

Appendix G

- **Minutes of meetings during the Scoping Process**

Rosh Pinah:	20 April 2010
Oranjemund:	21 April 2010
Windhoek:	1 June 2010

- **Powerpoint presentations presented during these meetings**

Overview of the EIA process
Overview of the project

- **Registration and comments sheets**

Public Meeting: Rosh Pinah

20 April 2010

Introduction and Welcoming

Stephanie Van Zyl from Enviro Dynamics welcomed everyone present to the meeting. She introduced the other members of the study, namely Henri Fortuin from the CSIR and Carla Saayman, also from Enviro Dynamics. CSIR are contracted by Namdeb to conduct an environmental impact assessment, while Enviro Dynamics have been subcontracted by CSIR to facilitate public participation and conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment.

Namdeb was represented by Jack Wasserfall the project manager, Ursula Witbooi, the environmental co-ordinator, T. Chigariro, the project engineer and J.Katjima an SEO.

Overview of Project

Jack Wasserfall from Namdeb gave an overview of the proposed project.

The Daberas Mining Zone is reaching the end of Life of Mine by 2012, and Namdeb has considered other mining zones in order to continue operations beyond 2012 and to avoid retrenching its Daberas employees. During the pre-feasibility phase, Sendelingsdrift presented the best business case and is the 2nd largest deposit in the Orange River Mines area. The locality of the proposed site was also shown.

Environmental considerations such as the river, graves, the historic police station, stone age tools, the fauna and flora will have to be considered during feasibility studies. Exploration in this area started during the late 1980s. The deposit characteristics include 86 million tons to be mined, 70% oversize, 5% cementation and minimal overburden. This site is quite similar to Daberas. The mining method will be open pit, with a mining rate of approximately 770 tons per hour. It is envisaged that rehabilitation of this site will be done progressively and it is kept in mind that the end land use is for nature-based tourism.

The biggest impact of this project might be the transfer of the material via an aerial ropeway. (Pictures of such a system were shown, as well as the anticipated route which will be about 14km long.) It is important to Namdeb that the route is safe and environmentally friendly. Namdeb considered various transfer options such as road, railway and pumping; however, the aerial ropeway proved to be the most suitable option. This technology is used in Chile, by De Beers at Kimberly and in Europe on the ski-slopes.

The proposed treatment method will include moving the tram and screen to Sendelingsdrift. The rest of the treatment will be done at Daberas. Thus, after the material has been scalped and screened at Sendelingsdrift, the remaining 35% will be sent to Daberas for further treatment. The whole fleet and employees will come over from Daberas to the Sendelingsdrift project.

Other infrastructure requirements include fibre optic lines, 66KV power lines, pumping, bioremediation site, mobile infrastructure and bulk fuel installation. The employee complement will stay more or less the same if moved over from Daberas. Some of the employees will stay at the Daberas hostel. It will be continuous operations with 12hour shifts. As slimes are a big problem, it is being considered to mine everything dry, as far as possible.

A number of questions were posed regarding this section of the presentation. These are summarised in the table below:

Commenter	Issue/Concern	Response
Rosh Pinah Community Member	How long will this project last?	An estimated 5-7 years.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	When will it start?	Namdeb is currently busy with feasibility studies. Construction will probably commence by mid 2011.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Where will the people stay?	At the Daberas hostel and in Oranjemund.
C. Kerr (Skorpion Zinc)	Tramming distance?	14km
C. Kerr (Skorpion Zinc)	What will the mining rate be?	770 tonnes/ hour.
C. Kerr (Skorpion Zinc)	Since it is dry mining, won't it be dusty?	Yes. It will be blown to the North East. This is definitely something that has to be considered in the EIA as it will be very dusty due to the high clay content. We are considering putting the infrastructure upwind.
C. Kerr (Skorpion Zinc)	What about dust extraction plants?	It might be considered.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Electricity needs?	1.1 MW
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Electricity needed for the plant?	Less than 2MVA.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Is this area in the Sperrgebiet?	Yes.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	The road to Oranjemund and the issue of the proclamation of the town will have to be considered.	Yes.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Are you aware of the development plans for the area in terms of tourism?	Yes, Mr Cooper, the Chief Warden of the Sperrgebiet, went with the project team and identified the areas for the concessions, which will start at the old police station. Hiking will start at the south of the river. But all these plans are long term, post-mining operations.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	How many people will be employed by this proposed mining project?	No extra people will be employed, while an additional 10 people might be employed on the aerial ropeway. 2-4 people might be employed at scalping and screening. Keep in mind that this is not a new mine, just changing of the mine zone.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Note that Rosh Pinah already has problems in terms of accommodation. Job seekers will stop at Rosh Pinah and will have to be accommodated here.	Noted.

