be put in place. I don't know what obtains at present with the present quarry but whatever it is, there must be a process that is put in place.
- MS JONES: Nothing was put in place at the recent quarry.
- DR. DOUGLAS: This is the sort of thing we want to hear come out be recorded now, and you will see that when the EIA is finished, these are things that are there, these are things that are going back to Rinker, this report will also, even though it is not a mandatory one, that is not required by law, this particular

one but it will also be a part of what is reported to them, so what you say at this meeting is not just something nice, it is something that is very useful. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Any more questions, concerns.

MR. MARAGH: Winston Maragh.

DR. DOUGLAS: Counsellor Winston Maragh, very happy to have you, glad you found it possible to attend.

MR. MARAGH: I notice you have listed a lot of the things you will be looking at. You were here before on a previous occasion when I think it was JPS wanted to put a plant in that same area around there.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

MR. MARAGH: At the time our environmentalists in this area objected strongly to putting such a plant there as it is their belief and I am sure they are correct that this area has one of the largest fishing nurseries around that has been developed and I would like to say I think it was developed since JAMALCO or Alcoa put their port there fifty years ago and they wanted to protect that. Now in doing so, we wouldn't want to stop any form of development or any form of job creation for our people because we know we have a major problem here with job opportunity in the area, but we would like Rinker to take into consideration the fact that the fishing nursery will be disturbed since you have to do all of that dredging and so on and also I am sure you will get some amount of opposition to the fact that you will be removing the mangroves to put in this transport facility and you know how the environmentalists feel about removing mangroves.

DR. DOUGLAS: And we feel the same way like them too so we have to take the best action. We will be operating on a completely scientific basis. Anyway sorry to disturb you.

MR. MARAGH: I am aware you met with the technical officers from the Parish Council already and I am sure they are taking notes of what is being said and what will be submitted to us at the Parish Council for approval and whatever Rinker says they will do we will have to hold them responsible for whatever they say they will do and at the end of all of these community consultations and impact assessment and all of that, and whatever the outcome is, we at the Clarendon Parish Council will make sure all of that is carried out to protect both the interest of our people's health and the whole environmental impact that will be done, so we are looking forward to further consultation and I do hope and Sheryl made note of the fact of what has been taking place in the area, that is the Torington area, I do

hope that other citizens will come forward now and tell us what is happening so we can know how to factor all of this into whatever we will have to decide on later on.

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Maragh I want to, on behalf of all of us present here, thank you for those comments, very analytic and incisive and objective as you have always been and I should say at this very early stage ladies and gentlemen, that Portland Bite and Ridge represents a major natural resource in Jamaica. In fact it is a declared protected area and it can be regarded as a multiple use park, very important because even in the same area we have the areas being zoned for industrialization in some parts with a number of activities on both sides. We have the Torington Industrial Zone in which the present Brazilletto is located and we also have WINDALCO shipping operation, this is taking place for sometime and we have JPSCO on the other side, Jamaica Power Barge on the other side and so on but regardless of all of these things, we have the largest remaining single stand of mangroves in Jamaica in that area, and as Mr. Maragh rightly stated it is a nursery and hatchery for fish of all kinds, all types of fish, shellfish, dinner fish, fish that you put on your table, crab, salmon, shrimp and all of those and a lot of people depend on the resource right now and we know in that area some thirty two thousand people depend on that area for a living, recreation and for an income and so we have to take that into account. I want to point out too, Mr. Maragh, that what Rinker proposes to do at this stage, Rinker/ CEMEX does not impact heavily on the mangrove, what will possibly be inside of the mangrove will be the footing on which the conveyor has to be suspended to go down there, but even so and this is not final in the design yet, there could be some damage or change to the mangrove, which means that if that takes place ladies and gentlemen it is called mangrove modification and if that is going to happen you have to apply for a mangrove modification license and to the extent that you remove, let's say a few square meters or whatever the size of the mangrove, you have to plant back three to four times the amount that you remove, so this is something that must be observed in carrying out this if and when it will be done so it is very important what Mr. Maragh said.

Now allusion was also made by Mr. Maragh, because we met many years ago, right here when we were doing what is known as an environmental baseline study for JPSCO coal fired power plant which was contemplated then. That was abandoned since that time, not because of environmental reasons alone, I think it could be economic reason then as well. I am just saying this to try and give the assurance that whatever is done that could impact negatively on the environment, we have to take into account from now how to avoid it or to how to keep it to its barest minimum through best practice mitigation technology, so that you are not gaining something on the one hand and you are losing something even greater on the other hand that could impact the people's livelihood even worse, because you

wouldn't be going forward, you would be like taking one step forward and two steps backward, and we really don't want to be engaged in that exercise, we have to conserve all of the resources and use wisely all of them with which we have been blessed by the Almighty, so this is a part of what we have to take into account. Invariably no one can deny, any environmental impact at all that you do, any environmental activities that you do must bear some impact and must carry some loss, it is how you manage them within the law and to suit those who could be affected like yourself, that is what is the important thing, best management practices in conserving and protecting and preserving environmental resources. Thanks again and this is something that must be addressed.

MR. ROBINSON: Oral Robinson. Me is not a man of lots of words but I have something to say. JAMALCO port deh deh so from we a little pickney until now and we done spoil up the whole environment long time, you understand me, you see the environmentalist thing right now, you see if a something good can come here to benefit we so we don't thief and rob, bring it come, a that mi a say, because right now nothing nuh deh yah fi benefit we, house and sinting a mash down, yuh understand whey mi a say? All right, yah so a Salt River, up there a Torington, mi nuh see nuh whey nuh blasting drop down nuh house, two little cracks might come, but what mi a say, it better fi help we and the pickney dem because we nuh have nuh wuk so if it can help we, do that fi we, because as mi a say mi nuh have nuff word fi say still, yuh understand father but one of the greatest thing fi we right now, JAMALCO over there so and it done spoil up the whole environment, spoil up the whole sea life already and this nah go spoil up nothing so everything bless, you hear,sir.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much, they have been noted.

MS JONES: I am from Torington and I have to secure my community. Those deep holes from the dredging around the back, will it be back filled.

DR. DOUGLAS: Not dredging, you mean the mining.

MS JONES: Depth, you have depth around there, cows going down in there, many things can go down in there, will they be backfilled after they are dug?

DR. DOUGLAS: Thanks for raising the point. At this stage that is not a part of what the study involves, we are just concerned with the conveyor transportation corridor and the port. When we come to do at some future date, the Environmental Impact Assessment for the quarry differently, then we must address that as a part of it. What I can share with you though, is that we have the Mining Act and we have under the Mining Act a mining license being issued to the person or company engaged in doing the quarrying. The Mining Act requires that when you disturb the land through mining

you must rehabilitate the land, you have to restore it, reclaim it, we can't restore it to what it was originally but we must rehabilitate. So from that point of view, yes it must be done and what I said at the very beginning is that if the company does not do it themselves, at least the Government has provided the laws that ensure that they have to post a bond of US\$25,000 per hectare of land so if they don't do it, the Government has the money to do it, so yes it must be done by somebody at some point, what form and shape it will take is something that the government will decide on and that will come in the form of the rehabilitation plan and this is why I said at some future date if we are doing a quarry EIA, you have to produce a mining plan, you have to produce a rehabilitation plan. Thanks for the question.

MR. ROBINSON: Sir, beg yuh a couple seconds, sir, please. All right, sir, out of this production now, what a go gwaan, if it happen or when it happen, what will happen to we in the community?

HER LADYSHIP: I can't speak really at this stage on behalf of the....

MR. ROBINSON: If you can give us water oonu would a come in like God.

DR. DOUGLAS: This is the type of thing we want to hear so it is recorded.

MR. ROBINSON: If you can come and help we and give we water run down the whole place.

DR. DOUGLAS: Oral, you are helping us a lot when you say this, because the developers will know what kind of change, what kinds of needs are there so when they develop their community development programme, it is possible they will put water.

MR. BOOTH: I am Loxley Booth from Brats Hill. With the dredging that you are talking about outside in the sea, I don't know really how further you have to dredge but dredging go on between Rocky Point and Port Esquivel regularly.

DR. DOUGLAS: I know, that is called maintenance dredging which is different. What you do initially here is to do the dredging as a construction dredging activity and then the dredged spoil or the material that you excavate, you use it to create land.

MR. BOOTH: Landfill.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, excellent, landfill, thanks and then now once you have the landfill, extra land you can store the stockpile of material. Now in time as the Salt River and other waters rush off the land and carry silt in it, it's going to fill

up a basin so you have to dredge it.

MR. BOOTH: Maintenance.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Any more questions or concerns?

MR. RUDDERFORD: Albert Rudderford. I want to ask you a direct question and tell you something. For the past three years we have been examining the storm and if you look, because of the environment what is here now, the cockpit mountains now are failing as the educational system meck that right, (sic) so it is failing and if you can find a way round as he has said to get something but save the environment and what I have to say about the question and answer, I am going to ask the question and wait for an answer. This cockpit mountain, that is only one we have left to secure Jamaica and the storm that blow, especially the last storm, it ruin Salt River very much because of the cockpit mountains and I don't have nothing to say about it, because I just go and come, I have just go and come, but we are asking people to be very very careful about the cockpit mountains.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much for your comments Mr. Rudderford, they are noted. As you heard in the presentation that I had made, one of the things we will be looking at are areas that are in need in the quarry that we will have to put in buffer zones and buffer zone is a method for example to minimize or mitigate the impact of natural hazard such as hurricanes. Thanks for the point, it is taken into account and recorded.

MR. BRYAN: Mi hear mi brethren ask a question and mi didn't hear the respond, how the community will benefit.

DR. DOUGLAS: What I am saying, what he is saying is very very important, because the corporation is going to develop a community development and community relations plan and communications plan and as far as it is possible to assist the community to meet some of its needs through a proper formal structure with your representatives and a committee, they are going to do so, we know that they are already thinking along these lines. As to how far they will commit themselves, I don't think you can do that right now, but I am certain that they will because they are responsible corporate citizens who want to work with the community in a number of ways and what Oral just said is one of the big needs around here is water, so we are glad for that, that is why we are here this evening, so it is recorded here and we will be communicating to them. Okay thank you very much for your comments.

CHAIRMAN: Any more questions.

- MR. MARAGH: I would like for the audience to be aware that we are not trying to stop this project in any way, I think that is like a negative, but in no way we are suggesting that we would like to stop this project. As a matter of fact it was a month ago I went to Jampro and you remember that, there was this steel mill that was supposed to be placed in that same area up there and I went personally to Jampro to see if they can find that investor or another one to do a similar thing up there, so we would like to create employment in this area, but at the same time we have to think of what Mr. Rudderford just said, he could have a point, the hurricanes used to pass to north and shift away but they are now coming straight into us here, so we need to look at it . I just don't want you to go away with the impression that we are trying to stop this thing.
- DR. DOUGLAS: These are very important points ladies and gentlemen, very important point, Mr. Maragh, what we seek is balance and what we try to do is ensure sustainable development and as I said earlier, we don't want to take one step forward and two backward, that is not the intention because nobody benefits that way, so all of these things will be taken into account in carrying out the study.
- MS WILMOTT: Daphne Wilmott. My comment is only the blasting of the hill, because if it blast we all going to die down here because the water coming back down on us, that is all that I am saying, the blasting I am concerned about because all the homes them here will be covered under water because everything up there the water headed down here, and if it break everything gone, all of us gone, just like what happen in Port Morant there. That is only what I have to say, I would like you not to blast, anything at all you want to do do it but do not blast the hill, because we all would die.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much and please be assured that all the actions that will be taken will take these things into account and what will be done is to make certain the best possible way is done to protect the community, project life, and protect limb and protect the resources upon which you depend.
- MS WONG: Kayon Wong. I wasn't here from the start of the meeting but I would like to ask, if everything goes accorded to plan, when will we see things start happening.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Very good question Kayon, believe you me I really can't answer you absolutely accurate at this time but I think based on where we are, it seems as if somewhere in the third quarter of this year, end of second quarter, third quarter a permit could be issued, the earlier that is done the sooner you will see things happening, then after that they will have to complete all the project management and construction management thing so if that is done you could see something happening as early as last quarter 2008 or

first quarter 2009.

