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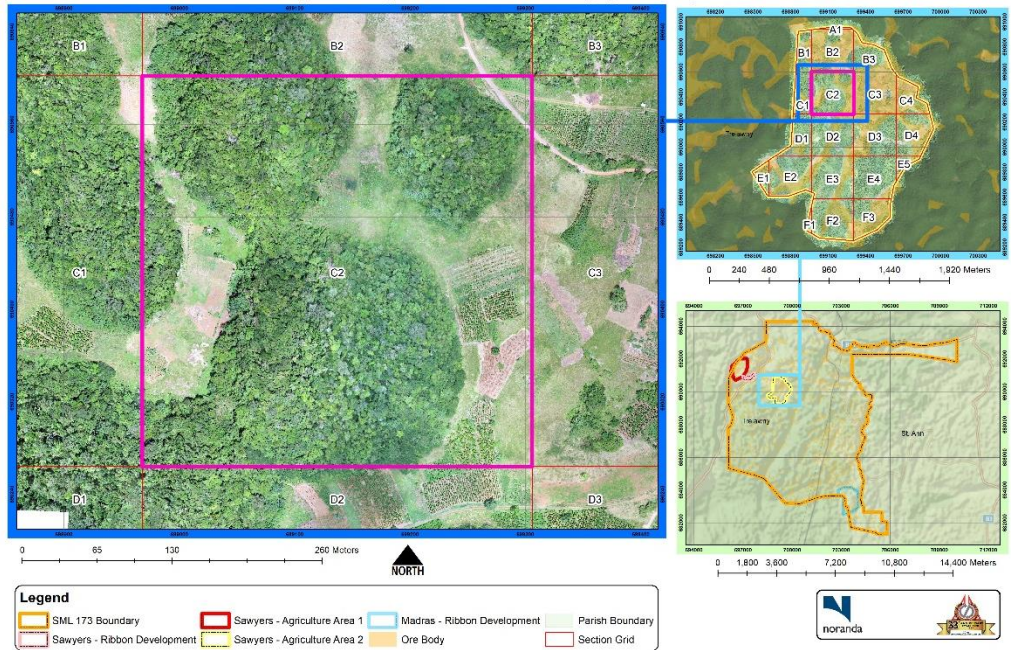


**Noranda Jamaica
Bauxite Partners
II (NJBP II)**
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

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

CORRIGENDA

August 3, 2021



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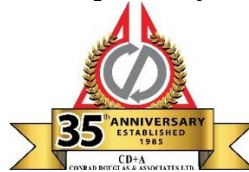
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COVER CREDITS

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

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

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1.0. Corrigenda

In response to the questions or comments received on April 12, 2021 made during the review process of the EIA Report, CD&A provides the following clarification and/or corrigenda:

Page 5-244 of the EIA Report:

“Figure 5-160: Adaptive Cricket (*Pseudophyllidae*) Camouflage”. The term adaptive is defined as “having an ability to change to suit changing conditions”, Cambridge Dictionary.

Page CXXVIII of the EIA Report, Appendix XX: Fauna Species List for SML 173 Area

List has been updated as follows:

Amphibians:

- Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*)
- Jamaican Forest Frog (*Eleutherodactylus gossei*)
- *Eleutherodactylus johnstonei*
- (Windsor Research Centre, 2016) has been removed as the reference

Pages 1-8, 5-71, 5-150, 5-195 of the EIA Report

Hernandia catalpifolia is not the larval food plant of *Pterourus homerus* in the “Cockpit Country”. *Hernandia jamaicensis* is the known larval food plant in the “Cockpit Country”.

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

Page 5-225 of the EIA Report

Figure 5-161: Reference to Cicad is corrected to Cicada.

Pages xiii, 5-223, 5-234, 5-236, CXXVIII of the EIA Report

Thelidomus Cognate is corrected to *Thelidomus Cognata*

Page 5-232 of the EIA Report

The first paragraph has been adjusted as follows: ‘A total of 274 individual arthropods of 47 species were recorded, with flies being the most diverse group. Photographs were also taken for further analysis.’

In response to the questions or comments received on July 7, 2021 made during the review process of the EIA Report, CD&A provides the following clarification and/or corrigenda:

Page 5-107 of the EIA Report

Limitations included:

- Uncooperative and aggressive land owners
- Inclement weather conditions
- Poor accessibility of locations
- Mechanical issues due to terrain

Page 5-224 of the EIA Report

The original chart shown in the EIA Report in Figure 1 below has been represented in the form of a bar chart as shown in Figure 2 to Figure 4 below.

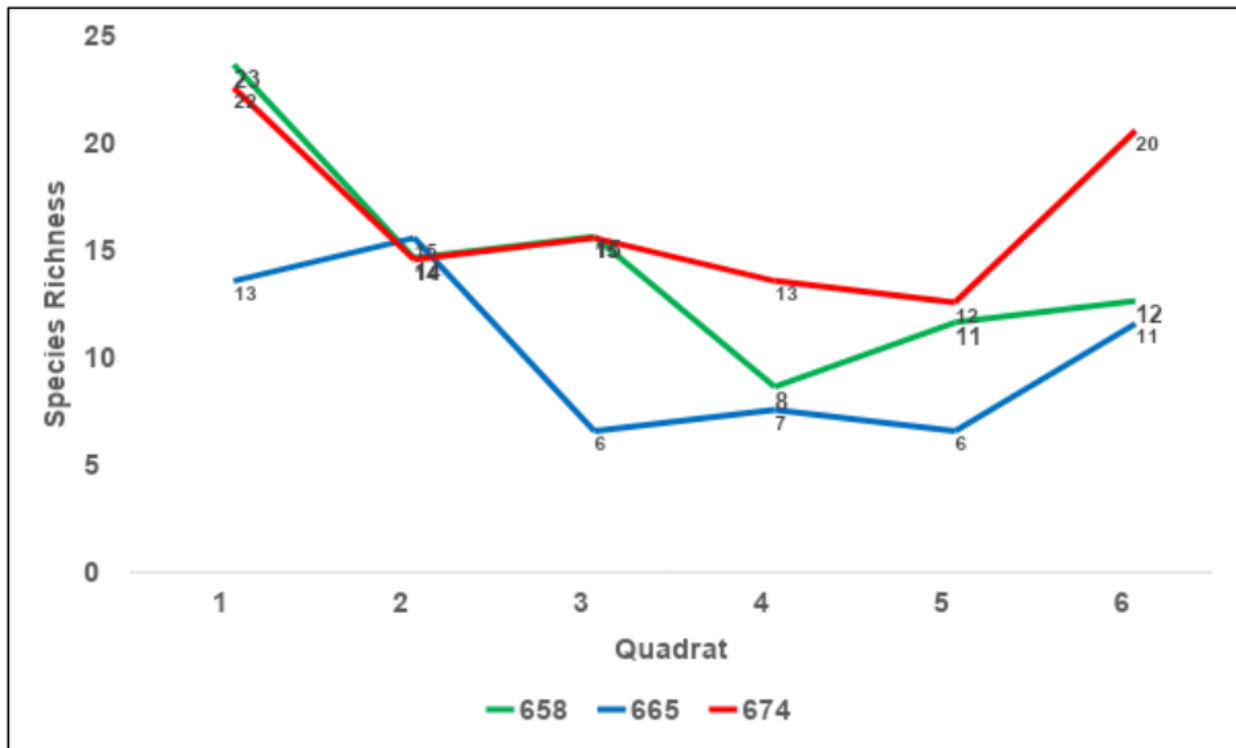


Figure 1: Line Graph Showing Species Richness by Quadrats Surveyed at three (3) Waypoints (See Figure 5-159 of the EIA Report)



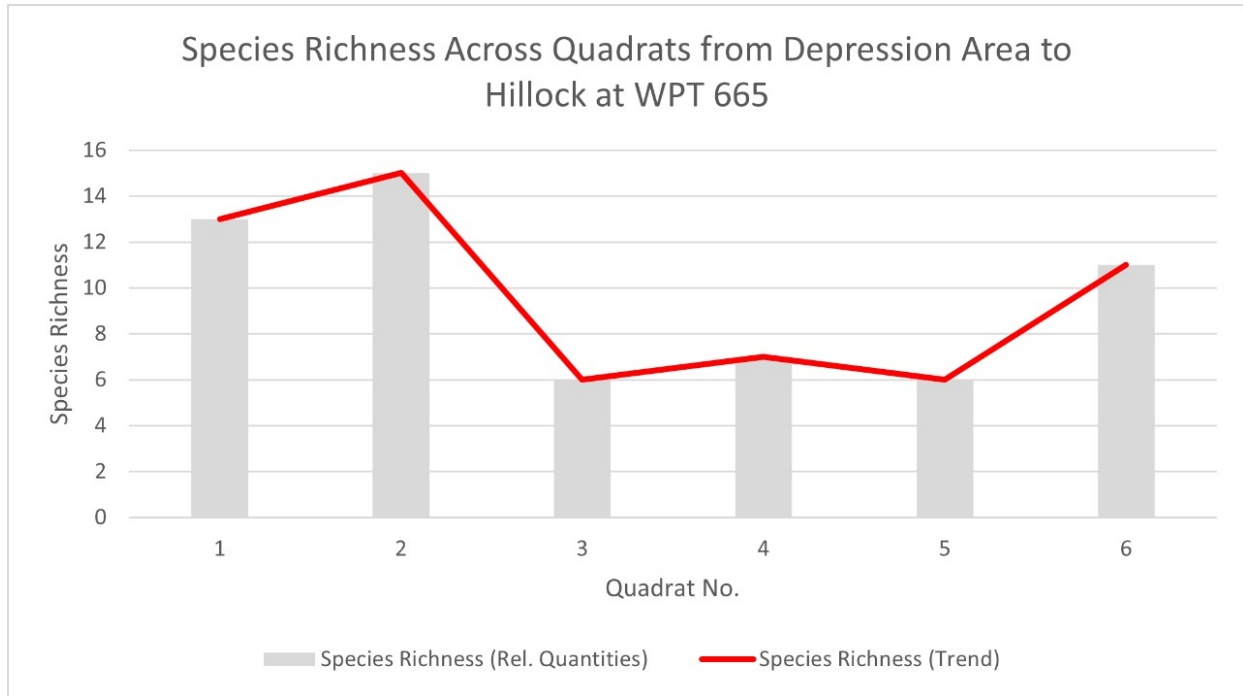


Figure 2: Chart showing Species Richness Across Quadrats from Depression Area to Hillock at WPT 665

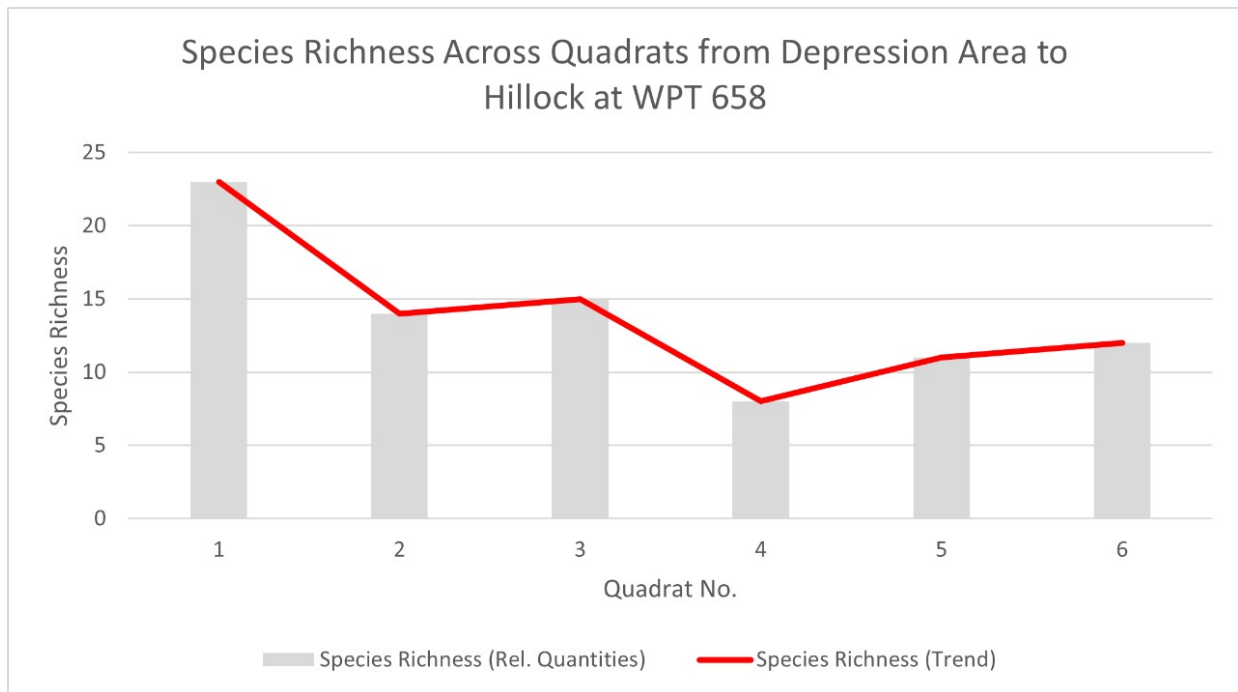


Figure 3: Chart showing Species Richness Across Quadrats from Depression Area to Hillock at WPT 658

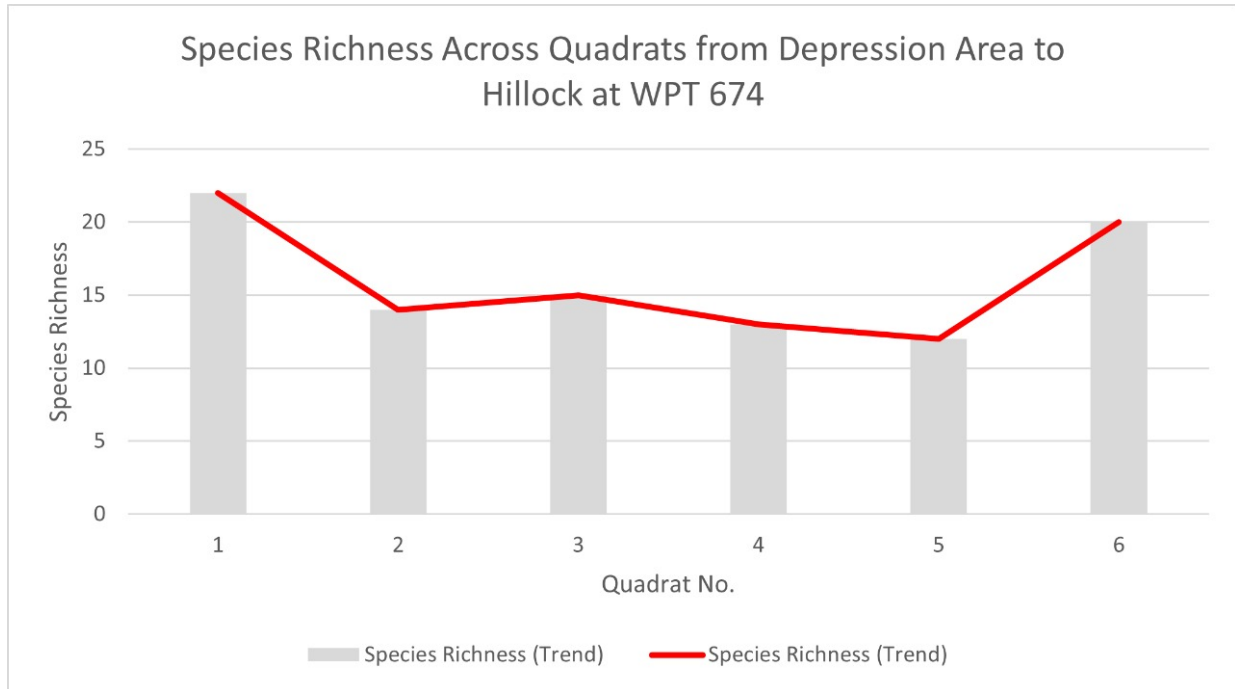


Figure 4: Chart showing Species Richness Across Quadrats from Depression Area to Hillock at WPT 674

Section 5.1.8.1. Rainfall of the EIA Report

The 30-yr mean rainfall data for Jamaica shows a bimodal pattern characterized by distinct maxima in the months of May (201 mm) and October (235 mm). Distinct yearly minima are also observed for the month of July (117 mm) and March (88 mm). The periods between maxima and minima are periods where changes in the precipitation pattern are observed and are defined by the following averages:

- November to February: 121.75 mm
- April: 128 mm
- June: 145 mm
- August – September: 186 mm

The changes in rainfall patterns that occurs between the two maxima are significantly higher than the other two areas that describe similar qualitative trends. Therefore, the period between May and October is taken as the wet season and times outside of this period is taken as the dry season.



Page 5-107 of the EIA Report

Limitation:

- Temporal light traps were not used to capture insects at dusk.

Section 8.1.5. Climate Change, page 8-3 of the EIA Report

NJBP II will establish greenhouses to store vegetation and epiphytes removed from the area for replanting later. Where feasible, NJBP II will cultivate crops on the rehabilitated lands. NJBP II has commenced the implementation of a major tree planting programme of 200,000 trees in support of the GoJ national tree planting programme.

In addition, water catchment and storage facilities will be created in mined out bauxite pits using appropriate technology. This represents climate change adaptation. Safety measures will also be taken into account in these water storage facilities.

Page 2-4 of the EIA Report

Mr. Reginald Ennis corrected to Mr. Reginald Innes