Environmental Impact Assessment
for the
Proposed Mining of Bauxite
in the
Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173)
Area
in the parishes of
St. Ann and Trelawny

Mandatory Public Meeting Report
Mandatory ‘Mixed Virtual’ Public Meeting
held on
December 8, 2020

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
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Prepared for:

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II)
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

Prepared by:

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December 15, 2020
From Aerial Surveys conducted by Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited in SML 173 area.

This shows mode of occurrence of bauxite deposit within SML 173 area. Elevated limestone hillocks with high biodiversity and low-lying deposits of bauxite supporting sparse grassland/shrub vegetation and agricultural activities.
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1.0. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction & Background

In keeping with the principles embodied in Agenda 21, the professional interdisciplinary conduct of an Environmental Impact Assessment (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.

In this regard, the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) requires that a Mandatory Public Meeting be held in respect of the 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, during the preparation of the EIA, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited (CD&A) conducted four (4) Voluntary Consultation Meetings in the communities of Madras, Retreat, Sawyers and Ulster Spring to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate communities on this proposed project.

This Mandatory Public Meeting was convened following NEPA’s acceptance of the “Draft Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) Area in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny.” The meeting was convened on December 8, 2020 and commenced at 5:00 pm.

1.2. Approach & Methodology

Consequent on the COVID-19 pandemic, the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020, and NEPA’s instructions, CD&A made preparations for the mandatory public meeting in keeping with the document titled, “Addendum to Public Consultation Guidelines (EIA Projects)” (See Appendix I). A Pre-Consultation Report and Proposal (See Appendix II) was submitted to NEPA on September 29, 2020 in keeping with the aforementioned. This was accepted by NEPA.
The following methods were used to announce the event in the various communities close to the proposed mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny:

- Copies of the Draft Final EIA report and companion documents were placed in the following locations prior to the meeting:
  - National Environment and Planning Agency Documentation Centre, 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5
  - Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
  - Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
  - Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
  - Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
  - Albert Town Post Office, Albert Town, Trelawny
  - Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny
  - NEPA’s Website www.nepa.gov.jm
  - CD&A’s Website www.cdaestech.com

- A series of advertisements in the Gleaner (See Appendix III) The advertisements in the Gleaner commenced on November 22, 2020 leading up to December 7, 2020.

- A series of advertisements in the Observer (See Appendix IV). The advertisements in the Observer commenced on November 14, 2020 leading up to December 7, 2020.

- The advertisement of the Mandatory Public Meeting was posted on NEPA’s and CD&A’s website.

- A Town Crier was used to announce and invite members of the communities to the Mandatory Public Meeting (through all the communities), which fall within the sphere of influence that could be potentially impacted by the project. This was done from December 1, 2020 to the start of the meeting.

- Distribution of flyers (invitations) (See Appendix V) to community members and placement of flyers/invitations on notice boards of public institutions were done concurrently by the Town Crier.
Letters of invitation were delivered to the following (A sample of the letters of invitation is shown in Appendix VI):

- Representatives from the following Ministries:
  - Transport and Mining
  - Science, Energy and Technology
  - Economic Growth and Job Creation
  - Labour and Social Security
  - Health & Wellness
- Members of Parliament & Councilors
- The following agencies:
  - National Environment & Planning Agency
  - Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management
  - Jamaica Constabulary Force
  - Jamaica Fire Brigade
  - Jamaica Bauxite Institute
  - Mines & Geology Division
  - Water Resources Authority
  - Jamaica National Heritage Trust
  - National Works Agency
  - Social Development Commission
  - St. Ann Municipal Corporation
  - Trelawny Municipal Corporation
  - The Custos of St. Ann
  - The Custos of Trelawny
  - St. Ann Chamber of Commerce
  - Trelawny Chamber of Commerce
  - Jamaica Environment Trust
  - South Trelawny Environmental Agency
  - Windsor Research Centre
  - The University of the West Indies
The interactive “Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting” was:

- Broadcasted live on:
  - Jamaica News Network (JNN) and
  - Power 106 FM
- Streamed live on:
  - Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page
  - Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page and
  - Zoom (ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943)
- Streamed live to the following Satellite Locations:
  - St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann,
  - Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann and
  - Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Questions and comments were taken from Zoom (ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943), WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2461-6).

A Non-Technical Document (See Appendix VII) was also distributed at the meeting.

### 1.3. Mandatory Public Meeting

The Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Ms. Fae Ellington. The meeting was guided by a NEPA Approved Agenda (See Appendix VIII), which was distributed at the meeting. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Lelieth Richards, Resident, the Gibraltar Community of St. Ann. A video presentation was made by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II).

Mr. Miguel Nelson, Manager, Applications Processing Branch, Applications Management Division, NEPA read a statement on behalf of NEPA.

A presentation (See Appendix XIII) on the proposed project was made by Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A).
A total of 67 persons attended in-person at the following locations:

- Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny 18 persons (see Register - Appendix X)
- St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann 28 persons (see Register - Appendix XI)
- Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann 21 persons (see Register - Appendix XII)

In addition, there were attendees on the following media platforms:

- Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page
- Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page, and
- Zoom

As required by NEPA’s Guidelines the meeting was recorded ad verbatim by a highly qualified and experienced court stenographer. The verbatim report is presented in Appendix XIV.

The meeting commenced at 5:00 pm and was terminated by the Chairman at 7:00 pm.

1.4. **Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting**

The following questions and comments were raised by the participants of the meeting and presented to the panel by the Chairman. These are also illustrated in the pie charts below. Other questions and comments captured in the Zoom and WhatsApp chats are presented in Appendix XV and Appendix XVI:

1. *Just like Noranda which has done an amazing job at presenting what he has presented, we have our own presentation what we have to do. We had plans for the area which you are proposing to mine and we would just like to say or speak to you about these plans. There is this young man, he grew up in Alps, and he has a small statement to say to you, his name is Tevin Simpson.*
2. What will we do with our farms? So, we know that bauxite has a plan but our communities have a better plan. There are thousands of acreage of arable lands filled with rich soil nutrients perfectly and readily available for agricultural production. Bauxite is an impediment to agriculture as it will slow the cultivation process, and we intend to initiate a working project, a multibillion dollar one, and we cannot afford to sacrifice maximum agricultural production for a minute production. And our project will endlessly provide food for the nation and continuously to boost the declining GDP and drive economic development.

3. I have yet to hear how exactly they will go about rehabilitating the area, or how exactly restoration will be done?

4. What kind of research was done to identify and quantify the full range of existing and potential income-generating activities in the area, and assessed the likely impacts of bauxite mining on those activities?

5. In the atmospheric discretion modeling, why did you not include receptors in the vicinity of the rail head at Tobolski and Water Valley? The Report indicated that Tobolski is the principle source of pollutant reaching SML 173. How do you know that the Dispersion Model predictions are reasonable?

6. The EIA states that air quality will be addressed using internationally accepted standards, why then was PM$_{2.5}$ not included in the discretion modeling, particularly, when the EIA indicates that the average bauxite particle size sample the 0.5 microns?

7. Why does the EIA not recommend the need for background and community impact air quality monitoring sites in addition to the maximum impact site as required by the Guideline?

8. When we look at our road “infrastructure” [sic] of this area where mining has been taking place, is a disgrace. We want to know what happen to those funds? Where is it spending? Why it is not spending on our roads? All we need over here is – Our major problem is our roads.

9. We want the Government to declare what is happening to our funds? What it is doing? Where is it spending?

10. Why was SML 173 granted by Mines and Geology in August 2018 in advance of this EIA?
11. So, you have done no work in the area? No clearing of anything?

12. Sometimes the persons who benefit from mining they will benefit from a better home, albeit that our community never benefitted whilst Tobolski and Water Valley was done. The national budget of course, will benefit from increase US. dollars.

13. Water, I hear about dust nuisance. I remember another company in St. Catharine, there was a well, just half mile from us, that bauxite company, Kaiser Bauxite used to draw water from. That well is now abandoned because it was said that the water was contaminated by that well out at the mud lake in St. Catherine. I have listened to the presenter about Lluidas Vale, all the way in St. Catherine. Up to now we are not benefitting from running water.

14. The name Noranda Bauxite Company Partner; Partner, we are not in any partnership with them. They get out what they want and they leave and what – when you look at our roads, it is not a partnership, it is – you know, the Bible tells me that a good father leaves some inheritance for his kids. If they were any father, I would never want to tell anybody.

15. You understand? The main road through Retreat– If the road from Brown’s Town to Jackson Town is blocked, Retreat is the alternate route, there was a big tracker that came in and tell Mister – I will tell all of those people to go there.

16. I know that whilst the cockpit country goes all the way up to St. James, St. Elizabeth, and I am aware that perhaps only 15% I am told will mined, but we are going to be affected. The people of Alps.

17. So, my question to Noranda and my question to the Government of Jamaica is, would you cut off your foot and sell it for a pair of shoes?

18. Seeing the result of the major devastation to our infrastructure during the last rainy season it is evident that the Government is not good stewards of our environment. Given the conditions of the roads in St. Ann, why should we trust Noranda to do any better in SML 173?

19. this model that you speak of, under what conditions were they done? Were they only done here in Trelawny?
20. And they speak of the negative impact of bauxite, right? They speak of the dust where
the respiratory system is concerned, the infertility of their lands. So, that model that you
have done if it’s the same one here for Trelawny, God help us.
21. Under what conditions did you do that modeling? Was the measurement done? Or when
will that be done?
22. The land mined out so far with over 50 years history what percentage would you say is
fully reclaimed?
23. Based on the topography and hydro-geography importance of the general area do you
believe it if it were the risk to even slightly disturb the area knowing that the impact can
be permanently devastating and irreplaceable?
24. Is this granting of this lease worth the risk?
25. Wonderful job in the Gibraltar and neighbouring communities, but I am asking if they
could assist us in fixing the Gibraltar to Brown’s Town to those roads again because it
is in a bad stated and when we have emergencies like taking a sick to the St. Ann’s Bay
Hospital, sometimes the person or persons die on the way because of the bad roads.
Please, try and help us. Thanks in advance. A you dat, Mr. GM.
26. The archaeological impact assessment conducted by the Jamaica National Heritage
Trust says mining of the area could hamper Jamaica’s quest to be placed on the UNESCO
World Heritage list. Does mining form the World Heritage designation?
27. The Cessation Order that was issued by the National Environmental Planning Agency
on March 19, 2020, why was this Order issued if no work was done in the area?
28. I would have listened to Dr. Douglas about the impact of the water condition and I spoke
specifically of Ewarton and the affected Retreat – if you know the distance, that’s driving
about an hour-and-a-half. I am not really concerned just about Retreat, I am concerned
touching somewhere else, will you destroy Montego Bay because of the
underwater conditions?
29. To me, even that word, I am not in agreement with. My Google map tells me that ‘exploit’
is to make full use of something even when it’s unfair or underhanded.
30. Good evening, I am a Retreat resident and I want the company to introduce inland
tilapia into our area because if there are ponds already established, there could be an
extension to people who are not interested in greenhouse farming, they could be involved in the rearing of inland tilapia

31. Is Noranda aware that their actions will cause destruction our heritage?

32. Noranda bauxite over the years has experienced results of water running from the mining areas on the roads and broken roads most of which are poorly built from onset. What provisions do they have in their lease to prevent any future further destruction of such infrastructure?

Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of the ‘Mixed Virtual’ Mandatory Public Meeting

1.5. Conclusions

The Mandatory Public Meeting was effectively planned, organized and implemented in compliance with the requirements of NEPA’s guidelines. Various questions and issues were raised by the participants, comments made, and answers provided as far as possible by the consultants. These were diligently recorded ad verbatim as required by the permitting process for the EIA review.
Addendum to
Public Consultation Guidelines
For
Environmental Impact Assessments

This addendum is made in relation to the conduct of public consultations for Environmental Impact Assessments where public meetings cannot be held and permission to be proceed with the consultation has been given by the National Environment and Planning Agency.

For public consultations, where public meetings cannot be held, the following guidelines must be followed:

1. The consultations should be broadcast live (radio/television). As far as is reasonably possible, the applicant should use local and community stations (for example PCB, JIS). This should be twinned with livestreaming on the various social media platforms (must be interactive)

2. Toll free numbers should be created and disseminated for the stakeholders to call in and participate

3. The proceedings should be recorded and posted to a website that is zero rated for 21 days to allow for further comments

4. Targeted groups to include local political representatives, environmental NGOs, civil society groups, municipal corporations, chambers of commerce and, citizens associations should be specifically invited to participate

TAKE CAREFUL NOTE: All other requirements of the Public Consultation Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments remain and the Applicant is to strictly comply.
Appendix II: Pre-Consultation Report

For submission to:

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJB P II)
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

October 28, 2020

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www.cdaestech.com

REPORT
on a
Pre-Consultation Exercise
for
Mandatory Public Meeting
in respect of an
Environmental Impact Assessment
for proposed
MINING OPERATIONS
in the
SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA
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by
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Prepared for:

Noranda Bauxite
Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBPII)
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Discovery Bay P.O.
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Prepared by:

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October 28, 2020
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1.0. Introduction and Background

NJBP II, with Head Offices at Discovery Bay, St. Ann, has engaged the services of the 35-year-old, pioneering multi-disciplinary, environmental management firm, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, with its subsidiary Environmental Science & Technology Limited, to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for proposed mining operations in the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) Area located in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny, Jamaica.

The draft EIA report has been submitted to the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and instructions were given to commence preparation for the mandatory public meeting in keeping with the document titled, “Addendum to Public Consultation Guidelines (EIA Projects)”. A proposal was submitted to NEPA on September 29, 2020 in keeping with the aforementioned addendum and in keeping with the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020.

Subsequently, CD&A received an electronic mail from NEPA, requiring for pre-consultation to be undertaken inter alia, “with influential community members in the SML 173 area regarding:

a) Preferred and ideal locations for the ‘face to face’/‘satellite’ meetings;

b) Modus operandi of these meetings - i.e., preferred and ideal form the meeting should take, the nature of the discussion and question and answer sessions etc.

c) Persons to be invited to the meeting, including key community representatives.”

This is with a view to ensure, “transparent representation and participation of the communities”.

This report outlines the main findings of this pre-consultation exercise, including recommendations by the stakeholders as well as evidence that said consultations were undertaken.
2.0. Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder consultations were undertaken as outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1: List of Consultations Convened

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<th>Date Consulted</th>
<th>Stakeholder Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Community(ies) Represented</th>
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<td>20 October 2020</td>
<td>Lelith Richards</td>
<td>Former Councillor Gibraltar Division</td>
<td>Watt Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 October 2020</td>
<td>Desria Reynolds</td>
<td>Community Leader</td>
<td>Watt Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Hugh Dixon</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Tamar Case</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Lyndare Howard</td>
<td>Youth Club President</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Eileen Edwards</td>
<td>Community Leader</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Joycelyn Codner</td>
<td>Teacher, Madras Primary School</td>
<td>Caledonia (Stewart Plegg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 2020</td>
<td>Arlene Dunbar</td>
<td>Principal Linton Park Primary &amp; Secretary of local Jamaica Agricultural Society Group</td>
<td>Barnstable &amp; Richmond Pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 October 2020</td>
<td>Susan Koenig</td>
<td>Director of Research</td>
<td>Windsor Research Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consultations were undertaken by the following members of the Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited Team:

- Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director
- Ms. Ruth-Ann Lacey, Manager, Strategic Development
3.0. Main Concerns raised by Stakeholders Consulted

Table 2 below provides a summary of the list of main concerns received from the stakeholders and the responses by NJBP II and CD&A.

**Table 2: List of Main Concerns raised by Stakeholders Consulted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Response by NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile internet accessibility is very poor in some of the communities, including but not limited to Madras, Caledonia, Watt Town, Endeavour and Ulster Spring.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A are aware of the issues regarding internet availability in these communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most communities do not have access to home internet.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A acknowledge same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community members should not be forced to incur expenses to participate in the meetings.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A agree and do not intend for the proposal to force any community member or interested party to incur any expense to participate in the public meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica News Network is not a free-to-air station and therefore only community members with Cable will have access.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A is aware. For this reason, the meeting will also be live streamed on other media platforms including YouTube and Zoom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on the nature of the project, one “WhatsApp line” is inadequate.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A acknowledge this concern and will contact our service provider to discuss the option for additional “WhatsApp” lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process must be trustworthy and transparent.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A agree with this statement and for this reason ensured that the pre-consultation exercise was undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Transition” areas, such as Rio Bueno, appears to be excluded, as well as, downstream receptors.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A note this concern. The notification for the public meeting will be undertaken on a national level and also via social media. Further, the multi-media approach for consultation process will also ensure a very wide reach and participation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0. Main Recommendations made by Stakeholders

The following outlines the main recommendations made by stakeholders subsequent to the proposal presented by CD&A (See Appendix 1). The information is presented in tabular form along with appropriate comments or observations of NJBP II & CD&A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Response by NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast using a free-to-air station such as Television Jamaica (TVJ).</td>
<td>Unfortunately, this cannot be accommodated due to previous commitments from the free-to-air stations. Exclusive broadcasting hours on TVJ would also be extremely costly. Note other numerous costs items that are already associated with the consultation exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous broadcast on a radio station that most communities will have access to such as RJR.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A agree with this recommendation and are currently exploring the possibility for broadcast on Power 106 as well as IRIE FM, which is very popular in Western parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of a “hot spot” area in the community to access internet or provision of phone cards for data service to access the live YouTube or Zoom stream.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A agree with this recommendation and are currently exploring the possibility with both telecommunication providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of an individual WhatsApp line for each “satellite location to increase the feeling of inclusivity”</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A do not object to this recommendation and are exploring the possibility with our service provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of a town crier for live broadcast of segments of radio broadcast.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A do not agree with this recommendation as it may promote public gatherings in breach of the DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT [ENFORCEMENT MEASURES] (NO. 11) ORDER. In addition to the standard use of the Town Crier to advise the communities in the days preceding the meeting, the Town crier will also be used during the broadcast to remind residents of the ongoing broadcast/consultation and how to participate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner with Digicel &amp; Flow to broadcast the Zoom link for easier accessibility to the mass population.</td>
<td>NJBP II &amp; CD&amp;A are exploring this recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of masks and sanitation stations at each satellite location.</td>
<td>NJBP II will provide masks and sanitation stations at each satellite location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”
### NJBP II

| Provision of security at the satellite locations for crowd management | NJBP II will provide security at each location. The Jamaica Constabulary Force will also be contacted in advance of the meeting to assist with public order and safety and to ensure compliance with the Disaster Risk Management Order. |

Mandatory Public Meeting

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APPENDIX
Appendix 1: NJBP II & CD&A Mandatory Public Consultation Proposal

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited (CD&A)
Proposal for Public Consultation

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited (CD&A) acknowledge NEPA’s request for two (2) local face-to-face/virtual meetings in the more remote areas of the SML 273. However, as discussed in our telephone conversation and zoom meetings, these meetings can only be virtual at this time for the following prevailing factors:

- Community spread of Covid-19
- Imposed Curfew
- Population Demographics (>70 years old)
- Limitation by the DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (ENFORCEMENT MEASURES) ORDER, 2020 of gatherings not in excess of 15 persons.

Based on the context of the Covid-19 pandemic which has spread throughout the island, NJBP II & CD&A propose the following:

1. NJBP II & CD&A propose a singular meeting broadcasted Nationally. It is further recommended as follows:

   The meeting will be broadcasted live via the following media:
   - Television Broadcast – JINN
   - YouTube Live – JINN
   - YouTube Live – TVI
   - Zoom

   Questions will be facilitated via Zoom, a designated hotline and a WhatsApp chat. Should time not permit the provision of responses to all questions, an addendum will be prepared with the responses.

   N.B. Should the need arise, NJBP II & CD&A support the re-broadcast of the meeting on JINN.

2. In addition to the JINN broadcast, NJBP II & CD&A recommend that the meeting be concurrently streamed live at three satellite communities:
   - Endeavour – St. Paul’s Anglican Church
   - Retreat/Lyndale - Retreat Community Centre
   - Ulster Spring - Ulster Spring Baptist Church

   These meetings will adhere to the public gathering standards and will be moderated by ‘approved chairpersons. Questions posed from those meetings will be communicated to the meeting chairperson in studio for responses to be provided by the panel.

   - All efforts will be made to ensure adherence to the COVID 19 protocols. Special invitations will be extended to the following stakeholders:
     - Local political representatives
     - St. Ann and Trelawny Chambers of Commerce
     - Trelawny Environmental NGOs

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NJBP II

Report on Pre-Consultation Exercise

- Civil Society Groups
- Citizen associations and
- Municipal Corporations.

3. The recording of the meeting will be made available on YouTube, NEPA and CD&A’s website for a minimum of 30 days to ensure availability locally and internationally.

4. A non-technical summary of the EIA will be prepared and widely distributed, particularly in the remote communities, with contact information provided on how to submit questions prior to the meeting.

5. In addition to the profile on the findings of the EIA, booklets about SML 173 and NJBP II’s operations within the community will be distributed. Booklet will highlight economic gains as well as impact and mitigation measures. These will be distributed to potentially impacted communities.
   - Electronic copies of the booklet to be posted on NJBP II Website and CD&A website. The company will request permission from NEPA to post the booklet on the Agency’s website.
Appendix 2: Evidence of Pre-Consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Pre-Consultation for Mandatory Public Meeting

Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited appreciates the time you have taken to accommodate this pre-consultation meeting in preparation for the mandatory public meeting. We recognize the impact of a global pandemic and the restrictions in accordance with the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020, on the normal face-to-face meeting(s) cannot be accommodated and as such our alternate proposal to ensure the participation of all interested stakeholders has been shared and discussed with you today.

As a key stakeholder and representative member of your community, we value your comments and opinions and have noted any concerns you have raised and suggestions you have provided.

Please sign and date this letter below as proof of your participation in this pre-consultation.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth Ann Lacey
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

Eileen Edwards  E. Edwards  Amer Street
Name & Signature

21/10/20
Date

“Quality Service at its Best”
“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”
Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Pre-Consultation for Mandatory Public Meeting

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With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth-Ann Lacey
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

[Signature]

Name & Signature

29.10.20

Date
NJBP II

Report on Pre-Consultation Exercise

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LTD.
PROJECT PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
23 Cornwall Drive, Vieux Fort, St. Lucia, W.I.
Telephone: (+1) 758 458 3400, Fax: (+1) 758 458 3402
Email: info@conrad.com, design@conrad.com, conradconsultingassociates@gmail.com
Website: www.conrad.com

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited appreciates the time you have taken to accommodate this pre-consultation meeting in preparation for the mandatory public meeting. We recognize, in the face of a global pandemic and the restrictions in accordance with the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020, the normal face-to-face meeting(s) cannot be accommodated and as such our alternate proposal to ensure the participation of all interested stakeholders has been shared and discussed with you today.

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Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

[Signature]

Ruth Ann Leccey
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

21.10.2020
Date

Quality Service at its Best

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“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”
Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Pre-Consultation for Mandatory Public Meeting

Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited appreciates the time you have taken to accommodate this pre-consultation meeting in preparation for the mandatory public meeting. We recognize the current state of a global pandemic and the restrictions in accordance with the Disaster Risk Management (Disaster Risk Management) Order, 2020. The normal face-to-face meeting(s) cannot be accommodated and as such our alternative proposal to ensure the participation of all interested stakeholders has been shared and discussed with you today.

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With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth Ann Lacey
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

Name & Signature

Date: 21/10/2020

Quality Service at its Best
Dear Sir/Madam

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With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth Ann Lacey
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

Date: 21/10/2020

Quality Service at its Best

www.cdtech.com
Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Pre-Consultation for Mandatory Public Meeting

Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited appreciates the time you have taken to accommodate this pre-consultation meeting in preparation for the mandatory public meeting. We recognize in the face of a global pandemic and the restrictions in accordance with the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020, the normal face-to-face meeting(s) cannot be accommodated and as such our alternate proposal to ensure the participation of all interested stakeholders has been shared and discussed with you today.

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With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth-Ann Lacey

for

Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

Name & Signature

Sign here because of physical isolation. Photo attachment.

Date

22 October 2020

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Pre-Consultation for Mandatory Public Meeting

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With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Ruth Ann Lacey

Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

[Signature]

Name & Signature

[Date]

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Please sign and date this letter; below as proof of your participation in this pre-consultation.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

[Signature]

for Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

[Signature]

Date

20/10/2020
Appendix 3: Photography Inventory of Some of the Pre-Consultation meetings

Figure 1: Pre-Consultation with Ms. Arlene Clarke-Dunbar - October 21, 2020

Figure 2: Pre-Consultation with Mr. Hugh Dixon - October 21, 2020
NJBP II

Mandatory Public Meeting

Report on Pre-Consultation Exercise

Figure 3: Pre-Consultation with Ms. Lilith Richards - October 20, 2020

Figure 4: Pre-Consultation with Dr. Susan Koenig - October 22, 2020
Appendix III: Advertisements in the Gleaner

Criminal probe, legal fights await Trump after White House

In this November 8, 2020 photo, US President Donald Trump speaks at the White House in Washington.
Some risks are best avoided

Cedric Stephens

The Caribbean Biodiversity Initiative (CBI), in its capacity as a Nature Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and for the National Department of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, has recently completed a national environmental impact assessment (NEIA) for the proposed Salada Foods Jamaica Limited expansion project.

The proposed project involves the expansion of the existing Salada Foods Jamaica Limited operation located in the community of Arima, St. Augustine. The expansion includes the construction of new buildings and the enlargement of existing facilities to increase the production capacity and to meet the growing demand for the company’s products.

The NEIA, which was conducted by the CBI, examines the potential environmental impacts of the project and proposes mitigation measures to minimize any adverse effects. The report also includes an analysis of the project’s benefits and its overall sustainability.

The project is expected to create significant economic benefits for the local community and the country as a whole, contributing to the development of the food industry and job creation.

The public is invited to attend the mandatory public meeting to be held on Wednesday, September 22, 2020, at the conference room of the CBI headquarters located on West Street, St. Andrew. The meeting will start at 5:00 pm and is open to all interested parties.

At the meeting, the project will be discussed, and the public will have the opportunity to provide feedback and express concerns. Comments and suggestions will be considered in the preparation of the final NEIA report.

For further information, please contact the National Department of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development at 785-822-0697 or 785-822-0698, or email info@science.gov.jm.

Advisory Column: Risks & Insurance

Some risks are best avoided

By C. J. Stephens

The world is full of risks, both big and small, that can impact individuals, organizations, and even entire countries. Understanding these risks and taking steps to mitigate them is crucial for maintaining stability and prosperity. This column explores some of the most pressing risks facing our world today and offers insights into how to manage them effectively.

1. Climate Change: The global climate is changing at an alarming rate, leading to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and ecological disruptions. Addressing climate change requires collective action, innovation, and adaptation. Governments, businesses, and individuals must work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy, and invest in resilient infrastructure.

2. Cybersecurity: With the increasing reliance on technology, cybersecurity threats are becoming more sophisticated. Protecting digital information and systems requires robust security measures, regular updates, and employee education.

3. Economic Downturn: Economic fluctuations can lead to financial instability, job losses, and reduced consumer spending. Diversifying economies, investing in education and skills development, and fostering innovation can help mitigate the impact of economic downturns.

4. Pandemic: The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of preparedness and resilience. Countries and organizations must invest in health systems, emergency planning, and public health education to prevent future pandemics and reduce their impact.

5. Political Instability: Uncertainty in political climates can impact investment, trade, and security. Building strong, inclusive institutions and fostering peaceful dialogue can help maintain stability and encourage foreign investment.

6. Natural Disasters: Natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes can cause significant damage and loss of life. Developing early warning systems, enhancing infrastructure, and promoting community resilience can help reduce the impact of these events.

By tackling these challenges proactively and collaboratively, we can build a more resilient and sustainable future for ourselves and future generations.
Clarendon farmers recognised for their roles in children’s lives

Clarendon farmers have been recognised for their roles in children’s lives. During a recent meeting, the farmers were acknowledged for their contributions to the education and well-being of children in the community. A representative from the Ministry of Education and Youth Development presented plaques to the farmers for their dedication to the future of the community.

The farmers were awarded plaques for their commitment to supporting local schools and initiatives. The recognition was part of a broader effort to encourage community involvement in education and youth development. The farmers were hailed as role models for their children and for the community as a whole.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Development has been actively working to raise awareness about the importance of community involvement in education. The recognition of these farmers is a testament to the impact that community members can have on the lives of children.

The farmers were expressively thanked for their contributions and were encouraged to continue their efforts. The representatives from the Ministry expressed gratitude for the farmers’ dedication and emphasized the importance of such contributions.

The event was attended by local school officials, community leaders, and representatives from the Ministry of Education and Youth Development. The atmosphere was celebratory, with a focus on acknowledging the efforts of these Clarendon farmers.

The recognition ceremony was followed by a round-table discussion on ways to further support education and youth development in the community. The farmers and other community members shared their insights and ideas on how to make the most impact.

Overall, the event was seen as a significant moment in the community’s history, and the farmers were celebrated as heroes for their roles in nurturing the next generation.

---

**NOTICE**

**Restrictive Covenants (Discharge and Modification Act)**

**Claim No.: 19-20**

**Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited**

**CD*PRJ 1336/18**

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Appendix IV: Advertisements in the Observer

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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Jamaicans urged by Real Estate Board to verify legitimacy of dealers

This Real Estate Board has called for a public meeting on November 18, 2020, to verify the legitimacy of real estate dealers in the country, as a way to improve the regulation of the sector.

The mandatory public meeting is aimed at ensuring that all real estate dealers are properly registered and licensed. This will help to protect the interests of buyers and sellers in the real estate market.

The public meeting will be held on November 18, 2020, at 9:00 a.m., at the Jamaica Conference Centre, New Kingston, St. Andrew.

All members of the public are invited to attend the meeting to verify the legitimacy of real estate dealers in the country.

For more information, please contact the Real Estate Board at 876-957-0800.

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US President-elect Joe Biden taps ex-Fed Chair Yellen to lead treasury

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect Joe Biden will nominate former Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen to be his Treasury secretary, a senior administration official said Monday, marking only the second time the department has had a woman serve in the top position.

Yellen, who was the longest-serving chair of the Federal Reserve, will make history as the first woman to lead the Treasury Department, the second most powerful economic agency in the world. She will face a daunting task in helping to navigate the country through the worst economic crisis in decades, as well as working to reduce income inequality and address climate change.

Biden's choice of Yellen, who was one of the architects of the post-2008 financial rescue, reflects his commitment to economic stability and his desire to make his administration more diverse.

Yellen, a renowned macroeconomic theorist, is considered a key player in the administration's efforts to address the economic challenges posed by the pandemic. She has been praised for her work as chair of the Federal Reserve, where she was known for her clear and thoughtful writing, as well as for her ability to communicate complex economic ideas to the general public.

The nomination is likely to face some opposition from Republicans, who have opposed Biden's economic policies and his picks for top administration jobs. However, Yellen's reputation and expertise are expected to make her a strong contender for the position.

Yellen, 74, was appointed to the Federal Reserve by former President Barack Obama in 2010 and served as chair from 2014 to 2018. She was the first woman to lead the Fed and is known for her expertise in monetary policy.

She has also served as a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Bill Clinton.

Yellen's nomination is expected to be announced this week, and the Senate is expected to confirm her quickly.

The Treasury Department is responsible for managing the nation's finances, including the budget, taxes, and foreign exchange. It also oversees the country's financial markets and is a key player in international financial negotiations.

Biden's choice of Yellen is part of his broader effort to steer the country through a period of economic uncertainty. The president-elect has promised to focus on rebuilding the economy, creating jobs, and addressing the social and economic challenges posed by the pandemic.

Yellen's nomination is expected to be announced this week, and the Senate is expected to confirm her quickly.
Virgin Atlantic appoints Hannah Swift as Caribbean country manager

Virgin Atlantic is pleased to announce the appointment of Hannah Swift as Manager of its new office in Barbados. Swift will lead the airline’s operations in the Caribbean, overseeing all aspects of the airline’s business in the region.

Swift has over 20 years of experience in the aviation industry, having held senior positions at various airlines. She brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the role, having worked in both passenger and cargo operations.

Swift said, “I am thrilled to be joining Virgin Atlantic as Manager of the new office in Barbados. I look forward to working closely with our team and partners to ensure smooth and seamless operations for our customers.”

The airline has invested significantly in its Caribbean operations, with new services and destinations being added in recent years. Swift will play an important role in ensuring that these services continue to meet the needs of passengers and the tourism industry.

Virgin Atlantic is committed to providing the highest level of service to its customers, and Swift’s appointment is part of the airline’s ongoing efforts to strengthen its position in the region.
Jamaica submits Revivalism for UNESCO inscription

Revitalism, a recognized practice in Jamaica, has been submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for inscription in the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The submission was made in response to the recommendation by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), which tasked the Jamaican authorities to present a file for the inscription of Revitalism. It is a practice that supports the retention of cultural identity and the preservation of cultural heritage.

Revitalism is a form of cultural revitalization that involves the active participation of communities in the preservation and promotion of their cultural heritage. It is considered an essential component of cultural diversity and sustainability.

The submission includes documentation, practices, and oral traditions related to Revitalism, highlighting its importance in the global cultural heritage.

A mandatory public meeting will be held to discuss the inscription of Revitalism. The public is invited to participate in this meeting to express their views and support the submission.

For further information on the meeting, contact Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited at 789-123-4567.
INVITATION

NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II
INVITING YOU TO THE
Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting
ON THE
Environmental Impact Assessment
FOR
The Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in St. Ann and Trelawny

Due to COVID-19 concerns and protocols, the Public Participation will be an interactive “Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting” that will be:

Broadcast live on: (1) Jamaica News Network (JNN) and (2) Power 106 FM

Streamed live on: (1) Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page and (2) Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page and (3) Zoom

From Locations: (1) St James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann, (2) Retest Community Centre, Retest, St Ann and (3) Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Because of COVID-19 community spread only a limited number of residents will be accommodated at the above locations. Please participate by Zoom: https://zoom.us/j/46699021354?pwd=YzRva2BicXVta2ZMaHlpSm9rV1J2dVhQQT09 | ID: 466 9027 3594 | Password: 203943, WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2316)

DATE: Tuesday, December 8, 2020 | TIME: 5:00 PM

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the public, in particular residents of the surrounding communities, about the proposed project and, most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns, views and recommendations. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II Environmental Management Consultants, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, and they will provide information on the following:

What is the project about?

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJPB II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in ore bodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area (SML 173) over the next 25 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite bearing soil in the valleys between the hillsides in the 8,333 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173). Only 18% of the total hectares will be mined. There will not be any mining in the hillsides or forested areas of SML 173.

Where and when the project will be undertaken?

The proposed mining activity will start in the St Ann portion of the SML and progress towards the Trelawny section over the years. The areas where mining is complete will be rehabilitated as required by the Mining Act by Commissioner of Mines, the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI). The project is being detailed in 6-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Mandeville to Gibralter Area.

The implementation of the project will commence upon the granting of an Environmental Permit by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

NJPB II has been a part of the economic sustainability for St. Ann and neighbouring parishes for the past 80 years and is a leading local employer which provides hundreds of direct and indirect jobs. It's operations also provide numerous economic and social benefits to communities and residents within its areas of operations. NJPB II is also a major earner of foreign exchange for Jamaica. The bauxite to be accessed under the project is absolutely necessary for the continuing viability of NJPB II. Without this bauxite the survival of the company is severely threatened and would likely lead to the loss of hundreds of jobs and severe economic fallout for Jamaica, in particular, the Parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny. The project will also enhance local economic growth and development while lessening the dependence of St. Ann and Trelawny on tourism as the main engine of growth, thereby, offering additional cushion against disruption in the tourism sector. The bauxite industry is one of the main drivers of Jamaica’s economy for more than 60 years and is a major contributor to GDP growth in the last two (2) years.

How will the project be implemented?

The project will be implemented using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to on-site loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train. NJPB II will continue to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and will fully observe the terms and conditions of SML 173 and any Environmental Permit or Permits that may be issued by NEPA. The company implements measures to reduce environmental impacts, including but not limited to: dust mitigation, the protection of caves and sinkholes as well as important heritage resources.

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Telephone: (876) 728-2903/962-9324/821
Email:คลินิกอินเตอร์ลอนด์@gmail.com | info@cdasearch.com | condomdouglasassociatesllc@gmail.com

Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited
"Quality Service at its Best"
Appendix VI: Sample Invitation Letters

December 2, 2020

The Honourable Robert Montague, MP
Minister
Ministry of Transport and Mining
138H Maxfield Avenue
Kingston 10
Jamaica, W.I.

Dear The Honourable Montague:

Re: Mandatory Public Meeting - Environmental Impact Assessment for the Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II’s Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in St. Ann and Trelawny

On behalf of our client, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, we take pleasure in inviting you to a Mandatory Public Meeting on Tuesday, December 8, 2020 commencing at 5:00pm on the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in St. Ann and Trelawny.

Due to COVID-19 concerns and protocols, the Public Participation will be an interactive “Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting” that will be:

- Broadcasted live on: (1) Jamaica News Network (JNN) and (2) Power 106 FM
- Streamed live on: (1) Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page (2) Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page and (3) Zoom
- From Satellite Locations: (1) St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann, (2) Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann and (3) Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Because of COVID-19 community spread only a limited number of stakeholders will be accommodated at the above satellite locations. Please participate by Zoom ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943, WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2461-6).

This meeting is to inform, educate and more importantly, to obtain the views of the immediate communities on the proposed project.

We look forward to your attendance.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Conrad Douglas, EB, PhD
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

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“Quality Service at its Best”

CD*P/RJ 1336/18

“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”
Appendix VII: Non-Technical Document

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
&
Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann

Project Description

New Day Aluminum (Jamaica) Limited (NDAJL) is a limited liability company engaged in the business of the mining and exporting of bauxite pursuant to a suite of agreements with the Government of Jamaica (GoJ). Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) performs mining operations on behalf of New Day. NJBP II is a partnership between NDAJL, holding 49%, with Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited (JBMML) holding 51% on behalf of the GoJ.

The project proposes to exploit bauxite reserves over a twenty-five (25) year period in Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) Area (see Figure 1 below), which is in proximity to the area proposed as the Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA) by the Most Honourable Prime Minister Andrew Holness in Parliament on November 21, 2017. The project will result in the mining of orebodies and transportation of high-quality bauxite to existing loading areas for stockpiling, raling, drying and shipping. The mined-out areas will be rehabilitated in keeping with the requirements of the Mining Act.

SML 173 has an area of 8,335 hectares, of which 15% are orebodies proposed for bauxite mining, inclusive of the haul roads to gain access to and transport the bauxite.

The mining activities proposed for 15% of the total area of SML 173, represents a temporary change in land use from predominantly agriculture and a few residential structures to bauxite extraction. This will be followed by activities to rehabilitate the mined-out areas and dedicate them to uses such as grassland (its natural state), housing, agriculture, greenhouses and water storage.

In essence, the objective of the scientific investigations carried out in conducting this EIA is to inform a major decision concerning the critical balance, which exists between the management of a finite non-renewable mineral resource of major economic importance (bauxite) and potential impacts on
important renewable resources. Both the finite non-renewable and renewable resources are important in supporting and sustaining the local and regional bio-physical and socio-economic future of Jamaica.

The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as 6 million dry metric tonnes of bauxite per annum. This has the potential to earn about US$150,000,000 per year which is a major and critically important contribution to the Jamaican economy. NJBP II will continue to use standard international best practices in compliance with its internal corporate responsibility policies and Jamaica’s regulatory framework. Also, NJBP II directly and indirectly employees 3,300 persons.

**General Approach & Methodology**

Research and consultations for this EIA commenced in June 2018 and continued up to December 2019. The general approach and methodology involved a combination of literature reviews, consultations, remote sensing and scientific field investigations, inclusive of ground truthing using state-of-the-art approaches and methodologies covering all aspects of the agreed draft TOR for the EIA.

**Legislation and Regulatory Consideration**

The regulatory framework has been exhaustively and critically reviewed. This is reported on in detail in section 3.0 of the EIA report. It covers international treaties, protocols and conventions to which Jamaica is signatory, as well as, all relevant Jamaican laws and standards concerning bauxite mining and environmental management.

The SML 173 area is contiguous to the eastern boundary of the proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA). The environmental management study and EIA report focuses on the mineral, bio-physical, socio-cultural, economic and archaeological heritage resources within the SML 173 area.

It has been clearly stated by the Most Honourable Prime Minister that no mining will be permitted within the boundaries of the proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA). Other restrictions and activities that cannot take place in the proposed CCPA have also been identified.

Bauxite (non-renewable resource) mining will only commence in SML 173 upon issuance of regulatory approvals and permits.

Although this EIA study takes into account sub-regional, regional and national matters of relevance, the specific environmental setting and baseline is essentially confined to the SML 173 area.
Figure 1: Project Location Map
Description of the Environment

Geology and Geomorphology

The SML 173 area displays karstic features typical of the high purity White Limestone formations which host bauxite deposits. Areas of high vegetation cover and biodiversity are located on the elevated hillocks. This type of karstic geomorphology is not uncommon in Jamaica and the most significant work was first carried out on the formations in Lluidas Vale, St. Catherine. There are ten (10) known caves identified within the boundaries of SML 173. There are thirty (30) additional caves within 5km of the boundaries of SML 173.

Hydrology

There are no surface water features within the SML 173 area and that ground water resources are at significant depths (more than 100m) below the surface of SML 173 area.

Biological Environment

The biological environment contains important floral and faunal resources which constitute high levels of biodiversity. In general, the area is characterized by a series of forested hillocks and depressions that have secondary growth, which results from human activity within these depressions. Thirty-five (35) species of trees were identified within SML 173 of which five (5) are endemic. Six (6) species of Bromeliads were identified of which two (2) are endemic. Three (3) species of aroids and three (3) species of orchid were identified with one (1) species of orchid being endemic. Four (4) species of ferns were identified as well as fourteen (14) species of herbs and sixteen (16) species of vines. Four (4) of the species of vines are endemic. Twenty-one (21) species of shrubs were observed within SML 173 with five (5) being endemic. Three (3) species of grasses were observed. In addition, thirteen (13) species of plants were observed to be cultivated within SML 173.

Forty-Six (46) species of birds were observed during the study. Nineteen (19) of the twenty-eight (28) endemic birds of Jamaica were observed within SML 173. All the birds observed were on the periphery of the grassland or within the highly vegetated hillocks. 55% are insectivorous, 17% herbivorous and 19% omnivorous. Eight (8) species of anole and three (3) species of amphibians were observed during the study. Notably, nine (9) species of bats were identified in three (3)

1 Cockpit Country, Jamaica Boundaries, Geological Significance, and Mining Impacts: A Report to the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, Prof. Edward Robinson
caves studied within SML 173. These caves were all on elevated hillocks, removed from the orebodies to be accessed for bauxite.

There were no sightings of the endangered and protected Giant Swallowtail Butterfly (*Pterourus homerus*, formerly called *Papilio homerus*) nor the Water Mahoe (*Hernandia catalpelofia*), which is crucial for supporting its existence after intensive and extensive searches.

**Socio-Economic Environment**

Comprehensive socio-economic and land use surveys were undertaken in SML 173 and surrounding areas. Some of the communities surrounding and within the SML 173 area were found to have a high incidence of poverty. While there is a high level of electrification, there is poor access and reliability of piped water. There is also sub-standard sanitation. This extends to where there are established institutions.

**Archaeological Heritage**

The archaeological heritage of SML 173 has been investigated in detail by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). This was a request of NEPA. The Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was submitted to NEPA and CD&A by the JNHT.

**Public Participation**

In keeping with international best practices, Agenda 21 and the National Environment and Planning Agency guidelines, CD&A conducted four (4) Voluntary Public Stakeholder Consultations in the townsships of Madras, Retreat, Sawyers and Ulster Spring over the period May 13 – 27, 2019.

In addition, stakeholder consultations were also held with the Jamaica Environment Trust, Windsor Research Centre, Southern Trelawny Environmental Protection Agency (STEPA). The last named being inclusive of members of the Cockpit Country Warriors.

**Impact Identification and Assessment and Analysis of Potential Impacts**

The potential impacts identified in the study are the predicted changes in the topography and land use resulting from the proposed bauxite mining operations from the orebodies. In order to gain access and transport the mined bauxite, it will be necessary to create haul roads. There will
be at least a temporary reversible loss of habitat associated with the construction of these haul roads, as well as, changes in the landscape aesthetics.

Under very dry conditions there will be the potential for the formation of fugitive dust from re-entrainment of road dust during transportation of the mined bauxite. This can be mitigated with both local and international best practices from the planning stage, such as dust suppression through irrigation, as presently practiced by NJBP II. In most instances there are no human impact receptors for neither dust nor noise owing to the sparsely populated nature of the area.

It should be noted that the Air Dispersion Model commissioned by NJBP II (see Volume IV: Air Dispersion Modelling Report) has shown the following under an assumed worst-case scenario for the emission sources during mining and haulage:

- No receptor in ambient air showed concentrations in excess of the Jamaican AAQS for Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) or Particulate Matter of Size 10 microns and less (PM10) within SML 173.
- The proposed activities at the ore body mining sites in SML 173 could cause localized high concentrations for TSP and PM10 that declined by at least 80% within 100 meters, of the active orebody.
- The proposed mining and hauling activities within SML 173 would result in ambient concentrations for TSP and PM10 at a maximum of 50-60% of the ambient air standards, including background concentrations, at locations outside of the ore body mining sites.

There were also concerns about the potential for the loss of biodiversity and destruction of heritage sites within the SML 173 area. The studies which were undertaken by leading experts in their respective fields, showed that the likelihood of there being an impact on these resources is low.

**Impact Mitigation**

Mitigation measures on the following are proposed in Section 8.0 of this EIA: Aesthetics, Geological and Geotechnical, Water Quality, Surface Water Hydrology and Groundwater, Air Quality, Climate Change, Noise, Terrestrial Wildlife Resources, Terrestrial Vegetative Resources, Employment & Worker Health & Safety, Dislocation and Compensation, Heritage Sites and Traffic.

Potential negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated. These are illustrated in the impact mitigation tables and matrices in sections 7.0 and 8.0. In addition, all activities are transient. Temporary mining activities will be carried out at various locations within SML 173. The general progression is from East to West. Five-year mining plans will be developed for each zone with
mining at specified orebodies generally occurring for a period of 3-months to 6-months and a maximum of 1-year. This depends on the quality and quantity of the bauxite. Details of five-year mining plans will be submitted to the regulators at least 1 year before relocation to the new area. All required mitigation for environmental protection will therefore be effectively planned as the mining progresses to the satisfaction of the regulatory agencies.

The mitigation to be employed by NJBP II will include but not be limited to: Haul roads will be properly maintained; Special emphasis will be placed on dust suppression especially during dry periods to reduce fugitive dust formation and dispersion during bauxite transportation; Natural drainage will be maintained as far as practicable; Portable chemical toilets will be installed at the ore bodies; Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment will be properly fitted and maintained; The footprints of the operations will be strictly maintained to that which is unavoidable; Sensitive species of plants identified will be removed and relocated to areas that will not be affected by the operations or at NJBP II's greenhouses; NJBP II's Environmental Health and Safety policies and procedures will be implemented; In the event that settlements will be impacted, NJBP II will employ its relocation and/or compensation plans; In the event that there is an archaeological find, NJBP II is obliged to act in keeping with the JNHT’s Act. Intersections will be actively monitored and signs installed, where necessary.

The vast majority of the hillocks within SML 173 will not be impacted from mining activities. Most haul road construction will be confined to the transition zones. Only 15 %, or less (i.e. ~1,300 hectares), of the land area within SML 173 will be impacted over the estimated 25-years life of the project.

In keeping with the policies of NJBP II, Community Councils will be established to inform communities of activities and get feedback. As customary, these Councils will assist in community development as practiced in other mining areas with the objective of minimizing negative impacts and maximizing positive potential impacts.

Most of these potential negative impacts are not high in intensity, magnitude and duration and are reversible, with the exception of the changes in topography.

With respect to any identified sinkholes, NJBP II will be guided by best practices, precedence and the directives of the relevant regulatory agency in establishing appropriate setbacks.

Analysis of Alternatives
Five (5) alternatives were analysed during the preparation of the EIA. These include: (1) No Action Alternative, (2) The Proposed Mining Activity, (3) Modified Project Proposal, (4) Location
and (5) Technology. The proposed mining activity and the modified ‘clawed back’ area are viable. However, the modified ‘clawed back’ SML 173 area is the preferred option of the alternatives assessed because it affords NJBP II access to bauxite reserves while reducing the magnitude, extent and duration of the impacts of mining in SML 173. This results from protection of the natural biological resources associated with the forest reserves. In addition, the livelihood of the yam and other farmers and export agriculture arising from farming would not be impacted in the ‘clawed back area’. This would also contribute to supporting national food security.

Environmental Monitoring and Management

State-of-the-art environmental monitoring, evaluation and management methods will be used by NJBP II prior to and during the entire mining operations. The objective is to ensure that compliance is maintained within the regulatory framework and its own internal policies and standards. The internal environmental management resources of NJBP II will be augmented with the services of external consultants, and where appropriate in consultation with the Community Councils.

Creative conservation strategies will be employed using various universally accepted strategies for the protection of the area and restoration of habitats. Opportunities for water storage and agriculture will also be considered.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the scientific investigations reported in this EIA using internationally accepted approaches, methodologies and best practices, the impacts identified and the mitigations proposed, we recommend that NJBP II be granted an environmental permit to implement mining operations in the SML 173 area, in compliance with all the relevant regulations, standards and guidelines and where applicable, its own internal standards. However, it is recommended that the modified ‘clawed back’ area be considered as the preferred option.

Jamaica’s immediate to medium social, economic and sustainable development future is highly dependent on providing NJBP II with the permits to mine these bauxite resources. There are no other feasible immediate or short-term economic alternatives that have been identified that can be considered as a substitute to bring equal or greater macro and micro-economic benefits to Jamaica, at this time.

As stated by the Most Honourable Prime Minister and recognized by NJBP II, no mining will be carried out within the proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA).
AGENDA

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II

Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann

Chairperson:  Ms. Fae Ellington

1. Call to Order & Introduction – Chairperson

2. Prayers

3. Welcome & Introduction of Panel – Chairperson

4. Statement by the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)

5. Presentation

   • Introduction of NJBP II
     Video Presentation

   • Report on EIA for Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by NJBP II in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann
     Dr. Conrad Douglas
     Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant
     Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

6. Questions & Answers

7. Adjournment

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Telephone:(876)929-0025/8824/8823
Email: cdaestech@hotmail.com | conraddouglasassociatesltd@gmail.com
Appendix IX: COVID-19 Protocols

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II- Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting: Event Protocol

Date: December 8, 2020.

Locations:
1. The St. James Anglican Church- Endeavor, St. Ann
2. The Retreat Community Center- Retreat, St. Ann
3. The Ulster Spring Baptist Church- Ulster Spring, Trelawny

The procedure for the day are as follows:

COVID-19 PROTOCOL:
1. The wearing of a mask is mandatory for entry to the facility/satellite venues.
2. Individuals without a mask will be provided with a pair of masks.
3. Every Individual prior to entry of the facility will undergo temperature screening. The assigned security guard will use a temperature gun to measure the individual’s temperature. Persons will only be permitted to the premises, if their temperature does not EXCEED 100.4°F or (37.8°C).
4. Every Individual whose temperature falls within the permitted range will be permitted entry upon completion of hand sanitization. The Security guard will spray Alcohol (70%) based hand sanitizing solution on the hands of to individual for them to hand rub and sanitize.
5. After hand sanitization is completed, the individual will then be directed to the registration table, where they are issued a pen and instructed to write their name, affiliation and contact number. Each participant is issued a new pen, which they get to keep. After which, the person will be given an information package. The package contains the following:
   a. Agenda for the Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting
   b. The Invitation Flyer
   c. The non-technical Report of the EIA Summary
6. The individual then undergoes hand sanitization once again, prior to entry of the building to be seated.
7. The seating arrangement at the venues (Retreat, Endeavor and Ulster Spring were all pre-marked to ensure physical distancing between individuals inside and outside the building. Social distancing markings were also installed on the ground for persons forming the queue for the Q & A aspect of the programme.
8. A bathroom attendant was assigned for periodic sanitization of the restrooms throughout the duration of the event.

BUILDING SANITIZATION:

1. Each Venue underwent full sanitization prior to commencement of the event. All chairs, doorknobs, handles light switches, and all high touch areas were sanitized.
2. Sanitization was also conducted at the adjournment of the event.
### Appendix X: Register – Ulster Spring Primary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Contact #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Brandon</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>876-512-7649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elwin Jones</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>876-280-7138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emanuel Campbell</td>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>876-427-9266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Simpson</td>
<td>Former</td>
<td>876-479-4857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myra Faison</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>876-244-4851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughie Thomas</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>876-383-3056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichole Campbell</td>
<td>Trelawny resident</td>
<td>876-882-9174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Duxin</td>
<td>STRA</td>
<td>876-393-6584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assita Smith</td>
<td>Shop operator</td>
<td>1876 6 86-2044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine Fisher-Brown</td>
<td>Brier</td>
<td>876 476 2053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osker Powell</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>482-7257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan Samuels</td>
<td></td>
<td>876-976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Morrison</td>
<td>Former</td>
<td>876-492-1044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Barnett</td>
<td></td>
<td>876-380-6976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linvar Wrayn</td>
<td>STRA</td>
<td>876-402-6947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian Keefe</td>
<td>Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II</td>
<td>876-280-6182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix XI: Register – St. James Anglican Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donna Bradly</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>876-799-8161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndore Haulard</td>
<td>Knibb Street</td>
<td>876-343-9423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alen Edward</td>
<td>Knibb Street</td>
<td>876-346-4216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerin Clarke</td>
<td>G.§</td>
<td>876-772-4772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jermain</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>7965-111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerard Miller</td>
<td>G.§</td>
<td>876-368-9173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ena Graham</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishanna Brown-Campbell</td>
<td>SCHOOL – Maracas All Age</td>
<td>812-9815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna Galloway</td>
<td>St. James</td>
<td>876-364-0446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Hudson</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>916-215-4324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Campbell</td>
<td>Barchard's Town</td>
<td>876-539-8265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharmette Brown-Jack</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>876-911-9356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Bradshaw</td>
<td>G.§</td>
<td>876-344-056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Changeston</td>
<td>Barchard's Town</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Herbert</td>
<td>Plantations West</td>
<td>876-911-9356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynice Stewart</td>
<td>Barchard's Town</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Brown</td>
<td>Knibb Street</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Miller</td>
<td>Barchard's Town</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bowes</td>
<td>Somerton</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Reid</td>
<td>Somerton</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunice Awilda</td>
<td>Somerton</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce Loutes</td>
<td>Somerton</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Thomas</td>
<td>Somerton</td>
<td>876-662-2634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latavia Graham</td>
<td>Somerton Dist</td>
<td>802-9041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Contact #</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashaka Hunt</td>
<td>Barnstable</td>
<td>1876320 - 4850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dervis Gayle</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>1874828224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanya Hay</td>
<td>NJBP II</td>
<td>876 876 - 4535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Sandra Howard</td>
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<td>Songa Haughton</td>
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<td>Paul Hareneck</td>
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<td>Corinna Barrett</td>
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<td>Vernon Isaacs</td>
<td>Retreat</td>
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<td>Vivina Bowen</td>
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<td>Thelma Duncan-Hastie</td>
<td>Update Basic School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constance Fixman</td>
<td>NJBP II</td>
<td>876-469-4043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Forester</td>
<td>NSB II</td>
<td>876-550-2287</td>
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Appendix XIII: Presentation

The Proposed Mining of Bauxite
in
Special Mining Lease Area (SML 173)
located in the parishes of
St. Ann and Trelawny
by
Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II)

MANDATORY PUBLIC MEETING

Presentation by: Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, Environmental Management Consultants
Date: Tuesday, December 8, 2020 | Time: 5:00pm

Table of Contents

- Introduction – (Appendix I: Terms of Reference )
- Description of the Proposed Project
- Policies, Legislation, Regulations and Standards Considered
- Description of the Environment Baseline & Setting
- Analysis of Potential Impacts
- Impact Mitigation
- Analysis of Alternatives
- Environmental Monitoring and Management
Project Location

- Special Mining Lease 172 (SML 173) Area – adjacent to the east of the area designated as the Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA).
- SML 173 area comprises sections of: western St. Ann and eastern Trelawny
- Designated Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA): the areas designated as the Cockpit Country and Cockpit Country Protected Area by the Most Honourable Prime Minister Andrew Holness in Parliament on November 21, 2017. (See EIA Report Volume I: Appendix IV)
- Proposed CPA consists of sections of (1) southern Trelawny, (2) south-east St. James, (3) northern St. Elizabeth and (4) northern Manchester.

The Special Mining Lease 173 area (SML 173) is not located in the area designated as Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA)
**Description of the Proposed Project**

- The proposed mining activities will be done in 5-year cycles for **twenty-five (25) years**, based on approved 5-years Mining Plans. The project will **provide bauxite feedstock** to sustain Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II’s operations for the export market.

- The orebodies and haul roads comprises **15% or 1,250 hectares** of the total 8,335 hectares SML 173 area.

- Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II operations **do not** involve the processing of **bauxite to alumina**.

- The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as **6 million dry metric tonnes per annum**. This has the **potential to earn about US$150,000,000 per year** which is a major and critically important contribution to the Jamaican economy.

- Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II’s operations provides about **400 direct jobs**, **400 indirect contractor jobs (mining)** and **2,500 indirect opportunities** through contractor services and temporary jobs, for a **total of 3,300 jobs**. There will be increased opportunities for residents in the surrounding communities as the mining progresses.

---

**From GROUND to the ROAD to the CUSTOMER**

The journey of our bauxite from survey & exploration in the St. Ann hills through mining, railloading to the Discovery Bay plant, drying (reducing moisture in the ore), storage in the dome, and shipping to our customers.

---

**Project Description**

The activities involved in the operations phase include the following five (5) main components:

- Settling of issues concerned with mining rights (**NJBP II already owns 55% of the mining rights in SML 173**)
- Haul road construction for access and transportation of the bauxite ore
- Stripping and Storage of the 1st 24 inch of topsoil for use in rehabilitation activities after mining
- Mining
- Rehabilitation of Orebodies and Haul roads
Land Description/Rights

- The SML 173 area comprises private and government holdings of which, approximately, 70% is titled. Untitled lands are privately owned.

- Noranda holds 55% of the total land areas (for and behalf of the Commissioner of Lands) and the remainder is privately held (See Figure to the left and EA Report Volume I: Appendix V).

- If mining rights are required for any privately owned land, Noranda is obliged to pay fair and reasonable compensation to the owner or occupier for disturbance of surface rights, any damage to the land, affected crops and buildings.

- Upon completion of mining, the land will be rehabilitated in accordance with applicable laws and returned to the landowner or occupier.

Policies, Legislation, Regulations and Standards Considered

- A Special Mining Lease is granted by the Minister with portfolio responsibility for mining and the holder of a Mining Lease shall have the exclusive right to prospect, mine and dispose of the mineral(s) specified in the lease on lands within the area of the lease.

- Six (6) relevant international treaties and protocols were reviewed – e.g. Agenda 21

- Five (5) relevant national policies were reviewed – e.g. Vision 2030 and Policy for the National System of Protected Areas, 1997

- Twenty-nine (29) pieces of relevant national legislations were reviewed – e.g. NRCA Act, 1991, WRA Act and Forestry Act

- It has been clearly stated by the Most Honourable Prime Minister, Andrew Holness, that no mining will be permitted within the boundaries of the proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA). Other restrictions and activities that will not be permitted in the proposed CCPA have also been set out.

- Bauxite mining will only commence in SML 173 upon issuance of regulatory approvals and permits.
Description of the Environment Baseline & Setting

- The following have been exhaustively studied in keeping with the requirements of the agreed Terms of Reference (TOR):
  - Biological environment
  - Physical environment
  - Social environment
  - Economic environment
  - Cultural environment, inclusive of historical and archaeological heritage
- The area is sparsely populated.
- The Special Mining Lease 173 area is not pristine and has been subjected to various human activities at present and over the years. These include, for example: establishment of plantations in the early 1700s, hunting, human settlements, agricultural practices and land clearance.

Description of the Environment Cont’d

**Geology and Geomorphology** *(Rocks, Soils and the shape or formation of the area)*

- The SML 173 area consists mainly of the members of the White Limestone Group and displays karstic features typical of these high purity White Limestone formations.
- Rolling knolls, hillocks and valleys are generally characteristic of limestone that has undergone karstification.
- Elevations range from about 200 m (600 ft)– 900 m (2700 ft) amsl (above mean sea level)
- There are intersecting fault lines in the SML 173 area
Description of Bauxite

Bauxite is the commercially viable ore for aluminum production.

The moisture content of naturally occurring bauxite ranges from about 20% to 25%.

Bauxite, when wet, is highly cohesive, difficult to handle and does not flow easily.

These aluminum bearing metallic mineral resources were discovered by Sir Alfred DaCosta in the late 1940’s because of their natural infertility.

Reportedly, Sir Alfred’s curiosity was piqued when bananas did not flourish on his farmlands.

The English confirmed the Government Chemist’s findings and in submitting their report essentially stated that, you may not be able to produce bananas on these lands at this time however you will be able to produce airplanes instead.

This marked the birth of Jamaica’s bauxite industry as it ushered in a period of intensive exploration activities followed by rapid growth.

The Daily Gleaner

'Red Gold' Going for First Time
Bauxite ore loading starts at Ocho Rios

Source: The Daily Gleaner, May 28, 1952

Description of the Environment
Mode of Occurrence of Bauxite

- The bauxite deposits are located in the depressions between the hillocks.
- The low-lying deposits of bauxite supports mainly grassland/shrub vegetation and agricultural activities and do not generally support the growth of large trees.
Description of the Environment Geology and Geomorphology

- Eleven (11) documented caves are within the boundaries of SML 173
- The Caves observed were elevated in the hillocks
- Twenty-seven (27) documented caves are within 5 km of the boundaries of SML 173
- Sinkholes do not coincide with orebodies

Location of Drip Cave 1: Showing location within hillocks and 2: showing view from inside Drip Cave
Description of the Environment

Hydrology/Hydrogeology (Water resources)

- There are no rivers or streams (surface flow) within SML 173.
- SML 173 sits atop a limestone aquifer.
- Groundwater flow towards Rio Bueno passes subsurface (beneath) the area of SML 173 at a depth of 100 meters.
- The SML 173 area is located up-stream the Dornoch Bluehole = headwaters of the Rio Bueno.
- It is highly unlikely that the aquifer in the Rio Bueno Catchment/sub-basin will be impacted if the ore bodies within SML 173 are mined.

Dye tracing by the WRA, and others, have proved the Lowe River connective movement of water under the SML 173.

- In the upper watershed areas where SML 173 is located, the depth to groundwater is greater than 100 metres (300 feet).
- Bauxite is not found at the depth of groundwater in SML 173.
Description of the Environment

Air & Noise Quality

- No receptor in ambient air showed concentrations in excess of the Jamaican AAQS for Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) or Particulate Matter of Size 10 microns and less (PM10) within SML 173.

- Air Dispersion Modelling showed that the proposed activities at the ore body mining sites in SML 173 could cause localized high concentrations for TSP and PM10 that declined by at least 80% within 100 meters, of the active orebody. (See Volume IV of the EIA Report)

- The proposed mining and hauling activities within SML 173 would result in ambient concentrations for TSP and PM10 at a maximum of 50-60% of the ambient air standards, including background concentrations, at locations outside of the ore body mining sites.

- The readings of all noise measurements were within the NEPA standard of 75db.

- No vibration was detected. All measurements recorded 0 m/s².

Description of the Environment

Biological (Plants and animals and their inter-relationships)

- The general area may be described as disturbed forest with two major habitat types within SML 173. These are:
  - the elevated forested areas and
  - the open bauxite bearing grassland depressions.

- In comparison with the open bauxite bearing grassland depressions, the elevated limestone hillocks have a high level of biodiversity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type</th>
<th>Number of Species Observed</th>
<th>Number of Endemics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromeliads</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aroids</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchids</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Ferns</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Grasses</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Crops</td>
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</table>
After intensive and extensive searches, there were no sightings of the endangered and protected Giant Swallowtail Butterfly (Pterourus homerus, formerly called Papilio homerus) nor the Water Mahoe (Hernandia catalpelloph), which is absolutely necessary for supporting the life-cycle of the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly and hence its existence.
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ranked the endemic Yellow-billed Parrot as Vulnerable.
The survey covered several communities within 5 km of SML 173, and a total of three hundred and twenty-five (325) individuals.

The majority of the respondents are employed with the distribution between full time and self-employment being relatively even.

Income levels are generally low according to those residents who provided that information, with the majority 27% earning less than JA$50,000.00 monthly.

Generally, with the exception of Brown’s Town, the communities with a history of bauxite mining activities are not expecting positive outcomes.

The remaining communities are more optimistic, anticipating more employment opportunities, while expressing concerns for damage to the landscape and aesthetics, water resources and dust pollution.
Description of the Environment

Land Use

Current Land Use within 5 km of SML 173

- Built-Up/Urban Areas
- Bauxite Mining and rehabilitated areas
- Forests
- Mixed Woodland/Shrubland/Grassland
- Agricultural including yam cultivation

MAP 2  Spatial Distribution of Archaeological Resources

Archaeological Heritage

- 204 sites of interest were identified by the JNHT in, and in close proximity to the SML 173 (See Volume III of EIA Report: AIA)
- Sites vary from High Significance through Medium to Low Significance.

- Alps historical graves
- Two cut-stone house foundations
- Endeavour Anglican Church
- First Hill United Church in Jamaica and the Cayman Islands
- Vernacular house
- Baptist Church
Identification of Potential Impacts

The project will not:

- Involve any mining in the Forest Reserves or the hillocks
- Impact on caves and sinkholes, which will be protected
- Impact on declared heritage site facilities, which will be protected.
- Impact on water resources
- Result in any widespread dislocation of households. As far as practicable, any household to be affected will be accommodated in the same community or as close as possible to the original community.

Identification of Potential Impacts Cont’d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Negative Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Positive Impacts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary changes in land use</td>
<td>Economic contributions</td>
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<td>Change in the drainage regime</td>
<td>Developments in agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase rain run-off rate and erosion</td>
<td>Standard of living</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>Community benefits from Noranda’s social development programmes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dislocation of households</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporary loss of income for subsistence farmers</td>
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</table>
Impact Mitigation

- Haul roads will be properly maintained
- Dust suppression
- Natural drainage will be maintained as far as practicable
- Use of portable chemical toilets
- Use of silencers or mufflers on construction equipment
- The footprints of the operations will be strictly maintained to that which is unavoidable (15% of SML 173 area)
- Removal and relocation of sensitive species of plants before the commencement of construction of haul roads and mining
- Implementation of NJBP II’s Environmental Health and Safety policies and procedures at all phases of the project
- NJBP II will employ its relocation and/or compensation plans and comply with the requirements of the Mining Act
- NJBP II is obliged to act in keeping with the JNHT’s Act.
- Intersections will be actively monitored
- Safety signs will be installed
Relocation of sensitive Species at existing SML 172

Examples of Rehabilitated mined out Bauxite pits (in SML 165)

During Mining
Rehabilitated Mined Out Bauxite Pit
Height of Grass

Examples of Rehabilitated mined out Bauxite pits (in SML 165)
Analysis of Alternatives

1. No Action Alternative (do nothing)
2. New Location
3. Proposed Project Activity
4. Modified Project Proposal (no mining in clawed back areas)

Environmental Management & Monitoring

Parameters to be monitored during mining operations of SML 173

- Noise
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Waste
- Landscape and Visual
- Soil Conservation
- Chemical Waste & Control of Spills
- Traffic and Access
- Environmental Management & Monitoring Responsibilities, and;
- Reporting
THANK YOU

Special thank you to:

1. The National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)
2. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
3. The Forestry Department
4. The Jamaica National Heritage Trust (INHT)
5. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
6. The Institute of Jamaica (IOJ)
7. The Jamaica Environment Trust (JET)
8. The Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency (STEA)
9. Windsor Research Center
10. Cockpit Country Warriors
11. Community Members throughout SML 173
12. Retreat Basic School,
13. Madras Primary and Junior High School
14. Sawyers Primary School
15. Ulster Spring Primary and Junior High
16. Ulster Spring Baptist Church
17. Endeavour Anglican Church
18. Gibraltar Primary School
Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
Public Meeting
Studio 1
RJR Building
December 08, 2020
Commenced at 5:00 p.m.

Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann

Call to Order & Introduction

CHAIRPERSON: Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the Mandatory “Mixed Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny and St. Ann. This meeting is now called to order.

Prayer
Prayer will be done by Mrs. Lelieth Richards from the Gibraltar Community of St. Ann.

**Welcome & Introduction of Panel**

Chairperson: Welcome to the public meeting for the proposed bauxite mining operations in Special Mining Lease Area 173 located in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny to be undertaken by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.

Now, this “mixed virtual public meeting is being broadcast live from Jamaica News Network (JNN) Studios representing the Mandatory Stakeholder Consultation on the environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny and St. Ann. The meeting is also being streamed live via:
• JNN’s YouTube Page
• Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page
• Live on Power 106 FM and;
• Zoom.

The presentation is also being streamed live from three (3) locations within the Special Mining Lease Area:

• St. James’s Anglican Church, Endeavour, St. Ann
• Retreat Community Centre, St. Ann and;
• Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Trelawny

At these locations, strict Covid-19 protocols are being enforced.

You will be able to participate live via these locations as well as via
This process is being undertaken in accordance with the PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT as well as an addendum document that has been developed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Why not the typical face-to-face meeting?

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the continued spread of the virus there should be no gathering of more than 15 persons as stipulated by the Disaster Risk Management Orders, 2020. To ensure that the reach of
this meeting is not limited, this multi-media approach has been adopted.

This reach, as customary, includes the several Ministries, Agencies and Departments of Government that have been specially invited to this mixed virtual meeting. These include representatives from the following Ministries:

- Transport and Mining
- Science, Energy and Technology
- Economic Growth and Job Creation
- Labour and Social Security
- Health & Wellness

Also, the following agencies:

- National Environment & Planning Agency
- Office of Disaster Preparedness &
Emergency Management

- Jamaica Constabulary Force
- Jamaica Fire Brigade
- Jamaica Bauxite Institute
- Mines & Geology Division
- Water Resources Authority
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust
- National Works Agency
- Social Development Commission
- St. Ann Municipal Corporation
- Trelawny Municipal Corporation

As well as,

- The Custos of St. Ann
- Custos of Trelawny
- St. Ann Chamber of Commerce
- Trelawny Chamber of Commerce
- Members of Parliament & Councillors
And importantly:

- Jamaica Environment Trust
- South Trelawny Environmental Agency
- Windsor Research Centre
- The University of the West Indies

**INTRODUCTION OF PANEL**

And now, let me introduce you to the panel for this afternoon. To my far right is:

- Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited. Next to him;
- Mr. Delroy Dell, Vice President & General Manager, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. As well as;
- The representative from the

- Later on in this meeting, we will be joined on the platform by Mrs. Sheridah Nelson, Environmental Health & Safety Manager, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. And;

- Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited – who is not seated on the panel, but very much here in the studio as we observe our physical distance protocols – You know.

INTRODUCTION OF NEPA REPRESENTATIVE
And now let me introduce our representative from the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), Mr. Miguel Nelson, Manager, Application Secretariat Branch will now read the official statement of NEPA. Sir?

**Statement by the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)**

**MR. NELSON:** Thank you. Good afternoon Jamaica, special welcome to those persons who are joining the meeting physically from the St. James’s Anglican Church, Endeavour, St. Ann.

Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann

Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny. And also to those persons who are participating virtually via Zoom, YouTube or watching live on JNN.

The information submitted in support of the applications were reviewed and after screening it was decided that an Environmental Impact Assessment would be required for the proposed project.

Integral to the EIA process is the requirement for a mandatory public meeting/consultation to provide interested individuals, groups and/or stakeholders an opportunity to have a say in the decision-making process.
Consequent to Covid-19 and the Disaster Risk Management Act (Enforcement Measures) Orders on public gathering, the NEPA/Natural Resources Conservation Authority accepted that it would not be prudent to have a physical meeting at this time. The alternative of a virtual meeting captures all the major tenets and principles of a physical meeting. This virtual public meeting therefore is intended to broaden the inclusion process and garner the views of all.

The audience should be advised that NO FINAL DECISION has yet been made on the applications submitted. Participants should note that this public meeting is deemed important and the outcome from the meeting will be submitted to the Natural Resources
Conservation Authority to guide the decision-making process.