Rosh Pinah Community Member	The biggest problem might be during construction. It will put increased pressure on the existing infrastructure in Rosh Pinah.	Noted.
U. Witbooi (Namdeb)	Please note that we are aware that there are graves in the area. A baseline study was conducted and 11 sites were found. These will be fenced-off and not affected.	Noted.

Overview of EIA Process

Henri Fortuin from the CSIR gave an overview of the EIA process. He explained that the purpose of the EIA is to ensure that what is proposed is sustainable and complies with set standards. Furthermore, it assists with decision-making by integrating expert knowledge and public values. He explained that an impact analysis identifies and evaluates an impact, while impact assessment answers the question of what it means in terms of the project.

The EIA promotes sustainability by assessing the following:

- Economic efficiency - whether the benefits will be more than the costs.
- Equity - whether the benefits and the costs are fairly distributed.
- Sustainability - whether benefits will continue to exceed costs over time.

Through assessment, information is summarised and presented in way that anyone can understand. An example of assessments includes medical assessments where you go to the doctor with a stomach ache. He sends you for x-rays and blood tests (specialist work) and then puts all the information together to assess and inform the patient on what is wrong.

The assessment procedure is as follows:

1. Identify the environmental aspect associated with the activity,
2. Predict the likely consequence or impact,
3. Decide on a possible next action, and
4. Execute that decision.

During the EIA one has to understand the environment in which this project will take place. Assisting the environmental practitioner in this regard are the specialists who compile specialist reports.

There are a number of national and environmental policies that Namdeb has to comply with, hence the EIA study. These policies include the 3rd National Development Plan of Namibia (Vision 2030), the Environmental Assessment Policy (1994) and the Environmental Management Act, 2007. In addition, international guidelines as presented by the World Bank should also be adhered to.

During the Scoping phase of an EIA, the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are identified. The boundaries of the EIA are defined, keys issues of concern are identified and necessary information for decision-making is obtained. In addition, during the scoping phase, the roles and responsibilities of the various role-players are clarified, closure is obtained on the significant issues to be addressed, agreement is found on the process to be followed and an adequate Terms of Reference is designed for the specialists. For this project, key environmental issues identified include archaeology,

palaeontology, impact on vegetation, impact on small mammals, insects and reptiles, impact on ground water, restoration ecology and local socio-economic impacts.

The project is now in its Scoping phase. A scoping report will be circulated for public review after which the project will enter the Impact Assessment phase. This will feed into Environmental Management Plans. Public Participation will be an ongoing component throughout all the phases.

No questions were posed regarding this section of the presentation.

Discussions

S. Van Zyl summed-up the issues already identified as relating to dust, tourism and different land uses of the area, and the vulnerability of Rosh Pinah in terms of job seekers and increased pressure on existing resources and infrastructure.

In addition, new question and comments were posed which are presented in the table below:

Commenter	Issue/Concern	Response
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Some water will be used in the plants, others on the road. You have to look at what to do with excess water.	Sendelingsdrif is very dry. At the scours water was found which will have to be disposed off. The water can be used for road maintenance and Namdeb does not want it to seep into the river. We have also allowed for a pipeline which can pump it to the sampling plant's reservoir.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	The aerial ropeway, will it be dismantled once the mining has been completed?	This still has to be decided. One option is to use it for tourism, at least some section of the 14km, especially over the parts where the landscapes changes. If Obib mining zone is exploited Namdeb might use the ropeway there. Or the ropeway might be redesigned to be used at other parts of ORM.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Maintenance costs and safety might be issues should the aerial ropeway be used for tourism purposes.	It might not be practical.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	The current road is a gateway to South Africa. Will it be affected by this project?	In terms of security measures, nothing will change as a result of the project. Should the road and town be proclaimed, it could have impacts on access.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Not everyone understands English. Afrikaans or Oshiwambo translation is needed.	If someone does not understand, they must indicate so. However, we will give a short overview of what was said in Oshiwambo and Afrikaans.

Rosh Pinah Community Member	During construction phase and the recruitment of the 10 employees for operations, please consider the close-by communities, such as Rosh Pinah first.	Noted.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	How will recruitment for construction work, will we have to work through the Karas Forum?	This must still be determined.
Rosh Pinah Community Member	Will construction be done by Namdeb or contractors?	It will be a combination. Some construction will be conducted by Namdeb, while others, such as the aerial ropeway will require specialist construction skills.

After the last comment, some of the attendees left the meeting, while other stayed for the translation. