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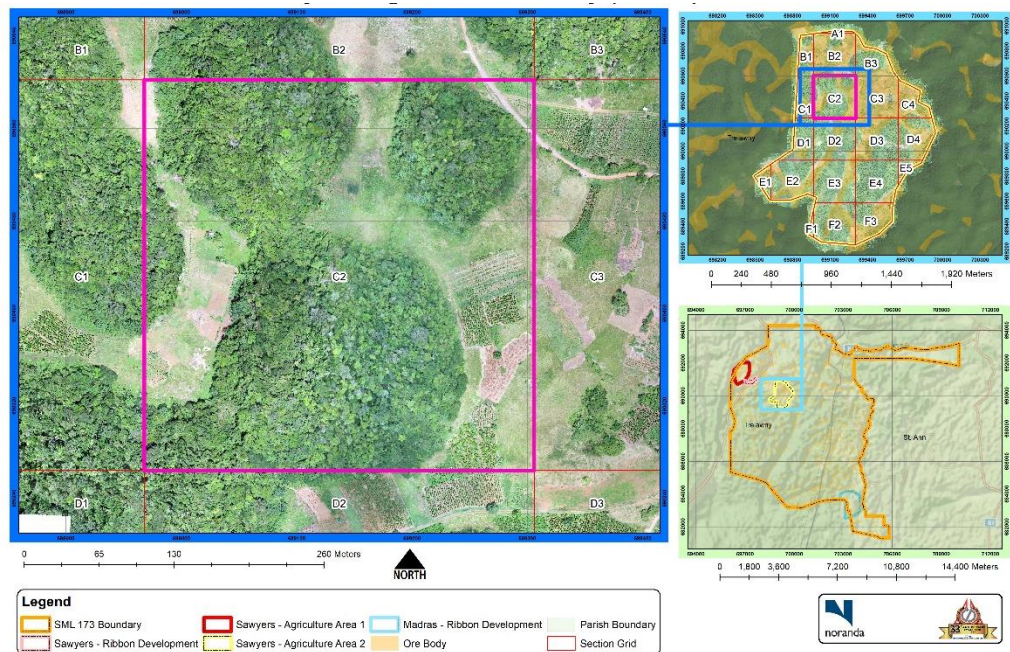


**Noranda Jamaica
Bauxite Partners II
(NJBP II)**
Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
St. Ann
Jamaica, W.I.

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

Subsequent (2nd) Mandatory Public Meeting Report Mandatory 'Mixed Virtual' Public Meeting held on November 16, 2021

November 23, 2021



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in the parishes of
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November 16, 2021

Prepared for:



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Port Rhoades
Discovery Bay P.O.
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Prepared by:



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November 23, 2021

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.

PROPRIETARY RESTRICTION NOTICE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
1.0. Executive Summary.....	1
1.1. Introduction & Background.....	1
1.2. Approach & Methodology.....	2
1.3. Mandatory Public Meeting.....	6
1.4. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting	7
1.5. Conclusions.....	10

List of Figures

	Page Number
Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of the ‘Mixed Virtual’ Mandatory Public Meeting	9
Figure 2: Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny	CLXXII
Figure 3: Meeting underway at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny	CLXXII
Figure 4: Participants seated on the outside at the Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny	CLXXIII
Figure 5: Participant Posing a Question at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny	CLXXIV
Figure 6: Participants at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny	CLXXV
Figure 7: Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann (Lyndale Retreat Early Childhood Institution).....	CLXXVI
Figure 8: Sanitization underway at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann	CLXXVI
Figure 9: Security Checks at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann.....	CLXXVII
Figure 10: Participant Signing Register Upon Entry to Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann.....	CLXXVII
Figure 11: Participants seated at the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann....	CLXXVIII
Figure 12: Participants seated on the outside at the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann.....	CLXXVIII
Figure 13: Participant posing question from the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann	CLXXIX
Figure 14: Sanitization underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann.....	CLXXIX
Figure 15: Participants entering Endeavour meeting location (St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann)	CLXXX
Figure 16: Participants seated at the Meeting at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann	CLXXX
Figure 17: Participant posing question from the St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann	CLXXXI
Figure 18: Presentation underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann..	CLXXXII
Figure 19: Participants seated on the outside at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann	CLXXXIII

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Page Number
Appendix I: Public Consultations Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments.....	I
Appendix II: Addendum Guidelines for Convening of Mandatory Public Meeting.....	XVII
Appendix III: Advertisements in the Gleaner	XVIII
Appendix IV: Advertisements in the Observer	XX
Appendix V: Flyer (Invitation)	XXII
Appendix VI: Sample Invitation Letters	XXIII
Appendix VII: Non-Technical Document.....	XXIV
Appendix VIII: NEPA Approved Agenda	XXVIII
Appendix IX: COVID-19 Protocols	XXIX
Appendix X: Register – Ulster Spring Primary School	XLII
Appendix XI: Register – St. James Anglican Church.....	XLIV
Appendix XII: Register – Retreat Community Center	XLV
Appendix XIII: Presentation by NJBP II	XLVII
Appendix XIV: Presentation by Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited	L
Appendix XV: <i>Ad Verbatim</i>	LXXVI
Appendix XVI: <i>Questions and Comments Raised – Zoom Chat</i>	CLII
Appendix XVII: <i>Questions and Comments Raised – WhatsApp Phone Chat</i>	CLXII
Appendix XVIII: <i>Questions and Comments Raised – Youtube Chat</i>	CLXV
Appendix XIX: <i>Questions and Comments Written by Participants at Satellite Sites</i>	CLXX
Appendix XX: Photo Inventory.....	CLXXII

1.0. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction & Background

In keeping with the request of the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA), NEPA's Public Consultation Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments and the principles embodied in Agenda 21, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited on behalf of Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) convened a subsequent (2nd) "mixed-virtual" Mandatory Public Meeting on the Final 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. The meeting was convened on November 16, 2021 and commenced at 5:15 pm.

At the request of NEPA, the 2nd Mandatory Public Meeting focused on:

1. The potential impacts and proposed mitigations associated with the "Clawed Back Area" and revised boundaries for SML 173,
2. CD&A's responses to the questions and comments of the public and regulatory agencies, concerned with:
 - a. Biodiversity and ecology
 - b. Groundwater impacts
 - c. Social impact of the proposed project and;
 - d. The cultural and archaeological features and impacts.

This subsequent (2nd) "mixed-virtual" Mandatory Public Meeting was convened following:

1. The submission of *Volume I: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report* and the following companion documents for the proposed mining of bauxite in Special Mining Lease 173 Area (SML 173) by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) on November 6, 2021
2. An initial "mixed-virtual" meeting of the Mandatory Public Meeting, which was convened on December 8, 2020 after receiving the necessary approvals from the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) on November 6, 2020.

3. Responding to comments received from the Public by the National Environment & Planning Agency on January 5, 2021 – January 20, 2021
4. Responding to comments from The Forestry Department (FD) and The Water Resources Authority (WRA) received from the National Environment & Planning Agency on January 20, 2021 – February 3, 2021
5. Responding to additional comments received from the Public by the National Environment & Planning Agency on February 5, 2021 – March 10, 2021
6. Meeting with the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and jointly (CD&A and WRA) arriving at resolutions to comments from the WRA received from the NEPA on January 20, 2021 – March 19, 2021
7. Providing additional responses to comments from NEPA on April 27, 2021
8. Preparing a summary of the assessment of CD&A responses to the comments from the Mandatory Public Consultation received from NEPA on July 7, 2021 – July 19, 2021
9. Submitting a Corrigenda– August 2021
10. Submitting an Addendum– August 2021
11. Submitting the Final EIA Volume I for proposed bauxite mining operations in SML 173 on August 3, 2021

1.2. Approach & Methodology

Consequent on the COVID-19 pandemic, the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) Order, 2020, and NEPA's instructions, CD&A made preparations for the subsequent (2nd) "mixed virtual" Mandatory Public Meeting in keeping with the documents titled, "*Public Consultations Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments*" (See Appendix I) and "*Addendum to Public Consultation Guidelines (EIA Projects)*" (See Appendix II).

The Final EIA report and following companion documents were made available to the public prior to convening the meeting:

1. *SML 173 Final EIA Volume I* – August 3, 2021
2. *SML 173 EIA Volume II* – August 20, 2020

3. *Air Dispersion Modeling and Impacts Report SML 173 – August 2020*
4. *Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) Report*
5. *Mandatory Public Meeting Report – December 8, 2020*
6. *Responses to Comments Received from the Public by the National Environment & Planning Agency on January 5, 2021 – January 20, 2021*
7. *Responses to Comments from The Forestry Department (FD) and The Water Resources Authority (WRA) received from the National Environment & Planning Agency on January 20, 2021 – February 3, 2021*
8. *Responses to Additional Comments Received from the Public by the National Environment & Planning Agency on February 5, 2021 – March 10, 2021*
9. *Resolutions between WRA and CD&A of Responses to Comments from The Water Resources Authority (WRA) received from the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) on January 20, 2021 – March 19, 2021*
10. *Report on Responses to Comments from NEPA - April 27, 2021*
11. *Summary of the Assessment of CD&A responses to the comments from the Public Consultation Received from NEPA on July 7, 2021 – July 19, 2021*
12. *Corrigenda – August 2021*
13. *Addendum – August 2021*

Copies of the Final EIA report and above-mentioned companion documents were placed in the following locations:

- National Environment and Planning Agency Documentation Centre, 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5
- Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
- Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
- Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
- Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
- Albert Town Post Office, Albert Town, Trelawny
- Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny

- NEPA's Website www.nepa.gov.jm
- CD&A's Website www.cdaestech.com

The following methods were used to announce the event in the various communities close to the proposed mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease Area 173 in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny:

- A series of advertisements in the Gleaner (See Appendix III) The advertisements in the Gleaner were posted on November 8, 2021 and on November 14, 2021.
- A series of advertisements in the Observer (See Appendix IV). The advertisements in the Observer were posted on November 8, 2021 and on November 14, 2021.
- The advertisement of the Mandatory Public Meeting was posted on NEPA's and CD&A's website.
- A Town Crier was used to announce and invite members of the communities to the Mandatory Public Meeting (through all the communities), which fall within the sphere of influence that could be potentially impacted by the project. This was done from November 10, 2021 to the start of the meeting.
- Distribution of flyers (invitations) (See Appendix V) to community members and placement of flyers/invitations on notice boards of public institutions were done concurrently by the Town Crier.
- Letters of invitation were delivered to the following (A sample of the letters of invitation is shown in Appendix VI):
 - Representatives from the following Ministries:
 - Transport and Mining
 - Science, Energy and Technology
 - Economic Growth and Job Creation
 - Labour and Social Security
 - Health & Wellness
 - Members of Parliament & Councilors
 - The following agencies:
 - National Environment & Planning Agency

- Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management
- Jamaica Constabulary Force
- Jamaica Fire Brigade
- Jamaica Bauxite Institute
- Mines & Geology Division
- Water Resources Authority
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust
- National Works Agency
- Social Development Commission
- St. Ann Municipal Corporation
- Trelawny Municipal Corporation
- The Custos of St. Ann
- The Custos of Trelawny
- St. Ann Chamber of Commerce
- Trelawny Chamber of Commerce
- Jamaica Environment Trust
- South Trelawny Environmental Agency
- Windsor Research Centre
- The University of the West Indies

The interactive “Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting” was:

- Broadcasted live on:
 - Jamaica News Network (JNN) and
 - Power 106 FM
- Streamed live on:
 - Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page
 - Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page and
 - Zoom (ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943). Due to unforeseen technical difficulties the Zoom ID and Password was subsequently changed to (ID: 896

7926 4992 | Password: townhall). This was communicated to all invited guests.

- Streamed live to the following Satellite Locations:
 - St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann,
 - Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann and
 - Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

Questions and comments were taken from Zoom (ID: 896 7926 4992 | Password: townhall), WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2461-6).

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

1.3. Mandatory Public Meeting

The Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Ms. Fae Ellington. The meeting was guided by a NEPA Approved Agenda (See Appendix VIII), which was distributed at the meeting. Prayer was offered by Pastor Keith Richards, Stewart Town, Trelawny. A presentation was made by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) (See Appendix XIII).

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

A presentation (See Appendix XIV) on Final EIA Report with the proposed changes to the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173), which excludes the 'Clawed Back Area' was made by Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited (CD&A).

A total of 128 persons attended in-person at the following locations:

- Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny 55 persons (see Register - Appendix X)

- St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann 28 persons (see Register - Appendix XI)
- Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann 45 persons (see Register - Appendix XII)

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

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

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

The meeting commenced at 5:15 pm and was terminated by the Chairman at 7:38 pm.

1.4. Questions and Issues Raised by Participants at the Meeting

The following questions and comments were raised by the participants of the meeting and presented to the panel by the Chairman. These are also illustrated in the pie charts below. Other questions and comments captured in the Zoom, WhatsApp and Youtube chats and at the satellite sites are presented in Appendix XVI, Appendix XVII, Appendix XVIII and Appendix XIX:

1. *What is the plan you (Noranda) have for Retreat Brown's Town, St. Ann?"*
2. *How will mining in SML173 affects the coastal water discharge?*
3. *When I looked through the brochure that Noranda Bauxite sent out with the reclaiming of these lands that they already mined, why can't all the land be reclaimed just like some of what I have seen in the brochure? Some of the places that have been reclaimed they are just barely a little dump making them– nothing can grow there.*
4. *"What about dust nuisance on humans, flora and fauna".*
5. *Now, with SML 173 and the mining operation from what is going on, if NEPA does not give the approval and sign the lease what would happen? The Government has 51%; the*

- Company has 49, what would happen if this bauxite company should come to an halt, what would we do not just only in Gibraltar, but in the country at large? Because tourism falls and is coming back so, if we don't get the mining to go ahead, what would the Government and Noranda would do?*
6. *"What shall we do when we mine all of the soil, disturb habitats or species that are vital for our existence and our children's children?"*
 7. *"...that this particular iteration of it has left out maps of water resources and guides that show where the water going to (inaudible) comes from and I think I would want to refer to you to that, and ask Conrad why was it left off of this iteration, and you put fault lines in place of that map which shows that water..."*
 8. *What I wanted to know is that, since we on is it since we are the people of the cockpit country, does [sic] we have a right that we can choose whether the mining took place yes or no? Since as we agreed that it have a negative impact upon us for generation to come. ("Do the people have right a to make their decision, to contribute their decision which is one of the reasons why we are having this meeting?")*
 9. *"Since Noranda has been in operation for over 50 years and has done so much within these mining areas, why haven't we seen any better standards of living in St. Ann and St. Catherine?"*
 10. *The remaining deposits in Jamaica are pretty much around in the cockpit country, and there is another 30 years of bauxite deposits left, exhaustive. What is going to be the state of the economy when you mine and continue when say you can't simply mine because of accessibility.*
 11. *What is the exit strategy, and what is the economic options that you will destroy the process? Tourism as one; water as the other, and the value-added potential for yam, and those places Conrad, that you call "grass lands" they are in fact, bottom lands of critical fertility for agricultural production that has sustainability beyond the 30 years of bauxite mining. I want you to be to honest this time and give me an answer to that.*
 12. *What if a community say to you, you can't just fix up one of the roads them so that we can move easily from one community to other?*

13. *But my only concern was basically, mining was going to be done in the cockpit country and based on what I have heard here, it is quite frank that no such thing will be happening*
14. *“Has there been any studies to show the biodiversity eco-system function and services of rehabilitated pits in Jamaica?”*
15. *But my question is, haul road trucks, what suggestion or recommendation does he have for those trucks because they keeping on using the public road which adds to the nuisance of the dust and also the damaging of the roads. So, what suggestion or recommendation he has for that in order to help us with the poor road condition which the haul trucks are adding to the problem in my Division where the mining is clearly and we in the Division of Alexandria and even people from Alexandria.*

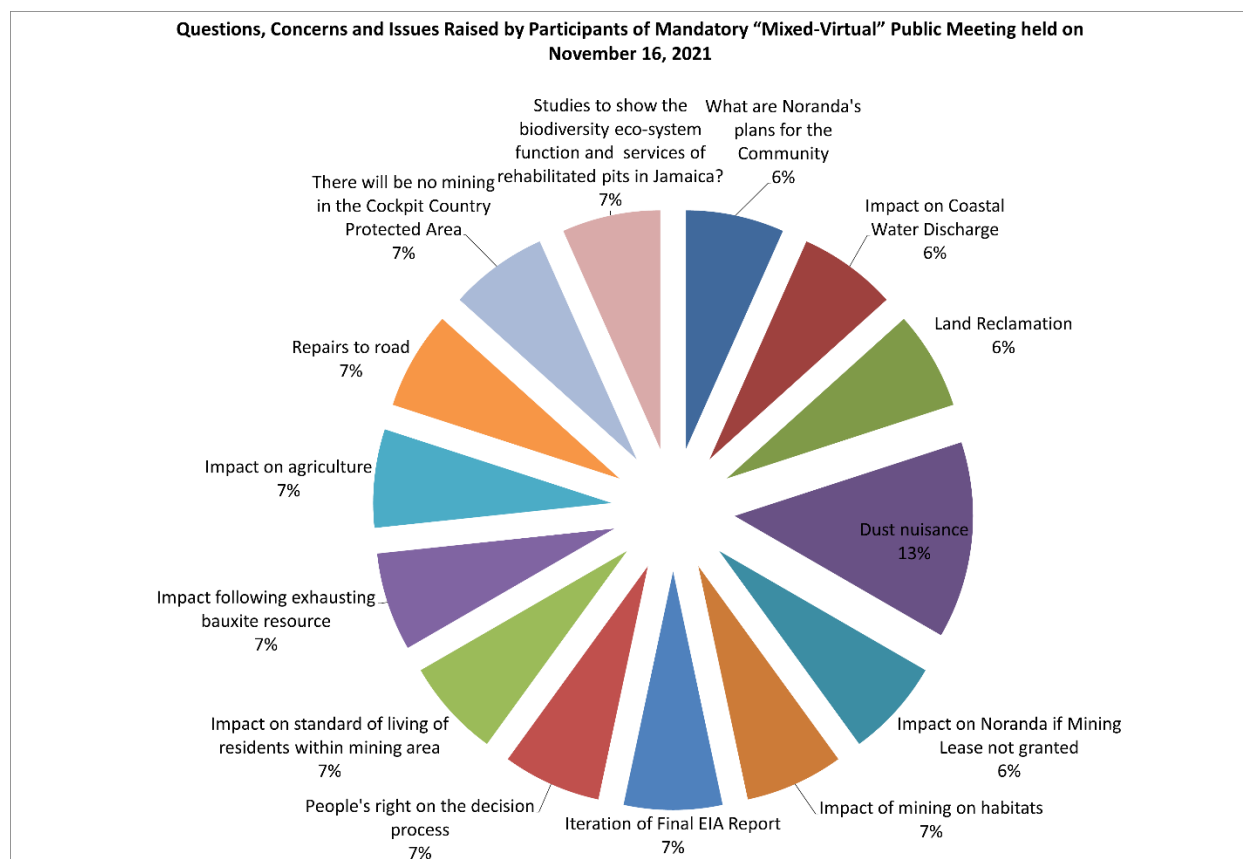


Figure 1: Concerns and Issues Raised by Participants of the ‘Mixed Virtual’ Mandatory Public Meeting

1.5. Conclusions

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

Appendix I: Public Consultations Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments

SECTION 2

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

SECTION 2 - TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: GENERAL GUIDELINES

1.0	Introduction.....	3
1.1	Purpose.....	3

Chapter 2 : SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

2.1	Requirements.....	4
2.2	Public Notification.....	4
2.3	Responsibility of Applicant.....	5
2.4	Conduct of the Meeting.....	5
2.5	The Presentation.....	5
2.6	Submission of Verbatim Report	5
2.7	Submission of Public Comments.....	6

Chapter 3: CONDUCTING SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

3.1	Requirements.....	7
3.2	Public Notification.....	7
3.3	Responsibility of Applicant.....	8
3.4	Conduct of the Meeting.....	8
3.5	The Presentation	8
3.6	Submission of Verbatim Report.....	9
3.7	Submission of Public Comments.....	9

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	<i>A typical Public Notice.....</i>	<i>10</i>
APPENDIX 2	<i>A typical Meeting Agenda.....</i>	<i>11</i>
APPENDIX 3	<i>Roles and Responsibilities of the Chairperson.....</i>	<i>12</i>
APPENDIX 4	<i>A typical structure of Presentation.....</i>	<i>13</i>
APPENDIX 5	<i>A typical Public Notice (Subsequent Public Consultations).....</i>	<i>14</i>
APPENDIX 6	<i>A typical structure of Presentation (Subsequent Public Consultations)....</i>	<i>15</i>
APPENDIX 7	<i>A typical Meeting Agenda (Subsequent Public Consultations).....</i>	<i>16</i>

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL GUIDELINES

1.0 Introduction

There are two levels of public consultation involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The first is direct involvement of the affected public or community in public consultations during the EIA study. These consultations allow the developer to provide information to the public about the project and to determine what issues the public wishes to see addressed. The extent and results of these consultations are included in the documented EIA report.

The second level of involvement takes place after the EIA report is prepared in the form of a public meeting and the submission and review of comments on the EIA report. This occurs after the applicant has provided the information needed for adequate review by the public.

1.1 Purpose

These guidelines are prepared in relation to the second level of consultation outlined above for the use of the applicant and the public.

CHAPTER 2: SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC MEETING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (EIAS)

2.1 Requirements

Arrangements for the public consultation, in particular the public meeting, must be made in discussion with NEPA in respect of date, time, venue, chairperson, specially invited participants and length of time for the submission of comments.

A permanent record of the meeting is required hence, the applicant must submit to NEPA a copy of the verbatim report of the public meeting within seven (7) days of the date of the meeting.

2.2 Public Notification

The public must be notified at least three (3) weeks before the date of the public meeting. The applicant must seek to ensure that in addition to specific invitation letters, at least **three (3)** notices are placed in the most widely circulated newspapers advertising the event; one (1) notice per week. A copy of the notice shall be forwarded to NEPA for approval prior to publication in the newspapers. The NEPA will also post a copy of the Notice on its Website once it has been approved. To ensure that the Notice is distributed as widely as possible, at least two (2) other methods of notification such as community notice boards, flyers, town criers etc. shall be utilized. In addition, specific notice to relevant local NGOs and community groups should be made by the applicants. Evidence of the two (2) additional methods of notification and specific notices must be submitted to the NEPA.

The notices should indicate that:-

- the EIA has been submitted to NEPA;
- the purpose of the meeting;
- how to access the EIA report for review;
- the date, time and venue of the public presentation;
- contact information (NEPA/NRCA/TCPA and the APPLICANT).

The public meeting should be conducted no less than 3 weeks after the EIA has been accepted for posting and has been made available to the public and no less than 3 weeks after the first notice announcing public meeting has been published by the applicant. *(A typical notice is in*

Appendix 1).

2.3 Responsibility of Applicant

The applicant is responsible for distribution of copies of the EIA Report to make them available to the public at least three (3) weeks before the public meeting. Copies should be placed in the Local Parish Library and the Parish Council Office as well as the NEPA Documentation Centre, NEPA Regional Office nearest to the project site and other community locations as agreed upon. A summary of the project components and the findings of the EIA in non-technical language should also be prepared for distribution at the public meeting.

2.4 Conduct of the Meeting

With respect to the conduct of the meeting, the chairperson should be independently selected so as to ensure his/her neutrality. NEPA should be consulted regarding the selection of a chairperson. The role and responsibilities of the chairperson are outlined in *Appendix 3*.

2.5 The Presentation

The technical presentation by the applicant should be simple, concise and comprehensive. The main findings of the EIA including adverse and beneficial impacts identified and analyzed should be presented. **(A typical agenda for a meeting is given in Appendix 2)**

Mitigation measures and costs associated with these measures should be presented. The meeting should inform the public on how they will get access to monitoring results during the construction and operational phases of the project, as it seeks to facilitate their participation in the monitoring and enforcement of the conditions under which approvals may be granted. Graphic and pictorial representations should support the technical presentation.

Presenters are advised to keep the technical presentation simple and within a time limit of 20-30 minutes depending on the complexity of the project and to allow a minimum of 30 minutes for questions. **(A typical outline of a Project presentation is given in Appendix 4)**

2.6 Submission of Verbatim Report

The applicant will submit to NEPA a copy of the verbatim report of the public meeting within

seven (7) days of the date of the meeting.

2.7 Submission of Public Comments

Please note that the public will be given a period of twenty-one (21) days after the public meeting to submit written comments to NEPA.

CHAPTER 3: CONDUCTING SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The applicant is required to conduct other public consultations once the scope and size of the project has changed significantly; once deemed necessary by the Authority. The additional consultation may be required whether or not a permit has already been granted and issued for the development.

3.1 Requirements

Arrangements for the public meeting must be made in consultation with NEPA in respect of date, time, venue, chairperson and participants.

A permanent record of the meeting is required hence, the project proponent/consultant will submit to NEPA a copy of the verbatim report of the public meeting within seven (7) days of the date of the meeting.

3.2 Public Notification

The public must be notified at least one **(1) week** before the date of the public presentation. The developer/consultants must seek to ensure that in addition to specific invitation letters; at least **one (1) notice** is placed in one of the most widely circulated newspapers advertising the event. The notice shall also be forwarded to NEPA for posting on its website. To ensure that the notice is distributed as widely as possible, other methods of notification such as community notice board, flyers, town criers etc. shall be utilized as appropriate. In addition, specific notice to relevant local NGOs and community groups should be made by the developer/consultants.

The notice should indicate that:-

- the purpose of the meeting
- changes have been made to original proposal for which the EIA has been submitted to NEPA;
- how to access the EIA report for review;
- the date, time and venue of the public meeting;
- contact information.

The public meeting should be conducted no less than **one (1) week** after the document outlining the changes and any supporting technical information have been made available to the public and no less than **one (1) week** after the notice announcing public meeting has been

published by the applicant. *(A typical notice is in Appendix 5).*

3.3 Responsibility of Applicant

The applicant is responsible for distribution of the document outlining the changes and any supporting technical information to the public at least **one (1) week** before the public meeting.

The document outlining the changes and any supporting technical information should be placed in the Local Parish Library and the Parish Council Office, NEPA Documentation Centre as well as at the NEPA Regional Office nearest to the site and any other community locations as agreed upon.

A summary of the project components, highlighting the changes in non-technical language should also be prepared for distribution at the public meeting.

3.4 Conduct of the Meeting

With respect to the conduct of the meeting, the chairperson should be independently selected so as to ensure his/her neutrality. NEPA should be consulted regarding the selection of a chairperson. The role and responsibilities of the chairperson are outlined in *Appendix 3*.

3.5 The Presentation

The technical presentation by the applicant should be simple, concise and comprehensive. The changes to the proposal and any supporting technical information should be presented as well as any adverse and beneficial impacts identified and analyzed. **(A typical agenda for a meeting is given in Appendix 7)**

Mitigation measures and costs associated with these measures should be presented. The meeting should inform the public on the ways in which monitoring results may be accessed during the construction and operational phases of the project, bearing in mind that the public and non-governmental groups are expected to be involved in post-approval monitoring. Graphic and pictorial documentation may support the technical presentation.

Presenters are advised to keep the technical presentation simple and within a time limit of 20-30 minutes depending on the complexity of the project and to allow a minimum of 30 minutes for

questions. *(A typical outline of a Project presentation is given in Appendix 6)*

3.6 Submission of Verbatim Report

The applicant will submit to NEPA a copy of the verbatim report of the public meeting within **seven (7) days** of the date of the meeting.

3.7 Submission of Public Comments

Please note that the public will be given **ten (10) days** after the public meeting to submit written comments to NEPA.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT
ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF:

VENUE:

DATE:

TIME:

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONSULTATION BY WAY OF
ASKING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

A COPY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT MAY BE
CONSULTED AT THE

_____ PARISH LIBRARY
_____ PARISH COUNCIL OFFICE
NEPA'S Documentation Centre at 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5
_____ NEPA Website: www.nepa.gov.jm
For further information contact:

APPENDIX 2

AGENDA

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION
2. STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING AGENCY
3. PRESENTATION OF EIA FINDINGS AND MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
4. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION
5. CLOSING REMARKS

APPENDIX 3

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHAIRPERSON

The chairperson has the main role of guiding the conduct of the meeting and seeing to it that the concerns of the public are adequately aired and addressed by the proponent/consultants.

The responsibilities of the chairperson include explaining the NEPA approval process, that is, the steps involved and the role of the NEPA at these public presentations. In other words, the chairperson should explain the context within which the meeting is taking place.

The chairperson should ensure that adequate time is allowed for questions and answers, and must understand clearly and communicate the purpose of the meeting to the audience. The chairperson is responsible for introducing the presenters.

The chairperson should contribute to but not monopolize the meeting.

APPENDIX 4

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL
2. DETAILS OF IMPACTS IDENTIFIED
3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES
4. RESPONSE TO ANY ISSUES RAISED PRIOR TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION
(MEDIA, WRITTEN QUERY ETC.)

APPENDIX 5

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC MEETING - CONDUCTING SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

FURTHER TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (titled) dated prepared by XXXX permit# (WHERE RELEVANT). The (name of applicant) INVITES YOU TO A PUBLIC MEETING FOR name of project and brief description of change to proposal of (location)

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING BY WAY OF ASKING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE PROJECT PROPOSAL.

VENUE:

DATE:

TIME:

A COPY OF THE (LIST DOCUMENTS TO BE CONSULTED) MAY BE CONSULTED AT THE:

For further information contact: applications@nepa.gov.jm

APPENDIX 6

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION - CONDUCTING SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ORIGINALLY PROPOSED/APPROVED
(IF PERMIT GRANTED)
2. CHANGES TO THE PROPOSAL
3. DETAILS OF IMPACTS IDENTIFIED BASED ON THE CHANGES
4. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES
5. RESPONSE TO ANY ISSUES RAISED PRIOR TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION
(MEDIA, WRITTEN QUERY ETC.)

APPENDIX 7

AGENDA - CONDUCTING SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION
2. STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING AGENCY
3. PRESENTATION OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE CHANGE IN THE PROPOSAL AND MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
4. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION
5. CLOSING REMARKS

Appendix II: Addendum Guidelines for Convening of Mandatory Public Meeting

Addendum to Public Consultation Guidelines For Environmental Impact Assessments

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

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

1. The consultations should be broadcast live (radio/television). As far as is reasonably possible, the applicant should use local and community stations (for example PCB, JIS). This should be twinned with livestreaming on the various social media platforms (must be interactive)
2. Toll free numbers should be created and disseminated for the stakeholders to call in and participate
3. The proceedings should be recorded and posted to a website that is zero rated for 21 days to allow for further comments
4. Targeted groups to include local political representatives, environmental NGOs, civil society groups, municipal corporations, chambers of commerce and, citizens associations should be specifically invited to participate

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

Prospecting for bauxite and Cockpit Country confusion



Mark Wignall

A NOVEMBER 9 article in the Jamaica Observer reported that there would be no mining or any other related activity that could harm the environment in the Cockpit Country Area Proposed for Protection.

That proviso was given as a follow-up to JISCO Alport's application for a licence to prospect/ explore for bauxite in a specific area in northern St Elizabeth and Manchester. Maps outlined and agreed on by various stakeholders, including numerous government agencies, and compromise boundaries agreed to by some non-governmental environmental groups show that the areas under the Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence do not intersect the protected areas or encroach on Maroon lands.

That, of course, will not satisfy activists groups like the Jamaica Environmental Trust (JET), which wants to have it both ways. On page 146 of a 2013 Cockpit Country Boundary Consultation

Report conducted by Professor Dale Webber and Dr Claude Noel of The University of the West Indies, Mona, it shows that the JET's ideal border was that proposed by the Cockpit Country Stakeholders Group. It was also seen that the JET had agreed to a compromise boundary called in the report the ad-on to the National Ecological Gap Assessment Report (NEGAR).

Let us face it. Under no circumstances would anyone find the JET agreeing to prospecting or mining 100 miles away from the Cockpit Country. As they say in Jamaica, it's either eggs or young ones for the non-compromising JET.

On page 162 of the report, an area designated as the Core is captured by this quote from the Forestry Department: 'We don't want anything to be done in the Core, nobody to cut, harvest, walk in the Core.' Among all stakeholders there seems to be just about 100 per cent support for that position.

As much as the activist environmentalists have never let up on bashing the Government for contributing to the despoliation of various parts of the natural environment, in the report, it shows that empirical research showed a significant increase in forest cover within a sector called the Ring Road. That was the result

of conservation projects done by both governmental agencies and the environmentalists non-governmental entities. It showed real possibilities for the future when all hands are on board and double speak and hypocrisy are left at the door. The base date was in 2006.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

During the boundary consultation process, numerous town halls were held that included all of the main communities in and around the Cockpit Country. Small surveys were also carried out in an attempt to determine the demographic make-up of the residents.

As would be obvious that farming was the mainstay of those residents, with uncomfortable levels of unemployment for younger people. Among certain stakeholders in the many communities, the perennial need to see more factories in the area to ease the chronic unemployment and underemployment is cited.

The question is, in such a situation is there a space for Special Mining Leases to be granted for bauxite mining? If there is no immediate influx of thousands of tourists roaming sections of the outer boundaries of the Cockpit Country, what is there reasonably to satisfy the needs of those in the area who saw employment in the sugar industry disappear before



The forests of the Cockpit Country

FILE

their very eyes?

The duty of government is to visualise the many moves on the economic chess board. I believe that at some stage, many stakeholders will have to recognise that much on the socio-economic landscape has changed by the painful intrusion of COVID-19.

As I've said, the young people in the surrounding areas are not too interested in that which has sustained their parents for many years. Farming. The tourist industry cannot by itself mop up all of those currently idle and prone to involvement in criminal activities.

At some stage, the Government, through its mining arm, will have to make the decision after all the exploration has been concluded. There are areas on the outskirts of the Cockpit Country that are considered ideal for mining if the underground reserves are found.

At that stage, the Government will have to wage another war because within the boundaries agreed on, any attempts will be fought because, well, that is what pugilists do.

The Special Mining Lease 173 that is all the talk among these pugilists is OUTSIDE of the area that has been deemed protected, but still, the pugilists are spoiling for a fight. Granted, it is much easier for them to fight imaginary windmills instead of sparing time to consider the employment possibilities and the economic spin-offs in the many areas surrounding St Elizabeth and Manchester.

DIFFICULT BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE

Shootings are refusing to dry up and blow away. Just recently, an area that is a haunt of mine was shot up, with a young man killed in the madness. There are too many idle, unemployed young men not just flirting with guns, but falling in love with them.

Three decades ago, our rural areas like those in St Elizabeth and Manchester were quiet. Kingston and sections of St Andrew and Spanish Town were where the warriors resided with their 9mm automatics, M-16s, and the favourite, the AK-47 assault

rifle.

The Government cannot afford to mull a chance at bringing manufacturing entities like Noranda to new online streams in an effort to increase economic output. As I've said before, during this COVID-19 pandemic, most governments across the globe have had to do a rethink on their economic models.

In a perfect world, eco tourists would be lining up to explore the outer boundaries of the Cockpit Country, World Heritage site or not. We see no sign of that happening, so it will fall to the Government to make decisions that many of those in the armchair-resting-business and double speak will never be called on to make.

Facilitate employment among the youth and save whole communities from the gun and its pain.

Mark Wignall is a political and public affairs analyst. Email feedback to columns@gleanerjm.com and mawigser@gmail.com.

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Further to the presentation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations, by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) area, located in the Parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny and receiving and responding to comments of the public, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, as consultant with responsibility for the EIA, hereby invites you to the Subsequent (2nd) Mandatory Public Meeting on the Final Environmental Impact Assessment, to be held on November 16, 2021 at 5:15pm (Bogota or Local Time).

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

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

ALL COVID 19 PROTOCOLS, INCLUDING NUMBER OF ATTENDEES, WILL BE OBSERVED AT THE SATELLITE LOCATIONS.

The public is invited to participate in the meeting at the Satellite Locations or through Zoom, WhatsApp, and Telephone using the following information:

- WhatsApp – 876 878 1356
- Telephone – 876-733-2461-6
- Zoom <https://zoom.us/j/96990273594?pwd=aVRobVhBdTMzL2p0NSsxYVlibWlhQT09>

Meeting ID: 969 9027 3594
Password: 203943

A copy of the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report and accompanying documents may be consulted at:

- National Environment and Planning Agency Documentation Centre, 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5
- Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
- Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
- Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
- Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
- Albert Town Post Office, Albert Town, Trelawny
- Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny
- National Environment and Planning Agency Website www.nepa.gov.jm
- Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited Website www.cdaestech.com

All responses/comments should be sent to NEPA's Applications Secretariat Branch via email at applications@nepa.gov.jm or by mail to 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.

For further information on the meeting, please contact the offices of Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited at 876-929-0023 & 876-929-8824 or info@cdaestech.com

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Jamaica Observer | Sunday, November 14, 2021 | The Agenda | 32

NEWS 32

The Callums' diabetes journey

As the world observes Diabetes Awareness Day, the spotlight is placed on the Callums, a close-knit family dealing with the challenges of diabetes.

The 77-year-old matriarch Angeleta Callum knew she had 'sugar', type 2 diabetes, but really didn't think too much of it, as the truth is she felt just fine after her diagnosis over five years ago. With no

monitoring or managing of her numbers, Angeleta, clearly not accepting the seriousness of her diagnosis, continued to eat and drink all her favourites like sodas and assorted pastries. Even with her husband Hartley discouraging her 'sweet tooth' cravings, Angeleta did not take heed.

Then four years ago, when Angeleta's acclaimed dancer-daughter Shelly 'expression'

ending an international tour, and was practically stepping off the plane, having returned to Jamaica only to receive a panicked call from her dad Hartley. He told Shelly that her mom didn't look or sound good. By the time Shelly rushed to their home, her mom was sliding in and out of a coma, pale and looking ill.

Both dad and daughter jumped into action and rushed



Hartley and Angeleta Callum

Angeleta to the emergency room at St. Joseph's Hospital. By the time she got to the hospital, she was even worse as her feet and back were swollen and she looked like she was at 'death's door'. According to Shelly, "My dad was a complete mess as he watched his wife slip in and out of consciousness. It was hard to watch. I thought I was in the twilight zone. My mom is the bedrock of our family, always the strong one, so seeing her in such a weakened condition was hard on us".

Angeleta was diagnosed with renal failure/kidney disease. Diabetic kidney disease is actually the most common cause of kidney failure. Around one in five people needing dialysis have diabetic kidney disease. In this condition, the filters of the kidneys, the glomeruli, become damaged. Because of this the kidneys 'leak' abnormal amounts of protein (albumin) from the blood into the urine. In normal healthy kidneys, only a tiny amount of albumin is found in the urine. A raised level of albumin in the urine is the typical first sign that the kidneys have become damaged by diabetes. "We were all devastated by mom's diagnosis," said son Damien.

This is where the Callum family's four-year journey with diabetes became challenging. The daughter-dad son team along with other family members have had to see Angeleta experience intense suffering — constant swelling in the body, fingers, ankles and toes, caused by fluid being retained in the body. She also at times suffers 'short of breath', and pale eyes. Now, dialysis and frequent doctor visits are a must for life. For Angeleta, she is just now trying to come to terms with her condition, one that she now must live with and manage.

"I'm often asked whether I knew about the possible complications of diabetes when I was diagnosed," she said. "The answer is that I was aware

of some complications, but I never thought it would happen to me. I also wasn't aware of how quickly they can hit you and how devastating they can be. This is rough. Since renal failure, being so debilitated has helped me to understand that I must take ownership of my condition."

Shelly added that when she realised that her visits to the hospital started getting too frequent and then hearing that she has to get a catheter placed in her chest to do dialysis, that was when she got her instant wake-up call.

For the primary caregivers of a family member with diabetes, the road is not easy. "My dad has always depended on my mom, now the roles are reversed and dad, who himself has 'pressure' (hypertension), is still trying to adjust to his new reality. As for my brother and I, to see our mom suffer is truly painful. The weight becomes heavier when I can barely provide for her needs I become so dependent. The costs for dialysis, adult diapers, medication, doctor's visits do add up. Having a close family member with diabetes curiously takes a financial and emotional toll on a family," Shelly lamented.

The Diabetes Association of Jamaica (DAJ) has been a source of strength for care and information.

"The DAJ staffers, especially the nurses have become like our second family. My partner, Orville Hall, and my dancing crew really keep me from breaking down completely many times," Shelly said.

As the second leading cause of death in Jamaica for persons under 70 years, diabetes is a significant health issue that needs special attention. Shelly asserts that she has a few suggestions for The Ministry of Health & Wellness.

"Partner with suppliers/makers of adult diapers (of excellent quality) so that you can offer at an affordable subsidised rate.

"I have designated Diabetes Market days so those of us with urgent supply needs can purchase necessities like bed safety covers, sanitisers, lotions for diaper rash, foods/drink designed for diabetics are available at a cost.

"And the most critical, invest in more dialysis machines in the public hospitals (that work), health centres and clinics islandwide.

"Look, there are some weeks I can't find the funds to pay as mommy does the treatment twice for the week...paying \$32,000 every week is not an easy undertaking. Plus, there is her medication, diapers, toiletries — these are all the things that my mom and many others like her need to have to keep her comfortable and stabilised."



NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Further to the presentation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations, by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) area, located in the Parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny and receiving and responding to comments of the public, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, as consultant with responsibility for the EIA, hereby, invites you to the Subsequent (2nd) Mandatory Public Meeting on the Final Environmental Impact Assessment, to be held on November 16, 2021 at 5:15pm (Bogota or Local Time).

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

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- Broadcasted live on Power 106 FM
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- Streamed live to the following Satellite Locations
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 - Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny.

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The public is invited to participate in the meeting at the Satellite Locations or through Zoom, WhatsApp, and Telephone using the following information:

- WhatsApp — 876-878-1356
- Telephone — 876-733-2461-6
- Zoom <https://zoom.us/j/96990273594?pwd=alRlcVh0c0dTMzZlpoN0RlVlBzVhQ7Q9>
Meeting ID: 969 9027 3594
Password: 203943

A copy of the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report and accompanying documents may be consulted at:

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- II. Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
- III. Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
- IV. Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
- V. Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
- VI. Albert Town Post Office, Albert Town, Trelawny
- VII. Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny
- VIII. National Environment and Planning Agency Website www.nepa.gov.jm
- IX. Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited Website www.cdaaestech.com

All responses/comments should be sent to NEPA's Applications Secretariat Branch via email at applications@nepa.gov.jm or by mail to 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.

For further information on the meeting, please contact the offices of Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited at 876-929-0023 & 876-929-8824 or info@cdaaestech.com

Appendix V: Flyer (Invitation)



INVITATION



NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II
INVITES YOU TO THE
SUBSEQUENT (2ND) MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
ON THE
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
MODIFIED SML 173 BOUNDARY OR 'CLAWED BACK AREA'

FOR
THE PROPOSED MINING OF BAUXITE IN THE SPECIAL MINING LEASE 173 AREA IN ST. ANN AND TRELAWNY
Due to COVID-19 concerns and protocols, the Public Participation will be an interactive "Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting" that will be:

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

Because of COVID-19 community spread only a limited number of residents will be accommodated at the above locations. Please participate by Zoom: (<https://zoom.us/j/96990273594?pwd=aVRoVXBCdTMzL2poNSsxYVlibVhOT09> | ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943), WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2461-6)

DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021 | TIME: 5:15 P.M.

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

What is the project about?

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II (NJBP II) proposes to mine bauxite distributed in orebodies on lands in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area (SML 173) over the next 25 years. The activities include establishment of haulage roads and excavation of bauxite bearing soil in the valleys between the hillocks in the 6,226 hectares that form the Modified Boundary or 'Clawed Back' area of Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173). Only 18% of the total hectares will be affected by mining activities. The original SML 173 area was 8,335 hectares and the modified boundary or 'clawed back area' represents 6,226 hectares. This represents a reduction of 2,109 hectares. There will not be any mining in the hillocks or forested areas of SML 173.

The modified 'clawed back' SML 173 area is based on natural biological resource conservation. In addition, the livelihood of the farmers and export agriculture arising from farming (yam and other crops) would not be impacted in the 'clawed back area'. The area remaining for mining activities after the modification ('clawed back') to the SML 173 comprises 6,226 hectares. This represents a 25% reduction of the total SML 173 area. As a result of this change, there will be a reduction in the total tonnage of bauxite reserves available for mining in the modified SML 173.

Where and when will the proposed project be carried out?

The proposed mining activity will start in the St Ann portion of the SML and progress towards the Trelawny section, over the years. The areas where mining is completed will be rehabilitated as required by the Mining Act by Commissioner of Mines, the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI). The project is being detailed in 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 upon the granting of an Environmental Permit by NEPA.

Why is this project being undertaken?

NJBP II has been a part of the economic sustainability for St. Ann and neighbouring parishes for the past 50 years and is a leading local employer which provides hundreds of direct and indirect jobs. Its operations also provide numerous economic and social benefits to communities and residents within its areas of operations. NJBP II is also a major earner of foreign exchange for Jamaica. The bauxite to be accessed under the project is absolutely necessary for the continuing viability of NJBP II. Without this bauxite the survival of the company is severely threatened and would likely lead to the loss of hundreds of jobs and severe economic fallout for Jamaica, in particular, the Parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny. The project will also enhance local economic growth and development while lessening the dependence of St. Ann and Trelawny on tourism as the main engine of growth, thereby, offering additional cushion against disruption in the tourism sector. The bauxite industry is one of the main drivers of Jamaica's economy for more than 60 years and is a major contributor to GDP growth in the last two (2) years.

How will the project be implemented?

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



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Telephone: (876) 929-0025/0023/8824/8823

Email: cdaestech@hotmail.com | info@cdaestech.com | conraddouglasassociatesltd@gmail.com



Appendix VI: Sample Invitation Letters



CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LTD.

PROJECT PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT,
ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

14 Carvalho Drive, Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.
Telephone: (876) 929-8824, 929-0023/25 Fax: (876) 960-2014
E-mail: info@cdaestech.com, cdaestech@hotmail.com, conraddouglasnassociatesltd@gmail.com
Website: www.cdaestech.com

November 8, 2021

The Honourable Robert Montague, CD, MP
Minister
Ministry of Transport and Mining
138H Maxfield Avenue
Kingston 10
Jamaica, WI

Dear Minister Montague:

Re: Subsequent (2nd) Mandatory Public Meeting– Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Modified Boundary or ‘Clawed Back Area’) for the Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II’s Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny

On behalf of our client, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, we take pleasure in inviting you to a subsequent (2nd) Mandatory Public Meeting on Tuesday, November 16, 2021 commencing at 5:15pm on the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Modified Boundary or ‘Clawed Back Area’) for the proposed mining of bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny.

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

- Broadcasted live on: (1) Jamaica News Network (JNN) and (2) Power 106 FM
- Streamed live on: (1) Jamaica News Network’s YouTube Page (2) Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page and (3) Zoom
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As a result of the potential for COVID-19 community spread only a limited number of stakeholders will be accommodated at the above satellite locations. Please participate by Zoom ID: 969 9027 3594 | Password: 203943, WhatsApp (876-878-1356) or Telephone (876-733-2461-6).

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

We look forward to your attendance.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Conrad Douglas, CD, PhD
Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant

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DIRECTORS: DR. CONRAD G.C. DOUGLAS, CD, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.J.I.M., M.J.I.E., Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant
• LYNDEN NUGENT, B.Sc. Chem. Eng. (Hons), MBA (Finance), Dip. Man. Studies, M.J.I.M., Deputy Chairman
• MELISSA M. DOUGLAS, BA, LLB, AKC, LEC, Director/Corporate Secretary • DORAN BECKFORD, B.Eng. (Chemical), Dip. Bus. Admin., MBA (Banking & Finance)
• DR. EFFIE DOUGLAS-SIMMONDS, BA, MA, MEd, EdD

Appendix VII: Non-Technical Document

NJBP II

Non-Technical Summary



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II

&

Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

Subsequent/2nd Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the parishes of Trelawny & St. Ann

Project Proponent

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

Overview of Proposed Project

- The proposed mining activities will be done in 5-year cycles for **twenty-five (25) years**, based on approved 5-years Mining Plans. The project will **provide bauxite feedstock** to sustain Noranda’s operations for the export market.
- **The orebodies and haul roads comprise 18% or 1,250 hectares** of the total 6,226 hectares SML 173 area.
- Noranda’s operations **do not** involve the processing of **bauxite to alumina**.
- The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as **6 million dry metric tonnes per annum**. This has the **potential to earn about US\$150,000,000 per year** which is a major and critically important contribution to the Jamaican economy.
- Noranda’s operations **provides about 400 direct jobs, 400 indirect contractor jobs (mining) and 2,500 indirect opportunities** through contractor services and temporary jobs, for a **total of 3,300 jobs**. There will be increased opportunities for residents in the surrounding communities as the mining progresses.

Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited
“Quality Service at its Best”

1

CD*PRJ 1336/18

“Science & Technology for Sustainable Development”

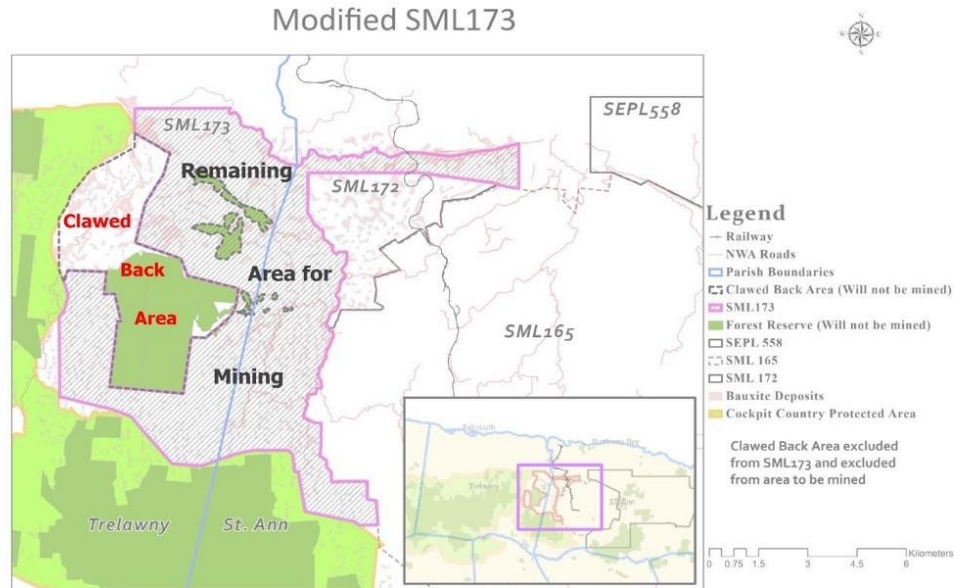


Changes to Originally Proposed Project

The project comprises the alternative proposal (Modified SML 173, which excludes the ‘clawed-back area’), which was assessed and evaluated in Section 10.4 of the EIA Report and presented in the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting on December 8, 2020.

Parameter	Total SML 173 Area (Originally Proposed Project)	Modified SML 173 Boundary
Area (hectares)	The total SML 173 area is 8,335 hectares (ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Modified SML 173 Area has been reduced by 2,109 ha or 25%. This 2,109 ha represents the ‘Clawed Back Area’. The area of the Modified SML 173 area is now 6,226 ha.
Exclusions	<p>There will be no mining activities within any declared Forest Reserves.</p> <p>Mining Activities are prohibited in declared Forest Reserves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% of the Modified SML 173 may be impacted by mining activities. 1. There will be no mining activities within any declared Forest Reserves as was originally stated (See Appendix VII of the EIA Report: Jamaica Gazettes for the Estates in the SML 173 supplied by the Forestry Department – published between 1950 and 1964), and 2. A section located north-west within the SML 173 area has been excluded. The communities of Sawyers and Level Bottom are also now excluded from SML 173. <p>The aerial photographs and maps for sections of the ‘clawed back area’ are shown in Appendix XXIII of the EIA Report and was originally presented as the preferred project alternative in the EIA Report and the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting on December 8, 2020. (See Section 10.4 of the EIA Report).</p>





Description of Area of Exclusion / "Clawed Back Area"

The 'Clawed Back Area', which is excluded from SML 173 has the following characteristics:

1. Hosts the largest declared Forest Reserves in the SML 173 area.
2. Grass-covered depressions.
3. Agricultural areas in depressions between the hillocks.
4. Human settlements with residences made of reinforced concrete and modern materials.
5. The area is relatively underdeveloped. However, it contains some modern physical infrastructure such as roadways.
6. Mixed settlements/agriculture/grasslands on variable terrain.
7. Several hillsides have been cleared to facilitate agricultural activities and for obtaining yam sticks.

Impact Identification & Mitigation

Details of Impacts Identified Based on the Modified SML 173 Boundary

Parameter	Total SML 173 Area (Originally Proposed Project)	Modified SML 173 Boundary
Potential Impacts on Communities	Communities located north-west within SML 173 may be impacted.	The likelihood that there will be any impact on communities located to the north-west within SML 173 will be minimal to non-existent .
Potential impacts on Agriculture	The livelihoods of yam and other farmers located to the north-west within SML 173 may be impacted.	The likelihood that there will be any impact on the livelihoods of yam and other farmers located in the north-west areas will be minimal to non-existent.

Description of Proposed Mitigation Measures

- The entire 'clawed back area' is a mitigation decision and action.
- 25% of the original SML 173 area ("Clawed Back Area") will not be mined.
- The areas at which intensive farming takes place (north-west of SML 173) have been excluded from the Modified SML 173 which is the same as the preferred alternative and will not be impacted by mining activities. This is an avoidance of a potential temporary impact on the livelihoods of the farmers.
- There will be no mining in any Declared Forest Reserves. Mining is prohibited within Declared Forest Reserves.

It is important to note that the Town and Country Planning Development Order (Trelawny Parish) Confirmed Development Order, 2015 speaks to the development of a policy with the objective to: *"ensure that mineral extraction minimizes adverse effects on communities, the landscape, wildlife and habitats."*



Appendix VIII: NEPA Approved Agenda



AGENDA



**Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
&
Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited
Subsequent (2nd) Mandatory “Mixed-Virtual” Public Meeting for the Final
Environmental Impact Assessment (Modified SML 173 Boundary, which excludes
the ‘Clawed Back Area’) for Proposed Bauxite Mining Operations, by Noranda
Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) area,
located in the Parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny**

Chairperson: Dr. Fae Ellington, CD

1. Call to Order & Purpose – Chairperson
2. Prayer – Pastor Keith Richards, Stewart Town, Trelawny
3. Welcome & Introduction of Panel – Chairperson
4. Statement by the National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)
5. Brief Company Statement – Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
6. Presentation
 - Final EIA Report with the proposed changes to the Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173), which excludes the ‘Clawed Back Area’.
 - Presentation of some issues raised by the Public arising from the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting that was held on December 8, 2020:
 - Flora & Fauna
 - Bauxite Toxicity
 - Water Resources
 - Forestry
 - Social Issues
7. Questions & Answers
8. Adjournment - Chairperson

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



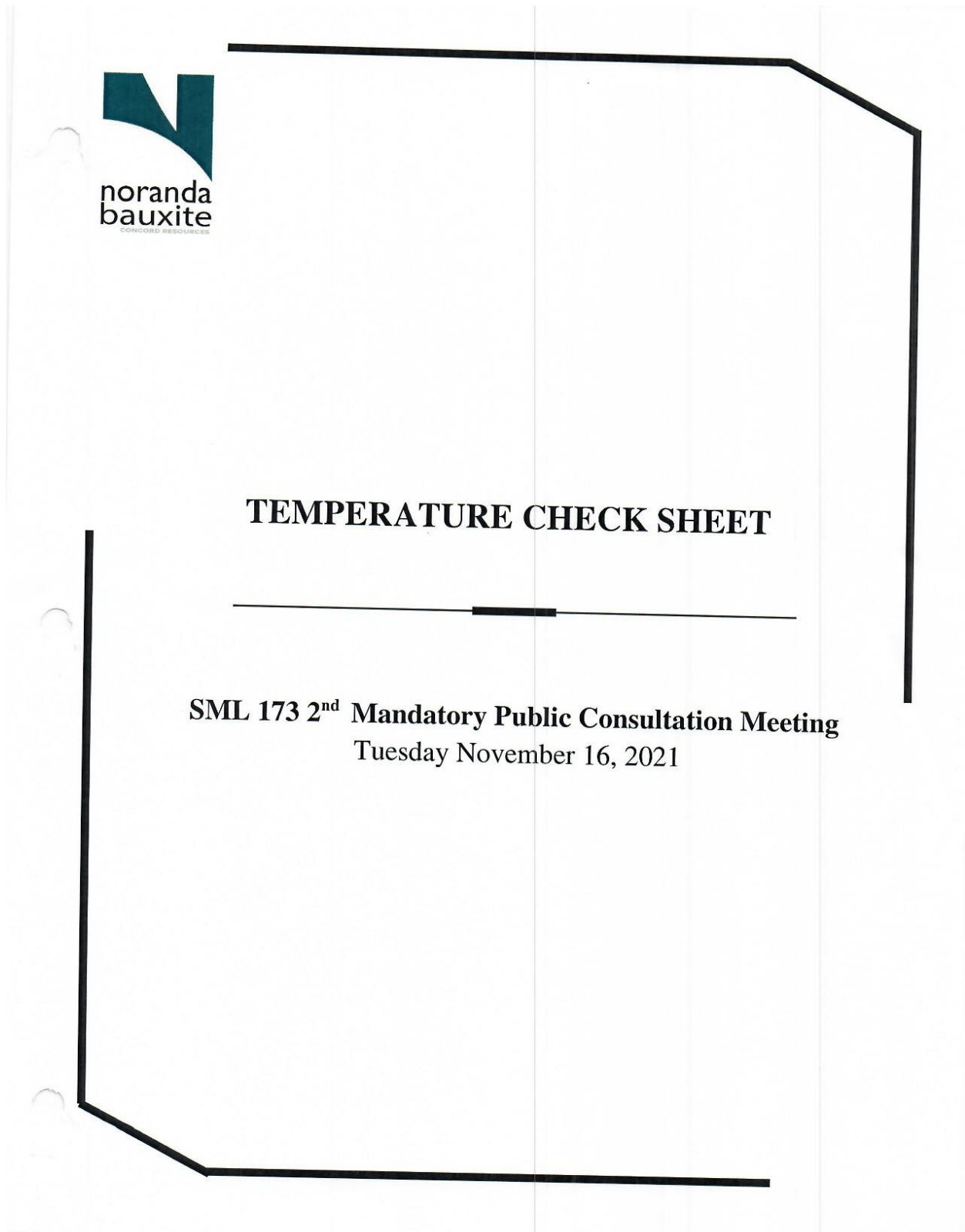
**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
CONRAD DOUGLAS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

Telephone: (876) 929-0025/0023/8824/8823

Email: cdaestech@hotmail.com | conraddouglasnassociatesltd@gmail.com



Appendix IX: COVID-19 Protocols



SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ULSTER SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, ULSTER SPRING, TRELAWNY



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Connridge Lynne	32.6
2		St. Clair Harris	34.7
3		Andray Brodie	32.8
4		Cjag Jeffrey	34.8
5		David Lawrence	35.6
6		Taner Case	33.
7		Glenniel Boothe	36.2
8		Oshine Lee	34.6
9		Christopher Morgan	35.3
10		Mr. Linton Graham	35.4
11		Rabbi Bennett	34.1
12		Dylon Kelly	33.4

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ULSTER SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, ULSTER SPRING, TRELAWNY



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Albert Foster	35.2
2		Hugh Dixon	32.8
3		Robert Rhommes	36
4		Gary Dumber	34.5
5		Kemar Newby	32.2
6		Dane Lynch	31.2
7		Akeco Cameron	35.2
8		George Lynch	34.8
9		Gregory Brady	35.8
10		Maxwell Stewart	34
11		Joycelyn Thousand	35.1
12		Aulton McI. Donald	32.7

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ULSTER SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, ULSTER SPRING, TRELAWNY



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Susélette Stearn	36.4
2		Ramone Martin	33.8
3		Evody Shaw	35.5
4		Hardley Ray	32.
5		Ter Tyrone Dixon	34.7
6		Craig Thompson	32.2
7		Lurain Fisher - Brown	32.2
8		Michael Brown	35.8 34.9
9		Otis Rowe	35.8
10		Evan Williams	36.4
11		John Lucas	36.4
12		Darrell Exoder - Fisher	32.1

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ULSTER SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, ULSTER SPRING, TRELA WNY



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Mr. Hardware. Pastor	37.6
2		Emmanuel Campbell	36.1
3		Shanique Wong	32.3
4		John Craggy	36.2
5		Owen Lewis	35
6		Michael Wright	29.8
7		Harven Dugson	28.9
8		Simone Windom	29.4
9		Moharée Newby	25.5
10		Albert Christie	35.4
11		Bentley Whyte	33.2
12		Nicole Fletcher	34.0

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ULSTER SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, ULSTER SPRING, TRELAWNY



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Bohan Johnson	
2		Winston Foster	33
3		Byron Samuels	34.4
4		Cpt Richard Sandols	35.8
5		Phillip Lemonte	35.7
6		Horace Hines	35.2
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: RETREAT COMMUNITY CENTER, BROWN'S TOWN P.O., ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Carlton Isaacs	36.4
2		Reon Jackson	36.5
3		Romario Francis	36.2
4		Sandra Haughton	36.4
5		Fabian Thompson	36.6
6		Boyle Houghton	34.8
7		Ken Rivers	36.3
8		Alvin Haughton	35.4
9		Traida Perry	36.5
10		Donna Smith	32.7
11		Thania Gordon	36.0
12		Warren Smith	36.1

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: RETREAT COMMUNITY CENTER, BROWN'S TOWN P.O., ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Natasha Williams	34.4
2		Pamela Alexander	36.2
3		Bushell Anglen	36.3
4		Teoshia Newton	36.4
5		Michael Abram	36.6
6		Fitzroy Black	35.9
7		Rony Peters	36.4
8		Ralphford Shaw	36.4
9		Dallion Rankine	35.8
10		WEDonald Geddion	36.2
11		Gilbert Goodson	35.
12		Gredon Ree	35.8

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: RETREAT COMMUNITY CENTER, BROWN'S TOWN P.O., ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Josua Campbell	35.5
2		Utester Graham	35.8
3		Carolin Barnett	35.5
4		Rory McNeish	33.6
5		Shanee Lawrence	35.1
6		Yonick Watson	35.2
7		Beverly Watson	34.2
8		Elane Barnett	35.7
9		George McNeish	36.
10		Patricia Clayton	36.2
11		Faith Rattray	35.9
12		Phyllis Lawrence	36.3

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: RETREAT COMMUNITY CENTER, BROWN'S TOWN P.O., ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Edward Batson	36.2
2		Cauling Ton	36.6
3		Kerionn Goldson	37.0
4		E.L. Lineda	36.4
5		D. Clarke	37.0
6		J. Jackson	36.0
7		Lamar Hudson	36.7
8		Anthony Street	36.
9		Sandra Howard	35.8
10		Walter Campbell	36.2
11		Ricardo Ellis	36.2
12		Clayline Johnson	36.5

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: RETREAT COMMUNITY CENTER, BROWN'S TOWN P.O., ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	C. Jean Watson	34.5
2		Delroy Mc Niech	34.8
3		Barby Jarrett	34.1
4		Keith Richard	36.
5		Nardie Thompson	36.2
6		Callaghan - Gilbert	35.6
7		Waldane Clarke	35.6
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021

LOCATION: ST. JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH HALL, ENDEAVOUR, ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Broderick Miller ✓	35.3
2		Venesha Atkinson ✓	36.2
3		Anodia Bell	36.4
4		Carol Clarke ✓	36.1
5		Francis Severeight ✓	36.3
6		Headley Campbell ✓	36.5
7		Hazel Chambers	34.9
8		Lenette Severeight	34.6
9		Khenta Rowe	36.4
10		Lloyd Lethian	36.5
11		Linsford Hamilton	35.8
12		Myrtle Lethian	34.4

SML 173, 2ND MANDATORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021
LOCATION: ST. JAMES ANGLICAN CHURCH HALL, ENDEAVOUR, ST. ANN



TEMPERATURE CHECK SHEETS

NO#.	DATE	PARTICIPANT'S NAME (PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS)	TEMPERATURE READING
1	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021	Lucille Alladice	34.8
2		Fredrick McCook	34.5
3		Doyane Chin	35.1
4		Hayden Richards	35.8
5		Norbert Dale	32.4
6		Eleth Barnett	35.4
7		Adassa Clarke	33.3
8		Seann Hudson	32.6
9		Stephaine Campbell	35.2
10		Joyce In Dawson	35.1
11		Tyrone Jack	35.1
12			

Appendix X: Register – Ulster Spring Primary School

2nd Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting on The Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report for
The Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in the Parishes of St. Ann & Trelawny

Name	Affiliation	Contact #
Dwain Davis	Noranda	358-6108
Michael Wright	Noranda (B.C.M.)	(876) 877.5744
Raven Dawson	Noranda (B.C.M.)	406-8366
Simon Winder	Noranda (B.C.M.)	283-1545
Mohamre Newley	Noranda (B.C.M.)	876 488 1484
ALBERT CHRISTINE	NORANDA (B.C.M.)	876 394 6771
Bentley White	Noranda (B.C.M.)	462 2648
Nichole Fletcher	Noranda (B.C.M.)	876-860-0138
Suzette Shaw	Noranda (B.C.M.)	876-870-1515
Ramona Martin	Noranda	813-5425
General Green	Green Hill	876 391 0557
Kudley Wray	Bethany B.C.M.	874-6954
Enoch Campbell	ALPS	876-427-9260
Tyrone Dixon	Green Hill	876 275 6338
CRAIG THOMPSON	Discovery Bay	876 470 8253
Michael Brown	Discovery Bay	876-324-2161
Loraine Fisher Brown	Ulster Spring	876 446 2053
Otis Rowe	Spring Village	876-334 6027
EYON WILLIAMS	MADRAS	876-423-4891
JOHN LUCAS	MADRAS	876-878 4548
Dorothy Evadne Fisher	Ulster Spring	899-4630
Abel FOX	Ulster Spring	6489 8082
Hugh Dixon	Albert Town	393 6584
Robert Rhone	Police	838-3056
GARY OUNBAR	Ulster Spring	440 1418
Walter Newley	Abandun	549-5122
DANE LYNCH	DUNCANS	568-7467
ARECO CAMELON	Duncans	533 6059
George Lynch	Duncans	559-6969
Gregory Brooks	"	721-4262
Maple Stewart	Water Valley	876 388 1279
Cydney Alexander	Water Valley	876-276-4789
Walter McDonald	Water Valley	876-841-4638

Name	Affiliation	Contact #
Colledge Lynch	Brown Town	878 2154
St. Clair Harris	Ulster Spring	819-7832
Andray Broadie	Ulster Spring	312-7649
David Lawrence	Ulster Spring	548-6348
C'Jay Jeffery	Ulster Spring	283-4124
Shamika Wong	Ulster Spring	418-7131
Tamar Case	Albert Town	482-9699
LION GRAHAM	Atlas Security Dept	860-3501
O'Shaune Lee	Security Dept	4011221
ROBERT WAT	Discovery Bay	410-2627
Christopher Morgan	Atlas Security Dept	700-2803
Rahli Bonnett	Atlas Security Dept	431-9492
Dylon Kelly	Atlas security Dept	8724448
Glenniel Booker	Atlas Sec Dept	876-379-3374
Marvin Hardware	Ulster Spring	878-859-0878
Paul Bertram	Ulster Spring	871-2399
Winston Foster	Ulster Spring	846-0765
Eryan Springs	Ulster Spring	821-9184
Richard Sanchez	Montego Bay St James	851-4553
Horace Aimes	MOB	876 880 4427
Rodgers Mathy	Brown Town	876-4554
Julian Kean	Norunda	280-6182

Appendix XI: Register – St. James Anglican Church

2nd Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting on The Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report for The Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in the Parishes of St. Ann And Trelawny			Name
Name	Affiliation	Contact #	
David Clark			
Brodrick Miller	Gibraltar	876-208-4955	
Venesha Atkinson	Plantain Walk	876-344-8945	
Anodia Bell	Gibraltar	876-313-2869	
Carol Clarke	Richmond Penn	876-8702362	
Francis Seivunight	Somerton dist	827-6399	
H Campbell	Gibraltar	—	
H Chambers	Endeavour	830-1289	
James Barnett	Endeavour	876-	
SIELVWRIGHT	Endeavour	—	
Khesula Row	Endeavour	5487117	
J Lotlison	Endeavour	876 801-9144	
Lusford Hamilton	Modras	876 3291002	
Myrtle Lotlison	Endeavour	8019144	
Lucille Alladice	Somerton	316 4110	
Fredrick M. M. M. M.	Gibraltar	5860654	
Swaine Chir	Gibraltar	876-3221882	
Alfred M. M. M.	Endeavour	876-789-3094	
Norlett Dale	Endeavour	876 328-0500	
Eleth Barnett	Endeavour	876 778 7714	
Adassa Clarke	Endeavour	876-344-8982	
Seann Hudson	Somerton	876-6266293	
Stephanie Campbell	Endeavour	876-2154324	
Joycelin Lawson	Richmond pen		
Tyrone Jack	Richmond pen		
Robert Stephenson	Noranda	876-878-2587	
Tanya Hay	Noranda	876-878-4535	
George Bailey	NORANDA	876-878-2505	

Appendix XII: Register – Retreat Community Center

2nd Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting on The Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report for The Proposed Mining of Bauxite in the Special Mining Lease 173 Area in the Parishes of St. Ann And Trelawny			
Name	Affiliation	Contact#	Name
Walter Campbell	Police	876-882-2752	George
Claudine Johnson	Police	876-823-3182	Patricia
Ricardo Ellis	Police	876-424-8439	John
Carlton Isaacs	Community member	323-9111	Phyllis
Sandra Howard	community member	849 6100	Jean
Songia Haughton	Community Member	436-0660	Debra
Ann Haughton	community member	458-1143	DERA
Kent Sleyer	Noranda Branch	876-4568	Kurt R
Gretchen Perry	Alexandria	849-4654	Nordia
Donna Smith	Alexandria	442-0360	Joan
Thaunia Gooden	ST Dacre	815-2916	Roger
Reggie Haughton	Watt Town	295-1902	Claudy-A
Warren Smith	Stewart Town	431-4767	
Matashia Williams	Bamboo	876-228-5860	
Pamella Alexander	Alexandria	876-474-4895	
Rochelle Anglin	nine miles	876-456-7539	
Teodora Newland	Linton Park	876-441-9240	
Michael O'Leary	Green Hill	876-287-7931	
Fitzroy Black	Downodge	876-359-4767	
Ray Peter	GLASGO	885-9164	
Ralphford Shaw	Bethuy	447-8004	
Dudton Konline	friendship	317-5934	
GILBERT MC DONALD	BENJIN	446-7149	
Gilbert Good	Retreat	868-4267	
Sheldon Lee	St Dacre	876-3739107	
Josua Campbell	Gibratton	876-4795831	
JUSTES Seaton	Retreat	876-381-2086	
Caroline Barrett	Retreat	876-38-1789	
Ray McNeil	Retreat	876-842-4162	
Chance Lawrence	Retreat	876-386-6921	
Beverly Watson	Retreat	876-464-7647	
Yannick Watson	Retreat	876-5658515	
Elaine Barrett	Retreat	876-4877121	

Name	Affiliation	Contact #
George McNeish	Retreat	876-507-1674
Patricia Clayton	Retreat	876-875-2916
John Patton	Retreat	839-0842
Phyllis Lawrence	Retreat	364-11258
John Watson	Retreat	876-2186893
Debra McNeish	Retreat	4433074
DEARICK FORRETT	EN Field	364-4257
Kirk Richards	Last Pasture	876-566-0025
Nordia Thompson	Alexandria	876-488-4806
Joan Hamilton	NJBP II	876-878-4570
Roger Forrester	NJBP II	876-550-2287
Claudy Ann Forbes	NJBP II	876-469-4443

Appendix XIII: Presentation by NJBP II

NJBP II

2nd Public Meeting
EIA of SML 173

November
16, 2021

A Jamaican Based Partnership

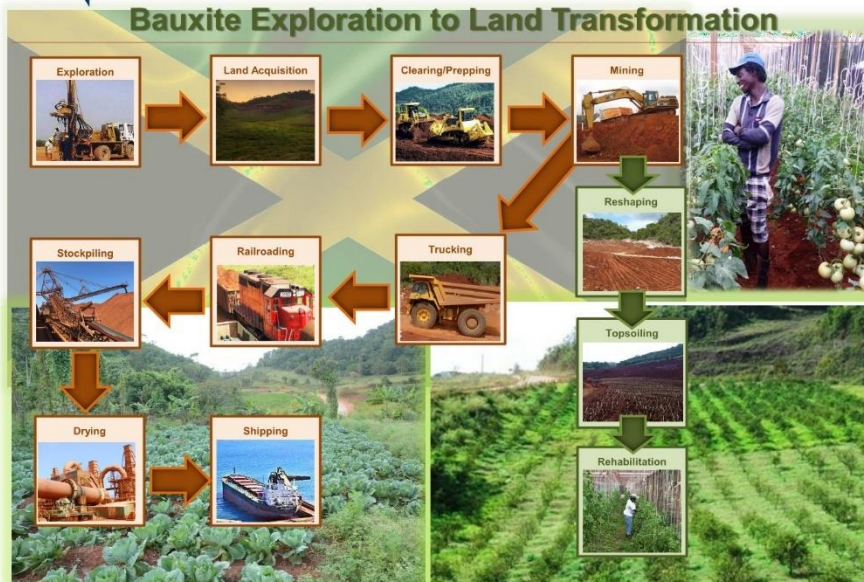
51% Jamaica Owned
New 49% Owner in Concord Resources
54 years of Continuous Operations
Partners in the Community
Strong Environmental & Safety History
Historical Reserves Depleting
SML 173 Required for Ongoing Operations

Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited
 ATLANTIC ALUMINA
 CONCORD RESOURCES

51% 49%

NJBP II

An Increasingly **GREEN** Company




Fair Compensation for Land
Community Focused
Environmental Excellence
Strong Safety Performance
Mining Best Practice
Best in Class Rehabilitation


No Mining Forestry Reserves
No Ground Water Impacts
No Caustic Use at All
No Hazardous Chemicals
No Residual Tailings
No Mining in CCPA

Reclamation and Rehabilitation Leadership. ...A **GREEN**house New World

136 Greenhouses Built
~40 Million Gallons of Water Catchment
1st Industry Aquaponics Project Initiated
1st & Only Cold Room Facility for Farmers



A Partner in the Communities... ...that We Live and Work In



A Major Economic Engine for Jamaica... ...~US\$84M Annual Spend in Jamaica



Appendix XIV: Presentation by Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited

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

Subsequent (2nd) MANDATORY PUBLIC MEETING



Presentation by: Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, Environmental Management Consultants

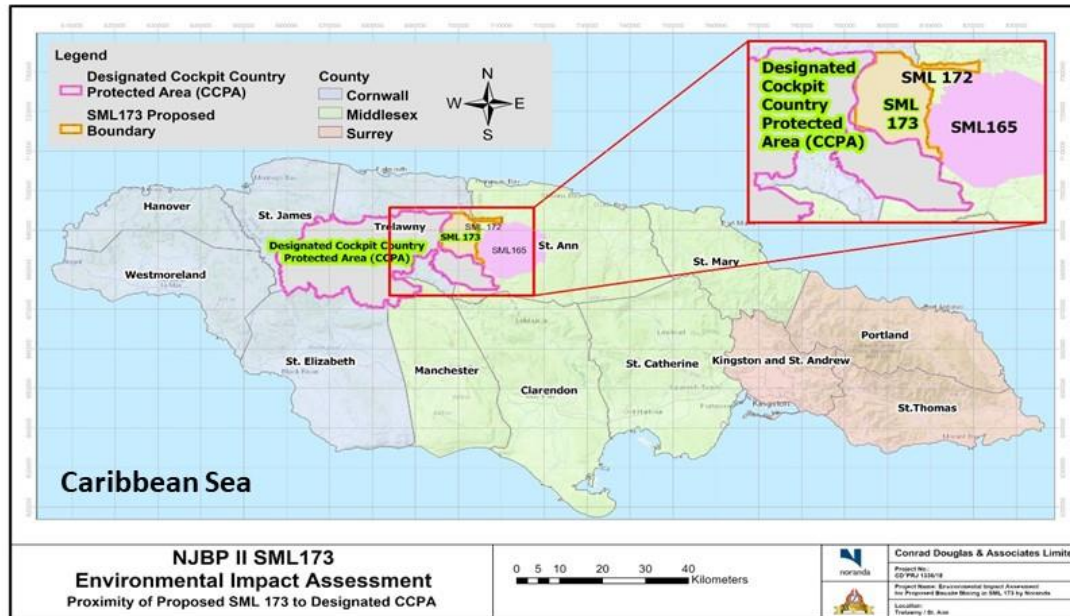
Date: Tuesday, November 16, 2021 | **Time:** 5:15pm
Mixed-Virtual Meeting



Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Description of the Project as Originally Proposed
3. Changes to the Originally Proposed Project
4. Details of Impacts Identified Based on Modification of Boundary to accept Alternative Proposal
5. Description of Proposed Mitigation Measures
6. Responses to Issues Raised by the Public following the 1st Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting of December 8, 2020

Project Location as Originally Proposed



- **Special Mining Lease 173 (SML 173) Area** – adjacent to the east of the area designated as the Cockpit Country Protected Area (CCPA).
- **SML 173 area comprises sections of:** western St. Ann and eastern Trelawny
- **CCPA:** the areas designated as the Cockpit Country and CCPA by the Most Honourable Prime Minister Andrew Holness in Parliament on November 21, 2017. (See *EIA Report Volume I: Appendix IV*)
- **Designated CCPA consists of sections of** (1) southern Trelawny, (2) south-east St. James, (3) northern St. Elizabeth and (4) northern Manchester.
- SML 173 comprises private and government holdings of which, approximately, 70% is titled. Untitled lands are privately owned.
- NJBP II holds 55% of the mining rights of the total land areas (for and behalf of the Commissioner of Lands) and the remainder is privately held (See Figure to the left and *EIA Report Volume 1: Appendix V*).

SML 173 is NOT located in the CCPA

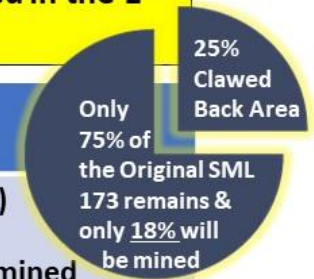
Description of the Originally Proposed Project

- The proposed mining activities will be undertaken in **5-year cycles** for **25 years**, based on approved 5-year Mining Plans. The project will **provide bauxite feedstock** to sustain NJBP II operations for the export market.
- The **orebodies and haul roads** comprises **15% or 1,250 hectares** of 8,335 hectares of the original SML 173 area.
- NJBP II operations **do not involve the processing of bauxite to alumina, nor the use of caustic soda.**
- The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as **6 million dry metric tonnes per annum**. This has the **potential to earn about US\$150,000,000 per year** which is a major and critically important contribution to the Jamaican economy.
- Noranda operations **provides** about **400 direct jobs, 400 indirect contractor jobs (mining)** and **2,500 indirect opportunities** through contractor services and temporary jobs, for a **total of 3,300 jobs**. There will be increased opportunities for residents in the surrounding communities as the mining progresses.

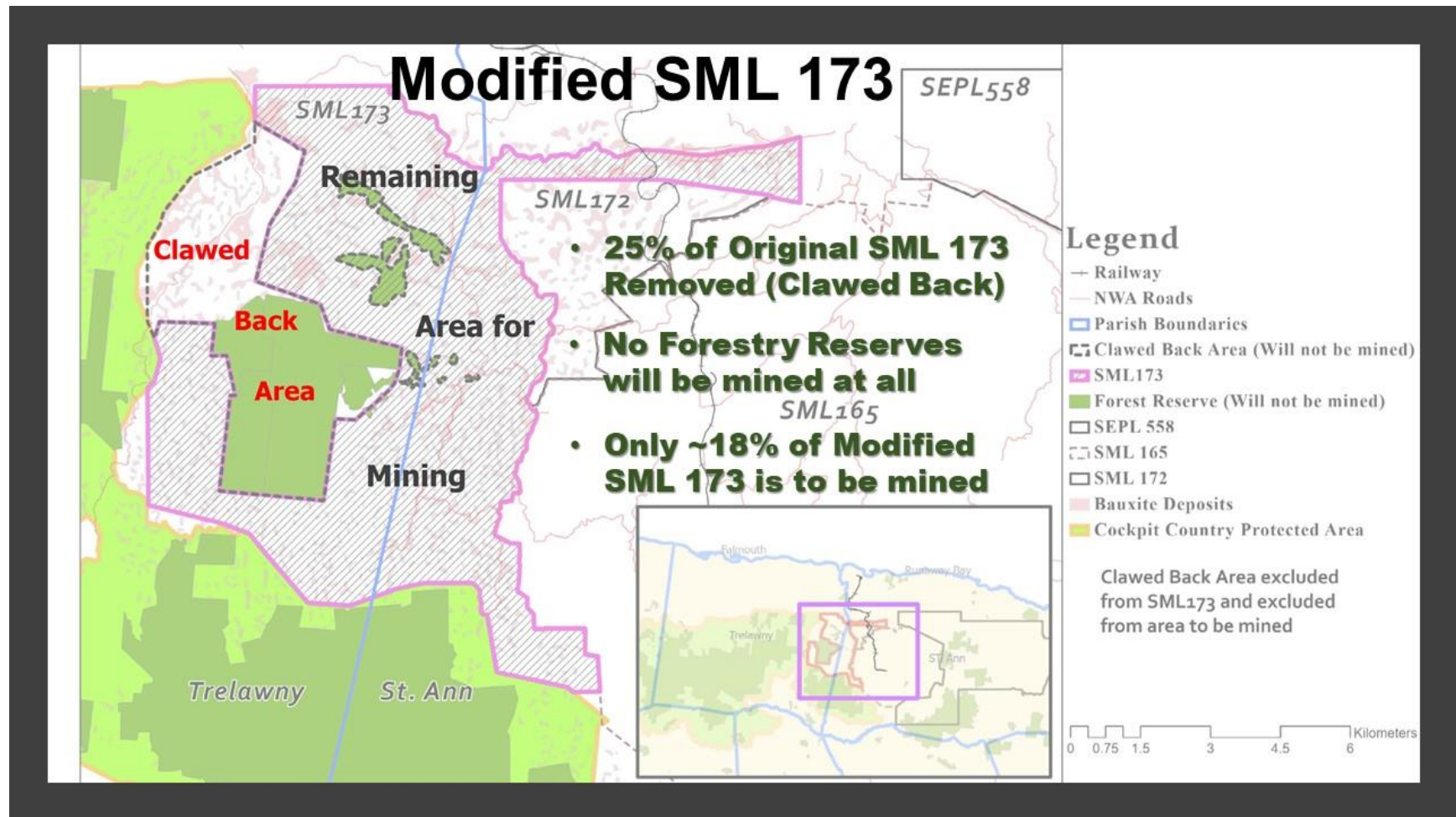
Changes to the Originally Proposed Project

The project comprises the alternative proposal (Modified SML 173, which removes the 'clawed-back area'), which was assessed and evaluated in Section 10.4 of the EIA Report and presented in the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting on December 8, 2020.

Parameters	Original SML 173	Modified SML 173 (Less 'Clawed-back Area')
Area (Hectares)	8,335 hectares (ha)	6,226 ha (reduced by 25% or 2,109 ha) Only 18% of the Modified SML 173 will be mined
Exclusions	1. All Forest Reserves within the SML 173 area are prohibited from mining by law (Refer to Appendix VII of the EIA Report: Jamaica Gazettes for the Estates in the SML 173 supplied by the Forestry Department – published between 1950 and 1964)	1. All Forest Reserves within the SML 173 area will be excluded from Mining as was originally stated; and 2. A section of the Original SML 173 located in the north-west has been excluded from the Modified SML 173.



Note: The aerial photographs and maps for sections of the 'Clawed-back area' are shown in Appendix XXIII of the EIA Report, originally presented as the Preferred Project Alternative in the EIA Report



Characteristics of the 'Clawed Back Area'

The 'Clawed Back Area', which is removed from SML 173 has the following characteristics:

1. Hosts the largest declared Forest Reserves of the SML 173.
2. Grass-covered bauxite bearing depressions (Not Forested).
3. Bauxite deposits in depressions between the hillocks.
4. Human settlements with residences made of reinforced concrete and modern materials.
5. The area is relatively underdeveloped and sparsely populated. However, it contains some modern physical infrastructure such as roadways.
6. Mixed settlements, intensive agriculture and grasslands on variable terrain.
7. Several hillsides cleared to facilitate agricultural activities for obtaining yam sticks.



Identified Impacts Based on the Changes

Parameter	Original SML 173	Modified SML 173 (Less 'Clawed-back Area')
Potential Impacts on Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities located north-west within SML 173 may be impacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likelihood that there will be any impact on communities located to the north-west within SML 173 will be minimal to non-existent.
Potential impacts on Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihoods of yam and other farmers located to the north-west within SML 173 may be impacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likelihood that there will be any impact on the livelihoods of yam and other farmers located in the north-west areas will be minimal to non-existent.

The modification ('Clawed-back area') to SML 173 is now removed as proposed in the EIA Report (Section 10.4)

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- The entire 'clawed back area' is a mitigation decision and action.
- **25% of the original SML 173 area will be removed (clawed back) from SML 173. Of the 75% of SML 173 remaining, only 18% will be mined.**
- The areas in which intensive farming takes place (north-western part of the original SML 173) have been excluded from the Modified SML 173 and will not be impacted by mining activities. This is an avoidance of a potential impact on the livelihoods of the farmers.
- In the same vein, the "clawed back area", which contains valuable commercial grade bauxite resources, will NOT be mined.
- **There will be NO mining in any Forest Reserves. Mining is prohibited by law within the Forest Reserves.**

Questions & Comments Raised

Subsequent to the 1st Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting held on December 8, 2020, a total of 135 questions/concerns were raised by the Public to NEPA.

The questions & comments, some as follow-up questions, were received over the course of several weeks, and were reviewed and responded to by the consultant, CD&A, to the satisfaction of the Regulators.

The full complement of questions/comments and the responses/resolutions can be accessed via NEPA's website, CD&A's website, and at all the locations where the documents have been posted.

Responses to Questions & Comments

Questions and responses selected for this presentation are categorized under 5 main headings as guided by NEPA, namely:

1. Flora and Fauna (Plants and Animals)
2. Bauxite Toxicity
3. Water Resources
4. Forestry
5. Socio Economic Concerns

In addition, there were some questions and comments relating to land reclamation and rehabilitation.

CD&A will present a summary of some of the questions, comments, and responses.

The details of all 135 questions and comments, as well as the corresponding responses are set out in the documents that have been placed in the public domain on the websites mentioned and the various locations within SML 173.



Flora & Fauna: Questions or Comments

- Public Comments from NEPA – **January 5, 2021**
 - Q-30: What were the parameters and basis of the faunal survey?
 - Q-33: Per the EIA detected 46 bird species, survey, for the same area reports 86 species from eBird (www.ebird.org), how do you account for the difference?
- Additional Public Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - Q-29: The term adaptive insect which is used is unknown in entomological science and should be clearly defined to avoid confusion .

Flora & Fauna: Responses

- Public Comments from NEPA – **January 5, 2021**
 - R-30: The 9 blocks surveyed covered all land uses within the area and more than 50% of the 8,335 ha or 2.5 times best practice requirements for an EIA.
 - R-33 eBird, is not a scientific or audited tool and therefore should not be used as a reference in a highly scientific document such as an EIA. This is consistent with the disclaimer from eBird itself (*"...the services and all material and information posted on it is provided to you 'as is' without any warranties..."*).
- Additional Public Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - R-29: The term adaptive was meant to as a simple adjective, referring to the ability to camouflage itself, and not intended to be an adjectival noun. The document is also for public consumption, in general, and language was used in an attempt to be readily understood by the public at large.

Flora & Fauna Survey Blocks

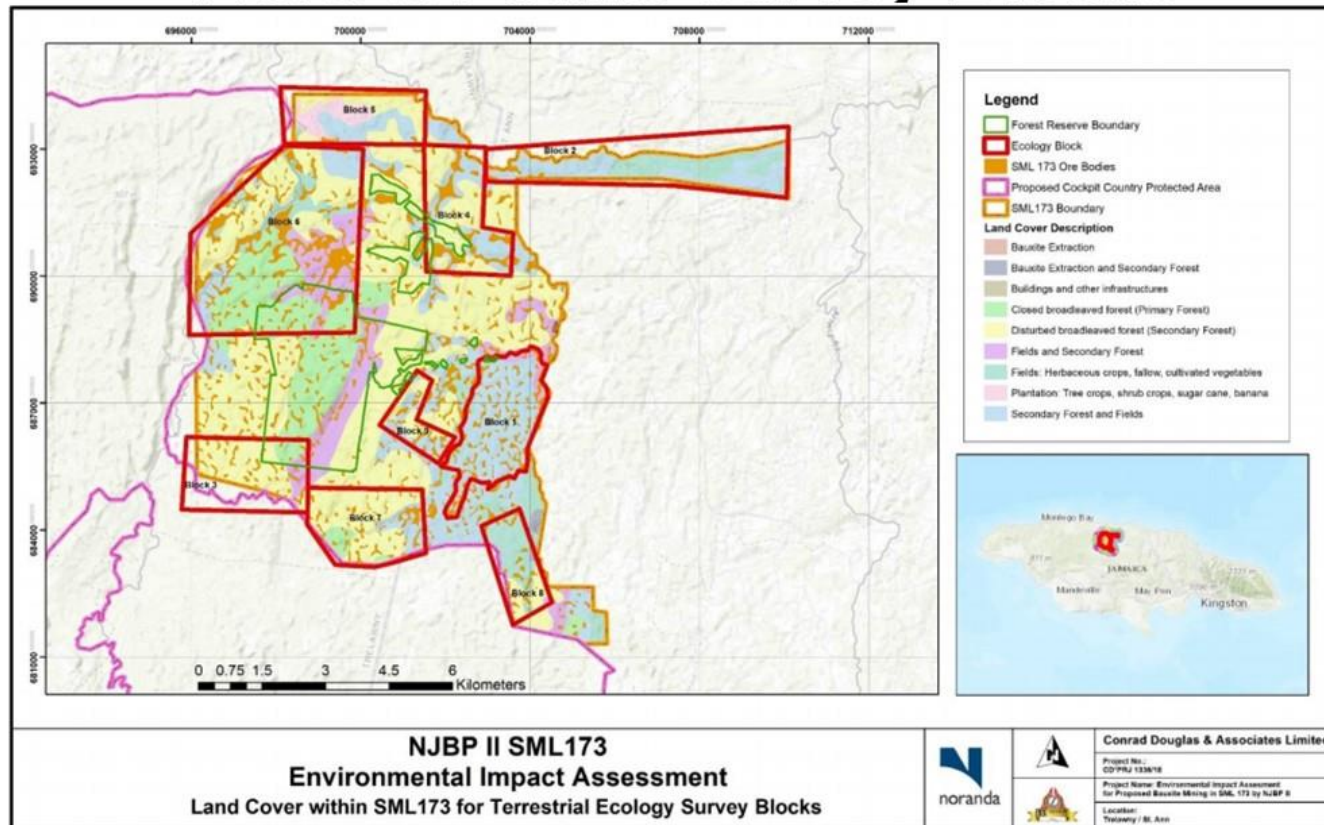


Figure 20: Terrestrial Ecology Study Area Blocks within SML 173 (numbered 1-9) (Source: EIA Report)

Bauxite Toxicity: Questions or Comments

- Public Comments from NEPA – **January 5, 2021**
 - **Q-9:** Why were no quantitative data and toxicity risk estimates presented for heavy metal concentrations in the bauxitic soils and fugitive dust?

Bauxite Toxicity: Responses

- **R-9:** Based on the history of bauxite mining throughout Jamaica and the scientific investigations carried out by reputable scientists (Lalor, Douglas, Chin, et al) and accredited laboratories, nationally and internationally there is no evidence to support the assertion that workers or the public may be exposed to harmful levels of air borne heavy metals from the mining of bauxite.
- **R-9 Continued:** The concentration in which toxic elements exist in bauxite is extremely small, to the order of parts per billion (ppb). Furthermore, these elements are locked into the stable crystal lattices of certain minerals and are not available for uptake by plants. To release these elements requires drastic conditions of acidity or alkalinity at elevated temperatures which are not available in nature. Therefore, they do not and will not enter the food chain.

Water Resources: Questions or Comments

- Water Resources Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - **Q-1:** The depth to ground water should not be used as metric to minimize the risk of contamination of the karstified and significantly faulted aquifer.
 - **Q-12:** The WRA reiterates its previous comment regarding the depth to groundwater as a non-determinant of how susceptible the aquifer is to contamination.

Water Resources: Responses

- **R1 & 12:** It was agreed with the Regulators that there are no toxic or hazardous substances associated with the mining of bauxite and the only potential pollutant could be bauxite soil particles, which could temporarily increase the turbidity of the Rio Bueno.
- **R1 & 9 Continued:** On the commencement of mining, the turbidity of the Rio Bueno would be monitored in accordance with any condition of permit, which may be issued by NEPA and an EMMP.

Water Resources: Questions or Comments

- Water Resources Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - **Q-2:** The Retreat well is a stated example of pollution impacting groundwater in the region, although it has not been determined what the source of that pollution was/is. The EIA should mention and address this particular matter of the Retreat well.

Water Resources: Responses

- **R2:** It was discussed at length and agreed with the Regulators that there is no evidence that the unknown pollutant, mentioned by WRA, resulted from or was contributed from bauxite mining since bauxite mining has never been carried out in proximity to the Retreat Well. For this reason, it was agreed that there will be no further reference to contamination of the Retreat Well in respect of bauxite mining.

Forestry: Questions or Comments

- Forestry Department Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - **Q-1a:** NJB must adhere to its commitment to reduce road width where possible and to actively implement dust suppression measures as outlined in the EIA.
 - **Q-3c:** The surface of the haul roads must be broken up to facilitate the spontaneous regeneration and active re-forestation of the roadways.

Forestry: Responses

- Forestry Department Comments from NEPA – **January 20, 2021**
 - **R-1a:** The mined Bauxite contains a fair degree of moisture and as such has a lower potential for fugitive dust formation, and it can be transported and stockpiled without wetting due to its physical and chemical characteristics. Notwithstanding, a dust suppression regime will be maintained for all active haul roads. Dust fall monitoring will be a feature of the environmental management programme.
 - **R-3c:** With the exception of the haul roads that are authorized to remain open (agreement with the Parish Council and recommendation of the JNHT) for the benefit of the community development, at the end of the mining process, haul roads are left unattended to enable natural recolonization to take place. This was stated on page 5-63 of the EIA Report: “At the end of use, access and use of the haul roads are reclaimed. Hence these haul roads are made redundant.”

Socio-Economic: Questions or Comments

- Public Comments from NEPA – **February 5, 2021**
 - **Q1:** No assessment was included in the EIA of the negative short term/immediate impact on the farming communities.

Socio-Economic: Responses

- **R1:** The data required for the socio-cultural and economic survey was captured by a pre-coded, pre-tested survey instrument (questionnaire), which was administered to an appropriate sample size. The socio-cultural and economic survey instrument (See Appendix III of the EIA Report) was approved by NEPA. Further, the EIA report addresses issues such as: compensation and identification of alternate lands.
- In addition, there were 4 voluntary public consultation meetings in which the views of the public were stated, captured and taken into account in the implementation of the EIA.
- Further, there were focus group consultations with key stakeholders and community leaders.

Reclamation & Rehabilitation: Questions or Comments



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

Appendix XV: Ad Verbatim

**Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
&
Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited
Subsequent Mandatory “Mixed Virtual” Public Meeting for
the
Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed
Bauxite Mining Operations by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite
Partners II, in the Special Mining Lease 173 located in the
parishes of Trelawny and & St. Ann
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021
COMMENCED AT 5:15 P.M.**

CALL TO ORDER

CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the Subsequent Mandatory “Mixed Virtual” Public Meeting for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed bauxite mining operations in Special Mining Lease Area 173 located in the parishes of St. & Trelawny to be undertaken by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.

PRAYER

We begin this afternoon with prayer, and prayer will be done by Pastor Keith Richards from Stewart Town, Trelawny.

(Prayer led by Pastor Keith Richards)

Thank you for getting us started Pastor Keith Richards.

WELCOME NOTES

Now welcome to the subsequent mandatory public meeting for the environmental impact assessment for the proposed bauxite mining operations in Special Mining lease 173 located in the parishes of St.. Trelawny to be undertaken by Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. This meeting is subsequent to the initial meeting that was held on the 8th of December, 2020 and is required by the National Planning Agency in instances where it is determined that the scope and/or size of the project has changed significantly.

This subsequent “mixed virtual” public meeting is being broadcast live from the Jamaica News Network’s Studio. The meeting is also being streamed live via:

- JNN’s YouTube Page
- Television Jamaica’s YouTube Page
- Live on Power 106 FM and
- Zoom

JNN wishes to apologize due to technical difficulties that the Zoom ID for the Noranda Bauxite “Mixed Virtual” public meeting has been changed. The new Zoom ID is, and I hope I will do this for you right, 89679264992, and the pass code is townhall. Let me do it again 89679264992 with the pass code townhall (lowercase).

The presentation is also been streamed live to three (3) locations within the Special Mining Lease area:

- St. James’s Anglican Church, Endeavour, St. Ann.

- The Community Centre in St. Ann and;
- Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Trelawny

Where strict Covid-19 protocols are being enforced.

You will be able to participate via these locations as well as on

- Zoom
- The YouTube Chat
- The WhatsApp Line – let me give that to you; 876-878-1356. That’s 876-878-1356
- Telephone - 876-733-2461-6. That is 876-733-2461-6.

This process is being undertaken in accordance with the PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS, specifically Chapter 3: Conducting Subsequent Public Consultations, as well as an addendum document that has been developed in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

As you can see, we are still not having the typical face-to-face meeting. This is due to the continued Covid-19 pandemic and resulting gathering limits as stipulated by the Disaster Risk Management Orders, 2020. To ensure that the reach of this meeting is not limited, this multi-media approach has been adopted.

This reach, as customary, includes the several Ministries, Agencies and Departments of Government that have been specially invited to this “mixed virtual” meeting. Now these

include representatives from the following Ministries:

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

Also, the following agencies:

- National Environment & Planning Agency
- Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management
- Jamaica Constabulary Force
- Jamaica Fire Brigade
- Jamaica Bauxite Institute
- Mines & Geology Division
- Water Resources Authority
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust
- National Works Agency
- Forestry Department
- Social Development Commission
- Rural Agricultural Development Authority
- St. Ann Municipal Corporation
- Trelawny Municipal Corporation

As well as,

- The Custos of St. Ann and;
- The Custos of Trelawny
- St. Ann Chamber of Commerce
- Trelawny Chamber of Commerce
- Members of Parliament and Councillors.

And importantly:

- Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency
- The Jamaica Environment Trust, and;
- The University of the West Indies.

INTRODUCTION OF PANEL

And now it gives me great pleasure to introduce the Panel Members of the afternoon meeting. We have to my left;

- Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman and Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited. Next to him;
- Mr. Delroy Dell, Vice President and Country Manager, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. Then we have;
- Mrs. Sheridah Nelson, Environment, Health, and Safety Manager, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II
- Mr. Basil Fernandez, Senior Associate Consultant – Hydrogeology and;
- Mrs. Donna Howe, Managing Director, Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited.

INTRODUCTION OF NEPA REPRESENTATIVE

At this time I would like to introduce, in studio, the representative from the regulator, the National Environment and Planning Agency, Mr. Miguel Nelson, Manager, Applications Secretariat Branch and he will now read the official statement of NEPA. Mr. Nelson?

STATEMENT READ

STATEMENT FROM THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING AGENCY (NEPA) AT THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC

MEETING FOR THE MINING OF BAUXITE IN SPECIAL MINING LEASE (SML) AREA 173 BY NORANDA JAMAICA BAUXITE PARTNERS II.

MR. NELSON:

Good afternoon everyone. You may recall that in keeping with the Agency's Public Consultation Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments, Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited on behalf of Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II hosted an initial public meeting on the 8th of December, 2020. That public meeting was mandated on receipt of the environmental impact assessment report presented in support of the applications received on the 14th of May 2018, from Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, for *mining and quarrying, and clear cutting of forested areas* in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny.

This second public meeting is mandated as a result of the material change in the proposed project and to provide consultants with an opportunity to respond to issues and concerns received from the many stakeholders.

Primarily, Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II through its environmental consultants, is required to detail and discuss matters relating to:

1. The "Clawed Back Area" and revised boundaries for SML 173
2. Biodiversity and ecology
3. Groundwater impacts

4. Social impact of the proposed project and;
5. The cultural and archaeological features and impacts.

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

The Agency is present to support the process and to ensure that the public meeting is undertaken in accordance with the terms outlined in the document titled "Public Consultation Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments". As a regulator, the Agency must remain objective and as such, will not participate in making comments or answering questions in relation to the development.

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

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

2. The public is allowed up to 10 days after the Public Presentation to provide written comments to the Agency. These comments may be submitted to the Applications Secretariat Branch of the Agency at 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5 or via electronic mail to applications@nepa.gov.jm.
3. All comments received by the Agency will be collated and sent to the applicant for responses to be provided.
4. The issues raised along with the responses provided by the applicant will be incorporated in the respective submissions to the various Committees and the Authority will facilitate deliberations on the technical merits of the projects.
5. A recommendation will be made to the Natural Resources Conservation Authority which is the body responsibility for making the **final** decision. Please note carefully that the **final** decision on the application is sole responsibility of the NRCA.

The agency views the public presentation and public consultation process as extremely important in the application review and decision-making process. Public presentation provide an additional opportunity for stakeholders to air concerns, make

comments, share opinions and views on development projects and afford the applicant the opportunity to address these concerns/comments/opinions/views.

Please be reminded that the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and supporting documents are available for access by the public at the following locations:

- The Gibraltar All Age & Infant School, Gibraltar, St. Ann
- Madras Primary School, Madras, St. Ann
- Discovery Bay Police Station, Discovery Bay, St. Ann
- Ulster Spring Police Station, Ulster Spring, Trelawny
- Albert Town Post Office, Albert Town, Trelawny
- Sawyers Post Office, Sawyers, Trelawny
- National Environment and Planning Agency Documentation Centre, 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5
- National Environment and Planning Agency Website
- Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited Website (www.cdaestech.com)

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

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Mr. Nelson. Thank you so much. Ladies and gentlemen if you are just joining

welcome. This is the subsequent mandatory mixed virtual public meeting for the environmental impact assessment for the proposed bauxite mining operations in Special Mining Lease Area 173 located in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny.

We will now have a brief company statement on Noranda Bauxite Partners II By Mr. Delroy Dell, Vice President and Country Manager.

MR. DELL:

Madam Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen thank you.

I would like to introduce you to Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II, Jamaican partnership.

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II is a partnership between Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited which owns 51%, and Atlantic Alumina (Concord Resources) which owns 49% of the entity has recently acquired the controlling interest in New Day Aluminum Jamaica Limited.

The company and its assets have been in continuous operation for 54 years and has become a well-established partner of the St. Ann Jamaican landscape. In its 54 years of existence the partnership, and by "partnership" I am referring to the existing and predecessor companies have established itself as excellent partners in many communities in which it has operated. The company has an outstanding history of Environmental Management and has industry

leading primary programmes, safety statistics and history.

So **why are we here this evening?** For the past 54 years we have been operating out of a mining area called Special Mining Lease SML 165.

After 54 years this area is on the verge of complete exhaustion. We need urgently to seek additional reserves to mining.

Special mining lease 173 which is the subject of today's discussion is an absolute requirement if the company's operations are to continue going forward.

Without SML 173, our operations after 54 years will have to grind to a halt. The issues we are currently experiencing related to bauxite quality, mining close to populated areas, difficulty to blend and increase in cost are directly related to our inability to access additional reserves or replace our depleted reserves in SML 165.

What does Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners do?

In summary, we are a company which mines, drives, rail and ship bauxite. Importantly, we are not an alumina refinery. In fact, we are the only facility in Jamaica which can legally ship bauxite out of the country.

Our process close sheet is very simple. Our process starts with exploration to determine quantity and quality of resources/bauxite

available. And this is followed by land acquisition, clearing of the land, mining, trucking, railing, stockpiling, drying and shipping.

Once our mining is certified as completed, our reclamation and rehabilitation process begins and involves reshaping of pits, top-soiling, rehabilitation and certification by the Government's regulatory agencies, the Mining and Geology Department in conjunction with JBI. This is done within the regulator's three-year time line.

The company is extremely proud of it's policy, procedures and practices, in regards to compensation for land and mining rights, its strong community process and outreach, its environmental stewardship, its strong safety performance and focus as well as its adherence to Mining Best Practice and its Best in class rehabilitation processes and practices.

There are couple activities which we have never been a part of, and which I would want to spell out because these activities have become a, having associated or having been said, I just want to clear the air completely on these facts.

- We do NOT mine in forest reserves
- We do NOT impact ground water
- We do NOT use Caustic soda in our Mining or Drying operations.
- We do NOT use hazardous process chemicals or have any hazardous process effluent to manage and not being an alumina refinery.

And importantly, and it bears repeating;

- We are NOT an alumina refinery. We have not, and we have never mined in the Government's regulated CCPA (Cockpit Country Protected Area).

Noranda has firmly established itself amongst all companies in the bauxite and alumina sector in Jamaica, as the leader in pioneering and introducing improved technology to our tenant farmers. By this I speak specifically to greenhouse farming.

Over the past 15 years the company has independently, and in partnership with JSIF and JBI, built a total of 136 greenhouses, 6 of these were built as educational institutions.

We have established 40 million gallons of water storage and this has been established in mined out bauxite pits.

We expect also to establish another 80 greenhouses within the 2022-23 year period in the following area:

- Armadale
- Summer Hill
- Kensington. And;
- Gibraltar

We also have the distinction of achieving two (2) industries first.

We have a functioning aquaponics project mined out lands in Nine Miles. And;

We have also established cold room facilities for greenhouse produce at our Water Valley location.

In over 50 years of continuous operation in St. Ann in Jamaica.

The partnership has firmly established itself as a stable, reliable and dependable partner which has worked well (through its community councils) with all the communities in the existing mining lease.

The company's outreach and involvement nationally and at the parish level is extensive and covers Sponsorships and Partnerships in many areas including

- community infrastructure
- Agriculture
- Health and Wellness
- Healthcare/Hospitals
- Social Initiatives
- Environmental initiatives
- Education
- Sports
- Scholarships

What is Noranda's input or impact on the Jamaican economy?

Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners is major economic driver and engine for the St. Ann Jamaican economy. The company is one of the single largest foreign exchange earners in the country, and contributes US\$84 million to local economy. This is spent as salaries and wages, contractor services and procurement of local

supplies. There is also a recurrent spent of about US\$300,000 annually for various community PR projects in the many communities across the existing mining lease.

Very importantly, the company is amongst the single largest employer in the parish of St. Ann and employs over 1,000 persons directly. It also provides employment on a part time and rotating basis for another 2,000 to 3,000 persons.

I would like to thank you for your kind attention and for this opportunity to present a brief synopsis introduction of Noranda Jamaica

Bauxite Partners our Jamaican partners, thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Mr. Dell. Thank you!

Ladies and gentlemen, as previously mentioned, this is a subsequent meeting with the primary purpose to outline the changes to the original proposal which was presented at the December 8, 2020 meeting. Now, these changes as well as major issues and concerns that were raised arising from that meeting and how they were addressed by the consultant will now be presented. And our present this evening is Dr. Conrad Douglas, Executive Chairman & Principal Consultant, Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited, the pioneering multi-disciplinary environmental management consultancy firm in Jamaica and the English-speaking Caribbean, which has over 36 years of experience in environmental impact assessment, project planning,

sustainable development, project management engineering and environmental management. It gives me great pleasure now to introduce you to Dr. Conrad Douglas. Dr. Douglas?

PRESENTATION

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much, Madam Moderator. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Noranda Bauxite Partners II, and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this 2nd Public Mandatory Meeting.

As been previously mentioned, this is mandated by the National Environmental Planning Agency, and it's focus is on the modifications or amendment to SML 173 through the removal of what is known as a "clawed back area".

It is located in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny and the proponent for implementing the project that was made in application to NEPA is Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.

Now, in making this presentation, I will focus on six basic aspects. Firstly, a very brief introduction. Secondly, description of the project as it was originally proposed. Thirdly, changes to the originally proposed project. And fourthly, details of the impacts identified based on the modification of the boundary to accept the alternative proposal.

If the description of the proposed mitigation measures which will be carried out during the

course of implementation of the projects should an environmental permit be granted by the National Planning Agency.

And finally, the responses to issues raised by the public following the first mandatory public consultation meeting which was held on the 8th of December during 2020.

Now, by way of reminder I would just like us to get our bearings once more as to where this SML 173 is located. The map which is shown on the screen and for those of us who are new and cannot see, it is located in the parishes of St. Ann and Trelawny, and in proximity to it is the designated cockpit country protected area.

There is also an inset on the map which shows some more details as to relationship with other SMLs in the area such as SML 172, SML 173 and SML 165.

Now, this special mining lease SML 173, is adjacent to the east of the area designated as the Cockpit Country Protected Area. This is an extremely special area and you may recall that the Most Honourable Prime Minister Andrew Holness in November of 2017, made a presentation in Parliament in which he designated this area. Now, the area as previously stated comprises parts of western St. Ann and eastern Trelawny.

The area designated as the cockpit country was stated in a presentation in Parliament by the Most Honourable Andrew Holness our Prime Minister. And this is detailed in a report

which is given in the appendix of the EIA Report itself.

The designated Cockpit Country Protected Area covers the areas in Southern Trelawny; St. James; Northwest St. Elizabeth, and Northern Manchester. It comprises private and government owned lands of which approximately 70% is titled and the untitled lands are privately owned.

Noranda owns some 55% of the mining right of the total land areas for and on behalf of the Commissioner of Lands, and the remainder is privately owned. This is illustrated again in the EIA Report and several other documents which have been placed in the public domain and have remained so since December 8, 2020.

Now, the description of the originally proposed project involved proposed mining activities being undertaken in five years cycles for a period of 25 years based on approved five-year mining plans. The project will provide bauxite feedstock, sustained Noranda's operations for the export market, the ore bodies and haul roads comprising 15% or 1, 250 hectares of 8,335 hectares of the original SML 173 area. Noranda's operations do not, and I stress, do not involve the processing of bauxite alumina in the use of caustic soda.

The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as 6 million dry metric tonnes per year. This has the potential to earn about US\$150 million per year for Jamaica, and this is a

major, critical and important contribution to the Jamaican economy.

Noranda's operations provides about 400 direct jobs; 400 indirect contractor jobs; 2,500 indirect opportunities through contractor services and temporary jobs for a total of some 3,300 jobs. There will be increased opportunities for residents in the surrounding communities as the mining operations progress.

Now, the focus of this presentation is the modification to SML 173 as was originally proposed in December 8, 2020 when the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting was done. And so I read.

"The project comprises the alternative proposal modified SML 173 which removes the clawed back area which was assessed and evaluated in Section 10.4 of the EIA Report and presented in the first Mandatory public meeting on the December 8, 2020 as the preferred alternative, let me stress that.

Now, **what are these changes?** And I will go from the original to the proposed changes. Originally, the area consisted of some 8,335 hectares, it has now been reduced to 6,226 hectares, a reduction of some 25% or 2,109 hectares have been removed. Of this new 6,226 hectares only 18% of this modified SML 173 will be mined and it does not contain any forested area or forested cover, and let me just simply stress that. Because we may wish to discuss it as we proceed further.

Exclusions: All the forest reserves SML 173 are prohibited from mining by law. And this was previously stated and the appendices to the EIA Report contained the gazetted information which was carried out from the late 1950s through to the early 1960s, and clearly documents have state no mining in these areas, this is completely prohibited.

So, all forest reserves within SML 173 will be excluded from mining as was originally stated, and a section of the original SML 173 located in the North-western area in addition to the forest has been excluded from the modified SML 173 area. This area is the area in which intensive agricultural activity takes place and so there will be no mining or bauxite in the town of Sawyers nor in Level Bottom whatsoever. And these have been placed from Gazettes in the EIA Report.

There are several maps which illustrates clearly what we are talking about. But I will show this one just so that we can all see it together, and this is showing SML 173 as it now presently modified. And ladies and gentlemen, what it shows is the clawed back area which is where we find the intensive agriculture and where we find Sawyers as well as Level Bottom, those towns would be located. And also, the forested areas, those would have been completely removed in this alternative which is the preferred alternative and the area remaining for mining is also now illustrated. So, I will repeat: 25% of the original 173 area has been removed or clawed back, no forestry reserves will be mined at all, and only 18% of the modified SML 173 is to

be mined and this does not contain forest, it is covered mainly by grass lands.

And so, **what are some of the features or characteristics of this clawed back area?**

These are, that it host the largest declared forest reserves which will not be mined. It is covered by grass in the lowline depressions which bears bauxite and is not forested and this bauxite reserve will not be mined. Bauxite depositing depressions are also in between hillocks and this will not be mined. There are human settlements with residence made of reinforced concrete and modern materials, the area is relatively undeveloped and sparsely populated however, it contains some modern physical infrastructure such as roadways. There are some mixed settlements, intensive agriculture and grass lands on variable terrain. Several insides have been cleared to facilitate agricultural activities, and for obtaining yam splits.

We now move to of the identified impacts based on the changes of SML 173. And let us look at the potential impacts on the communities. In respect of the original SML 173, communities located northwest within SML 173 could have been impacted, and the mining progressed in that area. Now that the clawed back area has been introduced and modified in the SML 173, the likelihood that there would be any impact on communities located to the northwest within SML 173 will be minimal to non-existent.

Potential impacts on agriculture

In the original SML 173 the livelihoods of yam and other farmers located to the northwest within SML 173 could have been impacted if mining were to take place in that area. However, with the modification of SML 173 and removal of the clawed back area, the likelihood that there will be any impact on the livelihoods of yam and other farmers located in the Northwest areas will be minimal to non-existent.

So, let's take a look at the **proposed mitigation measures**. The entire clawed back area is a major mitigation decision and action in itself because it excludes mining in those areas of intensive agriculture and of course, the forested area.

CHAIRMAN:

Dr. Douglas, I am sorry to interrupt but there is a problem that we would like to sort out, there is - Sorry if you are experiencing this problem with us: We will be continuing Dr. Douglas' presentation as soon as we have that sorted out. Thank you for joining, and we are looking for your questions and comments. We will be right back.

PAUSE IN PROCEEDINGS AT 5:53 P.M.

RECONVENED AT 6:02 P.M.

Well, by now you recognize that we are having some challenges and we apologize for any lewdness that you may have experienced on the Zoom platform; we are trying to rectify that at the moment. We sincerely apologize,

this is a meeting that is so important – subsequent meeting, the primary purpose to outline the changes to the original proposal which had been presented on the 8th of December, 2020. We will be coming back to you hopefully sorted out, for the continuation of Dr. Conrad Douglas’ presentation. We may have to take it from the beginning, and of course, your questions and comments. To those persons who are on location, we specially apologize to you, because you had to leave your yard and go to this place. And for those persons who are waiting on WhatsApp to call in on the land line et cetera, we apologize to everyone as soon as soon as it is sorted out we will be back with you.

PAUSE IN PROCEEDINGS AT 6:04 P.M.

RECONVENED AT 6:06 P.M.

Thank you so much for understanding again, we apologize but Dr. Conrad Douglas is here, we are going to start his presentation from the very top so you won’t miss anything; it’s been rectified. Dr. Douglas?

DR. DOUGLAS: Thank you very much, Madam Moderator. Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Noranda Bauxite Jamaica Partners II and Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, I take special pleasure in welcoming you to this 2nd mandatory public meeting.

This meeting as is shown on the screen is concerned with the proposed mining of bauxite in a modified or special mining leased area SML 173, which involves the removal of

a clawed back area. The area or SML 173 is located in St. Ann and Trelawny and the proponent is Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II.

In making the presentation I will be doing a very brief introduction, then I will move to the description of the project as was originally proposed, changes to the originally proposed project, details of the impacts identified based on modification of the boundary to accept the alternative proposal, a description of the proposed mitigation measures. And;

Finally, responses to issues raised by the public following the 1st Mandatory Public Consultation Meeting which was held on the 8th of December last year 2020.

Now, just as a refresher reminder, the project is located on the northern cost of Jamaica, and it travels the parishes of Trelawny and St. Ann, that is SML 173. It is located adjacent to the designated Cockpit Country Protected Area or CCPA.

Let me give you some of the features. The special mining lease SML 173, is adjacent to the east of the area designated as the Cockpit Country Protected Area or CCPA. The SML 173 area comprises sections of western St. Ann and eastern Trelawny.

The CCPA area is designated as the cockpit country, and the Cockpit Country Protected Area by the Most Honourable Prime Minister Andrew Holness in Parliament on November 2017, and this reported in detail in the EIA

Report which was submitted in December of 2020, and which was again presented in the public domain with a number of accompanying documents recently in several locations on NEPA'S website and the website of Conrad Douglas and Associate Limited.

The designated cockpit country protected area consists of section southern Trelawny, Southeast St. James, Northern St. Elizabeth and Northern Manchester.

SML 173 comprises private and Government holdings of which approximately 70% is titled, untitled lands are privately owned. Noranda holds 55% of the mining rights of the total land areas, for and on behalf of the Commissioner of Lands, and the remainder is privately held, and this is shown in the EIA Report in which it is illustrated in details and there is a comprehensive appendix which list the land ownership or land tenure situation in the entire SML 173 area.

Now, let me take you to a description of the originally proposed project. The proposed mining activities will be undertaken in five years cycles for 25 years based on approved five-year mining plans. The project will provide bauxite feedstock to sustain Noranda's operations for the export market. The ore bodies and haul roads comprises 15 % or 1, 250 hectares of the 8, 335 hectares of the original SML 173 area. Noranda's operations do not involve the processing of bauxite to alumina nor the use of caustic soda. The rate of dry bauxite production may be as high as 6 million dry metric tonnes per year.

This has the potential to earn about US\$150 million per year for Jamaica, and makes it a critically important contribution to the Jamaican economy.

Noranda operation provides about 400 direct jobs; 400 indirect contractor jobs; 2,500 indirect opportunities through contractor services, and temporary jobs for a total of 3,300 jobs.

There will be increased opportunities for residents in the surrounding communities as the mining progresses.

Now, **what are the changes to the originally proposed project?** The project comprises the alternative proposal which is the modified SML 173 which removes the clawed back area which was assessed and evaluated in detail in Section 10.4 of the EIA Report and presented to the 1st Mandatory Public Meeting on December 8, 2020.

Let me just take you through what these changes are. Originally the area consisted of some 8, 335 hectares, it has now been reduced to 6,226 hectares or by 25%. In other words, 2, 109 hectares has been removed from SML 173, and of this only 18% of the modified SML 173 will be mined and this is grass covered land, it does not contain forest or is it highly vegetated.

Exclusions: All of the forest reserves within the SML 173 are prohibited from mining by law. All the forest reserves within the SML 173 area will be excluded from mining as was

originally stated, and this is a major part of the clawed back area.

In addition, a section of the original SML 173 located in the Northwest has been excluded from the modified SML 173 area and this is the area in which intensive agricultural activities take place and it is the area in which the townships or settlements of Sawyers and Level Bottom are located. So, no mining will take place in this clawed back area.

Now, the modified SML 173 now shown on the screen and what it shows is the total clawed back area which was previously mentioned. And it then shows the forest and it shows the area in which the townships of Level Bottom and Sawyers are located at well as the area remaining for the mining of bauxite.

So, 25% of the original SML 173 has been removed or clawed back. No forestry reserves will be mined at all. And only 18% of the modified SML 173 will be mined and this does not contain forest.

What are the characteristics of the clawed back area? The clawed back area which is removed from SML 173 has the following characteristics. It host the largest declared forest reserves in SML 173. There are graphs covered bauxite bearing depressions which are not forested but these will not be mined. Bauxite deposits in depressions between the hillocks will not be mined. Human settlements with residences is made of reinforced concrete and modern material are located in this area. The area is

relatively underdeveloped and sparsely populated. However, it contains some modern physical infrastructure such as roadways. There are mixed settlements, intensive agriculture and grass land on variable terrain. And there are several hillsides which have been cleared to facilitate agricultural activities especially for obtaining yams sticks for farming.

Now, what are these changes or impacts that will take place as a result of these changes or will not take place as a result of these changes? Firstly, the potential impacts on communities.

In respect of the original SML 173 communities located Northwest within SML 173 may be impacted if we were to proceed with mining in that area –This is now clawed back. Now that we have clawed back that area completely or removed it from SML 173 for mining the likelihood that there would be any impact on communities located to the northwest within SML 173 will be minimal to non-existent.

The potential impacts on agriculture. The likelihood of yam farmers located to the Northwest within SML 173 could have been impacted if we were going to maintain the original boundaries and areas of SML 173 however because there is a clawed back area the likelihood that there will be any impact on the livelihoods of yam and other farmers located in the Northwest areas will be minimal to non-existent.

The **proposed mitigation measures** are as follows.

- The entire clawed back area is a mitigation decision and action in itself, and it is a major and substantial one because it means that substantial amounts of commercial grade bauxite will not be mined.
- 25% of the original SML 173 area will be removed or clawed back from SML 173.
- Of the 75% of SML 173 remaining, only 18% will be mined and as I stated previously, this is covered with grassland and it is not forested.

The areas in which intensive farming takes place the North-western parts of the original SML 173 have been excluded from the modified SML 173 and will not be impacted by mining activities. This is an avoidance of a potential impact on the livelihoods of the farmers. In the same vein the clawed back area which contains valuable commercial grade bauxite resources will not be mined and I stress, will not be mined. There will be no mining in any forest reserves, mining is prohibited by law within the forest reserves.

Now, since the last meeting there were quite a number of questions and comments raised, and these were submitted to the National Environment and Planning Agency, and they in turn sent them to us the Consultants to Noranda on this project.

So, a total of some 135 questions and concerns were raised and submitted by the

public; various stakeholders since December 8, 2020. The questions and comments some as follow up questions to earlier questions and repeats in fact, were received over the course of several weeks and were reviewed and responded to by the Consultants to the satisfaction of the regulators. The full complement of questions and comments and the responses or resolutions can be accessed at NEPA'S website and the website of Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited, as well as at all the various locations in the communities in around SML 173. And may I point out that the documents which were placed there from December 2020 have not been removed and they are still in place for the review of anyone who would like to do so, and new documents in addition to the EIA have again been placed in those communities, and they will not be removed.

Now, I can only, ladies and gentlemen, provide some of the responses given to the questions and comments that were raised at the time because being so large and numerous; voluminous, some 135 of them, we could never get through all of them tonight.

So, let me say from the outset that the questions and responses selected for this presentation are categorized under five main headings as follows, and these were guided by the National Environmental Planning Agency. They concern plants and animals or flora and fauna, bauxite toxicity, water resources, forestry, and social and economic concern. In addition, there were a few questions and comments relating to land

reclamation and rehabilitation which forms a very important final step in the process of rehabilitating or reclaiming the mined out bauxite plant. Conrad Douglas and Associates Limited will present a summary of some of the questions, comments and the responses given. The details of all 135 questions and comments as well as the corresponding responses are set out in the documents that have been placed in the public domain on the websites mentioned and the various locations within SML 173 as previously mentioned.

But let us start with the plants and animals or the flora and fauna, and I will just mention the questions and I will successively follow this up with some of the answers in the slide that followed.

So, public coming from NEPA of January 5, 2021, question 30: *"What were the parameters and basis of fauna survey?"* Question 33. *"The EIA detected some 46 birds for the same area there are reports of some 86 species of birds from ebird which is a website. How do you account for the difference of some 40 birds?"*

Additional comments from NEPA of January 20, 2021, question 29: "The term adaptive insect" which is used is unknown in entomology and should be clearly defined to avoid confusion.

So, here are some of the responses or answers. Public comments from NEPA January 5, 2021.

Response: The nine-block surveyed in SML 173 covered all the land uses within the area and more than 50% of the 8, 335 hectares or 2.5 times what is required by best practices was done for the EIA.

Response to question 33:ebird is not a scientific or audited tool and therefore should not be used as a reference in a highly scientific document such as an EIA. It is indicative 'only', and this is consistent with the disclaimer from ebird itself which states, "the services and all material and information hosted on it provided to you as is without any warranties".

Ladies and gentlemen, we have reported faithfully and diligently on what we observed in the field, we are not saying that these other birds might not have been there, but when we did our various investigations in the field we did not see them.

I must also point out that it is quite possible to manipulate that ebird website, because you can insert just about any specie of bird that you wish to do so with the website.

So, we have included in ebird and the disclaimer in the subsequent document so that it can be clear to anybody who is reading.

Additional public comment from NEPA January 20, 2021, our response to this question 29, the term "adaptive" was meant as a simple adjective referring to the ability to camouflage itself, that is what is meant, and not intended to be an adjectival one. As you

know, various species of animals can in fact camouflage themselves either to capture prey or to avoid predators, and that was the whole idea. And this is captured photographically, and presented in the EIA Report itself.

The Document is also for public consumption in general, and language was used in an attempt to be readily understood and appreciated by the public at large and not only technical persons or scientists who would be engaged in the review of the Document.

And so, this map gives an idea of the different blocks that were surveyed, and there were a total of nine (9) of them, which is in excess of the level of sampling by far, required for the purpose of an EIA, and as we said, among other things, it covered all of the land uses in the area, and covered all species of plants and animals that we observed in the area for plant kingdom, animal kingdom, and for all the major classes or file of plants and animal in the area.

Bauxite toxicity, was another question or concern raised, and the question was, or comment: "Why were no quantitative data and toxicity risk estimates presented for heavy metal concentrations in the bauxitic soil and fugitive dust. And the answer or response was: Based on the history of bauxite mining throughout Jamaica, and the scientific investigations carried out by reputable Scientists, and we named some of them such as the late Professor Gerald Lalor; Conrad Douglas myself, and Chin *et al*, and accredited laboratories nationally and internationally,

there is no evidence to support the assertion that workers or the public may be exposed to harmful levels of airborne heavy metals from the mining of bauxite.

A continuation of this response states: "The concentration in which toxic elements exist in bauxite is extremely small to the order of parts per million or parts per billion. Furthermore, these elements are locked into stable, crystal lattices of certain minerals, and they are not available for uptake by plants. To release these elements, require drastic conditions of either acidity or alkalinity at elevated temperatures and pressures which are not available in nature.

The sum total of this therefore ladies and gentlemen, is that, these elements have not entered the food chain, they have not been taken up by plants, and if these are in turn eaten by animals they will not poison these creatures and the morbidity or the demographics of Jamaica show that wherever bauxite occurs, and it occurs widely throughout the country, this has not been caused by any of these elements which we are referring to.

Water resources was another matter of concern, and there were several questions that were asked, and this involved further consultations with the regulators including the Water Resources Authority, and we resolved all of the issues that were raised. But to give you some of the questions and responses.

Question 1. The depth to ground water should not be used as a metric to minimize the risk of contamination of the karstified and significantly faulted aquifer. In the first instance there are no contaminants or pollutants that are associated with the mining of bauxite.

Question 12. The WRA reiterated previous comments regarding the depth to ground water as a non-determinate of how susceptible the aquifer is to contamination.

The responses to questions were as follows: In respect of R1 to 12, it was agreed with the regulators which is the Water Resources Authority in this instance and NEPA, that there are no toxic or acidulous substances associated with the mining of bauxite and the only potential pollutant could be bauxite soil particles which could only temporarily increase the turbidity of the Rio Bueno.

The answer continue to R1 or R9, that is responses to R1 and R9. On the commencement of mining, the turbidity of the Rio Bueno would be monitored in accordance with any condition of permit that the regulator might require the proponent to comply with. And it must also be recognized, that NEPA in issuing a permit or a licence, always require that the holder or permittee develop what is known as an "Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan", as a condition, and whatever is stated in that Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan must be done by the

person who holds the permit in order to maintain compliance with the law.

Continuing on water resources questions and comments. The Retreat Well is a stated example of pollution impacting ground water in the region. Although it has not been determined, what the source of that pollution was or is, the Environmental Impact Assessment should mention and address this particular matter of the Retreat Well. After consultations in which it was discussed at length and agreed with the regulators, it was agreed that there is no evidence that unknown pollutant mentioned by the Water Resources Authority, resulted from, or was contributed from bauxite mining since bauxite mining has never been carried out in proximity to the Retreat Well. For this reason it was agreed that there would be no further reference to contamination of the Retreat Well in respect of bauxite mining. Ladies and gentlemen, that well was done many years ago in order to supply water to a housing development which was proposed but which did not take place. The well was so deep that it was abandoned because it was infeasible to pump water from that well to supply any development in or around the area.

There were questions from the Forestry Department and of course, some comments and I will take these and present them as follows:-

Question 1 is: **Noranda must adhere to its commitment to reduce road width where possible and to actively implement dust**

suppression measures as outlined in the EIA. I will just answer this from the beginning.

The road width of Noranda's operation, and Mr. Dell will elaborate on this as necessary. They have been cut in half to some 60-odd metres to 30 metres, correct me sir, if I am wrong.

The surface of the haul road must be broken up to facilitate the spontaneous regeneration and active deforestation of roadways. And the answers or our responses are as follows:-

The mined bauxite contains a fair degree of moisture and as such as a lower potential fugitive for dust formation and it can be transported and stockpiled without wetting due to its physical and chemical characteristics. Notwithstanding, a dust suppression regime or irrigation or sprinkling system has been and will be maintained for all environmental for dust fall and dust fall monitoring will be a feature of the environmental management programme. This is standard practice that is carried out by Noranda.

Response to the next question: With the exception of the haul road that are authorised to remain open, agreement with the parish council will be necessary, as well as we will be following a recommendation that has been made by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust because it has been proven that for the benefit of community development and the end of the mining process all roads, some of them, are left unattended otherwise to enable natural

regrowth or revegetation with grass and other trees to take place. This was stated on Section 5, page 63 of the EIA Report and at the end of use, access and use of the haul roads are reclaimed, totally reclaimed, destroyed, hence these haul roads are made redundant.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there were some questions concerning socio-economic and cultural matters as well, and some of these are as follows. These were received on the fifth of February 2021.

Question 1: No assessment was included in the EIA of the negative short-term, immediate impact on the farming communities.

The response to this question was that, the data required for socio-cultural and economic survey, was captured through a pre-coded pretested survey instrument or questionnaire which was administered to an appropriate sample size. The socio-culture and economic survey instrument which is shown in Appendix 3 of the EIA Report was approved by NEPA, before it was administered. Furthermore, the EIA Report addresses issues such as compensation and identification of alternative lands for residents. In addition, there were four (4) voluntary public consultation meetings as is required by universally accepted best practices in doing EIA, and not only the 1st mandatory public meeting, nor this 2nd mandatory public meeting. And furthermore, there were focus group consultations with key stakeholders and community leaders and their concerns,

recommendations, and the various issues that they wanted to be addressed were taken into account as the EIA was developed and implemented.

Now, I must mention reclamation and rehabilitation only for the fact that – Mr. Dell pointed out in his presentation that exploration is one of the first activities carried out in the process of developing bauxite resources going through to the process of actually mining or weaning the bauxite from the soil but after that is done reclamation and rehabilitation of the bauxite must be done in accordance with the law, and this must be completed within three (3) years maximum after mining is completed. And I mention this to say, that lands that have been rehabilitated have been done to such an extent that they provide the opportunity for a great variety of other uses such as agriculture, the development of small factories: peanuts factories, various types of crops can be planted: corn, vegetables et cetera. And in addition to that, amenities such as schools, play fields and so on as well as storage of water storage can be done.

Most importantly, we should all remember that Jamaica boast one of the finest breeds of tropicalized cattle in the entire world, Jamaica Brahman, Jamaica Black; Jamaica Hope, Jamaica Red Poll. And these were all developed here locally by our own Scientists and we are internationally renowned for this and investment in the development of that cattle was done by no other than ALCAN Jamaica Limited, including the development of

feed for these cattle. And why we say this, after you have mined and you have rehabilitated you can continue these activities indefinitely. Thank you for your kind attention ladies and gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Dr. Douglas for your presentation on the findings on the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to start taking your questions and comments, but before we go to the first one on WhatsApp I would like to apologize for any offensive and inappropriate materials to which you may have been subjected to earlier in this broadcast. Thank you for your understanding and your patience.

QUESTION & ANSWER

So, you are now being invited to participate in the meeting through questions and answers as I said before, and by providing any comments you may have. You are being reminded that questions and comments may be sent through the Zoom, TVJ and JNN, YouTube pages, WhatsApp which is 876-878-1356 – don't forget the 876 – or you may call 876-733-2461-6. If you are at any of the satellite locations you make ask your question or make a comment on the microphone provided. And if you are participating from any of the available platforms I am going to ask you to state your name and the communities you represent, or the organization to which you are affiliated. This will form part of the official records of the meeting. I would like to thank

our record keeper here today, I will share her name with you in just a little while, it's very important, everything is being taken down word for word. So, remember though, keep your questions or comments to about a minute or so, so that as many people can get to participate as is possible.

I think we are going to the WhatsApp first and foremost and this is it: What is the plan you have for Retreat Brown's Town, St. Ann?" Which of you wonderful people will take this? "What is the plan you have for Retreat, Brown's Town, St. Ann?"Mr. Dell?

MR. DELL: Okay, thank you. Thanks for the question. Retreat is one of the areas we are currently mining, and it is one of the areas which we are planning to have greenhouses installed once mining operation ceases. That's one of the plans; definitive plans.

CHAIRMAN: How soon do you think that will be?

MR. DELL: We have identified that 2022-2023 that we will be building some additional greenhouses and that's one of the areas which is targeted for greenhouse construction.

CHAIRMAN: All right, just before we wrap this up, anything else that you would like to say to the people in Retreat, St. Ann? Anything else that you have you would want to say?

MR. DELL: That is the main activity.

CHAIRMAN: That is the main activity?

MR. DELL: Yes.

- CHAIRMAN: The greenhouse...
- MR. DELL: The green house farming area, and we want to ensure that farmers livelihoods are maintained.
- CHAIRMAN: How will the farmer/farmers register for the greenhouses, for example?
- MR. DELL: Well, we have Public Relations Officers, and those are the persons who will interface at the community level. And so, persons who would possibly could have been displaced, and who would need to find land or find opportunities to continue farming, that is the person or persons in the community, the community PR Officers who would be the contact for that.
- CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. And then now we go over to Endeavour – Somebody in Endeavour has a question so let us see if we can get to that person. Good evening, trying to reach out to our friends in Endeavour, St. Ann. Good evening, can you hear me? All right, I think we are having a little glitch there, but while we wait on that perhaps – I notice you had quoted 136 green houses that...
- MR. DELL: Already built.
- CHAIRMAN: ...already existed and you are saying 80 more should come on stream? I am listening.
- MR. DELL: Yes.
- CHAIRMAN: And would the Retreat greenhouses be part of the 80 to come stream?
- MR. DELL: That's correct.

- CHAIRMAN: And this 40 million gallons of water storage, explain how that works?
- MR. DELL: All right, once we take the bauxite out of the ground a hole is created. In some instances, we line the hole with material, material which water will not soak through and use that as a catchment and then that water is used to provide water for the greenhouses and farming activities nearby.
- CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. I think we have something on Zoom, now here is question: "How will mining in SML 173 affects the coastal water discharge?"
- DR. DOUGLAS: I will ask Mr. Fernandez to make a comment on that, Madam Moderator.
- CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandez?
- MR. FERNANDEZ: Ma'am, based on past mining areas, we have not seen any impact on costal water or discharging from the limestone aquifer whether on the north coast or south coast that had negatively affected water quality. I don't expect that this will change because the change that people might say will expect is going to be turbidity or a discoloration of the water we have never seen that. And though there has not been a formal study in terms of looking at the discharges and the impacts from the mining – Some work has been done in Australia where studies have been carried out in bauxite mining areas and where there has been no difference and no impact on ground water and water resources underground between areas that have been

mined and areas that have been unmined but the trees removed and they have concluded that the bauxite mining has not affected the ground water.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. FERNANDEZ: And I don't think that in Jamaica we have ever seen and – There has been significant monitoring of water resources by the Water Resources Authority during my time at the Water Resources Authority which still continues. And there are stations on Rio Bueno, stations on all the rivers along the north coast, and despite mining starting from way back in the 1950s/60s at Lyford and other places we have not seen any impact. Lydford is directly upgradient of the Dunn's River Falls and the Cave River. The Cave River now supplies Ocho Rios with water, it's the Bogue Treatment Plant from the NWC which is the source of water, goes into St. Mary as well as Ocho Rios and we have never seen – We do have two gages on the Bogue River – The Water Resources Authority; it does have two gages on the Bogue River, and we have not seen any contamination impacting the discharges from the aquifer in any of those areas.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Basil Fernandez, and we know of his experience in that area. We want to try for Endeavour again, we want to go to the people who are out in the communities and they want to pose their questions or make any comments. So, St. Ann, over in Endeavour, can you hear us, you have a question or comment? Aah! Aah!

MR. HAMILTON: Good afternoon, I am Mr. Hamilton representative from Madras, I have both a question and a comment. The question I want to ask. When I looked through the brochure that Noranda Bauxite sent out with the reclaiming of these lands that they already mined, why can't all the land be reclaimed just like some of what I have seen in the brochure? Some of the places that have been reclaimed they are just barely a little dump making them– nothing can grow there.

CHAIRMAN: Just a moment let me try get an answer for you because remember we are trying to keep the question or comment short. Look here nuh, him seh a just little of dirt throw wey inna the somethin' and nothin' caan grow there.

MR. DELL: I think that's unfortunate. The standard for reclamation, the expectation is that – this is government regulations, that you should have five-and-half inches or more. We reclaim 12 to 18 inches, that's what we put on the ground which has been reshifted. So, we actually reclaim to a higher standard than stipulated by law. I think part of the perception in regards to what has happened with reclamation is that, the reclamation standard over the years has actually changed. So, prior about 20 years ago the reclamation standard actually allowed pits to be reclaimed with fairly sharp size. With the change in the standard, the land now has to be reshaped so you may have a slightly larger area within which you have to spread the topsoil which was removed during the initial storing of topsoil before mining activities.

CHAIRMAN: So, would that affect the depth of the topsoil?

MR. DELL: It would affect, but we are still very much in compliant and in excess of what is required by law.

MRS. NELSON: But in addition to...

CHAIRMAN: Let me go to – This is another person who is here to speak with us, Mrs. Sheridah Nelson, did I get that right?

MRS. NELSON: That's correct. In addition though I would like to add to Delroy Dell's statement is that, during the reclamation and rehabilitation process, is that, we have several different types of activity that we do in this process.

Earlier it was highlighted that sometime we reclaim the land by vegetation or what we would say plant the land back up with plants but also sometimes in this process we turned over to schools for play fields; we turned over for agricultural purposes, and we also used some of our mined out pits for water harvesting which is critical in water conservation measures where we use these rain water harvest pits to wet our roads so we actually maintain water conservation. So, there are several aspects in the reclamation and rehabilitation process.

CHAIRMAN: And Mrs. Nelson is the Environment, Health and Safety Manager at Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II. All right, am I to stay in Endeavour or am I to go to Zoom? I am seeing Endeavour here. Endeavour we are staying

with you. I endeavour to stay with Endeavour.
Sir?

VOICE: Yes...

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

MR. MUIR: Yes, my name is Roderick Muir from Gibraltar.
I just want to...

CHAIRMAN: Hold on there, technical, technical, we have to sort that out, it sound like it dragged outta one barrel, all right. So, we have to sort that out. Just a moment sir, we are trying to accommodate you but the audio and the sound, is really not very fair. So, just hold it for me. Let me go to the Zoom and see if we can work out the technical thing there from the gentleman from Gibraltar. What about – Listen to me now! Dust nuisance is what this one is about. *“What about dust nuisance on humans, flora and fauna”*. Dr. Douglas?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes thank you, Madam Moderator. This always been an issue with which residents are concerned anywhere at all in the country not only in bauxite mining alone. However let me point out that in doing this environmental impact assessment, we took this into careful consideration to the extent that we did what is known as “modelling” to determine what would be the potential for the formation and dispersal of dust throughout the entire area and what would it be in respect of compliance for the different standards, for the total suspended dust particle in the atmosphere as well as particles of size or in diameter of 10 microns or pm10. And what the model showed

is that it was substantially significantly in compliance with those air quality standards. In addition to that, NEPA asked us that we do baseline measurements in the area and so, we had to put out several instruments: high volume samplers and micro vol. samplers at different points which would form the so-called receptors.

CHAIRMAN: So, the science was done?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes, the science was done, and the receptors are the human possibility; plant possibility, and also the fauna or animals. And so, what we found again, was that we would be in full compliance with this.

But in addition to that, let me say that in recognition of the fact that dust can in fact be problematic. In fact, it is regarded as a nuance in many instances. The company has always develop what is known as a "dust suppression regime" and this a part of what the water harvested and stored is used to do, the millions of gallons. And so, you have sprinkler trucks that go on the haul road and wet all the exposed surfaces throughout the course of the day and the intensity with which they wet these surfaces is variable. For example, if rain is falling there is no need to really wet the surface, but if it's hot, if it is dry and windy, not only do you wet it once daily but several times per day as the situation demands to protect the people and any other asset or resource in the area.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. DELL: If I may add?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. DELL: If I may add?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead Mr. Dell.

MR. DELL: In order to improve our dust mitigation and road wetting regime we have actually added a new 15 million gallons water storage facility which is dedicated only for road wetting and dust mitigation activities. For all these years all of our water which we use to wets the roads has to be pulled from Discovery Bay. We have developed and have commissioned into service for the last month or two, a brand new facility so that there can't be any difficulties in getting water to wet the roads.

CHAIRMAN: So, where is the facility located?

MR. DELL: It is located at a location called "inaudible" about a mile or so from the Water Valley location.

CHAIRMAN: Good to know that we are trying – Sorry, you did want to say something, Mrs. Nelson?

MRS. NELSON: Thank you...

CHAIRMAN: Endeavour, I am coming back to you right after this.

MRS. NELSON: Thank you, Madam Chairperson. But in addition to Delroy Dell's point is that, we are guided by what we call our air quality licence that is issued, and this licence is really conditioned general and specific to our

operation and what we continue to do – We are in this business over 55 years, and we are considered to be responsible miners, we are responsible corporate citizens and what tend to do, we have monitoring management plans that we put in place that we have dust stations, dust monitoring stations within our operation in communities and what we do we monitor ambient air quality and I can tell you that we are complaint in our dust mitigation measures, and we continue to improve and we continue to partner with the communities because in this business we want to ensure that we are environmentally friendly, we are environmentally responsible, and we want to ensure that we reduce our footprint and be good corporate company or citizens. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very, very much for that. Endeavour? Sir, I hope it's sorted out and we can hear you clearly now, we are coming back to you. This is the gentleman from Gibraltar?

VOICE: Yes. I am here.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead sir, try.

MR. MUIR: Yes, my name is Roderick Muir from Gibraltar.

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. MUIR: Yes. I just want to say this. COVID has done a lot in terms of separating and causing our economy to fall. Now, with SML 173 and the mining operation from what is going on, if NEPA does not give the approval and sign the lease what would happen? The Government

has 51%; the Company has 49, what would happen if this bauxite company should come to an halt, what would we do not just only in Gibraltar, but in the country at large? Because tourism falls and is coming back so, if we don't get the mining to go ahead, what would the Government and Noranda would do? Give us an answer, please.

DR. DOUGLAS: Madam Moderator, I think Mr. Dell can answer that far better than I could. But what we all know, everyone of us as Jamaicans have been saying for the longest time, we need to diversify the Jamaican economy, and that we should not depend on any single sector alone. We have seen where bauxite itself alumina was the number 1 performer in the Jamaican economy for many years and then it was overtaken by tourism, and that has grown and increased the diversity. We have seen where agriculture held pride of place, and that has now declined and is no longer making the same level of contribution as it used to in the past; we recognize the potential for it o recover and again contribute in the future.

But the long and short of this is that, while tourism has been seriously impacted by COVID-19, which is now coming up to two years since it has been with us.

CHAIRMAN: And has no ending cycle as yet.

DR. DOUGLAS: No ready ending cycle and if you have been following what's going on globally, you would have...

CHAIRMAN: added to the stress problems over the last three or five years.

DR. DOUGLAS: ...Europe and North America as well, Madam Chair. So, let me just say that, during this time the bauxite alumina industry has been one that has been performing outstandingly and continue to support the economy substantially and if we did not have it, we would simply decline further and further to negative growth as we have been experiencing because of the impact of this COVID-19. And let me say this. Bauxite is an export commodity. It earns foreign exchange for the country. It is valuable, and has been stated variously, the applications to the Government Budget, recurrent and capital, is enormous and we need it to sustain the economy, and our people. So, the gentleman's question is critical important besides – He spoke the jobs; the employment opportunities, and Mr. Dell spoke about the tremendous contributions, over 3,000 odd jobs. All of these through PAYE and the various other statutory deductions make a tremendous contribution. But I will leave it and ask Mr. Dell to take that.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dell, you want to add to it? Because we have another question there.

MR. DELL: I think his concerns are very well founded, and maybe that's why we are here today. Without the SML 173, our operations will shut down, and it will create a huge deficit both in the parish and nationally.

CHAIRMAN: So, we are talking about people losing jobs?

MR. DELL: Yes. Without this SML 173 we won't have a facility.

CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. From YouTube: "What shall we do when we mine all of the soil, disturb habitats or species that are vital for our existence and our children's children?"

DR. DOUGLAS: That is it Madam Chair, an excellent question. It is an excellent question and the Company is more than aware and is cognizant of this. And that is why they say they have become increasingly greener and greener in their approach. This is why reclamation and rehabilitation is so important. Because you cannot just simply mine or extract bauxite and leave it alone, you must reclaim as was pointed out by Mrs. Nelson, and you must rehabilitate and you must ensure that you have activities which can be sustained almost in perpetuity after you have done your mining so that you can have your cattle rearing you know, whether it's beef; whether it's dairy, and you can have all your agricultural activity and have all the amenities and facilities available for education.

In respect of habitats, that is of critical importance and I have stressed during the course of the presentation, that 18% of the total modified SML 173 will be disturbed, and that is not forested area which host the greatest and highest level of bio-diversity, it is mainly grass land. And what we have found from the various practices over the years, is that, when you rehabilitate using best methods and practices, you create a situation in which you have a better performance of the

grass cover and the diversity than what you had before. So, the biomass is greater, and the diversity of animals does exist is greater and its contribution is even greater than before.

So yes, there are some short-term impacts but if you manage this very well then you can get benefits which even superseded what existed before we did.

CHAIRMAN:

Thanks, Dr. Douglas. We want to go to Ulster Spring now, they are waiting patiently. So, let's head out to Ulster Spring. You have a question over there – yes, I am seeing that gentleman, please go ahead, sir. Thank you for joining and thanks for your patience.

HUGH DIXON:

Thanks for your patience too. Let me use this few seconds simply by saying to Delroy Dell and Conrad Douglas, you have really done a good job and I think Mr. Mark Hanson, who is new owner of, and CEO of Concord Resources, he is sitting tonight, he would be very impressed especially with the backdrop that's behind you to literally Noranda and the Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners II approach.

Let me go to Basil Fernandez, because Basil as a retired person may not recognized from reading the EIA Report, that this particular iteration of it has left out maps of water resources and guides that show where the water going to (inaudible) comes from and I think I would want to refer to you to that, and ask Conrad why was it left off of this iteration, and you put fault lines in place of that map

which shows that water and I would be surprised Basil if you would refer to what...

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morgan, let me – Mr. Dixon...

HUGH DIXON: Let me go back to the response Dr. Douglas gave a while ago Conrad on that and your lady in white.

CHAIRMAN: All right, Mister...

HUGH DIXON: The fact is that, when you remove soil from a pit...

CHAIRMAN: All right Mr. Dixon, can you hold a moment so we can – Please ask the Producer on location to just tell him to hold a moment so that we can address the question? Could you just do that? Please ask the Producer on location to ask him to hold a moment so the question can be addressed. Mr. Fernandez?

DR. DOUGLAS: Before Mr. Fernandez though. Mr. Dixon?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead.

DR. DOUGLAS: Are you hearing?

HUGH DIXON: It's a disgrace and...

DR. DOUGLAS: It's good to see you again and it is good that we continue to engage in this dialogue. We have been doing this with you from the very outset, as you know, we have visited you and other stakeholders in your communities, and we have sat and spoken with you.

Firstly, let me point out that the ground water flows which were requested by the Water what

Resources Authority have in fact, placed on the map, I do not know which map you are looking at, but this was requested and it has in fact been done. So, I will just hand over to Mr. Fernandez to answer the rest of the question. Because as I had said from the very outset, we were requested to, and engaged in extensive and exhaustive discussions with the Water Resources Authority in order to resolve...

MR. DIXON: So, it was done?

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandez?

DR. DOUGLAS: ...a number of other questions. Mr. Fernandez?

MR. FERNANDEZ: In fact, the original tracing exercise that was carried out by Smith and Smart from Bristol University in the 1970's, were proven connection between certain rivers in the southern part of the St. Ann mountains to the Rio Bueno.

The work done by Water Resources Authority which basically was a continuation of programmes that I had started before I left WRA, and which I had two people trained in * tracing exercise, was carried out but the report was only an internal report, it was not released to the public, and in fact, we were unaware that that work was carried out by the Water Resources Authority, that Report was subsequently released and the map was included inside of the Report, and in fact, there

is a separate report that sets out all of this right now, and we are aware of where the water comes from the direct linkage between Cave River and other rivers; low rivers in terms of the Rio Bueno.

One thing is clear is that, we don't know the passage it takes, but there is a link between both, whether it goes into a circuitous route or it goes directly, you don't know because there is a conduits that carry water underground are not straight, are not continuous and we don't know the path that it goes, we don't know whether it goes to the west or to the left, to the right or straight through the center of SML, we don't know but we know that there is a link between the road and established from the 1970s, and reconfirmed by WRA in the work that they did in 2020 or 2019.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. I think you are heading back to Ulster Spring, there is another question from the persons who are gathered there.

MR. FOSTER: ... Foster Ulster Spring, who is a farmer. What I wanted to know is that, since we on is it since we are the people of the cockpit country, does [*sic*] we have a right that we can choose whether the mining took place yes or no? Since as we agreed that it have a negative impact upon us for generation to come.

VOICE: 125 years, more nan 25...

CHAIRMAN: All right, who is going to take that? The question really is: "Do the people have right a to make their decision, to contribute their

decision which is one of the reasons why we are having this meeting.

DR. CONRAD: Yes, and...

CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead.

DR. DOUGLAS: Sir, your question is one that must be raised from time to time. This is why we have these stakeholder consultations. And this is why I mentioned at the outset that we had four voluntarily stakeholder consultations and we also had several focus group stakeholder consultations in which we came and met with special group stakeholders such as Mr. Dixon; such as JET and several of others throughout the entire process. What we said at the very outset, and I want to stress this. Is that, the inputs that you make in the process are invaluable, they are important and this is universal best practice and they must be taken into account and this is what we have been doing throughout the entire process. So, we are not ignoring you or sidestepping anything that you have said. But let me just stress as well.

At the very beginning, and this is documented in the greatest detail diligently in all of the documents beginning with the main executive summary of the main and final EIA Report. That there is a cockpit country designated protected area or CCPA which was tabled in the Houses of Parliament by the Most Honourable Prime Minister, Andrew Holness in 2017. Absolutely no mining of bauxite will take place in that core cockpit country area. And in addition to that, there will be no cutting of

trees for yam sticks in that area. And furthermore, the Prime Minister's statement said there will be no cutting of trees for the burning of charcoal in that area and other such things.

Now, we spoke about the modification to SML 173 which is in fact, the subject of this evening's meeting, and the reason presentation for this 2nd Mandatory Meeting, and we said that even with those things into consideration the area has been reduced, SML 173, or clawed back by 25%, or more than some 2,000 hectares which contains bauxite resources that are of commercial importance but it will be left unmined in consideration of the need for conservation as we progress. And the 75% that remains of that only 18% will be disturbed for mining, and there is no forested reserves at all that is on that 18%.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. DOUGLAS: So, this is the way that we are dealing with it so diligently, we recognize the sensitivity, and we recognize the complexity of what is involved. And we must do this professionally, presented it to the public and report back to the National Planning Agency, and we have to do this again within seven (7) days after this meeting has been completed, and you will still have an additional ten (10) days after this meeting to submit questions to the National Environmental Planning Agency.

CHAIRMAN: And this is a good time for me to say then, the lady who is taking everything that is being said verbatim is Mrs. Winnifred Vidal-

Manahan. We want to thank you for your patience and your professional services, Madam.

All right, we are going to a WhatsApp question from Aldain Morgan, President of the Cockpit Country Warriors. *"Since Noranda has been in operation for over 50 years and has done so much within these mining areas, why haven't we seen any better standards of living in St. Ann and St. Catherine?"* Mr. Dell?

MR. DELL:

Our mining operation is only one piece of several economic activities which occur in St., Ann and – I think just for clarity, we really do not operate in St. Catherine. But it is one of several pieces, and I think the point has been made more than once in this presentation, that economic resilience for Jamaica, for St. Ann, depends on us having more than a single industry on which we can depend. So, if mining is the only activity in St. Ann, chances are you will need other activities to ensure that the bulk of the residents in the parish can have a higher standard of living.

Bauxite mining is just one of several activities which possibly need to be highlighted or maintained to ensure that the economy, the people of the parish do well. It can't be that because we say we have done good that everybody will ultimately be impacted by the proceeds or the bauxite industry and our activities in St. Ann.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you. We are extending the Broadcast which should have been closing off round about now 7:15, but because of the challenges

we experienced earlier on, we are going on to 7:30 and thank you everyone on the Panel for your understanding. We are going back to Ulster Spring now to see if we can have another person join us with their question or comment.

ULSTER SPRING: Quick question for you Conrad and Delroy Dell. The remaining deposits in Jamaica are pretty much around in the cockpit country, and there is another 30 years of bauxite deposits left, exhaustive. What is going to be the state of the economy when you mine and continue when say you can't simply mine because of accessibility. So, that's one question. What is the exit strategy, and what is the economic options that you will destroy the process? Tourism as one; water as the other, and the value-added potential for yam, and those places Conrad, that you call "grass lands" they are in fact, bottom lands of critical fertility for agricultural production that has sustainability beyond the 30 years of bauxite mining. I want you to be to honest this time and give me an answer to that.

DR. DOUGLAS: It's an excellent question as usual, Mr. Dixon and this is why in preparing this Environmental Impact Assessment Report we had stated from the outset, and this is carefully documented in the executive summary and elsewhere throughout the whole document. That we are dealing with a finite or non-renewable resources which is bauxite. If we continue to mine it, it must be exhausted or end at some point in the future. On the other hand, we have renewable resources which are our plants and animals as we have

stated in the Report as well, and these genetically, can reproduce themselves in perpetuity and perform the various services, natural services that they do.

Now, let me get back to this finite resource. It is more than 30 years; it is not in or near the cockpit country alone, the cockpit country has been excluded. Maybe Mr. Dixon, you are not aware of it but bauxite is also found in Portland and I am not saying that we mine bauxite in Portland, but it is there. Bauxite is it found in St. Andrew, and good quality bauxite, and in St. Catherine. And the early days of exploration which was carried out; and the Hardy Company showed this and demonstrated this but it is still finite wherever it is found.

And so, what was the strategy that was developed by the Governments of Jamaica over the many years? The Governments of Jamaica for as long as I can recall have always sought to deal with a capital development fund or CDF, from the proceeds primarily of bauxite. The objective was to use those resources to diversify the economy by setting up a number of agricultural activities and light manufacturing activities that could go on long in perpetuity after the bauxite resource has been mined. I don't want to say more beyond that because it might get me into politics, but a lot of that money was used in the recurrent budgets from year to year, and was not applied in capital projects as was originally intended.

So, that's the best answer I can give you now, I think that there will be a different approach in using these funds in going forward to expand and grow the economy so that when bauxite is exhausted, would have sustainable sources of income from both exports and to perform import substitution in the domestic economy. I should point out in leveraging the questions: That one of the initiation that rehabilitated bauxite mining has done is to enhance the food security of the nation through the various agricultural activities and that is irrefutable. And you and I can discuss that separately at another time when you have time and so on. And as you know, you and I can always get together by phone, or meet and discuss these matters.

CHAIRMAN: I think we are going hear from Mrs. Donna Gowe, Managing Director, Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited, she wants to have an input.

MRS. GOWE: Thank you Madam, Moderator. An extension to that question as the lifetime government entities taking an interest into the new holding, it's in our interest to work with Noranda to initiate more projects, community projects and there to be more interest of the spending in projects the community making awareness for the holistic nation and the development of and the parish. So, we will continue those endeavours, we also work with Noranda in their initiative to do that.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Can I ask you Dr. Douglas? You mentioned something about haul roads in your presentation and that after you come out and you have completed they go back into

vegetation grass and all of that. What if a community say to you, you can't just fix up one of the roads them so that we can move easily from one community to other? Maybe I should ask Mr. Dell about that?

DR. DOUGLAS: No, it's an excellent question Madam Moderator, and you can ask Mr. Dell who knows even more about that than I do.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dell?

MR. DELL: Well, actually that was covered in...

DR. DOUGLAS: Yes.

MR. DELL: ...Conrad's presentation.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, but I want to expand on it.

MR. DELL: In the EIA Study...

DR. CONRAD: Jamaica National Heritage Fund.

MR. DELL: ...the Jamaica National Heritage Trust actually has that as a recommendation. That in the cases where a road could be a strategic value to a community or communities, that they would want to maybe make some representation...

CHAIRMAN: The community to make the representation?

MR. DELL: Yes, to allow some of those roads to survive so they are not reclaimed so they can be a benefit to the public.

CHAIRMAN: That's right.

- MR. DELL: But importantly as well, it's something which has to be discussed and some guideline to be developed under the circumstances in which you do this. Because it has been believed that just having a wholesale attitude to leaving roads un-reclaimed that you actually allow more activities in these areas and allow things such as degradation due to yam stick reaping, and other activities which can impact...
- CHAIRMAN: ...the community.
- MR. DELL: ..the landscape and the communities negatively. So, it's something which would need discussion and guidelines developed as to when and where you would take that specific operation.
- CHAIRMAN: All right, I want...
- DR. DOUGLAS: That's correct.
- CHAIRMAN: ...to take that question from Ulster Spring, we have just 7 minutes left. Ulster Spring? Can we go into – It seems as if they are having quite a meeting down there. Could you bring up Ulster Spring for us, please?
- MR. LYNCH: Yes, Dane Lynch is the name. I have been sitting over the past...
- CHAIRMAN: Could say the name again?
- MR. LYNCH: ...two hours listening to this – Dane Lynch is the name and I have been sitting...
- FEMALE VOICE: Where you from?
- MR. LYNCH: Eh?

FEMALE VOICE: Where you from?

MR. LYNCH: I am from Lyford.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead sir, time is going.

MR. LYNCH: Listen to me, Dane Lynch is the name, and I am sitting here for the past two hours, and I have been listening to this very intriguing conversation but I have been greeted with tensions in the room from people with various agendas, I don't know, right? But my only concern was basically, mining was going to be done in the cockpit country and based on what I have heard here, it is quite frank that no such thing will be happening.

FEMALE VOICE: You live here? Listen, nuh tell mi nothing...

CHAIRMAN: Let him speak, you will get your turn.

FEMALE VOICE: ...mining is being done in the cockpit country...

CHAIRMAN: Allow him to speak.

FEMALE VOICE: ...as we speak. So, if you don't understand ask for understanding because you are not from here.

CHAIRMAN: Persons on location, could you the lady, she can't hijack the man's opportunity.

FEMALE VOICE: You don't respect our boundaries.

CHAIRMAN: Producers there? I know it's a very emotional topic, I know it. But we can't allow her to hijack what the gentleman is saying please tell her that I am willing to come to her after this,

just allow – I think his name is what, Mr. Lynch? Would you like to address that?

MR. DELL: Yes, I think the gentleman is it quite perceptive. The Government has declared a cockpit country protected area, and the Government is the duly authority of the land.

SML 173 is not within the CCPA or Cockpit Country Protected Area.

CHAIRMAN: All right, let me ask you.

MR. DELL: And we are not conducting any operations there presently, nor do we intend to have any operations in the CCPA once or if we were to be granted the environmental permits. SML173 is outside of the CCPA.

CHAIRMAN: Ulster Spring, could you get that lady who wanted to speak? But tell har doo, nuh shout, mi head caan manage it, right. Just ask the lady – Because we want to give everybody an opportunity. Let me hear what she has to say. Just ask her to come to the microphone, please?

VOICE: She nuh di deh.

CHAIRMAN: She nuh di deh? But she was there just now. Come on! Come to the microphone my sister so we can hear what you have to say. Bring her up to the microphone.

FEMALE VOICE: I am here from Albert Town.

CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait, wait.

FEMALE VOICE: ...and the surrounding communities – Come outta yah suh, you nuh come from yah, you nuh come from Trelawny and that mi sey, come outta here. Trelawny mi come from, and mi serious 'bout it. Mek mi talk.

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am? Ma'am?

FEMALE VOICE: Mek me talk.

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am, you have a minute because we have to close off at 7:30.

FEMALE VOICE: Him nuh come from here.

CHAIRMAN: Producer on location? All right, good. Sorry, I really wanted to hear what she has to say because we have to be able to allow everyone with a perspective an understanding but when you get the opportunity and you are going to quarrel and fight it's not going to work. It is not going to – But hello! It's a very emotional something this you know, sir.

DR. DOUGLAS: Of course.

CHAIRMAN: Very emotional. Mr. Fernandez, you look like you wanted to say a quick – Let me give you 30 seconds.

MR. FERNANDEZ: I just heard Mr. Dixon say something about after destruction of water. Bauxite has been mined in Jamaica since 1950s primarily a lot on the south coast of Jamaica and we have one of the largest well producing water located on the south coast of Jamaica.

There has been no destruction of water, and the Water Resources Authority at my time, we

upgrade a master plan and it shows that there is quite a bit of water that is still available. And we have not seen any destruction of any water. Rivers continue to flow, the ground water continues to provide sources to wells that meets the demand for water for towns like Mandeville and May Pen and the irrigation systems across the south coast of Clarendon and St. Catherine.

So, I don't think that there is going to be any destruction of water caused by the mining which has not been caused by mining on the south coast of Jamaica. There is no reason for it to happen on the north coast of Jamaica.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Mr. Fernandez. I have a minute and a half and there is – Let me just read this quickly. *"Has there been any studies to show the biodiversity eco-system function and services of rehabilitated pits in Jamaica?"* Any studies?

DR. DOUGLAS:

Yes, Madam Moderator. There has been some studies but there is scope for more studies and let me admit this from the outset. So, what we have been doing of late is to use what takes place on rehabilitated lands and compared with it those areas that have are behind and did not yet fully rehabilitated and what we have found is that, in the case of the rehabilitated land that I have mentioned earlier on the performance in terms bio-diversity is better.

The amount of coverage of plants and the functions that they naturally perform such as air cleansing et cetera, and photosynthesis et

cetera, in the hydrological cycle and so on, soil nutrients and so forth, has been greater from what we have made from the preliminary observations. And furthermore, a number of habitats have been increased; the biomass has been increased, and the bio-diversity of animals in the rehabilitated period has also been increased. But as I say and it's important, it is an area which...

CHAIRMAN: More studies can be done?

DR. DOUGLAS: ...more studies can be done. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Sheridah Nelson?

MRS. NELSON: Yes, thank you very much. In addition to Dr. Douglas point we need to also highlight the fact that part of Noranda's Management Environmental Monitoring Programme is that, we have what we call "relocations and removal of sensitive species". So, before we start any mining activity, before we start to claim any land, we go in and we develop a training and we train individuals and we remove or relocate sensitive species and we have what we call a plant nursery. So, in the rehabilitation process we tend to relocate those species back into the environment and that is very important to note.

But also in addition is that our port in Discover Bay, is actually located in what we call a "fish sanctuary" and that is the Discovery Bay Fish Sanctuary. And to be very honest is that the University of the West Indies Marine Lab is also located in close proximity to our port and they found out what you call routine water

quality monitoring, and their result which is also in the public domain you can also go and read that as well, that the water quality within our port location is very good and within standard.

And in addition, we have also had what we call an artificial reef within that location which is doing quite well. We actually turned over to the Discovery Bay Marine Lab where we actually seen a number of species, various species become increased within that fish sanctuary, and that is to tell us about the environment of sustainability and partnership with even the Marine Lab that we carry out through our number of what I would say, community and environmental initiative with the company and the mining operations.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs. Nelson. I have been given three (3) more minutes here, it is now 7:32 we have to finish at 7:35. Retreat I am told that I must come over to you and I should not retreat. Yes, go ahead please.

MS. THOMPSON: Good evening Dr. Ellington, and Members of the Panel. I am Nordia Thompson, and I am a resident in Alexandria, Southeast St. Ann and I am also the PNP Councilor Candidate and we are in Retreat.

Now, Dr. Douglas I realize you spoke about haul roads. But my question is, haul road trucks, what suggestion or recommendation does he have for those trucks because they keeping on using the public road which adds to the nuisance of the dust and also the damaging of the roads. So, what suggestion

or recommendation he has for that in order to help us with the poor road condition which the haul trucks are adding to the problem in my Division where the mining is clearly and we in the Division of Alexandria and even people from Alexandria. And my recommendation is...

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS THOMPSON: Can I make a recommendation?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS THOMPSON: Can members of the Noranda team help with portable water since we have no major problem dust nuisance especially in the mining area in Water Valley where I reside, Alexandria?

CHAIRMAN: All right, let me get some answers for you.

MR. DELL: All right.

CHAIRMAN: Take the last one first, can you help with portable water?

MR. DELL: Yes, we do portable water. Contact can be made with our PR team or group in the mines and we do have contractors who the only thing they do is to take portable water to community members, institutions such as schools, hospitals...

CHAIRMAN: So, this the Water Valley community to which she is referring.

MR. DELL: Yes, and that is where it is hauled from.

- CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mrs. Nelson make a note of that.
- MR. DELL: Right. So, help is available for distribution of water.
- CHAIRMAN: No, the trucks...
- MR. DELL: The trucks.
- CHAIRMAN: ...pon the main road and the noise?
- MR. DELL: Well, it is – I am very disappointed in hearing that’s happening, it’s not supposed to happen. What we have done is that increasingly not all of the truck fleet, because we are not involved in – All of our mining activities is currently outsourced and we have no trucks which belong to us anymore. What we have increasingly been doing is that the trucks increasingly are stationed at specific locations, truck yards, and they are not fitted with registration plates to allow them drive on the public roads. I would like to implore Miss Nordia that if she sees that happening it needs to be reported to us so that action can be taken.
- CHAIRMAN: You have a number you can share right now? Share the telephone number so it’s easy access that she can reach you? The Office number?
- MR. DELL: 973-2223.
- CHAIRMAN: That’s 973-2223?
- MR. DELL: 973-22223.

CHAIRMAN: So, Miss Nordia they are asking for your assistance: If you ever see this you are to get in touch with them, because what I am hearing them say is that it shouldn't be happening.

MR. DELL: No.

CLOSING REMARKS

CHAIRMAN: All right ladies and gentlemen, thank you for joining us this evening for this subsequent "mixed virtual" public meeting. And you are being reminded that while the time may not have allowed for all the questions to be posed or answers in this live meeting, given all questions and comments received have been recorded. Once again, Mrs. Winnifred Manahan thank you so much. And we are going to record from all media platforms and everything will be addressed and included in the verbatim records which is what is happening here of this meeting which must be submitted to NEPA within seven (7) days of this meeting. Further you are allowed an additional ten (10) days to submit questions. So, in addition to now you can take within ten (10) days to submit the questions to the National Environmental Planning Agency via electronic media, their email: applications@nepa.gov.jm (applications@nepa.gov.jm) or take the leisure of sending it to 10 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.

All questions received will be submitted to the Environmental Consultant and the responses must be provided by them and submitted to

the National Environment and Planning Agency.

Remember that the Final Environment Impact Assessment Report and its companion documents may be accessed at the following locations:

1. The National Environmental Planning Agency's Documentation Centre, at 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.

In St. Ann,

2. Gibraltar All Age & Infant School
3. Madras Primary School
4. Discovery Bay Police Station

And in Trelawny

5. Ulster Spring Police Station
6. Albert Town Police Station and
7. Sawyers Post Office

Or electronically

8. NEPA's website at www.nepa.gov.jm
9. Conrad Douglas & Associates Limited's website at www.cdaestech.com

Again I want thank you and if you will allow me once more to apologize for any offensive

and inappropriate material to which you may have been exposed in the early stages of this public meeting. Thank you so much for your participation and remember COVID still a keep, so please observe the protocols and have a good night; walk good. To the team here thank you.

ALL: Thank you.

ADJOURNMENT TAKEN AT 7:38 P.M.

Appendix XVI: Questions and Comments Raised – Zoom Chat

ZOOM CHAT

16:29:14 From Audie Morgan to RJRGLEANER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP(Direct Message):

good evening, am i late to participate in the meeting?

16:32:37 From RJRGLEANER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP to Audie Morgan(Direct Message):

The event starts at 5:15 pm

17:07:19 From HOST to Waiting Room Participants:

We thank you for your patience.. We will soon open...

17:08:05 From HOST to Ulsta phone(Direct Message):

Can you rotate the phone

17:24:04 From Gynelle Findlay to HOST(Direct Message):

Can u mute the open mics so the volume can go back up

17:24:48 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

mute ur mics

17:25:03 From Oscar Derby to HOST(Direct Message):

ThE Volume is low.

17:25:11 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Can the host please mute the open mics so the volume can go back up

17:25:27 From Melissa Douglas to Everyone:

Would those who have their mics on mute them. There are some of us who must listen.

17:25:44 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Its the Host

17:26:20 From Theresa Rodriguez-Moodie (JET) to Everyone:

The volume is low.

17:26:23 From Carolyn Hayle to Everyone:

No sound.

17:26:26 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Can RJRGleaner -Studio host mute the mic so that we can hear

17:26:55 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Now there's no audio

17:26:55 From Diana McCaulay to Everyone:

No sound

17:26:57 From Sean J to Everyone:

no sound

17:27:03 From Sophia F-Binns to Everyone:

Cannot hear

17:27:06 From Lorine Metcalfe-Cousins to Everyone:

There is no Audio

17:27:07 From Andrew Higgins to Everyone:

There is no sound from the Studio

17:27:12 From Theresa Rodriguez-Moodie (JET) to Everyone:

Not hearing

17:27:14 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Can the hosts please pay attention to the chat

17:27:43 From Melissa Douglas to Everyone:

Again those who have their mics on. MUTE THEM!

17:28:00 From Diana McCaulay to Everyone:

Surely the host is muting everybody?

17:29:16 From ItsLisa to Everyone:

hi

17:30:38 From HOST to Everyone:

We apologise from the issue with the sound. It has been resolved

17:32:11 From Anthony Jones to HOST(Direct Message):

Still no audio

17:33:43 From Oscar Derby to HOST(Direct Message):

It has been solved.

17:37:43 From Wendy Lee to Everyone:

Another PR exercise underway. What does all of this have to do with the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of bauxite mining? NOTHING.

17:39:30 From Mark to Everyone:

good to know what bauxite does for jamaica!

17:39:32 From Melissa Douglas to Everyone:

Some people need to be quiet and listen

17:39:46 From Melissa Douglas to Everyone:

Empty barrels make the most noise

17:40:04 From Natalee Christie to Everyone:

Wendy Lee, please ask the specific question you would like addressed regarding the environmental impacts, if you are not satisfied further in the presentation.

17:41:05 From Clara Stevens to Everyone:

Bringing livelihoods to hundreds of Jamaicans in St. Ann is a big deal

17:41:06 From Danielle Wong to Everyone:

The environment is being considered at all times. Based on the presentation so far

17:41:25 From Tanisha Williams to Everyone:

I agree, Danielle

17:42:04 From Hailey Love to Everyone:

Hi Wendy Lee - They are directly addressing the environmental impact. They spoke to the processes they use that significantly support the best ways of mining bauxite while keeping the environment inn top-of-mind — they don't use Caustic Soda at all and they do not mine is forestry reserves and no ground-water impact.

17:42:34 From hugh dixon to Everyone:

Conrad this is your 6th iteration of this nonsense report. Lets see you on this outing.

17:42:51 From Malene Alleyne (Freedom Imaginaries) to Everyone:

Can these slides be shared in the chat? The images are blurry, perhaps because of the internet connection.

17:44:16 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

what am I looking st?

17:44:16 From Keisha Kerr to Everyone:

The meeting is hacked

17:44:36 From Andrew Higgins to Everyone:

Please remove Juan Martinez

17:44:38 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

What is going on

17:44:46 From Detta to Everyone:



17:44:47 From Keisha Kerr to Everyone:

Juan Martinez is disrupting

17:45:29 From Townhall to Everyone:

this is crazy. what is going on!!!

17:45:43 From audiemorgan to Everyone:

Are we back ?

17:45:59 From Andrew Higgins to Everyone:

Please remove Niga

17:46:06 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

nope we are hacked

17:46:10 From Townhall to Everyone:

God help us!!!

17:46:20 From Oscar Derby to HOST(Direct Message):

Dr Gordon's Presentations was interrupted by pornography

17:46:22 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

This is embarrassing

17:46:42 From Andrew Higgins to Everyone:

Where is the Studio?

17:46:59 From Sanjay to Everyone:

wow

17:47:01 From HOST to Everyone:

We have lost studio

17:47:09 From HOST to Everyone:

We will be back

17:47:10 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Step 1: Learn how to use Zoom

17:47:25 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

Security mechanisms exist

17:47:28 From O Rainford to Everyone:

The meeting has been hacked. The problems need to be sorted out to allow the consultations to continue.

17:47:33 From L Duane James to Everyone:

This is unfortunate and most of all unacceptable

17:47:41 From hugh dixon to Everyone:

We are being RAPED.

17:48:09 From audiemorgan to Everyone:

Jamaica needs better internet security.

17:48:35 From Gynelle Findlay to Everyone:

I should have known this would happen when the option to mute mics on entry wasn't selected

17:48:49 From Townhall to Everyone:

Can't be hard to remove the disruptors

17:50:12 From sex now to Everyone:

sex now

17:50:20 From sex now to Everyone:

townhall

17:56:02 From Sean J to Everyone:

Is this still the correct link to the townhall after that mishap?

17:56:11 From Oshane Masters to Everyone:

yes it is

17:56:34 From Paul Muschett to Everyone:

are we back on

17:57:01 From Audie Morgan to Hosts and panelists:

What's happening

17:57:28 From Oshane Masters to Everyone:

yes we are

17:58:09 From Audie Morgan to Hosts and panelists:

Im not getting any audio

17:58:18 From Morene Clarke to Everyone:

what's going on?... can anyone say

17:58:29 From Bishop Clarke to Hosts and panelists:

netyet

17:59:00 From Paul Muschett to Everyone:

as I was saying mining area 173, if it includes sawyers to troy it will destroy the generational farmers in those areas. it cannot work

17:59:28 From Bishop Clarke to Hosts and panelists:

I am out please let me in

18:00:21 From Audie Morgan to Hosts and panelists:

What is happening here are we going back live?

18:00:27 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

hi

18:00:32 From Bishop Clarke to Hosts and panelists:

get me in please

18:00:44 From Dylan Star to Hosts and panelists:

wagwan

18:00:55 From Dylan Star to Hosts and panelists:

me dem pa yuh meeung

18:00:59 From Paul Muschett to Everyone:

not getting any audio or video

18:01:15 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

yea

18:01:17 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

am not

18:01:21 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

nothing

18:01:27 From Rev. Marie Evans to Everyone:

Not getting any audio

18:01:34 From Townhall to Hosts and panelists:

same here

18:01:49 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

huh am goin leave

18:02:05 From Hall's Family to Everyone:

not seeing or hearing anything.

18:02:19 From Bishop Clarke to Hosts and panelists:

what is going on cont get in

18:02:19 From Dylan Star to Everyone:

just leave am go leave anyways

18:02:42 From Morene Clarke to Everyone:

this feels like a setup to get most people to leave

18:03:22 From Paul Muschett to Everyone:

is it still going on in the meeting rooms

18:05:18 From Clayton to Everyone:

Looks like someone is trying to sabotage Noranda.

18:05:40 From Townhall to Hosts and panelists:

totally agree

18:06:04 From Anthony Jones to Everyone:

anyone hearing ?

18:06:24 From Hall's Family to Everyone:

no sir

18:06:45 From Morene Clarke to Everyone:

nope

18:06:46 From Townhall to Hosts and panelists:

it csme back for a minute and out again

18:07:13 From Hall's Family to Everyone:

it's back now

18:09:26 From Audie Morgan to Hosts and panelists:

Where are the participants?

ZOOM QUESTIONS

1. What about dust impacts on humans, flora and fauna?
2. What about employment opportunities for residents of these communities?
3. Judging from the poverty that currently surrounds the communities in St. Ann that Noranda now operates in, how different will SML 173 be in comparison to St. Ann?
4. Have there been any studies to show the biodiversity, ecosystem function and services of rehabilitated pits in Jamaica?
5. How many pits have been rehabilitated?
6. How many are being actively farmed?
7. Why are farmers complaining about the soil fertility?

Appendix XVII: Questions and Comments Raised – WhatsApp Phone Chat

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED VIA WHATSAPP

1. *I am Audie Morgan Present of cockpit Country warriors. Basil Fernandez have not answered my questions honestly. My question is directly referring to the washing away of top soil from the mining areas into our coastal coral reefs, specifically the Alexandria area.*
2. *There's a feeling of inclusion being a part of this hearing as if u really care about Jamaicans and their issues with mining. How are you ensuring locals are employed and benefitting from your investment?*
3. *I am Naomi Dawkins, of BFL Contactor to Noranda Bauxite 2. I am very comfortable with the EIA report and the adjustments made, regarding mining in SML 173.*

As a mining contractor to Noranda I am awfully proud of the awesome contribution we have been able to make through this partnership and the tremendous impact on neighboring communities...having employed over 60 persons including Operators, Truck Drivers, Mechanics, Watchmen, and Flag persons all person from within the designated communities where mining is carried out. This in itself has provided several families with the ability to sustain themselves, and gives a semblance of hope in these uncertain times.

Economically Noranda's contribution has been significant and critical more so now, with the challenges been faced by other bauxite companies and refineries in Jamaica.

Mining in SML 173 is not an option, it is an absolute necessity.

Thanks to the leadership of Noranda bauxite for steering this ship through these difficult times.

Thank you.

4. *This country is truly corrupt in every way imaginable. I find myself hating that I'm a Jamaican. This country is only for tourists and those who want to exploit the poor and the land. When will it end. Who is there to defend our right to breath dustless air and live on*

fertile lands that have not been reclaimed or dumped with boulders and less than fertile soil. Where will our children and grandchildren live. People from all over the world have been signing petitions to stop mining for more than two decades. People who want their children to experience Jamaica the way they have. These people are foreigners from as far as New Zealand. They are sensible enough to want to preserve this land. They are only visitors we actually have to live here.

Can you imagine building a legacy for your children planting fruit trees preserving others while paying taxes for years and years only to hear that your property is going to be mined. Why these concerns keep falling on ears that choose to ignore the facts. We are fast approaching an environment like China where children aren't accustomed to blue skies because of pollution where the poor environment gladly welcomes a covid which put things at a standstill where people and the environment can breathe fresh air and see blue skies for even a moment. Many countries depend on recycled water they don't even have potable water that will be us soon. I may die before this happens but again what will happen to our generations to come.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED VIA WHATSAPP

1. *What is the plan you have for retreat brown's town St. Ann?*
2. *how will mining in SML 173 affect our coastal water discharge?*
3. *The residents of retreat, brown's town St. Ann are concerned about further mining in the area that will directly affect farmers and residents ... will families be relocated?*
4. *Will the same approach to community support seen in St. Ann be the model for the company in Trelawny?*
5. *I am Nordia Thompson from Alexandria, South West, St. Ann. Dr. Douglas spoke about haul roads. What suggestion/recommendation is there for haul trucks using public roads in the area? They are adding to dust nuisance and road damage*
6. *Audie Morgan - President of Cockpit Country Warriors...since Noranda has been in operation for over 50 years, and have done so much good in its mining areas, why haven't we seen any better standards of living in St. Ann and St. Catherine?*

7. *What is the plan for the well in retreat and the road lead to it, it is in a bad condition?*
8. *Buerkie Jarrett- Enfield District: - why was NEPA granted Noranda presumed permission to move from SML 172 to SML 173?*
9. *There's a feeling of inclusion being a part of this hearing as if u really care about Jamaicans and their issues with mining. How are you ensuring locals are employed and benefitting from your investment?*

Appendix XVIII: Questions and Comments Raised – Youtube Chat

TRANSCRIPT FROM YOUTUBE:

R Khello, the mining of oxygen was granted?

Danielle Wong

That's great to hear that no mining will be done in the forestry reserve.

Toni-Ann Ricketts

Mining will be taking place adjacent to the cockpit based on the article published by nationwide yesterday

Glen Watson

cockpit consist of a core, outer boundary and a transition zone, the map shows SML173 being outside of the transition zone

Deena Walker

This is good news, glad to hear that our plants and animals will not be affected

Suzette Blake

Same thing I saying.

Michellle

Definitely good news

Danielle Wong

This is good news that the farming communities will not be impacted.

teddy pop15

I think this is moving in the right direction

Suzette Blake

yea... nuh sound bad at all.

Deena Walker

There is indeed positive impact after the mining has been done

Shanna-Lee Allen

honestly pleased thus far

Danielle Wong

Definitely. Great to hear about all the sustainable practices

Welcome to live chat! Remember to guard your privacy and abide by our Community Guidelines.

T

what about radon released during mining? once released it can't be controlled.

G. S

I think question

G. S

*questions can be sent to the WhatsApp number in the description

teddy pop15

@T Mined bauxite is very moist and does not create dust when being mined

Danielle Wong

Good point there. No holes will be left in the ground.

Clinton Spence

it is a shame how these people plan to sell Jamaica out

River

So we are to believe that this mining would be different from all other mining in the world?
The talk of regulations, procedures is just distraction. We say we don't want it. Accept this input.

Deena Walker

Noranda is taking the environment into consideration

Duji



Danielle Wong

This was a very informative presentation

Yasmin Cunningham

Good presentation

Janet Hudson

great presentation

Natalee Christie

I am pleased with this public consultation, a lot of myths were debunked. Persons need to stick to the facts and differentiate opinions.

Danielle Wong

true @Natalee Christie

Janet Hudson

@Natalee Christie agreed. the facts are the facts.

Ashley Simpson

@Natalee Christie Well said 👍

javan morris

wash hands

Michellle

Definitely appreciated this presentation

Deena Walker

This presentation was good

Yasmin Cunningham

great job

YOUTUBE QUESTIONS:

1. What shall we do when we mine all the soil, disturb habitats for species that are vital to our existence and our children's children.
2. What shall we do when we mine away our fertile soil buy inorganic fertilizers from abroad... How does it make sense in a day and where information is readily available about the negative impact of mining on the environment?
3. How far away from the cockpit country will the mining take place?
4. So we are to believe that this mining would be different from all other mining in the world?
5. What about radon released during mining? Once released it can't be controlled.

Appendix XIX: Questions and Comments Written by Participants at Satellite Sites

Noranda Mixed-Virtual Public Meeting

Date: November 16, 2021

Venue: Anglican Church
Endeavour District

Name: James Barnett

Time:

Question/s: What will be done about
the noise pollution while the minning
is taking place?

What will be done to assist people
whose house Cracked because of
the minning that is taking place?

Retreat Community Center

November 16, 2021

1. Delroy Mcneish : Retreat Resident

Question : Will there be mining in Bamboo Pond Area? If yes, when and will farmers be compensated?

2. Elaine Barnett : Retreat Resident

Question : With the new proposed mining in SMC 173, will residents be affected in terms of relocation of homes?

3. Faith Rattery : Retreat Resident

Question : What is the benefit that Retreat residents will receive? How will the young people benefit?

4. Buerkie Jarrett : Enfield District

Question 1: Why has NEPA granted Noranda presumed permission to move from SMC 172 to SMC 173?

Question 2: Over 20 years now and I have not received my land title?

Appendix XX: Photo Inventory



Figure 2: Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny



Figure 3: Meeting underway at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny



Figure 4: Participants seated on the outside at the Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny



Figure 5: Participant Posing a Question at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny



Figure 6: Participants at Ulster Spring Baptist Church, Ulster Spring, Trelawny

16.11.2021 12:50



Figure 7: Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann (Lyndale Retreat Early Childhood Institution)

16.11.2021 2:23



Figure 8: Sanitization underway at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann



Figure 9: Security Checks at Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann



Figure 10: Participant Signing Register Upon Entry to Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann



Figure 11: Participants seated at the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann



Figure 12: Participants seated on the outside at the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann



Figure 13: Participant posing question from the Retreat Community Centre, Retreat, St. Ann

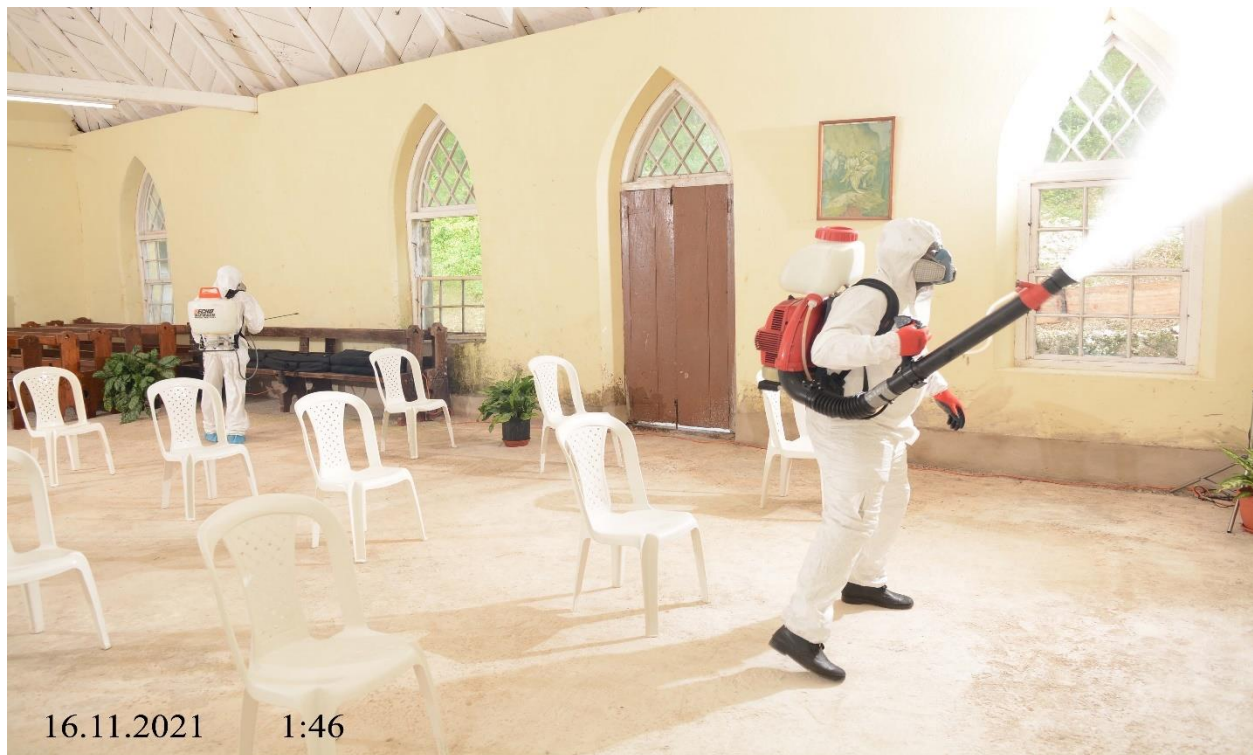


Figure 14: Sanitization underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann



Figure 15: Participants entering Endeavour meeting location (St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann)



Figure 16: Participants seated at the Meeting at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann



Figure 17: Participant posing question from the St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann



Figure 18: Presentation underway at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann



Figure 19: Participants seated on the outside at St. James Anglican Church, Endeavor, St. Ann