The Agency is present to support the process to ensure that the public meeting, though virtual, is undertaken in accordance with the terms outlined in the document titled “GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION (EIA Applications)”. As a regulator, the Agency must remain objective and as such, will not participate in making comments or answering questions in relation to the development.

Of note too is the process with respect to the public presentation and the Agency wishes to highlight the following with respect to this public meeting:

1. **A copy of the Verbatim Minutes of this Public Meeting is to be**
submitted to the Agency by the applicant within seven (7) days of the date of this Public Presentation.

2. The public is allowed up to twenty-one (21) days after the Public Presentation to provide written comments to the Agency. These comments may be submitted to the Applications Secretariat Branch of the Agency at 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5 or via electronic mail to applications@nepa.gov.jm.

3. All comments received by the Agency will be collated and sent to the applicant for responses to be provided.

4. The issues raised along with the responses provided by the applicant
are incorporated in the respective submissions to the various Committees and the Authority and facilitates deliberations on the technical merits of the project.

5. A recommendation will be made to the National Resources Conservation Authority (NCRA) which is the body responsible for making the final decision. Please note carefully that the final decision on the application has not yet been made and is the sole responsibility of the NCRA.

The Agency views the public presentation and public consultation process as extremely important in the application review and decision-making process. Public presentations provide an additional
opportunity for stakeholders to air concerns, make comments, share opinions and views on development projects and affords the applicant the opportunity to address these concerns/comments/opinions/views.

Please be reminded that the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the proposed project is available for access by the public at the following locations:

- The Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
- The Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
- The Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
- Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
- The Albert Town Post Office, Albert
Town Trelawny

- The Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny
- National Environment and Planning Agency Website which is (www.nepa.gov.jm) Also;
- National Environment and Planning Agency Documentation Centre, 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5. And finally;
- The Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited Website which is (www.cdaestech.com)

Finally, be reminded that comments can be sent to the Applications Secretariat Branch of the Agency at 10 Calendonia Avenue, Kingston 5 or via electronic email to applications @nepa.gov.jm.
Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Nelson. We will now go to a commercial break, but we will be right back with the continuation of this meeting.

**3-MINUTE BREAK 5:14 P.M.**

*(At this time (5:14 p.m.) Mr. Miguel Nelson exited the meeting)*

**RECONVENED AT 5:16 P.M.**

Presentation

**Introduction of NJBP II**

**Video Presentation**

CHAIRMAN: We now invite you to watch a video on Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II and their strong Jamaican partnership.
Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II and its predecessor companies acknowledge that there is some environmental impact by the mining of bauxite but works closely with the Regulators and complies with the terms and conditions of its mining Permits to reduce and mitigate against such risks.

Measures include the use of best in class equipment and technology towards dust mitigation, protection of caves; sinkholes; important heritage resources, and preservation of flora and fauna, for reuse and re-entry in the rehabilitation of mined areas.

Noranda is proud of its participation in national development, as a direct earner of foreign exchange, tax and government revenue.
contributor as well as participation in nation-building activities.

The Noranda landscape is literally dotted with schools; colleges; playfields; greenhouses; communities centers, clinics, roads; skills training centers, small businesses, youth clubs, senior citizens associations, small farmers associations, service clubs and housing developments.

Some of our projects and initiatives include:

The Water Valley Poultry rearing and processing Co-operative and the peanut factory in our mining area, have been providing jobs and income for a number of our mining community residents, and small farmers for some 30 years.

The establishment of a public clinic (the Don Tretzel Clinic named after our first General
Manager) serving employees and surrounding communities for over 50 years.

The national tree planning programme.

Sponsorship of the University of the West Indies Chairs in Hydrogeology & Water Resources & Labour Relations endowed by Kaiser, Alpart and Jamalco.

A strong partnership developed with the University of the West Indies Marine Lab in Discovery Bay, St. Ann and with other educational institutions.

Particularly proud of UWI’s “Award for Outstanding Contribution” during their 70th Anniversary celebrations in 2017.

The greenhouse revolution in farming pioneered by Noranda across the mining areas.
Leading the fundraising campaign to build the Kaiser Ward at the St. Ann’s Bay Hospital.

The early Discovery Bay public water supply bolstered by the initial infrastructure constructed by Kaiser Bauxite and donated to the community.

The National Pushcart Derby created by Kaiser Bauxite which inspired of the Jamaica bobsleds teams and the Cool Runnings movie.

Well known steward of the Puerto Seco Beach and Columbus Park.

Sponsorship of an annual youth summer camp that accommodates three hundred (300) children each year.

In the field of education, over two hundred (200) educational grants, summer jobs, and
tertiary/university scholarships granted each year.

Noranda is also faithful to its fiduciary obligations, contributing some US$80 million annually into the economy from salaries, wages, taxes, levy, royalties and local purchases, and providing over four hundred (400) direct employment jobs, four hundred (400) indirect jobs through contractor services, and over two thousand five hundred (2,500) indirect jobs through contractor and temporary jobs.

Noranda Bauxite will always be grateful to our employees, members of the public, and our host community, for their support that recognises the importance and value of Noranda and the bauxite industry to the country.
Noranda is a Jamaican partner with 100% Jamaica employment and with a sensitivity always demonstrated by our employees to the need for full support for the preservation and protection of our historical and valued national heritage.

We know that the community bottom line is good environmental stewardship, balanced with economic and social benefits.

And most importantly to the public and to ourselves, mutual respect.

CHAIRMAN: Let me welcome listeners on Power 106 FM, it’s good to have you.

**EIA Findings**

The findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment will now be presented by Dr. Conrad Douglas, the Executive Chairman and
Principal Consultant of Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, a pioneering, multi-disciplinary environmental management consultancy firm in Jamaica, and the English-speaking Caribbean, which has over 35 years of experience in environmental impact assessment; project planning, sustainable development, project management; engineering and environmental management. Dr. Douglas?

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Report on EIA for Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by NJBP II in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann

Dr. Conrad Douglas
Executive Chairman & Principal
Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

On behalf of Noranda Bauxite Partners II, and Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this Mandatory public meeting.

I need to stress from the outset that this meeting is quite different from four (4) voluntary public meetings which we held in the process of the preparation of this Environmental Impact Assessment.

Those voluntary meetings were done in keeping with international best practices. However, this meeting is different in that it is
a mandatory public meeting and therefore, it is required by the law.

Let me also state that this is your meeting and you are required to ask questions, to make comments, state your opinions, and to make your recommendations or suggestions at the end of this brief presentation.

You might have been hearing over the past year or two, about SML; SML; SML. So, I must say at the very outset what is an SML.

An SML is a special mining lease which is granted to the holder by the Honourable Minister of Mining, and this enables the holder to prospect for, and to develop mine, and dispose of particular minerals which might be area designated for that lease.
Now, in going through the presentation I will be mentioning what is involved in this proposed project: The policies, the legislation, the regulations and the standards that were considered, that is the regulatory framework and the description of the environmental baseline or setting, as well as the impacts or potential impacts which were identified. I will also mention the impact mitigation steps which we proposed that should be taken, as well as the analysis of alternatives. In other words, what else could be done.

And finally, we will mention the environmental monitoring and management plan.

So, let me begin with the location.

**Where are we exactly?**
This SML 173 is located in parts of the parishes of Trelawny and St. Ann. And here you can see on the map for those of us on television, exactly where it is located in Jamaica, and to the west on the left hand side you can see the cockpit country protected area which was designated by the Most Honourable Prime Minister, Andrew Holness on the 21st of November 2017. And beside that you see SML 173 and then there is SML 165 and SML 172. If you look at the top right hand corner you will see that in detail. The next slide shows in greater detail the designated cockpit protected area – the EIA, SML 173 which is the subject of the EIA, SML 165 is beside it and SML 162 at the top.

The proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area which has been designated in a presentation
by the Most Honourable Prime Minister in Parliament, consists of Southern Trelawny, South-east St. James, Northern St. Elizabeth and Northern Manchester.

Now, I must say in the description of this project, that it will entail the mining of bauxite if permitted over a period of twenty-five (25) years and this will be based on approved five-year mining plans which will be developed by Noranda and submitted to the regulatory agencies. The project will provide bauxite field stocks to sustain Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partner II’s operation for the export market.

The ore bodies and all roads in SML 173 comprises 15% or 1, 250 hectares of the total area of SML 173.

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II do not involve the processing of bauxite to alumina.
And it’s important that we make this distinction, they do not produce alumina in Jamaica, instead the bauxite is shipped overseas for processing.

The rate of dry bauxite production maybe as high as 6 million metric tonnes per year, and this has the potential to earn about US$150 million for Jamaica. And this is important, and it contributes enormously to our economy.

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II operations provide some three thousand three hundred (3,300) jobs in total with four hundred (400) of these jobs being direct and another four hundred jobs (400) being indirect and there are two thousand five hundred (2,500) indirect job opportunities. There will be increased opportunities for residents in the
surrounding communities as the mining progresses.

Now, there are about ten (10) steps involved in the production process at Noranda, but there are five (5) main ones. And the five (5) main ones begin with:

Firstly settling any issues concerning mining rights with any privately own properly owner. This includes for example;

Ensuring that if there is any compensation on value of the land – if there is any damage there is compensation and the people are paid for their land. This is then followed by;
The construction of all roads for access to, and transportation of the bauxite.

The next step is the strip and storage of the first 24-inch of topsoil for use in rehabilitation and activity after mining.

Mining is then done and then the mined out areas or ore bodies and all roads are then rehabilitated.

On completion of rehabilitation, the rehabilitated area is turned over to the original owners or they can be used for various other purposes such as housing development, water storage, greenhouse development, health centers, educational facilities, recreational facilities and so on.
The SML 172 area comprised both private and Government lands of which 70% is titled and there is another untitled 30% of course, and these are privately owned lands. Those of us on television will see that 45% that’s shown in our pie chart there is privately owned and some 55% is owned by the Government of Jamaica which Noranda manages for and behalf of the Commissioner of Mines.

Beneath that you will see that the entire operations is owned on a ratio of 51% by the Government of Jamaica and through Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited and 49% by Noranda. So, in fact Ladies and Gentlemen, the operations belong to you; belong to us, Noradna really manages the operations by a special agreement on behalf of the partners.
Now, let me just say that if mining rights are required for any of the privately owned land Noranda is obliged to pay fair and reasonable compensation to the owner or occupier for disturbance as mentioned previously and if there are any crops that they have, or buildings that may be affected or impacted they have to pay for that as well. As previously mentioned, they returned the rehabilitated lands to the original owners.

In doing the Environmental Impact Assessment we had to analyse the regulatory framework in detail. And this consists of policies of which there were several national and international policies, legislation of which there were 27 and the regulation and standard associated with those. And this is shown that
the national legislation there is 73% in the international policy 15% and local policy there were 13%.

But let me give you an idea of the international ones. For example, Agenda 21 had to be analyzed in detail and the Vision 2030 had to be analyzed and the policy for national system of protected area which very important in Jamaica and for which the cockpit country protected area that is designated in former part had to be analyzed in detail. The NRCA Act of 1996 and the Water Resources Act and Forestry Act also had to be analyzed in detail.

As previously mentioned, there is the designated cockpit country protected area
which was tabled in the Houses of Parliament by the Most Honourable Andrew Holness our Prime Minister.

Finally in respect of regulation, bauxite mining will only commence in SML 173 upon issuance of regulatory approvals and permits.

Now, it is important to know what is inside of this area, this SML 173. And so, we conducted a series of scientific investigations on the biological environment, the physical environment, the social, the economic environment, and Noranda independently commissioned the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Commission to study in detail the historical environmental resources of the area.
Let me stress that the area is parsley populated. The area is not pristine and it has been subject to various human activities in the past and at present and these include for example, establishments of plantations in the early 1700, hunting, human settlements, agricultural practices and land clearance.

There are important geological features.

So, the rocks, soils, and the foundations in the area.

And the SML area consists predominantly of the White Limestone Group among the karstic
features of these typical high-purity White Limestones in Jamaica.

There are rolling knolls, hillocks and valleys which generally characterise these karstic areas.

The elevation ranges from about 200m above sea levels to 900m above sea levels.

And there are intersecting fault lines in the area.

There are two (2) slides which are shown, the bottom one depicts the bauxite in the low land area as well as the hillocks on which the
vegetation is concentrated. This is an area of high bio-diversity.

Now, **what is bauxite?** Bauxite is a soil, it is known as *terra rosa* in Jamaica because it is red, it is the commercial soil for the production of aluminum metal. Our bauxite is fine-grained and therefore when it is wet it usually contains about 20% to 25% moisture. When it begins to rain you cannot mine Jamaica bauxite because it is extremely sticky and difficult to handle.

We discovered bauxite in Jamaica in late 40's, and this was done by Sir Alfred DaCosta who found that it was extremely difficult to grow anything on his lands because of the natural
infertility. So, he decided to investigate it and he found through consultation with the Government Chemist at the time who did some analyses that our soils were rich in aluminum, and this was proven by confirmatory test in England. The results came back saying that he might not be able to grow bananas but in the near future he will produce aeroplanes. The Daily Gleaner at the time reported on its front page “RED GOLD GOING FOR THE FIRST TIME.” So, this finite mineral resource has been very important in the development of Jamaica’s economy for several decades.

Now, I would like to show you some of the images, the slides, the photographs which represent what the area looks like. And you
will see that the bauxite occurs or in depression between the hillocks. That is the low-lying deposits of bauxite support mainly grassland or shrub vegetation and there are agricultural activities which take place in some of them. These deposits of bauxite do not support growth of large trees.

For those of us on TV you can see that there is an area to the left of top which is intensively under agriculture. So, you can see yam cultivation and some banana trees closer to us in the foreground. And you can also see some residential areas, some human settlement houses in the backgrounds. To the right there is land which is under preparation for agriculture and the hillocks in the background shows the high concentration of vegetation.
We also have illustrations of other areas showing for example, more agricultural activities and deposits of bauxite in the low-lying lands.

There is also an illustration of the high biodiversity which is found on the hillocks and the agricultural lots.

And finally, there are well-defined agricultural activities at different stages of development from advanced growth maturity and under preparation.

Description of the Environment

Geology and Geomorphology
The geology and the geomorphology showed that there are some eleven (11) documented caves within the boundaries of SML 173. The caves observed were elevated on the hillocks. In other words, they weren’t on the same level or plain as the bauxite deposits.

There are twenty-seven (27) documented caves outside of SML 173, but these are also important, and these are found within a radius of about 5 km.

It is important to note that the sinkholes do not occur on the bauxite with orebodies.
The image shows drip caves which is elevated on a hillock and also what it looks like when you are in the drip caves and look down.

Description of the Environment

Hydrology/Hydrogeology (Water resources)

The Hydrology and Hydrogeology, that is the water resources are important, there is no rivers or streams, and SML 173 sits on top of an aquifer.

Ground water beneath SML 173 is at a depth of some 100m or 300 feet. And the SML 173 area is located upstream the Dornoch Bluehole headwaters of the Rio Bueno.
It is highly unlikely that the aquifer in the Rio Bueno Catchment/sub basin will be impacted if the ore bodies within SML 173 were mined.

This simply illustrates Ladies and Gentlemen, the three (3) areas: SML 173 and the designated cockpit country area, and those points at which dyes were injected to see what were the direction of those subsurface to SML 173. And this was done by the Water Resources Authority and also by other investigators.

In the upper watershed areas where SML 173 is located depth to ground water is greater than 300m. Bauxite is not found at the depth of ground water in SML 173. And it’s important
that we stress this. It is found at an average of 10m beneath the surface and work must at the greatest depth 30m- 35m.

**Description of the Environment**

**Air & Noise Quality**

Description of the environment continued with noise quality – we had to do the base line and so we did some modeling and we did some actual measurements and in all cases we found that air quality in the area was very good and it was in keeping with and will be maintained within during the operation. All of the standards that are required for maintaining human.

There will be no noise associated which will exceeds NEPA standard of 75 decibel. And;
No vibration was detected.

Now, we investigated the biological resources and we found that the general area maybe be described as disturbed forest with two major types of habitat types: One, the elevated forested areas which is on the hillsides or hillocks and secondly, the open bauxite bearing grassland depressions. In comparison with the open bauxite bearing grassland depression, the elevated limestone hillocks high level of bio-diversity. No mining will take place in those areas.

But what we did we find?

Biological Environment – Flora (Plants)
In terms of species of trees we found thirty-five (35) of which five (5) were endemic. The Bromeliads, we found six (6) of which two (2) species were endemic, the aroids we found three (3) species, orchids we found three (3) species and one (1) was endemic, and among the ferns we found three (3) species and one was endemic.

The herbs there were fourteen (14);

The vines there were sixteen (16) species of which four (4) were endemic.

And among the shrubs we found twenty-one (21) species and five (5) were endemic.
The grasses, we found three (3) species. And;

The commercial crops we found twelve (12) species of different types of produce under cultivation.

These images show the typical type of vegetation on the hillocks from top to bottom. You will also see a flowering plant there as well as a fern or non-fern plant there and beneath that you will see the Thrinax palm as well as the Bromeliad, another flowering plant to the bottom, Biden pilosa and one of the grasses found. You will see that the area is not pristine because the hillside is disturbed by human activity and to the right there is
another imagery which shows cultivation underway with preparation and in the background we see the densely vegetated hillocks. The image at the top shows an area with low-lying bauxite and some grassland.

**Biological Environment – Fauna (Animals)**

Among the animals we found some forty-six (46) species of birds and nineteen (19) of these species of birds are endemic, that means they are found only in Jamaica.

We found eight (8) species of lizards and three (3) species of frogs or amphibians and among are those organisms with external skeletons:
We found forty-seven (47) species of which two of them were endemic.

The snails, among them we found three (3) species.

And among the mammals which were among the fats we found nine (9) species.

Other domesticated mammals that we found were for examples, donkeys, goats, cows and among those which are not domesticated we found some rates.

Now, it’s very important that we are aware that it is possible that the giant butterfly which
we formerly called *Papillo homerus*, is very important and it is endangered and consequently we carried out intensive and searches variously looking for the butterfly but we did not find it, there were no sightings of this butterfly.

The Water Mahoe which is a tree that is important for supporting the life cycle of the butterfly we also searched for it intensively and we did not find it. And of course, this tells us that the picture – what we found from the investigations, the insect population you know, was accurate and precise and we know that it
complies with what is in literature concerning this butterfly as well.

Now this slide, for those who can see on television, just show some of the nineteen (19) species of endemic birds that we found in the area during the course of our investigation. And some of these birds we see regularly all over the place. For example, number 10 *Trochilus polytmus*, it’s a national bird or the Doctor Bird. And above that you know, we have others which we commonly called as little boys, “ants picker” it’s a warbler. And then we have one species of endangered birds only which is number 6 and that is the yellow-billed parrot. And this is recorded by the IUCN as being vulnerable.
Among the lizard and the frog we found for example, four (4) lizards including our Polly lizard that you see flying commonly about the place, then our green lizard and our anole lizards in the area.

Amphibians, frogs as you mentioned, three (3) species are also in the area and we found them in the grass land and as you probably know, they are also associated with certain plants known as ‘epiphytes’ which we have water located in them such as the tank (inaudible).

There are also various insects and so we found for example, glossy flower beetle, glipea and we found various types of flies and wasps.
Description of the Environment

Socio-cultural and Economic Environment

Now, we had to carry out a comprehensive socio-economic and cultural investigation and we did this by administering a questionnaire among some three hundred and twenty-five (325) individuals. And the findings showed us that the level of poverty is relatively high in the area, most people earned, that are employed, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or less per month and the full time and part time employment is about 50/50.

Now, when we asked the people what do you know about bauxite mining and what would be their concerns. Those with the exception of Browns Town said that they were optimistic about the provisional jobs, the opportunities
for them, but they were also concerned about the potential for changes in the landscape and the

Aesthetics, damage to their water resources, that is their storage systems, and also dust pollution.

**Description of the Environment**

**Land Use**

The land use generally falls into five (5) major categories: These are built up or urban areas, bauxite mining and rehabilitative areas, the forested areas and mixed woods land, shrub land, grass land and agricultural activities mainly including yam cultivation.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**
Archaeological Heritage

As mentioned at the beginning, Noranda also commissioned an independent investigation of the historical heritage and archaeological heritage resources in the area. And this was done by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust.

They found that there were two hundred and four (204) sites of interest in the area, and there were some of these sites just outside of the areas and this is recorded in a separate volume which is a companion volume of the EIA Report Volume 3. And the sites vary from high significance to medium to low significance.
This slide shows two vernacular houses, three churches, you probably are present at one of the churches at the present time.

It showed also two cut stone house foundations. And;

It shows historical prints.

Now, it is important to stress the following in doing the impact identification.

**Identification of Potential Impacts**

The project will not:

- Involve any mining in the Forest Reserves or the hillocks. It will not;
- Impact on caves and sinkholes, which will be protected. It will not;
- Impact on declared heritage site facilities, which will be protected.
Neither will it;

- Impact on water resources, which are found beneath the ground at a depth of 100m. It will not;
- Result in any wide-scale dislocation of household. And as far as practicable, any household to be affected will be accommodated in the same community or as close as possible to the original community.

**Identification of Potential Impacts** (Cont’d)

In respect of the types of impacts which we identified:

**The Potential Negative Impacts** would be:

- Temporary change in the land use;
  lands from mining and after rehabilitation back into the
agricultural activities or various other types agricultural activities as the need may arise. There will be:

- Changes in the drainage regime which will be managed. And the potential for:
- Increased rain run-off water and possible erosion.
- There could be no noise, but there are measures to manage noise.
- There could be dislocation of households, and this would be carefully done for that to take place. And;
- There could be a temporary loss of income for the subsistence farmer.

On the positive side

The Potential Impacts;
We found that there are major contributions to Jamaica economy and to the local economies by the operations.

There are also the potential for developments in agriculture.

Improved standard of living.

Community benefits from Noranda’s social development programmes.

Now, in terms of Impact Mitigation

- The haul roads that have been created will be properly maintained.
- There will be dust suppression.
- The natural drainage will be maintained as far as practicable.
- There will be the use of portable chemical toilets.
- The use of silencers or mufflers on
construction equipment

- The footprints of the operations will be strictly maintained to that which is unavoidable (15% of the SML 173 area).

- Removal and relocation of sensitive species of plants will be done before the commencement of construction of haul roads and mining. And these species will be stored in greenhouses or be placed in other areas which will not be impacted.

- Noranda will fully implement and as it has always done, it’s Environmental Health and Safety Policies and Procedures in all phases of the project. And;

- Noranda will employ its reallocation and/or compensation plans and
comply with the requirements of the Mining Act.

- It is also obliged to act in keeping with the Jamaica National Heritage Trust’s Act
- Intersections will be actively monitored in order to ensure traffic safety. And;
- Safety signs will be installed.

**Traffic Management**

These images show the obvious stop signs and the cautioning to;

**STOP**

**LOOK** and;

**LISTEN.**

And **Dust Suppression**;
Which is being done using a tanker fitted with a sprinkler.

**Relocation of sensitive Species at existing SML 172**

This (indicating) shows an employee removing sensitive species of plants and putting them in a greenhouse in other areas in SLM 173. This was done in SML 165, but this will also be practiced if a permit is issued in SML 172.

**Examples of Rehabilitated mined out Bauxite pits (in SML 165)**

To the right (indicating) we can see the rehabilitated area which shows what it looks like after mining has been completed and the area has been rehabilitated and is ready to be returned to other types of uses.
We can see here progressive steps in the process:

One shows bauxite mining underway and then you will have lots undisturbed. And;

The other shows on completion of mining, that the area is revegetated. And;

To the right you see what this revegetated area look like with a luxuriant growth of grass.

**Analysis of Alternatives**

Now, finally Ladies and Gentlemen, we had to do an alternative analysis and we said, what can we do and what can’t we do as far as the project is concerned.
The first one is the no action alternative which simply says do nothing.

The second one is to relocate in another location in which there could bauxite, and there is none that has been identified at this time.

And the proposed project activity which we presented in front of you. This is all of SML 173.

And finally, modifying SML 173.

And we present to you what has been sent to the regulators which show that there will be no mining in the forested area. Neither will there be any mining in a clawed back area in which we have intensive agricultural activity in inclusive of yam farming taking place.
So, then what remains in SML 173 for mining?
It is just that the yellow or cream portion that is shown in the slide.

Just to conclude this aspect. If there is no mining in SML 173 it simply means that Noranda does not have bauxite to continue to support its operation and it will be closed down. And it means that the 80-US150 million a year which it earns for itself and the country will not be earned in the future. And the three thousand (3,000) jobs which we mentioned would have been lost and their contributions to the local and the national economy would be lost.
The proposed project activity would be impacted and the clawed back area activity on mining, we consider this as the better or preferred alternative in which to proceed.

Now finally, environmental management and monitoring for any project must take place and these are always placed as conditions in a permit and the parameters which would have to be monitored in SML 173 should a permit be granted include:

- Noise
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Waste Management
- Landscape & Visual
- Soil conservation
- Chemical Waste and Control of
Spills

- Traffic and Access
- Environmental Management & Monitoring Responsibilities. And;
- All of these will be reported to the regulators on a periodic basis as agreed.

Finally Ladies and Gentlemen, I must express our gratitude for your cooperation and assistance that we got through several agencies in the preparation of this Environmental Impact Assessment. Without your cooperation and without your support it would not have been possible to get to this stage.

And so, I must mention;

- The National Environmental Planning Agency
- Water Resources Authority
- The Forestry Department
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust
- The Statistical Institute of Jamaica, from which we got data variously;
- Institute of Jamaica
- Jamaica Environmental Trust which we consulted with in the process
- Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency whom we also met on at least three (3) occasions throughout the entire process, and;
- The Windsor Research Center which we visited and consulted with their CEO
- Cockpit Country Warriors present at this meeting
- Community Members throughout SML 173
NJBP II

Mandatory Public Meeting

Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

CXXXIX

CD*PRJ 1336/18

“Quality Service at its Best”

“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”

- Retreat Basic School
- Madras Primary School and Junior High School
- Sawyers Primary School
- Ulster Spring Primary School and Junior High and;
- Ulster Spring Baptist Church and Anglican Church and;
- The Gibraltar Primary School.

Thank you very much for your kind attention, Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Conrad Douglas. Before we go to the break let me remind you if you are just joining, that this is a Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” public meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed bauxite mining operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II in the
special mining lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann.

Before we go to the break let me tell you after the break, we are coming for your comments and your questions so have them ready. Thank you so much, we go to our break and we will be right back.

3-MINUTEADVERTISEMENT BREAK

(6:00 P.M.)

RECONVENED AT 6:03 p.m.

Well, I did tell you that later on in the programme you would have Mrs. Sheridah Nelson, Environmental Health & Safety Manager on the panel, and she is right here.
But let me welcome you back. You are now invited to participate in the meeting through your questions and answers segment. You are being reminded that the questions may be sent through Zoom or WhatsApp, the number again, 876-878-1356, that’s 876-878-1356 or telephone 876-733-2461-6 as well as from our satellite locations and members of the public at the satellite locations who are participating via phone are reminded to say your name and the community that you represent or organizations that you are affiliated with for the official records of this meeting. We will now begin taking questions.

All right our first question coming from – Just say your name, please.

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**PARTICIPANT #1:** Greetings.
CHAIRMAN: Greetings.

PARTICIPANT #1: Dr. Douglas we met sometime ago, and you have done an amazing and impressive job at your presentation. But what we want to say is this, we have our...

CHAIRMAN: I know we are having a little difficulty with echo, and we are trying to address it from the Studio, but just that you could manage to go ahead.

PARTICIPANT #1: What we want to say is simply this.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, sir.

PARTICIPANT #1: We have plans for the same – I am sorry. My name is Emanuel Campbell and I am from the Alps community. Just like Noranda which has done an amazing job at presenting what he has presented, we have our own presentation what we have to do. We had plans for the area
which you are proposing to mine and we would just like to say or speak to you about these plans. There is this young man, he grew up in Alps, and he has a small statement to say to you, his name is Tevin Simpson.

CHAIRMAN: All right, bring him on but remember have so many other people waiting with questions. So, yes sir, go right ahead with your question or comment. Go ahead, sir.

MR. SIMPSON: Greetings Jamaica, my name is Tevin Simpson and I hail from the community of Alps.

The question I have is that, what will we do with our farms?

So, we know that bauxite has a plan but our communities have a better plan. There are thousands of acreage of arable lands filled
with rich soil nutrients perfectly and readily available for agricultural production.

Bauxite is an impediment to agriculture as it will slow the cultivation process, and we intend to initiate a working project, a multibillion dollar one, and we cannot afford to sacrifice maximum agricultural production for a minute production. And our project will endlessly provide food for the nation and continuously to boost the declining GDP and drive economic development. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. May I ask Mr. Dell from ....

MR. CAMPBELL: I thank you so much, Tevin. We do have a plan and we have ...

CHAIRMAN: Hang on, sir.
MR. CAMPBELL: ...taken up the first point so let’s see what happens now.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, thanks, we are going to have a response.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Conrad?

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Campbell, it’s nice seeing you again, and we met variously in the field as we carried out the investigations and we are grateful to you and the other members of the community for the cooperation we received during the process. We have noted what has been expressed by Mr. Simpson, and we consider it as being very, very important as well.

But let me stress that Noranda in exercising its corporate social responsibility process, recognise the importance of the livelihoods of
the people in the area, and the need for continued production by the farmers. So, that for example, as you will see from the last slide presented, there is a clawed back area that there will be that will be left in intensive agriculture.

And in addition that at the outset I did say that mining will done over a period of 25 years with the development of a five-year mining plan and this five-year mining plan must be subject to approvals and to permits. Before those are done Noranda will notify those persons who are involved in the use of those lands, who privately own those lands, compensate them as necessary, and make provisions for that production to take place elsewhere.
So, all of the area could not be and will be not mined at the same time, it will be mined in five-year mining plans, and at the end of it will be rehabilitated and returned to the owner for production.

We mentioned that 55% of the area is owned by the Government of Jamaica, and Noranda manages this on behalf of the Commissioner of Mines. We also mentioned that the rest is privately owned. We also mentioned that there is 70% of the area that has titles and that Noranda already has the rights to 55% of the area.

The fact of the matter is that these matters and your proposal require consultation, and
Noranda will engage in consultation with all the community prior to, and during the entire process of mining. And let me say that it is standard practice in Noranda to form community councils with all the communities in which it operates, and it is quite possible that you will be a member of this community council as well. So, please take that into account.

CHAIRMAN: We have a very animated person seated there, but let me go to our WhatsApp question. The question is: “I have yet to hear how exactly they will go about rehabilitating the area, or how exactly restoration will be done. Who will take that?

DR. DOUGLAS: Rehabilitation is a standard process; and what it involves, when mining is complete, is to reshape the area. And as I say at the
beginning also, 24-inches of topsoil, which is a most fertile part of the soil, is put in storage and this is placed on the top. The images that were shown show farmers that are actually engaged in agricultural production planting sweet potato in the area. Cassava grow in the area, yam also grow in the area and as I mentioned there are 12 different types of plant crops that we identified that were thriving in the area on the rehabilitated lands.

CHAIRMAN: All right, let me see, who is next? Where is our next question coming from? We do have – here we go: “What kind of research was done to identify and quantify the full range of existing and potential income-generating activities in the area, and assessed the likely impacts of bauxite mining on those activities?
DR. DOUGLAS: There is always scope for further research and development and the fact of the matter is that, with the establishment of community councils, and your interactions with Noranda, there will be opportunities to identify other activities that could be of value in bringing more income to the area. At this time all of those activities that the persons living in the area were engaged in were determined through the consultations by the survey that I mentioned earlier on.

So, Noranda will engage members of the community, seek other opportunities, and engaging them as long as they can be beneficial and profitable to members of the community and Noranda and other entities.
may find it possible to support them with finances.

CHAIRMAN: We are another question from Tony Greenaway. “In the atmospheric discretion modeling, why did you not include receptors in the vicinity of the rail head at Tobolski and Water Valley? The Report indicated that Tobolski is the principle source of pollutant reaching SML 173. How do you know that the Dispersion Model predictions are reasonable?

DR. CONRAD: Very good question Dr. Greenaway, I recognize you and recognise your question. And it’s very good to see you participating as a colleague from the Chemistry Department of the University of the West Indies.
If you read the Model carefully, and the results, you will see that it says that 50% to 60% there is a decline in terms of what the ambient air quality standard states, and this is measured against what is necessary to protect human health. And it says that within 100m of the point sources identified the concentrations will decline to 80% – within 80% of the start off.

So, that modeling was done of course, to predict what might happen, and it says so quite adequately.

Tobolski and Water Valley are load-out stations which have been operation for as long Kaiser and Noranda Bauxite has been I
operation. All of the standards are maintained, actual measurements are carried out and not just predicted model. And this is done on an ongoing basis the by the use of high-volume samplers and micro-volume samplers which are state-of-the-art and all of them are collaborative, and the data must be reported to NEPA on a regular basis, on a monthly basis. And that is always done.

CHAIRMAN: We have another question. “The EIA states that air quality will be addressed using internationally accepted standards, why then was PM 2.5 not included in the discretion modeling, particularly, when the EIA indicates that the average bauxite particle size sample the 0.5 microns?”

DR. DOUGLAS: It is very important the question that you asked. PM 10 which is a particle size of 10
microns in diameter is usually done and measured. That is the standard. That is what is used in relation to the ambient air quality standard – PM 10. And that is what must be done and will be done on an ongoing basis.

CHAIRMAN: All right, we have another one, we are going over to Endeavour, let us get our participant from Endeavour.

DR. DOUGLAS: But if I may just add a rejoinder Madam Chair, to the previous question.

CHAIRMAN: Yes sir, go ahead.

DR. DOUGLAS: It is very important Ladies and Gentlemen, that we do not mislead ourselves into thinking that even without bauxite mining that we don't have dust and dust dispersion. Without bauxite mining the same quality material chemically and mineralogically exists, and if it...
is dry and exposed you will get it being entrained and blown about by the wind.

The fact that bauxite mining takes place is just simply pointing to the point sources that could arise. As I mentioned, our bauxite is fine-grained, that is Jamaican bauxite and when it is wet it is very sticky. There is also dust suppression methods that are used. It is so sticky that you have to do dry the bauxite to get it to flow, and that is the reality of the situation. So, we need to bear those things in mind.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Douglas. Are we ready for Endeavour? I think Endeavour is ready for us, no? They are not quite there, so give me
another question from the WhatsApp line or
the hamm – Okay, we have Dr. Greenaway
again: “Why does the EIA not recommend the
need for background and community impact
air quality monitoring sites in addition to the
maximum impact site as required by the
Guideline? Dr. Douglas, that’s you?

DR. DOUGLAS: Thanks, Madam Chairman. Let me just state
that – There were several steps that were
mentioned, ten (10) of them in the whole
process of the development of bauxite
resources and there were five (5) principal
steps.

When we submitted the Environmental Impact
Assessment Report to NEPA – Let me point out
that NEPA themselves stated and
recommended that we place samplers out in
the field for a further extended period of time, and that we should continue to monitor and measure PM 10 concentration for as long as the operations will ever take place. So, that’s an important thing.

When you are going to place monitors out in field, you have to do this according to the five-year mine plan which should be developed, and this will be fine-tuned at the time and the monitors will be put in place; the measurements done on a periodic basis and the data will be placed in reports sent in or submitted to NEPA.

CHAIRMAN: All right...

MRS. NELSON: May I also add?

CHAIRMAN: Yes. We have an addition, Mrs Nelson.
MRS. NELSON: May I also add that Noranda’s commitment, our commitment to environmental protection goes beyond just doing an Environmental Impact Assessment.

For the past four (4) years we have placed additional dust monitoring stations in different communities just outside of the required standard by NEPA. This is to show our level of commitment to ensure that dust mitigation is measured, and ensure that we continue as it relates to mining as good corporate citizens. And that’s important.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, that’s a serious concern...

DR. DOUGLAS: May I just add, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, and Endeavour is ready, so go ahead.
DR. DOUGLAS: I am sorry. I should give the participants opportunity to speak, but just let me add that – The very last part of the presentation spoke to an environmental management and monitoring plan, and that is something with which Noranda must comply. And all of the conditions that are stated there, or the parameters, will be placed into the permit if one is granted as the conditions with which they must comply.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Our friends over in Endeavour, I think we are ready to go to them, so let’s go to Endeavour and hear what they have to say; what questions or comments they may have.

MR. HAMILTON: Thank you Ladies and Gentlemen, I am from Madras, representative, my name is Mr. Hamilton. I have a few questions, but one of the burning one what I want to ask: we realise
and we understand that through the ages from Kaiser days we have been blaming the bauxite company, we put a lot of blame on them. But I have one question to ask.

We know that the bauxite company always get 49% from the bauxite and the Government gets 51%.

When we look at our road “instructure” [sic] of this area where mining has been taking place, is a disgrace. We want to know what happen to those funds? Where is it spending? Why it is not spending on our roads? All we need over here is – Our major problem is our roads. And when you travel from Madras to Brown’s Town or from Watt Town to St. D’Acre or anywhere over the globe through the
communities and look at the road, it is a disgrace.

We want to know that – The money is supposed to spend within the mining community and there is none which is spending. Noranda is trying their best, they give scholarships and they help out in sport, they help out in health, and all over. We want the Government to declare what is happening to our funds? What it is doing? Where is it spending?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. Thank you very, very much. That is a question for the government to attend to, but perhaps, Mr. Dell, you have a comment you would like to make?
MR. DELL: Yes Madam Chairman, what I would add is, the ability of the Government to fund expenditure for repair of roads and public infrastructure is very much dependent on the ability of companies like Noranda to continue to operate. And this project, if we were to fail to obtain the required permits, will lead to the closure of Noranda and the loss of all of those jobs and the royalties, revenues and taxes which will be used by the government to fund such works such as road repairs.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

MR. DELL: So, I am fully supportive of the gentleman’s comments.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That’s Mr. Delroy Dell, Vice President and General Manager of Noranda Jamaica. Retreat?
VOICE: Retreat is standing by.

CHAIRMAN: Retreat? I know you are not going to retreat, so come on up, Retreat. Retreat, we are with you, so after — And everybody, look here nuh, a nuff nuff question and nuff nuff people so try just make it tight, one question, and let’s just get the answers. Retreat? Retreat is gone? Throw me a question from WhatsApp or the phone line then. Retreat? Okay. Here is Mr. Moodie: “Why was SML 173 granted by Mines and Geology in August of 2018 in advance of this EIA, and public consultation process? Doesn’t that signal the decision to go ahead has already been taken at the highest level, and this entire process is a sham. Go back to the top of that question for me, please? Just go back to the top. It says, “why
was SML 173 granted by Mines and Geology in August 2018 in advance of this EIA?”

MR. DELL: The Government granted SML 173, the mining lease in 2018, but one part of the terms and conditions for the execution of that lease, is a requirement for environmental permits to be obtained. So, although a lease was granted it said “subject to the acquisition of the permits, the environmental permits, mining actually could not start any at all.

CHAIRMAN: So, you have done no work in the area?

MR. DELL: No work has been done in this area.

CHAIRMAN: No clearing of anything?

MR. DELL: None.

CHAIRMAN: No getting of anybody’s farm?
MR. DELL: And this is part of the process of ensuring that the permits are acquired. This is a requirement of the process to ensure that the permits are obtained.

CHAIRMAN: I hope that answers your question.

DR. DOUGLAS: That’s why it was stressed Madam Chair, during the presentation that no mining can be done unless the necessary approvals and environmental permits are issued – None.

CHAIRMAN: But you understand maybe where the person is coming from, it looks like it’s being done in the back ways?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, the sequence – but you know, one must recognise that in the past you didn’t need an environmental permit to do certain mining at all but in 2016 there was an amendment to
the Act and the Act is just coming into the force as well.

MR. DELL: May I?

DR. DOUGLAS: So, we need to recognise that for the sequence. Yes?

MR. DELL: The permits – we have been through this application process for the permits for how long, well over a year. So, if this was a rubber-stamping of the mining lease and the execution of mining, I would think that the permits would have been granted a long time ago.

CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you, Mr. Dell. Retreat, are you with us now? Retreat?

VOICE: Yes, I am here.
CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead with your question please, make it tight and short.

MR. BOWEN: Christopher Headley Bowen, a community member.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, Mr. Bowen.

MR. BOWEN: I have listened to the presentation, I hear the good things about the job, over six hundred (600) jobs, 3 by 3. Sometimes the persons who benefit from mining they will benefit from a better home, albeit that our community never benefitted whilst Tobolski and Water Valley was done. The national budget of course, will benefit from increase US. dollars.

Water, I hear about dust nuisance. I remember another company in St. Catharine, there was a well, just half mile from us, that
bauxite company, Kaiser Bauxite used to draw water from. That well is now abandoned because it was said that the water was contaminated by that well out at the mud lake in St. Catherine. I have listened to the presenter about Lluidas Vale, all the way in St. Catherine. Up to now we are not benefitting from running water.

The name Noranda Bauxite Company Partner; Partner, we are not in any partnership with them. They get out what they want and they leave and what – when you look at our roads, it is not a partnership, it is – you know, the Bible tells me that a good father leaves some inheritance for his kids. If they were any father, I would never want to tell anybody.

CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you.
MR. BOWEN: You understand? The main road through Retreat—If the road from Brown’s Town to Jackson Town is blocked, Retreat is the alternate route, there was a big tracker that came in and tell Mister – I will tell all of those people to go there.

I know that whilst the cockpit country goes all the way up to St. James, St. Elizabeth, and I am aware that perhaps only 15% I am told will mined, but we are going to be affected. The people of Alps...

CHAIRMAN: All right, so thank you.

MR. BOWEN: ...Ulster Spring and...

CHAIRMAN: We have a long line of questions.
MR. BOWEN: ...and whilst that man is telling us about this big plan...

CHAIRMAN: Sir, thank you very much, we have a long line of other questions – I don't know if you want to comment on that one, Mr. Dell, yes?

MR. DELL: Roads and public infrastructure is executed by the Government of Jamaica.

CHAIRMAN: And you have nothing to do with it at all?

MR. DELL: First of all – we assist wherever possible to fix parochial roads here and there in the communities, but clearly our business can’t fund the wholesale repair of all the roads in the mining areas in which we operate, but we do assist as much as possible to fix some community roads, but we can’t fund...

CHAIRMAN: So, the contract that the Government gives you doesn’t say that you must fix roads?
MR. DELL: No. That’s not a requirement of our mining lease...

CHAIRMAN: All right, because you know clearly from the questions some people believe that is the case.

MR. DELL: Right.

CHAIRMAN: Sorry, you wanted to say something, Mrs. Nelson?

MRS. NELSON: May I also add? I understand your concerns, but if you look at our history, you can see that when we leave out of a community most of our roads turned over to the community and we actually improve the roads within these communities because that’s important to us and that’s what – when we peek about partnership, that’s what we speak about and do. So, that’s important to note.
CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much. Ulster Spring, you are there. How are you doing, Ulster Spring? How are you doing Ulster Spring? Go ahead for me please, and ask your question. Remember friends we need to have the questions short.

MR. SMITH: My name is Ainsworth Mr. Smith, and I am from the community of Rock Spring which is not very far from here. I am from the organization of the Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency.

I have seen bauxite right across Jamaica and I have heard the stories, and we all have heard the stories – Let us not fool ourselves.

Twenty-five (25) years ago from now is not so much of a long time, but if it go by age
some of us in this church and on that panel won't be around to see it.

So, my question to Noranda and my question to the Government of Jamaica is, would you cut off your foot and sell it for a pair of shoes?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much, sir. That’s a next question to the Government of Jamaica.

DR. DOUGLAS: Well, if you buy the shoes after that you don't have any more foot to put it on, right? (Chuckle). But no one is doing that sort of thing, you know Madam Chair.

I too, and several others several others have experience of bauxite mining and production, which is not the subject of this evening’s meeting, throughout Jamaica for many years.

And the fact of the matter is that, nothing is
ideal or perfect in life – nothing. But the truth is that, the bauxite and alumina sector in Jamaica, has been very, very important to the development and its contribution to the national economy. That cannot be denied.

The bauxite alumina sector was number one in terms of the performance and contribution to the national economy for several decades. And even when it is depressed it has never performed below being among the three (3) major sectors in Jamaica’s economy. And if you look at across the nation it can’t be denied. In terms of the contribution to education, in terms of health, infrastructure, recreation agriculture, the bauxite alumina and infrastructure, ports and so on, even roadways, communities centers, scholarships,
we can’t compete; it is incomparable. There is no other sector that has probably done as much in terms of national development, human resource development, and the bauxite alumina sector has done. And you need to make this distinction and probably I am talking a little bit too much.

The bauxite and alumina sector performs and it provides the income to be used for various development projects. And this is what has been the policy of the Government of Jamaica for the past 50/60 years – It’ very important.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. DOUGLAS: But what has happened? A lot of the monies have gone into budgetary support rather than invest in those capital development
programmes such as light, industry and so on and so forth.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Douglas.

DR. DOUGLAS: And we need to face the facts.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Audley Morgan, Cockpit Country Warriors Group. “Seeing the result of the major devastation to our infrastructure during the last rainy season it is evident that the Government is not good stewards of our environment. Given the conditions of the roads in St. Ann, why should we trust Noranda to do any better in SML 173? But it seems to me that the question is dealing with the Government but is also dealing with Noranda. So, you can only answer to the part that deals with Noranda.”
MR. DELL: Noranda can be trusted. Noranda has had a history of good social partnership with the community. At the risk of repeating some of things which Dr. Douglas said: we have been in investment in education, which I am not aware of any other bauxite entity in Jamaica which spends as much money. Every year we have 200-300 students given scholarships at every level: primary level, secondary, tertiary level. There are many infra-structural projects which we fund as well. I think maybe we don't highlight them enough. The Kaiser Ward at St. Ann by one of our predecessor companies. The five (5) greenhouse clusters which have established in our mining areas. St. Ann and most of the areas which has this limestone, suffers from shortages of water.
We have implemented – in several communities we have used our ponds, we have converted the mines of ore bodies to ponds and those ponds are used to harvest rain water making water easy to access and a reliable source of ensuring that the crops are always watered and farmers can have a more dependable income right throughout the year. I think, projects such as those speak significantly to some of the social good which this company has done. And I don't think we can afford to disregard them.

CHAIRMAN: Okay sir, thank you and now we go over to Ulster Spring again. I think we have somebody there. I am going to ask you to remember to keep your questions tight, we are trying to get as many people in as possible. Those questions that are not handled
here in this meeting remember, we submit anyway because there is going to – we tell you at the end that there will be the verbatim notes with those questions and all of that before anything else can happen that must go to NEPA and placed in spaces and areas where you can get to them and see them. Yes, Ulster Spring? Yes ma'am, please go ahead.

MS. CASE: This is Tamara Case from the Albert Town area. I wanted to ask Mr. Douglas this. You spoke about model. Now, this model that you speak of, under what conditions were they done? Were they only done here in Trelawny? Because I am quite surprised that other communities around Jamaica – I think you are the person who does. Most of the EIAs from what I get to understand, because I have been studying you. (Laughter) And they speak of
the negative impact of bauxite, right? They speak of the dust where the respiratory system is concerned, the infertility of their lands. So, that model that you have done if it’s the same one here for Trelawny, God help us.

Mr. Douglas, I have met with you, I think you are quite an intelligent man, but I want to know under what conditions this modelling was done because...

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, ma’am.

MS. CASE: ...I live here in Trelawny, I know on rainy days it’s not a pretty sight.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, ma’am. Thank you. Dr. Douglas, you need to answer that question.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN: “Under what conditions did you do that modeling?”

DR. DOUGLAS: Okay, let me put it this way. A model really is an instrument, it’s a bit of software that we use to, and it is based on what you put into the model and the particular location in which it is carried out. So, the lady is correct. But a model is predicted and it is fundamentally theoretical, it has to be validated, it has to be proven. And so, what is done, you have to carry out actual measurements and to how we prove what it says. This is when you put in the instruments out in the field to do the measurements and you say yes, this was accurate or it was not or was not, it was precise or it was not.

CHAIRMAN: So, let me extend the lady’s question.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN: The modeling was done -- Was the measurement done? Or when will that be done?

DR. DOUGLAS: Only when paper permit is granted, the operations can be done and then the instruments placed out in the field and the actual measurements done as is now the case with the existing operations.

CHAIRMAN: Did you want to say anything, Mrs. Nelson?

MRS. NELSON: May I add? Noranda, we are operating for over 50 years and – we are currently in SML 165, 172 and 173, and in Jamaica, you have various standards that you must meet, and I am telling you, as the Environmental Manager with the Noranda Team, that we always go well below the required standard. And that is important.
So, we implement specific measures in place to ensure that we reduce any form of fugitive dust that our operation may generate. And this includes the wetting of roads; scheduled wetting of roads, this also includes using what we have, material to ensure that we reduce fugitive dusting and not only...

CHAIRMAN: The fugitive dust you are talking about means dust that just fly up...

MRS. NELSON: Yes, any dust that flies. You drive through Jamaica, you drive on the road, anywhere in Jamaica that dust that you see that’s what we refer to as “fugitive dust.” Not only that, but we also have several machines that we have. Dust monitors in various communities to ensure that this is monitored on every six-day and also the report is generated to NEPA and
that is also a public knowledge. So, you can check those data as well to show that we really have been a sustainable company, a good corporate citizen over the years with strong Jamaican partnership.

CHAIRMAN: Let me go over to Retreat. Retreat – and please, when we come to you for the question, try to make the question tight for me, please. Once you have asked it, then I am going to cut in and I am going to ask for it to be answered, all right. Retreat? Where are our friends from Retreat? Where are the community members who are there from Retreat? Yes, sir?

VOICE: If I can be very brief, a quick question. The land mined out so far with over 50 years history what percentage would you say is fully reclaimed? That’s one question, and the
second question is, based on the topography and hydro-geography importance of the general area do you believe it if it were the risk to even slightly disturb the area knowing that the impact can be permanently devastating and irreplaceable?

CHAIRMAN: Two good questions there.

MR. DELL: Should I take part 1?

CHAIRMAN: What percentage of the land has been reclaimed.

MR. DELL: I will take part 1. In the - I will take part 1, reclamation.

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. DELL: Since the operations began in 1967, we have disturbed just over 3,000 hectares and so far
up to, maybe a couple days ago, we have successfully reclaimed 92% of those lands.

And what do I mean by successful reclamation? We make the Government inspectors of the Mines and Geology Department inspect the lands and certify them as passed. They have met successfully the reclamation standards outlined by the Government.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the other part of that question is a very important part. “Is this granting of this lease worth the risk?” Dr. Douglas?

DR. DOUGLAS: Very important point the gentleman has raised and we are aware of the importance of the ground water resources in the area. And they
are so important that no one would want to do anything whatsoever to impact the water. The fact of the matter is, which I mentioned, there is an important aquifer in the SML 173. Now, that is located at a depth of 100m or 300ft below the surface of the earth. The bauxite is at a depth of about 10m on average. So, after you have removed that 10m you still have 90m of solid limestone which is compact and which hazard a good filter before you get to the water resources down there.

If there were any risk to those water resources whatsoever, I would advice Noranda and Government not to touch it, but we are confident that based on what has happened with bauxite mining with similar water resources throughout the entire island. For
example, the Rio Mino water resources in Clarendon, Rio Cobre in St. Catherine, Goshen Pepper, the well field in St. Elizabeth and of course, the Porus well field in Manchester, all of which we have had bauxite mining. The flow rates for those water resources and quality of the water has not been impacted over these 60 odd years.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. DOUGLAS: And I might just say, that it doesn't end there. Because Noranda is committed to monitor anything in the area to do with water quality. And if they going to be granted a permit, I believe that the National Environmental Planning Agency, Water Resources Authority, would ensure that the conditions are in that permit to protect water resources that might be in there.
CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Douglas. Question. “Wonderful job in the Gibraltar and neighbouring communities, but I am asking if they could assist us in fixing the Gibraltar to Brown’s Town to those roads again because it is in a bad stated and when we have emergencies like taking a sick to the St. Ann’s Bay Hospital, sometimes the person or persons die on the way because of the bad roads. Please, try and help us. Thanks in advance. A you dat, Mr. GM.

MR. DELL: We can look and see what we can do.

CHAIRMAN: Is that an empty promise?

MR. DELL: No, that’s not an empty promise, we will try. We will try and see what we can do.

CHAIRMAN: I heard you.

MR. DELL: Yes. We will try.
CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DELL: Take us at our word.

DR. DOUGLAS: Madam Chair, if I can just say?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. DOUGLAS: The interest of the community members and the resources must be Noranda’s interest as well. Because that’s where they get their employees as well from.

CHAIRMAN: Indeed.

DR. DOUGLAS: And if they are to disturb water resources and they don’t have water for their own operations, they cannot operate. So, we must bear these things in mind also.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. DELL: Madam Chairman?
CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are going to a question but we do appreciate...

MR. DELL: Yes, quickly. Even presently we are funding the repairs to several roads in our operative areas. But of course, we can’t do all the roads at one time. If there is an open request for an area where we can provide assistance then we can prioritize right, from our community development project budget. But we can’t address all roads and we can’t be the major fixer of roads throughout the entire island.

CHAIRMAN: And you have to get the Government’s permission before you do that?

MR. DELL: Well, in some cases yes, parochial roads you will have to apply to the NWA, you need permission before you can do go ahead.

CHAIRMAN: All right.
MR. DELL: But we will try and assist.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now here is another one. The archaeological impact assessment conducted by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust says mining of the area could hamper Jamaica’s quest to be placed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Does mining form the World Heritage designation? Dr. Douglas...

DR. DOUGLAS: No, no, no.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Douglas, we would want that.

DR. DOUGLAS: Absolutely important question: The fact of the matter is, the Jamaica National Heritage also like our self, did a thorough investigation of heritage resources in the area and they identified some designated heritage sites and we state that these must be protected. And there are certain protocols with which Noranda...
must work closely with the Jamaica National Heritage Trust to ensure that these are done. And furthermore, in the JNHT Act itself, there is a provision that should you during the process of mining, come across an artifact, or something of archaeological value or importance you must immediately stop mining and contact the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, ask them to visit and determine what is the best way forward. A cockpit country protected area which is the core of the cockpit country, has now been designated for the first time – let’s face facts in Parliament.

We are aware of the importance of the cockpits country and the protective area in general for decades but it is the first time that this has been done.
So, what has been said here by the JNHT it said could hamper, it does not preclude or exclude the provision of it being recognized by UNESCO as a world heritage site. So, let us bear that in mind.

CHAIRMAN: All right

DR. DOUGLAS: We are going to ensure that all the provisions and steps that will be necessary to ensure that it qualifies for this designation, and that the support and assistance will come as in the case elsewhere that we have declared as world heritage site the necessary steps must be taken.

CHAIRMAN: Because those words “would hamper”, you know the concern, would concern people.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, certainly – would.
CHAIRMAN: Let me go again. The Cessation Order that was issued by the National Environmental Planning Agency on March 19, 2020, why was this Order issued if no work was done in the area?

MR. DELL: We were guilty of committing a breach, I must accept that and just put that on public record—and we wrote to NEPA and apologised for the breach. We have an ore body that straddles both our existing lease and SML 173 and there was encroachment to the extent of just over an acre a portion of SML 173. So, that is really what happened in regard to that Cession Order.

We accepted that it occurred, and we ensured that our operation in that area was completely shut down. And we made sure that internally, we put procedures in place to ensure that
whenever we have any puts which straddle the two boundaries, the boundaries between our existing lease and the new lease that we do have any recurrence and we have not had a recurrence since then. That was an error.

CHAIRMAN: All right, sir. Ulster Spring, remember keep your question tight, we have limited time left and several questions we would like to include. So, ask the question, get it out there, and I will try and get an answer from the people here on the panel for you. Ulster Spring? Yes sir, please go ahead. That picture looks frozen.

DR. DOUGLAS: Let’s go to Retreat then.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, let’s go to Retreat then. Retreat?

VOICE: Good evening again. Let me apologise for doing a second, but I was not satisfied with my first question. I would have listened to Dr.
Douglas about the impact of the water condition and I spoke specifically of Ewarton and the affected Retreat – if you know the distance, that’s driving about an hour-and-a-half. I am not really concerned just about Retreat, I am concerned touching somewhere else, will you will you destroy Montego Bay because of the underwater conditions?

In your non-technical summary you spoke about exploiting bauxite use. To me, even that word, I am not in agreement with. My Google map tells me that ‘exploit’ is to make full use of something even when it’s unfair or underhanded.

CHAIRMAN: All right sir, thank you very much. Please, you need to answer that. It’s a serious question, you know.
DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, and thanks Mr. Smith for the question. Again, let me state very, very clearly, or as clearly as I can.

Noranda will not be engaged in the production of alumina. Alumina production is an entirely different processing activity from bauxite mining. So, when you mentioned Ewarton Works and the alumina plant there, that process of alumina production is what is known as an extractive hydro meteorological process, that involves use of caustic soda which you know, because that’s also sold in hardware, they use it to clean pit and all that and drains and so on, to extract the aluminum values and therefore there is always in the past the potential for that to leak into the underground. That’s not the case here, and
even while that wasn’t so in Ewarton in the past – and you are talking about the whole Moneague system which goes back to St. Ann and comes back to Dry Harbour, we know that.

That is no longer the case because there are now practicing a technology which has been developed here and which is known as “dry mud stacking” and that facility is now sealed, and the previous mud lake which they started de up in the 1950 that is abandoned, it is fully rehabilitated.

So, that does not take place anymore and you do not have that caustic soda contamination
going all the way over to St. Ann or either over to Trelawny.

It just does not happen Mr. Smith, but the point is taken. And again, let me stress. You are talking about alumina production, and there rarely is that situation now, it does not happen anymore.

CHAIRMAN: So, you are saying Noranda is not going into the production of alumina?

DR. DOUGLAS: No.

CHAIRMAN: They are just mining bauxite?

DR. DOUGLAS: Only mining bauxite.

CHAIRMAN: All right, let’s just...

DR. DOUGLAS: And that is very important: We don’t want to make all the rest of the alumina companies
culpable either, because they have taken steps to contain those residues.

CHAIRMAN:  Okay, all right.

DR. DOUGLAS:  And I need to stress it you know Fay, because our people need to know. Because you would be surprised to know who don't know these things and I need to say it.

For example, Jamalco, when they started out their alumina plant, was one of the first companies in Jamaica, and they practice throughout the world, they have a fully maintained system of in place, where this was sealed with layers of clay to make certain that nothing can leak from it and it is recycled all back into the plant. And if it is not recycled,
the economy falls; the competitiveness of the product falls. That’s the truth, that’s the fact.

CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. “Good evening, I am a Retreat resident and I want the company to introduce inland tilapia into our area because if there are ponds already established, there could be an extension to people who are not interested in greenhouse farming, they could be involved in the rearing of inland tilapia”. Okay then, Mr. Dell or Mrs. Nelson?

MR. DELL: I agree, and I think that...

CHAIRMAN: This is the fresh water fish, everybody.

MR. DELL: Yes, I think the community – we have our Community Relations person here, and that is an area which would address a need...

CHAIRMAN: You need to take a note of that, because there are people who want to...
MR. DELL: I think that maybe that is a reasonable request in that area which we could get into.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. DELL: In fact, our existing lease we do an aquaponics project.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DELL: So, this could possibly be an extension of such a project.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. DELL: But I can't give an undertaking now, but that’s something surely we can consider looking at.

CHAIRMAN: All right, let’s hear from Alps, and that’s such a beautiful part of the island: Alps, Gibraltar, Sawyers et cetera, constitutes the largest and best preserved (inaudible) and indigenous type of architecture in Jamaica. Is Noranda
aware that their actions will cause destruction our heritage?“

DR. DOUGLAS: Madam Chair, we have said so variously. And this is the reason why Noranda, in the first place, took the initial step in exercising its corporate and social responsibility to engage independent entities, the Jamaica National Heritage Trust to do the historical and archaeological heritage survey.

CHAIRMAN: May I ask you Dr. Douglas?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: There are some beautiful churches in that area, you are going to chop down or mow down any of them?

DR. DOUGLAS: I do not think so at all. But that is for...
CHAIRMAN: You don’t think so or you know that not goin’ happen?

DR. DOUGLAS: We said it in the presentation, you know – this is very important that the historical archaeological heritage resources will be protected. So, we said that we will work with the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and work out what must be done in terms of limiting and protecting these resources.

CHAIRMAN: I saw in the picture you had some grave sites.

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: What will happen to things like grave sites or...

DR. DOUGLAS: There are some grave sites there, and there are other interesting archaeological features and there are remnants of some archaeological features. Whatever is
necessary to take the action to protect them I am confident that Noranda will work closely with the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and members of the community to protect these resources.

CHAIRMAN: You have another – Mr. Dell?

MR DELL: We have a commitment to continue to do that as we have done extensively within our existing mining lease. We will not be impacting and operating or destroying any heritage sites.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I must apologise for those persons whose questions – just hold that up for me let me see what you are saying. Anybody who is going to attempt this you have to do it in 30 seconds. "Noranda bauxite over the years has experienced results of water running from the mining areas on the roads
and broken roads most of which are poorly built from onset. What provisions do they have in their lease to prevent any future further destruction of such infrastructure?

DR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Dell?

CHAIRMAN: 30 seconds.

MR. DELL: Wherever there is an issue, through the community councils and our PR professionals, the engagement which occurs, allows us to identify if there is any specific issue, impact from our operations, just impacting a road or infrastructure, and our commitment has always been that whenever any such issue is identified that we address it.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Well, we have come to the end, I am so sorry we couldn’t take all your questions, comments and interventions.
CLOSING REMARKS

Thank you for joining us this evening for this “mixed-virtual” public meeting. You are being reminded that while the timing may not have allowed for all questions to be answered in this live meeting, all the questions received have been recorded from all media platforms and will be addressed and included in the verbatim records of this meeting. Further, you are allowed an additional twenty-one (21) days – you, whether you are in Gibraltar, Alps or in Brixton, overseas, Diaspora right, then the National Environmental Planning Agency, you get your comments and questions there via electronic mail and here is the email address: applications@nepa.gov.jm or you can send your letter to 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.
All questions received will be submitted to the Environmental Consultant and responses must be provided by them and submitted to the National Environmental Planning Agency.

Now, remember that the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and its companion documents, all documents having to do with this project, may be found at the following locations:

- National Environment and Planning Agency’s Documentation Center.

  That’s 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.

- Gibraltar All-Age and Infant School over Gibraltar in St. Ann.

- Madras Primary School, Madras St.
Ann.

- Discovery Bay Police Station
- Discovery Bay in St. Ann
- Ulster Spring Police Station in Trelawny
- The Albert Town Post Office in Trelawny
- Sawyers Post Office in Trelawny.
- And;
- The Stewart Town Police Station, Stewart Town, Trelawny.

May I remind you?

- The NEPA’s website at www.nepa.gov.jm.

Send stuff there – You can find you stuff there as well.

- Conrad Douglas & Associates

It’s there available to you on your screen, but some of you may not be looking; www.cdaestech.com.

Again, we want to thank you for your participation and your time, your interest and your passion on this project, and we wish for you, be safe, remember to maintain your physical distance; remember COVID still a keep. When all is said and done, walk good.

**ADJOURNMENT TAKEN AT 7:00 P.M.**

Again, we want to thank you for your participation and your time, your interest and your passion on this project, and we wish for you, be safe, remember to maintain your physical distance; remember COVID still a
keep. When all is said and done, walk good.

**ADJOURNMENT TAKEN AT 7:00 P.M.**
Appendix XV: Questions and Comments Raised – Zoom Chat

17:20:19 From Robert Stephens: Cannot hear clearly as sound is very low.

17:21:58 From Diana McCaulay: This is a straight public relations video from the company which NEPA should not have allowed at a public consultation to discuss the environmental impact of a major mining project. JET has been raising concerns about this practice for many years.

17:22:10 From Carol Narcisse: An EIA consultation is not an appropriate place for Noranda PR.

17:22:39 From Sophie: AGREE

17:22:48 From Wendy Lee: This PR video is part of the EIA meeting? How is that part of the meeting guidelines?

17:23:20 From Robert Stephens: I agree as this should really be focused on the EIA.

17:23:28 From daniquecyrus-thomas: This is all propaganda pr

17:23:45 From Jennifer Jones: Totally agree with all comments. This is an abuse of the consultation.

17:23:59 From Wendy Lee: Just like the community meetings were little more than PR exercises for Noranda, with repeated promises of jobs for residents.

17:24:20 From Thomas-Hope: Totally agree with the previous comments on the PR

17:24:25 From estherfigueroa1: Why are we watching a PR video about Noranda? How about the images of destroyed communities and lost farms? This is outrageous!


17:24:57 From L. Creary: Very inappropriate. Not the platform for their PR campaign.
17:24:58  From Kofi Tafari: definitely propaganda PR aimed at brainwashing the public
17:25:09  From Audi Manning: No audio
17:25:13  From Tamara James: Sound check
17:25:17  From Robert Stephens: Cannot hear
17:25:18  From Wendy Lee: Dr Douglas is silent. OK with me.
17:25:19  From Julian Davis-Buckle: We ARE not hearing
17:25:24  From daniquecyrus-thomas: We can’t hear him
17:25:26  From Arif: Not hearing Dr. Douglas
17:25:26  From Angele Nunez: We are not interested in this Noranda PR video!
17:25:31  From Marva Hewitt: We are not hearing
17:25:31  From Emme Christie: the audio is gone
17:25:35  From Nicole Brown: There is not audio
17:25:35  From Diana McCaulay: No sound but maybe that’s appropriate
17:25:43  From Angele Nunez: What happened to the sound?
17:25:49  From Dlowe: no audio
17:25:49  From Marva Hewitt: No interest in the video we know the sites and how horrible they are to the local environment
17:25:52  From Carolyn Hayle: There is not sound can he begin again please
17:25:53  From Norman Allen: no audio
From Audi Manning: Can we get a repeat of what was said? There was no audio.

From Wendy Lee: SML 173 is located within the Cockpit Country, in an area that should be protected.

From Marva Hewitt: He should not even consider it after dedicating it protected.

From Diana McCaulay: I think - I hope someone from the organizers will confirm - that we have to submit questions by WhatsApp or phone..

From Ella Bonella: The whole ecosystem will be violated. No price can fix that.

From Hugh Dixon: Conrad are you giving an economic presentation or speaking to environmental impact?

From daniquecyrus-thomas: Seems they only care about money.

From Diana McCaulay: Dr Douglas is clearly displaying his pro bauxite bias. NEPA should reject this EIA for this reason alone.

From Hugh Dixon: Conrad get to the EIA - you did a big PR video at the beginning.

From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Not a very 'objective' presentation of the data.

From Hugh Dixon: The CCPA is a contraption by the PRIME MINISTER.

From Invictus: I hope he will give an equally detailed list of species and water sources to be affected just as he did for the economic impact.

From L. Creary: Areas of Cockipt Country have been left out of the CCPA boundary.
17:37:01 From Hugh Dixon: And we need to preserve the area going forward from Bauxite mining.

17:37:05 From Emme Christie: They always lead with 'Not Pristine' as a basis for these activities. When do we recognize that that is never a justification for intentional environmental damage?

17:38:31 From Linvern Wright: That exactly why it needs to be conserved. (It ought to get back to pristine)

17:38:42 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad Douglas you should speak to the modern analysis of the terra rosa soil.

17:38:46 From Marva Hewitt: As we n

17:38:54 From Tamoy Singh Clarke: The PR continues

17:39:03 From Wendy Lee: I am copying my WhatsApp messages here too. The first thing the EIA says about the area is that it is "not pristine"?? Could this be more biased? We would like to know how much forest is there, how much farmland, how many villages, how many families live there, and what they do for a living.

17:39:10 From Hugh Dixon: Where we plant YAM

17:39:16 From Kofi Tafari: unequivocally NO MINING the COCKPIT COUNTRY, regardless of the beautiful promises. Sparsely populated or not. Mining leads to air pollution, air pollution will not be localized to the area being mined but will travel to the far away areas as well.

17:39:22 From Carolyn Hayle: The Stewart Town/Belmont area is an extremely fertile area.

17:39:29 From Jennifer Jones: There is money in many aspects of eco-tourism (hikes, bird-watching, caving, accommodation...), plant extracts for health and other purposes,
farming, not to speak of non-damage to water resources which may be damaged irreparably. All these activities are sustainable. We must not be led to think that there are no economic benefits when mining is halted. Many countries are now withdrawing from mining because it is unsustainable.

17:39:36 From Diana McCaulay: Worse than PR - unashamedly pro bauxite

17:39:37 From Hugh Dixon: LIE CONRAD LIE

17:39:54 From Adrian Watson: this doesn't feel or sound like an objectively conducted EIA

17:40:01 From Invictus: yam planting isn't the same as bauxite mining

17:40:15 From Fabian Blake: this is an EIA presentation???

17:40:29 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad Douglas you have your credibility to protect!

17:40:37 From Marva Hewitt: This is all going to affect our country ecological stability in the long run. With climate change on our doorstep, we should not be doing this type of mining on our island.

17:40:39 From Invictus: tell us more about the biodiversity just like you did for the economic impact

17:41:13 From Invictus: what about seepage into under water sources?

17:41:16 From B Toyloy: Is there anyone or group scheduled to give the opposing point of view in support of the environment

17:41:18 From Linvern Wright: EIA - Economic Interest Advancement

17:41:34 From Hugh Dixon: You are disappearing in the dark of one of those caves Conrad
17:41:46 From Custos Muschett: those valleys between the hillocks are where the small farmers produce yam. Where are they going to farm when you start mining their land. The top soil will never be replaced. Remember yam is also an export crop.

17:41:49 From Invictus: unlikely but not impossible

17:41:50 From Adrian Watson: challenge is if you disturb adjacent land to sinkholes you may destabilize them so again rational?

17:42:00 From daniquecyrus-thomas: But what if it is impacted.

17:42:04 From Emme Christie: What evidence do you have to support that claim?

17:42:15 From R. Moodie: I'm glad nobody is buying any of this!

17:42:40 From Wendy Lee: At the community meetings for Madras and Retreat, the EIA consultant promised jobs for residents 4 times for Madras and 6 times for Retreat.

17:42:41 From Hugh Dixon: Water runs under SML173

17:43:02 From Emme Christie: The EIA speaks of evidence supporting that bauxite mining will not pose a threat to groundwater quality. This evidence was not presented/referenced in the EIA, no water quality baseline was done as a part of the EIA so how can we be sure that the mining activities in THIS area will not cause heavy metals to leach into LIMESTONE AQUIFER?

17:43:15 From daniquecyrus-thomas: so you’ll destroy the air quality

17:43:17 From Adrian Watson: yes but wouldn’t clearing the extra soil increase transpiration of ground water?

17:43:18 From Hugh Dixon: LIE CONRAD LIE LIE
17:43:20 From Angele Nunez: How can you rehabilitate land that is mined? You know you are taking away our water aquifers and our nutrients in our soil. Pure propaganda! You do not speak on behalf of the citizens of Jamaica, you speak on behalf of Noranda. Shame on you!

17:43:23 From Invictus: WRA is compromised - Geoffrey Marshall is pro mining, no objectivity there.

17:43:32 From Marva Hewitt: My goodness they need to understand the health impact. Our water course should not be allowed to be contaminated.

17:43:46 From Emme Christie: The EIA suggests monitoring at Dornoch head rising? All the water from Lowe and Quashie rivers subside and flows underground (flow patterns unknown) beneath SML173 boundary which receives noticeably high rainfall compared to the rest of the dry harbour mountains. This is before rising at durnoch head. No studies have confirmed the connections of durnoch head rising with the northern flows of the WMU, considering that a permit has just been granted to mine in that area, How can we be certain that there will be NO impact to water resources?

17:43:50 From Kofi Tafari: we're not even listening to all this PR stunt. We want no mining. mining is replete with negative effects on the geological and topographical areas. Again we want no mining in the area. Keep your mouthful of lies.

17:44:19 From Hugh Dixon: CONRAD YOU CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

17:44:34 From Marva Hewitt: My God why do these people hate nature.

17:44:47 From Linvern Wright: We need to ask why it was the EIA rejected by NEPA and had to be overturned.

17:44:56 From Wendy Lee: Regarding water impacts, they quote almost exactly from Noranda's PR newsletter that there will be no impacts, but there are no references to the "repeated studies" they mention.
17:45:02 From Wilson: did they say they’d make this EIA presentation public? It should so the public shareholder can take time to go through and understand more clearly.

17:45:25 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad very disappointing.

17:45:37 From Wendy Lee: Lawks, the man can’t even pronounce 'species'.

17:45:39 From Carolyn Hayle: No, sir, this does not reflect the area near Belmont which I know well.

17:46:45 From Hugh Dixon: tell us what u going to do with endemics Conrad.

17:47:00 From Linvern Wright: All of these species are being listed to be dismissive of their need for the ecosystems that sustain them.

17:47:05 From Hugh Dixon: So what if you did not see it.

17:47:06 From Wendy Lee: I have seen 27 of the 29 endemic birds of Jamaica right in the Stewart Town area. They send someone in for one or two visits and think they have painted a correct picture.

17:47:30 From Emme Christie: over one or two days.

17:47:42 From Marva Hewitt: Sir if you love this island you would not wish to proceed with this project.

17:48:07 From Linvern Wright: I’m happy most of Jamaica is hearing this so they can dismiss the hogwash.

17:48:11 From Hugh Dixon: Your research was not rigorous and you are TRIVILIASING WHAT YOU FOUND.

17:48:43 From Wendy Lee: So they did not see any Black-billed parrots? That area has the largest population of Black-billed parrots in Jamaica!
From Hugh Dixon: We who live here know that and much more

From daniquecyrus-thomas: liar

From Hugh Dixon: That social research was a FAILURE based on the sample size

From Inez Myers: That’s because the people have no idea how the dust pollution will impact on their health.

From Mellissa: interesting how he glossed over those environmental impacts found by the residents

From Wendy Lee: Look what they said about wildlife: "If identified during removal and relocation of vegetation, fauna will be carefully managed and returned to the wild or temporarily maintained in their habitats." THIS IS COMPLETE NONSENSE!

From Hugh Dixon: You are stuttering on the AIA because it exposes your deception

From Hugh Dixon: SO WHAT CONRAD

From Ella Bonella: Is this the same Noranda that was bankrupt in 2016?

From daniquecyrus-thomas: In the independent report it stated that the caves many be impacted

From Hugh Dixon: Deception at the highest level

From Inez Myers: Conrad are you working for Noranda Bauxite company?

From daniquecyrus-thomas: Falsifying data
17:52:04  From Invictus: this is hogwash and a waste of time. We need a truly independent body to conduct an EIA

17:52:08  From L. Creary: Temporary change?

17:52:30  From Hugh Dixon: TEMPORARY CHANGE?????

17:52:40  From Inez Myers: You know that is a load of crap

17:52:43  From Diana McCaulay: Wonder how long "termorary" is..

17:52:47  From Invictus: how can you tell us that reserved forest will not be impacted when you have no buffer area and ccpa separated by a road??? kmt

17:52:51  From Ella Bonella: Share price down right now. Don't allow this rape of the land

17:52:56  From Angele Nunez: Temporary change? What's that?

17:52:58  From Linvern Wright: Conrad is singing for his supper.

17:53:12  From Hugh Dixon: TEMPORARY!!!!! YOU ARE WELL PAID

17:53:20  From Custos Muschett: Not a temporary loss to the yam farmers. It will be long lasting.

17:53:28  From Wendy Lee: Dust suppression consists of spraying Bunker C oil on the roads.

17:53:42  From Carolyn Hayle: Please list the location of proposed haul roads.

17:53:42  From Linvern Wright: It is our government that should protect us that is aiding and abetting this and selling this hogwash.

17:53:42  From Inez Myers: promises promises promises. none of this is true
17:53:50 From Paula Grey: It is very likely that the local residents will not benefit from the job opportunities.

17:53:52 From Marva Hewitt: The problem is that the people in this country are usually made to feel helpless to effect change when these projects are put forward. The social cost of this project will outrun the social benefit.

17:53:53 From Custos Muschett: Must be getting lobster for dinner!

17:53:59 From Hugh Dixon: HAUL ROADS WILL DESTROY 33% of the area

17:54:08 From Wendy Lee: Removal and relocation of flora and fauna is NOT A FEASIBLE MITIGATION MEASURE.

17:54:14 From Tamoy Singh Clarke: was dust nuisance mentioned as a negative impact

17:54:20 From Diana McCaulay: Shame on NEPA for allowing this biased presentation. I have read the EIA - it is unabashedly pro bauxite.

17:54:45 From Kofi Tafari: dust suppression? how? by putting a filter over the entire area? laughable. this man obviously tek country people fi fool

17:54:51 From Carolyn Hayle: Species ought not to be removed! What is that?

17:54:52 From Marva Hewitt: They are not independent of the government who have gone back on their words.

17:55:03 From Wendy Lee: I read the community input. It was overwhelmingly negative towards the mining, but the conclusions of the EIA said the opposite.

17:55:07 From Adrian Watson: question why is it seemingly aiming implement net zero reforesting approach?

17:55:15 From Invictus: we need a truly independent and objective EIA
17:55:18 From Hugh Dixon: 2" OF SOIL CANNOT PLANT YAM!!!!

17:55:30 From Ella Bonella: We do NOT consent!!

17:55:33 From Invictus: we must coordinate and flood NEPA with written submissions

17:55:42 From Anne marie Brown: REMOVAL OF SPECIES???

17:55:43 From Hugh Dixon: WHO YOU FOOLING CONRAD???

17:55:45 From Custos Muschett: Only grass

17:55:47 From Marva Hewitt: We need to push back on this project.

17:55:49 From Inez Myers: If a permit is issued, what does that mean...We don't want any mining in SML 173

17:55:49 From Diana McCaulay: Yes, That is what we need. An objective and fair EIA by a credible consultant

17:56:03 From Anne marie Brown: PHEW

17:56:18 From Kofi Tafari: sounds like these man had come to tell us they ARE INDEED GOING TO MINE regardless of what we think, say or do

17:56:33 From Hugh Dixon: CONRAD YOU MINING YAM GRUNG

17:56:33 From Kofi Tafari: this man*

17:56:35 From Emme Christie: @Kofi...sounds very much like a done deal

17:56:41 From Marva Hewitt: Jamaica does not need this to survive, we need proper job opportunities not one that destroy our environment or our health.
From Jennifer Jones: Yes, a very high proportion of persons surveyed were worried about pollution - about 80% if I remember rightly. Most persons rely on rain water among other things. Of course dust pollution can severely affect person’s lungs, worse if they have asthma.

From Marva Hewitt: We will still survive!

From Invictus: no problem - close Noranda

From Hugh Dixon: Yes it must close

From Custos Muschett: All the area around Sawyers is yam farming so leave that area out.

From Adrian Watson: why is he defending Noranda's honour arent eia consultants supposed to be independent?

From Marva Hewitt: Yes let them go find somewhere else to do this type of devastation

From Inez Myers: close it rass we na get none a that money or the jobs. cut your crap

From houracelevy: from Horace Levy

From L. Creary: Economies can develop without extractive industries

From Marva Hewitt: Local people will not benefit from that money.

From Hugh Dixon: ans 21000 people will be DISLOCATED PERMINANTLY

From Steven Stone: 3000 jobs compared to the long term effects of the country...
17:57:45 From Invictus: look how many sugar factories have closed just so that certain people can import white sugar???
kmt

17:58:05 From Inez Myers: Find somewhere else to mine get out of SMzl 173

17:58:11 From Marva Hewitt: This is so sad to introduce this project to the people of Jamaica after we have evidence of it’s devastation.

17:58:26 From Inez Myers: Conrad go to hell

17:58:27 From houracelevy: NEPA’s asking Noranda to conduct EIA shows where it stands, namely for Noranda to have SML 173.

17:58:40 From Angele Nunez: Conrad Douglas, We Do Not Believe You. No Mining in SML 173. No credibility!

17:58:41 From Hugh Dixon: Stop NOW CONRAD YOU HAVE NOT DONE A THING BUT MADE A MOCKERY OF US HERE

17:58:58 From Custos Muschett: They will destroy yam farming and none of that money earned will be returned to the area to assist those who have been dislocated.

17:58:59 From Adrian Watson: the income from the 3000 jobs will be lost in trying to recover from danages to the environment sir

17:59:20 From Hugh Dixon: WHAT ARE WE TO COMMENT ON NOW

17:59:21 From Wendy Lee: Here is what a Madras person said: “I hear what you saying, it’s a lot of talk, it doesn’t produce any food on the table. There is like two questions, are you doing a study also of the impact of these people utilizing this land planting all kind of food and trees and everything, have you done the study of what they would earn in the 30 years and the study of what will happen to their children and what children will learn from the soil, from the land, from growing things. And these plants which Mr. Dixon mentioned all the nutrients and so forth that come from that, have you done that study, because your job is
not just to find out how to dig up the land and give away people something, it's also to find
out how the people on the land can make money and live. Have you done that study?”

17:59:24 From houracelevy: 'Me” above is Horace Levy

17:59:44 From Carolyn Hayle: This is not adequate. The alternative put forward were
weak. No alternatives were put forward.

18:00:13 From Anne marie Brown: No sah. This doesn't fell good

18:00:22 From Anne marie Brown: feel

18:00:24 From Emme Christie: Was a cost benefit analysis even done?

18:00:34 From Emme Christie: not that i believe in them but was one done?

18:00:52 From Anne marie Brown: Feels like doomsday

18:01:21 From Carolyn Hayle: This analysis cannot stand detailed scrutiny. Tell us
what alternatives were considered? Why were they selected? What could they likely earn
over a similar 25 year period?

18:01:36 From Galaxy Tab A (8.0", 2019): Done deal I am realizing.

18:02:01 From Wendy Lee: I am a person who knows the wildlife of Jamaica, both flora
and fauna, particularly the birds and their habitat requirements. I have worked as a birding
guide in the Stewart Town area for 16 years. I can tell you that bauxite mining in SML 173
will have such a devastating impact on wildlife habitat and the landscape in general, that it
will destroy the existing and potential economic benefits from birding tourism and eco-
cultural tourism in general. None of the mitigation methods are realistic. You cannot relocate
wildlife from its habitat.

18:02:20 From Invictus: so JET and Windsor Research and UWI who have provided
detailed info on biodiversity and underwater resources are all liars? Conrad Douglas didn't
find any of that? and WRA is a part of the conspiracy - ask Geoffrey Marshall who is also on this zoom call.

18:02:39 From daniquecyrus-thomas: Let’s not be defeated our people fought in this area once before and we’ll do it again.

18:03:05 From Mellissa: So this was just a report of their activities and the socio-economic benefits, can we now get the full details of the EIA

18:03:36 From Arif: No sound

18:03:42 From Angele Nunez: Sound please

18:03:44 From Audi Manning: No sound

18:03:55 From Thomas-Hope: This project means that there is everything to be lost - biological diversity, health and welfare, livelihood etc etc and NOTHING to be gained. There is NO sustainability or benefit from any of this. Dreadful.

18:04:06 From Alex A. Moulton: The EIA states that (page 4-27) “The local economy will benefit from the mining operation within SML 173 and its environs. Jobs will be created, and local goods and services will be required by the NJBP II and its employees. Living standards of local communities (and Jamaica, in general) will improve through increased employment and earning.” What is unaddressed by these micro-economic considerations is the cost to health of residents. Has the firm reviewed any literature of long-term health outcomes relative to residence in the vicinity of mining operations? Has there been any similar or relevant study of learning outcomes of developmental challenges relative to residence in the vicinity of mining operations?

18:04:38 From Alex A. Moulton: The EIA estimates, following the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) that there is at least 272 million dry metric tonnes (MDMT) of bauxite within Trelawny, with some 90.75 MDMT of bauxite in the northern. They project that this can fetch
some US$11.643 billion at an alumina price of US$325.00 per tonne. With what degree of certainty can that price per tonne be expected?

18:04:40 From Wendy Lee: My questions: 1. What kind of research was done to identify and quantify the full range of existing and potential income-generating activities in the area, and assess the likely impacts of bauxite mining on those activities?

18:04:47 From Thomas-Hope: Local people will not be the ones employed. We know that from previous mining activities.

18:04:56 From Wendy Lee: 2. What methodology was used to identify and quantify alternative uses such as birding and other forms of tourism (nature tourism, cultural heritage tourism), farming, apiculture, produce trading (the middlemen who buy goods all along the routes out of SML 173 to take them to market or sell otherwise).

18:05:38 From conway.martin: I wonder if you all realise the house you live in materials had to be mined from somewhere?? I realize everyone these days against mining and not realizing mining has to take place because everything we use has elements which are mined from somewhere. Some mining has to take place.

18:05:52 From Kofi Tafari: local people will only be employed as Flag men, low line jobs

18:06:42 From Thomas-Hope: Exactly.

18:06:44 From Alex A. Moulton: Draft EIA, Vol 1: Section 1.4.4. (page 1-10) states that “There will be at least a temporary reversible loss of habitat associated with the construction of these haul roads, as well as, changes in the landscape aesthetics.” What are the rates of reversibility with regard to time and quality? Furthermore, given the sensitivity of certain species with what degree of certainty can the authors assure reversibility of loss of habitat and landscape aesthetics?
18:07:03 From conway.martin: Kofi Tafari that is not true. It that the case at Noranda now? No it isn't.

18:07:19 From Alex A. Moulton: Could the authors clarify the identification of alternatives and justify why the “(1) No Action Alternative” was not recommended.

18:07:24 From Diana McCaulay: My question is this: We have heard quite a bit about the economic benefits of bauxite mining in this area but absolutely nothing about the costs. We have been mining bauxite in Jamaica for almost 70 years - we know what these costs are. Why were none of them mentioned, let alone quantified? The bias of the consultant is evident and calls into question the integrity of this EIA.

18:08:28 From Alex A. Moulton: Vol 1, Figure 5-10, shows caves on the eastern boundary of the proposed CCPA and the western side of SML 173. Given the geology of the area, how is it not anticipated that SML 173 activities will affect hydrology in the CCPA boundaries?

18:08:47 From Robert Stephens: Do nothing as an alternative is not acceptable. How about 1. declaring the entire area protected 2 having a joint public private non profit organization Manage the protected area 3. Move to get the area recognized and declared a natural Heritage site with Universal Value and get UNESCO inscription. 4. Value the Carbon credits of the area and begin to trade these credits internationally 5. Agriculture and Eco-tourism activities will have a far more sustainable level of economic activity than mining in this area.

18:09:23 From Carol Narcisse: 6. This SML 173 is for a period of “about” 25-30 years, but only ONE map of the first five years is presented on Page 4-8, showing where the orbe bodies will be mined. How are concerned Jamaicans to understand the locations that will be affected in the years after the first five, especially given the fact that most of the bauxite will be mined after the first five years?

18:09:31 From Hugh Dixon: conrad that is nonsense
18:09:46 From Emme Christie: absolute nonesense

18:10:10 From Wendy Lee: Noranda is stockpiling bauxite. Their own newsletter says, "Noranda is aggressively looking for new markets, as it has excess capacity and wants to ramp up its production."

18:10:21 From L. Creary: Why was SML 173 granted by the Mines and Geology Division in August 2018 in advance of this EIA and public consultation process? Doesn’t that signal that the decision to go ahead has already been taken at the highest level and this entire process is a sham?

18:10:53 From Hugh Dixon: CONRAD ALLOW DELROY DELL TO SPEAK FOR NORANDA

18:10:53 From Nicole Brown: What studies were used or evidence gathered to support the statement that there was “microeconomic development at the community level” due to bauxite mining? (Pg 1-3) Were displaced and relocated communities considered in making this judgment?

18:11:34 From Wendy Lee: The EIA consultants show a clear bias towards promoting bauxite mining.

18:11:49 From Diana McCaulay: Crystal clear

18:13:22 From JNN CH: Send questions to WhatsApp please (876) 878-1356

18:13:45 From Inez Myers: Are you saying that Noranda Bauxite company does not have a signed mining lease at this time.

18:14:15 From Alex A. Moulton: Given the archaeological sites identified within SML 173 boundaries and the plans to nominate Cockpit Country has a UNESCO World Heritage Site, how is mining activity being reconciled with considerations of the outstanding universal value (heritage and natural beauty) of Cockpit Country?
18:14:16 From Carolyn Hayle: No, the method I heard described is inadequate. We need a comparative analysis of each of the alternatives including a cost benefit analysis of each.

18:14:34 From Jennifer Jones: The telephone number on the screen for phoning is not being answered.

18:14:44 From Robert Stephens: This presentation clearly is not objective as an EIA because the entire process is paid for and guided by Noranda. The process of selecting and appointing consultants to undertake EIA’s needs to be reviewed as this sounds like the EIA has been conducted by agents of Noranda which reduces objectivity. In future, maybe a better approach is where NEPA selects the EIA consultants.

18:15:08 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad you are speaking for Noranda or as a EIA CONSULTANT

18:15:56 From Kofi Tafari: this is like a man looking a woman, telling her all the sweet things she wants to hear. until he gets what he wants. ultimately getting her pregnant... and abandoning her. don't trick the people, please. no bag of sweet lies.

18:16:14 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad why dont you live with that dust?

18:16:15 From daniqueyrus-thomas: DR CONRAD YOU ARE MISLEADING US

18:16:32 From Emme Christie: So conrad really compare natural dust movement with what will be created by mining?

18:16:45 From Inez Myers: There are people in places like St Elizabeth who are suffering from dust pollution.

18:17:48 From houracelevy: I have a question about the steps taken by NEPA to have an EIA - I need to formulate this question.
18:17:50 From Inez Myers: THE Bauxite companies are not addressing these concerns. (pollution)

18:17:51 From Melesia Brown: The EIA consultant is biased. His utterances are not balanced and therefore not trustworthy.

18:17:54 From Wendy Lee: This entire presentation is a PR exercise for Noranda. The EIA should be rejected.

18:18:00 From Hugh Dixon: That EIA report was rejected 5 TIMES SINCE 2019 OCTOBER BY NEPA.

18:18:17 From Diana McCaulay: Needs to be rejected for a 6th time.

18:18:45 From Ella Bonella: Monitoring is not fixing.

18:18:47 From Hugh Dixon: YES IT NEEDS TO BE REJECTED.

18:19:14 From Inez Myers: Monitoring and then what?

18:19:26 From Wilson: I see people mentioning the EIA in the chat is that all based on this presentation or is there a copy available online.

18:19:32 From houracelevy: This exercise is a planned promotion of Noranda, not a real consultation.

18:19:44 From Wilson: could a link to that be posted if available?

18:19:45 From Diana McCaulay: There is a copy online. It is four very large documents...

18:19:56   From Sam Gayle: has there been any mention in the presentation regarding the impact of the proposed mining on water resources - what impact will there be on the Rio-Bueno?

18:20:13   From Carol Narcisse: a detailed hydrological assessment of “the specified area” – is said to only be required on decommissioning of the pits? (Page 4-12) Why was a detailed hydrological assessment not required before mining can be considered? required before mining can be considered?

18:20:28   From Wendy Lee: The EIA conclusions totally misrepresented the input for the community people. The vast majority of people were against mining, complained about dust, loss of farmland, water pollution, displacement from their homes. Yet the conclusions were that the majority were in favour of mining. NO, NOT TRUE.

18:20:39   From JNN CH: Send questions to WhatsApp please (876) 878-1356

18:20:42   From Inez Myers: The Bauxite company’s leave mud holes, pollution cancer causing agents.

18:20:52   From Hugh Dixon: They have tricked us

18:20:53   From Diana McCaulay: I sent a question to WhatsApp number - it has not been read

18:21:48   From houracelevy: In Douglas’s EIA, 50 per cent of community people, those who had experienced bauxite mining, were against SML 173. Those favouring it, 44 per cent, were hopeful of employment, etc.

18:22:00   From Hugh Dixon: NORANDA AND GOVERNMENT ARE PARTNERS. SO DELROY IS REPRESENTING THE PM

18:22:05   From Carolyn Hayle: This is exactly why we need a comparative analysis.
18:22:09 From Inez Myers: We could take the government and Noranda Bauxite company to court an

18:22:19 From Adrian Watson: so environmental degradation for tax collection?

18:22:57 From Wendy Lee: Diana, they read my question but Conrad did not answer it!

18:23:06 From Anne marie Brown: we all know this meeting is a sham

18:23:43 From Diana McCaulay: I realized. Many questions are only being half answered..

18:24:09 From Hugh Dixon: DELROY YOU STARTED MINING MARCH 2019 AND NEPA TOLD YOU TO STOP

18:24:55 From Hugh Dixon: Delroy you are misleading us

18:25:07 From Robert Stephens: Conrad the point that no EIA’s were required before is a non point.

18:25:08 From Sophie: its a sad fiasco, that is repeated over and over again for many developments

18:25:11 From Ella Bonella: I hope they never get them permits.

18:25:22 From Inez Myers: Why SML 173..What is so special about that area

18:25:23 From Marva Hewitt: NEPA needs to be independent

18:25:38 From Marva Hewitt: They need to represent the community and not be political in their decision.

18:26:42 From Invictus: people need to understand that NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS 1 went bankrupt and owed the GoJ taxes as well as wages to workers. NORANDA
was auctioned and bought by DaDa Holdings on the condition that they can reach an agreement with GoJ. GoJ negotiated with Dada and reached an agreement to pay outstanding taxes and wages in exchange for SML173 - this agreement was in 2016. PM Holiness knew what he had to do so he declared CCPA in 2017 then officially issued sml173 in 2018. these ppl aren't easy!!

18:26:44 From Alex A. Moulton: Vol. 1 of EIA, section 1.4.2.2. on Hydrology seems to wholly discount the geological properties of the karst limestone described in 1.4.2.1. More than this, it presents baseline data that at best deflects any future culpability for water contamination from bauxite mining operations. While attention is placed on residential contribution to contamination, the possibility of contamination from bauxite is all but dismissed. This is surprising given the nature of bauxite mining and the very geologic dynamics that that resident’s contamination seem to portend.

18:27:04 From Inez Myers: All I have to say is Noranda Bauxite mining need to get the hell out of Jamaica and stop raping our land.

18:27:21 From Marva Hewitt: Amen

18:27:46 From Marva Hewitt: The people don't want this type of industry here because it destroys lives and our natural environment.

18:28:10 From Hugh Dixon: BUT YOU DESTROY AND LEAVE

18:28:27 From Ella Bonella: Yes Invictus... Shabby company indeed

18:28:40 From L. Creary: PR

18:28:41 From Hugh Dixon: Nonsense Lady

18:28:41 From Inez Myers: We have fought for our land and won in the past.

18:28:42 From Campbell, T: not true lady!
From daniquecyrus-thomas: This woman with the voice of a lamb and the heart of the beast

From Wendy Lee: It is time to end bauxite mining in Jamaica.

From Ella Bonella: Yes Inez

From Alex A. Moulton: Why subject the area to intensive mining operations which will have deleterious effects on communities and the natural environment when the estimates are that operations will be viable for only about 25 to 30 years?

From Marva Hewitt: Our children future is what is at stake?

From Ella Bonella: Wendy... Exactly

From Diana McCaulay: Best comment of the night

From Renea Blake: good question!!

From Invictus: how come the "INDEPENDENT" EIA consultant speaking about WE and US when referring to NORANDA?? where's the independence?

From Campbell, T: great question and that's exactly what de government is and has done

From Audie Morgan: My name is Audie Morgan Cockpit Country warrior

From Anne marie Brown: these people fill up the Ulster Spring Baptist church with security guards and strange people so that local residents cannot be admitted in the hall. Wretches.

From Wendy Lee: They tell the people that the mines will be rehabilitated, but the truth is all around - huge open pits, or graded pits with scraggly grass that not even goat will eat.
18:31:45 From Campbell, T: sold I to the merchant ships!!

18:31:47 From Diana McCaulay: Present your figures Dr Conrad. The benefits and the costs. Quantify the costs. There has been absolutely no effort to do that.

18:31:48 From Ella Bonella: Stop lying Conrad. You sell out your soul today

18:31:58 From Alex A. Moulton: How can the EIA seriously suggest that the proposed mining activities will result in "net positive increase in climate change mitigation, as the carbon sequestration capacity of the rehabilitated mined out areas will be increased."

18:32:10 From Wendy Lee: Agriculture is sustainable. People do not WANT the greenhouses and other crumbs from bauxite.

18:32:19 From Hugh Dixon: WHEN THE BUXITE IS FINISHED IN 25 YRS YOU WILL CLOSE ALL THOSE INSTITUTIONS

18:32:29 From Inez Myers: Thank you Audie

18:32:29 From Marva Hewitt: Conrad don't need to tell us anything, we have experience of it. NEPA and the Prime Minister need to do the right thing once and for all.

18:32:44 From Inez Myers: Noranda cannot be trusted

18:33:01 From Wendy Lee: "Noranda can be trusted"? What a joke.

18:33:22 From Melesia Brown: Pathetic

18:33:32 From Campbell, T: so is it really town hall meeting

18:33:39 From Ayesha Constable: For all the years bauxite has been mined in Jamaica and people in these communities still don’t have

18:33:51 From Anne Marie Brown: we are talking about the preservation of the environment, not scholarship etc etc.. cho
18:33:52 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: running water..

18:34:00 From Hugh Dixon: FOOLISHNESS DELROY DELL

18:34:02 From Inez Myers: Please stop because if mining was not profitable you would not want to mine in SML 173.

18:34:07 From Lena Whyte: We need an investment in health & protection of the environment to preserve nature. When you destroy natural water resources, rainwater ponds are not a suitable replacement

18:34:10 From Wendy Lee: The various incarnations of bauxite over the years have never been concerned about the environment. But they always have an excellent PR mechanism.

18:34:11 From Diana McCaulay: No. I can't listen to this anymore. I came to listen to a public consultation on the environmental impact assessment of a major mining project that is going to lock us into an unsustainable economic activity for 25-30 years and what I am hearing is a public relations excersice by Noranda and its consultant

18:34:18 From Alex A. Moulton: The rain-water harvesting ponds are a superficial solution

18:34:22 From Marva Hewitt: When they kill off all our natural habitats we will see the difference here in Jamaica. We should never allow ourselves to even get to this stage of the discussion.

18:34:27 From Diana McCaulay: Shame on NEPA. Shame on the GOJ.

18:34:45 From Anne marie Brown: crap

18:35:06 From Melesia Brown: scholarship in exchange for degradation....seriously?
18:35:23 From Marva Hewitt: Scholarship in exchange for poor health.

18:36:00 From Kofi Tafari: well done Ulster spring. good point

18:36:05 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: There's nothing funny about what the lady is saying!!!

18:36:42 From Campbell, T: they take this for a joke

18:36:42 From Marva Hewitt: Dr Douglas need to be open and honest with us. He need to support the people rather than backing the foreign project.

18:36:59 From Inez Myers: Noranda seeing that you will be killing us with pollution and possible cancer you will poison our water supply, steal our land kill our food supply why don’t you build us a New Hospital so we can take care of the damage you will be doing to the people

18:37:04 From Renea Blake: We have the history of the other bauxite companies to validate that it wouldn't be good to mine in this area.

18:37:07 From Alex A. Moulton: It is really telling when panelist can laugh at people expressing fears about their life and livelihoods.

18:37:11 From Wendy Lee: All you need to do is look at the facts. The actual impacts of bauxite mining are all around.

18:37:21 From Marva Hewitt: Mr Douglas the people of Jamaica cannot afford this type of devastation of our country.

18:37:23 From Renea Blake: Exactly @Alex

18:37:36 From Wendy Lee: Who is this lady?
18:37:46  From Diana McCaulay: Well below the required standard! Yeah man, truth now...

18:37:56  From Campbell, T: Noranda can do nothing without the government consent

18:38:08  From Alex A. Moulton: Fugitive dust? Has this Ms Nelson been near a mine?

18:38:10  From Inez Myers: That is a lie lady you are just ensuring your job

18:38:29  From Campbell, T: the government is the real culprit

18:38:32  From Ayesha CONSTABLE: I'm so saddened by this

18:38:48  From Inez Myers: Ms Nelson you can keep your job. don't work too hard

18:38:59  From Lena Whyte: This is a fiasco. Signing off

18:39:02  From Hugh Dixon: You mislead us

18:39:20  From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Ms. Fae please allow community people to speak. The panelists get unlimited time to talk nuff nonsense!

18:39:30  From Ella Bonella: They all sound so patronising and rehearsed like little puppets

18:39:34  From Galaxy Tab A (8.0", 2019): Tamara the famous model is not a guarantee

18:39:41  From Wendy Lee: On any day approaching Discovery Bay from the east, you will see a large cloud of red dust rising up from the dome and also from the ship. Noranda, how can you say that you control the dust adequately?

18:39:55  From Alex A. Moulton: I had a sinus infection after just visiting Gibraltar for a couple of hours. What of the people who are terrorized by fugitive dust on a daily basis?

18:40:00  From Wendy Lee: There is no such thing as "fully reclaimed."
18:40:06 From houracelevy: The Host is going back through the communities. What about others from elsewhere who have questions? No opening for the likes of me, Madam?

18:40:09 From Nicole Brown: Reclamation...this is going to be good!

18:40:15 From Melesia Brown: @Ella patronising is the word. I'm sick to my stomach

18:40:33 From Hugh Dixon: What Delroy????

18:40:55 From houracelevy: This "consultation" is a fraud.

18:40:56 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: standards set by the same govt who approved the mining

18:40:58 From Inez Myers: Thank you is it worth the risk

18:40:59 From Hugh Dixon: You are fabricating Delroy

18:41:18 From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: what are we going to plant on those land with the very thin top soil

18:41:18 From JNN CH: Send questions to WhatsApp please (876) 878-1356

18:41:29 From Jennifer Jones: We need an alternative presentation from Windsor, Diana, Wendy and someone like Prof. Elizabeth Thomas-Hope. My understanding is that reclamation can never reach the agricultural value that was there before. Who can fund this presentation so we can get it on TV?

18:41:37 From Hugh Dixon: So what Conrad

18:41:44 From Ella Bonella: Indeed Melissa. They not allowing equal speaking time either

18:41:54 From houracelevy: Conrad, as a professional, do you have any code of ethics?
From Marva Hewitt: Bias going on in the speech. We listening more than we get to speak.

From Hugh Dixon: You will not advise government Conrad

From Gillian: LIES.

From Hugh Dixon: You mislead

From Jennifer Jones: Plus of course Hugh and other community members

From Marva Hewitt: Who is doing the quality checks. Where is the data?

From Diana McCaulay: Dr Douglas, your EIA says that the water QUALITY has only been monitored infrequently!

From Wendy Lee: Jenny, the people of Jamaica know the real story. It's just Conrad and Noranda who think they are convincing people of the benefits of mining.

From Custos Muschett: Are you saying that you will only mine to a depth of 30 ft?

From Inez Myers: YES WE NEED DATA ..CONRAD..

From Inez Myers: TALK IS CHEAP

From Marva Hewitt: Why don’t they show us the data.

From daniquecyrus-thomas: This is the Conrad show. This man loves the sound of his own voice. Paid stooge

From Marva Hewitt: We don’t need this nonsense.

From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: what are we going to plant on those land after bauxite mining with the thin layer of soil that is replaced
18:43:28 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Mr. Conrad inadvertently says 'we' at times. Is he a Noranda rep or an independent consultant!?

18:43:44 From Marva Hewitt: They are not serious, light speech.

18:43:50 From Alex A. Moulton: Exactly Ayesha!

18:43:51 From Diana McCaulay: He is clearly representing Noranda and mining interests.

18:44:14 From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: Yes

18:44:18 From houracelevy: Clearly

18:44:23 From Hugh Dixon: Conrad you are well paid by Delroy Dell. This is a sham exercise this evening.

18:44:26 From Inez Myers: CONRAD HOW MUCH IS NORANDA PAYING YOU

18:44:33 From Melesia Brown: Dr Douglas, is it your professional way of operating to be biased to the one paying for the EIA? You refer to Noranda as us, is that normal?

18:44:35 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: The whole tone of the conversation just so...blahh

18:44:36 From Wendy Lee: Ayesha, the EIA consultant at the community meetings did that often.

18:44:43 From carl brown: am wondering if these people who are representing the mining company lives in Jamaica. look at what is happening in these areas the mining is taking place with the negative impact on the resident in the areas.

18:45:09 From Carol Narcisse: The behavior of the EIA consultant as a seeming spokesperson for Noranda is scandalous.
18:45:43 From Inez Myers: This man Conrad should be a politician. You have missed your calling.

18:45:54 From Galaxy Tab A (8.0", 2019): This meeting is just proof that we are listening but no one is listening to us.

18:46:12 From L. Creary: Designated but not yet protected under law.

18:46:12 From Ella Bonella: Condescending Conrad and his con crew.

18:46:19 From Nicole Brown: Why would the lived experience of the communities to be affected by SML173 be different from the lived experience of other communities in bauxite areas across Jamaica?

18:46:34 From Marva Hewitt: The people of Jamaica must not allow these people to come in and destroy this area with their commercial mining activity. We have enough evidence to know what the end result is.

18:46:48 From Hugh Dixon: Scam exercise this evening.

18:47:05 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: If govt would take responsibility to provide the amenities needed for all communities they wouldn't have to sell out our lands fi dirt roads and type Z clinics.

18:47:06 From houracelevy: No objective and ethical EIA would dream of having the consultant carrying it out employed and remunerated by one of the protagonists in a controversial issue. But this is what has happened here.

18:47:09 From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: any one ever gone to places like Williams Field in Manchester to see the negative impact on the community of bauxite mining?

18:47:17 From Inez Myers: SCAMMERS SCAMMERS.

18:47:19 From Wendy Lee: Apologised???
18:47:42 From Diana McCaulay: So much for the promises to adhere to the permits in all cases.

18:47:46 From L. Creary: What was the consequence?

18:47:46 From Marva Hewitt: Why on earth are you back here feeding us more false promises.

18:48:01 From Alex A. Moulton: Except it won’t. UNESCO will not look favorably on a nomination of Cockpit Country if the area’s boundaries or contested or if the integrity of the property is compromised. Mining degrades the integrity of the property, especially the archaeological sites that are within the boundaries of SML 173 which will be disturbed.

18:48:02 From Tony Greenaway: There are mining planning maps for the years up to 2033 in the air dispersion.

18:48:27 From Marva Hewitt: They don’t really care about our health.

18:48:55 From Shauntelle Edwards: I refuse to believe this breach happened without their knowledge.

18:49:14 From houracelevy: Have you all noticed how many community people are opposed to more bauxite mining?

18:49:38 From carl brown: People from South Trelawnt please stand up for our rights and not to be roll over by Noranda because we are the one living there.

18:49:59 From Inez Myers: I have gone to Norandas office in St Ann 2019 and was told that there was no mining lease granted...they are telling lies.

18:50:08 From daniquecyrus-thomas: Everyone is opposed apart from those who will make the most money.
18:50:12 From Wendy Lee: The bauxite deals are such that they guarantee a certain tonnage over a certain period of time. If they can't get what they are "entitled to" in one area, the government will be obliged to open up other areas for them. The GOJ has ALREADY MADE SUCH A DEAL.

18:50:28 From daniquecyrus-thomas: I’m watching from the UK because this is so important

18:50:41 From Shauntelle Edwards: They are qualified to do this research but the community people live here day and night, in all weather seasons. The heads of these companies mining here do not have to live with the consequences, the community does.

18:50:57 From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: If we only have about 30 years of bauxite left. What are going after next. Will they then need the lime stone

18:50:59 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: hydro meteorological process?? can't be what he said!

18:51:17 From Wendy Lee: Why is the discussion not on the environmental impacts of mining in SML 173?

18:51:31 From MH1279: No one wants to live in these community after the bauxite is finished with the area. Even driving through these community is a horrible experience.

18:51:38 From Eleanor Terrelonge: I am so disappointed.

18:51:41 From carl brown: the impact to our health will be so great and increase cost for health care

18:52:15 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: ms fae..we know that! it doesn't make it okay

18:52:35 From Wendy Lee: He is now whining.
18:52:40 From Tony Greenaway: If NEPA and JBI did their jobs and required scientifically based monitoring and enforcement there would be minimal impacts, with the probable exception of on the biota. Why haven't JBI done research into these suggested impacts on the atmosphere and water resources?

18:52:50 From Inez Myers: Jamaica have not profited from bauxite in the past so Noranda need to go somewhere else to mine

18:52:52 From Ella Bonella: 1minute allowed for Mr Smith to 5 minutes for Conrad

18:52:57 From Diana McCaulay: Aunty Fae - PLEASE - this is not what we are here to do. Please stop this.

18:53:14 From carl brown: this is just promises watch what will happen as soon as they start mining process

18:53:25 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Seems Ms Fae has been won over 😊

18:53:31 From Sophie: disappointed with her

18:53:42 From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: meh nuh want no fish

18:54:03 From Galaxy Tab A (8.0", 2019): We ant even slidein a question? 😐

18:54:10 From Hugh Dixon: technical difficulties knocked out ULSTER SPRINGS FEED. MIGHT AS WELL THIS IS SUCH A SHAM EFFORT BY NORANDA

18:54:11 From carl brown: am not sure if the host understand the impact of mining of peoples lives

18:54:16 From Inez Myers: Please have the citizens speak Conrad has taken over the floor.
From MH1279: If we eating fish from the water, we are consuming the contaminants.

From Ayesha CONSTABLE: if mr conrad would just stop snickering at these comments and questions

From Inez Myers: pretty words Conrad.

From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: look what happened in the porus with flooding some years ago

From Ayesha CONSTABLE: don't know how much longer i can watch this. it's painful

From Inez Myers: Many grave sites

From Ayesha CONSTABLE: mi heart heavy!

From Carolyn Hayle: This is the reason for using a social impact assessment instead of just the EIA.

From Adrian Watson: Ayesha ditto

From Ayesha CONSTABLE: yes to an SIA

From Inez Myers: Conrad this is personal

From Ella Bonella: Let the citizens speak... chu! Kmt

From Diana McCaulay: I can't watch it any longer. My heart is heavy too. This is just a sales job for Noranda.

From MH1279: We need to rise up against this to the highest level.
18:56:59 From Custos Muschett: The rehabilitation is way behind and not being done properly. When the land is rehabilitated it can only grow grass as the top soil is only about 2 inches.

18:57:01 From Kofi Tafari: it's a DONE DEAL.

18:57:08 From daniquecyrus-thomas: Useless

18:57:16 From Diana McCaulay: Pointless

18:57:19 From MH1279: I really hope we can reverse this in the right direction for the people health and safety.

18:57:28 From Inez Myers: We need more meetings

18:57:33 From Diana McCaulay: We want our statements recorded as well. Not just questions!

18:57:37 From Campbell, T: we got the opportunity to put a stop to all this FIAScCo on September 3.... and blew it!!!

18:57:37 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Real tears 😞

18:57:45 From Galaxy Tab A (8.0", 2019): A promotion for Noranda

18:57:54 From Diana McCaulay: Here is my statement: Reject this EIA. It is not objective. The consultant is clearly pro mining.

18:58:06 From Inez Myers: paid participants

18:58:10 From Kofi Tafari: @campbell T well said

18:58:18 From Ayesha CONSTABLE: Consultant is an agent of Noranda

18:58:21 From MH1279: Put this in the chat please.
From Ella Bonella: @Campbell ...agreed

From Danielle Andrade-Goffe: clarification needed. the NEPA guidelines on public consultation for EIAs says you have 30 days from date of public meeting to send comments

From Custos Muschett: I agree Diana.

From Wendy Lee: THIS is what the EIA consultant said at the Madras meeting: "And why is the project important? Why does Noranda want to take bauxite out of the ground? First and foremost it continues to contribute to Noranda's viability and operation. If Noranda does not have bauxite there is no reason for it to be here. So it continues to contribute to Noranda's viability and operations and it also more importantly will contribute to the Government’s economic growth and job creation policies while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the community. I am sure everybody has somebody who is benefiting from the jobs being created by Noranda."

From carl brown: really sad day in south Trelawny

From daniquecyrus-thomas: I worry for Trelawny my family homeland is being destroyed

From Jennifer Jones: Can’t give up. Struggle has to continue!

From MH1279: Yes, we have enough health problem don’t need this one.

From Campbell ,T: Wow

From Nicole Brown: Flood NEPA with emails and letters!

From Kofi Tafari: kiss teeth

From SAMSUNG-SM-G930A: the struggle just began for all who are interested
19:00:53 From Tony Greenaway: back up your objections with data, not just emotions.
Appendix XVI: Questions and Comments Raised – WhatsApp Phone Chat

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED VIA WHATSAPP

+1 (876) 489-4875

I have yet to hear how exactly they will go about rehabilitating the area or how exactly restoration will be done.

+1 (876) 469-1315

My question is: the economic benefits of bauxite have been outlined at length but none of the costs. Isn't this a display of bias towards bauxite mining?

+1 (876) 807-6200

1) The EIA speaks of evidence supporting that bauxite mining will not pose a threat to groundwater quality. This evidence was not presented/referenced in the EIA, no water quality baseline was done as a part of the EIA how can we be sure that the mining activities in THIS area will not cause heavy metals to leach into LIMESTONE AQUIFER?

2) The EIA suggests monitoring at Dornoch head rising? All the water from Lowe and Quashie rivers subside and flows underground (flow patterns unknown) possible through the SML173 boundary which receives noticeably high rainfall compared to the rest of the dry harbour mountains. this is before rising at durnoch head. No studies have confirmed the connections of durnoch head rising with the northern flows of the WMU, considering that a permit has just been granted to mine in that area, How can we be certain that there will be NO impact to water resources?

1 (876) 871-2526

Why was SML 173 granted by mines and geology in August 2028 in advance of this EIA and public consultation process? Doesn’t that signal the decision to go ahead has already been taken at the highest level and this entire process is a sham?
Susan Koenig- 1 (876) 335-7684

Despite repeatedly using the terms “cockpits” and “hillocks”, why does the EIA not call the landscape “cockpit karst”? It has been described like that by experts since the 1950s. Is it to avoid the conclusion that the area of SML 173 IS part of Cockpit Country?

The EIA does not contain the results of any modelling to identify the morphology (landform) of the karst White Limestone of the area. Was modelling done? If not, why not? If it was done, why is it not in the EIA?

The AIA lists many human artifacts and relics but is silent about the landforms and trails that were important to the Maroons. An example of this is the historic Maroon Path from a British military camp near the Hectors River Bridge (the Trelawny-Manchester border) to Mahogany Hall (near Stewart Town, St. Ann). This Path is depicted by James Robertson’s 1803 map following the Second Maroon War. Why have these important historical features, which are intrinsically linked to the landform, been omitted from the AIA?

+1 (202) 276-8089

Mr. Dixon made a point of mentioning the fluctuating elevation in the area. If this is already an area with many dips and peaks, have you studied how eroding the land in combination with the severe rain we have been seeing will affect mudslides in the area? This also compounds Mr. Hamilton’s existing concerns about the poor roads in the area.

1 (876) 323-9111

Good evening. I am a retreat resident and I want the company to introduce inland tilapia into our area because if there are ponds already established there could be an extension to people who are not interested in green house farming they could be involved in the rearing of inland tilapia

Tony Greenaway- 1 (876) 886-3770

In the atmospheric dispersion modelling why did you not include receptors in the vicinity of the rail heads at Tobolski and Water Valley? The report indicates that Tobolski is the principle source
of pollutants reaching SML 173. How do you know that the dispersion model's predictions are reasonable?

The EIA states that air quality will be addressed using internationally accepted standards. Why then was PM2.5 not included in the dispersion modelling, particularly when the EIA indicates that the average bauxite particle size is 0.5 microns?

Why does the EIA not recommend the need for background and community impact air quality monitoring sites in addition to the maximum impact sites as required by the AQ guidelines?

The international Air Quality standards use PM 2.5 to monitor the impact of particulates on human health, not PM10. This would be particularly important at the community monitoring sites. Will it be required in the permit, if the permit is approved?

Are the data for the air quality monitoring done by Noranda available? In response to a ATI request for the SML 165 we only received Total suspended particles data from sites upwind of Tobolski and Water Valley.

+1 (876) 861-8054

Why has Vol 1 in its narrative summary of the survey hidden the fact that 40% of community members rated this project as Very Not Important and 10% as Not Important = 50%. Only 11% rated the project as Very Important, 14% as Important, and 19% as Moderately Important = 44%. This is in a table but the narrative only talks of the 44% support.

+1 (876) 368-4452

Regarding community responses, on Page 5-289, it is noteworthy that among those surveyed, those who had negative perceptions of bauxite mining came from areas which had experienced bauxite mining. Isn’t this indicative of the lived experiences of local people? Why is anything going to be different now? Have the regulations or practices changed?

Could you give some examples where bauxite haul roads have been returned to previous vegetation, forest canopy connectivity, and biological diversity, as stated on Pg 1-10? Presumably
there would have been comparison to baseline studies in order to make these statements – where can these baseline?

In the section on international treaties that Jamaica is a party to, there is mention of Agenda 21 (Pg 3-31), which requires a commitment to “eliminate unsustainable patterns of production”. The Exec Summary of the EIA clearly states that bauxite is a finite non renewable resources – this is the definition of an unsustainable activity. Is Jamaica not in breach of Agenda 21 to go ahead with this project?

A cessation order was issued by the National Environment and Planning Agency on March 19, 2019 for mining of bauxite within SML 173. Why was this order issued if no work has begun in the area?

1 (954) 995-8216

My name is Levingstone. Most people know me as Myron, a citizen of Alps....in light of the fact that Noranda is so adamant about mining within the Cockpit Country, an area that is very critical and vital to the sustenance of quality of life for so many. Obviously, you are focused on financial gains for your company and a few short term jobs for residents of surrounding communities. My question to you is; what are your concerns in the long term for the many residents that will be adversely affected and by extension everyone else who will be affected by the destruction of such an important portion of our ecosystem?

1 (876) 346-2776

As a membere of the Gibraltar community i think you shoud do a better job regarding the amt being paid for dust money 8500 for 3 month can’t even buy meducation for a asthma patient

1 (876) 3364521

I am from the community of somerton one mile from the mining area my question what is going to happen to the farmers

+1 (876) 343-9423
My question Noranda is doing a wonderful job the Gibraltar and neighbouring communities but we are asking for urgent assistance in fixing the Gibraltar to Browns town road because it is in a bad state and when we have sick person or person's to take to the st Ann's bay hospital sometimes the individual' died on the way to Browns town because of the bad roads please please consider our request and help us thanks in advance

+1 (876) 315-5990

The Archaeological Impact Assessment conducted by the JNHT said mining of the area could hamper Jamaica's quest to be placed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Does mining TRUMP World Heritage designation?

Another question: Alps, Barnstaple, Gibraltar, Sawyer's etc, constitutes the largest and best-preserved ensemble of indigenous type of architecture in Jamaica. Is Noranda aware that their actions will cause destruction of our heritage?

Negative, major, long term and irreversible impacts are foreseen by the JNHT in its Archaeological Impact Assessment... Among these are crime and violence, exposing the communities to incursion and adverse behavioural influences, changes to their original community layout and traditional farming practices. How does Noranda plan to protect and preserve the health and safety of the communities and keep criminals out?

1 (203) 554-0005

Seeing the results of the latest devastation to our infrastructure during the last rainy season. It is evident that the government is not good stewards of our environment. And given the conditions of the roads in st Ann why should we trust Naranda to do any better in SML 173?

Naranda Bauxite Co. Over the years have experienced the results of water runoff from the mining areas onto both main roads and parochial roads. Most of which are poorly built from the onset. What provisions does Naranda have in their least to prevent any future further destruction of such infrastructure?
Can you give one example of a successful rehabilitation effort for a limestone forest and all its biodiversity?

On any day approaching Discovery Bay from the east, you will see a large cloud of red dust rising up from the dome and also from the ship. Noranda, how can you say that you control the dust adequately?

Has a Strategic Environmental Assessment been carried out for bauxite mining in Jamaica, and if not, why not?

Has a Strategic Environmental Assessment been carried out for bauxite mining in Jamaica, and if not, why not?

To the EIA consultants, What kind of research was done to identify and quantify the full range of existing and potential income-generating activities in the area, and assess the likely impacts of bauxite mining on those activities? What methodology was used to identify and quantify alternative uses such as birding and other forms of tourism (nature tourism, cultural heritage tourism), farming, apiculture, produce trading (the middlemen who buy goods all along the routes out of SML 173 to take them to market or sell otherwise).

Freshwater fish farming on porous limestone?
Appendix XVII: Photo Inventory

Figure 2: Meeting underway at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Figure 3: Participant at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
Figure 4: Participants at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Figure 5: Presentation seen from Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
Figure 6: Sanitization underway at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann

Figure 7: Participant posing question from the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann
Figure 8: Participants seated at the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann

Figure 9: Seated area on the outside at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann
Figure 10: Security Checks at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann

Figure 11: Sanitization underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann
Figure 12: Participants entering Endeavour meeting location (St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann)
Figure 13: Participants seated at the Meeting at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann

Figure 14: Presentation underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann
Figure 15: Participants seated on the outside at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann