

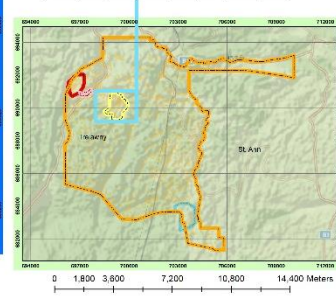
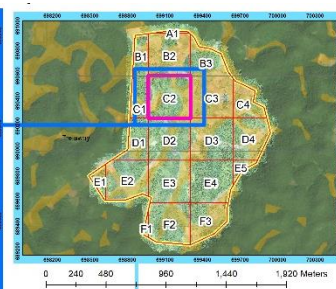
For submission to:



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

Environmental Impact Assessment
for proposed
MINING OPERATIONS
in the
SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA
located in the Parishes of
St. Ann and Trelawny, Jamaica
by
Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II)
VOLUME II:
**REPORTS ON VOLUNTARY STAKEHOLDER
CONSULTATIONS**

August 20, 2020



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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Environmental Impact Assessment
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VOLUME II:
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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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Website: www.cdaestech.com

August 20, 2020

COVER CREDITS

From Aerial Surveys conducted by Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited in the SML 173 area.

This shows mode of occurrence of bauxite deposit within the 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

In keeping with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act of 1991 and its regulations of 1996, the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) has requested Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) Area, which is proposed for conducting bauxite mining operations for a period not exceeding twenty-five (25) years.

In this regard NJBP II, with Head Offices in Discovery Bay, St. Ann, has engaged the services of the 34-year-old, pioneering multi-disciplinary firm of Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited with its subsidiary Environmental Science & Technology Limited to carry out the EIA.

The EIA Report has been prepared in four (4) volumes as follows:

Volume I: Main Report

- Environmental Impact Assessment Report
- Appendix 1: Agreed Terms of Reference
- Appendix 2: Team Composition
- Appendix 3: Survey Instrument
- Appendix 4: Statement by the Most Honourable Andrew Holness, Prime Minister to Parliament on the Delimitation of the Boundary of the Cockpit Country and the Cockpit Country Protected Area
- Appendix 5: Land Description – Volume and Folio Number and Total Acreage
- Appendix 6: The Wild Life Protection (Amendment of the Second and Third Schedules) Regulations, 2016
- Appendix 7: Jamaica Gazettes for the Estates in the SML 173 supplied by the Forestry Department – Highlighted in Red Box Appendix 6: MSDS for Dust Treat
- Appendix 8: MSDS for Dust Treat
- Appendix 9: Gradko – *“How do Palmes Diffusion Tubes Work?”*

- Appendix 10: Gradko – Combined Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulphur Dioxide Diffusion Tube - Technical Data Sheet
- Appendix 11: Gradko – Combined NO₂ and SO₂ Instructions
- Appendix 12: Laboratory Analysis Report - GRADKO
- Appendix 13: Flora Species List for SML 173 Area
- Appendix 14: Jamaica Endemic Birds
- Appendix 15: Jamaica Endemic Herpetofauna
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- Appendix 18: Jamaica Endemic Mammals
- Appendix 19: General Information on Species of Bats Observed/Anticipated to be Present in Jamaica
- Appendix 20: Fauna Species List for SML 173 Area
- Appendix 21: Fauna Species List for Ecological Assessment provided by the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), Natural History Museum of Jamaica Division (NHMJ)
- Appendix 22: Flora Species List for Ecological Assessment provided by the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), Natural History Museum of Jamaica Division (NHMJ)
- Appendix 23: Aerial Photographs and Maps for the ‘Clawed Back Area’
- Appendix 24: Attendance Register – South Trelawny Environmental Agency Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

Volume II: Reports on Voluntary Stakeholder Consultations

Appendix 25: Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting – Madras

Appendix 26: Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting – Retreat

Appendix 27: Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting – Sawyers

Appendix 28: Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting – Ulster Springs

The contents of Volume II are shown in the appendices below.

Volume III: Archaeological Impact Assessment

Volume IV: Air Dispersion Modelling Report

Appendix 25:

Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting

Madras

For submission to:



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

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (First of Four)

at

Madras All Age School, Madras, St. Ann

for the

PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE

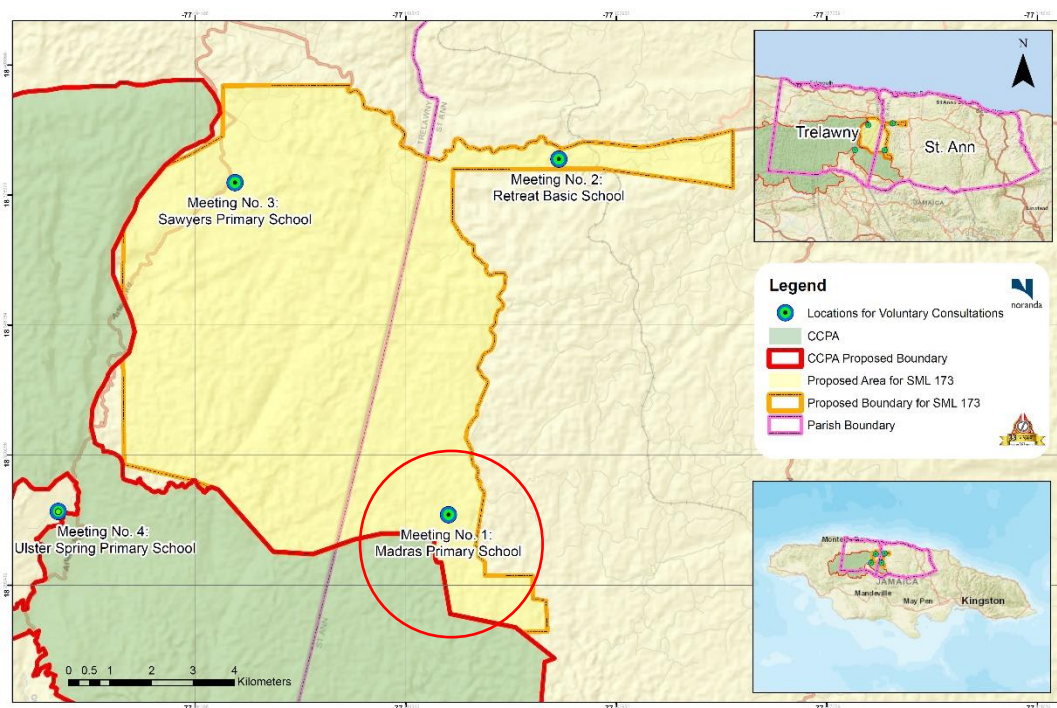
in the

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA

in

ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

June 17, 2019



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

14 CARVALHO DRIVE, KINGSTON 10, JAMAICA W.I.

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info@cdaestech.com; cdaestech@hotmail.com; conraddouglasnassociatesltd@gmail.com

www.cdaestech.com

**VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(First of Four)**

at

Madras All Age School, Madras, St. Ann

Monday, May 13, 2019 at 6:02 pm

for the

PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE

in the

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA

in

ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

Prepared for:



Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited

Port Rhoades

Discovery Bay P.O.

St. Ann

Jamaica, W.I.

Prepared by:



Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

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June 17, 2019

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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 EIA requires that public consultation be conducted among the affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

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

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

Using NEPA's guidelines for public meetings a voluntary consultation meeting was convened at Madras All Age School, Madras, St. Ann on Monday, May 13, 2019 to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate or nearby communities in proximity to the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) area.

Invitations and a town crier were used to announce the events in the various communities close to the proposed mining of Bauxite in the SML 173 area in St. Ann and Trelawny.

The meeting at the Madras All Age School was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Keith Richards, Principal Watt Town All Age School with a presentation (See Appendix 3) from Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A). Several other representatives from Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, and Mr. Skyers from Noranda were present.

There were 105 persons in attendance at the meetings held at the Madras All Age School, St. Ann. An invitation/fact sheet (See Appendix 1) was also distributed prior to commencement

of the presentation. The meeting was recorded *ad verbatim* by a highly qualified and experienced court stenographer. The attendance register is shown in Appendix 2.

The Chairperson for the meeting convened by Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited was Mr Keith Richards, Chairman, Principal, Watt Town All Age School. Presentations were also made by Dr. Mark Richards. The salient points of the meeting are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie charts below.

1.2. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting held at Madras All Age School

The following questions and comments were raised by the participants of the meeting:

- *“What we are going to live off when Kaiser and Noranda come in to mine those places, what we are going to live off?”*
- *“From 2015 out by Caledonia, Noranda made a valley out there. Farmers are complaining that their animals have not been able to eat. They made a commitment, they even invited Television Jamaica up there to let other bauxite mining businesses hear their voice. My question is, what are you planning to do with the valley you made, you guys made up there?”*
- *“I would really like to know who is on the panel.”*
- *“What is Mr. Skyers role in Kaiser? Is he employed to Noranda or what, because I am not so bright.”*
- *“Mr. Skyers, in terms of the contract, you guys drew up a contract and you came to us in Caledonia. We signed these contracts around the table. When you come and making this contract, none of us was there. That means you guys made up your own contract, you came to us and we signed the contract. Now, guess what? You breached the contract, you are not living up to your end of the contract, because guess what, you are thinking the people are dumb and they don't read fine print, but not everybody do so.”*
- *“For one, there is a section that tells us about noise emission, we don't get that, we never received that money. We signed the contract for a particular sum of money, and within*

them drawing extracting the bauxite from Caledonia, without no reason they cut the money in two what we signed for no apparent reason."

- *"I would like to know what they are going to do with me. I am 73, I can't move about, me one live, my children don't live with me."*
- *"My concern, suppose I am living between two pieces of land and they decide to mine those two pieces of land, how would it affect me?"*
- *"I sat here and I listened when Dr. Richards was talking and when he mentioned about Kaiser giving help, a lot of people mumbling and making noise. My name is Monica Hamilton, I am living in Madras. My son had a scholarship from Kaiser, which he is doing well in CASE. And Mr. Skyers, I am proud sir, because you were behind my son and I am a proud mother and I know later on it's going to be good for me, and I on behalf of mothers I just want to say we are sorry for the disrespect of the people but that's okay. Thank you, my son is in CASE."*
- *"I just want to add to what Ms. Hamilton has just said concerning my son, that he has been assisted by Kaiser with a scholarship and we are proud of him and I am very glad for the assistance of the Company. I also want to say that there are benefits from Kaiser, but there are lots of Jamaicans that just sit back and fold them hand and say my nuh care, just stand suh and nuh business with nothing. But dem se if you want good your nose have to run, and if you want find 'himback', yuh haffi dig wood land. Some of wi if you want to get something you have to search for it. It is there, the benefit is there at Kaiser but you need to search for it. Nobody going to carry it, Kaiser not going come and around and say we have such and such giving out, you need to search for it."*
- *"We built the base (for four or five 1,000 gallon tanks), put the 5,000 gallon drums out there. that's 5,000 gallon of water, put trucks and put the water."*
- *"I have a concern with water right now. Most of the people in the area we have our own personal tank or drums and since the mining started the other day when the rainfall and you see the water coming off the house top it is very dirty. So I am concerned what is going to happen to us with our water during the mining, especially when they come closer to us."*

- *"If you have loved one who have a piece of land, what happen to those loved ones if you have to mine on those lands?"*
- *"How does the dust spread? So does the Environmental Health Department who tested find out if the dust will affect people, whether or not you have asthma or respiratory problems or not because I think our health comes in situations like this? These are my concerns about the people. you might not mine my land but you mine around me, are you going to just leave me on this little thing and everything around me is holes, and I have to sit there and be affected by this dust?"*
- *"Is the Company doing the testing (Dust Management) or is it Department of Health from the Company?"*
- *"You guys doing all these testings and it seems that there are a lot of people here who do not trust the Company."*
- *'Who will come with you guys, to work with you guys or oversee you guys? You have to have an oversight community that is watching you guys, because you are running the Company and Jamaica have a lot of money floating around and people can float money to get the result they want, and it seems there is a lot of mistrust going on here. So that's my concern."*
- *"I want to see good road."*
- *"Now, I would ask if you could please send somebody by my home, I have two tanks there; they just mining beside me over the other side and it's a burning shame to see me have to let out one of my tank full of water, and that little money we are getting that can't full one of my tank. That's what I have to say."*
- *"I live right in the middle of Richmond Pen as you look at the map, that's where my house is. So, I would be in the middle of the mines if you decide to mine that area. My concern is when, what timeframe are we looking at for you moving into the area? That is what I want to know."*
- *"Noranda had promised me about the playfield out there. What is the plan you have for it?"*
- *"The dust, how long it take to read that?"*

- *“I have a family with five of us, mining take place, I live like on the hill. You pay me for the dust for my house what about my family?”*

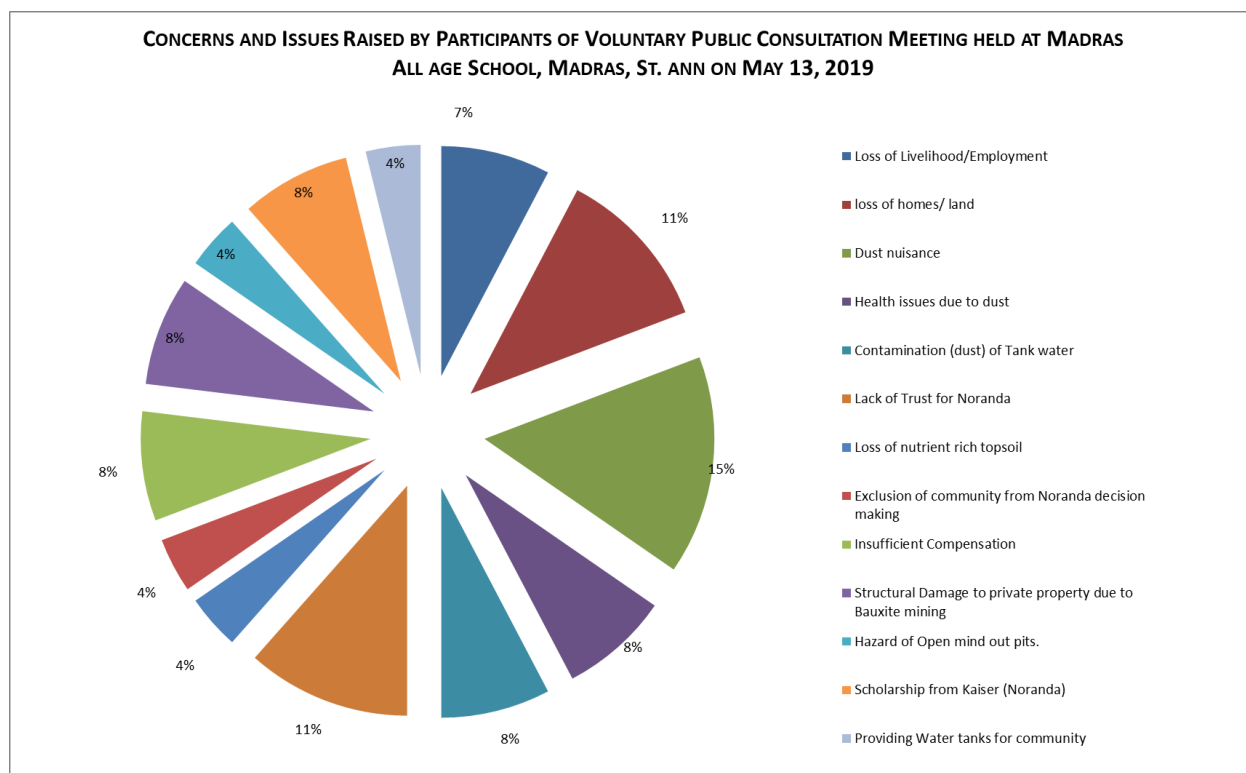


Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of Voluntary Public Consultation meeting held at Madras All age School, Madras, St. Ann

1.3. Conclusions

The voluntary public consultation meetings were effectively presented, questions answered, and issues raised by the participants concerning the proposed mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area. These were diligently recorded by a Court Steno typist. They will inform impact identification, impact mitigation, environmental monitoring and evaluation and any other action by the project proponent.

Appendix 1: Invitation/Fact sheet



INVITATION



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II

INVITES YOU TO THE
VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

VENUE: MADRAS ALL AGE SCHOOL
MADRAS, ST ANN
DATE: MONDAY, MAY 13, 2019
TIME: 4:00 P.M.

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP 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 (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173) over the next 30 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 8,335 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (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. As the mining in each area is completed new haul roads will be established and new orebodies excavated. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated to the specifications of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project is being detailed in 5-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Madras to Gibraltar Area.

The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to contribute to the GoJ's Economic Growth Policy by increasing the output of bauxite to the export market and sustain the increasing need for aluminium on the world market that is predicted to continue for the long term. The bauxite industry is the main driver of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the last two (2) years. This project will ensure that the growth will continue into the future. Noranda's mining activities has been a part of the economic sustainability of the St Ann area for over 50 years and this project will ensure that it continues for at least another 30 years.

How will the project be implemented?

The project will be implemented in the same manner that Noranda now operates using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to existing loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train.



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Appendix 2: Register – Madras All Age School

FIRST PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE FROM OREBODIES IN SPECIAL MINING LEASE (SML) 173 ON LANDS IN ST. ANN AND TRELAUNY			
	contact #	Community	Affiliation
Grace Lang Campbell	472-85-74	Madras	
Joyce Dawson	344-4704	Barnstable	
Nikeisha Bowlers	676-4356228	Barnstable	
Sylvia Baneers	448-0624	Barnstable	
Aletha Lynch	495-8124	Madras	
Samantha Currie	426-8539	Madras	
Donna Brady	899-8181	Madras	
Olwe Barnett	484-7112	Barnstable	
Simone Clarke	296-0796	Barnstable	
Donald Walton	3428051	Caledonia	
Keith Walton	566-0025	Madras & Inf.	Prin. MC
Benjamin Auer	447-2553	Madras Dist	
Mona Chin	377-9638	Madras Sch.	
Carmen Scott	3491881	Madras	
Ken Snyders	578-4568	Noranda	PR
Millicent Hall	576-283-7051	Madras	
Jonett Wilson	4686876	Madras	
Trisa Hillocks	576-494-6203	Madras	
ATRICK DALRY	3147283	BARNSTABLE	
Margaret Gibbs	9199341	Barnstable	
Tenisha Calks	510-7654	Caledonia	
Lebrx Compbeee	3902457		
Afion Francis	570-2856	Madras	
Odeal Watson	918-9341	Barnstable	
Tamara Allen	842-6718	Barnstable	T. Allen
Monica Hunt	3749197	Madras	
Merline Alexander	427-8699	Madras.	
Welford Curry	483-7523	Madras	
Barbara Hamilton	877-7446	Madras	
Robbitt Bailey	373-9218	Madras	
Regan Babin	589-9966	Madras	
Eric Babin	589-1252	Madras	

Venue: Madras All Age School, Madras, St. Ann

Date: May 13, 2019

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Michael Stewart	378 1539	Madras	
Perline Hall	466 8320	madras	
Edna Codner	506 7203	Madras	
Bernisford Reynolds	868 2237	Barnesstaple	
Lothel Carter	423 2292	Madras	
Ugent Tulloch		Madras	
Robert Welker	897 0081	Madras	
Gilbert Bailey	858 6158	Madras	
Cleveland Sawyers	861 6942	Caledonia	
NAVlyn Walker	488 4544	Madras	
Fitzroy Duncan		Madras	
Keithland Robinson	853 5483	Endeavour	
Birdie Bailey		Madras	
Deandra Moore	531 9770	Gibraltar	
Christopher Campbell	316 3454	Gibraltar	
Deloris Hewitt	893 5993	Madras	
Nigel Campbell	530 8502	Caledonia	
Cynthia Scarlett	999 1080	Caledonia	
Phillip Hamilton	422 9781	Madras	
Cynl Anderson	474 3235	Madras	
Walter Green	302 3089	Madras	
Christopher Clarke	455 9236	Barnesstaple	
Vincent Walker	892 8703	Madras	
Winfong Hall		Madras	
Desmond Davis	88510 33	Madras	
Linsford Hamilton	374 9197	Madras	

**FIRST PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED MINING OF
BAUXITE FROM OREBODIES IN SPECIAL MINING LEASE (SML) 173 ON
LANDS IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY**

Name	Contact H	Community	Affiliation
minette currie	448 3456	Barnstaple	
Inez Simms	772 9339	Barnstaple	
Byron Reynolds	448 3456	Barnstaple	
Samuel Adams	44 00751	Barnstaple	
David Blatch	448 0566	Barnstaple	
Devon Clarke	403 9538	Barnstaple	
Roy Carey	891 6348	Barnstaple	
Claudette Sahamugum	869 3256	madras	
Pamela Stewart	454-7112	Barnstaple	
Arvon Campbell	4011296	Madras	
Claudette Cadre	806-2385	Gibraltar	
Ronnie nigg	493-8417	Barnstaple	JCF
John Brady	466-9320	Madras	
Hevie Foster	343-7109	Gibraltar	
Khalidre Bailey	292-6482	Madras	
Beverlyreuter	3850429	Caledonia	
Sylvia Bowers	583-8529	Barnstaple	
Millieat Ricketts		Barnstaple	
Chylenea Johnson	565-3635	Barnstaple	
Simon Clarke	387-5727	Barnstaple	
Gilbert Cole	477 72 75	Madra	
toleg Thompson	749 287 525	Barnstaple	
Evelyn klatson	391-3890	Barnstaple	
Cleveland Johnson	401-2591	Barnstaple	
Angella Bowers	445-3894	Barnstaple	
tyrone currie	589 3639	Barnstaple	
Lindale Anderson	4173981	Byron Castle	
Joseph Perfield			
Malro Baile	2 82 3263	Madras	
Philbert Johnson	4454617	Barnstaple	
Pottier nehogie	422 5612	Madras	
Harvey Shaw	4718048	Madras	
Rupa Doun	578-8814	Madras	

Venue: Madras All Age School, Madras, St. Ann

Date: May 13, 2019

Name	Contact H	Community	Affiliation
Marian Lewis	896 894-9810	Watt Town Police Stn	J.C.F.
Stemmi joi Bembridge	876 875 9563	Madras	
Labrol Brown	848 0325	Madras	
Stanley Bembridge	303 2724	Madras	
Shane Hoo	467 9255	Madras	
Sydney Palmer	864 3828	Madras	
Constantine Brown	874 2915	Madras	
Joseph Clarke		Madras	
Cynthia Brady	389-5526	Madras	
Tatazwa Bembridge	899 8181	Madras	
Aivena Walton	437-2111	Madras	
Robert Watson	346-4119	BK & N St. Anne	
Alene Clarke Dunbar	876 344 0056	Richmond Pen	

Appendix 3: Presentation






Voluntary Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
for the

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE DESIGNATED SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 (SML 173) IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY



May 13, 2019







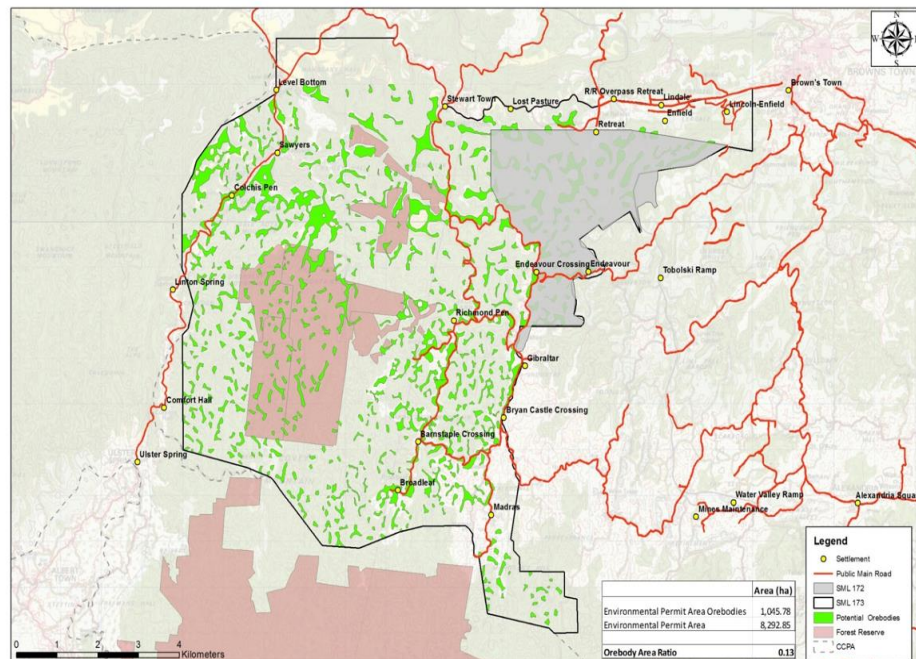
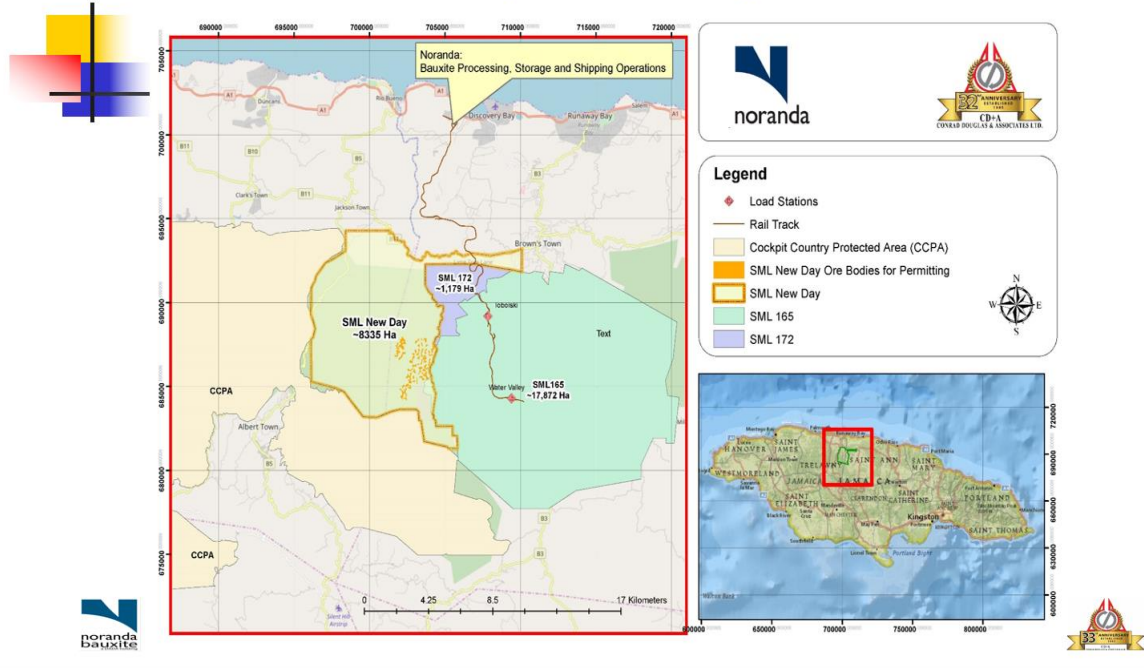
The Proposed Project

WHAT is involved in the project? The project involves:

1. Establishment of Haul Roads.
2. Excavation of Bauxite from the deposits of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173)
3. The deposits are dispersed in the 8,335 hectares of SML 173.
4. Transportation of Bauxite from the orebodies to the train loading areas.
5. Rehabilitation of mined out pits

The Proposed Project



The Proposed Project

WHO is proposing the Project (The Proponent)?

- **Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II - international company already working in Jamaica for several years that provides:**
 - Bauxite for the export market,
 - Owners of 49 % of mining assets and the entity that will be do mining activities
- **The Government of Jamaica – Owner of 51% of mining assets**



The Proposed Project

WHERE will the project be carried out?

- The Proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the GoJ to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.
- The SML covers an area of 8,335 hectares. **East of and NOT within the Cockpit Country Protected Area**
 - 1000 hectares comprise bauxite orebodies with economically extractable Alumina
- Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas (depression) between the hills. The valleys only have grass land while the hills are the highly vegetated areas
- Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevations of the hills. There is the potential for some unavoidable reversible impacts when the haul roads are constructed on hills.
- Mined out lands will be rehabilitated/restored, as quickly as possible, to the standards of the Government of Jamaica Regulations



Existing Orebodies



Rehabilitation of Mined out Lands In Progress (Grading & Contouring)



Completed Rehabilitation



The Proposed Project



WHEN will the project be implemented?

- The implementation of the project will commence as soon as an Environmental Permit is granted by NEPA.
- Mining start-up is estimated for September 2019
- Haul Road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years
 - The rate of road construction will vary on a yearly basis
 - Depending on the distance to orebodies and loading areas.
- The Project will be detailed on a Five Year Mining Plan, which we be rolled over for successive 5-year periods
 - Five year plan to 2023 being permitted



The Proposed Project

WHY is this project being done? The project seeks to:

- Continue to contribute to Noranda's viability and operations
- Continue to contribute to the GoJ's economic growth & job creation policies, while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities
- It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of Vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the Bauxite mineral for export
- Add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite industry
- Improve the economic status of the communities which may be impacted by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities such as agriculture.



Contribution to Jamaican Economy and Surrounding Communities

• Revenue inflow into Jamaica:

- 60% of total company revenue; in excess of USD\$60Mil.
- Contribute 17% of the mining (bauxite & alumina) GDP.
- Represents 8.4% of the total domestic exports.
- Top three taxpayer in St. Ann - statutory taxes payments contributes USD\$5 mil per annum.

• Employment:

- Maintains a staff complement of 404 employees
- Approx. 400 contractor workforce
- Also utilize contracted labour services (mining the largest)





The Proposed Project

HOW will the project be implemented?

- Noranda will continue to carry out its operations using international best practices.
 - The new project proposes no new activities
- The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease.
 - Numerous jobs will be created for the local community
 - Skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations.
 - Labourers will be needed for as well for traffic management, land rehabilitation among other tasks




ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed project development and its operations. This includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite to loading areas and the rehabilitation of mined out areas. This cycle will be repeated a number of times as the project progresses over the next 3 decades:

- Project Description
- Alternative Analysis
- Description of the Environment
 - physical environment
 - biological environment
 - socio-economic and cultural environment
 - Public Participation / Consultation Programme
- Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Identification of Potential Impacts & Risk Analysis
- Impact Mitigation
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan



These are described in detailed in the Approved Terms of Reference.





THANK YOU



Appendix 4: *Ad Verbatim*

MONDAY, MAY 13, 2019

COMMENCEMENT: 6:02 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon everybody.

RESPONSE: Good afternoon.

(INTRODUCTORY SKIT BY THE CHAIRMAN)

(INTRODUCTION)

CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, you are here for a very special reason. I am sure that all of you own a piece of paper in your hand. At least you have an idea of what you are about. This evening these persons who have come, they have an objective and the objective is to sensitize you. To sensitize you means that they are going to give you some information and they are going to take information from you. It means that there will be a chance for you to ask questions, to make comments and not only that, whatever you say will be recorded, because that lady over there, you notice her fingers are going all over the place, she is a stenographer. Nuh care how you chat fast she can capture every and anything yuh seh. She will be taking notes of what we say because they need to keep a record of what you say, because whatever you say they are going to be acting upon, so that it's not just talk and nothing more.

And so they will be informing you about the surrounding communities of the project site, the environs, most importantly that you can voice your concern and your views. The presentation will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners, Environmental Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, and you will be provided with a lot of information. Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners, they will be giving you information concerning mining, where and when the project will be undertaken, why is this project being undertaken, how will the project be implemented. And so I am sure that you are stimulating your minds already because you want to hear what is happening. Can you put your hands together and please listen carefully as the presenter comes to you. Thank you very much.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good evening.

RESPONSE: Good evening.

DR. RICHARDS: Thank you all for coming out at such short notice. Let me begin by saying on behalf of Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited and Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, I welcome you to this first voluntary consultation meeting on the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173, and it spans St. Ann and Trelawny. The meeting is in keeping with international best practices in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment

and Permitting Process. It is highly recommended and it's clearly stated in Agenda 21 of the United Nation's. Especially it states that persons to be affected by all developments should be consulted. And so you are all from the area where there could be possibly impacts from the project that Noranda is proposing. So we are hear to consult with you, inform you of what is to happen and get your feedback, hear your concerns and then we can move on to the next phase of the project development .

DR. RICHARDS:

The reason for this is to obtain your views and input first hand into the process so that they may be integrated into the Environmental Impact Report and appropriate actions taken to enhance, these things which may be positive and mitigate those things which may be negative. So there are two sides to the project, so we are here to hear your views and ensure that they are considered.

It is also being done in accordance with the requirement of several international and national policies, laws, guidelines and standards to which Jamaica is signatory or which Jamaica has laws. So the Natural Resource Conservation Authority Act, those laws; we have to come in and consult with the communities. In this regard although we are here presenting the outline of what is planned, the

EIA process is in progress.

DR. RICHARDS:

We wish you to consider this as your community meeting, not me coming in from Kingston to monologue, it's a dialogue, so this is your community meeting. Whatever you say, therefore, is faithfully and diligently recorded by a court stenotypist for the records and for the analysis of future action. So she the taking every word I am saying. So once you say something it's there. If five years down the line you say I was at this meeting and we said this, it is there, can't be lost after this.

It is important to know that the entire EIA must be done following a set of terms of reference approved by the National Environmental and Planning Agency and several other Government agencies. So it's not just NEPA, there is WRA, there is NWA, there is the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, a number of people coming in to ensure that what he have put forward from all these meeting meet a required standard.

DR. RICHARDS:

I will outline what must be done and where we are at present in the EIA and Permitting Process. At the end of my presentation we

will invite questions in an orderly way through the Chairman. I will attempt to answer some of these as far as possible, but may not be able to answer all of them in this meeting. However, most importantly your questions and concerns will be recorded for future action. Please note that any recommendation or suggestions that you have will be treated in like manner. So all your suggestions will be taken and reported to the regulators so they can understand what the community is feeling or their stance on this project.

For your knowledge, bauxite and alumina in Jamaica accounts for a majority, a large portion of the national exports, and we have all seen where economic growth is occurring, 1.8, but 0.8 of that is due to the Bauxite Industry alone. So it's a big money maker for us in terms of export, and it employs a significant amount of people in high paying jobs and has been going on since the 50s with the first bauxite being shipped from Ocho Rios at the Reynolds Pier. Anybody remember that from the 50s? No? Some of us may have been children at the time when the first bauxite was shipped out, not from Discovery Bay but from Ocho Rios.

DR. RICHARDS: This was followed by rapid development of the Bauxite Alumina Industry to the point where Jamaica was the leading producer of

bauxite alumina in 1974. The point, ladies and gentlemen, is that bauxite mining has a very important history and has been a major contributor to the Jamaican economy and society for several decades.

DR. RICHARDS:

I will now proceed to outline the nature of the project and the steps we will take in the EIA process. Following this we will take your concerns, questions and statements in an orderly manner through the Chair, by stating with your name and your community affiliation. So if you are a community leader, you are a member of the community of Gibralta, madras or Watt Town or Endeavour, just tell us your name so we can put those on the map and do our analysis of the data, see what Gibralta's main concerns are, what Madras, what Barnstaple main concerns are, and we can analyze those and provide them to whoever need to make decisions.

Following our procedure we are also asking you to fill out the information at the attendance register, as we will be contacting you as necessary. Please note that this is the first of four voluntarily meetings of this kind, so we will be doing it in other communities all around on the proposed mining area, which we will show you images of it. It is a very massive area. Madras and this area is only a small part of it. So we have to go into Trelawny, we have to go into northern St. Ann to meet with the people and have the same

meeting and hear their concerns. When the EIA has been completed we will also have to convene a mandatory public meeting. This is voluntarily, we are taking the initiative to come and meet with the community even though it's not mandated, because we feel you have so much to contribute. You can tell us where important artifacts are, where streams are, where gullies run. All of those things you can tell us so we can protect them and provide that information.

So in keeping with the requirements of NEPA, before that time the EIA will be posted, made available at various locations for the viewing of the public as required by NEPA. So when we have completed the EIA process, incorporating the results of this meeting, a big document will be produced, we will send one to the St. Ann Library, one to the Police Station in Watt Town, where people can go and read it. Or if you have an e-mail address we can e-mail it to you so you can have your soft copy to scan through, and you will see that you have contributed to a massive development in the country.

DR. RICHARDS:

So that was just the introduction as to why we are here, what we are going to do. I am going to give you some more details regarding the project that is being proposed by Noranda, and nothing has been decided as yet, we are all at the same point in this process of

development. The proposed project, what is involved in this project? And as usual everybody knows, everybody has seen Noranda doing their mining activity, and it's all roads. Bauxite being excavated from the earth from the orebodies, loaded on to these trucks and they are sent to the loading bays at Walter Valley and Tobolsky.

DR. RICHARDS:

So it's just the same process, we are just moving westward with the orebodies that are there. So the project is, in essence, the establishment of haul roads and mining in the orebodies that are distributed within the SML173. And the deposits are dispersed in the 8,335 hectares of SML173. The transportation of bauxite from the orebodies to the train load-out stations, and then after bauxite has been removed from the orebodies these areas are rehabilitated and they are returned to pasture or they can be returned to housing, they can be returned to farming. And that is the process. So it's repeated and cycled a number of times. That in essence is the proposed project.

The proposed project, as I said, will take place in what they call the New Day SML. Noranda is mining in this SML165 and 172 presently. So all the activities that you are seeing going on now is in the SML to the east of the new one they are proposing. So this is the newly proposed SML that they are looking to get the permit for. This line is approximately the border between Trelawny and

St. Ann. So about half is in the St. Ann area and about half is in the Trelawny parish. And so Madras is typically in this area, and there are a number of orebodies in this area that will be mined for the bauxite ore. This is a closer look at the SML itself and we can see up here is Browns Town, Madras is here, this is the border with Clarendon and St. Catherine close by. (Indicating on Slide)

Here is Ulster Spring at one end, Sawyers to the other end . We have Stewart Town at the top here, Retirement and Retreat somewhere to the north. So it spans a very massive section of the parishes of Trelawny and St. Ann, and that is why we have to have a number of these meeting, because we more than likely will head up to Retreat for the next one, have discussions regarding here. We might go to Stewart Town and we will probably go to Ulster Spring or Sawyers to have the community meeting in those areas again.

DR. RICHARDS:

The green areas that you are seeing here are actual rich deposits of bauxite, and you can see that they are dispersed all over the Special Mining Lease, and these are the areas that will be impacted by direct mining. Once you start to mine here, you have to create roadways to access the material that is being taken out of the ground to be loaded into the trucks to take them into Tobolsky. So right now all of this area has mine roads leading to Tobolsky. So in

this area you get a number of new roads being developed overtime for transportation of the bauxite that is removed from the orebodies.

DR. RICHARDS: So the proposed project, who is doing this project? The project proponent is Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners 11. It's an international company already working in Jamaica for several years. So we all know Noranda from St. Ann, that does their removal of bauxite and export at Discovery Bay. So they export bauxite and they are owners of 49 percent of the mining assets and they will be doing the mining activities over the life time of the lease, and the Government of Jamaica is a majority shareholder, they own 51 percent of the mining assets. So it's a joint venture between the Government of Jamaica and Noranda to get this material out for export and bring foreign exchange in.

DR. RICHARDS: The proposed project, you want to know where will the project be carried out? The proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the Government of Jamaica to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners 11. So there is an agreement between the Government and Noranda to say you can access the bauxite in this area for the next 25 years. That's the level of the agreement. The SML covers 8,335 hectares as we said before, east of and not within

the Cockpit Country. So there is no trespassing in any of the Cockpit Country protected area. This is all east. If you go into Sawyers, that main road from Jackson Town straight down to Ulster Spring and Albert Town, that's the boundary of the Cockpit Country and the SML actually is on the other side of that. So it comes back east towards this side and there is no impetus or wanting to go into that area for bauxite, because this area really has what it needed for this lease.

DR. RICHARDS: Important to note is that within this 8,400 hectares almost, the bauxite we are looking at is sitting in about 1,000 hectares. So it's about one-tenth of that area, that whole bauxite that is needed. So only a very small portion of that area will actually be mined, not everything will be bulldozed and removed, it's only about here (Indicating on slide), and it has to be bauxite in economic quantities for it to be exploited, and not all this thousand acres will fit that title, so it will even be less.

DR. RICHARDS: So bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas. Those are the depression between the hills in those areas. The valleys only have grasslands while the hills are highly vegetated areas. The hills won't be touched, only the valleys where the bauxite will have been deposited.

Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the

loading area. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevation of the hills. There is a potential for some unavoidable reversible impact when the haul roads are constructed on hills. Mined out land will be rehabilitated, restored as quickly as possible to the standard of the Government of Jamaica regulation. So that is how Noranda plans to do it and that is how they have been operating. So these are existing orebodies, and if you notice the hillockes, we call them **hillockes but they are hills. These are heavily vegetated, no impact will be seen on here, all that will be touched is where the bauxite deposits have been deposited over millions of years.**

DR. RICHARDS:

In these valleys, in these areas, and we all know them, a number of areas are now farmlands which are possible bauxite mining areas. So these are the areas that will be impacted, and if you look at some of the reclaimed areas they look similar to these right now.

So this is the reclamation activities, and if you notice the hillockes are still green and lush, and we are reclaiming these areas with top soil that was removed and is replaced and shaped to meet required gradients and slopes to ensure what is put on there can remain. So this is one area of rehabilitation in progress and this is how it will look after it is completed, back to its state before where you had grass lands or farms there, and you had hillockes in the the

background.

DR. RICHARDS: When is the proposed project? The proposed project is to commence once an environmental permit is granted by NEPA. So Noranda is now planning as to how they will move forward, but they can't go until they have a permit in hand. So mining start up is expected September. It might be later than that, based on the review that the process is going through.

Haul Road Construction: Haul road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 25 to of 30 years. So people in some areas will not feel the impact of this until a very long time down the road. So you can start planning for that eventuality. And the rate of construction will vary on a yearly basis. Some years you might have a lot of roads being constructed because orebodies are farther away, but some years it might be closer in and you might not need new roads. So it varies. We can't say right now you will have 10-kilometer of new roads built every year, but roads will be built continually to access new orebodies.

DR. RICHARDS: The project will be detailed on a 5-year Mining Plan basis. So every five years there is a plan. So right now they are in the process of finishing up the Mining Plan up to 2023. And so those details will be available for discussion further on when we come back to the

mandatory meeting and we have those details when that plan is fully ventilated.

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. It will continue to work towards meeting the objective of Vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the bauxite mineral for export. Folks, remember we have the question and answer after, so I am open for discussion when we are through, and I only have another two or three slides left.

DR. RICHARDS:

So it also wants to add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite Industry. Remember, six years, seven years ago, bauxite was down and we were in the doldrums as a country, we didn't know where foreign exchange was coming from, we had to run back to the IMF. Now there is a turn around, one bauxite company

has opened back in St. Elizabeth; Jamalco is expanding, Ewarton is up, the he economy is moving again. So that's why we are saying the bauxite industry is a major driver of the economy, and continuing on that line we need to be exploiting the resources.

DR. RICHARDS: Noranda also wants to improve the economic side of communities which may be impacted, by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities such as agriculture. And if you travel over to he some part in St. Ann and St. Catherine, you will see booming agriculture because of the input of irrigation possibilities, green houses. All these things are coming and people are benefiting from them because of the input of bauxite mining associated with export marketing.

DR. RICHARDS: And just a look at how much the Bauxite Industry is contributing to the Jamaican economy and to our surrounding communities. Revenue inflows into Jamaica: 60 percent of total company revenue is coming back to Jamaica and that's in excess of US\$60 million per annum. It contributes 17 percent of the mining to the GDP, it's a major contributor to GDP. It represents 8.4 percent of total domestic exports, a major export; a top three taxpayer in St. Ann. Statutory taxes payment contributes US\$5 million. So it's not just the workers in the community, Parish Council getting revenue, the Tax Offices benefit from all the

movement of this commodity. Employment again, there is a big employment schedule with 404 employees and approximately 400 contractors on the workforce. So all the truck drivers, all the mechanics, everybody is benefiting. And these are the things now the community knows that over next 30 years it's going to be happening, you can better position yourself to get involved and be in tuned to some of these possibilities that are coming out of the possibility of mining. And they also utilize contracted labour services, and the mining in the field, you will see the people on the road, the flaggers, then you have the people who are now doing the green houses, and those things are contributing to the economy of the community.

DR. RICHARDS: How will the project be implemented? And as I said earlier on Noranda will continue to carry out its operation using international best practices, which is what it does now, and the new project proposes no new activities. All that will be done is the same activities that have been occurring in Muir House, Alexandra. It's just a replication of that in these new areas and they replicate it as they move westward.

DR. RICHARDS: There are no new risk to even consider in these places. The investment represents several hundred million U.S. dollars over the period of the lease and, as we said, a large portion of that really

stays within the Jamaican economy. Numerous jobs will be created for the local community, skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations, labourers will be needed as well as for traffic management, land rehabilitation, among other tasks. So communities can start getting themselves ready for being a part of a number of these activities. And, as I said before, we are in the Environmental Impact Assessment process, and this is a part of the community consultations. And, as I have said, there are two types, there is a mandatory community consultation which must be held once the EIA has been completed, but we are saying we have to come and get the feedback from the community before the EIA is completed, or before the project planning is done, so this is why we are here with the voluntary meetings within the community.

DR. RICHARDS:

So in keeping with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed project development and its operations. This includes the operations, and the project includes the development of access roads, mining of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite to the loading areas and the rehabilitation of the mined out areas. This cycle will be repeated a number of time as the project progresses over the next three decades. And the EIA must have a project description which is what we have to go in tell NEPA what

the project is. We have to do the alternative analysis, which means if the bauxite is left in the ground what happens to the community, and is there another place that Noranda can mine bauxite? Things like that we have to look at and provide analysis. We have to describe the environment, physical, biological, socio-economic, and I am sure a number of people in here have been a part of the socio-economic studies that were done, where people came to your homes and did interviews and ask you some questions.

There is a legislative and a regulatory framework, and we have to identify potential impacts, and there is a risk analysis we have to do and then we have to provide some impact mitigation, an Environmental Management Plan and an Environmental Monitoring Plan has to be produced within the EIA. As we said, this will be available once it has been compiled, and we have the contacts here if people have left e-mails we can e-mail out the EIA so everybody has it on hand.

These are all described, the structure of the EIA is described in a TOR, a Terms of Reference that has been approved by NEPA. So we are in the middle of that process, and once we have completed the EIA we have a 21 day wait for everybody to read the EIA and then we come back with a public meeting for you to raise more concerns or raise your questions, and we have to respond to them. All right,

thank you, that's my piece.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Richards. Could you give him a round of of applause.

(A P P L A U S E)

CHAIRMAN: Can I hear the hands, wake up, wake up. So we get to that question and answer section, because I know once he started the presenting I heard a lot of mutterings and talking and arguments and voices coming from that end and I know you are in for a talkative evening. Now, listen now, if you come and you have the questions and you don't ask them, and you guh back home with dem you gwine sleep with dem on yuh pillow and nobody nah guh answer dem fi yuh. Nuh true? Nuh true?

RESPONSE: Yes.

(A P P L A U S E).

CHAIRMAN: Ask your question now. So let me tell you, if you can't put the English together like me, chat patios. Dr. Richard nuh 'fraid a questions and memba him tell you from the beginning, if him can't answer all the questions the beautiful lady have all the information, and once you talk her fingers will be going up and down and her fingers never get tired.

CHAIRMAN: So the questions that Dr. Richard or even Mr. Skyers can't answer,

they are there and they will go seek the information and they promise to come back and full your belly. Nuh true? Nuh true?

RESPONSE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: So if you greedy for information like me you will come back. So wi ready for questions. Yuh ready? Yuh ready?

RESPONSE: Yes, yes.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Richard yuh ready?

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DR. RICHARDS: Most definitely.

CHAIRMAN: Who is the first? You going to tell me your name, where you come from and who yuh.

MR. FLETCHER: Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, my address is Barnstaple, I am David Fletcher from Barnstaple, B-a-r-n-s-t-a-p-l-e. My first question what I have to ask is, I heard what you have said, but remember me survive in that area. Many of us is here we grow, we have no other assets besides there, no farming area besides there, nowhere to tie our animal than besides there. I want to ask the question, what we are going to live off when

Kaiser and Noranda come in to mine those places, what we are going to live off?

DR. RICHARDS:

And that's a very good question to raise at this point. What we are saying is that we looked at the land use in the area and we realized that there is a lot of farming going on in the area. And that is one of the conflicts that we see happening, moving forward, and it is something we have to detail in the EIA, how we will address some of these issues. Right now I cannot give you a definitive answer because we don't know exactly which pit will be used. As I said before, not all areas will be taken, so it's a matter of which once will be going and how best to compensate people for what they might be losing. That's where we are at right now. As has been said before, there are a number of reclaimed areas that are being used for farming. There are new farming technology that requires you not to be using such a large area of land. In other words, there is the green house project, there are a number of initiatives that are being looked at in a number of areas which, could assist in addressing that issue. And as I said now, it's more a matter of figuring out which ones will be taken or which ones have economic bauxite deposits, and then we move from there. It's not that we are not considering that people might lose their farm, but it's not all the areas will be taken, and so we have to share the resources moving forward. So it's a discussion that will have to be seriously

had and plans put in place to address that moving forward.

MR. SKYERS: One thing we know is that everybody depends on the land for farming. Some of these things going take time over the years. It's a kind of management of how we do this.

MR. SKYERS: In terms of land restoration, the Company has been doing a lot of land reclamation. Every ounce of land that we reclaim makes a different path for things. One of the things we have added to it in recent times in the last five years, we have added a new component. Some persons were given green house farms. We have 125 green houses with 20 at Watt Town. We are targeting areas that have done mining before, but importantly what we are looking at is how do we make water available for farmers, because one of your biggest problems, even though you have a drought problem, what we are trying to do, apart from the green houses that we have, we will be expanding around the place. Just recently last week we just opened a cold storage plant at Walter Valley. That plant that we have built t can hold thousands of thousands of goods. It's the first cold storage plant we have operating. People nomally have things spoiling, so we have put in some cold storage plants, the first one in Walter Valley, where when you have stuff you can put it in there, store it and you move it out. Sometimes in Jamaica we have hurricane and bap, import food comes to us

tomorrow. They come from a cold storage plant. We want to do the same here. Even out door farming, when you have the restored land, what the restored land needs to have is water. We want to build pits and put water in there, pumps in there. In these bushes we put ponds and solar pump, so no electricity, you get the water through solar pumps. So what we looking at apart from the green houses, people can have 10 acres of land and what you plant in there is sweet potato, corn and carrots, but you will have water. So the mining will come, but it will come with added things to do things more efficiently. That is what is happening now.

MR. SKYERS:

Our green house programme, what we try to do is even give it to the schools. We have built green houses at Browns Town High, York Castle, St. Hilda's, so that the student can have it, they can do it. And that is what we want to do. People were doing farming but we also want people who are in these communities to do training as well. In Walter Valley we have a plant that we train people to do mechanic. Discovery Bay we have one that we do welding. HEART run the place so you can have certificates, where you can work here or go abroad. This is the opportunity that people have, but the opportunity will come. As to the farming, how do we manage the land so you work here, you work there. It's a whole land management programme. One thing we know, everybody does farming and we can't displace people so they have nothing to do. Some people will like green house farming, some want outdoor

farming to plant yam and things same way. So we have to try to look at everybody, not to leave out anybody, but something can be done to really assist this.

MR. SKYERS:

One of the main things with land when you do mining operation, one of the most important things that happen to the land when you do mining, that make the land better is road infrastructure. Every land you mine have a road. Previously you have some good land somewhere, you have to can think up how you can build nuff things round deh. When you have the land, the most important thing you get that road going there. You can get 2 acres of land from the Company that you lease, proper lease arrangement, you can go to the bank and you can get a loan based on that because you have access. You can raise cattle in one place, you have access, you going to get roads into these places that has not been there before. So that help to make things better. Sometimes it's not that you work more, but you work more smarter because if you have the road you can drive, your mule can't manage that, and that will come, no doubt about that. We don't have any land anywhere that we have reclaimed that is not being used for something, whether to do cattle farming or for doing other stuff.

MR. SKYERS:

In terms of restoring land I want to invite you that come next month, the 30th of this month, we are having an agri-expo in

Discovery Bay to show crops that we grow on reclaimed land. All the things will be showcased at that expo. The school can be involved in it, we are going to show green house operation along with crops. We are going to have sweet potato, carrot crops that we grow o restored land, so you can see.

CHAIRMAN: There is a students here with a question. Tell us your name and where you are from.

STUDENT: Good evening everyone.

RESPONSE: Good evening.

STUDENT: My name is Baresheba; I am a proud student of Madras Primary and Infant School, I am currently in Grade 6. Mr. Chairman, from 2015 out by Caledonia, Noranda made a valley out there. Farmers are complaining that their animals have not been able to eat. They made a commitment, they even invited Television Jamaica up there to let other bauxite mining businesses hear their voice. My question is, what are you planning to do with the valley you made, you guys made up there.

(A P P L A U S E).

MR. SKYERS: When you mine an area, based on Government regulations -- Mr. Shatoo is here who do our reclamation -- when

you do mining you have a set number of time to do the reclamation.

Shatoo, what kind of time is that?

MR. SHATOO: Three years.

MR. SKYERS: When you mine, you can't go over that before reclaiming. Even the one in Caledonia, that area was mined year before last and that is being reclaimed right now. It is being actively done as we speak now, so before the year is out.

CHAIRMAN: He said reclaiming takes a period of time, over a three year period. Now, let me say this, you don't need that bauxite down there to grow yams. If you dig out that and plant grass they stop growing. Don't you know that? I am saying the dirt that is way down you don't need that to grow crops because that won't grow crops. Am I correct? It is the top soil, most of the top soil that we use, as you call it. When you fork yam hole you, don't go as deep as the level of the fork. Nuh true? So it's mostly the top soil. The trees, the large trees occupy the deeper part of the soil. So they are going to take off that top part, put it one end and then extract what is beyond. After that they backfill that and put back in the top soil. I know where your concern is, your concern is that top soil that goes back, how deep is it and how viable is it to grow the kind of crops that you want. Is that what you are trying to find out?

(Uproar)

CHAIRMAN: Please, please, just a minute.

DR. RICHARDS: As Mr. Skyers has outlined, there is a Government stipulated timeline for the restoration of land, and you have up to three years after mining has been completed for the restoration process to take place. The young lady has said they mined in 2015. Noranda is in the process reclaiming right now, so they have started reclamation and it's under the supervision of the Bauxite Institute, the Forestry Department and the National Environmental Planning Agency. They can't not restore within the timeframe or else they are fined. So they have to do it. I can say they are going to be doing it as we speak.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nigel, you have a question?

MR. CAMPBELL: I am Nigel Campbell from Caledonia, trouble maker. I wasn't here when Dr. Richard was speaking. I would really like to know who is on the panel.

CHAIRMAN: You have Dr. Richards, Mr. Skyers and we have some other persons who are with them, the stenographer who will be documenting

everything that you say and you have me.

MR. CAMPBELL: For clarification sake, what is the purpose of this meeting, and what is the desired outcome?

CHAIRMAN: The purpose of this meeting is to sensitize you, Mr. Campbell, and all the other communities and the persons surrounding the mining operations that are being done and that are supposed to be done and to give information about reclaiming and other things, plus whatever questions you raise they will be able to answer it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay, this one is to Mr. Skyers: What is Mr. Skyers role in Kaiser? Is he employed to Noranda or what, because I am not so bright?

MR. SKYERS: I am employed to Noranda, Public Relations at Noranda.

MR. CAMPBELL: You work with Noranda?

MR. SKYERS: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: That means you make sure you relate things to the public, right?

MR. SKYERS: Yes .

MR. CAMPBELL: You are doing a very good job, Mr. Skyers. You are not doing a very good job, Mr. Skyers, you are doing a very good job not doing a very good job. Now, Mr. Skyers you are around this area for a number of years, and Mr. Skyers I am going to be frank with you, I don't think that you should have that job, honestly. Mek mi talk, oonu shut up oonu mouth, stop chat. Mr. Skyers is not doing a good job and I am going to tell whoever in charge of Noranda that they need to get rid of all these people there because they are the ones creating the problems for the Company.

(A P P L A U S E)

CHAIRMAN: Sir, thank you, sir. Now, listen, please remember, ladies and gentlemen, you come to get information.

MR. CAMPBELL: I am giving information.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Nigel, I hear you. Giving your information and asking your question does not mean you have to do it in a rude way. Now, please remember that it's not easy to satisfy everybody.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's not hard to do what the people ...

CHAIRMAN: You asked Mr. Skyers a question, Mr. Skyers do you wish to respond to that?

MR. SKYERS: No, I know Nigel long time, it's okay.

Persons will disagree, everybody has an opinion, I respect everybody's opinion. So what Nigel says now he would have said it ten years ago and he will say it ten years in the future. That's his opinion.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's a matter of fact. Mr. Skyers, in terms of the contract, you guys drew up a contract and you came to us in Caledonia. We signed these contracts around the table. When you come and making this contract, none of us was there. That means you guys made up your own contract, you came to us and we signed the contract. Now, guess what? You breached the contract, you are not living up to your end of the contract, because guess what, you are thinking the people are dumb and they don't read fine print, but not everybody do so.

Now, Mr. Skyers, there is a bunch of things that's on the contract, I have my own and it was brought to my lawyer awhile ago. Beause guess what, Mr. Skyers? We are going to court, even if it's me alone, court we going, we going to court, Mr. Skyers.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nigel Campbell, I am going ask you to stand still. Ladies and gentlemen, I know Nigel years ago, I teach all his sons. I am going to ask you some questions Mr. Campbell. One, you said that they

came with a contract.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Did you read the contract?

MR. CAMPBELL: I have it read for me.

CHAIRMAN: So you know what was on the contract?

MR. CAMPBELL: Everything.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Campbell, could you tell us some of the things that have not taken place?

MR. CAMPBELL: For one, there is a section that tells us about noise emission, we don't get that, we never receive that money. We signed the contract for a particular sum of money, and within them drawing extracting the bauxite from Caledonia, without no reason they cut the money in two what we signed for. No apparent reason. You understand, you just did that. On the contract it also says that we are suppose to get our full amount until the pit is reclaimed and handed back over.

The next one is, sometime in 2012 we went to a meeting, I have all these papers. There is a paper that I kind of requested that everything that was said at that meeting was suppose to be recorded like minutes, so I have a copy. Everybody that was there, Mr. Skyers, was there. Mr. Locus was there, the MP at the time was, Keith and Vance was there, you had KD there, Lloyd was there, they hear everything that was said. Now, there is a part that they are saying about the tank. Now, Mr. Richards I was demonstrating for my right for clean water, that it's a right not given by Government, you were born with those rights, right for clean water, right to life and right for a living space. Those are not given by no Government, you were born with those.

MR. CAMPBELL: Now, Mr. Skyers suppose to do the tank how long, clean it and stuff like that. But guess what? I have people coming here to take sample of the water because I know that that water is dirty, so we drinking.

DR. RICHARDS: You are saying that from that time till now ...

CHAIRMAN: The tank was never cleaned?

MR. CAMPBELL: Never cleaned.

CHAIRMAN: What is the other one?

MR. CAMPBELL: They are suppose to step up and give a report.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Campbell, I am going to ask Mr. Skyers to respond to that .

MR. SKYERS: Mr. Richards, we can put the things the way we want to put it but I can give you facts. When we met with you at Caledonia there has always been an issue with canal water before we came and mined there. Notwithstanding that, what we agreed with the community down there is that, okay, some persons were not using the water, the water smells from long time. Now, what they asked us to do as a Company, we must build a base out there and put four or five 1,000 gallon tanks. The community said to us, listen, put the tanks there, we will protect it, nobody can take it away. We built the base, put the 5,000-gallon drums out there. that's 5,000-gallon of water, put trucks and put the water and every single tank missing, every single tank gone. That answers the question, I don't have to go into that further..

CHAIRMAN: We know who move them?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Richards, you know, me, everybody know me. Because of

hearsay you can't take that on. If I knew personally who took them, believe you me Mr. Skyers me a call the police in the crowd and tell them, because you know mi nuh fraid, mi nuh fraid a nobody about this place yah. Mi nuh fraid a nobody, Prime Minister, President, police, soldier, mi nuh fraid a nobody.

CHAIRMAN: Nigel you are aware?

MR. CAMPBELL: I am aware, I am more than aware.

CHAIRMAN: That the tanks were removed?

MR. CAMPBELL: Were stolen.

CHAIRMAN: Are you aware of where they are, sir?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Richards, there are various reports all of them are hearsay.

CHAIRMAN: How can you ask for something and when you get it you steal it. You have expressed a strong voice about the community. Let me tell you something, even at school, you know, before I took over as Principal, the previous principal put a drum there, additional drum to harness water and somebody went there and moved it. Listen to this: If you go up school right now there are

some desks and I have taken them out of the classroom because they are too crowded in there. The Ministry of Education have to write them off before we can dispose of them, and before that even happen somebody has be going in there and taking out the desks and selling them. I went there, sat and I wrote a note and put on the desk and tell the person, "I know you are stealing ..." So what I am saying, you put things there and once it belong to Government they feel they must go in and take it out and the children are deprived of these, inconvenienced . We cannot operate like that community. This is Madras, my first girlfriend come from Madras, so I love Madras. So if things are here -- many of you not going anywhere else, nuh true? And what you are asking for are things to make your life even better like other communities. The thing about other communities is when they ask for things and they get the things they protect the things, you have to protect what you get. It can't be that you see somebody taking away the things and you shut up your mouth.

DR. RICHARDS:

We appreciate the turn out. You said a present mining area where the project started 2012. We are here today looking at a progression. Your concern is not for this forum, in essence. I know what you are trying to say. I am not trying to be rude, but it's not fitting for -- the Madrass people and the people from Barnstaple they have come here to discuss the project as its applying to them.

We are happy to get the feedback that there are things that you have to ensure that in dealing with Noranda you qualify and clarify itself, but we have to deal the issues that ...

PARTICIPANT:

I am going to talk about Madras now.

Whole of us come from round here suh, we nuh come from Caledonia. This is a farming community. Me just a express myself. Mr. Skyers, big up Mr. Skyers.

CHAIRMAN:

Any other questions?

MS. KING:

Good evening, I am from Barnstaple District; my name is Iris King. My question, I was invited here. I would like to know what they are going to do with me. I am 73, I can't move about, me one live, my children don't live with me.

MR. SKYERS:

As it concerns lands and houses, there is a programme. Those who have lands that are to be sold to the Company, you would have been told how to go about that. Right now they haven't reached that stage yet in terms of who going to buy land and where. The time will come when you who have land will be told what to do and where to go. That will come later on. All the land argument, all who have land to be sold you will be told what to do. You have people in Browns Town, when the it comes to buying land they are

in the Browns Town office, they will deal with it. They will be told what to do when to do it. I want to add something for information. Some persons want to disrupt the operation. I just want to make a point to that, it's just recently we along with the Bauxite Institute they granted some money to the Parish Council, and you know what that money was for? They are going to repair five tanks starting at Retirement and Caledonia.

MS. LAWSON': I am Joyce Lawson from Barnstaple .My concern, suppose I am living between two pieces of land and they decide to mine those two pieces of land, how would it affect me?

MR. SKYERS: Every situation is looked at separately. When the time comes you might not have any land to sell, but maybe where you are they have to come through there. Your land might not be in the bauxite, but you can get the road. If they are going to mine beside you a discussion would have to take place whether you have land to sell or not. They won't be mining and leaving you like that. Each case is looked at.

MS. LAWSON': Okay, thank you.

MS. CODNER: Good afternoon everyone, I am Claudette Codner from Gibralta. I have a concern with water right now. Most of the people in the area

we have our own personal tank or drums and since the mining started -- the other day when the rain fall and you see the water coming off the house top it is very dirty. So I am concerned what is going to happen to us with our water during the mining, especially when they come closer to us.

MR. SKYERS: You are talking behind the school.

MS. CODNER: Yes.

MR. SKYERS: We visited the school some time ago. We have to look at it to see what is the cause of it. we have to look at it to see what would be causing that.

MISS BOWERS: Good evening, my name is Sylvia Bowers. My first question is, she was saying if you have loved one who have a piece of land, what happen to those loved ones if you have to mine on those lands? And the next one is howdoes the dust spread? You can be mining in Madras, people in Barnstaple miles away, the dust affect them. Because people have respiratory problems and a lot of people who are here now go to the hospital with respiratory problems and asthma who never used to have it. My brother in the hospital for respiratory problems, and it would be from the mining in Caledonia, that dust is spreading in Barnstaple. So does the

Environmental Health Department who tested find out if the dust will affect people, whether or not you have asthma or respiratory problems or not because I think our health comes in situations like this? These are my concerns about the people. And as she was saying, you might not mine my land but you mine around me, are you going to just leave me on this little thing and everything around me is holes, and I have to sit there and be affected by this dust? That's my question.

MR. SKYERS:

Couple of things here. When we did the mining, what we do we put dust stations to manage the thing . We do the dust station so we can get readings off them to see what is coming off them, but the fact of the matter is the nearer you are to the active mining site, that is a possibility you can get more dust there, but we use different suppressants to keep it down. But the most important thing to do is to put up the station as a monitoring station to see what is there so that we decide what we have to do. Mining will give some negative spin off.

MISS BOWERS:

Is the Company doing the testing or is it Department of Health from the Company?

MR. SKYERS:

No. Our information go to the JBI, they are the monitoring agency. You have place called the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, they are the

regulatory body in the industry. So all our information would go to them.

MISS BOWERS: That's for the Company. I would like an independent person from the Government. I mean, it's not that I don't trust it, but I would like independent people to do the testing and stuff like that.

MR. SKYERS: You had mentioned about your loved ones. If you are going to sell a piece of property and your loved ones was buried there. The Company has a cemetery that they use best practices, get a funeral home that would come there and take up that and do the relocation. A thing like that, it is important for you, but there is a programme in place where a cemetery is established over the years where you can move remains and it can be buried somewhere with the proper thing, headstone. But for you to sell your land, obviously, the Company going to have some discussions. The land selling is a discussion, negotiation. We have some policies and programmes that is one, that's a Government requirement that we not going to mine a grave, we not going to mine a tomb. No, that's not going to happen.

DR. RICHARDS: Just a clarifications on that comment. A part of the EIA process is a description of the existing environment. So what we had to do is we had to go in and measure the physical environment, air quality,

if we found any streams we would have to test the water quality. We have to do particulate study, we had to do sulphur dioxide. So we have those numbers, what we call the base line numbers within the new area. So no mining is occurring in that area now, what is the concentration of dust, what's the concentration of sulphur dioxide, what's the concentration of nitrogen dioxide.

MISS BOWERS: I have a question, you guys doing all these testings and it seems that there are a lot of people here who do not trust the Company.

DR. RICHARDS: We are an independent consultancy firm who is hired by Noranda to do the EIA. When we go anywhere we are like NEPA's agent, so that is a part of the process, we are independent of Noranda.

PARTICIPANT: But you working for them, they employ you.

DR. RICHARDS: We know that, but we are independent of Noranda, Noranda doesn't dictate how we do our quality control. We have to supply this to NEPA. All this information at the end of the day goes to NEPA.

MISS BOWERS: I understand that if you are coming to do some testing and stuff like that, do your company bring an agent of the Government along with you? A lot of people don't trust you guys, and they prefer to

have someone who not working from the company.

DR. RICHARDS: Someone from where?

MISS BOWERS: From the Government, who will come with you guys, to work with you guys or oversee you guys. You have to have an oversight community that is watching you guys, because you are running the Company and Jamaica have a lot of money floating around and people can float money to get the result they want, and it seems there is a lot of mistrust going on here. So that's my concern.
(A P P L A U S E).

MR. COLE: Good afternoon to everybody. My name is Gilbert Cole, I born in this number here 1938. I love to see good road, and that me come here for; I want to see good road.

CHAIRMAN: These persons are not persons who deal with the public road.

MR. SKYERS: I hear the point, sir. I hear the point about Madras and road. As a Company we assist with that from time to time. We form partnership with Government agencies and we assist with road programmes. We say to the people in Government that if we doing road programme, we look at that and Madras we can just make a note of that and have it on our list, but we can't make a commitment

to that but we do that from time to time.

PARTICIPANT: I am hear to ask you a favour. There is a pit, everyone who pass through see the pit mined out, and when the rain fall there is a sink hole down there, and . . . the gully bruck whey. We a ask yuh a favour, me a ask you a favour, me come here to beg you a favour. I want somebody to come here and si, and mi nuh haffi get lawyer fi defend me where me live. All of them people here going through the same thing. Me come here to beg you a favour, me come out a mi house right deh suh bruk whey, and dem something deh a money fi cast it and fix it.

MR. SKYERS: Anyway, talk to me afterwards.

MR. FOSTER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Fosters from Gibralta. I believe you suppose to hear about me. Now, I would ask if you could please send somebody by my home, I have two tanks there; they just mining beside me over the other side and it's a burning shame to see me have to let out one of my tank full of water, and that little money we are getting that can't full one of my tank. That's what I have to say.

MR. SKYERS: I will take your number when I finish.

MR. FOSTER: I beg you, please, to send somebody to see it.

MR. SKYERS: At the end I will get your number when I leave here.

MS. DUNBAR: Good afternoon everybody, I wasn't here earlier I am not sure what the presentation was really about.

I am Arlene Clarke Dunbar and I live right in the middle of Richmond Pen as you look at the map, that's where my house is. So I would be in the middle of the mines if you decide to mine that area. My concern is when, what timeframe are we looking at for you moving into the area? That is what I want to know.

DR. RICHARDS: This would be you here in Richmond Pen. (Indicating). So we are down here now, and most of the mining for the next five years will be in this location. As I was saying at the start of this, it's being developed in five year tranche. Some people, probably those on this side or down here might not see any mining for the next 10, 15 years. I am almost sure most of the mining will be taking place here for the next five years. This might be another five years. And I am saying right now we don't have the details of that happening. So at the end of the EIA process when we have the mandatory, Noranda will have to provide us with an idea as to -- you know, have a map and say five years, 15 years, 20 years, when we can provide you with something like that.

MISS HAMILTON: Good evening everybody. I sat here and I listened when Dr. Richards was talking and when he mentioned about Kaiser giving help, a lot of people mumbling and making noise. My name is Monica Hamilton, I am living in Madras. My son had a scholarship from Kaiser, which he is doing well in CASE. And Mr. Skyers, I am proud sir, because you were behind my son and I am a proud mother and I know later on it's going to be good for me, and I on behalf of mothers I just want to say we are sorry for the disrespect of the people but that's okay. Thank you my son is in CASE.

(A P P L A U S E).

MR. HAMILTON: Good afternoon Chairperson and those that come from the Environmental Department, happy that you are in Madras. My name is Lynford Hamilton, born and grown right here in Madras. I just want to add to what Ms. Hamilton has just said concerning my son, that he has been assisted by Kaiser with a scholarship and we are proud of him and I am very glad for the assistance of the Company. I also want to say that there are benefits from Kaiser, but there are lots of Jamaicans that just sit back and fold them hand and say my nuh care, just stand suh and nuh business with nothing. But dem se if you want good your nose have to run, and if you want find 'himback', yuh haffi dig wood land. Some of wi if you want to get something you have to search for it. It is there, the benefit is

there at Kaiser but you need to search for it. Nobody going to carry it, Kaiser not going come and around and say we have such and such giving out, you need to search for it.

MR. HAMILTON:

My concern Mr. Skyers,

I hear the gentleman from Caledonia speak about that pit, and they are happy for the way you have helped. You fence it around but, sir, I must say it is still a danger. Anything plunge over that precipice it's gone forever. We need it right by the corner coming down just as you leave the shop and come down where the street is. Yes, right there (Indicating) A truck and the police jeep crash there the other day. Luckily the truck was going up, because maybe is over there we would gone. Thank God nothing wrong with anybody. We are asking, sir, if you could get that fixed, that pit be reclaimed. We would be thankful if you could get it done. Down by Cross Roads there where you have that mining two side of the road, you go around, two side, that's another dangerous spot. Even though it has been wired and fenced off we are asking, it is very close to the road, we are asking if you could get it also reclaimed for us. I don't think I am saying this for myself, I am saying it on behalf of the communities, Barnstaple, Caledonia, Gibralta, Madras all the drivers that drive there, it is a very dangerous spot and we are begging you, sir, please do something for us at that spot.

MR. SKYERS: Those are on the cards to be dealt with. Based on the reclamation programme they are not far away to start.

PARTICIPANT: Hello. I am an old woman now I can hard say anything much again, but what I am saying to you, please, I live in Madras, right up there, carmen Scott, 1940, the 9th of March, I born. The house I have up there, the whole place mash down, crack up. Please I am asking you to come and check it. The field that I plant, see it there, you can stay right here and see it, the dust kill off my field.

(A P P L A U S E).

Right now my sinus destroying me. I can hardly see through the sinus, and I am asking you, please, to check it out and remember Madras. Take care of Madras, Madras not getting any assistance.

(A P P L A U S E).

Take charge and see what going on, please.

MR. GAYLE: Good afternoon, Mr. Skyers, I want to ask you one question. I am Michael Gayle, live in Madras. Noranda had promised me about the playfield out there. What is the plan you have for it?

MR. SKYERS: We have a request for a playfield out there. we have looked at it, but one of the problems we are having is to get access to come with a tractor.

MR. GAYLE: We go already.

MR. SKYERS: That was part of the preparation. Once we find a route we are going to make some plans what can be done, but the main problem was the access, so that is still being looked at, but the plan we have was whatever work that needs to be done in the area, that field, that has to be done in the summer months when school is out of session. But now we are saying about the route that has been found, we are going to look at that and see what can be done. We are committing ourselves to doing that once the route is there.

CHAIRMAN: All right, I think that you have realized that the same kind of questions are surfacing and I think that the most one is dust and the tank and so on. Mr. Skyers has made a commitment and now Dr. Richard has the final thing to say.

PARTICIPANT: Concerning the thing about the spreading of dust, how long after you read it -- after you read it what happen after that? One more thing, I have a piece of land with citrus, and I decide to exchange the land. Afternoon exchanging the land, I reap, every year I make like just roughly say \$50,000. I exchanged the land with you, I believe you should plant back the citrus, pay me during the years it take from the little harvest of it without a one off payment.

MR. SKYERS: That kind of discussion, when the land valuator talking, those are the things that you put forward. You have your right to put forward your argument, put forward what is best for your land. You have citrus on your land, you negotiate, you discuss it with them, put your proposal, it will be looked at.

PARTICIPANT: The dust, how long it take to read that?

MR. SKYERS: The Environmental Department looked at it. The monitoring station's main objective is to see what is happening. So once you see it there in its normal levels, that's okay, nothing is done. When you see it go over the normal levels you find out what's being done, what has caused that and you take instant action to control that.

PARTICIPANT: I have a family with five of us, mining take place, I live like on the hill. You pay me for the dust for my house what about my family?

MR. SKYERS: When we give you a payment, what they are saying to you, okay, you are living there you already likely to be faced with certain dust. Not that we paying you for the dust, we can't. Our main objective is to reduce that. But, you know something will happen sometimes, inconvenience, so that's why we give it. Not to say it going to make you sick, we don't expect that to happen. That is why the monitoring stations will tell us what is happening, what do we need

do know, because it's monitoring everything and the reading from the monitoring go to the Bauxite Institute. We use it to take immediate action.

(Cross-talking)

CHAIRMAN: We have to bring this meeting to a close. We have a number of issues, and at this point I am going to be bringing the meeting to a close. From my vantage point, don't worry about the persons who are going to raise eye brows. the fact of the matter is that we are getting information and you understand the heart beat of the persons and Mr. Skyers and Dr. Richards and a their associates, I know you are in a better frame of mind to know what to do.

PARTICIPANT: Next time you going to have meeting at either Barnstaple or Madras, we not coming, because we have our little district where you can come and keep a meeting too.

PARTICIPANT: That mean oonu don't respect us.

CHAIRMAN: They are trying the make it as central as possible.

MR. SKYERS: We will have meeting with you over there. We have different kinds of meeting you know.

MR. SKYERS: Time is going to come when we going to have meeting in your special zone.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, and thanks to our technical team. Dr. Richards, thank you so much and we look forward to another meeting. Please, ladies and gentlemen, keep the comments coming. Mr. Skyers is here and I am sure he has a listening ear, and I am sure in time he will be meeting back with you and Dr. Richard will be meeting back with you. Thank you very much, have a good evening.) (Adjournment taken at 6:55 p.m.)

Appendix 26:

Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting Retreat

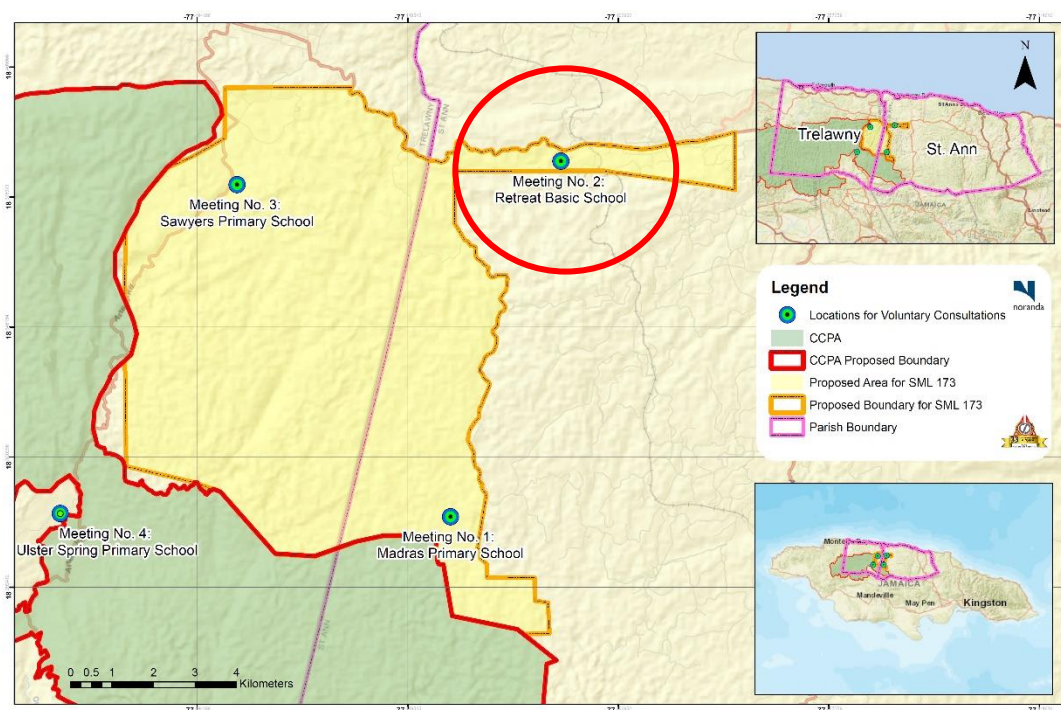
For submission to:



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

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Second of Four)
at
Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community
Centre, Retreat, St. Ann
for the
PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE
in the
SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA
in
ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

June 17, 2019



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VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Second of Four)
at
Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre,
Retreat, St. Ann
Wednesday, May 15, 2019 at 5:42 pm
for the
PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE
in the
SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA
in
ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

Prepared for:



Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited

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June 17, 2019

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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 EIA requires that public consultation be conducted among the affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

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

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

Using NEPA's guidelines for public meetings a voluntary consultation meeting was convened at Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann on Wednesday, May 15, 2019 to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate or nearby communities in proximity to the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) area.

Invitations and a town crier were used to announce the events in the various communities close to the proposed mining of bauxite in the SML 173 area in St. Ann and Trelawny.

The meeting at the Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Keith Richards, Principal Watt Town All Age School with a presentation (See Appendix 4) from Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A). Several other representatives from Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, and Mr. Skyers from Noranda were present.

There were 134 persons in attendance at the meeting held at the Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre, St. Ann. A fact sheet (See Appendix 2) was also distributed prior to commencement of the presentation. The meeting was recorded *ad verbatim* by a highly

qualified and experienced court stenographer. The attendance register is shown in Appendix 3. Some of the statements made at the meeting are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie charts below.

1.2. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting held at Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre

The following questions and comments were raised by the participants of the meeting:

- *“The water in my tank is red, a pure dust a come down over the hill on me. That's all I come here to hear about. I can't stop Kaiser from mining, but the dust over me. Mi paint mi house in Christmas and it dutty up back again. The window dem dutty, everything, especially the water. We have to buy water down here now. The dust is killing wi man. Mi want live couple more years and if dust kill me how me a guh live?”*
- *“I don't hear you mention anything about protecting life and property, and that is paramount.”*
- *“I don't know where Noranda and other people get the idea that once the area is mined it is good for use, it is not true. Some grass grows, few animals there, so I am amazed that NEPA approved the refilling because when you mine that area hundreds of thousands of truck loads of dirt is removed. Now, how on earth you going to fill back that area, what do you use to fill it?”*
- *“I think in one sense the Jamaican people are being taken for a ride.”*
- *“Now, who knows that Noranda is going to be here for another 30 year? How we know for another five years Noranda is going to be around? People come and make their pockets fat and they leave. I mean, it's not fair to the Jamaican people, it's not fair.”*
- *“So the Browns Town cemetery is full, all the cemeteries around they are full and if Retreat can have it's own cemetery I believe it would be good, and if I do not do anything before I leave Retreat if I can get a cemetery going I would have accomplished something. Thank you.”*
- *“Yes, the dust and the noise” (The train produce dust).*
- *“The truck men, these were contractors and they are paid for the amount of trips, which means the more trips they make the more money they make. So when a man gets a good*

truck and sit behind the steering and you press gas, when the truck is empty, when they speed it generates some amount of dust, and when that dust kicks up the slightest wind will also carry it. You agree?"

- *"If me build a little house, put in the louver blade when the train a come you can feel the vibration as it coming."*
- *"Retreat has not benefited from the profit of Noranda. We were taken from Lime Trees Gardens, there are some other people there and they are benefiting. Retreat has not benefited. Our roads are bad and nothing from Noranda. I believe that when you make money some money should go back to those communities."*
- *"Something needs to be done to the community. Noranda need to build back, give back more than green houses. The green houses not all that bad. Retreat can do without the green house but there are other things that Noranda need to let us know, we are shareholders. As shareholders we must be a part of the profit."*
- *"I must say thanks to Mr. Skyers for providing us up the hill with a good road. Thank you again."*
- *'I am from up the top there, and I want to commend Mr. Skyers on something that he did. Remember when the train was right at the train line, when it was just gravel, and I was coming in a taxi and when the taxi reached right at the train line, the train was coming down and it was only God that saved us. **And when I spoke to the Mr. Skyers within two weeks the area was fixed, so I must commend you, sir, for that.**'*
- *"But you talking about one of the main road that you put up, it is in a deplorable state, to the west of here, and I want the record to show that I cannot give you good support, I cannot give you good support when my community is that way. The front end of my vehicle a one truck mi drive and believe me sometimes I go down there I sorry fi it, so mi nuh know how the people who drive car how dem mek it and that not taking a big thing yuh nuh, that will not take anything to go over wherever Noranda is, right into Lime Tree Garden, right where your office is wherever it is can deal with that."*
- *"My question is about land title. If I want to borrow some money from the bank I don't have a piece of paper to show. Can you tell me anything about the land title?"*

- *“And I am saying that it is so fast, that's would be fast to start in September. We have done business with Kaiser for over 20 years, and up to this point we don't get any. Why does it take so long for us to get our titles, I would really like to get an answer.”*
- *“My problem is, I don't have any tank, my tank I don't know if it's the train or what, and also I am seeing cracks in my wall.”*
- *“I would really want to know how close is the SML, how close the excavation is going to be, how close to Retreat?”*
- *“I will not be able to withstand the dust. My grandchildren, myself, we have sinus problems.”*
- *“It's because of the complaint of people in 172 that prompted this meeting?”*
- *“How must I believe you that it was approved under 172?”*
- *“For years I have been having noise with the train, now dust a killing mi. Dem tek my father land for year and over 30 years no land title. Now Kaiser gwine to tell me we must guh administrate on land out a mi pocket. Whey wi fi get it from? Talk to me bout dat.”*
- *“The Company suppose to be responsible to pay us because a dem keep the title so long. Why the family have to pay?”*
- *“Since recently I have been having some real serious health problems with sinus infection. I have never had that. I have been living there from 2004 and I have never had this issue before, so I would like to know exactly where do we go from here with the dust nuisance in Zone 1.”*
- *“She want to know what will happen to the houses that have been cracking up and address the tank as well.”*
- *“The soil that is dug up and exported, is it only bauxite slash alumina that is extracted from it? And I am looking at it from the point of those persons who purchase that soil from us, are they getting more than bauxite from us?”*
- *“I have a problem with the train and the dust and the cracking up. I have to change out everything in my bathroom and spend over \$50,000 to replace it, and when I reported it I understand the contractor men came down to say it was not the train. Couple of us got registered letter from them to say that the train did not do any damage in cracking up*

the houses. And the houses are being cracked up, even now they still crack up more. The trains are running like they running on the house top, it run with passion, especially 12 and 13. Twelve and 13 come like it going to shake out your heart and the noise. Any hours of night them blow they have no respect. We were told that they should blow mandatory three times, but they go three times, three times, three times and they can't stop. The dust, I can't explain it, because I am on it and I was told that the train dust don't have anything do with it, but I would like Noranda people to go at the house when I am not there, right now, and look on the red dirt on the windows and the awnings that I have to pay to wash two, three times a year. It is a burning shame, and when we complain, don't tell me say a nuh it. We have to contend with it and the people know that dust is not good, it is not healthy and children are in the area and we are being cowed down that we not to talk. And the people sit down in here with them house mash up and them don't want say anything, them order people people to talk to them."

- *"If they (the train) come down slower you will lessen the vibration and you will lessen the dust."*
- *"I have been looking at the proposal and I am here thinking, where employment is concerned if special privileges will be given to labourers from the Retreat area when the operation is taking place, if that will be taken into consideration and say, 'Okay these people are from Retreat or Lyndale, ensure that we employ a certain amount of labourers or skilled workers from these particular area? That should be taken into consideration, and I am certain that if the citizens know that employment will be provided then, of course, they will be more supportive of the venture, and when they turn up then they will not be turned away and preference will be given probably to persons from other areas."*
- *"The speed of the train, when it comes down it's like on Dover track, you wonder if it's really train running. My house have a big crack and when we spoke about it we got registered letter that it was not the train that crack the house. When you inside the house and hear the train coming everything shake. And one other thing is that the train is coming so fast there is a lot of vehicle that comes up, persons don't even recognize it until when they come up to the train line. The length, just round on the corner there,*

when the train come around the corner there is nothing you can do and we really don't want any catastrophe."

- *"You need to put in place something that we can protect ourselves as citizens because the train don't blow after it come around the corner it blow on the little stretch, that nah guh work."*

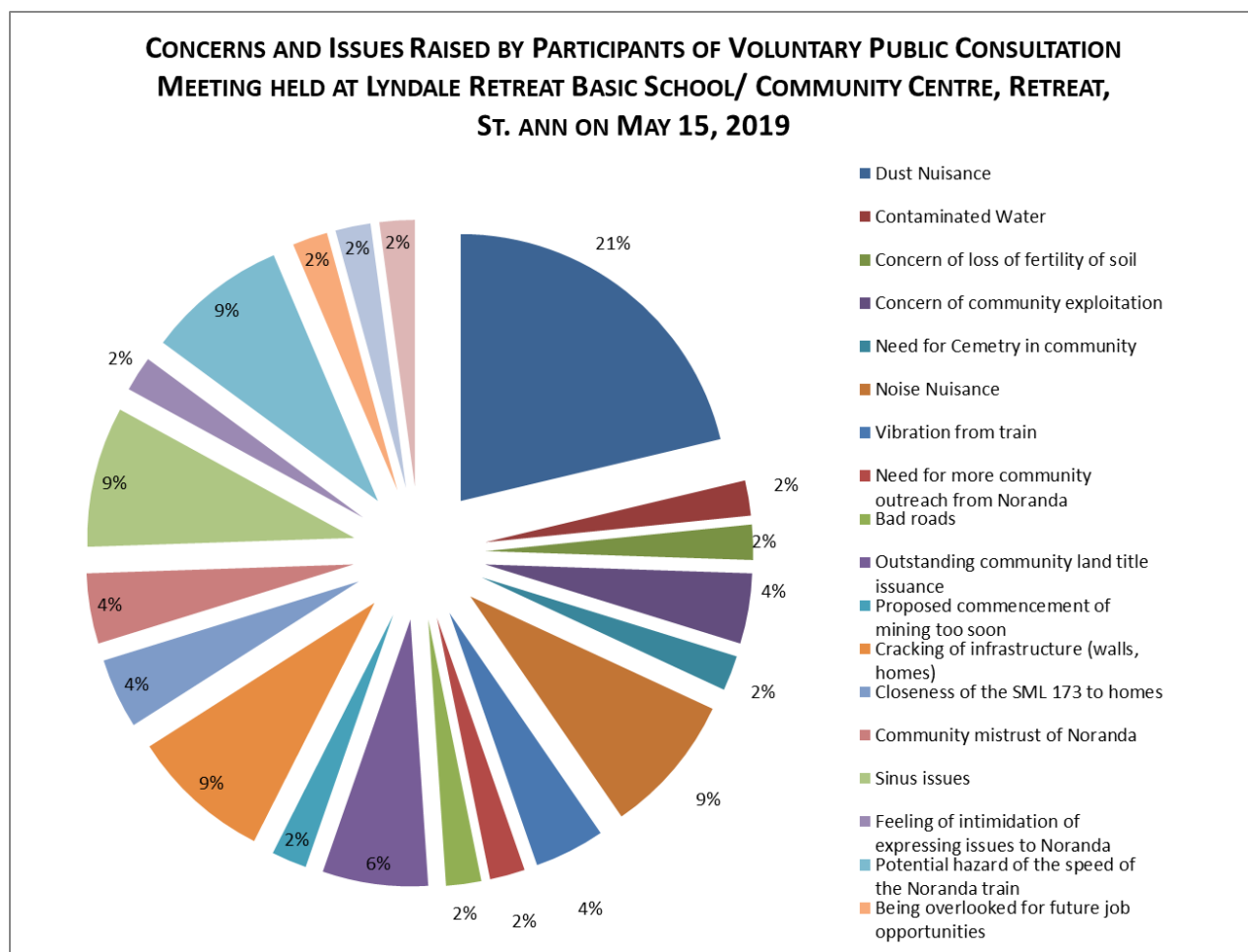



Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of Voluntary Public Consultation meeting held at Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre, St. Ann

Figure 2: Positive Statements Raised by Participants of Voluntary Public Consultation meeting held at Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre, St. Ann

1.3. Conclusions


The voluntary public consultation meetings were effectively presented, questions answered, and issues raised by the participants concerning the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area. These were diligently recorded by a Court Steno typist. They will inform impact identification, impact mitigation, environmental monitoring, evaluation and management and any other action by the project proponent.

Appendix 1: Invitation



INVITATION

NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II
 INVITES YOU TO THE
 VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
 ON THE
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
 FOR
 THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY



VENUE:	LYNDALE RETREAT BASIC SCHOOL RETREAT, ST ANN
DATE:	WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 2019
TIME:	6:00 P.M.

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP 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 (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173) over the next 30 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 8,335 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (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. As the mining in each area is completed new haul roads will be established and new orebodies excavated. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated to the specifications of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project is being detailed in 5-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Madras to Gibraltar Area.


The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to contribute to the GoJ's Economic Growth Policy by increasing the output of bauxite to the export market and sustain the increasing need for aluminium on the world market that is predicted to continue for the long term. The bauxite industry is the main driver of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the last two (2) years. This project will ensure that the growth will continue into the future. Noranda's mining activities has been a part of the economic sustainability of the St Ann area for over 50 years and this project will ensure that it continues for at least another 30 years.

How will the project be implemented?

The project will be implemented in the same manner that Noranda now operates using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to existing loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train.



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
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Appendix 2: Facts Sheet- Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre



FACT SHEET



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

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Appendix 3 : Register – Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Centre

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173			
Name	Contact #	Community	Apprenticeship
Georgiann Marley	876 482 5600	Retreat	
Samanta Flynn-March	876 407-4235	Retreat	
Sheneeka Wisdom	876-482-5258	Retreat	
Sonia L. Tucker	876-413-6546	Retreat	54 Weeks
Alvin Haughton	876-458-1143	Retreat	
Alvin Haughton	444-0441	Lyndale	
Talesia Diedrick	876 878 4530	Moranda Rep.	
Lewis Anthony	822 2559	Retreat	
Beatrice Bernain	288 65 99	Retreat	
Lukie Stephenson		Retreat	
Idalia Graham-Jones	460-8921	Retreat	
Myette Graham	876-2406	Retreat	
Evelyn Garrett	360 2400	Retreat	
Louise B. Bismarck	860-0707	Retreat	
Rutha Walker	546-2151	Retreat	
Gilbert Good	309 2078	Retreat	
Zelpha Gooder	354 3372	Retreat	
Colton Isaacs	323-9111	111	
Anglin Walke	419 6796	Lyndale	
Archer Walke	374 2935	Lyndale	
Stanford Lawrence	340 6645	Retreat	
Kiplina Brown	480 5057	Lyndale	
Nadine Alexander	445-6913	Lyndale	
Oral Alexander	842-4928	Lyndale	
Wayne Valentine	580-2440	Retreat	
Roy R. Rist	876-00996	Retreat	
Charlette Black	396 9393	Lyndale	
Shenette Tulloch	495-5029	Lyndale	
Carmelina Straw	485-9115	Retreat	
Evelyn Hodges	383-7230	Retreat	
Kenton Tatters	438-6880	Retreat	
Sean Martin	397-9909	Lyndale	
Songia Haughton	436-0660	Retreat	

IN
ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

May 15, 2019 @ 6:00 PM
Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Center, Retreat, St. Ann

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Audel Walker	446 11 30	Retreat	
Ricardo Green	288 7667	Lindele	
4 Hilda	415 6074	Retreat	
Dolores Chintia	889-8485	Lyndale	
Marsha Robb	878 9348	Retreat	
John Bailey	375-2916	Retreat	
Patricia Taylor	464 7647	Retreat	
Beverly Watson	414 2368	Retreat	
Doreen Smith	4871506	Retreat	
Raymond Spence	354-5811/111040	Lyndale	
Rose Jackson	287 8203	Retreat	
Tony Howard	874-0302		
Barnett Pickett	440 7408	Retreat	
2 to n. Johnson	280-8067	Retreat	
R. Spence	899 2566	Lyndale	
R. Galloway	843.2125	Enfield	
R. Garrett	896-9819	Lyndale	
Chie Barnett	356 0862	Retreat	
Rebecca Spence	842 2666	Retreat	
mc. Lisa Carr	804-9761	Retreat	
Larise Walker	474-1571	Retreat	
Shelba Myers	493-8866	Lyndale	
Dorian Hilton	493 8908	Retreat	
Maria Bryan	588 6276	Lyndale	
Taylor Millings	855 2798	Ende	
Ventris Terrett	483 7773	Lindele	
Alvis Brown	309 2047	Retreat	
Lorford Campbell	878 28086	Retreat	
Velma Lewis	444 33074	Retreat	
Debra Mc NeSh	485 7121	Retreat	
Clare Barrett	467.6817	Retreat	
Kenneth Chamber	875-3165	Retreat	
Michelle Barrett	345-0980	Retreat	
Nancy Hammonds			

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Joshua Campbell	354 5383	Endeavour	
PATRICIA L. BLAKE	422-3735	RETREAT	
Michael Bennett	418-4140	Lynette	
Greg Brice	4401089	Ensign	Calvin

IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173			
Name	Contract #	Community	Affiliation
JASON LANEY	874-532845	Retreat	
WOLFE GRAM	520-8237	Retreat	
JERINE JONES	(876) 638-1872	Retreat	
LENA DAVIN	899 8187	Lyndale	
ANITA CHRISTIE	566 1449	Lyndale	
JOSEPHINE NEWTON	489 2705	Lyndale	
DOROTHY ROSS	564 6317	Lyndale	
EUGENE BODDEN	873-2601	Retreat	
PHYLLIS LAURENCE	364-1258	Retreat	
VINCENT MCKENZIE	380 3738	Retreat	
HENRY BARNARD		Retreat	
LENN & HENRY	360-0048	Retreat	
MARIS WALKER	548 5566	Lyndale	
VALERIE WALKER	895-6090	Lyndale	
ALFONSO BARNETT	876 779 9205	Lyndale	
KALEEN MCKENZIE	876-707-6101	Lyndale	
ROHAN WALKER		Lyndale	
MARK DEEBLE	876-707-6101	Lyndale	
FITZROY BARNETT	876-403-3909	Lyndale	
LAUREL WILLIAMS	876 8037573	Retreat	
CHERRILYN HENRY	876-823-6453	Retreat	
CHRISTOPHER BOWEN	876 4476538	Retreat	
LEANDER CLARK	4253096	RETRAT	
KIMONE ROBINSON	805-1660	Retreat	
ANGELIE ROBINSON	464-0429	Retreat	
HEMONTA-GRAHAM		Retreat	
GRENDEL POWNER	828 5992	Retreat	
RUTH HAMER	774 5710	Lyndale	
LIGHTON BAILEY	355 4872	Lyndale	
KUTY RICHARDS	566-0025	Lyndale	
ADENIQUE HAUGHTON	862-7511	Retreat	
KENT GUYER	878-4568	Noranda	
VILONA RICHARDS	869 6857	Stand East	
ROCKWELL WATSON	892 6112	Retreat	

IN
ST. ANN AND TRELAUNY

May 15, 2019 @ 6:00 PM
Lyndale Retreat Basic School/Community Center, Retreat, St. Ann

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Myrtle Gibbs	875 2561	Retreat	Lyndale
Raxay Bailey	851 1121	Retreat	
Avinet Ricketts	575 9144	Retreat	
Juliet Walker	4300591	Retreat	
Leon Allen	7763483	Lyndale	
Florida Jackson	(876) 454-0166	Lyndale	
Concord Brown	872 7204	Lyndale	Brown
Odeanisia Derby	441-0839	Lyndale District	
Harther Miller	848 9009	Lyndale	
Maudria Levy	396-4583	Retreat	
Floyd Jackson	877 5040	Lyndale	
Bryan Brown	436 3818	St. Ann Town	
Kay Ann Dunn Smith	358-8885	Retreat	
Suzette Dixon	876 413-6074	Retreat	
Tara Garrick	876-348-4904	Retreat	T. Garrick
Winky Barrett	876-373-1789	Retreat	C. Barrett
Beverly Hylton	536 4665	Lyndale	
Consela Barrett	842-1175	Retreat	
Lemarth Thomas	3 015124	Retreat	
Celia Clark	387 6153	Retreat	
Monica Samuels	676 6326	Retreat	
Linda Hylton	428-0294	Lyndale	
Tatueia Watson	585 4660	Lyndale	
Alicia Rattray	403-0261	Retreat	
Tyisha Robinson	876-879-7659	Retreat	
Twin Mcnorton	876-868-1806	Lyndale	
Travis Williams	358 4905	Retreat	
Clive Walden	788 5690	Lyndale	Brown Town
Robert Hamilton	876-283888	Lyndale	Brown Town
George Gordon	836-7687	Lyndale	Brown Town

Appendix 4 : Presentation



Voluntary Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
for the

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE DESIGNATED SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 (SML 173) IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY



May 15, 2019



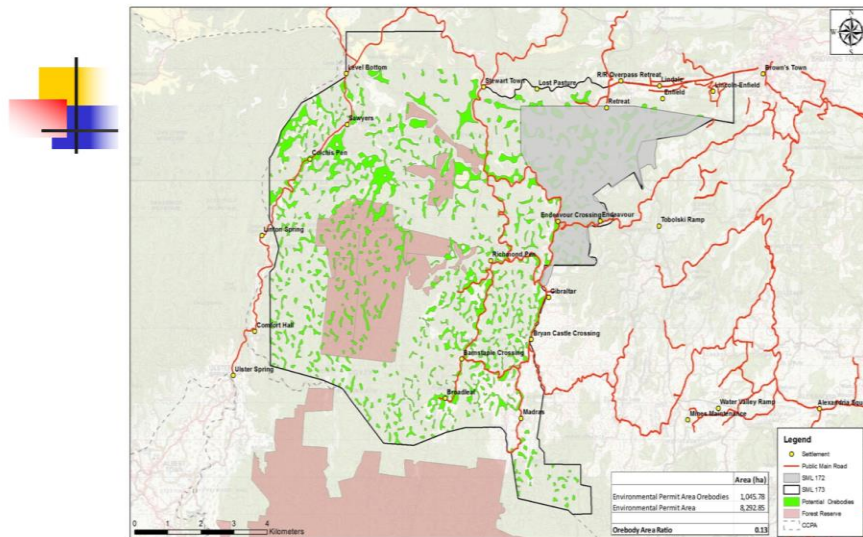
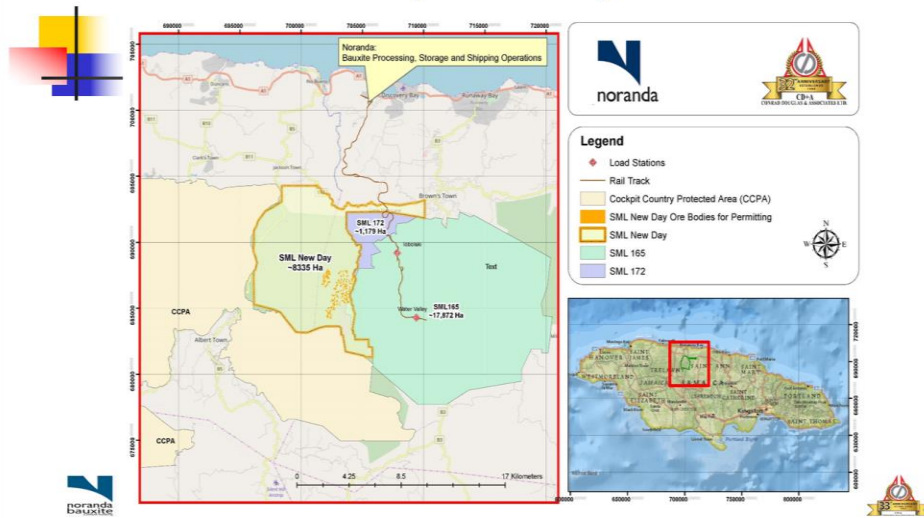
The Proposed Project

WHAT is involved in the project? The project involves:

1. Establishment of Haul Roads.
2. Excavation of Bauxite from the deposits of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173)
3. The deposits are dispersed in the 8,335 hectares of SML 173.
4. Transportation of Bauxite from the orebodies to the train loading areas.
5. Rehabilitation of mined out pits



The Proposed Project



The Proposed Project

WHO is proposing the Project (The Proponent)?

- **Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II - international company already working in Jamaica for several years that provides:**
 - Bauxite for the export market,
 - Owners of 49 % of mining assets and the entity that will be do mining activities
- **The Government of Jamaica – Owner of 51% of mining assets**



The Proposed Project

WHERE will the project be carried out?

- The Proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the GoJ to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.
- The SML covers an area of 8,335 hectares. **East of and NOT within the Cockpit Country Protected Area**
 - 1000 hectares comprise bauxite orebodies with economically extractable Alumina
- Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas (depression) between the hills. The valleys only have grass land while the hills are the highly vegetated areas
- Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevations of the hills. There is the potential for some unavoidable reversible impacts when the haul roads are constructed on hills.
- Mined out lands will be rehabilitated/restored, as quickly as possible, to the standards of the Government of Jamaica Regulations



Existing Orebodies



Rehabilitation of Mined out Lands In Progress (Grading & Contouring)



Completed Rehabilitation



The Proposed Project

WHEN will the project be implemented?

- The implementation of the project will commence as soon as an Environmental Permit is granted by NEPA.
- Mining start-up is estimated for September 2019
- Haul Road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years
 - The rate of road construction will vary on a yearly basis
 - Depending on the distance to orebodies and loading areas.
- The Project will be detailed on a Five Year Mining Plan, which we be rolled over for successive 5-year periods
 - Five year plan to 2023 being permitted





The Proposed Project

WHY is this project being done? The project seeks to:

- Continue to contribute to Noranda's viability and operations
- Continue to contribute to the GoJ's economic growth & job creation policies, while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities
- It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of Vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the Bauxite mineral for export
- Add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite industry
- Improve the economic status of the communities which may be impacted by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities such as agriculture.



Contribution to Jamaican Economy and Surrounding Communities

• **Revenue inflow into Jamaica:**

- 60% of total company revenue; in excess of USD\$60Mil.
- Contribute 17% of the mining (bauxite & alumina) GDP.
- Represents 8.4% of the total domestic exports.
- Top three taxpayer in St. Ann - statutory taxes payments contributes USD\$5 mil per annum.

• **Employment:**

- Maintains a staff complement of 404 employees
- Approx. 400 contractor workforce
- Also utilize contracted labour services (mining the largest)





The Proposed Project

HOW will the project be implemented?

- Noranda will continue to carry out its operations using international best practices.
 - The new project proposes no new activities
- The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease.
 - Numerous jobs will be created for the local community
 - Skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations.
 - Labourers will be needed for as well for traffic management, land rehabilitation among other tasks




ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed project development and its operations. This includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite to loading areas and the rehabilitation of mined out areas. This cycle will be repeated a number of times as the project progresses over the next 3 decades:

- Project Description
- Alternative Analysis
- Description of the Environment
 - physical environment
 - biological environment
 - socio-economic and cultural environment
 - Public Participation / Consultation Programme
- Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Identification of Potential Impacts & Risk Analysis
- Impact Mitigation
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan



These are described in detailed in the Approved Terms of Reference.





THANK YOU



Appendix 5 : Ad Verbatim

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 2019

COMMENCEMENT: 5:42 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: I am glad to be here. You see, I drive all the way from Watt Town to come here now, to mek you know we have some people in here who have come to tell us some nice things.

(INTRODUCTION)

I am the is MC, the must chat man. Guess what happen, a me a guh control oonu chatting. If oonu think oonu a guh jump up and chat when me nuh tell oonu fi chat oonu mek a sad mistake. Yuh see when mi tell oonu fi chat, oonu chat. Yuh see when I tell you Shhhh, yuh Shhhh. Agree?

RESPONSE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Because we love order. Nuh true? .

In this meeting we are going to have it under control because we want everybody to get a chance to put forward their views and to ask questions.

CHAIRMAN: Now, it's not a secret meeting. Therefore, when the presenters

make their presentation, at the end of that presentation you will be allowed to ask any questions you want, any amount of questions you want and you can make comments too, but hear is what I beg of you, don't cuss dem, nuh cuss dem.

Ladies and gentlemen, please bow your heads.

(PRAYER)

CHAIRMAN: This meeting is particularly arranged and planned for you. The objective of the meeting is to inform you and also to educate you on the surrounding happenings, things that will happen; to educate the members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and its environs, and most important, for the community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done courtesy of the Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners; Environmental Management consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, and they will provide information on a number of things. And because there is a presentation I have left that presenter for the last, because he is a Oliver says "a very special one".. The man is my name sake so the first time I met him I start looking on him nose and him mouth to si if him fava my father. I get to find out him don't have the broad noes and thick lip, him handsome, but he has my surname and he is a doctor. Him can't help your arthritis because him nuh deal with that, he is a doctorate. He is Dr. Richards. Dr. Richards, can you

stand so they can see the tall handsome gentleman. This man will tell you a number of things, and when him done oonu can throw questions on him. Him nuh fraid of questions and if him can't manage it, there is a strong man over here called Mr. Skyers, he will take you to Cloud 9 with all the answers, him nuh fraid of height. Don't ask me, I don't know nothing about what them going to tell you. Try don't ask me the question, ask dem, but I will be here to guide the questions. All right, are you ready? Are you ready?

RESPONSE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Give me a round of applause. Let me bring on Dr. Richards.

DR. RICHARDS: Good evening everybody.

RESPONSE: Good evening.

DR. RICHARDS: Welcome to our second voluntary consultation meeting regarding this project that we will be discussing today. We were down in Madras yesterday and we had a nice turn out similar to this one, where people coming from as far as Endeavour, Watt Town, Caledonia, Madras to hear the preliminary plans that Noranda has for the next couple of decades. So let us get into what we are here

about, and I will formally start my presentation now. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good evening.

RESPONSE: Good evening.

DR. RICHARDS: On behalf of Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners 11 and Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, I welcome you to this our second voluntary consultation meeting on the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 in St. Ann and Trelawny. So this area is a massive area and it spans the middle section of two parishes. This meeting is in keeping with international best practices in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitting Process and is a part of the National Environmental & Planning Agency's planning process. It is highly recommended and clearly stated in Agenda 21 of the United Nations. The United Nations which thrive to protect the rights of all citizens of the world, they have this agenda, and essentially it states that the persons to be affected by all development projects should be consulted, and we are here to consult with the communities of Retreat and its environs closer to Brown's Town over to Stewart Town, to hear your concerns, views and input first hand in the process so that they may be integrated into the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and appropriate actions taken to enhance these things which may be positive and mitigate those

things that may be negative. It is also being done in accordance with the requirements of several international and national policies, laws, regulations and standards to which Jamaica is signatory or which are Jamaican laws. So we are trying to stay as close as possible to the legislation to ensure that we inform and get feedback as much as possible.

In this regard, although we are here presenting the outline note that, outline of what is planned, the EIA process is in progress.

DR. RICHARDS:

We wish you to consider this as your community meeting; this is your meeting. You should tell us what you are thinking of what I am going to tell you they are planning to do, and give us feedback. Whatever you say, therefore, is faithfully and diligently recorded by our court stenotypist for the records and for the analysis and future action. And Ms. Cole here is a very proficient stenotyper, she has been doing it for years. So even if you whisper she catches it. It is important to note that the entire EIA must be done following a set of Terms of Reference that has been approved by the National Environmental Planning Agency and several other Government entities. So the National Works Agency, the WRA, the Water Resource Authority, the Health Ministry, they have all sat in and decided what should be looked at for this EIA. And also some NGO's have input into this also. I will outline what must be done

and where we are at present in the EIA and Permitting Process. At the end of my presentation we will invite questions in an orderly way through the Chairman. I will attempt to answer some of these as far as possible but may not be able to answer all of them in this meeting. However, most importantly, your questions and concerns will be recorded for future actions. Please note that any recommendations and suggestions that you may have will also be treated in like manner.

DR. RICHARDS:

Now, just be reminded that bauxite and alumina in Jamaica accounts for a large portion of our national exports and employs a large number of persons in high paying jobs and has been going on since 1950, and the first bauxite being shipped from Ocho Rios at the Reynolds Pier. Anybody here remember that first faithful shipment of bauxite from Reynolds Pier? Now, it moved over to Discovery Bay but first done from Ocho Rios.

DR. RICHARDS:

This was followed by rapid development of the Bauxite Alumina Industry to the point where Jamaica was the leading producer of bauxite and alumina in 1974. Jamaica was leading everybody in producing bauxite for export and production of alumina. The point, ladies and gentlemen, is that bauxite mining has a very important history and has been a major contributor to the Jamaican economy and society for several decades.

DR. RICHARDS: I will now proceed to outline the nature of the project and the steps that will be taken in the EIA process. Following this we will take your concerns questions and statements in an orderly manner through the Chair, as we said before, and we require that whenever you are making a point, asking a question, you state your name and your community affiliation. So if you are from Retreat, if you are from Stewart Town, let us know if you are community leader, a church leader, we want to know for the record, so when NEPA reads it they can see authenticity in what we produce.

DR. RICHARDS: Following our procedure, we are also asking you to fill out the information in the attendance register as we will be contacting you if necessary. Please note that this is the second of four voluntary meetings of this kind. When the EIA has been completed we will also have to convene a mandatory meeting in keeping with the requirements of NEPA. Before that time the EIA will be posted and available at various locations for the viewing of the public, as required by NEPA. So this is, as the Chairman said, it's not a secret meeting it's public, and whatever is said here will be made public now and into the future. It will be documented, it will be on the websites posted all over the world. If you have concerns please bring them forward.

So as we said before, this is the voluntary consultation meeting for

the proposed mining of bauxite in the designated Special Mining Lease area 173 which spans between the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny.

DR. RICHARDS:

So what is involved this proposed project? And we are all aware of the activities of Noranda, right? Kaiser Noranda has been mining in St. Ann for the last 6 decades, and you've seen trucks moving with bauxite and you've heard the railroads moving with bauxite to Discovery Bay for export. In essence, nothing will change, it's going to be the same activities moving towards the west of where they are now. So, in essence, they will be establishing new haul roads, they will be establishing new haul roads to access new orebodies in the new SML. They will be excavating bauxite from the deposits of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease area. The deposits are dispersed in 8,335 hectares of SML. So you can imagine what 8,000 hectares is, it's like walking let's say 10 miles that way and then another 3 miles that way and getting that square. So it's a very big area. So it's about 33 square miles, so you would have to walk 10 miles in one direction and three and a third in another and that is the square area that they are looking at. So I am hoping people are grasping the magnitude of the area that this encompasses. And once they have gotten to the bauxite, that bauxite will be loaded on to trucks, transported to the existing train loading areas and then the train will continue to run from those

areas into Discovery Bay with the bauxite. There is no processing, it's just taking the bauxite out, driving it on the haul roads to the loading station, putting it on a train and then shipping it abroad.

Once the bauxite has been removed from the areas, from the orebodies that they are in, those areas will be rehabilitated, and that involves bringing back top soil, covering the areas that were dug out and replant it.

Now, this is the project area. (Indicating on slide) Noranda has been mining in this area. This is SML165 and they are actively in this area now, and this is SML172, which is just a little south of where we are now. Retreat is actually right here at the tip of my arrow here. So you are actually now experiencing the impact of mining in the SML172. They will moving from there into this orange area now, which is 173, and in essence the same activities that are taking place here and here, will be replicated in this SML173. And this area, all of this constitutes the 8,335 hectares that makes up the SML. This is what we are trying to get a permit from the National Environment and Planning Agency for, to have access to the bauxite that is within this area. So this is a closer view of the amount of bauxite that is dispersed in this new SML that we are seeking the permit for, and again we see Retreat right here. Retreat really has no real significant orebodies that are of interest

to Noranda, so the first real orebodies are to the west. Most of them are distributed south and within the other 8,335 hectares.

DR. RICHARDS:

The green areas are where the bauxite rich soils would be, and these are the possible areas that could be mined for bauxite. Not all of them will be exploited. They will go in and do their test to decide which ones are actually economically viable. And so that's what we are detailing right now, so we can provide a little bit more information when we have completed the EIA process and are in the mandatory public meeting.

So in essence, just for a little geography, we were down here yesterday in Madras, and the communities surrounding Madras up to Richmond Pen and Endeavour came to that meeting. And so we are here today and anticipating that the people in Retreat, Enfield, Lot Pasture, some Endeavour people would also come up to this meeting to listen as to what is being planned.

DR. RICHARDS:

We will move then over to the west side to Stewart Town, Sawyers and then probably Ulster Spring will have another meeting down there, so we have discussions with them already. As you can see, there are no actually towns within the majority of the areas that will be impacted by the mining in the future.

So who is proposing the project? The project proposer is Noranda

Jamaica Bauxite Partners 11, which is an international company and they have been operating in Jamaica for a number of years and they provide bauxite for the export market. So everybody knows what happens at Discovery Bay when you see the ships come in and bauxite is being loaded and sent off to America. Noranda are the owners of 49 percent of the mining assets and they will be executing the mining activities within the SML.

The Government of Jamaica is the majority shareholder and owns 51 percent of the mining assets. So they are the owners of most of land that the bauxite will be mined from. So this, in essence, is a joint venture between Noranda and the Government of Jamaica.

DR. RICHARDS:

Where will the project be carried out? And everybody wants to know that. And I have just shown you the map where the actual orebodies that have the bauxite in economical quantities are located. The proposed mining will be executed within the premises described in the mining lease area 173, issued by the Government of Jamaica to Noranda Jamaica Partner Limited. I have shown you that orange area which is the SML 173. And again we said the SML covers 8,335 hectares and it's east of the Cockpit Country, it is not within the Cockpit Country. The main road between Jackson Town and Ulster Spring is the boundary, and all activities will be on the eastern side of that road. There will be no activity on the western

side which is in close proximity to the boundaries of the Cockpit Country. And it is important to also note that of this. 8,000 hectares, only a thousand hectares comprises bauxite orebodies with economically extractable alumina.

DR. RICHARDS: So one tenth of that area is viable for bauxite mining but not all will be mined. You have to have a certain characteristic for it to become viable. And so many of the areas that you see covered in green will be left undisturbed.

Bauxite deposits will be mind from the OPEC areas, that is the depression between the hills, the valleys only have grass land while the hills are highly vegetated. So all the hillside you see with trees and big plants on them, they will not be disturbed. It's only those areas where you see grass land and people were farming, those are the bauxite bearing soils and those are the ones that will be impacted. Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevation of those hills at the base, but they will not be destroyed entirely, because those hills support the rainfall, they support the bio biota, so those have to be protected. And the best practices that are used by Noranda are in keeping with those principles. Mined out lands will be rehabilitated, restored as quickly as possible and there is a timeline which the Government

Regulations stipulate that Noranda must restore places that have been mined out, and they must do it to the standard of the regulators, the Jamaican regulation.

So this is just a look at some of the existing orebodies. (Indicating on slide) I must apologise because our projector is not reflecting the colours as we would have wanted them. If you look on the screen you will see most of that is green, but these are the areas, these open spaces are the actual orebodies that will be mined, these and this area. So the trees that you are seeing here will not be touched, only these low lying valley structures will be excavated to remove the bauxite. The trucks will drive down into those pits, move out the material to the existing train loading areas and from there they are loaded on to train and transported by rail to the Discovery Bay shipping port. So these are the existing bodies that will be impacted. This is a mined out body being rehabilitated, and you can see that the hillocks, the hills around them are still intact and the mined out areas being reshaped with the top soil that was removed to access the bauxite. And this again the colours are off, because this is now grassland here that has been rehabilitated, the hillocks are still there and the grassland is now available for pasture, for farming, for building of houses. A number of uses it can be put to after they have been mined out.

DR. RICHARDS: So on the proposed project, how will the project be implemented? The implementation of the project will commence as soon as the environmental permit is granted by NEPA. Mining start up is estimated for September 29th, but if the permit is not granted by then we will have to wait until it is issued or we go into negotiations further.

Haul roads are the major construction for this project. So haul roads will be constructed and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years. So that 8,000 hectares that is forming the SML will provide Noranda with resources of 30 years. And so the rate of road construction will vary on a yearly basis. So if they are mining close to the existing facility, then road construction will not be significant in those years. While they move farther away now, they have to build roads to connect the load out areas to the mining pit, and then you will see roads being constructed. But the beauty of that is once the roads are constructed you can have access to these lands, you have new areas for farming, you have new areas for home, and it can spur development.

DR. RICHARDS: The project will be detailed on a 5 year mining plan, so over the next 30 years you would have about a six, 5 year mining plan that will be developed. So the first one as we have shown you earlier is down in the Madras, Richmond Pen area, that will be the initial

field, the first 5 year will deal with that area. And that is the 5 year plan to 2023. So at the end of the EIA we will have significant details to share in that massive meeting regarding that plan.

DR. RICHARDS:

Why is this project being done?

Why is the project important? It's important for Noranda's viability and operation. Noranda needs bauxite to operate, so they have to make this request of the Government to have the lands handed over to them so they can mine it. And they want to continue to contribute to Jamaica's economic growth and job creation policies while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities. It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the bauxite mineral for export. It wants to add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite Industry. Remember nine years ago the economy was collapsing and we had to go back to the IMF. Bauxite also collapsed at that time and a few of the plants closed, the Manchester one was closed, the St. Elizabeth plant was closed, others were scaling back. Now we are seeking economic growth and what is happening to the bauxite industry? It's coming back. Alpart is reopened, Ewarton is now producing again, and once you have that happening the economy will start to grow at 1 percent, 2 percent. So this is part of the continuation of that growth. We are

growing steadily now, we needed to continue to have that form of export, and you will see the numbers when we go on to further slides. And Noranda also wants to improve the economic stance of the communities which may be impacted, by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating opportunities. And this is just a look at the contribution to the Jamaican economy and the surrounding communities of bauxite mining.

So the revenue inflows into Jamaica, 60 percent of total revenue in excess of US\$60 million comes back to Jamaica from this industry. It contributes 17 percent to the mining of bauxite to GDP. It represents 8.4 percent of the total domestic export, so it's a major export item, and if Jamaica is to sustain economic growth it has to continue to this large chunk of its export market being met.

Noranda is one of the top three tax payer in St. Ann, for statutory taxes payment and contributes US\$5 million per annum to the tax revenues of the St. Ann. In the employment sphere it maintains a staff complement of 440 employees and another 400 contractors are within the work force. And its also utilizes contracted labour service in the mines and that is where the largest labour force is employed.

How will the the project be implemented? Noranda will continue to carry out its operation using international best practices, and as I have said no new activities are being envisioned for this project, it will still be removing bauxite from the ground putting it on trucks, taking it to the train and the train transport it. So all the risk associated with that have been formalized over the last 40, 50 years. So they have managed we haven't heard any significant or serious impact of this activity over those times. The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the least, or over the next 30 years this is an investment of a couple hundred million US dollars, numerous jobs will be created for the local community, skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations. Labourers will be needed as well for traffic management, land rehab among other tasks. So it is a big driver of the economy within the communities that it operates and within the country it operates.

As I said before in my introduction we are within the EIA process and there are a number of steps we had to go through, and so in keeping with NEPA's regulation which the main one is the Natural Resource Conservation Authority Act of 1991, we have to do an EIA for the project and as a part of the EIA we have to consult with the people that will be impacted by the project. This project includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from

orebodies, transportation of bauxite to loading areas and the rehabilitation of mined out areas is what the project entails, and this will be recycled repeatedly over the next three decades. So that is what we are here to discuss today, your concerns regarding how it will impact you, what are your concerns, if you have no concerns and if you are appreciative of what Noranda is doing you can also say that. But for the EIA we have to develop a description of the project so we have to go a little in more detail in that. We have to look at alternative analysis, if Noranda doesn't mine the bauxite what happens? We have to show that analysis and what impact is that. We have to describe the existing environment, we have to come out and we took measurements of air quality, water quality, looked at the soil, the geographical area. We even came through and did a socio economic survey, where I am sure some people were interviewed by some of our associates regarding their understanding of what the project is and how they think it's going to impact them. We have to look at the legislative framework with which Noranda will operate over the next 30 years and we have to identify the potential impact and we are actual right here now, we are in this public participation and consultation programme. So we are well advanced in the EIA process and the big part now is to get the feedback of the community to incorporate in the EIA to submit to NEPA and they will make that public. You can then find it via the Internet, on the NEPA's website, Conrad Douglas website, or we

have taken your contacts. If we have your contacts we can e mail the document to you, you can read it and send in your comments to NEPA or send it to us and we will transmit it to NEPA when the EIA is completed. Thank you. All questions go through the chair and he will direct me and I will have to respond to you.

CHAIRMAN: Give Dr. Richards a round of applause.

(A P P L A U S E)

Well, we have come to the conclusion of his presentation so far and now it's time for the questions and answers and comments. So all you have to do is raise your hand and I'll identify you.

MR. BROWN: Kipling Brown. I live in Enfield . We can't stop Kaiser from mining, but Kaiser building up there on the hill and Kaiser is my neighbour, right behind me. The water in my tank is red, a pure dust a come down over the hill on me. That's all I come here to hear about. I can't stop Kaiser from mining, but the dust over me. Mi paint mi house in Christmas and it dutty up back again. The window dem dutty, everything, especially the water. We have to buy water down here now. The dust is killing wi man. Mi want live couple more years and if dust kill me how me a guh live? My a guh dead lef the beautiful woman and me love dem like cook food.

MS. ALEXANDER: I am Nadine Alexander Bailey. All that you talk about Dr. Richards,

I don't hear you mention anything about protecting life and property, and that is paramount. Because you are talking about all of that and right now as my neighbour here is saying, we are affected by the dust every angle. I wash pretty early and as soon as you think the sun come up you have to take them and go inside. Mr. Skyers, I spend almost a day fi si yuh and yuh dodge me out. Listen me, photograph nuh lie and I have them right here.

CHAIRMAN: That's question number two. Number three.

MR. HENRY: Leroy Henry is the name. I am the pastor for Retreat Tabanacle Holiness. Mr. Richards said quite a number of things, and my first question I was going to ask him he answered further down the road. I am hoping that Retreat will not be touched, so to speak, in terms of mining, but as the complaints come in Retreat will be affected somehow, and the other thing that bothers me, I am afraid of height, so I don't go nowhere that is high. And Kaiser and Noranda mine out some areas in St. Ann, which is disgraceful, and I hear Mr. Richards mentioned about filling back these areas, I don't see where any area is filled back they are you dumped. The only thing I might find on them are animals, no farming takes place after the mining is done. I don't know where Noranda and other people get the idea that once the area is mined it is good for use, it is not true. Some grass grows, few animals there, so I am amazed that

NEPA approved the refilling because when you mine that area hundred of thousand of truck loads of dirt is removed. Now, how on earth you going to fill back that area, what do you use to fill it? Because you cannot dig the hills down as you mentioned, because of rain. I think in one sense the Jamaican people are being taken for a ride. You mentioned about a 30 year lease, 30 year situation with Noranda. Since the event of Kaiser at least three or four companies have come in and they have gone. Now, who knows that Noranda is going to be here for another 30 year? How we know for another five years Noranda is going to be around? People come and make their pockets fat and they leave. I mean, it's not fair to the Jamaican people, it's not fair.

MR. HENRY:

The other question I am going to be asking it has nothing to do with the presentation you make. But because I am pastor here and I do not live in this area, I am told that from Kaiser's time a cemetery was given to the people in Retreat, I have gone to the Parish Council they cannot find anything. I called Kaiser there is nothing there, I wrote a letter to Noranda, no response. So the Browns Town cemetery is full, all the cemeteries around they are full and if Retreat can have it's own cemetery I believe it would be good, and if I do not do anything before I leave Retreat if I can get a cemetery going I would have accomplished something. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Three questions are on the floor, so we engage Dr. Richards to answer.

DR. RICHARDS: The first one Mr. Kipling, the dust from mining affecting your property.

RESPONSE: Everybody.

DR. RICHARDS: Most of who in here, one community, everybody. The thing is you are within close proximity to a mining pit and there is a method that Noranda uses to provide compensation for the nuisances.

PARTICIPANT: Are you referring to the dust money?

DR. RICHARDS: Yes.

MS. SKYERS: Good evening everybody, the answer to the question about the dust, the lady who said she came to visit me, where did you go?

MRS. BAILEY: At the office.

MR. SKYERS: I don't work at the office, I do not work up there.

MRS. BAILEY: The lady was trying to find you, Alecia. she call your phone while I

was there.

MR. SKYERS: You said I was hiding inside the office, I just want to clarify that. In terms of the dust, you have mentioned before up by Lyndale. We have gotten complaints and it is being investigated.

PARTICIPANT: Mr. Skyers, when you are coming you need to call somebody, even one somebody.

MR. SKYERS: It was Monday we went there. We have got the complaint and we went there on Monday. So that is being investigated right now.

PARTICIPANT: Because when you come the other day nobody was home.

MR. SKYERS: We have the numbers. We will be coming back there to look at it. Mining started up the top, it will not be a for a long time but we are going to look at that so therefore that will be addressed.

I heard pastor saying about reclaim, and we are not to be exact when we say thing that nothing can grow on the land and the reclamation job is not being done properly. That is not true. There are some areas you can go and find some people from Retreat or Lime Tree Gardens, if you go to Lime Tree Gardens, some of the

best reclaimed lands are on Lime Tree Road and I am inviting you here on the 30th of June in Discovery Bay. Mr. Bowen we going to have an Expo. We will be showcasing all our production on reclaimed land and green houses. We will be showing crops that are produced on reclaimed lands. You will see a samples of some of those crops. So therefore I am emphasizing that in terms of our land reclamation programme, I mention, sir, we going to have a booth with green house farming and a booth with restored land. Crops such as cassava and carrot do not grow in green houses. In terms of our land reclamation programme we take it very seriously and we know that what the land was and what the land is. When we finish done mining and done reclamation Pastor mentioned about taking all these volume of stuff out of the land and putting them back in the earth. What we have done in terms of reclamation exercise and programmes, when you pass a reclaimed area you do not see those spaces anymore. A critical part of the reclamation programme is when you have your top soil put back. While the land that you would have been accustomed to and persons used to plant that big 20 pound yam on the lind might not be there. In fact, there is restored land that we do ensure that for different purposes you will have land for pastures, land for houses, land agricultural purposes, but what we are doing in addition to the reclamation programme we are pushing other farming activities. As a company we operate 125 green houses, 20 in Watt Town, 20 in Nine Miles,

20 in Tobolsky.

One of the things we have added to the whole impact of mining, and what is left is to give people water for farm purposes. We build catchment ponds put solar pump in them. Even some farmers that have good land, land not mined when you have drought you are faced with that problem, so we see the water irrigation system as one of the most important part of it. We do know that we have pits that have been mined out, we have about six of those. One pit hold about four million gallons of water. We are now moving in an area where we want to put some of these mined out pits, some of those areas that we transform into water catchment tanks. The farmer planting carrots or cabbage you want to have access to waters. That's the next phase of the programme how do you put waters catchment tanks in areas that are not doing green houses.

MR. SKYERS:

You will always have places that people want to do farming. Example, as a company with the Lime Tree Gardens, where you set up farmers to grow peanuts. What we have added to the whole agriculture programme, the first in St. Ann, very shortly we will be opening in Walter Valley a cold room facility that has three freezers that will help you transform the agriculture further. That will be for the first time, as farmers we will be able to reap and store the crops. If you can't store your crops you have a problem. What we put in place are agricultural programmes that will reach

everybody. You have mining, you have reclamation and land use after. Those are the important things that we are pushing, not that we will be doing that, we start already and it will continue to grow. We understand the difficulties people face, but we try to do things to help them.

MR. SKYERS: The Cemetary is a very important one. I know some years ago the issue of a cemetary was mention. I know that land was on the table. This is one of our first resettlement area, Retreat. The Parish Council will have to find out where that is and why Cemeteries go through the Parish Council but as I mentioned earlier before the meeting this is something I have been doing to give you some more information on that.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Skyers. You don't know exactly where the cemetary is? I remember the matter of cemetary had come and that sometime they were going to chop it out and there was a problem with the water, water was affecting the cemetary. Some part I have never been there, I don't know where it is.

MS. SKYERS: Once you have cemetery on land it goes over to Parish Council.

CHAIRMAN: Am I to understand that you are making a commitment?

MR. SKYERS: I told you already we will be doing that, to find out where it is and the status of it.

MR. BROWN: What timeline?

MR. SKYERS: In terms of information to say I have to hear from the Parish Council first.
Before the month is through I will have some information.

DR. RICHARDS: I remember being asked about protecting life and property. This is part of the EIA and we have to look at in this session, identification of potential impact and risks and also analyze them and we have to suggest mitigation. So that's a significant part of the document that we are presenting. Now, there is an existing mining facility, and it had gone through that process. So whatever was recommended is to be implemented and we know that Noranda works very well with safety on its roads. Now, the dispersion of dust is really tricky in some instances, because it depends on how the wind is moving and where things happen. So a part of the entire EIA process is to ensure that all trucks are cover and that is being done.

RESPONSE: The train.

DR. RICHARDS: The train produce dust..

RESPONSE: Yes, the dust and the noise.

PARTICIPANT: If you notice when you get the shower of rain ...

DR. RICHARDS: There is no dust.

PARTICIPANT: They need to wet the place.

DR. RICHARDS: There is a need for more wetting.

PARTICIPANT: That's the only time it wet, when there is a shower of rain.

DR. RICHARDS: When it rains we understand that and we have to supplement that when it doesn't rain. If you are in a drought conditions you will have to anticipate that some dust will be generated and I am sure Noranda will do their best to try and control it. They don't want everybody being angry, because their business is affected when you are angry.

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Richards, the matter of the dust, we know that wind blow dust, but something I have observed let me ask you No, Mr. Skyers will answer that question. The truck men, these were contractors and they are paid for the amount of trips, which means the more trips they make the more money they make. So when a man gets

a good truck and sit behind the steering and you press gas, when the truck is empty, when they speed it generates some amount of dust, and when that dust kicks up the slightest wind will also carry it. You agree?

MR. SKYERS: The trucks off loading bauxite they get paid by what they do, they get paid by the load, but the fact of the matter each contractor we have certain stated arrangement with them. That contractor will have safety officers, you have signaling, so you have different things to reduce speeding. As a Company in terms of our safety practices and procedures you have things in place to address trucks that are speeding. That is false that you are paid by who speed and come back first. There are things we normally put in place.

MISS RICKETTS: Good evening, I am Abigale Ricketts from Retreat, I live near the train line. Me live here, the train line is right out the road. So you can imagine if me a go duh sinting in a night mi haffi wait till the train pass. If me a watch the TV, and the TV deh right here so, you can't hear. Not to mention the window what me can hardly afford; me can't afford the pretty glass window and put dem there so. If me build a little house, put in the louver blade when the train a come you can feel the vibration as it coming. Then the next thing, yuh si de dust, things can't keep clean. Me want know what a

gwaan we ask somebody about the sound they say it not suppose to be.

CHAIRMAN: We realize that the matter of dust is reoccurring. That point keep recurring and it was addressed. We can ease off the dust argument because they have dealt with it.

MR. BOWEN: Good evening, Christopher Bowen here.

Mr. Skyers, Dr. Richards, so important it is that you hold this meeting here, and you have called persons here. However we are not satisfied. You speak a lot about Lime Tree Garden, Watt Town, green house, as a place that contribute to your economy, the profit. I believe that we are shareholders in this company or should be shareholders, and if you are a shareholder I have a few shares in Jamaica Broilers and sometimes you can't really change the cheque because they don't worth much I'd used to give it to the church brother. Retreat has not benefited from the profit of Noranda. We were taken from Lime Trees Gardens, there are some other people there and they are benefiting. Retreat has not benefited. Our roads are bad and nothing from Noranda. I believe that when you make money some money should go back to those communities.

(A P P L A U S E)

We are called to this community centre and the heat is unbearable.

A place like this, Noranda should have claims on it to say put air condition in that place, give it to the people of Retreat. You come back now you want to come close to us and you sound like when a man a court woman, him tell you what you want to hear once him get through it done.

(A P P L A U S E)

Something needs to be done to the community. Noranda need to build back, give back more than green houses. The green houses not all that bad. Retreat can do without the green house but there are other things that Noranda need to let us know, we are shareholders. As shareholders we must be a part of the profit.

(A P P L A U S E).

(Uproar)

(Cross talking)

MR. SKYERS: The first thing is dealing with the resource. When we get complaints about dusting the first thing is to see what we can do and first deal with that to reduce that from happening. We are on to it, but the first thing to do is to address what is happening first that what we have do first.

PARTICIPANT: I want when you come you come one day when they working over there.

MR. SKYERS: We were there Monday at two o'clock. Now Inspector Bowden ...

PARTICIPANT: Deputy Superintendent.

MR. SKYERS: In making the statement you as a policeman you deal with facts and figures. When you going to go to the wicket and say certain things you are to make sure what you are doing, and the police and everybody has to do that so you don't arrests the wrong man. You say nothing has been done for Retreat and persons all challenge me on that.

MR. BOWEN: Round my way.

(Cross talking)

MR. SKYERS: You didn't say that. The fact of the matter is, as a company all the communities that we have impacted look to us to do things. As a company we have different programmes for communities. The JBI allocated some money at the Parish Council to do some work at this facility. It just happen that work that was earmarked to be done, CHASE Fund did it. Funds were allocated. That money is at the Parish Council that is being looked at to see what else the funds will be used for at this place here. So that's one that's very important.

MR. BOWEN: With respect, on a point of order.

If you should go around that part, and if according to you that Chase Fund would have done something, that is even more reason why we can expand the fund somewhere.

MR. SKYERS: What I am saying to you, sir, where you mentioned an area, when we say Retreat, Retreat have different parts, but when you are talking Mr. Bowen you didn't talk as if you are talking about Retreat.

MR. BOWEN: I never want to be selfish.

MR. SKYERS: There is always work that needs to be done, there is always more that can be done. One of the things thing we would have worked on down here is that playfield at the bottom there. That playfield was worked on, there was a water problem they had with the road ... they had to put at big drain to control the water.

MR. BOWEN: That's an individual thing. Nuh play field not round there.

MR. SKYERS: All I am saying to you, as a Company, the Company would want to do more and hope we can do more and always want to do more. I am just saying to you every community you go you have request for different things we just have to understand that while Noranda Bauxite has ... we continue to try to do more, not everything will

be done at the same time. We have to look at the important projects and move at them.

MR. BOWEN:

Mr. Chairman, with respect, I am not satisfied with your answer. We have a cane road, when the road block last week everybody had to turn through there, and we notice some big house round there, so that last night I put it on Facebook where I get a backhoe and throw some stuff and I put on Facebook and see some people say "Men, cement wanted form work on Labour Day." I think if Noranda wants to be a good customer and better Company this centre wants more. But you talking about one of the main road that you put up, it is in a deplorable state, to the west of here, and I want the record to show that I cannot give you good support, I cannot give you good support when my community is that way. The front end of my vehicel a one truck mi drive and believe me sometimes I go down there I sorry fi it, so mi nuh know how the people who drive car how dem mek it. . . . and that not taking a big thing yuh nuh, that will not take anything to go over wherever Noranda is, right into Lime Tree Garden, right where your office is wherever it is can deal with that.

MR. SKYERS:

You are making a request. You and I have spoken many times before, up to yesterday, that was never put.

MR. BOWEN:

We talking in a formal way. In a formal way I want the people to

understand.

MR. SKYERS: Your request is noted.

CHAIRMAN: I am going to ask you to just put it in writing.

MR. BOWEN: Mr. Richards, with respect the lady took everything I say in writing, the stenotypist. When people want to go around you, even in the police force, you go to make a report "Oh put it in writing." I don't want that kind of thing.

(A P P L A U S E).

MISS JARETT: Rosemarie Jarrett, I live in Enfield. My question is about land title. If I want to borrow some money from the bank I don't have a piece of paper to show. Can you tell me anything about the land title?

MISS VERNON: Good evening everyone, I have something similar. My name is Alice Vernon and I live at Lyndale. When I listen to Dr. Richard speaking, and when I read the memo and understand what it is saying. . . you want to start much of what they are going to do in September, so to speak, providing that National Environmental Planning Agency give you the okay. And I am saying that it is so fast, that's would be fast to start in September. . . . We have done business with Kaiser for over 20 years, and up to this point we don't get any . . . Why

does it take so long for us to get our titles, I would really like to get an answer.

CHAIRMAN: We have titles, you have dust and you have money, you have noise, and you have shake up, shake up from the train. All right.

MR. SKYERS: Titles have been an issue for most persons. The Company overtime has been trying to work with the department that do the titles, to have those titles available and we are getting there. Next week we are going to hand out some more titles but for the specific titles. The best thing for you to do is to contact the Parish Council Department and the Legal Department, they can tell you what is happening. I am saying to you the issue with titles that we trying to put an hold on over the years, sometimes the issues are not just from the company side, you have to have some other partners working with. The Legal Department, if you go to the Legal Department they can tell you exactly where you are; they can give you a time. They can give an update, but efforts are being made to really get a hand on that.

PARTICIPANT: Thirty years without title.

CHAIRMAN: Any questions? Anymore questions from that side?

MR. SKYERS: In terms of information, while we put grass in the pit to start out, that is not the final thing. The grass is binding the soil together. If you put say any fruit tree the grass serve a good purpose to hold the soil together.

CHAIRMAN: And retain the moisture. So without grass the sun will dry it out. Any other questions from you over here?

PARTICIPANT: I must say thanks to Mr. Skyers for providing us up the hill with a good road. Thank you again.

MR. SKYERS: Thank you.

PARTICIPANT: My problem is, I don't have any tank, my tank I don't know if it's the train or what, and also I am seeing cracks in my wall.

MS. HAUGHTON: Sandra Haughton from Retreat. I would really want to know how close is the SML, how close the excavation is going to be, how close to Retreat.

DR. RICHARDS: Remember I had said the plan is in 5 year transit. The first five years is to the south. Your Retreat might be in another five years. I can't detail that right now, the exact planning, but the first five years is concentrated in Madras, Richmond Pen, down in the south

section. So they will progress this side as time continues. But what you have to understand that right now SML 172 is active, and that has been permitted already. So all the matter has been raised now is not pertaining to 173, it pertains to 172 which has been permitted. So in essence you are giving feedback to Noranda now to say we need to have these addressed because what you are doing probably isn't enough. So now for the future, the ones to come, you should be telling us, well you don't want any dust, you don't want this, ensure that this is done, ensure that this is done.

PARTICIPANT: That time we dead.

MRS. HAUGHTON: I need to know how close it will be to Retreat.

DR. RICHARDS: I think 172 will be closer than 173.

MR. SKYERS: 173 is the new arrangement.

MRS. HAUGHTON: I will not be able to withstand the dust. My grandchildren, myself, we have sinus problems.

PARTICIPANT: It's because of the complaint of people in 172 that prompted this meeting?

DR. RICHARDS: No. As I said before this meeting is a voluntary public consultation regarding the proposal to mine 173. Now, NEPA has stipulated that we have to do the EIA for 173, and so this is a part of the EIA process for 173.

MR. SKYERS: When you talk about 173, the number 173 is a new mining area.

DR. RICHARDS: 173 us is probably seven times the size of 172, and because of its vastness and the possibility of impacting significantly on the environment an EIA is required.

DR. RICHARDS: That's a part of the law being upgraded, and so 172 would have been permitted ages ago. Now, to start a new mining facility, the new laws require that a permit be obtained for clearing the land and also for taking the material out. Before it was wasn't required, now the laws have been upgraded and so therefore all of this has to be done and get the feedback from the community, and as I have said in the introduction, the best practices internationally is being done for this new mining lease. And so we are taking all this information so NEPA can make a decision to say we have had complaints before, how are you addressing these in this new area? And if they are unsatisfied we have to negotiate renegotiate and come up with . . .

PARTICIPANT: How must I believe you that it was approved under 172?

DR. RICHARDS: You can check, these are all on the NEPA's website. There is a lot of mistrust between the organization and the people and we have to try and bridge the gap.

We came here and presented and we showed you and we gave you the chance to ask the questions.

MISS JACKSON: I am Rose Jackson from Lyndale. For years I have been having noise with the train, now dust a killing mi. Dem tek my father land for year and over 30 years no land title. Now Kaiser gwine to tell me we must guh administrate on land out a mi pocket. Whey wi fi get it from? Talk to me bout dat.

MS. BARNETT: Good night. I am Barnett from Lyndale, was in Zone 1. Zone 1 is about dust nuisance. Since recently I have been having some real serious health problems with sinus infection. I have never had that. I have been living there from 2004 and I have never had this issue before, so I would like to know exactly where do we go from here with the dust nuisance in Zone 1.

MR. BARNETT: All right my name is Clive Barnett from Lyndale. The dust everybody talking about is a two fold problem there. There is a road but it is red dirt. The dust is killing where you mine out. And

then there is the land title issue. Ninety percent of us live here didn't have any title. We suppose to get those fixed and then support and all of that, getting that approval and all of that, they only fixing these problems and we can't have support. In that if you fix, we don't get the support.

MR. SKYERS: About three years ago we had title registration at Lyndale. We had a title presentation about three years ago.

(Uproar)

I mentioned that the importance of Lyndale and we understand the time that have been taken, that's why we actually have that presentation there. I am just saying to you as as we make the presentations here that is to show that we want to address that. Your concern with your road at Lyndale, again that is an issue that we have to see what can be done. You say road and dust.

MR. SKYERS: Ms. Jackson as it concerns your titles and everything like that, once you go to the Legal Department put it in that direction, it's nothing that they could have done without that. State the issues that you have to go through the administrator process. So it's not the Company would want to put a . . . once there are certain things that are in place you have to get it go through that department. There is nothing that the Company can do to prevent that.

MS. JACKSON: The Company suppose to be responsible to pay us because a dem keep the title so long. Why the family have to pay?

MR. SKYERS: You have to go back to the Legal Department. Try going back to the Legal Department.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, we take two last question.

PARTICIPANT: Hello, I am ... [Inaudible]

CHAIRMAN: She want to know what will happen to the houses that have been cracking up and address the tank as well.

MR. McKENZIE: Caliese McKenzie, Lyndale. I am going wider. The soil that is dug up and exported, is it only bauxite slash alumina that is extracted from it? And I am looking at it from the point of those persons who purchase that soil from us, are they getting more than bauxite from us?

MR. SKYERS: The bauxite that leave here it goes to Gramercy and it goes to ... nothing else, bauxite to alumina. Alumina alone, nothing else is take from it.

MR. SKYERS: Over the years they had some research locally at the mud lake. These mud lakes they wanted to know what else they could get, what other elements. JBI did the research, that has not come with anything. Probably what they are saying these mud lakes, overtime you may not need to have them.

DR. RICHARDS: When you see bauxite and it's red, that means it's mixed with some iron ore. That means there is a lot of iron in the residue that's left over. If there was a process to remove bauxite, remove iron economically that would be another resource to be gained from it but the process to do that is not economical, and then there is the rare earth metal that are in there also, which are used in semiconductors and some things like that the Japanese Governments assisted in setting up a pilot plant at JBI. Eventually, and all the . . . sitting down in those mud lakes, eventually if technology comes on board they can can be extracted, but as Mr. Skyers is saying Gramercy in the U.S. just remove the alumina from the soil.

MS. SMIKLE: I am Joyce Smikle. I have a problem with the train and the dust and the cracking up. I have to change out everything in my bathroom and spend over \$50,000 to replace it, and when I reported it I understand the contractor men came down to say it was not the

train. Couple of us got registered letter from them to say that the train did not do any damage in cracking up the houses. And the houses are being cracked up, even now they still crack up more. The trains are running like they running on the house top, it run with passion, especially 12 and 13. Twelve and 13 come like it going to shake out your heart and the noise. Any hours of night them blow they have no respect. We were told that they should blow mandatory three times, but they go three times, three times, three times and they can't stop. The dust, I can't explain it, because I am on it and I was told that the train dust don't have anything do with it, but I would like Noranda people to go at the house when I am not there, right now, and look on the red dirt on the windows and the awnings that I have to pay to wash two, three times a year. It is a burning shame, and when we complain, don't tell me say a nuh it. We have to contend with it and the people know that dust is not good, it is not healthy and children are in the area and we are being cowed down that we not to talk. And the people sit down in here with them house mash up and them don't want say anything, them order people people to talk to them. I don't have any burst up on my house but I fix what the train had done to by bathroom, because I personally, I am a diabetic and if I had kept those windows and the glass inside and the train pass and shake them and cut me up, me know everybody would put me at infirmary, because they would scorn me. I am begging the authority to see

how I am not thinking about recompense because money can't buy life, money cannot buy life, but when we are uncomfortable we need to be taken care of and we need some attention and some appreciation.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nurse.

MR. SKYERS: Thank you Nurse Smikle. I have visited with nurse before on the whole issue of trains. Now, as you operate a train line there is standard in terms of the horns and things like that. Our operators fit into that. When we hear any kind of complaint there was a time when nurse said that the noise level went down and then it went up back again, so we are trying to find out if, in fact, you have different operators doing different things because it should be really standard. The whole blowing and the speeding should be a standard thing, we will look into into that. The complaints about the cracks, obviously there was no confusion it was from that, but it's still an issue, it's a complaint that we have to look at. In the past you could link it to that but that is an issue that people have and we have to look into it and see what is happening there.

CHAIRMAN: The area where the train comes, I don't live up there so I don't know. I don't know if it comes down a hill. I am wondering whether it comes down if they cut speed.

PARTICIPANT: Cut what.

CHAIRMAN: Just like on the road, I am just saying that if because they are passing houses they go faster or go slower? .

PARTICIPANT: And it blows dust.

PARTICIPANT: If they come down slower you will lessen the vibration and you will lessen the dust.

MRS. HENRY: I am Sherry Lyn Henry, wife of the pastor, and I have been looking at the proposal and I am here thinking, where employment is concerned if special privileges will be given to labourers from the Retreat area when the operation is taking place, if that will be taken into consideration and say, 'Okay these people are from Retreat or Lyndale, ensure that we employ a certain amount of labourers or skilled workers from these particular area? That should be taken into consideration, and I am certain that if the citizens know that employment will be provided then, of course, they will be more supportive of the venture, and when they turn up then they will not be turned away and preference will be given probably to persons from other areas.

MISS BARRETT: My name is Elaine Barrett, I am from up the top there, and I want to commend Mr. Skyers on something that he did. Remember when the train was right at the train line, when it was just gravel, and I was coming in a taxi and when the taxi reached right at the train line, the train was coming down and it was only God that saved us. And when I spoke to the Mr. Skyers within two weeks the area was fixed, so I must commend you, sir, for that, but the speed of the train, when it comes down it's like on Dover track, you wonder if it's really train running. My house have a big crack and when we spoke about it we got registered letter that it was not the train that crack the house. When you inside the house and hear the train coming everything shake.

And one other thing is that the train is coming so fast there is a lot of vehicle that comes up, persons don't even recognize it until when they come up to the train line. One night Wendel was carrying us up and it is when train coming around the corner we were almost on the line, we need you to do something for us, whether a bell or something. The length, just round on the corner there, when the train come around the corner there is nothing you can do and we really don't want any catastrophe.

CHAIRMAN: The safety issue needs to be addressed.

MR. SKYERS: Thank you for that. In terms of safety that is what matters, we have to find out the complaint about this speeding. We have to see what is happening there whether it's the empty train or we have to look at that to see what is happening.

You mentioned about the employment, there is policy within the Company that certain jobs, once they can find people locally they will only take on these persons. But importantly when you mentioned skilled people, I want to encourage youngsters from Retreat and Lyndale to make use of the opportunity to become skilled. Noranda operates two training centres. The one at Walter Vale deals with heavy duty mechanic. There is the one at Discovery Bay up by the technical campus. That campus was donated by the Company and we have also built up there a training centre that offers welding up to Level 3, Level 2 and 3. They are run by HEART Trust NTA, Vocational Heart Training Centre. Those centres have been in operation for a couple of years, so I am just saying to the youngsters, what they need to do. You give me names and your number, we send you down to HEART and they call you to make sure you get special treatment. Those centres were built for communities and what is happening now, the welding one, HEART has a partnership with Alpart Complex. People who do welding you can get jobs as welders. We have people from Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Trelawny, making use of it; the youngsters should make

use of it. It's the standard qualification for any HEART programme. Lots of people do the hotel programme, it's the same qualification. HEART says Grade 9 level, no limit in age. The young men especially, when you have programmes for young men you have a hard time finding young men. If they are trained in welding the one in Discovery Bay is the only one of it's kind in this island, nowhere you have that one. The Armadale that catch fire, Armadale Colleges through the JBI a lot of programmes are offered there, coming September a lot of programmes, so nobody will be short of any opportunity to do training. So if you don't have a skill the jobs you can do are limited, but when you have that skill you have a very good chance; make use of the opportunity.

MS. GRANT: Back to the stop lights on the track. My kids are there, you are saying it depends on the gullies or whatever. We are saying to you that yes, the gully is there coming down, but you need to put in place something that we can protect ourselves as citizens because the train don't blow after it come around the corner it blow on the little stretch, that nah guh work. Mauvia Grant from Retreat.

MR. SKYERS: We hear that the train blow too loud, and we hear that they don't blow on approach. As I said to her, the complaint that we have had about the train we are going to look at that. You have concern about your children, quite rightly. So we are going to see what's

happening there. I am going to report that to the train person for him to see what is happening and what they have to do based on what you have said. In fact, it will be dealt with by the operators, by the people who run the Railway Department.

PARTICIPANT: Is it possible you can send a representative without the train operators? I want somebody to be there to see the whole situation.

MR. SKYERS: What I am saying we are taking the complaint seriously and we will be acting on it very fast.

CHAIRMAN: All right I I think we have gone over a lot of things. I am sure all that you have said is recorded and we are looking forward for positive responses.

PARTICIPANT: I am sitting there and I am listening, I think we need to focus on the thing what we need to discuss.

CHAIRMAN: What is it you want to discuss.

PARTICIPANT: I was thinking about something to come and we are thinking about something fast.

CHAIRMAN: I don't get you.

PARTICIPANT: I am saying we are thinking about what Kaiser going to do with the community probably in the next 30 years. I was thinking about the train line and everything, we never come to discuss that.

CHAIRMAN: I think you get it wrong. Anything that Kaiser going to do in the next 20 years.... I am saying that whatever they are going to do, let's say they going to mine, whatever problem that we have that exist will still exist. So what you want is that when you are going to mine, that problem don't exist, or at least some solution is put in place. It is recorded here, and Dr. Richards going back to the consultants agency and Mr. Skyers when he goes back . . .

Even at school when I said send out my teachers to meeting, they must carry back written report to me. If they don't carry it back I memo them. As I tell them, if I send you to a meeting and you don't come back with a report you not getting the transportation money. You must hold people accountable, so we are holding Mr. Skyers accountable. We are trusting Mr. Skyers to do the very best, and there is a reporting time, Mr. Skyers you will come back and you will tell them what has been happening so far, because they are listening. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much.

(Adjournment taken at 8:28 a.m.)

Appendix 27:

Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting

Sawyers

For submission to:



Noranda Bauxite Limited
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

Jamaica Partners

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (Third of Four)

at

Sawyers Primary School, Sawyers, Trelawny

for the

PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE

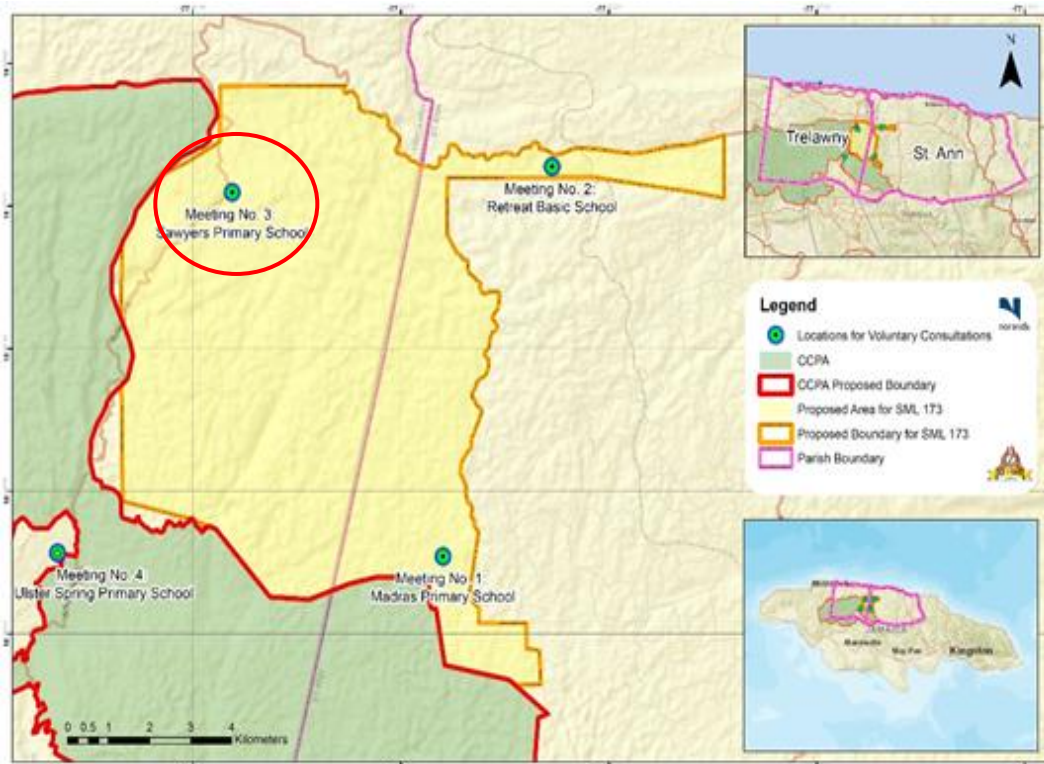
in the

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA

in

ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

June 27, 2019



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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**VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Third of Four)**

at

Sawyers Primary School, Sawyers, Trelawny

Tuesday, May 21, 2019 at 5:47 pm

for the

PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE

in the

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA

in

ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

Prepared for:



Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited

Port Rhoades

Discovery Bay P.O.

St. Ann

Jamaica, W.I.

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June 27, 2019

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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 EIA requires that public consultation be conducted among the affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

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

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

Using NEPA'S guidelines for public meetings a voluntary consultation meeting was convened at Sawyers Primary School, Trelawny on Tuesday, May 21, 2019 to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate communities on this proposed project.

Invitations and a town crier were used to announce the events in the various communities close to the proposed mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 in St. Ann and Trelawny.

The meeting at the Sawyers Primary School was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Keith Richards, Principal Watt Town All Age School with a presentation (See Appendix 4) from Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A). Several other representatives from Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, and Mr. Skyers from Noranda were present. There were 70 persons in attendance at the meetings held at the Sawyers Primary School, Trelawny. A Fact Sheet (See Appendix 2) was also distributed prior to commencement of the presentation. The meeting was recorded *ad verbatim* by a

highly qualified and experienced court stenographer. The attendance register is shown in Appendix 3. The salient points of the meeting are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie charts below.

1.2. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting held at Sawyers Primary School, Trelawny

The following questions and issues were raised by the participants:

- *“Dr. Richards, you are employed to Conrad Douglas and I would want to find out from you if you are employed by NEPA to do this EIA or you are employed by Noranda to do this EIA?”*
- *“So Noranda is doing the EIA to decide what kind of damage it will do to that 173 area proposed project?”*
- *“What I want to know is if you are employed by Noranda to carry out the EIA in 173. In other words, you are employed by Noranda who is going to destroy that area to effect your activities? That's what I want to find out.”*
- *“Second question, you are being paid by Noranda do this exercise? Most of which to tell us that it is okay to dig out the bauxite. The green areas on that chart relate where there is bauxite and for the sake of the community if you could point to Sawyers please, sir, on the map.”*
- *“So on the left and on the right of the roadway is Sawyers the bauxite is going to be mined out. Could you flip over to the areas Dr. Richard showed, where the mining is going to take place?”*
- *“Those places are where your yam ground is and those are the places that they intend to dig up. The area around this is technically Cockpit Country. So when Dr. Richards says that they are outside of Cockpit Country they are outside of a place that is demarked by the protected area called Cockpit Country conveniently, but it leads out to your community, it leads out to your yam ground and that is what is going to be dug out. And my, sister, here with your little son which was on my lap won't have any yam ground in years to farm, because whether now or 30 years later, that's where Noranda intends to take out the bauxite, and I invite you to go to Gibraltar, which is just behind here, more*

like a mile and half as the John Crow flew from here straight, and they are on the hillside just like you watching this digging out happening, coming up into their yard, that they will soon not have anywhere to farm ground and Dr. Richards told you that when they give it back to you it will be appropriate for houses. All the top soil will be gone. I hope the stenographer is taking this correctly. My issue, and I hope you will allow me to complete it."

- *"My issues is that there is a conflict of interest. That come in like a man going to fling stone to lick you and him ask him cousin to tell you it's okay and you must believe him cousin when him plan to give you a big lick. So, the Government of Jamaica has allowed Noranda to employ Conrad Douglas & Associates with its technical director Dr. Mark Richards to come here and give you a nice story."*
- *"And technically correct and technically in order, and 30 years from now you not going to bother about it now, but this little boy, when his time come for him to farm yam ground there will be no yam ground. Let me tell you one more thing, because they tell you about restoring the place but they leave out the yam ground. They put back one inch of top soil, you can't plant peas, you can't plant yam deh. And it grow little grass and no cow can't stay on it because by the time him nyam it one time it not coming up back. I have more questions but I want to be polite. Decide whether is that you want or you start to take action from now."*
- *"He did ask you if there was a conflict of interest with you working for the company you understand the question, I saw you laughing as if understanding, and I think what he is trying to put out also, these people that involved in it, you spoke nothing about the people's environment, the emotional environment, and my question will come later, but he did ask you about conflict of interest."*
- *"And you produce in favour of your salary."*
- *"It's not an issue with the stenographer, the question is to you, whether you got a job from somebody who you going to play their tune or you are playing the tune of..."*
- *"Now, when it comes what kind of benefit does the people have to gain when you take the land and mine it, what kind of benefit comes with that and these things?"*

- *"But how you negotiate with a man like Noranda when him come so close, when him come so close, slowly but surely him come up inna yuh back yard and when him get there him tell yuh se you haffi sell."*
- *"We been impacted by it because they digging up so fast coming up to us. So that mean greatly it going to impact. It doesn't touch us because it doesn't knock on our door, but soon it coming up here. And the other rest of people over there, some of them don't want to sell, you leave them in that dug out area, that massive dust, how do you deal with that again?"*
- *"You refer to NEPA, could we get an idea of what NEPA found and how NEPA was able to separate the ores from the Cockpit Country?"*
- *"NEPA should determine whether it was safe to mine the bauxite from the Cockpit Country. You are saying that the Cockpit Country is now detailed, but what NEPA should have done was to do the research to show us that the mining will not impact ecological balance of the area that includes the Cockpit Country."*
- *"So the Cockpit Country would be the mountain area and the bauxite will be present in that area?"*
- *"We have bauxite deposits within the Cockpit Country and that is what we are talking about. I do not know the technical term, the hillock and what you are talking about, but the area you defined as the Cockpit Country"*
- *"Who sold the land to Kaiser, where did Kaiser get the land from?"*
- *"The way I see it, you been presenting what bauxite want to do, but this truth I know to be fact, all these people here are descendants of slave. People come from Africa brought on to this land. At the emancipation they said they will not be transporting the people back to Africa, they left them on the land and say this was family land and they should work it, and how they work it was what we understand as mental slavery. They work, they planted bananas and the same goods which were planted for slave masters, they planted it because they kept sending it to England till England doesn't need it anymore, it doesn't take away from what the Crown said the land was. When I asked you who sold it, was it slaves who were on the farm, because they had no right do it because it is family land. You cannot displace people, you are talking about, taking people from here*

putting them somewhere else. These are people which I am a part of, which has a long history, 200 years of history being here, and we are just trying to find our way home, and you are going to say, you dig out under it and take that away. I was raised in Gibraltar.”

- “Would you finance a bus so that these people can go and see Gibraltar because this is a very important part of whatever studies you are doing and I think all these people need to see what you have done. I saw the people in Gibraltar, they are living like goats on top of the hill. I saw the plants which are growing on the lands which you said you have rehabilitated. There is nothing growing there, little bananas, nothing like what they have. We spoke about people's ground and you show where you going dig it up. Where the people going go? They have all this land they used to work it for the slave master, one guy with gun. Now, they decided they didn't need the gun anymore, so they have the Baptist Church to take care of all of that mental slavery. A so mi a seh, because a so mi see it. And now you going to take it away from them. People can go to other land and you going to take the land away. It sounds like repatriation and all of that stuff. These people on a social level you going to take them from the land. I heard my sister in CDC says that them not going to have anywhere to plant anyway because you going to juk dem up in another place. These people live off the farm. I guarantee you the group affected can produce in terms of farm products that will impact, you will find that the \$60 million is nothing. We have tourism, we have everything in this area. Now ganja free and the best ganja can grow here and now you going to take away the land to dig up. I see you smile on certain things. Me don't have any job, my job is to protect the people, I am a humanitarian. A humanitarian also creates work within the environment and you said nothing about people, you just said about red dirt and so forth. One important thing about the bus, I think it's a good idea, I think you guys should take all these people on a bus to Gibraltar and show them what going on.”*
- “The reason why the Forestry Department come to that area is because the Bauxite Institute of Jamaica said the richest bauxite left in this part of the country is over here. So them trying to make this line here secure, this line quickly, so that Noranda through*

Mr. Richards who is working with Conrad Douglas & Associates can get free access to mining lease in this area called 173."

- *"Now, you have to run fast guh tell them this, you don't want this line because they intend to go back to NEPA, Forestry Department, Mines and Geology Department to secure that as the official boundary."*
- *"Ladies and gentlemen, let me touch the heart of it. Some a wi a work on land what we capture over the years. We deh pon some little land where we farm ground, where officially if you follow the law you have rights to it now because yuh deh pon it long time. A it dem a guh dig out. And believe you me, they not going to pay you any money for it, they are not going to pay you any money for it when they tell you fi lef it. Unlike what happened over here in St. Ann."*
- *"Let me give you a little history: This bauxite thing that Dr. Richards has told you about bringing how much millions into Jamaica. Listen to the story, they have dug it out in Clarendon already, it finish. They dig it out in south Manchester, it finish. They dig it out in most of St. Ann already. So they have dug out all these areas already and they progressively coming across to Trelawny. What you need to realize my brothers an sisters that born at Trelawny and grow yah, when dem dig it out and send it on something, you have nothing left back here and you have nowhere to go. So when dem dig it out one time, it was a one time dig out."*
- *"Let me give you the facts that you may need to learn here. There is not more than about 15 years of bauxite mining left in Jamaica. When it done Noranda, Alcan, Reynolds will be gone back to Russia, North America and me and you haffi decide whether we deh yah so in what the President call the shithole country. Mi nuh inna nuh pretty talk, you have to decide whether this boundary line is going to be a boundary line that causes you to move out of where you live now. And little boy come here. All like me in my 60s mi nah guh nuh whey. All dem yah, dem yah (Referring to children) A dem yah haff deal with that 30 years from now. So Dr. Richard says it won't come right now. Thirty years when she a woman or him a man a start drop seed, and fi har pickney, nothing nuh de fi him. So you have a decision to make. You have to ask the Forestry Department to come back*

and decide. You see this line, yuh see bauxite here, yuh see how nuff it over where Sawyers deh. Dem gwine dig it out yuh fart. All will be left is this little roadway."

- *So what I am suggesting to you, the Forestry Department which has responsibility to decide the line where the boundary is, they have come to this 18 kilometer because this is where Noranda has interest. They going around what is other areas. Ladies and gentlemen, brothers and sisters, mek we start to decide seh we need a bigger line. Tek it further out here suh. (Indicating)*
- *"Ladies and gentlemen, Cockpit Country is defined as a place that has hillocks, which is this. And bottom land, which is this flat part here, and the bottom land we plant ground, and on the hillocks is forest. We are on what is called the bottom ground. So, the main thought is that you are left with the hillocks. This is a broadleaf forest, you can't plant no ground on dem rock stone, dem only help bring rain fi wet up down yah suh. So what dem a dig out a where yuh a plant ground. And if you house catch up unda one little hill here, when dem dig out this you haffi lef because you can't plant nothing up here so. So the definition of Cockpit Country, to be a line on the other map is convenient to say what is in this part is protected, but wha over deh so, nyam it out. But it is the same ecology. Madam, it has the same geologic formation over 12 million years, what it take to come to what you see there, and one man want come in over 30 years and dig it out. And my brothers and sisters, when they dig it out you cannot rehabilitate it to what it was."*
- *"In 1999 in Duanvale Primary School, southern Trelawny had a consultation. And Dian Gordon from the Bauxite Institute then said that the richest bauxite is in north east of the Cockpit Country, just outside Jackson Town, Sawyers, Alps, Ulster Spring back to Gibraltar. So they have been after this for a long as the cock is coming home to roost."*
- *"I have been here 53 years now. I see my old lady and my old man dem dead and leave this land here. We work this land, we never have not even water on these lands. We never have a drive road on these lands, different from that one that go through there and now all the intention is to come and take it from us. Over here suh now, over the mining part, when yuh tek it from us what does we have and we not going to get pay for those land."*
- *"I don't understand, we work closely with the Forestry Department. Every month they come to our meeting. Why did not the Forestry Department inform us of mining taking*

place in Sawyers? Why are we blindfolded by the Forestry Department, because they come to our meeting on a monthly basis and all the data happening in Sawyers, all the activities that is taking place, yet they hide this relevant information. On the document it says "proposed". This it is not a "proposed" this is a sensitization meeting that you doing. If you are going to send a proposal to somebody you should have a series of consultation meetings."

- *"You already written that you going to ask NEPA to sign off on it. It says the "Implementation of the project will commence as soon as NEPA give the permission". So what is the essence of this meeting? The only thing you are awaiting is NEPA to give you the okay. What are the measures the bauxite personnel or industry putting in place for the residents of Sawyers, we want to know that?"*
- *"Our input not necessary in what you are saying?"*
- *"How long this proposal is on?"*
- *"You checked on the household?"*
- *"Why you don't really get for Sawyers? I always have comments, because we are one low income earners and Sawyers and Alps when they did the survey are the two poorest communities in Jamaica. We have nothing to do. When oonu come with oonu big truck and police and soldier so the farming business nuh really essential yah suh, because we nah do nuh 8 hectares and nuh 9."*
- *"I am concerned about the people overall here in Gibraltar. There mined out as you said. What is put in place for them to live off right now? What they do for earning now, they are rural farmers?"*
- *"I was about to say what we all need to do is advise the team of our concerns and what we really want, and then we need to have a plan where all of us or most of us support, because if the persons who are at this meeting have issues and concerns but those who are not at the meeting have access to land and that they will allow Noranda to mine, there is no way it is going to work in the favour of those who really do not want them to mine. What we all need to come together and find out is how do we go about getting our voice heard. There are persons who really do not understand what Dr. Richard is saying. They don't understand that is just something that he has to do. It is not about*

paying him to do it, it is part of what Noranda needs to do to say that they have done this. So if you waste this opportunity to give him information that he needs to go back to Noranda with, Noranda is going to have the say."

- *"Now, I am saying if Noranda comes in and talk to people who are not of your opinion, you would be left on top of that hill while all around you mined out."*
- *"Two questions: When you go to St. Ann, a lot of us might go to Brown's Town Alexandria, we don't go to Gibraltar and all those places. I would say Kaiser do a good job because when you look at where some people live in Trelawny or even in St. Ann, if it wasn't Kaiser I don't know how they would manage in that bush. And the second thing, I hear everybody is talking, but one question I want to ask, Kaiser going to come in to mine, is it that they going to mine their land or which of the land?"*
- *"I respect you for your studies you have done, I respect you for your job and all of that"*
- *"When you leave Brown's Town going to St. Jago, there is a place that Kaiser mined on the left hand side, I don't know what they call round there so, but when you look there is a nice housing scheme over there. They fill back that land and people live over there, so I don't see anything wrong with mining."*
- *"Mr. Skyers, it is not just about agriculture, the depth with which you dig out all of that soil is critical to water supply on a small island called Jamaica. So what you dig out and send to become alumina removes the water holding capacity of the island that goes through a process of recharge and then discharge. When you dig out those holes the water falls into those pits and go quickly to the sea. When there is a soil mass it stays in the soil, it goes down slowly and that's why we see river running to supply us with water wherever, all about. When you dig it out and the rain fall it's gone right away So don't focus on agriculture and selling green houses in place of real soil which has additional rays in the ecology of a landscape. And I could go to the many species that you take out in the process. I could go to the mineral contents that is disturbed. So there is a whole lot more. Let us not talk about giving people green house, because it's not who used to farm with fork going to get those greenhouses. I leave it there, I don't want to overtake it. Think about the many other things."*

- *"Let mi talk straight patois a dat mi used to. Everybody in yah do some sort of farming. Yuh si if oonu come yah and do some mining or suh, 25 to 30 years, fi mi son or fi yuh daughter or suh what a grow up in farming, what yuh expect dem fi do if dem have no more choice? Guh thief. So if yuh mine out the dirt dem 'can't farm."*
- *"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?"*
- *"Did you do that study, find out the impact on GDP? because we are not importing"*
- *"Whole heap of our ancestors grave and them something under there. All we are centered on is mining and people build, history is there. You going to take these people and dig out them grave."*
- *"Simple, the Alpart is ill gotten gains."*
- *"Ill gotten gain is when you sell something which you stolen. And that's my part of history in the 400 years of history. The Crown said this land belongs to the people, the families who are here. Maybe look into that a little bit, that's way after you gotten your salary. When you go home just think and say, but wait when Emancipation come that's what dem lef the people dem fi duh, to stay on the land and grow food, and now you come up with this whole thing yes bauxite provide a few jobs for you guys and other team, but these people make jobs. All these are independent they don't work for anybody, they work for themselves."*
- *"You see as far as I am concerned, no bauxite mining nah come yah, because the people not going to let it come here. Jamaican people smart and they can do anything. But listen, take the one that going to work the soil and grow food and find something scientific in it, like a cellphone chip, different things that they used to make cellphones."*

These pickney can learn to do dem something deh. There is one thing you come here for, to justify something for one family, family getting the result from bauxite. This is modern bay modern day slavery and you know better than that."

- *"Sir, you realize that once you mine the earth it won't and cannot be the same. So all what you trying to say, sir, or pretty up something about green house and blah blah blah, it doesn't make sense. So what I am saying, Prime Minister should be here if him give you the authority, he should be here, because he told us no mining, and then maybe, I don't know who going around to find this little loophole to come and tell us this evening that you plan your thing, it well planned out, just to go back to sign off on it, and that's wrong. Even the announcement I think you should give more time for people to come. But what you are saying, all of us say no bauxite mining. And this is a family place. That's what I have to say."*
- *"Double standard. The Prime Minister said no mining in the Cockpit Country."*
- *"What is the largest foreign exchange earner in Jamaica? What are the two highest foreign exchange earners in Jamaica? Tourism and bauxite. I don't know if we are fighting a losing battle. Economics always trump farming, it always trumps the citizens rights. There is a certain hotel in Montego Bay and NEPA said they shouldn't cut down the trees, but after a while there seem to be some kind of underhand thing. After a while all the trees were down even though NEPA said they shouldn't touch the trees. So what I am saying now, NEPA had said that the Cockpit Country was off limit. And once again economics trump common sense it seems to me."*
- *"Mr. Richards, you said that the boundary is in line with the Forestry Department, is that so?"*
- *"In case you don't know, there is a forestry grouping, there is a FLMC, an active FLMC. We were recently awarded heroes within the community and all of that. So my take on this, is why would Ms. Headley know of a group in Sawyers that have been sending a lot of proposal to different agency getting millions of dollars to do community development and still give authorization to her persons to come and put up boundary knowing that they were pending projects for Sawyers and there were existing projects in Sawyers, and why would she be so wicked to do that."*

- *"What is the TOR?"*
- *"How are we know that Noranda taking information."*
- *"You people come in now talking about this project. Look how much years we deh here, we never see nobody come in, not even the very politician until dem want vote, and then them just come in all on a sudden and bring a piece a paper and say we must sign and just as this may seh we probably fighting a losing battle. We know wi rights, we know wi rights but when it comes to those people who you talking about nothing can stop them, so when them come here they come in slowly but surely. What powers lies in the people to get any benefit when politician never do anything yet. We have to find our daily bread every day through is the same farming, but then now you just come and tell we, we going to change your lifestyle but yet still you never one day come and present these kind of things to the people of the lifestyle you going to change them to. Remember we have to provide something for the people, we have to update the people. You can't wait till when you come and start mining then you going to bring green house to the people. At that time the people what they going to live off?"*
- *"You can't take the people from Sawyers and carry guh drop down in Clarke's Town and say you live down here. So how they going to survive, you must have to bring these changes along early to get people updated to these kind of things."*
- *"I have a truck that used to draw over there. That truck down there park right now, because Bauxite where we work for nothing and nuh get nothing and when the truck dem mash up you have to draw dem home. So we know nothing much nuh de de it only de de for the man who deh a top. It nuh de de fi we the people."*
- *"We don't want dem run come and tell us things a guh gwaan and left the people worse in poverty."*
- *"Ask the higher up to provide the bus to carry the people to go and see Gibraltar. That will help them to make up their minds better because they will see what bauxite do and it will help them to make up their minds. A little side show is not enough. This is the second time I am asking because that's very serious. If you really want a proper study you should let these people go there, let the people see what happen and then your study will be complete."*

- *“We need more time to get some more consultation so we can consult among ourselves, within our community and bring whoever in our communities who are able to be there, we can bring their point of view here to share, so we needed more time.”*

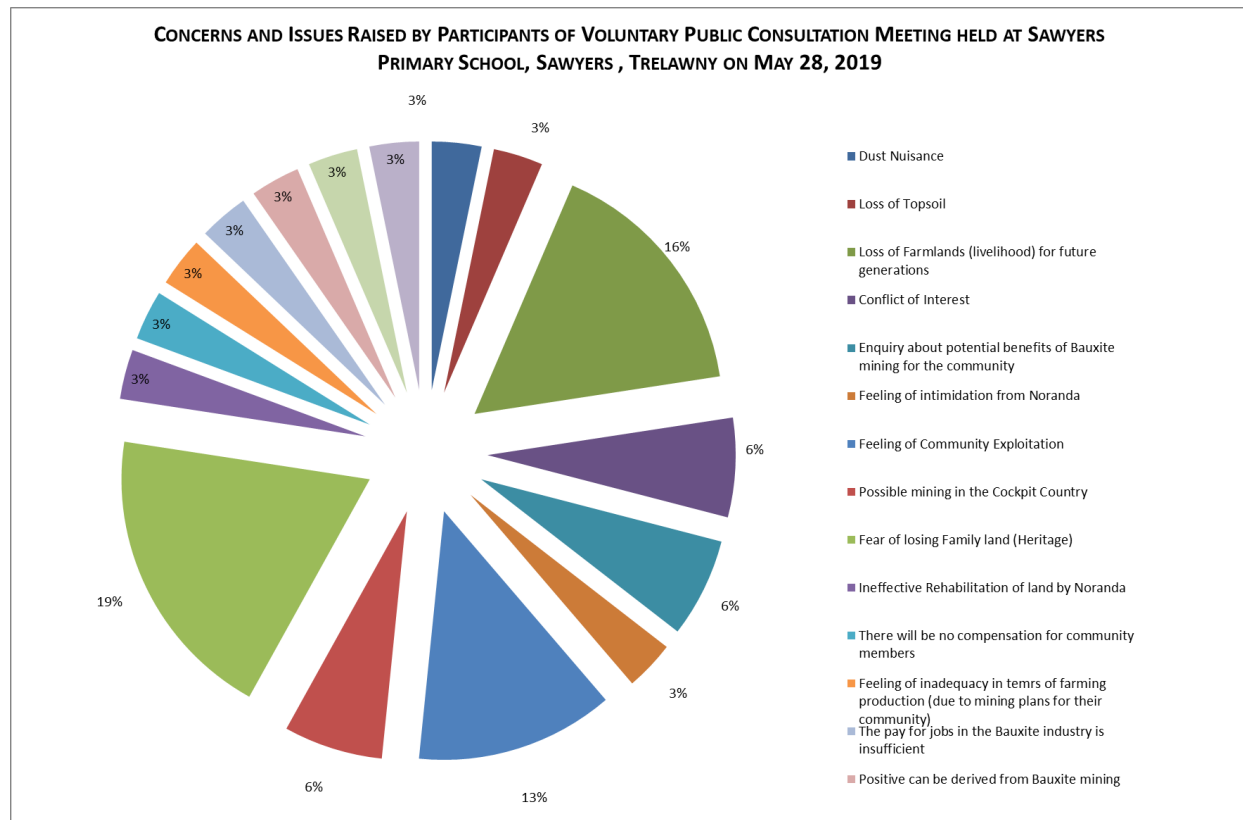



Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of Voluntary Public Consultation meeting held at Sawyers Primary School, Trelawny.


1.3. Conclusions

The voluntary public consultation meetings were effectively presented, questions answered and issues raised by the participants concerning the proposed mining of Bauxite in the special Mining Lease Area 173. These were diligently recorded for Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited’s consideration. These were diligently recorded by a Court Steno typist. They will inform impact identification, impact mitigation, environmental monitoring and evaluation and any other action by the project proponent.

Appendix 1: Invitation



INVITATION



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II
 INVITES YOU TO THE
VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
 ON THE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
 FOR
THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

VENUE: →

→ SAWYERS PRIMARY SCHOOL

DATE: →

→ SAWYERS, TRELAWNY

TIME: →

→ TUESDAY, MAY 21, 2019

→ 6:00 P.M.

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP 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 (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173) over the next 30 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite-bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 8,335 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (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. As the mining in each area is completed new haul roads will be established and new orebodies excavated. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated to the specifications of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project is being detailed in 5-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Madras to Gibraltar Area.


The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to contribute to the Govt's Economic Growth Policy by increasing the output of bauxite to the export market and sustain the increasing need for aluminium on the world market that is predicted to continue for the long term. The bauxite industry is the main driver of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the last two (2) years. This project will ensure that the growth will continue into the future. Noranda's mining activities has been a part of the economic sustainability of the St. Ann area for over 50 years and this project will ensure that it continues for at least another 30 years.


How will the project be implemented?


The project will be implemented in the same manner that Noranda now operates using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to existing loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train.




CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
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Appendix 2 : Facts Sheet- Sawyers Primary School





.....FACT SHEET



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II

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VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

ON THE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP 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 (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173) over the next 30 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite-bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 8,335 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (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. As the mining in each area is completed new haul roads will be established and new orebodies excavated. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated to the specifications of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project is being detailed in 5-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Madras to Gibraltar Area.


The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to contribute to the Govt's Economic Growth Policy by increasing the output of bauxite to the export market and sustain the increasing need for aluminium on the world market that is predicted to continue for the long term. The bauxite industry is the main driver of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the last two (2) years. This project will ensure that the growth will continue into the future. Noranda's mining activities has been a part of the economic sustainability of the St Ann area for over 50 years and this project will ensure that it continues for at least another 30 years.

How will the project be implemented?

The project will be implemented in the same manner that Noranda now operates using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to existing loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train.



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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Appendix 3: Register – Sawyers Primary School

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Clinton Barnett	2794857	Alps	
Everette Hill	390-5146	Sawyers	
Meriel Lohr	438-0855	Edgemoor	
Pauline Brady	453-9296	Sawyers	
Herman Brady	355-2627	Sawyers	
Pauline Gordon	529 1823	Sawyers	
Clive Brown	382-8449	Sawyers	
Desmond Cate		Sawyers	
Oral Brown	4401089	Sawyers	
Elroy Williams	8681091	Sawyers	
Paul Stewart	3591417	Sawyers	
Carlton Sterling	328 1406	Biddiford	
G.A. Palmer	360-6345	ALPS	
Samantha Williams	439-7677	Sawyers	
Segrena Jamison	529-8846	Sawyers	
Shirice Brown	8764547894	Sawyers	
Hansel Brown	876560-6862	Sawyers	
Lambert Campbell	397 9562	Sawyers	
MYRTLE FRATER	594-8795	ALPS	
Cynthia Sawyer	8524555	Sawyers	
Wendy Plett	4673608	Sawyers	
Tony Ann Sinclair	289-0666	Sawyers	
Oliver Green	588-6424	Sawyers	
Hugh Dixon	3936584	ALPS	
Michael Green	1874455	ALPS	
Benton Clarke	8929078	Sawyers	
Norville Green	876 355 4093	Sawyers	
Kathy Ann Fisher	285-1842	Sawyers	
Stierling	357788	Sawyers	
Shelia	299 94515	Sawyers	
Raphael Frater	295-1783	Sawyers	
Alfred Richards	4174208	Sawyers	
Anthony	merid 846 2795		

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Toussaint Brown	434-0177	Sawyers	SLFMC
Caroline Barrett	373-1789	B. Town	
Wilfred Sawyer	446-2910	Sawyers	
LEWIS WILLIAMS	354-7797	Sawyers	
Stanford Wicks	420-4976	Wichoway Hall	
Michael Williams	377-0546	Sawyers	
Roderick Houston	297-6097	Barnstable	
Light Johnson	702-4671	Sawyers	
Ernest Bisset	849-0990	Sawyers	
DeVene Jones	249-9655	Sawyers	
Saset Blake	494-6685	Sawyers	
Wentworth Gots	578-971624	Sawyers	
Loiann Clark	876-391-3478	Sawyers	
Joe Fitch	#352-0069	Sawyers	
Valer Robinson	439-1707	Sawyers	
Cleveland Elliott		Barnstable	
Angela Williams	505-7756	Sawyers	
Naubert Green	463-5353	Sawyers	
Barrinton Johnson	582-5720	Sawyers	
Norma Millins	359-7889	Sawyers	

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Emanuel Campbell	427-9266	ALPS	C.D.C
Weston millins	875 4533	Sawyers	
NEOvin Hudson	459 5313	Sawyers	
Barne Frater	417 8956	Sawyers	
Belair Patman	403-2457	Sawyers	
Janet Gordon	556 8581	Sawyers	
Marvett Feare-Sterling	469-4228	Biddiford	
Carlene Reid	438-2257	ALPS	
Webster and cell			
Sawyers PC Janet			
466 3226			
Shanny Green	390-3137	Sawyers	
Ray Mark	372-9821		
Nadri	412 9574	Sawyers	
Samuel Gordon	376-3042	Sawyers	
Robert Williams	566-0025	Stewart Town	U.C.
Keith Reid	868 2050	Sawyers	
Delroy Gordon	868 2050	Sawyers	
NOBVP		Letorah	
Carlene Frater	868 2050	Sawyers	

Appendix 4: Presentation






Voluntary Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
for the

**THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE
DESIGNATED SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173
(SML 173) IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY**





May 21, 2019

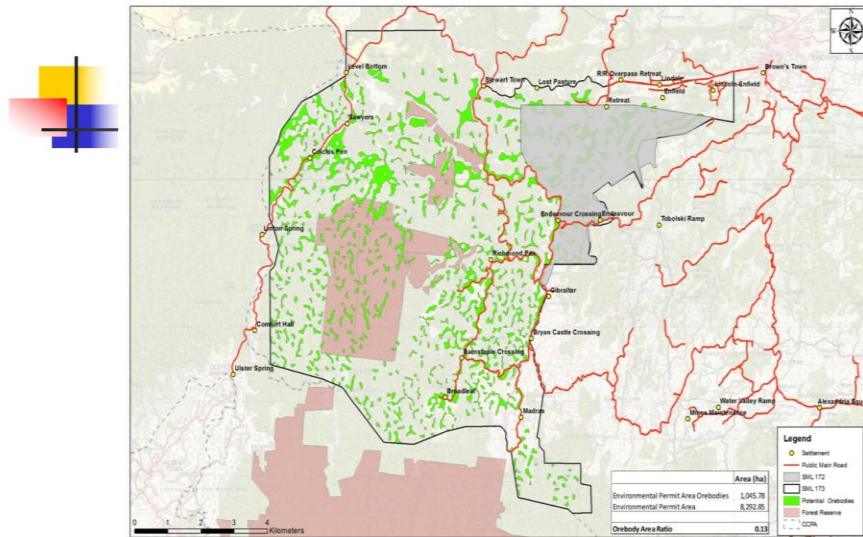
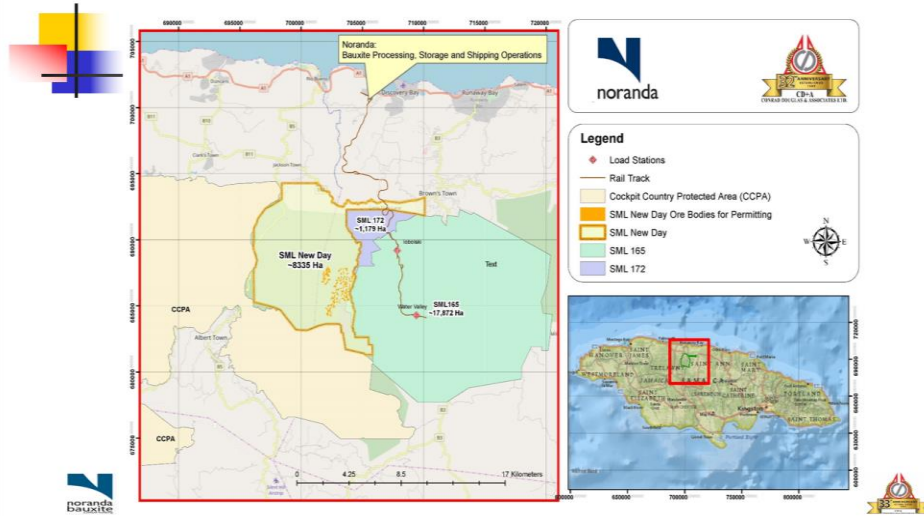
The Proposed Project

WHAT is involved in the project? The project involves:

1. Establishment of Haul Roads.
2. Excavation of Bauxite from the deposits of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173)
3. The deposits are dispersed in the 8,335 hectares of SML 173.
4. Transportation of Bauxite from the orebodies to the train loading areas.
5. Rehabilitation of mined out pits

The Proposed Project



The Proposed Project

WHO is proposing the Project (The Proponent)?

- **Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II - international company already working in Jamaica for several years that provides:**
 - Bauxite for the export market,
 - Owners of 49 % of mining assets and the entity that will be do mining activities
- **The Government of Jamaica – Owner of 51% of mining assets**



The Proposed Project

WHERE will the project be carried out?

- The Proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the GoJ to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.
- The SML covers an area of 8,335 hectares. **East of and NOT within the Cockpit Country Protected Area**
 - 1000 hectares comprise bauxite orebodies with economically extractable Alumina
- Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas (depression) between the hills. The valleys only have grass land while the hills are the highly vegetated areas
- Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevations of the hills. There is the potential for some unavoidable reversible impacts when the haul roads are constructed on hills.
- Mined out lands will be rehabilitated/restored, as quickly as possible, to the standards of the Government of Jamaica Regulations




Existing Orebodies



Rehabilitation of Mined out Lands In Progress (Grading & Contouring)





The Proposed Project

WHEN will the project be implemented?

- The implementation of the project will commence as soon as an Environmental Permit is granted by NEPA.
- Mining start-up is estimated for September 2019
- Haul Road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years
 - The rate of road construction will vary on a yearly basis
 - Depending on the distance to orebodies and loading areas.
- The Project will be detailed on a Five Year Mining Plan, which we be rolled over for successive 5-year periods
 - Five year plan to 2023 being permitted

The Proposed Project

WHY is this project being done? The project seeks to:

- Continue to contribute to Noranda's viability and operations
- Continue to contribute to the GoJ's economic growth & job creation policies, while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities
- It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of Vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the Bauxite mineral for export
- Add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite industry
- Improve the economic status of the communities which may be impacted by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities such as agriculture.



Contribution to Jamaican Economy and Surrounding Communities

• Revenue inflow into Jamaica:

- 60% of total company revenue; in excess of USD\$60Mil.
- Contribute 17% of the mining (bauxite & alumina) GDP.
- Represents 8.4% of the total domestic exports.
- Top three taxpayer in St. Ann - statutory taxes payments contributes USD\$5 mil per annum.

• Employment:

- Maintains a staff complement of 404 employees
- Approx. 400 contractor workforce
- Also utilize contracted labour services (mining the largest)



The Proposed Project

HOW will the project be implemented?

- Noranda will continue to carry out its operations using international best practices.
 - The new project proposes no new activities
- The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease.
 - Numerous jobs will be created for the local community
 - Skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations.
 - Labourers will be needed for as well for traffic management, land rehabilitation among other tasks



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed project development and its operations. This includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite to loading areas and the rehabilitation of mined out areas. This cycle will be repeated a number of times as the project progresses over the next 3 decades:

- Project Description
- Alternative Analysis
- Description of the Environment
 - physical environment
 - biological environment
 - socio-economic and cultural environment
 - Public Participation / Consultation Programme
- Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Identification of Potential Impacts & Risk Analysis
- Impact Mitigation
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan



These are described in detailed in the Approved Terms of Reference.





THANK YOU



Appendix 5: *Ad Verbatim*

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 2019

COMMENCEMENT: 5:47 P.M.

CHAIRMAN:

Long time I don't see these people.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this meeting you are going to be educated on the proposed project site environs, and most importantly you will be able to voice your concerns, give your views. You will hear about the mining operations and all that thing. I know you might have questions about the Cockpit Country and things like those, they all have the answer for you. And so this meeting is going to be helping you. It is in partnership with Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Company, Environmental Management Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited and they will provide you with information on what the project is about, where and when the project will be undertaken, why is this project being undertaken and how will the project be implemented. And you will get all of that from here, verbally, so you will have to listen carefully.

CHAIRMAN:

And just in case you might just don't remember your question you can write it down and as soon as we are ready we will take it. This is how we will go: You will raise your hand, you identify yourself and then I will take the microphone to you and you ask your question. "I am Keith Richard from Stewart Town and my question is" And you put your question. You get it?

RESPONSE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Please welcome Dr. Richards.

(A P P L A U S E).

Thank you Chairman, and thank you everybody for coming out. I must apologise for the delay in starting, but we were trying get as many people inside as possible and we still have a lot of seats at the front, so if you are on the outside you are invited in, we have a lot of space inside. All right.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good evening.

RESPONSE: Good evening.

DR. RICHARDS: On behalf of Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners 11 and Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, I welcome you to this the third voluntary consultation meeting on the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Area 173, which spans Saint Ann and Trelawny. As I said, this is the third meeting we are having. We had two in the St. Ann parish in Madras and Retreat, and this is the third one at Sawyers and we will also do a fourth voluntary consultation at Ulster Spring on Friday. We are organizing that

one. The meeting is in keeping with international best practices in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment, which is the EIA and the permitting process as stipulated by NEPA.

It is highly recommended and it's clearly stated in Agenda 21 of the United Nations and all know the United Nations being the correlation of nations in the world trying as best to protect rights of all human beings. Essentially it states that the persons to be affected by all development projects should be consulted. The reason for this is to obtain their views, firsthand input into the process so that they may be integrated into the environmental impact assessment report and appropriate actions taken so to enhance, mitigate or avoid those things which may be negative and enhance those things which may be positive. It is also being done in accordance with the requirement of several international and national policies and laws, regulations and standards to which Jamaica is signatory or which are laws of Jamaica. In this regard although we are here presenting the outline of what is planned, and the EIA process is in progress, we wish you to consider this as your community meeting, this community's meeting. Whatever you say, therefore, is faithfully and diligently recorded by a court stenotypist for the record and for the analysis and future actions. It is important that we capture all that is said here because it will be a part of the total package that constitutes the Environmental

Impact Assessment that we have been hired to produce for Noranda.

DR. RICHARDS: It is important to note that the entire EIA must be done following a set of Terms of Reference, TORs, approved by the National Environmental and Planning Agency and several other Government agencies. And there was also input from a number of Non Government Organizations also. I will outline what must be done and where we are at present in the EIA and permitting process. At the end of my presentation we will invite questions in an orderly way through the Chairman. I will attempt to answer some of these as far as possible but may not be able to answer all of them in this meeting. However, most importantly, your questions and concerns will be recorded for future actions. Please note that any recommendations and suggestions that you may have will also be treated in like manner.

DR. RICHARDS: Bauxite and alumina in Jamaica accounts for a large percent of national exports and employs a large number of persons in high paying jobs and has been going on since 1950, with the first bauxite being shipped from Ocho Rios at the Reynolds Port and maybe some people were here when that first shipment went out, but we all know now that Ocho Rios is tourism and most of our bauxite leaves via Discovery Bay. This was followed by the rapid

development of the Bauxite Alumina Industry to the point where Jamaica was the leading producer of bauxite alumina by 1974. The point, ladies and gentlemen, is that bauxite mining has a very important history and has been a major contributor to the Jamaican economy and society for several decades.

DR. RICHARDS:

I will now proceed to outline the nature of the project and the steps that will be taken in the EIA process. Following this we will take your concerns, questions and statements in an orderly manner through the Chairman, by stating your name and your community affiliation. As the Chairman had said before, be acknowledged, state your name and your community affiliation so we can have that recorded, because we will analyze all the data taken here, see what the main concerns are and provide that analysis to NEPA.

So following our procedure we are also asking you to fill out the information in the attendance register as we will be contacting you as necessary. Please note that this is the third of four voluntary meetings of this kind. When the EIA has been completed we will also have to convene a mandatory meeting in keeping with the requirements of NEPA. Before that time the EIA will be posted and made available to various locations for the viewing of the public as required by NEPA. So whatever contact information you provide to us here we can supply the finalized EIA by e mail or a link to a

website that you will be able to access and do your review and send in your comments. So with that said we can now move into a better description of what the project is that is planned by Noranda and what are the processes that we have to go through, and where we are in the EIA process.

DR. RICHARDS:

The proposed project is for mining of bauxite in the designated Special Mining Lease area which is called SML, and it is designated a number 173 and this spans the region between western St. Ann and eastern Trelawny in the centre of both parishes, and so we will look at that in more detail on the up coming slides.

So what is the proposed project and what is involved? Typically it's nothing different from what Noranda does now, which is establishing haul roads and remove bauxite from the deposits within the earth, within the Special Mining Lease areas and the deposits are dispersed in 8,335 hectares of the SML. In essence they accessing bauxite that is dispersed over a very large area within the SML. That I will show you shortly. Once the bauxite is removed from the ground it is transported via these haul roads and it's transported by the haul roads that are established to the loading area which is already established at the Walter Valley area, and we will show you those on the maps later.

So the new things that will be done are the establishment of haul

roads and the exploration of bauxite within orebodies in that area. Once the bauxite has been removed from the orebodies, the mined out pits, as they are called, are rehabilitated and returned to some form of use. And that is in essence what the process will be doing. It's a repeat of this haul road construction, bauxite removal, transporting along the haul roads to the train loading station, the train takes it to Discovery Bay and that is shipped abroad and then once an orebody is exploited another one is done and this will continue over a 25 to 30 year period. So this is now a detailed look at where the SML that we are focusing on today is located. Noranda has mined in this area which is called SML 165 and the load out areas are at Walter Valley and at Tobolsky. So all the bauxite in this area is mined and shipped and transported by trucks to these areas to the loading areas at Walter Valley and then a train takes it from here up to Discovery Bay where it is put on a ship and exported to America where it becomes alumina, and then it becomes aluminum which is sold on the world market.

Now, this SML 165 has been under a mining lease for the last 20 years. SML 172 is a recent approved SML and mining is occurring in here at the moment. This SML 173 is the focus of the EIA that we are doing. The SML runs from western St. Ann into eastern Trelawny and Sawyers is somewhere right on the edge here. So we are actually here where my pointer is, right now. About here. And

down here is where Madras and Gibraltar and would be, and we were here in Retreat last Wednesday. So the focus of our EIA is this area, which is 8,335 hectares of land. I hope that kind of clears up what the focus of our discourse will be today. As you can see from our legen the Cockpit Country is highlighted and it is outside of the boundaries of our mining lease. So there is no overlap or there should be no overlap once the boundaries are established. This is a close up of the distribution of bauxite within the SML, and the green shows orebodies that are potentially exploitable for bauxite, and you see that there are a lot of bodies available, but not all will be exploited because some are not economical. If you don't have a certain, let's say concentration of bauxite in the soil it really is not economical to mine. So in all of this the deposits are distributed in the valleys between the hillockes. So you will see these high rises which are covered with trees and plants and all the wild life, and we have these valleys that have that....

PARTICIPANT: I just want to make sure you are saying green spots are where the bauxite is.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, that's what we are saying. And they are distributed all over the SML, the details of which ones are exploitable are developed on a five year basis. So as we go along we will outline some of those.

Who is proposing the project? The proponent of the project is Noranda Jamaica Partners II, which is an international company already working in Jamaica for several years and they provide bauxite for the export market. And we all see their activities at the port, at Port Rhodes in Discovery Bay and they are owners of 49 percent of the mining assets, and they are the entity that will actually carry out the movement of the bauxite.

DR. RICHARDS:

They will manage that aspect. The other party to this EAI is the Government of Jamaica and they own 51 percent of the mining assets. So this partnership, if you add up both percentages it's 100 percent, while Noranda will do the actual work to get the bauxite out of the soil and on to the ships.

Where will the project be carried out? The proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises, the premises described in the Special Mining Lease issued by the Government of Jamaica to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners. The SML covers an area of 8,335 hectares east of and not within the Cockpit Country protected area. So the boundaries of the Cockpit Country are being established as we speak. There is no mining in the Cockpit Country so Noranda has no purview or interest in mining anything in the Cockpit Country. Important to note is that a thousand hectares comprise bauxite orebodies which is economical, extractable

alumina in that 8,335 hectares. So you are looking at within that eight thousand some will be refused. You looking at probably 10 percent of that land mass being directly excavated for bauxite. Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas, the depression between the hills. The valleys only have grassland while the hills are highly vegetated areas. Haul roads maybe constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas may be constructed on the lower elevation of hills. There is the potential for some unavoidable irreversible impact when the haul roads are constructed. Mined out lands will be rehabilitated, restored as quickly as possible to the standards of the Government of Jamaica Regulations. So as I say, the process is to remove bauxite, transport it to the loading areas, train takes it to Port Rhodes, you ship, you move to a new area, new haul roads are constructed. The load area will remain the same, no new lands to be disturbed for those areas.

DR. RICHARDS:

These are existing orebodies and we see activities on them. These are the actual orebodies, no mining has occurred here, but these are how the deposits will occur. We have farmland on some of them, some are untouched. They are the areas between the hillocks that have grass on them in most cases. Now, once these are extracted you will see that this area is where the extraction occurs. The hillocks are still untouched and you will have rehabilitation, contouring and top soil is replaced and the Land is

reused for other activities. And this is reclaimed land that can be returned to pasture, returned to farming, returned to housing. The proposed project will be implemented as soon as a permit is obtained to proceed with the works.

DR. RICHARDS:

Mining start up: The projection is for September 2019. Haul roads construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years. And it's interesting to note that this is a 30 year project. Sawyers is on the far western side of the project and will not be impacted at the start up. Som 10, 15 years down the line Sawyers will become the centre of activities if it's permitted.

So mining start up is estimated for September in the areas that are now close to the locations that are being mined. Again haul road construction and new orebodies will occur over the next year. The rate of construction will vary on a yearly basis, depending on the distance to orebodies and loading areas. The project will be detailed on a five year mining plan. The five year mining plan to 2023 is being detailed now or 2024 would be detailed now, and so when the EIA is completed we will have that information and we can share a more detailed plan with the meeting for the mandatory presentation.

DR. RICHARDS:

Why is the project being done? The project seeks to continue to contribute to Noranda's viability and operation. Noranda, if there is no bauxite to be mined, Noranda doesn't have a reason to be here. So it's for their viability we are planning their 30 year forecast and it involves mining in the SML that the Government had agreed on. They will continue to contribute to the Government's economic growth and job creation policy while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities. They will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of vision 2030 by sustaining the extracted bauxite mineral for export, add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite Industry. If you think about it, in 2009 when the economy was collapsing and bauxite went down, Windalco went out, Alpart went out, and we were in the doldrums of the economy and then we started to see 1 percent growth, 1.8 percent. Ewarton reopened fully, Alpart reopened and started to produce and ship bauxite. We started to see the growth back into the economy.

They plan to improve the economic status of the community which may be impacted, by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities, such as agriculture. And this is just a contribution, factual contribution of the mining activities to the economy of Jamaica and

to the surrounding communities. So Noranda's revenue inflows in Jamaica is 60 percent of total revenues and that is in excess of US\$60 million, which comes directly back into Jamaica, and it contributes to 17 percent of the mining bauxite alumina contributes to GDP. It represent 8.4 percent of total domestic exports. Noranda is one of the top players in St. Ann, which contributes about US\$5 million per annum to statutory taxes. Noranda maintains a staff compliment of about 400 and as they expand that will increase. They have approximately 400 contractor in their workforce and that will also increase as they access more areas. And they also utilize contracted labour services and the mining areas are the largest employers.

How will the project be implemented? Noranda will continue to carry out Its operation using international best practices. The new project proposes no new activities, all the activities that are to be executed are what the Company has been doing for the last ten years that they have been the standard bearer for the mining in this area.

The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease, which is as I say 25 to 30 years. Numerous jobs will be created for the local community. Skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operation.

Labourers will be needed for traffic management, land rehabilitation amongst other tasks. And, as I said, we are now in the middle of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, and as I said we have had TOR that was approved by NEPA and a number of Government agencies. This is just a little detail as to how we got to this point.

DR. RICHARDS:

So in keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991, Noranda to mine in any area requires an environmental permit, and the permit, once the application was made a requirement was made for an EIA to be conducted. In developing this TORs we proposed to do all of these actives that you are seeing here. EIA, as I say, is ongoing. Right now we are in the process of identification of potential impacts and risks and the public participation/consultation programme. That's where we are in the process. We have also developed a legislative and regulatory framework, and once we have completed our consultations then we can fully identify potential impacts based on the interaction that we are going to have here today, and proposed mitigation measures, we want some of those from you also and we will then develop our Environmental Management Plan, and all of these will be supplied to NEPA with the EIA document. And these, as I said, are described in a detailed Terms of Reference that have gone through the rigors of months of review by NEPA, NWA, the Health Ministry, Forestry Department, Parish Councils, a lot of

review, meetings, discussions and University of West Indies. A lot of comments were received and we are now at this point where we are meeting with the public to have the discussion, get your direct feedback and record those. So the project, as I said, includes development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies; transportation of bauxite to loadings areas and rehabilitation of mined out areas, and the cycle will be repeated a number of time as the project progresses over the next three decades, and as I said Sawyers is way down the line on implementation and we are here to highlight to you what is the proposal and to get your feedback so we can document those and return them in the EIA to NEPA. Thank you very much for listening and I hand over back now to my Chairman.

CHAIRMAN:

Dr. Richard, could you give him a round of applause.

(A P P L A U S E)

I like how you were listening attentively. When I compare it with the other places we have been, Sawyers you were listening intently and it tells me you want to get the information and Dr. Richards did well in giving you the information. Now, remember the process, once I identify you, you are going to tell me who you are and the area you are from and put forward the question, or you can tell me who you are directing the question to, whether Mr. Skyers or

straight to Dr. Richards, but don't ask me nothing because I don't have the answer. Thank you very much., Yes, sir, let's start with you.

MR. DIXON: My name is Hugh Dixon from Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency and I live in Albert Town, born and bred. I would like to ask several questions which are short in part. Dr. Richard, you are employed to Conrad Douglas and I would want to find out from you if you are employed by NEPA to do this EIA or you are employed by Noranda to do this EIA?

DR. RICHARDS: Employed by Noranda?

MR. DIXON: So Noranda is doing the EIA to decide what kind of damage it will do to that 173 area proposed project?

DR. RICHARDS: Chairman, can I answer. Remember I distinctly mention a Terms of Reference that is approved by NEPA. We can't just decide that we are going to look at this and this and this, it has to be approved by NEPA.

MR. DIXON: You spoke to that and I am clear about that. What I want to know is if you are employed by Noranda to carry out the EIA in 173. In other words, you are employed by Noranda who is going to destroy

that area to effect your activities? That's what I want to find out.

DR. RICHARDS: We have a contract with Noranda to develop an EIA with the ...

MR. DIXON: Second question, you are being paid by Noranda do this exercise? Most of which to tell us that it is okay to dig out the bauxite. The green areas on that chart relate where there is bauxite and for the sake of the community if you could point to Sawyers please, sir, on the map.
(Dr. Richards complied)

MR. DIXON: That's Sawyers. And the red is the roadway?

DR. RICHARDS: The red is the roadway.

MR. DIXON: So on the left and on the right of the roadway is Sawyers the bauxite is going to be mined out. Could you flip over to the areas Dr. Richard showed, where the mining is going to take place?

DR. RICHARDS: Yes.

MR. DIXON: Those places are where your yam ground is and those are the places that they intend to dig up. The area around this is technically Cockpit Country. So when Dr. Richards says that they

are outside of Cockpit Country they are outside of a place that is demarked by the protected area called Cockpit Country conveniently, but it leads out to your community, it leads out to your yam ground and that is what is going to be dug out.

MR. DIXON: And my, sister, here with your little son which was on my lap won't have any yam ground in years to farm, because whether now or 30 years later, that's where Noranda intends to take out the bauxite, and I invite you to go to Gibraltar, which is just behind here, more like a mile and half as the John Crow flew from here straight, and they are on the hillside just like you watching this digging out happening, coming up into their yard, that they will soon not have anywhere to farm ground and Dr. Richards told you that when they give it back to you it will be appropriate for houses. All the top soil will be gone. I hope the stenographer is taking this correctly. My issue, and I hope you will allow me to complete it .

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. DIXON: My issues is that there is a conflict of interest. That come in like a man going to fling stone to lick you and him ask him cousin to tell you it's okay and you must believe him cousin when him plan to give you a big lick. So the Government of Jamaica has allowed Noranda to employ Conrad Douglas & Associates with its technical

director Dr. Mark Richards to come here and give you a nice story.

(A P P L A U S E)

MR. DIXON:

And technically correct and technically in order, and 30 years from now you not going to bother about it now, but this little boy, when his time come for him to farm yam ground there will be no yam ground. Let me tell you one more thing, because they tell you about restoring the place but they leave out the yam ground. They put back one inch of top soil, you can't plant peas, you can't plant yam deh. And it grow little grass and no cow can't stay on it because by the time him nyam it one time it not coming up back. I have more questions but I want to be polite. Decide whether is that you want or you start to take action from now.

(A P P L A U S E).

MR. CAMPBELL:

My name is Emmanuel Campbell and I am from Alps. He did ask you if there was a conflict of interest with you working for the company you understand the question, I saw you laughing as if understanding, and I think what he is trying to put out also, these people that involved in it, you spoke nothing about the people's environment, the emotional environment, and my question will come later, but he did ask you about conflict of interest.

DR. RICHARDS:

There is no conflict of interest, there is a process on which an EIA

is produced.

MR. CAMPBELL: And you produce in favour of your salary.

DR. RICHARDS: There is no need to have that impression, because your point is that there is a conflict of interest and there is no conflict of interest, hence why we are here today with a reputable court stenographer to show that we came to the community

MR. DIXON: That is to show. The question is ...

DR. RICHARDS: and then we will analyze the data that is produced and supply it to the regulators that require the data. There is no conflict of interest. I cannot go to the stenographer and say change what you wrote in the meeting.

MR. DIXON: It's not an issue with the stenographer, the question is to you, whether you got a job from somebody who you going to play their tune or you are playing the tune of...

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Dixon, I think your problem is with the legislation and the laws of the country.

DR. RICHARDS: There is no conflict of interest. Agenda 21, check all the United Nation's documents, find a conflict of interest and we will have to abide by it, please.

MR. FRATER: Mr. Wentworth Frater, Sawyer. Now you are talking all this about the mining. Now, you say the big part you just showed a while ago, when you pull up the map in Sawyers, I see you pull up actually about a third of the map up there. Now that is a major part of the mining. Now, what does the people going to get from all of this when you come to mine now, and you say Sawyers is way down on the list.

DR. RICHARDS: Way down or way up. There is a chronology which you move to different areas. This one here is the first set of mining areas that will be exploited.

MR. FRATER: And that's where?

DR. RICHARDS: The 5 year plan for this is advanced in Madras, Richmond Pen, those areas in southern St. Ann . In another five years they will probably move to here, another five years probably to here, another five years here. So their progression depends on their planning I have no control over that.

MR. FRATER: Because if you going to say so far down I wonder where they would drop in the bucket and they is nowhere in the bucket but you planning, getting closer and closer to the mining.

DR. RICHARDS: We are applying for a permit for Noranda for the entire mining area, and in NEPA's Terms of Reference, because we were saying to them give us for this small area in the first five years so we don't have to go to the entire area. They say no, they want to see the long term plan and permit, and so we are here to say this is part of a mining lease that will be impacted in the future.

MR. FRATER: All the other places going to get impacted but look how far you shove him down with so much things down there, so much value down there, you pushing Sawyer way back.

DR. RICHARDS: I not understanding. I am saying there is chronology where Noranda will decide this five year is Madras, Richmond Pen, Gibralta, just for name sake. Five years after they have exploited this section they will move into another area where nobody lives and then after that five years they will go to another where nobody lives again. Five years after that they will come to Sawyer where people are living, but we are here to say all the mining that Noranda will do for the next 30 years is within this area. So if you live on this side you are not to be impacted immediately. You will be

impacted, and as Mr. Dixon is saying if you go to Walter Valley or any of them you will see what mining is, and he is saying I have seen it firsthand, I don't like it and you may not like it too. This is why we are here to get your feedback on the process.

MR. FRATER: Now, when it comes what kind of benefit does the people have to gain when you take the land and mine it, what kind of benefit comes with that and these things?

DR. RICHARDS: You own the land, somebody can't just come on your land and take it, you have to sell them, you have to give them access. You can sell your land, they can mine what they want and the land is returned or you can be relocated. You have to negotiate with power to deal with whatever you want deal with it.

MR. FRATER: But how you negotiate with a man like Noranda when him come so close, when him come so close, slowly but surely him come up inna yuh back yard and when him get there him tell yuh se you haffi sell.

DR. RICHARDS: I am here 15 years ahead of him to tell you that him going to come. You need to make your decision.

PARTICIPANT: He is coming, whether you believe it or not.

DR. RICHARDS: You need to set up yourself to have your negotiation to get what

you need and we are here to say this is the plan, what do you think?
People are going to say mi nuh want no mining. People are going to say when the mining what am I going to get, is it going to be dusting, is it going to be this, is it going to be that? I can't tell you.

MR. FRATER: Remember we see it firsthand, we not only talking about it without seeing it, we living it already right now behind us here.

DR. RICHARDS: What happening there?

MR. FRATER: We been impacted by it because they digging up so fast coming up to us. So that mean greatly it going to impact. It doesn't touch us because it doesn't knock on our door, but soon it coming up here.

MR. FRATER: And the other rest of people over there, some of them don't want to sell, you leave them in that dug out area, that massive dust, how do you deal with that again?

DR. RICHARDS: You have any suggestion how that can be dealt with?

MR. FRATER: Not at all.

PARTICIPANT: You refer to NEPA, could we get an idea of what NEPA found and how NEPA was able to separate the ores from the Cockpit Country?

DR. RICHARDS: What NEPA found doing what?

PARTICIPANT: NEPA should determine whether it was safe to mine the bauxite from the Cockpit Country. You are saying that the Cockpit Country is now detailed, but what NEPA should have done was to do the research to show us that the mining will not impact ecological balance of the area that includes the Cockpit Country.

DR. RICHARDS: Of the area?

PARTICIPANT: What I want to find out, what was NEPA's findings.

DR. RICHARDS: Let me just clarify something for you. Cockpit Country has a boundary, the Cockpit Country is a protected area which is excluded mining, no mining can occur there because of the lobby of environmental protection group. So the lobby has set a boundary for what is considered to be the Cockpit Country protected area.

PARTICIPANT: And it nuh finalize yet.

PARTICIPANT: So the Cockpit Country would be the mountain area and the bauxite will be present in that area?

DR. RICHARDS: These are not Cockpit Country, these are called hillocks. The Cockpit Country protected area is defined. So anywhere in the world you go and see a land form like this it's a Cockpit Country? I can show you a million of these in Manchester, I can show you them in St. Catherine. Is it Cockpit Country?

PARTICIPANT: We have bauxite deposits within the Cockpit Country and that is what we are talking about. I do not know the technical term, the hillock and what you are talking about, but the area you defined as the Cockpit Country .

DR. RICHARDS: Which is what I am showing you on the next slide.

PARTICIPANT: I cannot understand that slide because it is so technical. That slide is too technical for me to understand.

DR. RICHARDS: Let me just try and explain something to you. This color, wherever you see this country, you have the Cockpit Country protected area. So all of this yellow area is the Cockpit.

PARTICIPANT: I quite understand that, sir, but that area, that SML is located within...

DR. RICHARDS: No, it's not within, it's outside. This is the boundry of the Cockpit.

PARTICIPANT: That is almost like a 'C' and it in the middle.

DR. RICHARDS: This is the boundary of the Cockpit Country, all of this, this black line here, that's the edge of the Cockpit Country, and it meets this boundary for the SML. So the Trelawny parish boundary in essence, it could be followed by this line, this straight line could be the Trelawny parish boundary. So this side of the SML is in Trelawny and this side is in the St. Ann. The SML spans central, western St. Ann and central eastern Trelawny.

DR. RICHARDS: Now, the Cockpit Country boundary is on the border of this, and on the Cockpit Country boundary is being gazetted right now. Any changes in that boundary this area will get less if it comes over into here or wherever. If the Government said no mining in the Cockpit Country, wherever the Cockpit Country boundry is Noranda will not be entering that area, simple.

PARTICIPANT: I hear you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Who sold the land to Kaiser, where did Kaiser get the land from?

DR. RICHARDS: From my history of the Bauxite Industry, the land was bought by

Kaiser from land owners back in the 40s and also the Government back in the 40s. The change in laws in 1974 with the bauxite level changed the situation and that's how the Government has most of the bauxite land.

MR. CAMPBELL:

A follow up: The way I see it, you been presenting what bauxite want to do, but this truth I know to be fact, all these people here are descendants of slave. People come from Africa brought on to this land. At the emancipation they said they will not be transporting the people back to Africa, they left them on the land and say this was family land and they should work it, and how they work it was what we understand as mental slavery. They work, they planted bananas and the same goods which were planted for slave masters, they planted it because they kept sending it to England till England doesn't need it anymore, it doesn't take away from what the Crown said the land was. When I asked you who sold it, was it slaves who were on the farm, because they had no right do it because it is family land. You cannot displace people, you are talking about, taking people from here putting them somewhere else. These are people which I am a part of, which has a long history, 200 years of history being here, and we are just trying to find our way home, and you are going to say, you dig out under it and take that away. I was raised in Gibraltar.

THE WITNESS:

Two questions: Would you finance a bus so that these people can go and see Gibraltar because this is a very important part of whatever studies you are doing and I think all these people need to see what you have done. I saw the people in Gibraltar, they are living like goats on top of the hill. I saw the plants which are growing on the lands which you said you have rehabilitated. There is nothing growing there, little bananas, nothing like what they have. We spoke about people's ground and you show where you going dig it up. Where the people going go? They have all this land they used to work it for the slaves master, one guy with gun. Now, they decided they didn't need the gun anymore, so they have the Baptist Church to take care of all of that mental slavery. A so mi a seh, because a so mi see it. And now you going to take it away from them. People can go to other land and you going to take the land away. It sounds like repatriation and all of that stuff. These people on a social level you going to take them from the land. I heard my sister in CDC says that them not going to have anywhere to plant anyway because you going to juk dem up in another place. These people live off the farm. I guarantee you the group affected can produce in terms of farm products that will impact, you will find that the \$60 million is nothing. We have tourism, we have everything in this area. Now ganja free and the best ganja can grow here and now you going to take away the land to dig up. I see you smile on certain things. Me don't have any job, my job is to protect

the people, I am a humanitarian. A humanitarian also creates work within the environment and you said nothing about people, you just said about red dirt and so forth. One important thing about the bus, I think it's a good idea, I think you guys should take all these people on a bus to Gibraltar and show them what going on.

DR. RICHARDS: Noted. Remember what we say, I can't commit to that, we are here to get the feedback of the community. If the community makes a request it will be recorded and we will analyze and we will provide.

RESPONSE: We want the bus.

DR. RICHARDS: Noted.

CHAIRMAN: I realize you getting excited, I just use that term, maybe the wrong term. Remember I told you at the beginning that we are going to allow you to ask your questions and make your comments.

PARTICIPANT: People going to get agitated, he needs to come down to our level. He can't use big word to farmers about analyze.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Richard break it right down so that they understand it.

MR. DIXON: Switch the map to the diagram of the boundary for me. Ladies and

gentlemen, this is the proposed line of where Cockpit Country is. On the 21st of November, 2017 the Minister said the Cockpit Country was declared protected. A little finger pointing exercise took place they say where they all point and say a yah suh, a yah suh. Since November the Forestry Department has been in here doing what they call ground truthing with surveyors, and they went round and setting markers where they say the Cockpit Country suppose to be. They said they have done 8 kilometer, so they reach from Jackson Town and them reach a Troy now.

MR. DIXON: The reason why the Forestry Department come to that area is because the Bauxite Institute of Jamaica said the richest bauxite left in this part of the country is over here. So them trying to make this line here secure, this line quickly, so that Noranda through Mr. Richards who is working with Conrad Douglas & Associates can get free access to mining lease in this area called 173.

PARTICIPANT: And we accepted none of that.

MR. DIXON: Now, you have to run fast guh tell them this, you don't want this line because they intend to go back to NEPA, Forestry Department, Mines and Geology Department to secure that as the official boundary.

MR. DIXON: Could you go to the other slide, please. Now, this is the road from Jackson Town through Sawyers and coming on to Linton and coming on. So bauxite a guh dig out yah suh and left the little road going through down here.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me touch the heart of it. Some a wi a work on land what we capture over the years. We deh pon some little land where we farm ground, where officially if you follow the law you have rights to it now because yuh deh pon it long time. A it dem a guh dig out. And believe you me, they not going to pay you any money for it, they are not going to pay you any money for it when they tell you fi lef it. Unlike what happened over here in St. Ann.

MR. DIXON: Let me give you a little history: This bauxite thing that Dr. Richards has told you about bringing how much millions into Jamaica. Listen to the story, they have dug it out in Clarendon already, it finish. They dig it out in south Manchester, it finish. They dig it out in most of St. Ann already. So they have dug out all these areas already and they progressively coming across to Trelawny. What you need to realize my brothers an sisters that born at Trelawny and grow yah, when dem dig it out and send it on something, you have nothing left back here and you have nowhere to go. So when dem dig it out one time, it was a one time dig out.

MR. DIXON: Let me give you the facts that you may need to learn here. There is not more than about 15 years of bauxite mining left in Jamaica. When it done Noranda, Alcan, Reynolds will be gone back to Russia, North America and me and you haffi decide whether we deh yah so in what the President call the shithole country. Mi nuh inna nuh pretty talk, you have to decide whether this boundary line is going to be a boundary line that causes you to move out of where you live now. And little boy come here. All like me in my 60s mi nah guh nuh whey. All dem yah, dem yah (Referring to children) A dem yah haff deal with that 30 years from now. So Dr. Richard says it won't come right now. Thirty years when she a woman or him a man a start drop seed, and fi har pickney, nothing nuh de fi him. So you have a decision to make. You have to ask the Forestry Department to come back and decide. You see this line, yuh see bauxite here, yuh see how nuff it over where Sawyers deh. Dem gwine dig it out yuh fart. All will be left is this little roadway.

MR. DIXON: So what I am suggesting to you, the Forestry Department which has responsibility to decide the line where the boundry is, they have come to this 18 kilometer because this is where Noranda has interest. They going around what is other areas. Ladies and gentlemen, brothers and sisters, mek we start to decide seh we

need a bigger line. Tek it further out here suh. (Indicting)

Ladies and gentlemen, Cockpit Country is defined as a place that has hillocks, which is this. And bottom land, which is this flat part here, and the bottom land we plant ground, and on the hillocks is forest. We are on what is called the bottom ground. So the main thought is that you are left with the hillocks. This is a broad leaf forest, you can't plant no ground on dem rock stone, dem only help bring rain fi wet up down yah suh. So what dem a dig out a where yuh a plant ground. And if you house cotch up unda one little hill here, when dem dig out this you haffi lef because you can't plant nothing up here so. So the definition of Cockpit Country, to be a line on the other map is convenient to say what is in this part is protected, but wha over deh so, nyam it out. But it is the same ecology. Madam, it has the same geologic formation over 12 million years, what it take to come to what you see there, and one man want come in over 30 years and dig it out. And my brothers and sisters, when they dig it out you cannot rehabilitate it to what it was.

(A P P L A U S E)

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Dixon, thanks very much for the lesson, and we have to have a discussion outside of this, because you have made some sweeping generalization. Bauxite Institute saying, Bauxite Institute doing, I

can't say I have any of that information for you.

MR. DIXON: In 1999 in Duanvale Primary School, southern Trelawny had a consultation. And Dian Gordon from the Bauxite Institute then said that the richest bauxite is in north east of the Cockpit Country, just outside Jackson Town, Sawyers, Alps, Ulster Spring back to Gibraltar. So they have been after this for a long as the cock is coming home to roost.

DR. RICHARDS: I went to the same meeting that Mr. Dixon went to last week when the Forestry Department was highlighting the boundary of the Cockpit Country and, as I said to you earlier, anywhere up here that is in the Cockpit Country will be removed from mining. Forestry Department says the line along the road, all of this area is no longer open for mining, none of it. As long as one monument is put here it is no longer open for mining.

PARTICIPANT: You see the one way here, it's only one reason why the road way left there after mining, only one reason why that leave up there and cannot be mined is that up there is all hill, no level up there. From behind the road no level not up there.

DR. RICHARDS: That's my take on it. We have to work with whatever the geology of the land is. So is it economical to go over there? It may not be.

PARTICIPANT: That's right, but it's economical to come down here.

DR. RICHARDS: This is Sawyers farming area, all of this, minimal amount.

PARTICIPANT: But up there is not farming.

DR. RICHARDS: As I am saying to you, the details of the areas to be exploited have not been put forward for this side of mining. So maybe them reach to this one and this take them five years to done, them nuh haffi go nowhere else. That is what we are saying, it is uncertain at the moment. And so we will have further discussions.

MR. FRATER: I have been here 53 years now. I see my old lady and my old man dem dead and leave this land here. We work this land, we never have not even water on these lands. We never have a drive road on these lands, different from that one that go through there and now all the intention is to come and take it from us.

Over here suh now, over the mining part, when yuh tek it from us what does we have and we not going to get pay for those land.

DR. RICHARDS: Who tell you that? Did you hear this from Noranda? Land acquisition is a delicate process, it doesn't go like that.

PARTICIPANT: We going to lef it to when we get here, then when we get here it is going to see.

MR. BROWN: My name is Tussant Brown from Sawyers. I don't understand, we work closely with the Forestry Department. Every month they come to our meeting. Why did not the Forestry Department inform us of mining taking place in Sawyers? Why are we blindfolded by the Forestry Department, because they come to our meeting on a monthly basis and all the data happening in Sawyers, all the activities that is taking place, yet they hide this relevant information. On the document it says "proposed". This it is not a "proposed" this is a sensitization meeting that you doing. If you are going to send a proposal to somebody you should have a series of consultation meetings.

DR. RICHARDS: That's what we are doing.

MR. BROWN: You already written that you going to ask NEPA to sign off on it. It says the "Implementation of the project will commence as soon as NEPA give the permission". So what is the essence of this meeting? The only thing you are awaiting is NEPA to give you the okay. What are the measures the bauxite personnel or industry putting in place for the residents of Sawyers, we want to know

that?

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Brown, I outlined the EIA process. Noranda can have all the plans in the world to mine, the decision is made at a Board meeting that this EIA with your input is going to be laid before them. We Conrad Douglas & Associate are out here to get your feedback to inform them in that meeting.

MR. BROWN: Our input not necessary in what you are saying?

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: We are not as eloquent as you and you talking all those big words and you come with your agenda, and you come with your Technical Director. You have already written it and all you come with is the outline.

DR. RICHARDS: I must take that as my fault, because I haven't outlined the process of how you get the project done. I cannot go to NEPA and say, "NEPA I want to mine in St. Ann". I have to go to NEPA and say, "NEPA I want to mine in St. Ann and it's in this area and these are the holes that I possibly could mine and these are the communities that possibly could be impacted." And NEPA says, "Okay, you are going to impact a 10,000 hectares area, you need to do an EIA for

me to give you permission to do what you propose to do. The Environmental Impact Assessment, NEPA needs that Environmental Impact Assessment to give the approval to Noranda to go ahead with the project. Haven't you heard of projects almost implemented and wasn't? Because you cannot get funding for a project if it's not properly planned out; you cannot get a permit if it's not properly planned out. If I went to NEPA and say I want mine over Sawyer, give me a permit. Then going to say where is your project brief? What do I take to analyze the project and make a decision to give you permission to go ahead with it? There is no way NEPA can give a decision on those projects unless we have developed the project to a point, meet with the people, which is what we are doing now, to hear their feedback. If everybody in here says, "No, mi nuh want this." NEPA has to come and say.

PARTICIPANT: How long this proposal is on?

DR. RICHARDS: You want to know how long this proposal has been going on? We were here last year to do baseline studies. NEPA wrote back to say you need to add these things to the list of things to be done to submit to us.

MR. BROWN: You checked on the household?

DR. RICHARDS: All of that has gone through, we checked 400 people all over to do that household economic survey, now we are here to get the feedback of the family members.

PARTICIPANT: Why you don't really get for Sawyers? I always have comments, because we are one low income earners and Sawyers and Alps when they did the survey are the two poorest communities in Jamaica. We have nothing to do. When oonu come with oonu big truck and police and soldier so the farming business nuh really essential yah suh, because we nah do nuh 8 hectares and nuh 9. Yuh come a talk about hectares, can you put that in acres.

DR. RICHARDS: 23,000.

PARTICIPANT: You going to dig up the whole of that.

DR. RICHARDS: We not digging up all of that, we only digging up 2,000 acres possibly will be be impacted for direct mining.

PARTICIPANT: I am concerned about the people overall here in Gibralta. There mined out as you said. What is put in place for them to live off right now? What they do for earning now, they are rural farmers?

PARTICIPANT: I was about to say what we all need to do is advise the team of our

concerns and what we really want, and then we need to have a plan where all of us or most of us support, because if the persons who are at this meeting have issues and concerns but those who are not at the meeting have access to land and that they will allow Noranda to mine, there is no way it is going to work in the favour of those who really do not want them to mine. What we all need to come together and find out is how do we go about getting our voice heard. There are persons who really do not understand what Dr. Richard is saying. They don't understand that is just something that he has to do. It is not about paying him to do it, it is part of what Noranda needs to do to say that they have done this. So if you waste this opportunity to give him information that he needs to go back to Noranda with, Noranda is going to have the say.

PARTICIPANT:

So here what I know happens: When I was in primary school Bauxite Company tried. One man had a strategic location and he prevented them from coming in. Now, apparently they found a way around him, because where I live the train line that was put down was coming straight across this man's house and this man sue them, they were encroaching on his property and it never happened.

Now, I am saying if Noranda comes in and talk to people who are not of your opinion, you would be left on top of that hill while all

around you mined out. You need to use this meeting to make sure that your voice is heard and not only heard, but the action that you want is the action put forward. Dr. Richards is merely here to collect that information.

PARTICIPANT: Two questions: When you go to St. Ann, a lot of us might go to Brown's Town Alessandra, we don't go to Gibraltar and all those places.. I would say Kaiser do a good job because when you look at where some people live in Trelawny or even in St. Ann, if it wasn't Kaiser I don know how they would manage in that bush. And the second thing, I hear everybody is talking, but one question I want to ask, Kaiser going to come in to mine, is it that they going to mine their land or which of the land?

RESPONSE: All the land.

MS. SKYERS: I have been listening and understanding the passion of the people. We are having some agreement and disagreement. I have heard some statements made all the time about nothing is being done and nothing can be done. And I heard Hugh Dixon saying what is left with the land, one inch of top soil. And your question about what is being done for Gibraltar. I am going to speak generally about the mining areas. All our mining areas that you have, your farming

areas, people depend on farming. It doesn't matter where you go, St. Ann, Trelawny, and we understand that. We understand that you are displacing farmers who normally work on the land, and there is also a feeling that once the land is mined and it is to be restored, nothing can be planted on it. Some people have that view which is not the correct view. Come Thursday of this week in Discovery Bay we are having an Agricultural Expo to show all. We are going to be showing things grown on restored land. And in Noranda we are trying to add new ways in terms of how you do farming and restoring the land. One of the things we are championing is we as a company has put in operation 135 green houses in St. Ann. We see seek to project agriculture as one way of improving, even without mining, that's an agriculture which will play a role to increase productivity. . Some of our mining pits we have transformed them as water catchment sites, storing four million gallons of water. What do we do we put solar pumps. And you have the water coming from the pits that have been reshaped and people are using. But we are going to do some more to have these pits reshaped not only for protected agriculture and green house farming but for outdoor farming this month we are putting in St. Ann, in Walter Valley, a massive cold storage facility where we have three large cold rooms. We have stuff farmers producing wasting. We are going into cold room facilities where we can reap stuff and store these stuff. So we are doing some things differently

for people who are displaced. Not everybody will want to do protected agriculture, some people may want to do outdoor farming. We understand that. We want to ensure that when we disturb the land two things happen: The time that you take to get it back restored and also you take off on the top soil you ensure that you take off adequate top soil, the amount of soil you need for your production you can have it, and we have excellent areas where you have good so if you going to many areas you can see some good things that we have done, but the future is in projecting agriculture. What we are doing we now, we are partnering with a new way to develop hydroponics. we have large hydroponic plant in Jamaica, we are try to do things differently. One of the key things is water. Without water we going to have some problems and once we start addressing that we will be doing that and those projects will be done in all our areas overtime.

DR. RICHARDS:

Marlilyn, your point is spot on and we are here to gather that information because decision will be based on this. And we are happy for that. Mr. Whyte I grew up in Manchester and I am now doing science, because I grow up almost in an industrial belt. I was talking to Mr. Skyers today, Alcan is down the road, the Patty factory is on the road, the Cocoa factory s down the road. For me, when you drive through Manchester most of it has been mined out and you don't know, because it has been restored. Now, what is the

problem into other areas why the company's hadn't restored to the liking of the people? I don't know. Those are the things we have to discuss, and it open for discussion.

DR. RICHARDS:

Now, there is a process and all the mining companies have their land acquisition methodology and processes and it's a negotiation, it's a discussion and I don't think they will start a discussion with you 20 years before they need your land, but if you are aware of it, because some of the times these land issues take a very long time. If you are interested, you start to touch base with them from as early as possible and get your understanding of their plan out of way and do what you need to do. But there are laws in Jamaica that govern how these things have to operate and we need to understand those laws, and that is why we have a large section in the EIA, and I am hoping when it's produced all the people will read that section because we cannot skew what the law says, we have to present what the law is saying, and it has to be in the EIA. So we are here to gather your concerns and present them to the people who are making decision.

MR. DIXON:

Just a question to Mr. Skyers, Mr. Skyers, it is not just about agriculture, the depth with which you dig out all of that soil is critical to water supply on a small island called Jamaica. So what you dig out and send to become alumina removes the water

holding capacity of the island that goes through a process of recharge and then discharge. When you dig out those holes the water falls into those pits and go quickly to the sea. When there is a soil mass it stays in the soil, it goes down slowly and that's why we see river running to supply us with water wherever, all about.

MR. DIXON:

When you dig it out and the rain fall it's gone right away. So don't focus on agriculture and selling green houses in place of real soil which has additional rays in the ecology of a landscape. And I could go to the many species that you take out in the process. I could go to the mineral contents that is disturbed. So there is a whole lot more. Let us not talk about giving people green house, because it's not who used to farm with fork going to get those greenhouses. I leave it there, I don't want to overtake it. Think about the many other things.

MR. WILLIAMS:

Weston Williams, Trelawny, Sawyers.

Let mi talk straight patois a dat mi used to. Everybody in yah do some sort of farming. Yuh si if oonu come yah and do some mining or suh, 25 to 30 years, fi mi son or fi yuh daughter or suh what a grow up in farming, what yuh expect dem fi do if dem have no morechoice? Guh thief. So if yuh mine out the dirt dem 'can't farm.

DR. RICHARDS:

You came up with the answer. They can become truck drivers,

they can become mechanics, they can become mine supervisors, they can become contractors for trucking companies, they can be whatever they want. You have 20 years to learn, you have the time to do it.

MS. SKYERS:

What he said, green houses important for farming, and I have been following Mr. Dixon from he is doing Yam Festival and talking to Ronnie Thwaites. So we know that farming is critical. Farming will never go away, impossible. So it is in all of us interest to see what is the best model. . You talk about skill, we try to introduce things as a company. We operate two training centres run by HEART, you know. One does mechanic and one does welding. I am just saying to you not everybody will be farmers We want to make sure the opportunity is there for everybody to do different thing. I don't want to discount some of the things that are important to some people, because training will is always be important, we don't want to dispel it and say it will never work. Farming will never go away.

MR. CAMPBELL:

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?

DR. RICHARDS: The EIA does have a section that we call alternative analysis, and in that section we will have to look at alternatives analysis, which is looking at doing nothing, letting it remain as it is in farming. So we have to look at the impact of this on GDP, what are the impact it's having.

PARTICIPANT: Did you do that study, find out the impact on GDP, because we are not importing

DR. RICHARDS: I am telling you the answer, we have to do it for the EIA, it has to be done, and it's going to be presented in the EIA. So once the EIA is published everybody will see that information. So once the EIA is published everybody a guh see it. Right Mr. Brown?

MR. CAMPBELL: The Forestry Department came through, like Mr. Brown said and they come in and say they these are outlines, but it doesn't work

that way, these are suppose to be temporary outlines, you need to ask the people of the community, especially my community Alps, where Alps starts from and where it finish. I know Alps start from St. Ann and finish in St. James, start from Sawyers and finish at Ulster Spring. So when the Forestry Department come and do this survey and all this, they don't know the place. Whole heap of our ancestors grave and them something under there. All we are centered on is mining and people build, history is there. You going to take these people and dig out them grave.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Campbell, the Cockpit Country's boundary is a totally different project from what we are discussing here. They are both separated in law and in realty.

MR. CAMPBELL: Simple, the Alpart is ill gotten gains. You are an educated man that's a part.

DR. RICHARDS: That's not where my pay grade has been set.

MR. CAMPBELL: Ill gotten gain is when you sell something which you stolen. And that's my part of history in the 400 years of history. The Crown said this land belongs to the people, the families who are here. Maybe look into that a little bit, that's way after you gotten your salary. When you go home just think and say, but wait when

Emancipation come that's what dem lef the people dem fi duh, to stay on the land and grow food, and now you come up with this whole thing yes bauxite provide a few jobs for you guys and other team, but these people make jobs. All these are independent they don't work for anybody, they work for themselves.

DR. RICHARDS: We accept that Mr. Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: You see as far as I am concerned, no bauxite mining nah come yah, because the people not going to let it come here.

Jamaican people smart and they can do anything. But listen, take the one that going to work the soil and grow food and find something scientific in it, like a cellphone chip, different things that they used to make cellphones. These pickney can learn to do dem something deh. There is one thing you come here for, to justify something for one family, family getting the result from bauxite. This is modern bay modern day slavery and you know better than that.

DR. RICHARDS: I don't know. I want you to explain to me, you are saying they can get more expensive minerals from the soil, but they will also have to mine it. I am not understanding what you are saying.

MR. CAMPBELL: We are at different level of understanding, mi blood come from yah,

suh yuh can't understand it. As I am saying, yuh si blood, yuh si the graves all into the woods, you don't know where them deh.

DR. RICHARDS: The JNHT is also on the team and they are producing their analysis.

MR. CAMPBELL: I respect you for your studies you have done, I respect you for your job and all of that, but I love people. All right, let me rest it there let somebody else talk.

PARTICIPANT: I am Myrtle from Alps. Sir, you realize that once you mine the earth it won't and cannot be the same. So all what you trying to say, sir, or pretty up something about green house and blah blah blah, it doesn't make sense. So what I am saying, Prime Minister should be here if him give you the authority, he should be here, because he told us no mining, and then maybe, I don't know who going around to find this little loophole to come and tell us this evening that you plan your thing, it well planned out, just to go back to sign off on it, and that's wrong. Even the announcement I think you should give more time for people to come. But what you are saying, all of us say no bauxite mining. And this is a family place. That's what I have to say.

DR. RICHARDS: This is a voluntary meeting there has to be more consultation.

DR. RICHARDS: There is a mandated other consultation. If we send this to NEPA and they say this area has a circumference of 200 miles, you can't expect the people to travel to one location from all those areas, we will have to many come and do more of these. We have to do more than one of these.

DR. RICHARDS: It's a voluntary consultation, and it is done by the consultants to meet with the community and hear their views, as you have said. The mandatory one is where we have to give the country notice. We have to publish it in the Sunday Gleaner three times, we have to give everybody we invite 21 days notice and they have to read the EIA before coming to that meeting. So if the EIA is produced and you are not satisfied with what's in there, that is your opportunity to come out and make your objections or concerns or praises known.

PARTICIPANT: Double standard. The Prime Minister said no mining in the Cockpit Country.

DR. RICHARDS: The Prime Minister said no mining in the Cockpit Country protected area, and a boundary is being established throughout the Cockpit Country protected area. Noranda cannot breach the Cockpit Country boundry area, it cannot. So there is no mining to

be done in the Cockpit Country protected area.

MR. STERLING: Sterling from Billboard. I just want to make an observation, not even a question. I listened to Mr. Dixon and the gentlemen over there, Mr. Campbell. And the points that they make are very strong points. So listening to them, as far as I am concerned, I haven't touched that area, as far as I am concerned, but I don't know if we are fighting a losing battle. What is the largest foreign exchange earner in Jamaica? What are the two highest foreign exchange earners in Jamaica? Tourism and bauxite. I don't know if we are fighting a losing battle. Economics always trump farming, it always trumps the citizens rights.

There is a certain hotel in Montego Bay and NEPA said they shouldn't cut down the trees, but after a while there seem to be some kind of underhand thing.

After a while all the trees were down even though NEPA said they shouldn't touch the trees. So what I am saying now, NEPA had said that the Cockpit Country was off limit. And once again economics trump common sense it seems to me.

MR. CAMPBELL: Short sightedness. What I am saying is that the citizens of Sawyers, and all the areas affected, if you are not extraordinarily vigilant you will not be able to stop this. You have to be extraordinarily vigilant

in order to stop it. So the that is just my observation from listening.

PARTICIPANT: Mr. Richards, you said that the boundary is in line with the Forestry Department, is that so.

DR. RICHARDS: The boundaries are being set in conjunction with a number of agencies. Forestry is leading it, but as Mr. Dixon said, you have to have surveyors to accurately tell you what is what, and so they are informed by the NLA also.

PARTICIPANT: If my memory serves me right I think the head for the Forestry Department is Ms. Headley. Isn't that so?

DR. RICHARDS: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: In case you don't know, there is a forestry grouping, there is a FLMC, an active FLMC. We were recently awarded heroes within the community and all of that. So my take on this, is why would Ms. Headley know of a group in Sawyers that have been sending a lot of proposal to different agency getting millions of dollars to do community development and still give authorization to her persons to come and put up boundary knowing that they were pending projects for Sawyers and there were existing projects in Sawyers, and why would she be so wicked to do that.

DR. RICHARDS: You can't defame the lady.

MR. BROWN: Why would the persons coming to our meeting and informing us.

DR. RICHARDS: Inform of what?

MR. BROWN: Saying them don't know.

DR. RICHARDS: Are you asking me if Forestry Department knows about the proposal to do mining? The Forestry Department knows we have been in discussion with them and they have included conditions in the TOR we are executing.

PARTICIPANT: What is is TOR?

DR. RICHARDS: The Terms of Reference for the EIA.. Remember I told you the area is 8,335 hectares and of that 8,335 ten percent possibly bauxite that is exploitable. The other 7,000 hectares is for anything else. So they can mutually exist, they are not exclusive of each other. It's a voluntary consultation.

MR. BROWN: How are we know that Noranda taking information. Mr. Brown.

DR. RICHARDS: This lady is the person taking information. Mr. Brown you cannot

impugning people's integrity like that.

DR. RICHARDS: I am going to tell you, you can be assured, because a document from this meeting will be made public.

MR. DIXON: And that's where the conflict of interest is, we don't know what you will do with it when...

PARTICIPANT: You people come in now talking about this project. Look how much years we deh here, we never see nobody come in, not even the very politician until dem want vote, and then them just come in all on a sudden and bring a piece a paper and say we must sign and just as this may seh we probably fighting a loosening battle. We know wi rights, we know wi rights but when it comes to those people who you talking about nothing can stop them, so when them come here they come in slowly but surely. What powers powers lies in the people to get any benefit when politician never do anything yet. We have to find our daily bread every day through is the same farming, but then now you just come and tell we, we going to change your lifestyle but yet still you never one day come and present these kind of things to the people of the lifestyle you going to change them to. Remember we have to provide something for the people, we have to update the people. You can't wait till when you come and start mining then you going to bring green house to

the people. At that time the people what they going to live off?

DR. RICHARDS: You are suggesting that the engagement begins now?

PARTICIPANT: If you going to get the people them up there, it must have to start from a letter from earlier point to get the people updated so that when the changes come the people ready for the changes. You can't take the people from Sawyers and carry guh drop down in Clarke's Town and say you live down here. So how they going to survive, you must have to bring these changes along early to get people updated to these kind of things. Remember I used to work for Bauxite. I have a truck that used to draw over there. That truck down there park right now, because Bauxite where we work for nothing and nuh get nothing and when the truck dem mash up you have to draw dem home. So we know nothing much nuh de de it only de de for the man who deh a top. It nuh de de fi we the people.

PARTICIPANT: We have views and we have sight and we see what's going on. We don't want dem run come and tell us things a guh gwaan and left the people worse in poverty.

(A P P L A U S E).

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Frater, and that's a very good point and we are going to ensure that reaches back to Noranda. The community relations team is

represented here and those are the things and this is what we want to here, interaction, feedback so we can start engaging.

MR. CAMPBELL: This is very serious, I think this will help your studies. Ask the higher up to provide the bus to carry the people to go and see Gibraltar. That will help them to make up their minds better because they will see what bauxite do and it will help them to make up their minds. A little side show is not enough. This is the second time I am asking because that's very serious. If you really want a proper study you should let these people go there, let the people see what happen and then your study will be complete.

DR. RICHARDS: Very well.

PARTICIPANT: I only learn about this meeting yesterday evening, I think we need more time for more of us to be here. We need more time to get some more consultation so we can consult among ourselves, within our community and bring whoever in our communities who are able to be there, we can bring their point of view here to share, so we needed more time. Please, I am asking humbly if you could give enough time so we can make arrangement from work or whatever, so we can board the bus to see what it is all about.

PARTICIPANT: I am going to leave but I am going to say one thing. When you leave

Brown's Town going to St. Jago, there is a place that Kaiser mined on the left hand side, I don't know what they call round there so, but when you look there is a nice housing scheme over there. They fill back that land and people live over there, so I don't see anything wrong with mining.

CHAIRMAN: All right we could stay here all night. I am sorry but I am going to have to bring it to a close. Thank you very much, Dr. Richard, thank you very much Mr. Skyer's. And so, ladies and gentlemen, could I just invite you to stand, please.

(Prayer)

(Adjournment taken at 8:43 a.m.)

Appendix 28:

Report on Voluntary Public Consultation Meeting

Ulster Springs

For submission to:



Noranda Bauxite Limited
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

Jamaica Partners

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (Fourth of Four)

at

**Ulster Spring Primary School, Ulster Spring,
Trelawny**

for the

PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE

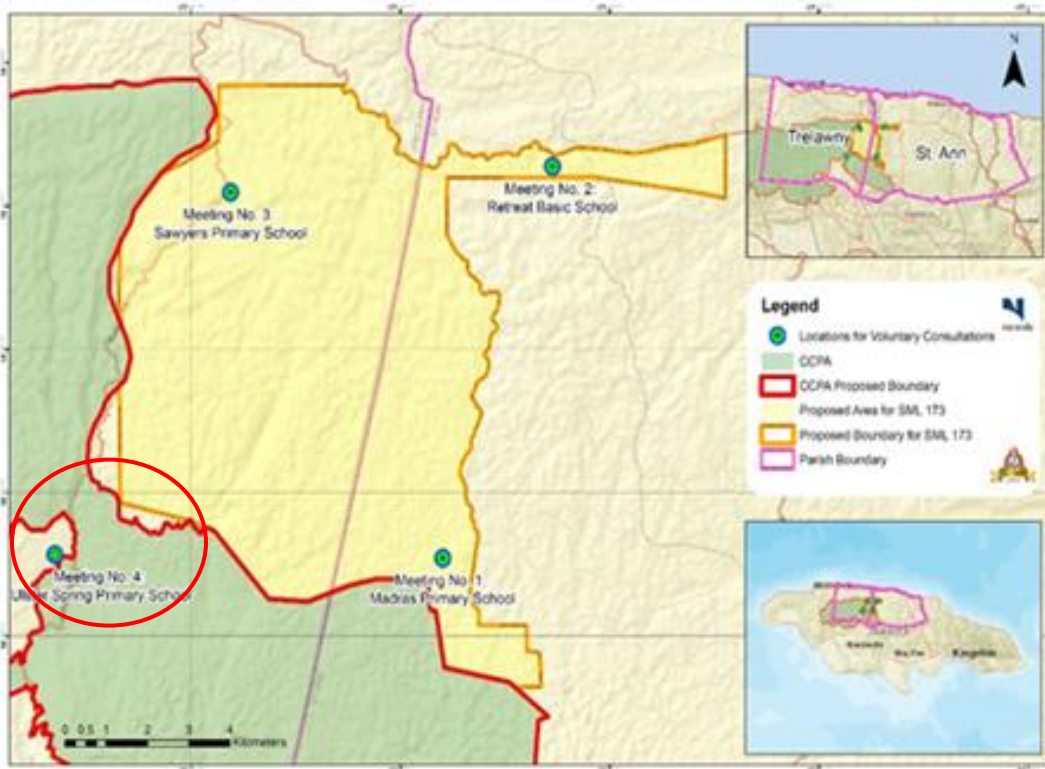
in the

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA

in

ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

June 27, 2019



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**VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Fourth of Four)
at
Ulster Spring Primary School, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
Monday, May 27, 2019 at 6:10 pm
for the
PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE
in the
SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 (SML 173) AREA
in
ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY**

Prepared for:



Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners Limited
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann | Jamaica, W.I.

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June 27, 2019

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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 EIA requires that public consultation be conducted among the affected populations and the stakeholders, primarily to obtain their views, concerns and issues, among other things and to address these in the EIA process.

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

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

Using NEPA'S guidelines for public meetings a voluntary consultation meeting was convened at Ulster Spring Primary School, Ulster Spring, Trelawny on Monday, May 27, 2019 to inform, educate and even more importantly to obtain the views of the immediate communities on this proposed project.

Invitations and a town crier were used to announce the events in the various communities close to the proposed mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 in St. Ann and Trelawny.

The meeting at the Ulster Spring Primary School was convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Keith Richards, Principal Watt Town All Age School with a presentation (See Appendix 3) from Dr. Mark Richards, Technical Director, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A). Several other representatives from Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, and Mr. Skyers from Noranda were present. There were 68 persons in attendance at the meetings held at the Ulster Spring Primary School, Ulster Spring, Trelawny. A Fact Sheet (See Appendix 1) was also distributed prior to commencement of the presentation. The meeting was recorded *ad verbatim* by a highly qualified and experienced court stenographer. The

attendance register is shown in Appendix 2. Some of the statements made at the meeting are listed below and are also illustrated in the pie charts below. The information from the meeting is useful for the purposes of environmental monitoring, management and evaluation.

1.2. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting held at Ulster Spring Primary

The following questions and comments were raised by the participants of the meeting:

- *“Oh please. Benefit to who?” (Statement: So rehabilitation of mined out pit will occur once the bauxite has been removed.)*
- *“I am going to come to the older Richards now, Retreat, a lot of persons who live in top lot come from retreat and Glasgow. So, in other words, what I am going to say to you is that all that area that you have there. where you one says Retreat, is the Cockpit Country. The Dry Harbour Mountain stop in that green area. Where that green area, that is where my geography told me, and I went to York Castle.”*
- *“Who draw that boundary?” (Cockpit Country)?*
- *“We want to know who draw dis yah boundary?”*
- *“What is consultation in Jamaica?”*
- *“When you come into Ulster Spring where you see that parochial road, that is where you come to the question that is where I have an issue, but I will hold that.”*
- *“How you test for it?” (Bauxite)*
- *“Don't come with that, lef the stats alone. Stop the statistics game.”*
- *“A yam wi eat, wi nuh idiot”*
- *“Slave labour” (Noranda Jobs)*
- *“We are not labourers and we nuh want it.”*
- *“The economic activity where farming is concerned, what about cost? What's the alternative to bauxite, like tourism and so forth and the fact of our birds and endemic species and all of those things?”*
- *“WRA don't tell you about the watershed we have here? You have contacted them already?”*

- *"I just want to ask, the fact that we up here in the Cockpit Country provide Jamaica with 40 percent of its water. That doesn't say anything to you? Take out the agriculture, take out the farming, take away the touring thing, take away the health concern. I am saying just the water alone for Jamaica, you don't think that overrides what bauxite is trying to do?"*
- *"The Environmental Impact Assessment is going to be done by someone within the Office of the Prime or an independent body from somewhere else?"*
- *"Who is going to do the EIA?"*
- *"Sir, I flew over Alexandra last week Tuesday, and when I look down I was ashamed, just looking down and see what happen to St. Ann after Noranda has done with it. You won't see it from the ground, but flying overhead."*
- *"Nigel Gore, Ulster Spring. What is the condition with land in the area where you now teach?"*
- *Chairman: "Some of the pits that were dug were backfilled and have been rehabilitated, using the term, ma'am, they backfill and grass was planted. Some of them have been given to persons who raise animals and some of them have been used by persons to do farming. In some areas they have green house farming. Some of the pits have not yet been backfilled."*
- *"What is going to happen is that the land that are replaced will be grasslands. Very few persons up here raise cows. You have to now come in and teach us how to do green house. What you have in Watt Town were two persons who used to plant peas and all that, we plant yam."*
- *"Some of the pits that were dug were backfilled and have been rehabilitated, using the term, ma'am, they backfill and grass was planted. Some of them have been given to persons who raise animals and some of them have been used by persons to do farming. In some areas they have green house farming."*
- *"The issue I have (1) the boundary that you are giving us there for the Cockpit Country is not correct. The same little road I am telling you there, where that started is before you reach the property, which was owned by Hugh Grant's grandfather, Bernie, which rolls back into St. Ann. A lot of that land there is part of the Cockpit Country."*

- *"Where you are planning to mine, right as we look across there now, that is where is the Quashi River. The Quashi River goes underground and ends up at Border in Stewart Town. The area you are going to disturb Dr. Richards has a tributary that goes into the Martha Brae."*
- *"That (Pollution of Water table) is going to happen down the line, because our springs will still be going down there, but you may also have flooding because you going to be blocking the aquifer, like what happened in Porus and Harmons. When the aquifer was blocked because of mining in Harmons, the road was flooded."*
- *"Do you remember up in Alcan all the mined-out areas were flooded and they send back the water down into Mile Gully, down into Comfort Hall. Those are the issues we have."*
- *"So it's not that we are not aware of what is happening, that is the Cockpit Country you coming into, and I don't know who do this drawing and things, but if in this day and age Dr. Richards they had used a drone they would have known where the Cockpit Country is. You can't just sit down and willy nilly do a thing."*
- *"All the agencies that you have spoken about are under the leadership of the Prime Minister. So somebody from the Prime Minister's office I don't have any trust in NEPA, them sell off the sand from down. I have no respect for NEPA."*
- *"Who are the stakeholders of this Cockpit Country?"*
- *"Does the stakeholders here have any say as to whether or not Noranda mine here?"*
- *Tell us about this mandatory environmental impact that this mining will have on this community. And how will you compensate for the indigenous way of life here, the livelihood when you destroy the potato farmers' involvement, when you destroy our aquifers?"*
- *"What will happen to the environmental impact that this mining will have, how will you compensate? I myself have to come back here to retire here and die here. I don't want to come back walking around breathing oxygen. The money that Noranda is going to make from here is going to be good for the Government but not for the people. And we know that. NEPA also is in the office of the Prime Minister. Could we the people of south Trelawny get our own people to do our own Environment Impact Assessment, can we the people of south Trelawny do that?"*

- *“Is it like a consultation or you telling us what you planning to do? This suppose to be a stakeholder consultation meeting or one of those where the Government say this is what we doing and we just telling you about it? Is that what it is? Do we have a say, and I think?”*
- *“And is NEPA a part of the present Government? Can we get outside consultation?”*
- *“Do we have a say whether or not they mine?”*
- *“Our health, how do you compensate for your health?”*
- *“The definition of Cockpit Country is that it has Cockpit cast limestone, and it's a geological definition of what a Cockpit Country is. That takes in all of this area, all the way down here, and Mr. Moen defined the Dry Harbour Mountain, which is separate and apart from the Cockpit Country. Ladies and gentlemen, in 1999 in Duanvale community, Southern Trelawny Environment Agency held a consultation with stakeholders. We invited the Bauxite Institute and their representative said to us (a) that they have an interest in northeast Cockpit Country because of the amount of bauxite that is there. All the green spots that you see in this map are bauxite deposits. Where?”*
- *“And again 2017 we understand that it was the map of the boundary for Cockpit Country was drawn deliberately to exclude, so it would allow bauxite mining to take place over here. Deliberately left off the communities affected and only allowed us to have these brief consultations while the technocrats of Government had the opportunity to decide tactfully to take this out.”*
- *“The Forestry Department has one of the consulting groups about the boundaries of Cockpit Country, has been given the responsibility to go through and set temporary markers, representing with the Cockpit Country boundary is, the Cockpit Country protected area is. Over in Gibraltar two weeks ago they told us that they had completed 80 kilometers of that exercise. And they started where? In Jackson Town, and they are now in Troy. 80 kilometers. The reason for that was to facilitate, by my analysis, Hugh Dixon's analysis, the analysis of Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency, to make sure they demarcate this area and tactfully to facilitate this SML 173. If it is that there is a protected area called Cockpit Country defined in Jamaica, on the 21st of November 2017, it must include this area, which is Cockpit Country. And if mining is permitted in here it*

is disingenuous to say you are protecting where we call the Cockpit Country. If we are going to be asked to accept that the Cockpit Country is protected, it becomes absolutely and critically necessary that this mining lease be withdrawn with immediate effect. And the boundaries of the Cockpit Country be redrawn to represent this as part of the Cockpit Country."

- *"No retreat, no surrender"*
- *"It's on the confirmed minutes of Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency. And they said in their own words, and I quote. "the north each corner of the Cockpit Country has the deposits of bauxite. And that is this area. So the Cockpit Country stakeholder group that submitted a diagram or a map of what is Cockpit Country includes this area. Since you bring me up here mek mi tell you a story. The Bauxite Institute had a very brilliant head who retired, Dale Whiteman, and I respect him as bright. I asked him to come to represent. That same gentleman has an extremely brilliant son who is a Rhodes Scholar, a geologist, that was asked to submit a diagram as to where on the Cockpit Country is. In that one this area was regarded as degraded karst. You want to pull up your map of the landscape and show me. Please let me show, it is called degraded karst because the space accepts between, the hillocks don't owe overlap as tightly as they do in the deep Cockpit. So they regard this as degraded, and degraded is suppose to be not good, but this is where the productive part of the Cockpit Country is. This is where we farm. This is where the endemic species lives and roam across. This is where the biological diversity is. This is where the aquifers run underground. And, ladies and gentlemen, this body here is involved in what is called the recharge and ultimately the discharge of water. When you take out this you remove a process of gradual removal of water down in the soil that makes it possible for our streams to run constantly. When you take it out and the water is falling on pure rock stone, limestone, you are both eroding it faster and you are letting the water to go wherever it wants to go to damage communities. You know, it Dr. Richards.*
- *"The highest point on Cockpit, there will be ponds behind the mining site as a result of mining up in the hills. We know it."*

- *"Dr. Richards, you are saying if it points all the water that ponds here, does it evaporates or it perforates?"*
- *"Where that bauxite soil is, that takes it's own time and drains the water into the limestone. Everyone time you dig out that bauxitic soil, what is unearthed?"*
- *"I am saying if the valley is there, where does the water go?"*
- *This thing is bigger than us, it's way up top and we going to have to go up top. We have to start somewhere, we have to start with a delegation from Southern Trelawny. I spoke to Minister Montaque this evening, I gave him my views, I am not supporting bauxite mining in the Cockpit Country. You hear what he said to me, he said to me "Who said mining will be done in the Cockpit Country? There is an agreed boundary, mining is not allowed in this boundary. The boundary was presented by the Honourable Prime Minister." Now, he is right because these have drawn a boundary but who drew that boundary? It wasn't drawn with consultation with us, so I am suggesting that we going to have a formal delegation, I spoke to Mr. Dixon and I start the ball and I told the Minister that we are coming in to see him. I spoke to a gentleman from the Bauxite Institute this evening who is from Trelawny here and he agrees with me we need to go to the top about this boundary, and we have to go with reasoning and our information, and so we need the boundary to be redrawn to involve the original Cockpit Country. We going to have to go to the Prime Minister and to the Minister, and them know seh listen to me, wi nuh fool fool down yah, we have bright people down here and we have tax. We have to let them know, 'Listen we have to redraw these boundary." The only way we will move forward is to have this boundary redrawn."*
- *"Have you ever seen anything that has the kind of economic promise that mining bauxite in this area has where you have done a survey like this and it comes out that what the people ask for is what is granted?"*
- *"I read an EIA that was done by the same company that's charted to do it now, and they went through and looked at what had serious impact and what would have had minimal impact."*
- *"I guess the people must understand that the love of money is the root of all evil. One of things we want to bring back what is my problem is that after we mine out this bauxite,*

just as we have done in Manchester and all the other places, after we mine it out what happens after that, because sustainability must be one of things we talk about? So, after that now, after we dead and gone what happen to these people?"

- *"In my mind, doing a kind of eco-tourism project is a better alternative to mining"*
- *"Brothers and sisters, I want to understand, Dr. Richards said there was employment. Let me tell you something, the only employment you going see is if the trucks have to pass on the main road, the truck man drink dem rum when dem done work and that is more when dem guh through the last door. There will be nothing for you here."*
- *"So the greater good for Noranda and NEPA and the Government is to make sure Noranda sustainable while the people perish. Let me tell you, the last message I am giving you, it not going to happen here."*
- *You are telling me that we don't make enough money to have a smelting plant? Because the real money don't make from the raw aluminum itself."*
- *"Noranda is acting like a parasite, they give up nothing but take everything. And you as a Jamaican should never encourage that, you try to act with integrity. Integrity means that you have to do what is right."*
- *"Is strip mining good for the environment, yes, or no?"*
- *"Who owns Noranda? Ole Deparanda, the same Russian who was sanctioned by the United States Government, that Trump ... Who owns Noranda and Rusal?"*
- *"Is this the last avenue for bauxite mining? Is this the last avenue for bauxite mining because you come to Trelawny? And how many more years of mining? You say that you would have had 30 year with 5-year increments, but really how many years of mining? How will it benefit us and what I can look at right now, the destruction?"*
- *"St. Ann people have become poorer."*
- *"We have no hospital, no running water."*
- *"I don't have a question, I have a message for you, because I think you brought a message under the disguise of consultation and collaboration. My message to you is to take back, to NEPA, Noranda and the Government, there will be no mining in the Cockpit Country."*

- *“We have no proposed factory, we have no benefit from your mining. And as you hear Mr. Dixon said, we are a virgin environment. And you tell Noranda say we nah guh lie down mek dem rape wi.”*
- *“When we lie down and oonu rape wi, oonu dig out a whole heap a hole and left them bare. And we feeds wi self. Mi nuh haffi talk about the the environment, the water shed. Respect Mr. Dixon. Tell Noranda we have no benefit fi get, Noranda run out a bauxite because them make wrong feasibility studies. No rape yah so. Trelawny is a virgin environment.”*
- *“I see what bauxite have done to other communities, killing our wild life, farmers, farming communities. I have always wanted something to fight for and Noranda will not come in to kill our beautiful Cockpit Country. There are so many things we can do in Trelawny, for instance golf course, hotels, zip line, horseback riding. So many things that hundreds of years we can be making money, when you dig out the bauxite, dig out the dirt and mash up the community.”*
- *“The mandatory meeting where will that be?”*

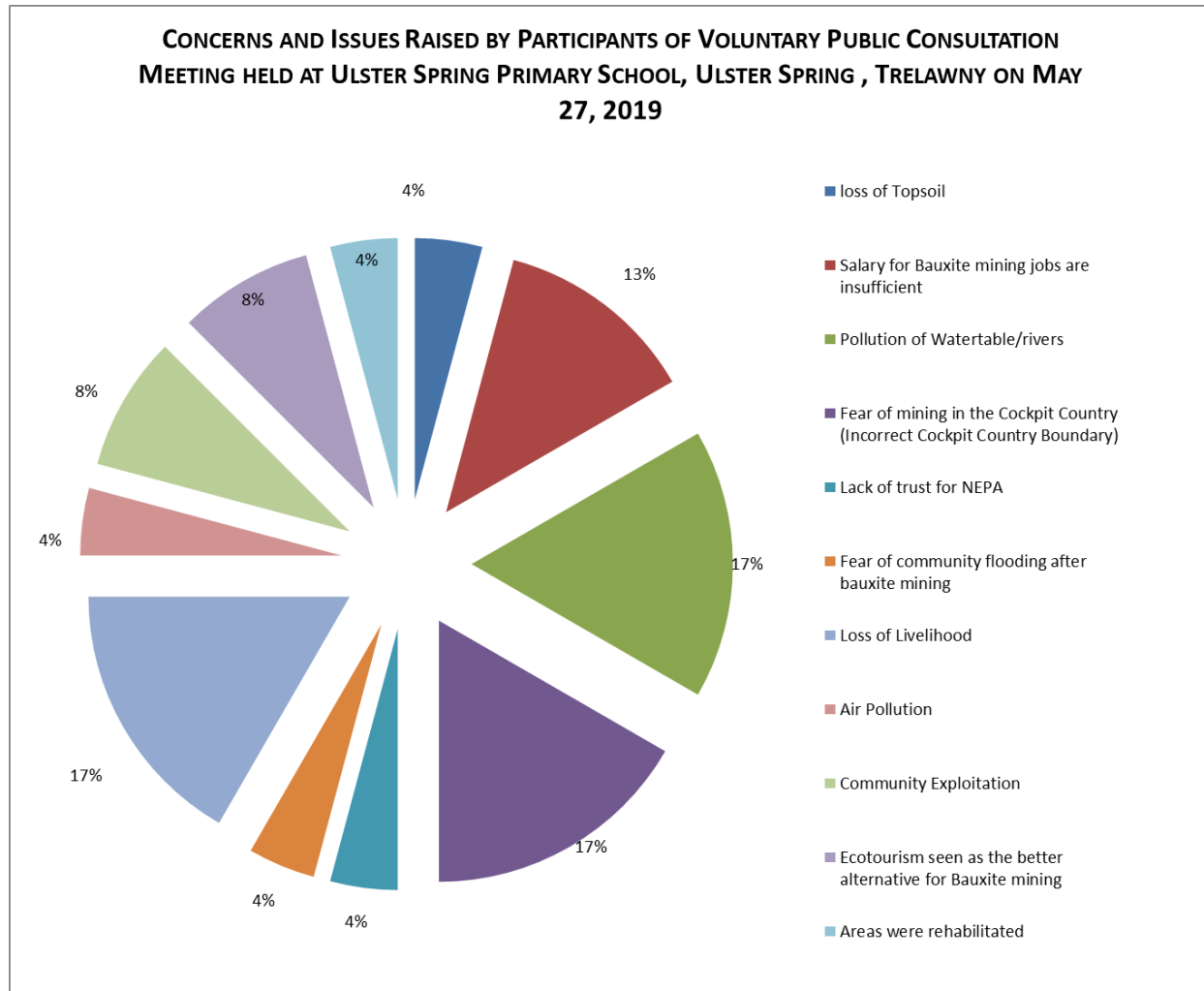


Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of Voluntary Public Consultation meeting held at Ulster Spring Primary School, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

1.3. Conclusions

The voluntary public consultation meetings were effectively presented, questions answered, and issues raised by the participants concerning the proposed mining of Bauxite in the special Mining Lease Area 173. These were diligently recorded for Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II's consideration. These were diligently recorded by a Court Steno typist. They will inform impact identification, impact mitigation, environmental monitoring and evaluation and any other action by the project proponent.

Appendix 1: Invitation



FACT SHEET



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR

THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173 IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY

The objective of the meeting is to inform and educate members of the surrounding communities of the proposed project site and environs, and most importantly, for community members to voice their concerns and views. The presentation of the meeting will be done by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP 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 (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173) over the next 30 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 8,335 hectares that form the Special Mining Lease 173 (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. As the mining in each area is completed new haul roads will be established and new orebodies excavated. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated to the specifications of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project is being detailed in 5-year Mining Plans, as required by the Regulatory Agencies under the Mining Act. The first five years will occur in the Madras to Gibraltar Area.

The implementation of the project will commence as soon as a Permit is granted by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

The project seeks to contribute to the GoJ's Economic Growth Policy by increasing the output of bauxite to the export market and sustain the increasing need for aluminium on the world market that is predicted to continue for the long term. The bauxite industry is the main driver of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the last two (2) years. This project will ensure that the growth will continue into the future. Noranda's mining activities has been a part of the economic sustainability of the St Ann area for over 50 years and this project will ensure that it continues for at least another 30 years.

How will the project be implemented?

The project will be implemented in the same manner that Noranda now operates using cutting-edge, state-of-the-art best mining and rehabilitation practices. Haulage trucks will transport excavated bauxite on haul roads to existing loading stations for delivery to Discovery Bay by train.



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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Email: cdastech@hotmail.com | conraddouglasnaassociatesltd@gmail.com



Appendix 2: Register – Ulster Spring Primary School

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Nazarine Miller Smith	876-884-4468	Ulster Spring	
Sennifer Anglin-Dawson	876-488-1220	Ulster Spring	
Cleveland Davis	433-2815	Ulster Spring	
Cleveland D Souza	876 395 4002	Ulster Spring	
Mary Morrison	478-6531	Ulster Spring	
Hilton Lee	876	Ulster Spring	
Kenneth GRIFFIN	280-8195	Albert Town	Preby Ass of Lay Magdalen
Fiona GILLINGS	870 884 1116	Wilson Valley	
Hazel Sutherland	876 540 9689	Ulster Spring	
Emmanuel Campbell	427-1291	ALPS	CDG
GRACE DAVIES	440 1418	Ulster Spring	Concerned Citizen
Toussaint Dunbar	1867 828 6210	Ulster Spring	
Hopeton Miller	584 4274	Ulster Spring	
MORAN, AUDRE	1203 554 0005	Spring Garden	Scansante
Gray Williams	442-5038	Ulster Spring	
Dign Robinson	325-4496	Ulster Spring	
Marcia Campbell	401-7687	Troy/Albert Town	
Arven Wight	402 6542	Albert Town	
Audrey Genius		20t	
Elision Barnett	2794857	ALPS	
Nashalee Hyman	8626284	Rock Spring	
William Miller	388-4835	Ulster Spring	
Cynthia Watson	8640679	Ulster Spring	
Raymond Reid	3129230	Ulster Spring	
Myrtice Richards	8605572	ULSTER SPRING	
Ruthan Watson	876-447-2626	Ulster Spring	
Donna Miller	876-3556613	Ulster Spring	
Donna Rouse		Ulster Spring	
Ainsworth Smith	1876 586 2044	Rock Spring	S.T.E.A
Melesia Brown	1876 3918600	Cockpit Country	
Kelvin Smith	876 820-0158	S.O.C.	S.O.C.

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
ESTHER FIGUEROA	(876) 407 2439	Ulster Spring	CODEP COUNCIL STAKEHOLDERS
James Lind	(876) 461-8540	Ulster Spring	
Dexter Johnson	413 8771	Ulster Spring	
Sedrick T. Wright	887 8901	Ulster Spring	J.C.F.
Rayna Thompson	445-0121	Ulster Spring	J.C.F.
Tamar Case	896-4829699	Albert Town	STEA
NIGEL MOORE	876 325 4325	Ulster Spring	
Ronan Christo	826 388625	Ulster Spring	
Anthony Jones	421-4572	Ulster Spring	
Hugh Dixon	293-6584	Albert Town	STEA
Elizabeth Chambers	584-3239	Ulster Spring	
WILLIAM REID	449 2544	Ulster Spring	
Winston Edwards	494 1952	Ulster Spring	
Gawayne Reid	409-1097	Ulster Spring	
Ronald Holmes	321-2856	Ulster Spring	STEA
Eloxy Brown	427 9134	Ulster Spring	
Nicholas Malcott - Robinson	368 4933	Ulster Spring	
Nicolaus Elliott	319 7156	Ulster Spring	
Vernon Reid	413 0023	Ulster Spring	
Ray Brown	582 1808	Ulster Spring	
Delroy Case	383 9377	Ulster Spring	
Kimberly Robinson	848-6848	Ulster Spring	
Jacqueline Bihns	891-9664	Wondagote	STEA
Trinidad Reid-Powell	393-7892	Ulster Spring	
Enrol Brown	894 2111	Ulster Spring	
Shelvey Hale	292 9652	Ulster Spring	
Anne Marie Brown	561-6355	Ulster Spring	
Gifford Watson	413-7516	Ulster Spring	
MARK Powell	461-3598	Ulster Spring	
Delroy Foster	583-8286	Ulster Spring	
Ment Bailey	335 7239	Ulster Spring	
Heron Bryan	369 3029	Ulster Spring	FREEMAN

Name	Contact #	Community	Affiliation
Mink Thompson	437-9151		
Shawn Harmon	505-2706	Wister Spring	
Franklin Brown	846-4592	ULS/EX Spring	
Jeremy Ferguson	335-4961	Stellin	

Appendix 3: Presentation



Voluntary Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
for the
**THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE
DESIGNATED SPECIAL MINING LEASE AREA 173
(SML 173) IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY**



May 27, 2019



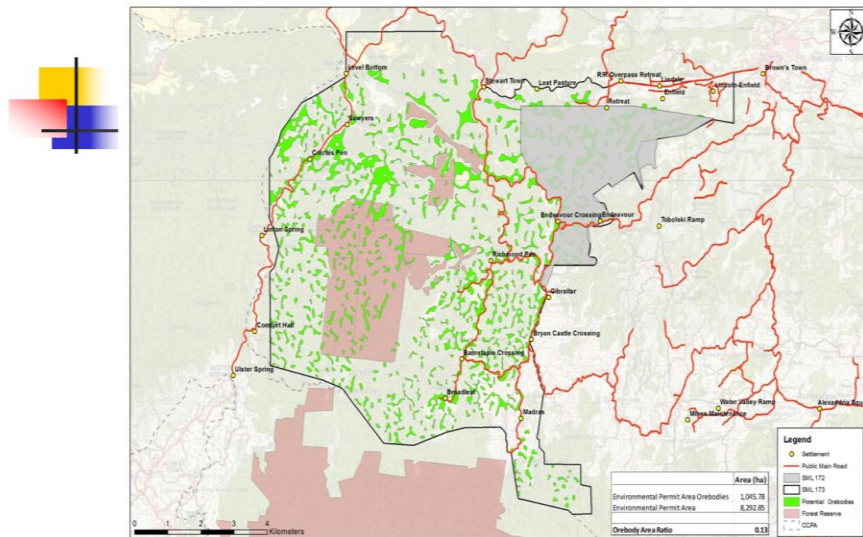
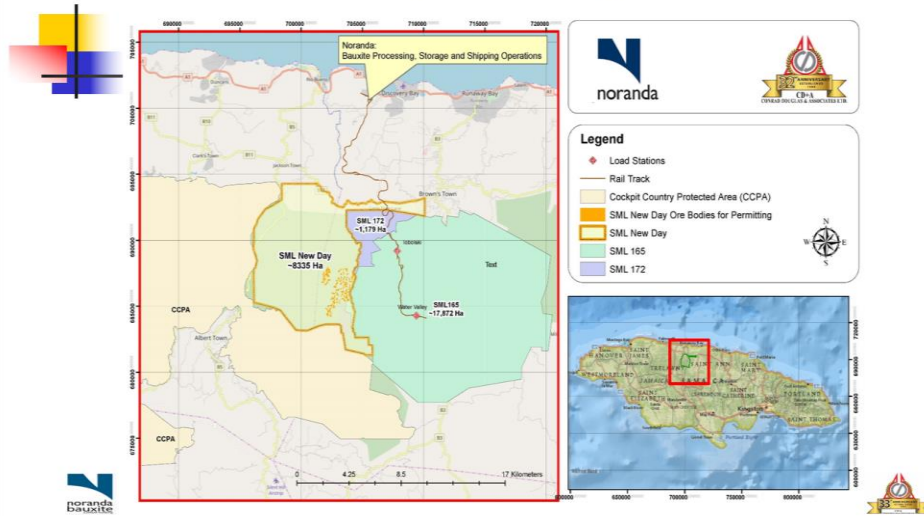
The Proposed Project

WHAT is involved in the project? The project involves:

1. Establishment of Haul Roads.
2. Excavation of Bauxite from the deposits of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 (SML 173)
3. The deposits are dispersed in the 8,335 hectares of SML 173.
4. Transportation of Bauxite from the orebodies to the train loading areas.
5. Rehabilitation of mined out pits



The Proposed Project



The Proposed Project

WHO is proposing the Project (The Proponent)?

- **Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II - international company already working in Jamaica for several years that provides:**
 - Bauxite for the export market,
 - Owners of 49 % of mining assets and the entity that will be do mining activities
- **The Government of Jamaica – Owner of 51% of mining assets**



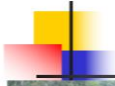
The Proposed Project

WHERE will the project be carried out?

- The Proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the GoJ to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.
- The SML covers an area of 8,335 hectares. **East of and NOT within the Cockpit Country Protected Area**
 - 1000 hectares comprise bauxite orebodies with economically extractable Alumina
- Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas (depression) between the hills. The valleys only have grass land while the hills are the highly vegetated areas
- Haul roads may be constructed to connect the orebodies and the loading areas. Roads may be constructed on the lower elevations of the hills. There is the potential for some unavoidable reversible impacts when the haul roads are constructed on hills.
- Mined out lands will be rehabilitated/restored, as quickly as possible, to the standards of the Government of Jamaica Regulations



Existing Orebodies



Rehabilitation of Mined out Lands In Progress (Grading & Contouring)



Completed Rehabilitation



The Proposed Project

WHEN will the project be implemented?

- The implementation of the project will commence as soon as an Environmental Permit is granted by NEPA.
- Mining start-up is estimated for September 2019
- Haul Road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years
 - The rate of road construction will vary on a yearly basis
 - Depending on the distance to orebodies and loading areas.
- The Project will be detailed on a Five Year Mining Plan, which we be rolled over for successive 5-year periods
 - Five year plan to 2023 being permitted



The Proposed Project

WHY is this project being done? The project seeks to:

- Continue to contribute to Noranda's viability and operations
- Continue to contribute to the GoJ's economic growth & job creation policies, while sustaining direct and indirect employment in the communities
- It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of Vision 2030 by sustainably extracting the Bauxite mineral for export
- Add to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as a result of the resurgence of the Bauxite industry
- Improve the economic status of the communities which may be impacted by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities such as agriculture.




Contribution to Jamaican Economy and Surrounding Communities

• **Revenue inflow into Jamaica:**

- 60% of total company revenue; in excess of USD\$60Mil.
- Contribute 17% of the mining (bauxite & alumina) GDP.
- Represents 8.4% of the total domestic exports.
- Top three taxpayer in St. Ann - statutory taxes payments contributes USD\$5 mil per annum.

• **Employment:**

- Maintains a staff complement of 404 employees
- Approx. 400 contractor workforce
- Also utilize contracted labour services (mining the largest)





The Proposed Project

HOW will the project be implemented?

- Noranda will continue to carry out its operations using international best practices.
 - The new project proposes no new activities
- The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease.
 - Numerous jobs will be created for the local community
 - Skilled workers will be needed for maintenance of equipment during operations.
 - Labourers will be needed for as well for traffic management, land rehabilitation among other tasks




ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In keeping with the NRCA Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed project development and its operations. This includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite to loading areas and the rehabilitation of mined out areas. This cycle will be repeated a number of times as the project progresses over the next 3 decades:

- Project Description
- Alternative Analysis
- Description of the Environment
 - physical environment
 - biological environment
 - socio-economic and cultural environment
 - Public Participation / Consultation Programme
- Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Identification of Potential Impacts & Risk Analysis
- Impact Mitigation
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan



These are described in detailed in the Approved Terms of Reference.





THANK YOU



Appendix 4: *Ad Verbatim*

MONDAY, MAY 27, 2019

COMMENCEMENT: 6:10 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: You are at the right place this evening. This is Ulster Spring. I am sorry to be late. I am coming from St. Ann, I am sorry about that, so I apologize for my late arrival. Now this evening we are here because you are here to hear some things that you want to hear. And since you are here to hear the things that you want to hear, and you are here to talk about the things that you want to talk about, we have some persons who are here to tell you the things that they want you to hear, something that you need to hear and something that you want to hear. When they finish talking you are going to ask questions and make your comments. And I know that the people of Ulster Spring are very disciplined people. Nuh true?

RESPONSE: Yes, sometimes.

CHAIRMAN: You will ask your questions and you will ask your questions in an orderly and respectful manner. I will indicate to you and I will come to you with the microphone and you ask the questions.

(INTRODUCTION)

CHAIRMAN: These persons who are here they working in collaboration with Noranda Bauxite Company; Environmental Management Consultants Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited. And they are here to brief you on upcoming projects that will affect this area one way or the other.

The objective of this meeting (1) is to educate (2) is to give you a chance to voice your opinion (3) to listen to the questions and concerns that you have, and (4) so that future plans and so on can be made. Now, you will decide what you want, what you will not enjoy and things like those. Don't ask me any questions because these are the technical persons who have the answers. I don't say they have all the answers, they have the answers. So, ladies and gentlemen, could I ask you to put your hand together and welcome Dr. Richards.

(A P P L A U S E).

CHAIRMAN: And before he speaks is to you ...

(PRAYER)

I am going invite now, Dr. Richard to come now, Dr. Mark Richards to come and make the presentation.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good evening, thank you all for coming out this evening, and I must apologize for the delay in starting this evening's programme. On behalf of Noranda Jamaica

Bauxite Partners II and Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited I welcome you to this fourth voluntary consultation meeting on the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 in St. Ann and Trelawny. The meeting is in keeping with international best practices in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitting Process. It is highly recommended and it's clearly stated in Agenda 21 of United Nation's, essentially it states that the persons to be affected by all development projects should be consulted. So we are here voluntarily to get your feedback on a proposal that is before the National Environmental Planning Agency and to provide them with information that these meetings are presenting for them to make a decision.

DR. RICHARDS:

The reason for this is to obtain your views and input firsthand into the process, so that they may be integrated into the Environmental Impact Assessment report and appropriate actions taken to enhance, mitigate or avoid those things which may be negative and to enhance those which may be positive. It is also being done in accordance with requirements of several international and national laws, policies, regulation and standards to which Jamaica is a signatory or which are Jamaica laws. In this regard, although we are here presenting the outline of what is planned and the EIA process is in progress, we wish you to consider this community's

meeting.

DR. RICHARDS:

Whatever you say therefore is faithfully and diligently recorded by a court stenographer for the records and for the analysis and future action. So Miss Cole is here, whatever is said is recorded and this will form a part of the EIA to be submitted to the National Environment & Planning Agency.

It is important to note that the entire EIA must be done following a set of Terms of Reference approved by the National Environment and Planning Agency and several other Government entities had commented on what the TOR finally became for this project and also a number NGO had inputs. I will outline what must be done and where we are at present in the EIA and Permitting Process. At the end of my presentation we will invite questions in an orderly way through the Chairman and I will attempt to answer some of these as far as possible, but may not be able to answer all of them in this meeting.

DR. RICHARDS:

However, most importantly your questions and concerns will be recorded for future actions. Please note that any recommendation and suggestions that you may have will also be treated in like manner.

Bauxite and alumina in Jamaica accounts for a significant portion of national exports and employs a large number of persons in high paying jobs, and have been doing so since 1950, with the first shipment of bauxite being shipped from Ocho Rios at the Reynolds pier. I don't see anybody who might have been around at that time to tell us if that is so.

.

PARTICIPANT: 1952.

DR. RICHARDS: After that there was rapid growth in the bauxite sector in Jamaica and in 1974 Jamaica was the leading producer of bauxite for the international market.

DR. RICHARDS: The point, ladies and gentlemen, bauxite has a very important history and has been a major contributor to the economy and society for several decades. I will now proceed to outline the nature of the project and the steps that will be taken in the EIA process. Following this, as I said before, we will take your concerns, questions and statements in an orderly manner through the Chairman by stating your name and your community affiliation, because we want all of this to be recorded to submit to the regulator. Follow our presentation we are also asking you to fill out the information in the attendance register as we will be contacting you as necessary. Please note that this is the fourth of

four voluntary meetings of this kind. When the EIA has been completed we will also have to convene a mandatory meeting in keeping with the requirements of NEPA, and this mandatory meeting can only be done after the EIA has been submitted to NEPA and made available to the public, and between submission and that mandatory meeting there has to be a period of at least 21 days. So everybody who is interested.

PARTICIPANT: Who inside here knows what is EIA?

.

DR. RICHARDS: I said it a number of time, Environmental Impact Assessment.

PARTICIPANT: You say NGO, all kind of abbreviation.

.

DR. RICHARDS: Not a problem. Before the mandatory public meeting can be held the Environmental Impact Assessment Report has to be submitted to the National Environment & Planning Agency, and at least 21 days must have passed between that submission and the day that the public meeting, the mandatory public meeting can be held. That should give everybody in the public time to access the EIA, read its findings to ensure what was said here was presented and be present at that meeting. That meeting requires advertising in two major newspapers at least to times before that meeting can be held. So let's say the EIA is submitted in August, that meeting

cannot be held until the end of August, beginning of September. So everybody in the country will have a chance to access the EIA and read it and then come to that meeting with questions and clarifications that's will be required.

The EIA will be posted on a number of websites, NEPA's website, Conrad Douglas & Associates website. We will e mail to people who are interest to having copies. It will be in public libraries, it will be at the police stations and also some other offices that NEPA will specify that we need to ensure that the EIA is present for people to be abled to access. So that in general is the process, Noranda has applied to NEPA for a permit to mine bauxite in the SML which is defined as the SML173, and NEPA has required the the EIA be done. We are in the EIA process and we are now at the point where we are consulting the public to get their feedback as to their concerns, their feelings as to where the project will impact. We are here to get your feedback and as I said this is your meeting. I am just presenting information, so at the end of my presentation I will turnover to the Chair, he will guide the question and answer, so feel free to ask any amount of questions you want; make your comments, they will all be recorded and submitted.

DR. RICHARDS:

As I said, this is the fourth voluntary stakeholder consultation meeting for this EIA process. We have done one in Madras, we have

done one in Retreat, St. Ann, we have done one in Sawyers Trelawny and now we are down in Ulster Spring. So we have done two in the north of the SML, two in the south, we have done two in the east and two in the west. So the north and south, east and west have been covered. So in reference four meetings to get as much of the responses from the people to be impacted as is possible.

DR. RICHARDS:

The proposed project is to extract bauxite from the orebodies which are dispersed over a very large area. And to do that a number of activities, a number of specific activities will be taking place over the life time of the lease. And the main activity will be the establishment of haul roads. So the main activity will be the establishment of haul roads and these will be used to access the orebodies which are dispersed over this large area and there is a map coming up which will show where those orebodies are and, you know, how they will be accessed overtime. Once the orebodies are examined and found to be economical then the bauxite will be extracted by excavation and these extracted material will be transported to what they call loading areas on these trucks using the haul roads. So a haul road will be built to an existing other bodies, the material is removed, put on trucks, that truck drives on a new haul road, on to the existing haul roads into the existing mines and on to existing loaders. The bauxite is then loaded on to trains which exist already and that is sent to Discovery Bay at the

port which also exist and is shipped away.

DR. RICHARDS: The deposits are dispersed in the SML which is 8,335 hectares and that is SML173. The transportation of bauxite from the orebodies to the train load out areas will be what people will see mostly.

PARTICIPANT: I have to interject here. Can you elucidate for the people who are not cognisant of what is hectares, in acres or so, that is what impact people here, acres. .

DR. RICHARDS: Okay, madam. 8,335 hectares is about 20,000 acres. So between 20,000 acres is the size of the SML. If you think about it, it's about 32 square miles, which means you would walk 8 miles in one direction, 4 miles in another, 8 miles back, 4 miles again and that's the size of the area you are looking at.

PARTICIPANT: It makes it better for them to understand.

DR. RICHARDS: Thank you very much, madam.

DR. RICHARDS: So once the bauxite have been removed from the orebodies these mined out areas will be rehabilitated, and this includes reshaping the area and putting back the top soil that had been removed and stored in this process.

PARTICIPANT: Come again, verify what you just said, please restate that, the area will be rehabilitated and ...

DR. RICHARDS: Rehabilitated and reshaped.

PARTICIPANT: Keep that in mind, because I come from down Caledonia and I will tell you what reshaping is.

PARTICIPANT: Just like in Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

PARTICIPANT: And Caledonia where the big hole is. Come on, talk to us in our language.

DR. RICHARDS: So rehabilitation of mined out pit will occur once the bauxite has been removed.

PARTICIPANT: Oh please. Benefit to who?

DR. RICHARDS: The proposed project, this is just a graphical representation of what we are talking about. Remember I had said 8,335 hectares which is 20,000 acres comprises the SML that we are considering, which is this one. Noranda has been mining in the SML165, which is 17,000 hectares, which is about 40,000 acres and there is

172 that is active now, which will be active for another couple of years.

The permit we are seek relates to SML173, which is this one. (Indicating on slide) These have all been permitted already, so we are focusing mainly here on this one.

So the yellow area is what is the proposed area.

PARTICIPANT: You need to speak to people in language they understand. And the acronyms need to be is expressed to the people.

DR. RICHARDS: If we go to the legend here we will see what each symbol and what each abbreviation is. So loading stations, as I said, where trains are running with bauxite are located at two points, Walter Valley and Tobolsky, which is here. So all the material mined in this area will work their way back to these locations. The rail track is connecting Walter Valley all the the way up to Discovery Bay. All those infrastructure exist so no new works there. This is now SML new day which is...

PARTICIPANT: You jumping over something here on the Cockpit Country.

DR. RICHARDS: We getting there. This yellow area is the Cockpit Country.

PARTICIPANT: How does it become the middle of the Cockpit Country. The Cockpit Country is in yellow.

DR. RICHARDS: Can we hold the questions until after.

MR. DIXON: I just needs some clarity while you are there. That blue area where you have SML172, which village does that ...

DR. RICHARDS: There are no villages here, it's close to Retreat and Lyndale.

MR. DIXON: If that is so, Mr. Richards, and I am going to come to the older Richards now, Retreat, a lot of persons who live in top lot come from retreat and Glasgow. So, in other words, what I am going to say to you is that all that area that you have there. where you one says Retreat, is the Cockpit Country. The Dry Harbour Mountain stop in that green area. Where that green area, that is where my geography told me, and I went to York Castle.

PARTICIPANT: As he said there are no villages in that proposed area.

DR. RICHARDS: Just a minute, he asked me about this blue one.

PARTICIPANT: Which is in the Retreat area?

DR. RICHARDS: Retreat is actually near 173, Lyndale is on the edge, there are no ...

PARTICIPANT: Retreat and Glasgown and all that.

DR. RICHARDS: The Cockpit Country protected area, which is highlighted here, which Mr. Holness hour Honourable Prime stipulated that a boundry must be presented and it must be protected and no mining can occur in the Cockpit area. The Cockpit Country protected area is along here, that boundary.

PARTICIPANT: Who draw that boundary?

DR. RICHARDS: Not us.

PARTICIPANT: This geographic area, that is now in this proposed ...

PARTICIPANT: We want to know who draw dis yah boundary?

DR. RICHARDS: I know of the Forestry Department, the National Land Agency, NEPA, everybody having a meeting ..

.

PARTICIPANT: We don have no say in that.

DR. RICHARDS: There was a number of consultations.

PARTICIPANT: What is consultation in Jamaica?.

PARTICIPANT: All those bodies exist under the Office of the Prime Minister.

.

PARTICIPANT: We need to Andrew Holness now.

DR. RICHARDS: We need record that, the people of Ulster Spring needs to see the Prime Minister.

PARTICIPANT: A just academic talk that.

CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, sir.

PARTICIPANT: The ordinary man does not understand that.

PARTICIPANT: Three map were presented and you choose the smallest map.

PARTICIPANT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Just a minute ladies and gentlemen.

PARTICIPANT: Because de whole a wi a boo boo a come from Cockpit Country. Cut out the academics and come to us with the real stuff now.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen. Remember now that if you look at your programme ...

PARTICIPANT: Speak up, speak up.

CHAIRMAN: He is doing a presentation and then after his presentation then all the questions will gel will be ...

(Uproar)

CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, sir, just a minute, sir, Sir , please allow me. I am saying that the questions that you have and the comments that you have, and opposing statements that you have, there will be a time for you to make those presentation.

(cross talking)

CHAIRMAN: Just allow him to finish because this presentation will soon finish.

PARTICIPANT: I will allow him to finish. You are a teacher, he is somebody who has a Phd, both of you understand when you are doing a presentation if you can stop in the presentation sometimes and allow questions it might help you.. If he is communicating with us, clearly the audience wants him to clarify things as you go along. What I think you should do is change the mode of the presentation to say my audience don't need things to be clarified as I go along, because the motive I have this evening to have us hear you, might not be accomplished if it is you don't communicate with us in the way . . .I am just saying, dock, doctor, when you doing a a Phd

thesis, you have to sometimes stop in the middle of it and answer. Whatever you did or in school, I ask you you might stop sometimes and take the questions and it might just go on.

DR. RICHARDS: It would never happen like that.

CHAIRMAN: You will agree with me, sir, if you don't have the control I am saying respectfully...

PARTICIPANT: Do it your way, I will listen.

PARTICIPANT: Hello everybody, if we are here for an interactive session or to listen, I am thinking that, yes, the presentation may have to tweak his presentation, but the truth is, if everybody start talking at the same time then it benefits nobody and we are going to look like idiots, like we can't reason.

(Cross talking)

PARTICIPANT: I am still saying if there is a question that a person has and the person asking the question, we can do so in a manner that it doesn't look like we are having an argument. So I am saying let's listen, let's ask and let's wait on the answer.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Richards, please continue.

DR. RICHARDS: Thank you very much, Chairman. Everybody is clear on this presentation?

RESPONSE: No.

DR. RICHARDS: Write your questions down, we will have them at the end. This is even a better view of the SML in terms of the orebodies that are presented in the SML. Again, the SML is the Special Mining Lease, and that will be discussed later. So the green areas are the actual orebodies that are potentially exploitable for bauxite, and it's dispersed over the the 20,000 acres of the SML, and he if you notice the initial speculation was for the SML to extend over and beyond the main road at Sawyers, but with the development of the boundaries of Cockpit Country that has to change. If the Cockpit Country runs along the main road then all of this will be inaccessible. So the SML will now move to wherever the boundary is.

So we are looking here at Sawyers and I think what we have been told by the Forestry Department is that the actual road is where the monuments will be. So all of this will be become part of the protected area so no access to any of this bauxite will be given. Ulster Spring is is here, this point here is Ulster Spring, so you are

actually sitting somewhere along here now. Outside of the boundary this is probably a mile from the closest point to the boundary as the crow flies flies.

PARTICIPANT: Where you find that?

DR. RICHARDS: Ulster Spring sits outside of the mining area. This here is Comfort Hall. Alps would be somewhere here, outside. This is the actual boundaries of the SML. I think this is the parish border between Clarendon and Saint Ann. So this is the west side boundary. Madras is in here, Barnstaple, Richmond, Endeavour is on the boundary. Up here we have Enfield. Retreat is right on the boundary with the existing 172, but as I said there are no roads in these areas. These are the possible exploitable orebodies. So these become, if you look down here we see the orebodies themselves make up about 1,000 hectares or 2,000 acres, which is one tenth of the SML itself which will be impacted. I am sure not all of them will be viable. able. So you are thinking about probably one tenth of the areas being affected by mining. Lincoln is further north, it comes close to Linton. Linton will not be mined.

MR. DIXON: When you come into Ulster Spring where you see that parochial road, that is where you come to the question that is where I have an issue, but I will hold that.

DR. RICHARDS: No problem.

MR. DIXON: You can tell persons that is Lot, L o t.

DR. RICHARDS: Okay, we will record. The things is, right now nobody knows which of those orebodies are viable. We have to come in and test, the Government has said bauxite is available in all these areas, they have done their pretest, they said these are the concentrated areas, these are possible places that could be mined.

PARTICIPANT: How you test for it?

DR. RICHARDS: You come and take a sample.

MR. DIXON: Most of that one was taken years ago.

DR. RICHARDS: So who is proposing this project? The project is being proposed by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, which is an international company and they have been operating here for quite sometime. They export bauxite via Discovery Bay, Port Rhodes, And they are owners 49 percent of mining assets and the entity that will do the mining activity. The other proponent is the Government of Jamaica, and the own 51, they are majority shareholders in this

partnership.

So the proposed project, where will the project be carried out? The proposed mining activities will be executed within the premises described in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 issued by the Government of Jamaica to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. It's a partnership, Jamaican Government has said Noranda here is your asset you can go and exploit. The SML will cover an area of 20,000 acres and it's east of and not within the Cockpit Country protected area, within the defined boundaries. Bauxite deposits will be mined from the open areas, which are the depressions between the hills. The valleys only have grassland while the hills are the highly vegetated areas. Haul roads maybe constructed to connect the oar bodies and the loading areas.

Hold your question, sir.

DR. RICHARDS: There is the potential for some unavoidable reversed impact when the haul roads are constructred on hills. Mined out lands will be rehabilitated, restored as quickly as possible to the standard of the Government of Jamaica.

PARTICIPANT: Which is a very, very important standard.

DR. RICHARDS: These are where the bauxite deposits are found in those open

areas, grassland. In some areas people have started to farm, so it's now farmland, and that we know is a potential land use conflict when the mining entity starts to make those proposals. Again I thank you.

PARTICIPANT: It nah guh work.

DR. RICHARDS: These are used by by farmers in the community, you have a nice access road of given by ...

PARTICIPANT: Do you know where that road is?

DR. RICHARDS: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: Where?

DR. RICHARDS: This is down in Gibraltar. This is what Ulster Spring looks like.

(Cross talking)

DR. RICHARDS: When will the proposed project be implemented? As soon as an environmental permit is granted by NEPA. Mining start up is expected by September 2019 and this would be in the south eastern corner where the plants are developed for starting mining. So once the permit has been grant that's when the working will

start.

PARTICIPANT: So where is the south eastern corner?

DR. RICHARDS: That is Madras, so haul road construction and new orebodies mining will occur over the next 30 years. So that's the life time of the lease. The project is detailed on a five year mining plan. So every five years there is a plan and the most detailed plan is for the south eastern corner. So the rate of road construction will vary per year. So as you move farther away from the existing haul roads you will have to create new roads. So at that time road construction will be a big activity in the development of the mines. So the plan for 2024 is ongoing and that will be detailed and we will be presenting that in more detail in the EIA, the mandatory meeting.

DR. RICHARDS: So why is the project being done? The project seeks to continue to contribute to the viability of Noranda's operation. If Noranda doesn't have bauxite it makes no sense. It continues to contribute to the Government's economic growth and job creation policies while sustaining direct and indirect employment in in the communities that they operate. .

DR. RICHARDS: It will continue to work towards meeting the objectives of Vision 2030, by sustainably extracting the bauxite mineral for export, add

to the economic growth being experienced by the Jamaican economy as as result of resurgent of the bauxite industry. Please remember ten years ago when three bauxite mines closed. Now Alpart has reopened, we are seeing 1.8 percent growth. It is projected to...

MS. BINNS: Don't come with that, lef the stats alone. Stop the statistics game.

PARTICIPANT: Don't come with that.

PARTICIPANT: A yam wi eat, wi nuh idiot.

DR. RICHARDS: Improve the economic status of the communities which may be impacted by providing direct and indirect jobs for community members and other revenue generating possibilities, such as agriculture.

DR. RICHARDS: We will discuss that a little bit more.
The contribution to Jamaican economy and surrounding communities,,revenue inflows into Jamaica is 60 percent of total company revenue comes back to Jamaica.

PARTICIPANT: That is not true.

DR. RICHARDS: Contributes 17 percent of mined bauxite alumina to GDP, that's the impact bauxite mining and alumina has on the GDP. That cannot be disputed nowhere ever. Represents 8.4 percent of the total domestic export. It's one of the top three taxpayer in St. Ann. Statutory taxes to date contribute US\$5 million. Per annum. Employment maintains a staff complement of 400 employees, approximately 400 contractors is and utilize contracted labour services.

PARTICIPANT: Slave labour.

PARTICIPANT: Don't even bother with that one, gwaan to the next one.

DR. RICHARDS: How will the project be implemented?

DR. RICHARDS: Noranda will continue to carry out its operations using international best practices. The new project proposes no new activities, all that will be done, as I said, is the new roads to be constructed which has been occurring over the last 50 years.

The investment represents several hundred million US dollars over the period of the lease. Numerous jobs will be created the local communities, skilled workers will be needed for maintenance and equipment cleaning operations. Labourers will be need for as well

as factory management.

MS. BINNS: We are not labourers and we nuh want it.

DR. RICHARDS: So remember I said we would say where we are in the Environmental Impact Assessment process. As I said before, in keeping with the National Resource Conservation Act of 1991, Noranda is required to conduct an EIA on the proposed projects development and its operations. So this includes the development of access roads, excavation of bauxite from orebodies, transportation of bauxite, and rehabilitation of the mined out, and this will be repeated in a number of cycles over the life time of the lease which is 25 years.. So for the EIA we are developing a project description to outline to the regulators what the project is about, and we will have to do an alternative analysis which

PARTICIPANT: Cosmetic.

DR. RICHARDS: We have to do an alternative anlysis, which if nothing is done, what? If we mine somewhere else, what? The no action alternative and all of those will have to be presented with economic analysis of the farming in the community versus mining. All of those things have to be economic analysis has to be done.

PARTICIPANT: One minutes, the economic activity where farming is concerned, what about cost? What's the alternative to bauxite, like tourism and so forth and the fact of our birds and endemic species and all of those things?

DR. RICHARDS: You have to analyze also the environmental services provision and that will be analyzed. Give us that information and put it in there.

PARTICIPANT: WRA don't tell you about the watershed we have here? You have contacted them already?

DR. RICHARDS: As I said, they were a part of the review of the TOR.

PARTICIPANT: I just want to ask, the fact that we up here in the Cockpit Country provide Jamaica with 40 percent of its water. That doesn't say anything to you? Take out the agriculture, take out the farming, take away the touring thing, take away the health concern. I am saying just the water alone for Jamaica, you don't think that overrides what bauxite is trying to do?

DR. RICHARDS: That's your concern?

PARTICIPANT: Clean water.

DR. RICHARDS: That's your concern? It's being recorded.

PARTICIPANT: Let me go back to the beginning of this process. Noranda applied to NEPA for a permit to do mining, A proposal to do mining in the SML. NEPA says you need to do an EIA, an Environmental Impact Assessment. So an EIA, Environmental Impact Assessment has to be developed around an approved Terms of Reference.

DR. RICHARDS: Now, that Terms of reference is circulated to every Government entity who is interested in that area. So the WRA, the NWA, the Parish Council, the Cabinet, everybody.

DR. RICHARDS: Who is your representative?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I am the MP, Raymond Christian.

MR. MORGAN: The Environmental Impact Assessment is going to be done by someone within the Office of the Prime or an independent body from somewhere else?

DR. RICHARDS: I didn't get your name.

MR. MORGAN: Audit Morgan.

DR. RICHARDS: As I said, the NRCA Act of 1991 dictates, provides guidelines as to the production of an EIA.

MR. MORGAN: Who is going to do the EIA?

DR. RICHARDS: Conrad Douglas & Associates.

MR. MORGAN: Who or they, who the hell is them?

PARTICIPANT: He who pays the Piper calls the tune. If they are paying you, you are going to tell them what they want to hear.

DR. RICHARDS: That is why we are here.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, you are selling what you are selling?

DR. RICHARDS: I can come and tell you it's the best thing ever. You are here Mr. Morgan, you are here to say Mr. Richards and you have been saying it all evening you do not believe that this is good for your environment. There is no way I can change what you are saying.

PARTICIPANT: You know it is not good for us.

DR. RICHARDS: I do not get involved in this, because ...

PARTICIPANT: You get paid not to be involved, but are involved?

DR. RICHARDS: I grew up in Manchester.

PARTICIPANT: And you come here and dem pay you to do that.

DR. RICHARDS: I am declaring my hand.

CHAIRMAN: Sir, there is a question and answer session, sir.

PARTICIPANT: Sir, I flew over Alexandra last week Tuesday, and when I look down I was ashamed, just looking down and see what happen to St. Ann after Noranda has done with it. You won't see it from the ground, but flying overhead.

PARTICIPANT: Mr. Richards come from Manchester so him see how it stay.

DR. RICHARDS: So the process is, an EIA must be developed and a TOR has be developed and approved by all the regulators. That TOR is being executed to provide this Environmental Impact Assessment, and as I said we are at this point of the public participation/consultation programme, and so we are here to get your feedback. Thank you.

(A P P L A U S E).

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Richards has made his presentation, now is the time for the questions and answers and comments and so on, so I am going to ask you to identify yourself, say your name and community that you are affiliated with.

DR. RICHARDS: Just state your name and where you are from.

MR. GORE: Nigel Gore, Ulster Spring. What is the condition with land in the area where you now teach?

CHAIRMAN: I used to live in Watt Town.

PARTICIPANT: That area you talking?

CHAIRMAN: Some of the pits that were dug were backfilled and have been rehabilitated, using the term, ma'am, they backfill and grass was planted. Some of them have been given to persons who raise animals and some of them have been used by persons to do farming. In some areas they have green house farming. Some of the pits have not yet been backfilled.

PARTICIPANT: What's the percentage?

CHAIRMAN: I haven't done the maths.

PARTICIPANT: What is going to happen is that the land that are replaced will be grasslands. Very few persons up here raise cows. You have to now come in and teach us how to do green house. What you have in Watt Town were two persons who used to plant peas and all that, we plant yam.

CHAIRMAN: My father is a farmer, he is now dead he planned yam, carrot, corn sweet potato.

PARTICIPANT: The issue I have (1) the boundary that you are giving us there for the Cockpit Country is not correct.

(A P P L A U S E).

The same little road I am telling you there, where that started is before you reach the property, which was owned by Hugh Grant's grandfather, Bernie, which rolls back into St. Ann. A lot of that land there is part of the Cockpit Country.

(A P P L A U S E).

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Where you mine over there in 1 and 2 and whatever, those are in the Dry Harbour Mountain not Cockpit Country.

The other issue I have Dr. Richards, is that where you are planning

to mine, right as we look across there now, that is where is the Quashi River. The Quashi River goes underground and ends up at Border in Stewart Town.

(A P P L A U S E).

The area you are going to disturb Dr. Richards has a tributary that goes into the Martha Brae.

DR. RICHARDS: This is down here. (Indicating) Where we are planning to mine is ...

PARTICIPANT: Is the aquifer, the river starts.

DR. RICHARDS: However, deep is the aquifer in the Cockpit Country. Why are there no wells in the Cockpit Country? Because the water is 800 feet deep.

PARTICIPANT: No, no. Dr. Richards, I am sorry one of my sons not here tonight because they walk the he cave from Freeman's Hall round...

DR. RICHARDS: I am trying to understand. We are right here now.

PARTICIPANT: And you move to the is left.
That is where a lot of the water is and comes rights under and run

in other words, what I can tell you Dr. Richards, an area inside that that is where you plant a new road, that people used to plant Dasheen, and dasheen only grow on wetlands, where there green all the while. Once you disturb it any at all, you going to have problems. You know why this is called Ulster Spring, sir, between right up there, right just a few meters from here to the Cross Roads, seven springs run underneath the roads. So anything you disturb here, even right where you pass where we call Big Cave, once you disturb anything there you going to disturb the water table.

DR. RICHARDS: So you are saying to us now that the water table in this area is going to be impacted when mining occurs?

PARTICIPANT: Not so much ours, you know, that is going to happen down the line, because our springs will still be going down there, but you may also have flooding because you going to be blocking the aquifer, like what happened in Porus and Harmond. When the aquifer was blocked because of mining in Harmond, the road was flooded. You understand what I am saying?

DR. RICHARDS: I don't remember it that way? All right.

.

PARTICIPANT: Do you remember up in Alcan all the mined out areas were flooded and they send back the water down into Mile Gully, down into

Comfort Hall. Those are the issues we have. But as to the geography of what you have there, your boundaries us have there, a lot of this land was sold out before you were born, long before you were born. Mr. Martin sell out three quarter of Sawyers, Lester Martin, So it's not that we are not aware of what is happening, that is the Cockpit Country you coming into, and I don't know who do this drawing and things, but if in this day and age Dr. Richards they had used a drone they would have known where the Cockpit Country is. You can't just sit down and willy nilly do a thing.

And the other thing that worries me, all the agencies that you have spoken about are under the leadership of the Prime Minister. So somebody from the Prime Minister's office I don't have any trust in NEPA, them sell off the sand from down . . . I have no respect for NEPA.

Dr. Richards I am going tell you, when you talk about 1938, remember when people want tell you about Frome and the cane lands, it start right at St. Ann . . . tell them the maroons here are too revolutionary, the maroons here are too revolutionary.

(A P P L A U S E).

Flaws?

DR. RICHARDS:

Regarding the boundaries, like I said...

(Uproar)

CHAIRMAN: You are not listening. The same problem I have with the children at school, they don't listen.

DR. RICHARDS: Regardless of this Noranda isn't setting boundary, Conrad Douglas isn't setting the boundary.

DR. RICHARDS: The boundaries I said are being developed by Forestry Department, the NLA. I went to a meeting two weeks ago where they gave an update as to the monumenting of the boundaries, and I am of the belief that the boundary is along this main road. And their reason is it's a monument that is visible and tangible. So this is not regarding development of a Cockpit Boundary. Noranda has to respect Jamaican laws. So wherever the Cockpit country boundry is, Noranda cannot mine beyond that area.

PARTICIPANT: That question, sir, of the boundry is wrong.

DR. RICHARDS: It can't be dealt with here. There are many other avenues. I can't say whether it's right or it's wrong, because we are here consulting to get your views, your feedback. I don't know if the people who were doing the boundaries have done that.

DR. RICHARDS: It's recorded and it will make its way back to the regulators who are going to be reviewing that. My understanding of the movement

of water in this area, a number of tests were done by the WRA, and they did what they call tracers, and they put tracers in.

PARTICIPANT: It's called a dye.

DR. RICHARDS: They put is the dye in, in some areas and watch and saw where they came out. That has been taken into consideration in developing any mitigation plan that has to be implemented to protect the watershed in this area. Everybody knows and we all accept that the Cockpit Country is the major source of Jamaica's water resources. Any activity that will impact that must be done with proper management, and if the people don't want it to happen.

PARTICIPANT: It better not.

DR. RICHARDS: I don't know, but that is a decision that's made not by us but by others. I have one more introduction, "Justice, we want justice". I think people should be consulted, that is why our firm whenever we are doing any of these things, we come and get the first hand information of the people who are being impacted. So whoever is doing the projects knows the mindset, the nuances of the existing community and they can put things in place to either manage them or deal with them. That is our job, and so we are putting these on record so it can be brought to whoever's attention.

MR. MORGAN: I am Audley Morgan. I am from Spring Gardens right here. This is first place where I come to get my education, right here in this building. What I want to ask you, who are the stakeholders of this Cockpit Country? Does the stakeholders here have any say as to whether or not Noranda mine here? And then there is another question, tell us about this mandatory environmental impact that this mining will have on this community? And how will you compensate for the indigenous way of life here, the livelihood when you destroy the potato farmers' involvement, when you destroy our aquifers?

You guys never explain correctly when you put the dye in the water. You see where it came out but you don't know how deep that went into the ground.

MR. MORGAN: That's not an accurate test.

PARTICIPANT: The sixth question, what will happen to our indigenous farmers' way of life, and what will happen to the environmental impact that this mining will have, how will you compensate? I myself have to come back here to retire here and die here. I don't want to come back walking around breathing oxygen. The money that Noranda is going to make from here is going to be good for the Government but not for the people. And we know that. NEPA also is in the office

of the Prime Minister. Could we the people of south Trelawny get our own people to do our own Environment Impact Assessment, can we the people of south Trelawny do that? Is it like a consultation or you telling us what you planning to do? This suppose to be a stakeholder consultation meeting or one of those where the Government say this is what we doing and we just telling you about it? Is that what it is? Do we have a say, and I think?

CHAIRMAN: That's several questions.

PARTICIPANT: They don't have to be readily responded to now, take them for the record.. Is.

DR. RICHARDS: And that why we are here. We sent out our town crier to every nook and cranny of the SML. So in Madras it wasn't just Madras, we went to Richmond, every community has heard the town crier, because we want everybody to come out and say their piece. Now, this process requires, and as I said Agenda 21, the United Nation's mandate to protect indigenous and vulnerable people, requires that whatever EIA you are doing there is this form off consultation, and it brings out quality information. And when this is brought to the Board of Directors at NEPA, they will have to consider this in making their decision.

PARTICIPANT: And is NEPA a part of the present Government? Can we get outside consultation?

DR. RICHARDS: Everybody is free to do their own analysis. You can hire your consultants and get your work done. I provide them with additionally information. There is no law stopping you from doing that.

PARTICIPANT: Do we have a say whether or not they mine?

DR. RICHARDS: Of course. The next one was livelihood compensation. The Mining Act stipulates that there has to be payment based on how close you are to mining. It can be tweaked to fit certain situations. So that is there, that is built into all the mining.

DR. RICHARDS: The next thing is, there is a bauxite production mining levy which mining company has to put aside once they sell bauxite. It goes into what is called the Capital Development Fund, which is to be managed and used, and there is no history, it's not removed from the books of law, and it is a part of our analysis of the legal framework for this.

Your representatives have to ensure that whatever benefits can be approved from such a fund is brought back to the area because that

is what it was made for.

PARTICIPANT: Our health, how do you compensates for your health?

DR. RICHARDS: Health impact is compensated with the compensation provided for nuisance and dust impact.

PARTICIPANT: Jazz just get \$400,000 for dust.

DR. RICHARDS: That is mandated in the laws of Jamaica, and so you now have to ensure that you have proper representation to negotiate for some of those things.

PARTICIPANT: That is right, but can we negotiate.

DR. RICHARDS: I am not putting anything out of the reach of citizens.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dixon.

MR. DIXON: Dr. Richards, good evening.

DR. RICHARDS: Good evening, sir.

MR. DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, the definition of Cockpit Country is that it

has Cockpit cast limestone, and it's a geological definition of what a Cockpit Country is. That takes in all of this area, all the way down here, and Mr. Moen defined the Dry Harbour Mountain, which is separate and apart from the Cockpit Country. Ladies and gentlemen, in 1999 in Duanvale community, Southern Trelawny Environment Agency held a consultation with stakeholders. We invited the Bauxite Institute and their representative said to us (a) that they have an interest in northeast Cockpit Country because of the amount of bauxite that is there. All the green spots that you see in this map are bauxite deposits. Where?

RESPONSE: Cockpit Country.

MR. DIXON: Ladies and gentlemen, we draw the map to include this. And again 2017 we understand that it was the map of the boundary for Cockpit Country was drawn deliberately to exclude, so it would allow bauxite mining to take place over here.

(A P P L A U S E)

Deliberately left off the communities affected and only allowed us to have these brief consultations while the technocrats of Government had the opportunity to decide tactfully to take this out.

MR. DIXON:

Let me make the next point. The Forestry Department has one of the consulting groups about the boundaries of Cockpit Country, has been given the responsibility to go through and set temporary markers, representing with the Cockpit Country boundary is, the Cockpit Country protected area is.

Over in Gibraltar two weeks ago they told us that they had completed 80 kilometer of that exercise. And they started where? In Jackson Town, and they are now in Troy. 80 kilometers. The reason for that was to facilitate, by my analysis, Hugh Dixon's analysis, the analysis of Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency, to make sure they demarcate this area and tactfully to facilitate this SML 173. If it is that there is a protected area called Cockpit Country defined in Jamaica, on the 21st of November 2017, it must include this area, which is Cockpit Country. And if mining is permitted in here it is disingenuous to say you are protecting where we call the Cockpit Country.

(A P P L A U S E)

If we are going to be asked to accept that the Cockpit Country is protected, it becomes absolutely and critically necessary that this mining lease be withdrawn with immediate effect.

(A P P L A U S E).

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MR. DIXON:

And the boundaries of the Cockpit Country be redrawn to

represent this as part of the Cockpit Country.

MS. BINNS: No retreat, no surrender.

MR. DIXON: What did you say?

MS. BINNS: No retreat no surrender.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Dixon.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Dixon, I am almost a hundred percent sure that this demarcation did not occur on the 21st of November. A number of studies were conducted and Dr. Webber did significant study to find the boundaries of the Cockpit Country.

MR. DIXON: They were never lost, they were never lost. There is a clear definition of cast limestone topography and they were never lost and they are still over there.

DR. RICHARDS: There are a number of reasons, and these boundaries weren't promulgated on the 21st of November. They were always on the books, from as early as the 1980s. from as early as that. I said it's 1999 the Bauxite Institute said that. It does not remove the fact ...

MR. DIXON: Dr. Richards, we invited the stakeholders in 1999 down to Duanvale Primary School, and we discussed and asked the Bauxite Institute's representative and I won't call her name now ...

DR. RICHARDS: Why not.

MR. DIXON: It's on the confirmed minutes of Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency.

And they said in their own words, and I quote. "the north each corner of the Cockpit Country has the deposits of bauxite. And that is this area. So the Cockpit Country stakeholder group that submitted a diagram or a map of what is Cockpit Country includes this area. Since you bring me up here mek mi tell you a story. The Bauxite Institute had a very brilliant head who retired, Dale Whiteman, and I respect him as bright. I asked him to come to represent. That same gentleman has an extremely brilliant son who is a Rhodes Scholar, a geologist, that was asked to submit a diagram as to where on the Cockpit Country is. In that one this area was regarded as degraded cast. You want to pull up your map of the landscape and show me. Please let me show, it is called degraded cast because the space accepts between, the hillocks don't owe overlap as tightly as they do in the deep Cockpit. So they regard this as degraded, and degraded is suppose to be not good, but this is where the productive part of the Cockpit Country is.

MR. DIXON: This is where we farm. This is where the endemic species lives and roam across. This is where the biological diversity is. This is where the aquifers run underground. And, ladies and gentlemen, this body here is involved in what is called the recharge and ultimately the discharge of water. When you take out this you remove a process of gradual removal of water down in the soil that makes it possible for our streams to run constantly. When you take it out and the water is falling on pure rock stone, limestone, you are both eroding it faster and you are letting the water to go wherever it wants to go to damage communities. You know, it Dr. Richards.

(A P P L A U S E)

MR. DIXON: The highest point on Cockpit, there will be ponds behind the mining site as a result of mining up in the hills. We know it.

DR. RICHARDS: Have you ever seen water on here. (Indicating)

(cross talking)

All the filtration of water occurs back here. Water doesn't flow through bauxite, it collects in this area.

MR. DIXON: Sir, go back to your map, go back to your map and look at where the deposits are. It is in the sink holes that it goes down. Stenographer I hope you have captured some of this.

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Richards, you are saying if it points all the water that ponds here, does it evaporates or it perforates?

DR. RICHARDS: It evaporates eventually. This is where the casted limestone is, this is it, and this is where water percolates down into the ...

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Richards, since you are from Manchester, where that bauxite soil is, that takes it's own time and drains the water into the limestone. Everyone time you dig out that bauxitic soil, what is unearthed?

DR. RICHARDS: Limestone.

PARTICIPANT: Thank you, limestone, Thats' what is under it.

DR. RICHARDS: I see where we are misunderstanding the processes and we will clearly explain.

PARTICIPANT: I am saying if the valley is there, where does the water go?

DR. RICHARDS: That's what I am trying to say to you. The rain when it falls on here goes on to limestone. Why doesn't Manchester have any rivers? Because water on limestone goes into crevices and goes down into the ground. That is the point of the hillocks.

DR. RICHARDS: Mr. Grant, please go ahead.

MR. GRANT: Ladies and gentlemen, community members, I am Kenneth Grant and I am here this evening and represents Lays Magistrates in Trelawny and their views and also the community's views. This thing is bigger than us, it's way up top and we going to have to go up top.

MR. GRANT: We have to start somewhere, we have to start with a delegation from Southern Trelawny. I spoke to Minister Montague this evening, I gave him my views, I am not supporting bauxite mining in the Cockpit Country. You hear what he said to me, he said to me "Who said mining will be done in the Cockpit Country? There is an agreed boundary, mining is not allowed in this boundary. The boundary was presented by the Honourable Prime Minister."

MR. GRANT: Now, he is right because these have drawn a boundary but who drew that boundary? It wasn't drawn with consultation with us, so I am suggesting that we going to have a formal delegation, I spoke to Mr. Dixon and I start the ball and I told the Minister that we are coming in to see him. I spoke to a gentleman from the Bauxite Institute this evening who is from Trelawny here and he agrees with me we need to go to the top about this boundry, and we have

to go with reasoning and our information, and so we need the boundry to be redrawn to involve the original Cockpit Country. We going to have to go to the Prime Minister and to the Minister, and them know seh listen to me, wi nuh fool fool down yah, we have bright people down here and we have tax. We have to let them know, 'Listen we have to redraw these boundry.'" The only way we will move forward is to have this boundary redrawn.

(A P P L A U S E).

MS. BINNS: No retreats, no surrender, no retreat, no surrender.

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Richards, you are here on behalf of who?

DR. RICHARDS: I am here on behalf of NEPA and Noranda.

PARTICIPANT: Have you ever seen anything that has the kind of economic promise that mining bauxite in this area has where you have done a survey like this and it comes out that what the people ask for is what is granted?

DR. RICHARDS: Let me tell you

PARTICIPANT: Yes or no?

DR. RICHARDS: This process of EIA for mining is a new process. It's the first time I have ever done it. .

PARTICIPANT: I read an EIA that was done by the same company that's charted to do it now, and they went through and looked at what had serious impact and what would have had minimal impact.

DR. RICHARDS: For what?

PARTICIPANT: The same area before, I think I read that one, the area you are mining now.

DR. RICHARDS: 172.

PARTICIPANT: You had gone and done that kind of thing. I'm just saying it seems to me, and I understand that you just here to carry a message, you can't do much, and I guess the people must understand that the love of money is the the root of all evil. One of things we want to bring back what is my problem is that after we mine out this bauxite, just as we have done in Manchester and all the other places, after we mine it out what happens after that, because sustainability must be one of things we talk about? So after that now, after we dead and gone what happen to these people?

PARTICIPANT: Poverty.

PARTICIPANT: In our view if it is that we build things like trails through these areas and have tourists come and see them, that is something once protected properly can last hundreds of years. If we mine it out, in my mind ...

PARTICIPANT: Look on Belize.

PARTICIPANT: In my mind, doing a kind of eco tourism project is a better alternative to mining. I watch the thing you had there, that what this thing is doing you said is to ensuring that Noranda is sustainable. That's what you said, that Noranda a foreign company is sustainable; not that life for Jamaicans is sustainable, and we want a balance in this. I think the people who should matter is not the rich companies from overseas that come and mine and then leave us in the mud. That's what they doing like what they left in Manchester where you come from, but because of the economic benefit . . . what is important to me is sustainability for when me gone. The Greek says when you plant a tree and someone live on it years after, that's the best thing you can do. I understand the economic benefits but there is a creed saying that when the last tree has died when the last river has dried up, when you can't plant anything anymore you going to realize that money is not

everything. And that's just my point

(A P P L A U S E).

PARTICIPANT: Brothers and sisters, I want to understand, Dr. Richards said there was employment. Let me tell you something, the only employment you going see is if the trucks have to pass on the main road, the truck man drink dem rum when dem done work and that is more when dem guh through the last door. There will be nothing for you here.

PARTICIPANT: Dr. Richards, just go back to something what Brother Wright said. The other day they have Mr. Bartlet on the radio with an interview, and persons were complaining about hotels being built and the villages around don't have water. You hear what he said and dem clip him off quickly, "Persons must look on the greater good." So the greater good for Noranda and NEPA and the Government is to make sure Noranda sustainable while the people perish. Let me tell you, the last message I am giving you, it not going to happen here.

MR. DIXON: When will it be available?

DR. RICHARDS: When the Environmental Impact Assessment will be available?

MR. DIXON: We are suggesting you finish it for academic purposes.

DR. RICHARDS: Probably in another month.

MR. DIXON: Do you have an Impact Assessment for SML172?

DR. RICHARDS: No.

MR. DIXON: Do you have any type of mountain, forest reserve

(cross talking).

MR. SMITH: My name understand Davia Smith, I represent the Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency as well. You speak about the economic benefits of bauxite and alumina and all of those stuff. The process of it all, from my records you said from 1952, from your records from 1952 bauxite mining has been done in this country. And from 1952 until now, you are telling me that we don't make enough money to have a smelting plant? Because the real money don't make from the raw aluminium itself.

DR. RICHARDS: Both of them make the money.

PARTICIPANT: You don't feel if a fi wi alone, from 1952 up to now, we could build

a smelting plant to do aluminium for ourselves?

DR. RICHARDS: There are a lot of technicalities involved.

PARTICIPANT: Up till now from 1952 we couldn't get the knowledge?

DR. RICHARDS: Where do we get energy from for a smelter?

PARTICIPANT: Noranda is acting like a parasite, they give up nothing but take everything. And you as a Jamaican should never encourage that, you try to act with integrity. Integrity means that you have to do what is right.

DR. RICHARDS: You are attacking me now?

PARTICIPANT: Wi nuh have nobody else to attack?.

PARTICIPANT: This is just a yes or no answer, I don't want you to give a speech, sir. Is strip mining good for the environment, yes, or no?

DR. RICHARDS: It's not a black white ...

PARTICIPANT: Is it good for the environment?

DR. RICHARDS: There are pros and cons to everything.

MS. BINNS: Good evening ladies and gentlemen, my name is Jacqueline Binns and I come from all the way up in Lichfield, I want to ask one question tonight because I already open mi mouth nuff time dem hear me already. Who owns Noranda? Ole Deparanda , the same Russian who was sanctioned by the United States Government, that Trump ...

PARTICIPANT: The Russian.

MS. BINNS: Who owns Noranda and Rusal.

MR. SKYERS: Noranda is an American company. Noranda is not owned by the Russians. You have Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners.

MS. BINNS: Mr. Skyers, for peace sake tonight just....

MR. SKYERS: You have Noranda Bauxite Partners, you have Noranda Bauxite in Jamaica , you have Noranda Bauxite Alumina in Jamaica.

MS. BINNS: Who fa money bank role the whole of them.

(Cross talking)

PARTICIPANT: Just two questions, Mr. Richards, is this the last avenue for bauxite mining? Is this the last avenue for bauxite mining because you come to Trelawny? And how many more years of mining? You say that you would have had 30 year with 5 year increments, but really how many years of mining? How will it benefit us and what I can look at right now, the destruction and ...

MS. BINNS: St. Ann people have become poorer.

DR. RICHARDS: Bauxite exist in a number of other areas. This lease is for 30 years. I can only speak to this lease. From I was born people were saying ten years and now it's much more than ten years. There is a lot of bauxite left. Who is willing to exploit it?. What are the benefits? Typically the benefits from bauxite mining are, as I said before, it creates jobs.

(Uproar)

MS. BINNS: We are independent up here so.

DR. RICHARDS: They are big in community development, community enhancements.

PARTICIPANT: We have no hospital, no running water.

DR. RICHARDS: You can't blame Noranda for that. This is what I am trying to say to you guys, the levy which is charged Let me see a show of hands who understand what the levy is suppose to be doing. The bauxite levy is suppose to be going into a fund that revolves around the communities that were mind out.

(cross talking)

MS. CAMPBELL: My name is Marcia Campbell, I am from the area of Troy. I am a proud inheritance of Maroon. I don't have a question, I have a message for you, because I think you brought a message under the disguise of consultation and collaboration. My message to you is to take back, to NEPA, Noranda and the Government, there will be no mining in the Cockpit Country.

(Uproar)

No retreat no surrendered, no mining.

Thank you.

MR. DUNBAR: We represent the community here of Ulster Spring. I would like to thank Sir Dixon for correcting the wrong TOR, the Terms of Reference and Mr. Moore for straightening all the wrong things that say Mr. Richards. And hear what mi se now boss, St. Ann have been mining bauxite, Manchester, and there are factories in St.

Elizabeth where they produce high paying jobs and the community develop. We have no proposed factory, we have no benefit from your mining. And as you hear Mr. Dixon said, we are a virgin environment. And you tell Noranda say we nah guh lie down mek dem rape wi.

(A P P L A U S E)

When we lie down and oonu rape wi, oonu dig out a whole heap a hole and left them bare. And we feeds wi self. Mi nuh haffi talk about the the environment, the water shed. Respect Mr. Dixon. Tell Noranda we have no benefit fi get, Noranda run out a bauxite because them make wrong feasibility studies. No rape yah so. Trelawny is a virgin environment.

PARTICIPANT:

Dr. Richard earlier you said bauxite has contributed tremendously to Jamaica, and everybody has a different idea of development. You said you are from Manchester and I don't know if you are hearing all the complaints from your persons up there in Manchester with the dust nuisance, how the roofs damage and all those things, the health problems, I am not going to go there because you know the truth. You seem like a bright man. Earlier you said that bauxite is the main contributor here to the GDP.

DR. RICHARDS:

A significant contributor.

PARTICIPANT:

But we know that tourism is the major contributor, yes it is. According to Ed Bartlett our Minister of Tourism, he said that it is the major contributor to GDP, Gross Domestic Product. That means it really brings in most of the money. Now when it comes to tourism I know we can explore a lot of options, and up here in top Trelawny we have been exploring that option. That is what kept me here as a 17 year old in this community because I became a tour guide and I learnt about my community and I learnt about all the benefits, all the plants, the birds, the flora and fauna, you name it, the endemic specie, the protected snake or Yellow Boa. What about all of that. I am sure going into those mountains that you see there, those hillocks there is so much here that tourists can see, that persons are clamoring for, that persons locked in those hotels sometimes want to come out here and see it. Eco tourism is on the boom elsewhere. What are we going to do, wait until they take it like how they take ganja for themselves and run with it. I am saying, sir, please if Noranda wants to help develop Trelawny, some of the money they have stolen already I call it stolen money give us money to fix up and invest in Trelawny how we see fit. Wi good. Since dem tek the bread basket already. . I am asking you to bring back this message to NEPA, and since they don't understand what they are about, bring it back to them that we we would love a little bit of the Noranda money that our neighbours

given, and we could use it to develop eco tourism up here in south Trelawny, so they can leave nothing but foot prints.

(A P P L A U S E).

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, it's been recorded. .

MR. BROWN: My name is Mark Brown.

I see what bauxite have done to other communities, killing our wild life, farmers, farming communities. I have always wanted something to fight for and Noranda will not come in to kill our beautiful Cockpit Country. There are so many things we can do in Trelawny, for instance golf course, hotels, zip line, horseback riding. So many things that hundred of years we can be making money, when you dig out the bauxite, did out the dirt and mash up the community . . .

MR. DUNBAR: No bail ou yah so. We nah bail out Noranda yah so.

CHAIRMAN: At this point I am going to bring the meeting to a close.

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PARTICIPANT: The mandatory meeting, where will that be?

DR. RICHARDS: They haven't decided as yet. As I said, once NEPA has reviewed, and because the size of the area, we don't know if it's going to be one or two.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. And I wish for you a wonderful night. Those of you who are journeying back far, have a safe flight, I wish for you a wonderful night, and those of you who are journeying back far, have a safe journey back home.

(ADJOURNMENT)