- MR. BOOTH: I have a suggestion to give. You see like how the dredging a go cause a problem, that might cause a problem, we have one of the biggest warehouse sitting here idle up by Salt River by the wharf, that warehouse, the purpose was the same shipping, just a little above JAMALCO. Ship come here and take sixty thousand tonnes, forty thousand tonnes of sugar, you understand and no problem, you tug it from existing wharf we have there out to the sea, then to the ship, load on the ship for export purposes so if you you have a problem with dredging you could look if you could acquire that warehouse sitting there like a big white elephant idle, people want more vandalize it more than anything else, you could acquire that warehouse, store the aggregates there and ship from there.
- CHAIRMAN: Loxley, what you are doing is one of the parts of the EIA known as alternative analysis, and we are glad you are proposing this, it is not a part of what is planned now, what is planned is a dedicated limestone court coming from the the side of JAMALCO, brown side, but in terms of economic feasibility that's not possible, and I don't think it will be done but will be considered in the alternative.
- MR. MARAGH: I don't think the amount they plan to ship would be feasible there, it would take a long time. When sugar was shipped from there, we had the ships come over every two weeks, but with amount they plan to ship we are going to have like four ships per week.
- DR. DOUGLAS: It's not feasible nor economical and the logistics again is another problem. Thank you Mr. Maragh.
- MR. MARAGH: Just to remind us that our Member of Parliament is the Minister of Environment and Planning.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Yes yes, and I couldn't get him this evening, I have to call him and apologize most profusely.
- MR. MARAGH: I told him and I told him that I would be here.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much and tell him he would know who sends his regard and apology and I will be in touch with him shortly, we had to get on with it, and I know he would come but he has greater national responsibility, so we will inform him and I hope he will have sufficient notice so that he can be in attendance the next time.
- MR. MARAGH: You know he has the final say, so we have to get it right.
- THE WITNESS: Any more concerns? Any more questions? I want, on behalf of the Salt

River, Torrington, Brads Hill community, I want to thank all of you for coming, Parish Council including Mr. Maragh, Mr. Singh, Mr. Spence, Mr. Roberts, thank you all for coming and I hope we will all come out to the other follow up consultation meeting that you will hear about.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much. Thank you very much for having us. Thanks again Miss Thomas for chairing, it was a pleasure to be here, as part of the process and you will see us from time to time. thank you again.

A D J O U R N M E N T

APPENDIX 1

Agenda

AGENDA

AGENDA



FIRST PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR CORRIDOR TO BE DEVELOPED BY RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED

Chairman: Ms. Daisy Thomas
Community Liaison Officer

1. Call to Order

2. Prayers

3. Welcome & Introductions

4. Presentations

1. Proposed Construction of Port
Facility and Conveyor Corridor
at Rocky Point, Clarendon

Dr. Conrad Douglas
President & Managing Director
Conrad Douglas & Associates Ltd.

5. Questions & Answers

6. Adjournment



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX 2

Fact Sheet

FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

PROJECT: Construction of a Proposed Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor at Rocky Point, Clarendon.

PROPONENT: Rinker Jamaica Limited

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS: Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for them to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Rinker's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**, and they will provide information on the following:

What is the project about?

Rinker Jamaica Limited proposes to construct a Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor to facilitate the expansion and upgrade of the Brazilletto Quarry from an output of 500,000 tons/year to an output of 6-10 million tons/year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate.

Where and when the project will be undertaken?

The Proposed Port Facility will be constructed at the Rocky Point Port in Rocky Point, Clarendon. This implementation will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to exploit the value of limestone in Jamaica for the export market.

The proposed port facility will facilitate the shipping of limestone aggregate to supply the foreign market in Florida for which Rinker has approximately 40% market share.

How will the project be implemented?

The proposed Conveyor Corridor will transport the crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate from the quarry to the port facility where it will be loaded into a 60,000 ton capacity PANAMAX vessel for shipping. A turning basin and channel for vessels to berth will be created by dredging the area to suitable depth and width.

**CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

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APPENDIX 3

Invitation

INVITATION

INVITATION

RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED
INVITES YOU TO THE
FIRST PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR CORRIDOR AT ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON

VENUE: THE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
SALT RIVER, CLARENDON

DATE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2008

TIME: 6:00 P.M.

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for them to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Rinker's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**, and they will provide information on the following:

What is the project about?

Rinker Jamaica Limited proposes to construct a Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor to facilitate the expansion and upgrade of the Braziletto Quarry from an output of 500,000 tons/year to an output of 6-10 million tons/year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate.

Where and when the project will be undertaken?

The Proposed Port Facility will be constructed at the Rocky Point Port in Rocky Point, Clarendon. This implementation will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to exploit the value of limestone in Jamaica for the export market.

The proposed port facility will facilitate the shipping of limestone aggregate to supply the foreign market in Florida for which Rinker has approximately 40% market share.

How will the project be implemented?

The proposed Conveyor Corridor will transport the crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate from the quarry to the port facility where it will be loaded into a 60,000 ton capacity PANAMAX vessel for shipping. A turning basin and channel for vessels to berth will be created by dredging the area to suitable depth and width.



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED


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APPENDIX 4


The Public Meeting Presentation

THE PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION




RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED


PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
FOR
THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR
CORRIDOR TO BE DEVELOPED BY
RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED
IN ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON
FEBRUARY 5, 2008



Rinker Jamaica Limited




Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited




PRESENTATION APPROACH


- WHO?
- WHAT?
- WHERE?
- WHEN?
- WHY?
- HOW?
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
- POTENTIAL IMPACTS
- MITIGATION MEASURES
- ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING



Rinker Jamaica Limited




Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited




WHO IS RINKER?


- Rinker Jamaica is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rinker Group.
- One of the world's top 10 construction materials groups.
- Rinker Group has operations in aggregates, cement, concrete, asphalt and concrete pipe and products.
- Rinker recently acquired Braziletto Quarry
 - formerly owned and operated by Chemical Lime Plant



Rinker Jamaica Limited




Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited




WHAT?

- Construction of a Port and Conveyor Corridor at Rocky Point, Clarendon
- Upgrading and expansion of Braziletto Quarry to increase output levels of limestone aggregates.
 - 500,000 tonnes per year to 6 - 10 million tonnes per year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate.
- Investment is in the order of US\$300 million



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WHERE?

- Proposed Port Facility will be constructed at Rocky Point, Clarendon
 - close to Jamalco Rocky Point Port
- Routing of conveyor corridor from the Braziletto Quarry to the Proposed Port facility via Salt River community.



WHEN?

- The project will start-up immediately upon receipt of a Permit to do so from NEPA
- The construction activities of the project are proposed to be completed in three years.



WHY?

- Jamaica has an abundance of high quality limestone, however, its value has not been exploited anywhere near to its full potential.
- Crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregates will be exported to supply Rinker's foreign market.
- Potential vast increase in investment revenue and job creation for Jamaica.



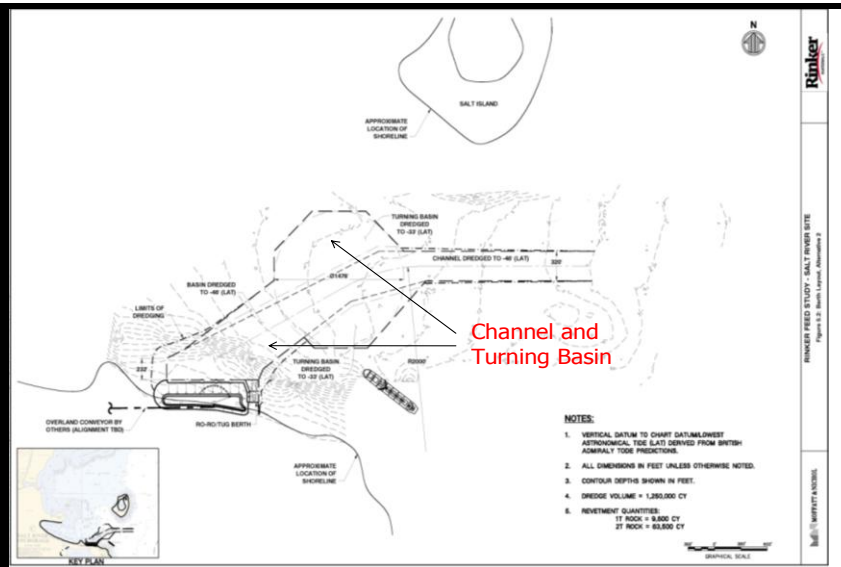
HOW ?

- The main operation will involve: drilling, blasting, crushing, sizing and washing of Limestone aggregate.
- Crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate will be transported via conveyor corridor at Braziletto Quarry and stockpiled close to the proposed port.
- The stockpiles of finished limestone aggregate will be loaded into 60,000 tonnes capacity PANAMAX vessel using a high capacity ship loader.



HOW? cont.

- The port is expected to receive 2- 4 vessels per week to facilitate project throughput level.
- Channel and turning basin will be developed for vessels to berth by dredging a 100m wide area to a depth of 14 m.



THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted against approved Guidelines and Agreement with NEPA
- The EIA will be investigated and assessed thoroughly in respect of the following for the project:
 - Legislations, Policies, Standards and Regulations
 - Bio-physical environment
 - Geo-physical environment
 - Hydrology



THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- Natural Hazard & Risk Assessment
- Marine Environment
- Terrestrial and Riverine Ecology
- Avifauna
- Water Assessment
- Ambient Air Quality Assessment
- Audiometric Survey
- Natural Hazards and Risk Assessment
- socio-cultural Assessment
- Identification of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation



KEY POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS, REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

- Agenda 21
- The NRCA) Act, 1991
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1945
- The Beach Control Act, 1956
- The Watershed Protection Act, 1963
- The Town & Country Planning Act, 1987
- The Water Resources Act, 1995/The Underground Water Control Act, 1959



KEY POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS, REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

- The Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act, 1985
- The Public Health Act of 1926 & 1974, Environmental Control Division (ECD).
- Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management Act, 1993
- National Solid Waste Management Authority Act, 2001
- Occupational Safety & Health Act, 2003 (DRAFT)



POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Potential Environmental Impacts that may result from this project implementation are as follows:

- Clearing of vegetation
- Change in the drainage regime
- Change in runoff water quality
- Noise and vibration
- Air quality (Dust)
- Hydrology
- Socioeconomic
- Quarry Rehabilitation



POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- The marine environment (Construction and Operation)
- Solid waste management
- Waste water management
- Change in land use
- aesthetics



POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Employment Opportunities
- Increase in foreign exchange earnings
- Improvement in shipping channel
- Improvement in Berthing facilities
- Increase in the usage capacity of the port.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

REMOVAL OF VEGETATION, LOSS OF HABITAT, AESTHETICS

- Rehabilitation thru Landscaping etc.
- Create buffer zones

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

- Potential sedimentation and silt deposits from dredging will be minimized through the use of silt screens.

SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

- Maintain and improve existing regime
- Enter new contracts with private solid waste handlers.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

FUGITIVE DUST, AIR POLLUTION, NOISE & VIBRATION

- Use of Modern Mining and Quarrying techniques and technology
- Use of Telescopic Shoot for loading of limestone aggregates into PANAMAX vessel.
- A sound and effective Dust Suppression Regime
- Proper maintenance and efficient use of equipment with appropriate parts such as silencers to minimize noise.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

DRAINAGE

- Inescapable disturbances of the existing drainage features due to the project, will be maintained at a minimal.
- Implementation of new drainage designs, as necessary, will be done to retain existing drainage characteristics.

QUARRY REHABILITATION

- Rinker will work against a Mining and Rehabilitation plan to rehabilitate areas where quarrying and mining have taken place and to minimize impacts on nearby sensitive areas.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

PRE-CONSTRUCTION

- Identify any endemic, endangered, rare or protected species
- Monitoring of any stockpile
- Monitor noise level along perimeters of the project area to ensure that standard noise level is not exceeded.
- Monitor air quality along perimeters of the project area to ensure that ambient air quality is not exceeded.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

CONSTRUCTION

- Implementation of a sound solid waste management system
- Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality
- Monitoring of exposed soil areas for erosion, silting and sedimentation particularly during dredging and storm events.
- Monitoring of Water Quality
- Heritage Resources will be taken into consideration.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

OPERATION

- Water Quality Monitoring
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
- Noise Level Monitoring

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

THANK YOU

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APPENDIX 5

Attendance Register

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

ON EIA FOR THE PROPOSED
Port Facility & Connector Corridor
at Rocky Point, Clarendon Feb 2, 2008

#	Name	Community/Affiliation	Contact NO.	#
34	Dr. Conrad Douglas	CD&A	929-8824	
35	Wayne Morris	CD&A	929-8824	
36	Dorian Beckford	CD&A	929-8824	
37	Joyce James	CD&A Stenographer	929-8824	
38	Locksley Boothe	Bratt'sville Dist	3824762	
39	Daisy Thomas	Salt River	361-9524	
40	Susan Williams	Salt River		
41	A. Lily			
42	Petrona Bailey	salt river		
43	J. H. Aguiar	Salt River	363-9033	
44	Daphne Wilmot	Salt River	8454260	
45	Carol Young	Tarentum Dist	377-4009	
46	FRANCIS ROBERTS	RIVERVA TB	322-5193	
47	Neville Daley	Salt River	862-7889	
48	CANDICE Spence	Lionel Town	4626810	
49	Orin Adams	SALT RIVER	5054190	
50	Challenging	o Salya	4458578	
51	Emmettada Grant	Salt River	5894023	
52	Shirley	Salt River	457-6799	
53	Whitton Mangin	Councilor	375-0139	
54	Olga Pessoa	Salt River		
55	Leona Clarke	SALT RIVER		
56	Edel Bryant	Salt River		
57	George - 2113	Tarrantum	896 5274	
58	Owen Williams	Shelby		
59	Kenston Cole	mitchell Town	385-4530	
60	Dudley Wynter	Mitchell Town		
61	Daley Langotti	TARENTUM DIST	4274023	
62	DAVID HARRIS	Harris		
63	Alex Tabannah	Salt River		
64	Freddie Thompson	Salt River		
65	Sharon	SALT RIVER		

#	Name	Community / Affiliation	Contact No.
	Melona Bailey	Salt River	568-4665
	Ronan Holmes	Salt River	857-2396
	Dwight Bailey	Salt River	409-5686
	Donald Blake	Salt River	385-7251
	Claire Mitchell	Salt River	
	Howard Gray	Salt River	585-3253
	Phil Khan	Salt River	310-2148
	L. Emerald	Salt River	409-5801
	D. Wilson	Salt River	851-1894
	R. Feardon A. Smith	Chm. P.C.	986-2216
	Staple Thomas	"	"
	Neville Molton	C.P.C.	986-9087
	Erica Ross		
	Kayla Warr	Salt River	481-4522
	Ralda Bentley	Salt River	862-1105
	Wester	Salt River	
	Velma Bartley	Dratts Hill	482-8729
	Tamara Gordon	Salt River	476-1893
	Carla Paula Boothe	Dratts Hill	596-8435
	L. Rhoden	Salt river	462-2884
	Dwight Senior	Salt river	386-5267/8557664
	Gladys Hamilton	Salt River	898-8045
	HAZLE Thomas	Salt river	
	Phyllis Swaby	Salt river	
	Lamech Russel	Salt river	
	F. Williams	Salt river	370-1189
	M. Bryan	SALT RIVER	
	Amelia	SALT RIVER	
	D. Smith	SALT RIVER	5760750
	Sheryl Jones	Sarantum	8454255

**VOLUNTARY
CONSULTATION
MEETING Volume 2
-
VERBATIM NOTES**

**Public Consultation Meeting
for
the Proposed Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor
to be
Developed by
Ringer Jamaica Limited/CEMEX
February 20, 2008
held at the
Salt River Gospel Assembly, Salt River, Clarendon**

CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon everyone. I now call this meeting to order. Could we ask Pastor Elliston to open prayer.

P R A Y E R.

Thank you Pastor. We want to welcome everyone who took the time out to be here for this meeting. Members of Conrad Douglas and Associates, Dr. Conrad Douglas, President and Managing Director; Mr. Orville Grey Senior Project Manager; Mr. Wayne Morris, Staff Chemical Engineer; Mr. Doran Beckford, Staff Process and Environmental Engineer; Mr. Delford Morgan, Environmental Analyst and Planner; Mr. Marco Campbell, Senior Technician and Miss Joyce James stenographer. Members of Rinker group, Mr. Greg Hazel, Mr. Miguel Senior, Mr. Juan Arellano. Rinker Associates Consultant Mr. Audley Roberts, Minister of Health and Environment, Honorable Ruddyard Spencer, Mr. Maragh, Counselor; Mr. Sean Barnswell, members of the public, Parish Council, members of all the communities present here today, I want to welcome you all to our second in the series of public consultation meetings for the proposed port facility and conveyor corridor to be developed by Rinker Jamaica Limited, Rocky Point, Clarendon. I want to thank you all for coming. I now hand over to Dr. Douglas.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Miss Thomas, chairperson for this evening's proceedings. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Rinker Jamaica Limited, CEMEX and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, I take great pleasure to welcome you to this the second consultative meeting with the members of the communities in the proposed project area. I am especially delighted to have with me this evening, Honorable Ruddyard Spencer, our Minister of Health and Environment and Member of Parliament for this area who found it possible to come and spend some time with us in making this presentation. Now, we all know that he is Minister, he is MP and as Minister he bears national responsibilities for both health and the environment and so he is a very very busy person and we are very happy that he could grace us with his presence and he could leave us in a very short time to get on to other matters he has to attend to.

We are also very pleased to have representatives of Rinker with us this evening and CEMEX and as our Chairperson told you we have Greg Hazel who is the Vice President of Rinker, Mr. Miguel Senior who is the Business Development Manager of Rinker/ CEMEX and also Mr. Juan 'Johnny' Arellano, our Operations Manager for Rinker/CEMEX and of course Mr. Audley Roberts who is, we say, owner's representative, that is Rinker Jamaica representative Development Consultant in Jamaica, Project Development Consultant.

From Conrad Douglas and Associates, myself, Mr. Orville Grey, Senior Project Development Engineer and Product Manager for this project; Mr. Wayne Morris, Staff Chemical Engineer, Doran Beckford, Staff Process and Environmental Engineer and we also have Mr. Delford Morgan, Physical Planner and Environmental Analyst and Mr. Marco Campbell, Senior Environmental Technician with our company.

This is the second meeting of this kind that we are having and ladies and gentlemen, it is in the context of Agenda 21 which is a Treaty to which our Government, Government of Jamaica is signatory and one part of Agenda 21 essentially states that whatever you are going to do in the environment you must consult the people that could be affected. It is in keeping with that tenet of environmental management why we are here this evening because we are all concerned with what is known as sustainable development which speaks to conservation of -- thanks Mr. Elliston, Managing Director for Chemical Lime Quarry which is now a part of Rinker and CEMEX. Let me give just give you something on the structure. Rinker was recently acquired by CEMEX for \$15B United States dollars. I think anyone of the reps here this evening, Mr. Hazel will tell you just how far they extend, I think they are the third largest aggregate and cement and pipes and materials company in world, and they extend as far south, Down Under, that's Australia, they are in North America, they are in Central America, they are throughout the world and so on, it's a major corporation employing over some sixty thousand persons worldwide, it's a major, major organization, so Jamaica welcomes them in terms of what they propose to do. They are responsible persons, responsible corporate citizens and they pledge to comply with the policies, the legislation, the regulation and the standards of Jamaica.

To get on with why the consultation therefore, I just want to say that we respect all the members of the community as well as the natural assets, natural attributes in the community and therefore it is a requirement that we should come out and consult with the persons, communities that could be affected. These meetings that we have held so far are voluntary meetings and the process involved in the voluntary meeting simply states that we ought to inform you on what is proposed by Rinker/CEMEX and then to get your views as to how you see this could impact you, the

experiences that you have had, the knowledge that you wish to share with us, to record these documents, to analyse them carefully and then to address them as we proceed with the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment but even after these consultations, it's not yet done because we have to do what is known finally as a mandatory public meeting which is demanded by the NRCA Act of 1991 and this states, ladies and gentlemen, that after the EIA is completed and we are not yet close to completion, we have to advertise the meeting in the media, usually the printed media as well as the electronic media, we do town crying to inform you on the venue and the time and in addition to that we post notices in the communities and we have essentially a court's stenographer, qualified, who is recording word for word every single thing that everyone present would have said during the course of the evening and even when that is through we have to integrate this into a complete report which is analyzed and submit this to NEPA and it forms a part of what is known as the Environmental Review Process and even with that, ladies and gentlemen, it's still not yet done because after that last mandatory meeting the members of the public can send into NEPA written concerns and issues and objections on the whole matter.

Now Rinker Jamaica at this time proposed to establish a port facility and conveyor corridor in Jamaica. And in respect of the port facility, it's really an upgrade of the existing JAMALCO brown site port which is located in Rocky Point and they will also be establishing or proposed to establish conveyor corridor which will consist of conveyor belt which we are familiar with and this will be used to export limestone from the Brazilletto quarry which is now owned, a subsidiary of Chemical Lime and that limestone will be crushed, it will be sized, it will be washed and then it will be transported and stockpiled by the port and this will then be shipped out of Jamaica to export markets, primarily Florida, United States. Now, to do that there are various things which must be done and some of these involve, for example, creating a ship's channel, creating a turning basin and doing some dredging, excavation of the seafloor and using the material for land filling or land reclamation or land creation.

I am going to get into some specifics with you this evening and after I make some specifics on the progress that is being made and why they are doing what they are doing, then of course we are going to hand over the meeting to you and invite you to speak and remind you all the time that we want to proceed orderly so you say who you are, you say where you are from so it is properly documented and also when that is through we try and answer you as best we can and that is recorded and it isn't over at that point because members of our team who have come in and administered questionnaire, household by household, will be in constant touch with you as we go through the process and move to the mandatory public meeting which we see could take place some time towards the end of April or the

very latest the first week in May or so. I know that Minister Spencer, as I said earlier, he is with us, he is very very busy, I don't know if he wants to say something at this point, no, he would rather if we move ahead and later on before he leaves we probably invite him to say something.

Ladies and gentlemen, we get into some specifics and I ask Mr. Morris to begin to scroll for us. In making the presentation this evening, the approach we will take is who is proposing to do this project, what they propose to do, where they propose to do it, when, why, and how and then we will take you very quickly through the Environmental Impact Assessment process, the main steps that are involved, where we are in respect of what you see ought to be done and the terms of reference which guide the actions we will take in terms of implementing the study; the potential impacts which we have already identified and those which we will be addressing in greater detail as we proceed, the mitigation measures and then environmental monitoring which is a critical part of the entire Environmental Impact Assessment and Implementation Process.

Now who is Rinker? Rinker Jamaica is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Rinker group and they are one of the world's top ten construction materials group. Rinker group has operations in aggregate, cement, concrete, asphalt and concrete pipe and products, all of which we are familiar with and all of which we use in building, construction and in the development of infrastructure worldwide, universal. Rinker recently acquired the Brazilletto quarry, and this was formerly owned and operated by Chemical Lime Plant and as I mentioned earlier on Rinker was recently acquired by CEMEX.

Now who. In 2007, Rinker was acquired by CEMEX which is really the Cement Company of Mexico, no longer restricted to Mexico, cement company of many other jurisdictions and territories. CEMEX is one of the world's largest construction materials companies. The company has operations in over fifty countries, employs over sixty thousand persons and has annual sales of over US twenty billion. We would love to have all of that in Jamaica, wouldn't it be nice, we wouldn't have any economic problems at all Minister.

One, we propose to engage the construction of a port and conveyor corridor at Rocky Point, Clarendon which has been in existence for some fifty years, so this is a brown site port and it has experienced baseline in operations of over fifty years, so there are many things that we have learned as a result of the operations and that will guide the management of the construction as well as the operations, the development, construction and operation of the port. We have been engaged in upgrading and expansion of the Brazilletto quarry to increase output levels of limestone aggregate, from five hundred thousand tonnes per year to some six to ten

million tonnes per year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate. Investment is in the order of US three hundred million dollars.

Where will this be done? The proposed facility will be constructed at Rocky Point, Clarendon beside the JAMALCO's existing Rocky Point ports. The routing of the conveyor corridor from the Brazilletto quarry to the proposed port facility will be via Salt River community. That detail is being addressed in the design at this time.

This is an aerial photograph which shows you JAMALCO's Rocky Point port as it now exists and this shows you where the ships come in bringing raw material and where they berth up also to take alumina for shipment to the export markets. It shows you an old bauxite storage dome and other storage facilities which are here on the ground and of course this is all a part of Portland Bite and Ridge and later on you will see where they plan, that is CEMEX/Rinker, to dredge and create more berthing facilities for large vessels to come in and ship out the limestone.

This is just another view of the same area. This is where the bauxite storage dome I mentioned is, it is no longer being used because we don't ship bauxite from Rocky Point any more, this was the first activity in which Alcoa was engaged when they started operations in Jamaica. This is the causeway or roadway which takes you down to the port facility and this point here where you see the star is where it is proposed to create this new berthing facility.

When? The project will start up immediately upon receipt of a permit to do so from NEPA. And the construction activities of the project are proposed to be completed within three years.

Why? Ladies and gentlemen, Jamaica has an abundance of high quality limestone, however, the development of the resource is significantly below its potential. Jamaica's limestone is incomparable worldwide, some eighty-five percent of the total surface area of the country is limestone and some sixty-five percent of the total weight of the entire island is limestone.

While we can speak in terms of quantity, although that is significant, when we speak in terms of quality for Jamaican limestone, it's even more significant. We have all kinds of limestone in Jamaica, we have metallurgical grade, we have chemical grade, we have pharmaceutical grade, we have grade suited for aggregates for any kind of thing, we have dolomitic limestone, we have calcitic limestone and we have aragonitic limestone, all of which are suitable for all kinds of different purposes. And ladies and gentlemen, let me just seize the opportunity right now to say that limestone has the most diverse end use structure of all materials known to mankind, there is no other material that find as many uses

worldwide from time immemorial as limestone does. In other words, the world cannot exist as we know it without limestone being available for the various uses that it is applied to. So we must move towards the development of this resource and this is even more significant in recent time because our next major mineral resource is bauxite and the resources are being depleted, they will be exhausted in another twenty, thirty or if you stretch it probably fifty years' time. What happens then when that is exhausted so we have to develop that with which we have been blessed which is a part of our natural heritage, which is a part of our patrimony and because of these tremendous uses which it has we can develop a whole series of activities that are suitable for domestic consumption as well as for the export markets.

Now when CEMEX/Rinker extract this limestone, they will process it by crushing its, sizing it and washing the aggregates to remove any sort of dust or loose material associated with it and the washed material will be exported to foreign markets. There is potentially vast increase in investment revenue to Jamaica, that is three hundred million dollars and more, three hundred million dollars is for the construction phase only, during operations, incomes will continue to flow, there will be the demand for goods and services from the region and from Jamaica naturally. In fact the company has been in Jamaica for about three/four years and so far they have spent several millions dollars in just investigation and development work so this is very very serious thing, serious matter, ladies and gentlemen which is well under way at this time.

How? The main operation will involve drilling to prove that the resource actually exist and how much is there and then after that you will have blasting to dislodge or make loose the limestone and this will be followed by crushing, sizing and washing of the limestone aggregates. The crushed, sized and washed limestone will be transported via the conveyor at Brazilletto quarry and stockpiled close to the proposed port, that is the one that will be upgraded at JAMALCO Rocky Point. The stockpiled or finished limestone aggregate will be loaded into sixty thousand tonnes capacity Panamax vessels, large ships using a high capacity telescopic ship loader, that is a ship loader that you can extend into the hole of the ship, into the belly of the ship so that you don't have limestone being discharged way up above the height of the ship and it can be wind blown and any dust can be dispersed over the community.

How continued. The port is expected to receive some two to four of these Panamax vessels every week to facilitate project throughput level. So we will see two or three of these vessels coming in, berthing, being loaded with limestone and in taking off followed by another one and another one and so on. A channel and turning basin will be developed for vessels to berth by dredging a one hundred meter-wide area to a depth of fourteen

meters. Now, think about the National Stadium, ladies and gentlemen, the hundred meter track is right in front of the Grand Stand and think about Asafa taking off from start to finish, that is the kind of distance that you are looking at that our world record holder is accustomed to run all over place and at our own National Stadium from time to time. So you can put some kind of imagination and see what kind of width we are talking about here. The depth is fourteen meters and if you just multiply that out by three you will see what that is, it's some forty-two feet, so that is the sort of depth to which they will dredge this place.

Now, what we have here is a sketch that shows a map really, Salt Island and it also shows the path of the port by JAMALCO, Rocky Point. Here it shows you to scale a ship, Panamax vessel, this shows you the ship's channel which is proposed to dredge, this shows you the turning basin which we said was about one hundred meter-wide and the depth is about fourteen meters and then this channel comes up right alongside the existing port, the causeway and so the ships can come in and berth or dock up at this point and here we have stockpiles of limestone and then this is loaded onto the ships and the ships take off again and go out to export markets. This is a key plan, which is an inset here that shows you much more specifically on a smaller scale the relationship between Salt Island, the turning basin and the berthing facility.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a satellite image of the area and here you can see some key points, JAMALCO Residue Management lake, the JAMALCO plant itself, but that is not relevant right now to what we are doing, it's just there to show you the relationship so you can get your markers and references. This is really our concern and the immediate concern which is not a part of this EIA, let me just emphasize that at this time, but which will be subjected to an EIA in the very near future, what is known as Mining Lease 129 shown in the yellow at this point and here this is the existing Braziletto quarry which was started some eleven years ago by Chemical Lime Company and which was acquired by Rinker and then acquired recently by CEMEX. It is this quarry that will be expanded to some six to ten million tonnes per year production capacity for shipment out through the upgraded Rocky Point port to the US and other foreign markets.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Process -- this involves conducting EIA against approved NEPA guidelines. Before it gets to this stage, ladies and gentlemen, you have to submit applications to NEPA and these applications are quite thorough, they are quite involved, they are comprehensive. Rinker through us who are their local consultant have submitted two applications which are being reviewed at this time, one of them is for a beach license so that they can conduct more investigation on the geology of the seafloor and beneath the seafloor and the other is a

permit which will, once provided, allow them to proceed with the construction activities, so those have been done, they are being reviewed, we have so far received the terms of reference back from them and there is not much difference as far as we see what needs to be done and what they say we must do and therefore we are proceeding with the Environmental Impact Assessment. The EIA will involve thorough assessment of the following, all of the inter- national, national policies, national legislation, regulations and standards which form what is known as the regulatory framework, we must analyse everything that is proposed within that framework to ensure that the proposed project comply with them at every single step, which is part of the project development, project preparation phase, the construction phase and the operations phase.

The bio-physical environment has to be done in great detail. We are far advanced with this part, you might have seen members in your community, various scientists checking on the geology, checking on the type of animals, type of birds, the type of insects ... the type of lizards and so on, the type of trees and type of plants generally that are in the area.

The geo- physical, you will see a team of geologists and they are far advanced in determining what is the geology of the area, what is the topography of the area, what is the shape of the land mass and so on.

Then the hydrology which is the water resources in the area, what are they, the rivers, the streams, the ground water, what is the drainage like, what is the quality like, what could impact on these, what is the baseline like, what must be done to ensure that good water quality is maintained, is preserved, that sort of thing.

Natural hazards and risk assessment -- we have to analyse critically how many earthquakes, how many hurricanes, what are their forces, what's the magnitude that have been experienced in the area and analyse it in terms of the risk to what exist now naturally and what is proposed to be done in the built or manmade environment.

Marine environment, we have actually done surveys, aerially, actually by renting planes and flying over to see what is in the sea, in the marine environment and we have to dive the waters and record what is there in terms of seagrass bed, corals and so on, fish life and so forth, because this is very very important for a number of reasons, more so the fact that we as human beings depend on them too for our existence and we know that there are fisher folk and families in the area that depend heavily on these resources.

What is on land, that is terrestrial ecology has also been assessed for the area and also the riverine ecology, what is in the river, Salt River and

nearby, around the area as well as what is in the estuary, so you have estuarine ecology.

Then the bird which is avifauna, that has been completed as well. Water assessment is far advanced, we have some water quality measurements which will get under way during this week in which we take boats and go out and measure the various parameters such as chemical oxygen demand, bio-chemical oxygen demand, the suspended soil or turbidity, we will also be looking at the pH and various other important water quality parameters at a number of points in the sea and along the Salt River itself.

Ambient air quality assessment, we are measuring what is the existing dust level in the area now and how it is distributed in terms of how coarse or fine the particles are. Audiometric survey is simply noise survey which is, we are going to the communities and the areas around the mine and port and determine what is the baseline level of noise that now exist and it's not just something nice to do, ladies and gentlemen, there are standards that regulate and govern these parameters for the environment and what we want to know is what are they now before anything is started, that is what constitutes the baseline and so we know how to operate when we get started to ensure that we are well within the standard that NEPA and other agencies, the Ministry of Health also would have set for Jamaican air, water quality and so on.

Traffic survey, this is far advanced and we are looking at the traffic flow, the entire traffic network in the whole area to see what presently runs on the roadways and to determine what will happen when you load certain other types of vehicles on to it.

The socio-cultural assessment -- you have probably experienced this yourself because up to last week there were several persons in your community with survey instruments coming household by household asking you a number of questions and some extended questionnaire, some five percent of the total population from all of the electoral division involved. This is very very important because you are the people, and you could be impacted by the project in a number of ways, you could be impacted negatively which we are going to try and avoid or mitigate or you can be impacted beneficially both directly and indirectly, you could be impacted in terms of job creation, in terms of being asked to provide a service and when the flows come into the national accounts of Jamaica, no doubt the entire nation will benefit as a result of that. So these are the things we were looking into.

The identification of potential environmental impacts and mitigation, it constitutes one entire section of the report and we must identify as we proceed every single potential impact and determine as we proceed what

we are going to do to mitigate them or avoid them and how much it is going to cost and bill that into the cost of the entire construction programme.

Key policies, legislation and regulations, these include to name a few Agenda 21 which I mentioned. NRCA Act of 1991, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1945 which tells you what are the birds, species of plants, animals, lizards etcetera and also the plants that we need to ensure their status, are they threatened, are they rare, are they endangered and what we ought to do to preserve their status or to encourage them to propagate and proliferate and re-build their population in the area once again, both in the land and in the sea and the river as well.

The Beach Control Act, this is critical and the license which I mentioned falls under the requirement of the Beach Control Act.

The Water Shed Protection Act, vitally important and this speaks to continual generation of water in the area, how it is harvested, how it is managed. This is all a part of what is known as a hydrological cycle or one of the main bio-geochemical cycles in nature.

The Town and Country Planning Act, that is another critical part and it is another dimension of the project entirely. Members of the Parish Council, the Technical Committee, technical managers are here with us this evening for example, they are supporting what we are doing in terms of accommodating us for meetings and in addition to that they have been attending the meetings that you had, whatever is planned, they too must give their stamp of approval, say what they disapprove of, say what they would like to have improved before they say whether they will give the proponent of the project the okay to go ahead.

Then there is the Water Resources Act, 1995, and the Underground Water Control Act of 1959. These are powerful acts. We know how precious and important water is, we know also from studying your area that water is one of the greater needs that you have in this community and we can talk about that some more later on.

Also we have the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act that concerns itself with historical heritage mainly and archeological resources. We have had a rich history with our Tainos and the Spanish settlers, Columbus you remember landed here 1494 and then afterwards we had the British taking over, English taking over 1655, General Penn and Venables, having been unable to take over Dominican Republic, they say they must win something before they go back to the mother land, because probably they will be outcast forever, so they turned to Jamaica and beat up the Spanish that was in Jamaica at the time and so as you know this is one of the

reasons why we have so many Spanish named places in Jamaica, like Rio Minho, Spanish Town, New Seville and on and so forth, so we have a very rich and powerful and strong Spanish heritage in Jamaica. So as we go on we have to see if there is anything that is there that could be affected that is worthwhile and if, then we have to preserve it. There are special ways to proceed in doing that.

Then there is a Public Health Act of 1926 - 1974 and this is managed by the Environmental Control Division, ECD of the Ministry of Health and this requires a number of things in terms of public health and safety which we have to see that the company complies with.

Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act 1993 is powerful, we know of the Office of Disaster and Emergency Preparation and its management which is located in the Office of the Prime Minister and it speaks to floods and hurricanes, and so on and we have to look at the disaster proness of the area and we have to advise on what strategies must be developed in terms of the rapid response, emergency response system to deal with disasters and to prevent the worse kind of effects in the event they should come. So this is a part of what Rinker will develop and I should say universally, worldwide, they are well known, this is a standard thing for them do these things, they just have to adopt them in terms of what Jamaican laws say and develop them for the specific location that they will operate in Jamaica.

National Solid Waste Management Authority Act 2001 -- this deals with waste and how you dispose and manage waste and this is very very important, we have to address that in terms of packaging material, in terms of waste that is generated, you know, variously, through litter and it includes all sorts of things, worn things, bone yard waste, waste battery, you name it, waste metal, scrap metal, which is no longer so much waste, you know the problem we have with that now and so on.

Then there is Occupational Safety and Health Act which is in the draft form which you have to begin to analyse that from now to see what you must do to ensure you comply with that.

Potential Negative Impacts. These potential negative Impacts from what we have analysed so far and the analysis not yet complete, fall into various categories and these are the change in land use. This is the most fundamental part of it, primarily from natural to industrial and this will take place in the JAMALCO Rocky Point port area and also in the Brazilletto quarry and everything else relates to that to some extent. Clearing of vegetation is crucial, we can't mine without clearing vegetation, the question is how do you rehabilitate it, how do you put it back, what do you put in place? Changing the drainage regime, this is a

powerful potential and you have to address it in terms of what the National Works Agency NWA requires and this is being done by Mr. Arellano's team for example and the change in the run-off water quality, that has to be addressed so that we maintain the water quality and its integrity very sound and acceptable in the area. Noise and vibration, mentioned that previously, we are doing the assessment to ascertain what is the status. Air quality, dust, we are measuring that, hydrology, socio-economic, these are things we are looking into as a part of the whole process.

We continue, quarry rehabilitation -- the laws of Jamaica, Mining Act requires that if you quarry resources you must rehabilitate the land close enough to what it looked like originally or develop other alternative use such as housing, recreation, tourism, heritage, ponds, lakes, water resource management and so on and so a part of what the quarry EIA separately will do is to develop a mining plan in the first instance and then a quarry rehabilitation plan and this will be approved by the Ministry of Mining as well and the Commissioner of Mines Department in particular and it must comply with the legislation which speaks to the whole business of posting of bond of some US \$25,000 per hectare of land that will be disturbed so in the event that Rinker/CEMEX don't do it themselves which we know they will do as responsible citizens, then the Government has the resources, the money to do it.

The next one is the marine environment, construction and operation and obviously there is the potential to lose some of the resources there, what can be done to avoid the loss and if there are things lost how they can be replaced to generate equal amount or even more than what was there originally.

Solid Waste Management, we mentioned that already under the NSWA Act and Waste Water Management, this is really sewage which comprise the black water, grey water, black water from the toilets, grey water from bathing and also from your kitchen sink and so on and we have to come up with methods to address that and what Rinker/CEMEX propose to do is to use what is known as tertiary or three stage system of treatment to give you water quality at the end that is suitable, near enough for drinking, but you can use it for other practical applications to conserve on the water resources in the area as well but most importantly this water will not impact negatively on the resources that it will be discharged to and we have to get a discharge license for that also.

Aesthetics -- you can't overlook aesthetics, aesthetics is very important, this is the beauty of the area, that is the source that really makes you feel psychologically comfortable, spiritually comfortable, good, this is what inspires poets and artists and musicians and all of those people, make you perform like Barack Obama, so you can't ignore that, that is a crucial part

of everything that you do.

Potential positive impacts -- the employment opportunities that will be created in every phase of the project, the project development phase also the project preparation phase as well as the construction phase and importantly also the operations phase, several jobs will be created. There will be increase in foreign exchange earnings to the country and the company clearly. Improvement in the shipping channel so that Rinker/CEMEX will be able to manage some of JAMALCO's things in the event, for example, they should proceed with the upgrade of JAMALCO plant. JAMALCO doesn't have to build a barge or facility any more because Rinker/CEMEX can take in the heavy material and equipment on their behalf.

Improvement in berthing facilities, the same comment applies. Increase in the usage capacity of the port, obviously we have an upgraded expanded port on the South Coast now that is also joining alumina production in also being able to manage and export limestone.

Impact ID and mitigation. In the impact identification and mitigation, these are some of the things we foresee at the present time. Removal of vegetation, loss of habitat and the aesthetics or beauty of the place. How do you deal with that in terms of mitigation? Rehabilitation through landscaping and other activities. Then we must create buffer zones, these are zones that will be held practically sacrosanct inside the area the activities are taking place so that the natural vegetation and so on that is in place will be left untouched in some of these areas and that is a part of the design that Rinker is engaged in at the time.

Where it will be located? Specific site is however not yet been decided but in terms of the strategic thinking and planning for sound environmental management, they have understood and appreciated that this must be done in some areas where some of these activities will take place.

The marine environment, there is the potential for sedimentation from dredging and this will be minimized through the use of silt screens. When you dredge, ladies and gentlemen, you produce what is known as a dredge plume, that is, as the ocean current or the current moves dredge material, that is, the particles suspended in the water could be carried to distant places. What we want to do is to make certain that you reduce the potential for that by using what is known as silt screens to trap them close to the point at which they are dredged.

Solid waste handling and disposal - to maintain and improve the existing regime and I think it will be a combination of both, you have to enter into

new contract with private solid waste handlers, so we will have people placing skips at strategic points as Rinker determines and then you will have the solid waste and garbage trucks coming in and taking them away, licensed trucks taking them, licensed trucks taking them to licensed land filled site.

Fugitive dust which is problem we could have, air pollution, noise and vibration, use of modern mining and quarrying techniques and technology. That is being intensively worked on again by the Rinker/CEMEX team.

Use of high capacity telescopic loader for loading the limestone aggregate into Panamax vessels, I mentioned that before and this is to make certain that you reduce the amount of dust that could materially be exposed to the atmosphere so the wind could blow it and disperse it, you minimize this, you reduce this significantly, you almost as good as eliminate it from this particular operation.

Then a sound and effective dust suppression regime, which means that you would use water trucks to sprinkle the area to keep the dust down and you do this as frequently as the climatic or weather condition dictates. For example, the numbers of trucks, the amount of water will be greater in the dry season, then we have potential for greater dust being generated then being the highest, so what we do is to minimize that, instead of wetting it once or twice a day, you might find you have to wet it two or three times a day instead.

Proper maintenance and efficient use of equipment with appropriate parts such as silencers to minimize noise. They will have a proper maintenance regime which speaks to the servicing of vehicles, inspection of vehicles, so you won't see a whole heap of vehicles passing through the place making a whole lot of noise, emitting a lot of smoke and so on, vehicles like that they will take them out and service them and if they are contracted out the contractors must comply with certain standards that will be set for them.

Drainage -- it is inescapable, we have to disturb the land to do the clearing and also the mining but this will be kept at a minimal. We have to develop and implement a new drainage design using the National Works Agency guidelines, that is being done. This would be done as far as practical to retain the existing natural drainage characteristics. You can't always achieve this but as far as is possible to do so they will be doing that.

Quarry rehabilitation -- Rinker will work with an approved mining and rehabilitation plan to rehabilitate the areas where quarrying and mining have taken place and to minimize the impact on the nearby sensitive areas.

Now ladies and gentlemen, in closing, I just want to point out that this photograph that you are looking at here is a photograph of an area that Rinker/ CEMEX mined out in Australia and after mining was completed it was rehabilitated to give you these lakes, these beautiful grounds and lawns, this recreational area, this playing area, and these facilities, this roadway and so on, so this is one type of rehabilitation of a number of possibilities that can be done. And let me emphasize that this particular project won an international environmental award for Rinker/CEMEX and it is just one good example of which they have several others that we will be investigating and reporting on in the EIA as we go along. So, this is just one of the things that is possible, one of the things that will be done in terms of rehabilitation.

Monitoring, you can say this is an impact we identify, you can say this is action to mitigate it, but you have to monitor to see that it's really done and one of the things that the NRCA/NEPA requires that you come up with is a monitoring plan and you have one for the pre-construction or clearing and planning stage where you identify all your endemic, endangered or rare protected species, we monitor the stockpile of limestone and other material, we monitor noise level along the perimeters of the project area to ensure that standard noise level is not exceeded, this is done on an extensive basis, weekly at first, daily if necessary and then monthly. Reports are given into NEPA, the Agency must accept and approve the report or tell you how to improve your monitoring, the Agency's personnel and other personnel could be on site during the monitoring process, if they are not, they reserve the right to visit the site without notice at all at any time. So this is a powerful part of it. We have to monitor air quality along the perimeters of the project area to ensure that ambient air quality is not exceeded and in doing these things ladies and gentlemen, we use state of the art equipment, the best available that is internationally accepted, that is calibrated and that is certified and right now we at Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited have employed equipment of this kind out in the field taking baseline measurements which will be a part of this study.

Monitoring, construction, implementation of a sound solid waste management system, monitoring of air quality, monitoring of exposed soil area for erosion, silting and sedimentation, particularly during dredging and storm events, monitoring of water quality, all the parameters, they are related and integrated, so you identify them, you say what you have to monitor and how you will do it as well and historical heritage, which is, these are the sorts of things we talked about that could have been there from the early settler of the country as well as including the Tainos of course.

Environmental monitoring covers also the water quality monitoring, air

quality monitoring and noise level monitoring because you want to know long before the whole project starts what is the sort of condition that exist in your community and you want to know and Rinker wants to make certain they don't do anything that can disturb you so you can't sleep at night and you have to be able to measure that against something that you say, look guys you are exceeding this thing, bring it back so you have to say what thing you are exceeding or not exceeding so this has to be established.

Next slide ladies and gentlemen is a big and hearty thank you for paying attention so closely to what I have presented. What we have done so far is to advance a number of these studies in terms of the socio-cultural, in terms of the marine, in terms of the hydrology, the geology, and so on and so forth and as we progress we will come back and interact with you and share with you, so this is not even the last necessarily of these public consultation and then finally as I said we are going to have the mandatory one, we expect to have it late April, early May, the very latest but most importantly this is your meeting which we have only convened, facilitated for you to come and share with us what is your thinking, what is your experience, what are your concerns, the issues that you have so that we can record them and address them as we carry out the analysis in the EIA process. Thank you very much.

A P P L A U S E.

And so, Miss Daisy, over to you again for questions and answer.

CHAIRMAN: For the persons who have questions, views, concerns, just stand and we will knowledge you and you just ask your questions.

MR. BARNSWELL: Sean Barnswell, Counselor for the ... which Salt River community is part of. I am here this evening, first I must say good evening to Mr. Douglas and his team, Rinker and CEMEX, it's a pleasure to have you in our community and to share with us your views as it relates to developing the community of Salt River and its surroundings. But standing here this evening I must say I am concerned and very cautious about this kind of investment or mining that should take place in this area and my reason for raising that is that I live in a community name Hayes which is about one mile from the JAMALCO refinery, and in 1998 when that refinery was being built, what we now know, if we had known then we would have taken a different approach. The reason for saying that is the dust, noise pollution which is experienced from time to time in that area and the adverse effect it has on our environment and on our lives and our community itself so I am saying, you being here this evening with this kind of project being put forward, I am saying I am cautious and concerned about it, reason being that they have now been mining the Brazilletto mountain and I live behind that mountain. Once you start to

reduce the size of that mountain, you expose other areas to hurricane wind, and not only that but with the kind of work which will be done in terms of blasting, drilling, mining and so, you will also disturb the underground water system and in Salt River we have a mineral spa which we are proud of and I am not sure when you blast if it will affect the flow of water from the hill which we are now enjoying in the area.

As its relates to the disturbance level because you are talking about noise pollution, dust pollution, disturbance of the coastal line, the usage of electricity high voltage, the use of large motors and equipment, drilling as I mentioned before, blasting, crushing of stones and the whole conveyor belt in operation, you are talking about the discomfort, change of the landscape, the discomfort that the residents will experience, we are not sure if the blasting will take place twenty-four/ seven or certain time of the day, we are not sure about the dust nuisance, the noise nuisance in terms of the noise level which will be coming from the plant, the residents who are living in close proximity of that area, the Tarentum residents, some section of Salt River will be affected by -- we are not sure if they will be affected by this kind of operation. I made mention about the underground water disturbance but what we want to find out, apart from the money that will be derived from this project, the foreign exchange which the country will benefit and the money which the principal investor will gain from it and the employment that the residents of Salt River and the surrounding will get from it, but we want to know how best we can be able to have this kind of thing done without having any kind of disturbance done, discomfort done to the environment, to the residents and your livelihood?

Now, we have to take into consideration also the value of the property, how will it affect the value of the property within the area. Is it that we need to locate persons who are living within close proximity of the site? What would be the cost of the compensation of their property? How will the residents be compensated?

A P P L A U S E

How will the residents be compensated for the noise level, the discomfort, the nuisance being experienced coming from that? As I said I have lived in Hayes for thirty-four/ thirty-five years, so I know exactly what is like to live in an industrial or close to an industrial complex.

Now the volatility of the area in terms of storm surges based upon the dredging of the coastal line to facilitate the intake of the ships, the large vessels coming in to have the aggregates to export, we are faced with a big problem with storm surges, so we need to know how and what measures are being put in place to have these things done, what kind of measures will be put in place as it relates to conflict resolution between the residents

and the operators, whenever there are problems arising from the operation or anything that we have a committee in place where we can have information flowing back and forth.

In closing I am happy to know that the Member of Parliament is here whose responsibility it is, as it relates to health and environment and I am asking that further assessment be done, we are asking that the Jet body get involved as it relates to the environmental impact and the land itself plus the impact on the lives of the residents and their property at large, so I just want to raise these concerns and I am saying I am concerned and cautious about it, I welcome it but I just want these things to be addressed and tell us how you plan to do it.

A P P L A U S E.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Counselor Barnswell, that is why we are here and what you have said has been diligently recorded word for word and this is why we do an Environmental Impact Assessment to get your views so that in conducting the study the best available approach, methodologies and technology will be used to avoid or mitigate those problems that you have mentioned and this is what is required now in this modern day universally because when the JAMALCO plant was established, for example, that was about 1970, just around 1970 and at that time we had no NEPA, we had no NRCA, we had no Land Utility Commission, we had no Town Planning Department, nothing like that, and it is just since that time that these institutions and this legislation and these policies have been developed, there was no Rio Treaty, there was no Montreal Protocol, there was no UNEP Convention in 1974, there was only a Ministry of Health, there was no Ministry of Health and Environment, the environment was then something of the NRCD or its precursor which was only a part of the Ministry of Agriculture at that time, so we have evolved and come a long long way. In fact even in the United States of America which leads the world in many areas in environmental management, they did not even have those standards, policies, legislation or regulations either. It was only in 1970 that they passed the Environmental Policy Act of 1970 and prior to that time and even after that time there was no science and no technology in assessing and managing the environment, all that was being spoken of then was breathable air, swimmable rivers, swimmable sea, nobody didn't know what was swimmable and fishable, there was no standard for quality, we didn't speak in terms of in milligram per cubic meter of air and so on, we did not speak in terms of decibel, in terms of noise and vibration and so on. We didn't speak in terms of chemical oxygen demand or bio-chemical oxygen demand or total suspended solid so what I am saying fundamentally, ladies and gentlemen, that we are now dealing with a science of technology, it's not about emotion, it is not about

feeling, it is the best practices and best quality approaches, the best methodology, the best soft technology in terms of management, the best high technology in terms of machinery and equipment, in terms of blasting and so on that will be provided and we recognise that there are a number of attributes in the environment, both the manmade environment of the past and of the present and the people most importantly and we recognise that there are natural attributes and these are potential receptors and this is why the EIA process is being undertaken and implemented that we take every action through all the regulatory framework, through the institutions that they have brought into being to see that the problems that you have mentioned do not any longer take place in a vacuum and then we determine historically if we had done this or if we had done that, they will be done from now in the planning stage. I thank you and your comments have been noted and they will be analyzed in the greatest detail. Thank you.

MS SOLOMON: Good evening ladies and gentlemen, members of the board, our MP and Counselor. I want to know about the people who live alongside this community Salt River. First, my name is Isolyn Solomon. I would like to know about the houses that are broken already and they are going to make a big expansion, we are living here and we have cracks on our walls, I never see anyone come around and say how could I fix it? Again the plants, people live by plants, mango trees, coconut trees, breadfruit trees, all these trees are dying, our houses are broken, you can come and see, we don't want to hear that tomorrow we promise, I don't want any promise, we want you to come and look, we don't want any hands-out, we are old people, we are elderly people, I can't buy a house again but I want my house to be repaired. Thank you.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you for those passionate and incisive comments, that's exactly what the meeting is about, for you to inform us of your experience and what you feel about the project and it doesn't end there, we have to, as I said earlier on, analyse this and take this into account.

Now to deal with a few of the specifics at this stage. The company must carry out before any blasting at all is done, they have to carry out what is known as a pre-blast survey of all the structures, of the houses in the area as a standard practice and then after the blasting has been done they have to conduct a post blast survey. Now a part of this whole blasting exercise is using the best available blasting technology but a part from that the point you made is that they must have a compensation plan or compensation regime so that if there is any damage at all, that is something which was not there before the blast took place and appeared after, the company is responsible to take action to ensure that this is remedied, that this is addressed and you are properly compensated.

Now in terms of fruit trees and so on, we recognise your concerns and this is very important, it is not something that we will just simply dismiss, because that is what you have experienced but you have to separate different elements of the environment one from the other and we are talking about limestone. Let me tell you what limestone is fundamentally. Limestone is called calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 , it's an innocuous and benign compound, it's what we find in Jamaica covering more than eighty percent of the total surface of Jamaica, limestone is what we ingest, what we eat daily to make our bones and teeth, it is a part of us, our skeleton is made of limestone, our chickens, the eggs they lay, the shell is made of limestone, if the Jamaica Broilers and the other feed people don't put in limestone the chicken eggs just soft and spoil, it can't work. This is the type of material we are dealing with, it is nutrient we are dealing with fundamentally. Now, that is not to say if you don't handle it properly you can't have something like some dust being developed and other things, this is why it's necessary to come up with the mitigation plan to try and keep those things to a minimum or to avoid them but limestone is not in a nutshell anything that is toxic or anything that is hazardous therefore it doesn't have any impact in itself that is negative on vegetation nor on trees. The impact of the vegetation and so on that will happen is through clearing the vegetation which you will have to try and rehabilitate because you can't restore it to its full by reclamation, technique and practices, I hope that helps somewhat, but it's not done yet, because even so you have to take in consideration what you are doing, that is why we are going out and measuring the dust in the atmosphere now, water quality, that is why they are coming up with a rehabilitation plan and with a mining plan, so no longer can anybody just come and do anything that they want and then leave it and go away, it's a process and it's regulated and it's governed by the law. Thank you very much. next question.

MR. BOOTH:

I am Loxley Booth from Bratts Hill. Why people are coming down so hard at this movement, the same thing happen when Chemical Lime was to come here, we had community meeting, consultation meeting and the people dem house a burst now, I don't know if they have nowhere to report it but it just blasting as usual round by Chemical Lime and if your house burst, I don't know if they say anything, so that is why so much pressure coming down on this meeting now, nobody go round and ask anything about anybody again, it's just work as usual.

DR. DOUGLAS:

Thank you very much for your comments Loxley and as I said these are recorded but recording is not enough but a part of what has to be addressed in EIA. And the Mining Act, for example, speaks to this business of blasting, it's not a matter of how ourselves or Rinker feels about it, is what the law says you must do, so that when we spoke about impact identification and mitigation, it is to identify all of these things, positive and negative that could happen and take action to avoid the

negative ones or reduce them and so the Mining Act sets out a full schedule of what must be done, the notices that must be in place before blasting, how they should be placed and so on, how the community must be informed, the inspection that must be done and after that the inspection that must be done after the blasting again and the company will have a compensation regime to address that sort of thing if anything happens. Any other questions ladies and gentlemen, and I am very sorry if something happened in the past that wasn't strictly adhered to, but the compliance agencies themselves need to and I am certain Minister Spencer will address this at some point, to increase and strengthen their capacity. I am not now speaking of Braziletto quarry specifically, I am talking about the whole of Jamaica so you can monitor more intensively, put people out in field to see what is happening. We must admit that we have made some advances and this did not exist at all in years gone by.

MR. BOOTH: You know you have the people in the position to do the things and when they come to the boss and the boss give them a thing underhand, you understand, everything okey dokey.

DR. DOUGLAS: Loxley, I can't tell you how much to manage that, I really can't tell you but I am glad it's being recorded, it won't be left like that, it's being recorded.

MS CHRISTIE: From all night you have been talking about the Rocky Point port and this and that but you are not saying where in the community the belt is going to run. Are we going to be relocated from top or bottom or whatever, that is what I want to know as a citizen living in Salt River for twenty odd years and I have a child, loving people around me, old people that I love for years, I want to know that, apart from the employment which, yes we understand and we want the employment, people working and things going on but I want to know where in Salt River the belt is going to run and you are not saying anything about that.

A P P L A U S E

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much for those points. We can't say that right now.

MS CHRISTIE: Why?

DR. DOUGLAS: Let me explain why, because of the same reason, we are saying this Environment Impact Assessment process, we are using what is known as interactive integrated approach in which we as environmental management consultants and conservationists are working with the design team of Rinker/CEMEX to ensure that you don't, as in the past, maybe put down the conveyor at this point and it is not the best location for it, so we are examining critically, all the members of our team, what is the best location

to avoid impact on you and on your community and also impact on the other natural resources that is in the area. When we get to the EIA you have to do what is known as, in the EIA, an alternative analysis and this alternative analysis, for example, tells you that we considered this routing and we considered this route and we found that this routing was the best routing because it would not impact on the people and it would not impact on the natural resources so we are just presenting to you what is the intent of the proposal now, the design is not yet done, when that is done it will go through a whole process of screening and selection and then we will come back to you and show you and say see ladies and gentlemen it don't pass near your house, it don't pass over your house, it is designed to be away from, for example, and these are the things that we consider.

MS CHRISTIE: It's impossible for you not to know.

DR. DOUGLAS: You will see that, you know, it's not a hide and seek business, it must come out and the thing is that it has got to be done in a way that is the most suitable way with least impact on the community. Minister Spencer.

MINISTER SPENCER: Thank you Madam chair. Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Let me first of all on behalf of the entire constituency welcome Rinker/CEMEX to these parts of Jamaica and also to say a very special thank you to Conrad Douglas and Associates for having this voluntary meeting.

One of the things I want to say and I have to be very careful and I am glad Counselor Barnswell raised the concerns that he raised rather than me having to raise it. Why? If and when there is an objection for the permit, they would have to apply to the Minister for approval or otherwise or to review the permit and therefore, I want to say absolutely nothing that will prejudice the case one way or the other. Having said that, one of the things I want to say, however, there is a genuine concern with respect to buildings being damaged and I would strongly urge that there be some monitoring committee to look at people's buildings before any blasting takes place and therefore in a position to examine after the blasting has taken place.

Now one of the things I want to say to the audience this evening is that there is a requirement as Dr. Douglas alluded to by law that an Environment Impact Assessment must be done and he has advised that that will be done around the last week of April or the first week of May. That is the crucial test and between now and then members of the community will be in a position to see how and what is being done in their community and at that point in time they can come to that meeting and register their protest or their support for the project.

Now it is very important also Dr. Douglas that there is some way to identify at least even before that assessment is being done exactly where that belt is going to run and how it's going to run.

A P P L A U S E.

Ladies and gentlemen, in today's Jamaica, we have measurable standards to which we can hold contractors and developers that we didn't have before and therefore it's not a question whether we like it or what they have done is right or wrong, there are standards and those standards are measurable, in other words, you can determine, yes it has met the criteria or no it hasn't and against that background NEPA is so equipped to deal with those things. I just want to give you my assurance that I will, as the Member of Parliament for the area, working with the entire community and the leaders of the community because there has to be, given the capacity to monitor, somebody must be there outside of the government agencies, people from the community monitoring what is taking place because unlike what happened at JAMALCO in the '70s, we don't want in five or ten years' time our children to have certain kind of disabilities and it is being blamed on what transpired here. So it is against that background I am suggesting that we identify in your community councils, in your neighborhoods, some Monitoring Committee; Citizen associations must take charge of these kinds of things on behalf of the community.

Finally I just want to say, it hasn't been approached but I just want to mention it; It isn't unusual when projects like these take place members in the community get few of the jobs and people brought from outside get the job.

A P P L A U S E

I just want to advise that in and around the community they have a number of equipment, they have a number of machinery, you have the people who are here and on this occasion, we would like the people in the community to be given priority attention insofar as job is concerned.

A P P L A U S E

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Minister Spencer. After those comments, what else can I say ladies and gentlemen, except to say that Rinker will work with the Government and the community for the best possible project that will be implemented. I think Mr. Hazel, the Vice President, Rinker/CEMEX

wants to make a comment. I just want to say that community councils are important and he will address how Rinker will approach some of these things. Mr. Hazel.

MR. HAZEL: Good evening members of the Salt River community. It's a honour and pleasure to be here, I didn't want it to seem as if we had only people speaking on behalf of the company and that we were somehow unwilling to speak to you directly, so I just want to let you know that all the sediments that you have heard expressed by our consultant, Dr. Douglas, are shared by CEMEX/Rinker. You might detect from my accent that I am also a Jamaican even though I have lived in the United States close to twenty-five years, but you know, obviously my personal interest in this project goes beyond just my position as a representative of the company, I am a yard man, so our expectations in this whole process are to, you know, to be sensitive to all the comments and concerns you have expressed. I can't reiterate more strongly the fact that the Minister mentioned, CEMEX operates in over sixty countries in the world, as we saw earlier. One of the reasons that we are interested in doing this project here in Jamaica is because it has the system of laws, so that when we make our investment, if and when we make our investment, we know that the laws have been complied with to protect you and to protect our investment so you can be proud as Jamaicans to know that relative to the rest of the world you have a set of laws and a Government that is at the top level in terms of environmental protection and establishing processes like this where I know that the church don't full like this come Sunday but you know where we have the obligation to hear your interest, so if you have any questions for me about Rinker, about the company, about anything else, you can ask me. Thank you very much Minister Spencer, we appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Hazel, you have any questions for Mr. Hazel, Rinker/CEMEX representatives are.

DR. DOUGLAS: Ladies and gentlemen, you are through already?

MS LEWIS: I would like to ask a question. My name is Audrey Lewis. I am living here from '51 and this concern has come to me by home of what is going on. (sic) I would like to find out from these gentlemen where are this project are going to be, where the project is going to be.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Miss Lewis for your comment. There are two parts of the project which we say where we will be already. Let me just say them again. One we say the upgraded port will be on the existing JAMALCO Rocky Point port which has been operating for over fifty years. That's one. The other part, we say that the Brazilletto quarry which has been operating for about eleven years now, that will be the part that

will be expanded. The third component which I know is what you want to hear which was mentioned earlier is where will the conveyor belt be located that will link up the port with the quarry? As I mentioned earlier on, it is still being worked on because we have not decided yet on the best location. What is being done by the environmental consultants and by the engineering team is to work out the best route to go or alignment as it is known that avoid houses, and avoid natural resources like the swamp and all the different things that we want to preserve or protect or conserve, but it must be a part of the entire process, but once that is done it will be presented to you and be subjected to further discussion.

MS LEWIS: What I want to say, I was in mi home Saturday gone and I saw four young men pass by my home and where they past mi they showing me that it is there the conveyor going to stop and it near by my house.

DR. DOUGLAS: We are grateful for your comment. We know that members of our team were out in the community over last week and the week before and so we now know, Mr. Grey for example, Senior Project Manager who is managing this project internally, you might have seen him or Mr. Morgan, and other persons, Mr. Gordon or Mr. Noel Watson or Mr. Michael Ward and a host of others, probably about fifteen/twenty of them were out in the field, so yes where the consideration might have been, it could have been close to your house but it will not necessarily be close to your house because what they are seeking to find is the best location. Mr. Harry ... and also Mr. Senior even today they left, they came earlier and looked at the area again and they have been flying the area, aerial photograph, satellite imagery to see what is the best location so it has not been settled or finalized yet and when it is done you will be informed about it, but we know your concern and we are glad you express it and it has been recorded.

MR. McCURFIE: I would like to know how deep you are going to mine in this area, this area concerns a lot of water floating around and if you blast this area and happen to make the sea come, you have nowhere again, it would lick off the whole a we down here so, it would a be hell down here, so be careful how you are going to mine up here. All of us need money, but that money is like the wind, because you lose the whole a down here, JAMALCO everything gone. We have a little hurricane and it leave from out of ... straight to down here, come from the sea come over the road so be careful of this water or else it reach May Pen, and all of us gone too, so be careful so you swim pon the sea and look what the water has done. One perfect love.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thanks for your comments, sir, they have been noted and this is why I mentioned in the presentation, ladies and gentlemen, than one of the things we are doing is to do what we call a natural hazard analysis and that is one

of the concerns he expressed, natural hazard analysis concerns earthquakes and how they could affect us and we have record of those and it also concerns hurricanes and storm surges which Counselor Barnswell mentioned earlier. What I am saying, with some of these things, whether or not you have any proposed quarry to be built, whether or not you have a quarry or an upgraded port, you are going to have hurricanes and you have always had hurricanes and you are going to have earthquakes and you have always had earthquakes, and you are going to have storm surges and you have always had storm surges, quarry or no quarry, port or no port, so we want everybody to understand that this is how Master God work separate and apart from anything else in nature. Okay, and let's appreciate that. What you are saying in respect to hurricane, I said earlier on that ODPEM and Rinker/CEMEX are going to come up with a plan which is an emergency natural hazard management plan that must be again approved by the Government of Jamaica and the best care will be taken, as you said be careful to protect the resources and most importantly the people in the area. In respect of how far you are going to mine, how deep, there are limits to how far you are going to go. Clearly you are not going to mine down to the water ..., and in terms of which area you are going to extract from, you are going to put certain buffer zones so you don't extract every single thing, you are going to leave some things in their natural state to protect us against wind and all that sort. That is a part of why we are doing this Environment Impact Assessment. I don't know if any member of Rinker/CEMEX team wants to talk some more about, at this early stage, of how far you are going to mine, but we know your standard practice is not to mine below or too far within the waters and that won't be necessary. Thank you for your comment.

CHAIRMAN: Any other questions.

DR. DOUGLAS: Well ladies and gentlemen, before I hand over to Miss Daisy Thomas our chairperson again, let me again say thanks for the informed and very deep and intelligent comments that were made and to tell you that they have been very carefully recorded, diligently, and this is not an exercise in public relations although building a relationship and understanding is basic in all of this and as Minister Spencer said it is necessary for you to begin to form yourself into committees so you can work closely with Rinker when and if the time comes, that is very important. This is something that has been noted and the points that have been noted will be carefully analysed and all of this will be documented and will be a part of the Environmental Impact Assessment . I see we have another member.

MR. COORE: Good afternoon. My name is Lascelles Coore. I would like to find out, I want to find out, why the project take so long to come off, around eleven years gone now and you did cut it already and it come back again, so I want to know why it teck so long.

- DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Lascelles; as we mentioned earlier throughout the whole process, this is a process and unlike things that used to be done in the past you just take a decision and act over night you can't do that any more, you have to go through the whole process of development and people have to consider as Mr. Hazel pointed out, to protect and work with the resources in the community, the people and see how you can also protect the investment. You have to make certain that both of them work together closely because the investment is not something that is based on charity, it is an economic and financial investment and it must be recovered or redeemed and so this is why these things take some time, you have to plan carefully, you have to analyze and you have to assess, it is a part of the process, so it is better that we exercise patience and do this carefully, diligently rather than just plunge head on and experience unnecessary losses both natural resources, manmade resources and money, and that is why it takes a bit of time, okay.
- MR. HAZEL: I think he is talk about the process that started with Chemical Lime.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Well, I can't tell you the details of that, I really don't know, maybe someone else could explain but this is another phase of it, let's call it that, the initial step was taken by Chemical Lime eleven years ago, now it's going on to the bigger step and that is why we are here this evening to explain this to you. All right, thank you very much.
- CHAIRMAN: No more questions, concerns.
- MR. LANGARD: Good evening everyone, my name is Delroy Langard, I am from the district of Tarentum. I realise you are going to spend a lot of millions, but so far I have not heard you talk about potable water, how you are going to source potable water to your plant because we down here for many many years we have not known potable water. Thank you.
- DR. DOUGLAS: Excellent point Mr. Langard, thank you very much. This is a part of the study that is being investigated. I can tell you that in addition, there are things that are presently been done and are being done. I would like someone else who knows better than I do to say more precisely what has already been done and what will be done in the future because Rinker/CEMEX recently also carried out drilling of wells and new wells in the area and they know your concern about potable water and it is something that is high among their priority on their agenda to work with you to see how best they can serve you in the community by provision of potable water. Mr. Elletson will now give you some more detail on this.
- MR. ELLESTON: We drilled one well at the quarry two years ago, that water cannot be drank or used for human consumption, it's too salt, what we call brackish

water. West of Alcoa, east of Alcoa, Rinker recently drilled another well. That well is the water that they are going to bring down here and the plan is to provide water for the the entire community, did you hear that? The water that they are going to bring down from JAMALCO is going to run alongside the west of the mountains and they will provide domestic water for this community and take the water through the pipes.

A P P L A U S E

That's a plan. That water is fit for human consumption, it's only an observation well which was drilled but the quality of the water is excellent and Rinker needs a licence to drill a larger well, a larger bore and pump it to ensure that the quality is maintained and that will be done in the future to provide domestic water.

MR. LANGARD: Will that be commissioned by National Water Commission?

MR. ELLESTON: This will be in collaboration with National Water Commission but Rinker will pay for the water.

MS JONES: I am Sheryl Jones from Tarentum. You stated that that water will travel along....

MR. ELLESTON: The western side of the mountain, or as near as possible to the quarry.

MS JONES: But I don't hear anything about -- you said in this community so because I am not from this community, I am wondering about Tarentum community.

MR. ELLESTON: When I say this community, you know, it includes Salt River and Tarentum.

MS JONES: And Bratts Hill?

MR. ELLESTON: I include all of this as one community. Salt River, Tarentum, Bratts Hill, one area.

MS JONES: Not for everybody, because I posed a question at the first meeting and I said as long as we get water at Tarentum and I hope Rinker/CEMEX sees the area as one area and water will be provided to the entire community.

MR. BURRELL: My question is, if we never have a mine up there, Salt River would never see water.

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much Mr. Burrell, that is elocution at its best, very precise, if the project wasn't on water wouldn't be on. That is one of the benefits that will flow literally to the community once the project is committed and is on. Any other comments, any other questions ladies and gentlemen? Well, let me say thanks again and I hand you over to our

chairperson Miss Daisy Thomas.

CHAIRMAN: I want to thank you all for coming and that you were so attentive to what was being said and I hope all of you and more people will come to the next consultation meeting that is held. Could we stand now and sing the National Anthem?

SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

Thank you ladies and gentlemen. God bless you and keep you, thanks for coming again.

A D J O U R N M E N T

APPENDIX 6

Agenda

AGENDA

AGENDA



SECOND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR CORRIDOR TO BE DEVELOPED BY RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED

Chairman: Ms. Daisy Thomas
Community Liaison Officer

7. Call to Order

8. Prayers

9. Welcome & Introductions

10. Presentations

2. Proposed Construction of Port
Facility and Conveyor Corridor
at Rocky Point, Clarendon

Dr. Conrad Douglas
President & Managing Director
Conrad Douglas & Associates Ltd.

11. Questions & Answers

12. Adjournment



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX 7

Fact Sheet

FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

PROJECT:	Construction of a Proposed Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor at Rocky Point, Clarendon.
PROPONENT:	Rinker Jamaica Limited
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS:	Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for them to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Rinker's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**, and they will provide information on the following:

What is the project about?

Rinker Jamaica Limited proposes to construct a Port Facility and Conveyor Corridor to facilitate the expansion and upgrade of the Brazilletto Quarry from an output of 500,000 tons/year to an output of 6-10 million tons/year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate.

Where and when the project will be undertaken?

The Proposed Port Facility will be constructed at the Rocky Point Port in Rocky Point, Clarendon. This implementation will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to exploit the value of limestone in Jamaica for the export market.

The proposed port facility will facilitate the shipping of limestone aggregate to supply the foreign market in Florida for which Rinker has approximately 40% market share.

How will the project be implemented?

The proposed Conveyor Corridor will transport the crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate from the quarry to the port facility where it will be loaded into a 60,000 ton capacity PANAMAX vessel for shipping. A turning basin and channel for vessels to berth will be created by dredging the area to suitable depth and width.

**CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

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APPENDIX 8

Invitation

INVITATION

INVITATION

RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED
INVITES YOU TO THE
SECOND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR CORRIDOR AT ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON

VENUE: THE SALT RIVER GOSPEL ASSEMBLY
SALT RIVER, CLARENDON

DATE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2008

TIME: 6:00 P.M.

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for them to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Rinker's Environmental Management Consultants, **Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**, and they will provide information on the following:

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The project seeks to exploit the value of limestone in Jamaica for the export market. The proposed port facility will facilitate the shipping of limestone aggregate to supply the foreign market in Florida for which Rinker has approximately 40% market share.

How will the project be implemented?

The proposed Conveyor Corridor will transport the crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate from the quarry to the port facility where it will be loaded into a 60,000 ton capacity PANAMAX vessel for shipping. A turning basin and channel for vessels to berth will be created by dredging the area to suitable depth and width.



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APPENDIX 9




The Public Meeting Presentation

THE PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION






RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
FOR
THE PROPOSED PORT FACILITY AND CONVEYOR
CORRIDOR TO BE DEVELOPED BY
RINKER JAMAICA LIMITED
ROCKY POINT, CLARENDON
Wednesday, February 20, 2008




PRESENTATION APPROACH

- WHO?
- WHAT?
- WHERE?
- WHEN?
- WHY?
- HOW?
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
- POTENTIAL IMPACTS
- MITIGATION MEASURES
- ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING



WHO IS RINKER?

- Rinker Jamaica is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rinker Group.
- One of the world's top 10 construction materials groups.
- Rinker Group has operations in aggregates, cement, concrete, asphalt and concrete pipe and products.
- Rinker recently acquired Brazilletto Quarry
 - formerly owned and operated by Chemical Lime Plant

WHAT?

- Construction of a Port and Conveyor Corridor at Rocky Point, Clarendon
- Upgrading and expansion of Brazilletto Quarry to increase output levels of limestone aggregates.
 - 500,000 tonnes per year to 6 - 10 million tonnes per year of crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate.
- Investment is in the order of US\$300 million

WHERE?

- Proposed Port Facility will be constructed at Rocky Point, Clarendon
 - close to Jamalco Rocky Point Port
- Routing of conveyor corridor from the Brazilletto Quarry to the Proposed Port facility via Salt River community.



WHEN?

- The project will start-up immediately upon receipt of a Permit to do so from NEPA
- The construction activities of the project are proposed to be completed in three years.



WHY?

- Jamaica has an abundance of high quality limestone, however, its value has not been exploited anywhere near to its full potential.
- Crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregates will be exported to supply Rinker's foreign market.
- Potential vast increase in investment revenue and job creation for Jamaica.



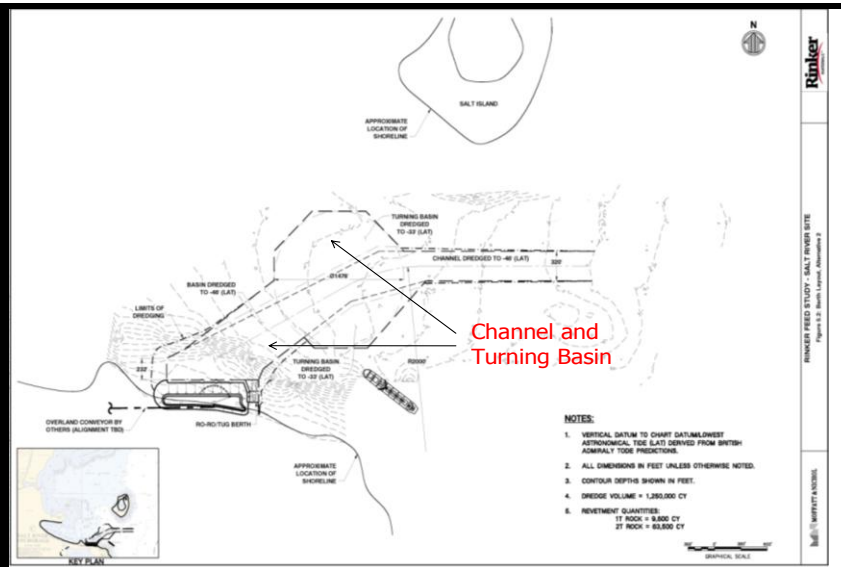
HOW ?

- The main operation will involve: drilling, blasting, crushing, sizing and washing of Limestone aggregate.
- Crushed, sized and washed limestone aggregate will be transported via conveyor corridor at Brazilletto Quarry and stockpiled close to the proposed port.
- The stockpiles of finished limestone aggregate will be loaded into 60,000 tonnes capacity PANAMAX vessel using a high capacity ship loader.



HOW? cont.

- The port is expected to receive 2- 4 vessels per week to facilitate project throughput level.
- Channel and turning basin will be developed for vessels to berth by dredging a 100m wide area to a depth of 14 m.



THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted against approved Guidelines and Agreement with NEPA
- The EIA will be investigated and assessed thoroughly in respect of the following for the project:
 - Legislations, Policies, Standards and Regulations
 - Bio-physical environment
 - Geo-physical environment
 - Hydrology



THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- Natural Hazard & Risk Assessment
- Marine Environment
- Terrestrial and Riverine Ecology
- Avifauna
- Water Assessment
- Ambient Air Quality Assessment
- Audiometric Survey
- Natural Hazards and Risk Assessment
- socio-cultural Assessment
- Identification of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation



KEY POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS, REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

- Agenda 21
- The NRCA) Act, 1991
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1945
- The Beach Control Act, 1956
- The Watershed Protection Act, 1963
- The Town & Country Planning Act, 1987
- The Water Resources Act, 1995/The Underground Water Control Act, 1959



KEY POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS, REGULATIONS & STANDARDS

- The Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act, 1985
- The Public Health Act of 1926 & 1974, Environmental Control Division (ECD).
- Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management Act, 1993
- National Solid Waste Management Authority Act, 2001
- Occupational Safety & Health Act, 2003 (DRAFT)



POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Potential Environmental Impacts that may result from this project implementation are as follows:

- Clearing of vegetation
- Change in the drainage regime
- Change in runoff water quality
- Noise and vibration
- Air quality (Dust)
- Hydrology
- Socioeconomic
- Quarry Rehabilitation



POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- The marine environment (Construction and Operation)
- Solid waste management
- Waste water management
- Change in land use
- aesthetics



POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Employment Opportunities
- Increase in foreign exchange earnings
- Improvement in shipping channel
- Improvement in Berthing facilities
- Increase in the usage capacity of the port.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

REMOVAL OF VEGETATION, LOSS OF HABITAT, AESTHETICS

- Rehabilitation thru Landscaping etc.
- Create buffer zones

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

- Potential sedimentation and silt deposits from dredging will be minimized through the use of silt screens.

SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

- Maintain and improve existing regime
- Enter new contracts with private solid waste handlers.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

FUGITIVE DUST, AIR POLLUTION, NOISE & VIBRATION

- Use of Modern Mining and Quarrying techniques and technology
- Use of Telescopic Shoot for loading of limestone aggregates into PANAMAX vessel.
- A sound and effective Dust Suppression Regime
- Proper maintenance and efficient use of equipment with appropriate parts such as silencers to minimize noise.



IMPACT ID & MITIGATION

DRAINAGE

- Inescapable disturbances of the existing drainage features due to the project, will be maintained at a minimal.
- Implementation of new drainage designs, as necessary, will be done to retain existing drainage characteristics.

QUARRY REHABILITATION

- Rinker will work against a Mining and Rehabilitation plan to rehabilitate areas where quarrying and mining have taken place and to minimize impacts on nearby sensitive areas.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

PRE-CONSTRUCTION

- Identify any endemic, endangered, rare or protected species
- Monitoring of any stockpile
- Monitor noise level along perimeters of the project area to ensure that standard noise level is not exceeded.
- Monitor air quality along perimeters of the project area to ensure that ambient air quality is not exceeded.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

CONSTRUCTION

- Implementation of a sound solid waste management system
- Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality
- Monitoring of exposed soil areas for erosion, silting and sedimentation particularly during dredging and storm events.
- Monitoring of Water Quality
- Heritage Resources will be taken into consideration.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

OPERATION

- Water Quality Monitoring
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
- Noise Level Monitoring

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Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

THANK YOU

Rinker
Rinker Jamaica Limited


Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

APPENDIX 10

Attendance Register

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROPOSED PORT FACILITY & CONVEYOR CORRIDOR 134 RIVER
 FEB. 20, 2009

#	NAME	Community/Affiliation	CONTACT NO.
	Dr. Conrad Douglas	CD & A	929-8824
	Marco Campbell	CD & A	929-8824
	Joyce James	Stenographer	11
	Doran Beckford	CD & A	11
	Onville Grey	CD & A	11
	Deford Morgan	CD & A	11
	Wayne Morris	CD & A	11
	GREG HARLCO	RIVER	561-379-5394
	FRIZZY ROBERTS	% RIVER	25-8560
	AUGUST ELLISTON	CHEMICAL LINE	381-3144
	Daisy Thomas	S/River	361-9524
	KEZZY CHRISTIE	S/RIVER	383-3667
	CHADSHA STEWART	S/RIVER	
	CAMILA SOLAN	S. River	396-4076
	missel Solan	S/River	480-2476
	Nashara Morris	S/River	509-8128
	ROHAN EMANUEL	S/RIVER	583-7771
	A. Lilly	U U	436-7380
	J. Solomon	U U	407-1250
	S. Williams	Salt River	436-7380
	Hyacinth Sharpe	Salt River	367-4401
	Merville Reid	Salt River	890-7454
	F. Brown	Salt River	417-1262
	Lockshay Balle	Brattshell	382-4762
	Jay Mahon	Salt River	4677105
	Carl Simpson	S/River	
	Winston Mappett	CONVEYOR	375-0139
	Ruby Spear	S/River	967/412
	Quin Wright	Orientcraft	
	HELMAN	MORRIS	
	Lois Karavel	S/River	409-5801
	Ann Marie Simmon	S/River	4024-1445

#	NAME	Community/Affiliation	Contact NO#
	Vivian Simps	Salt River	373-3507
	Donna Simps	Salt River	451-6999
	Earl Singl	east shel	281-2098
	Claire mitchell	Salt River	429-7653
	Angella clark	SALT RIVER	848-7694
	Joycelyn Scott	Salt River	392-9535
	STARHEL THOMAS	CLARENDON PARISH COUNCIL	986-2216
	Rachan Blake	Clarendon Parish Council	986-2216/2234
24	Sean Barnswell	Councillor for district	3518300/3140232
23	Jodie Singh	Hayes	850-2728
	Memisha	Emanuel	868-5856
	Kerita Bartley	Salt River	840-4422
	valda Bartley	Salt River	862-7105
	Nevelle Riche	Salt River	
46	Bill Saunders		
	O. Anthony	Salt River	
	Suzanne Bartley	Salt River	377-1108
	Sophia Holmes	Salt River	364-3915
	Frances Ross - Bailey	SALT RIVER	582-4242
	Natasha Bailey	Salt River	568-4665
	Donald Blake	Salt River	357-251 338-725
	Lester Millican	Hayes	5038411
4	Sharon Reid	Salt River	859, 1807
	Aphi Crooks	Salt River	855 6074
	Yvonne Hamilton	SALT RIVER	369 1973
	Byron Smith	mitchell town	241-9205
	LEROY BANNER	mitchell Town	445-5037
	Alton Gayle	SALT RIVER	442 8579
	Charles Emanuel	Salt River	442 8578
	Kenston Cole	Mitchell Town Dist	385-4530
	Carol Young	Varennum Dist	277-4008
	Carole Anne	Lime Town	462 6810

#	NAME	Community/Affiliation	Contact #
	Hubert Collyer	Tarrentum Dist	5877412
	Danielle Potts	Salt River	4130158
	mezzing of Rivers	Salt River	
	Fitzgerald Hamist	SALT river	3130115
	Dwight Bailey	SALT RIVER	409-5686
	Brynel Pettigrew	Salt River	392-2798
	L. Woodhouse	Longville Park	423-0823
	Oral Simpson	Salt River/Longville Park	815-1056 902-5267
	Marlene Hardin	SALT RIVER	3978922
	Antonette Reid	Salt River	551-2112
	Erica Ellis	Salt River	434-3625
	Sandra Cole	Salt River	354477 3556
	Mayon Work	Salt River	481-4522
	JENNIFER SKERRS	SALT RIVER	387-2546
	Aula Richards	SALT RIVER	998-1573
	ENORTH LANGOTT	TARRENTUM DIST + S/RIVER	845-3512
	Martha Lewis	Hoyes New Town Ph 1	432-5002
	Leighton Nugent	Hoyes Corn here Dist.	220-9026
	Wester Heath	SALT RIVER	482-1527
	Verona Duncan	Salt River	8822689
	Dwight Perry	Salt River	352-6830
	Orinon Holmes	Salt River	461-3149
	Alicia Pascoe	Salt River	565-7130
	George Ellis	Tarrentum	886-5274
	Kevin Kerr	Tarrentum	417 3371
	Errol Jones	Salt River	566-4033
	Nikali Lewis	Tarrentum	572-2522
	Oral Robinson	Salt River	
	Beverly White	Salt River	
	Lewis Rhoden	Salt River	462-2784
	Francella Smith	Salt River	
	Vivian Williams	Mitchell Town	
	Gladius Hamilton	Salt River	878-8095

#	NAME	Community Affiliation	Contact #
	Christopher Stewart	Salt River	
	Ashicar Crookes	Salt River	574-3911
	Alicia Berry	Salt River	-
	Carl Stewart	Salt River	-
	Rashada White	Salt River	4052046
	Marlene White	Salt River	4052046
	Ryanasha Salen	Salt River	397-0832
	Suzette Blair	Salt River	432-8445
	Carlton Kerr	Brentum	428-1648
	Likse Keen	Salt River	566-0726
	Dwayne Gray	Salt River	432-1687
6.	Howard Gray	Salt River	585-3253
	Ezekiel Stanford	Salt River	351-6903
	Althmon Ashmeed	Terenhum	483-0652
	Christina Campbell	Salt River	485-3863
	Darion Smith	Salt River	576-0750
	Teddy Knight	Mitchell Town	894-7867
	Courtney Pance	Mitchell Town	
	Hettie Colley Brown	Salt River	351-6560
	Lilith Thompson	Salt River	477-4111
	Ainsley Jughra	Salt River	
	Fredrick Reid	Salt River	362-0942
	Adman Stewart	Salt River	4473985
	Cedric Thompson	Salt River	8455418
	Patrick Stewart	Salt River	413-3880
	DAVID HARRIS	SALT RIVER	406-4769
	Vellma Williams	Salt River	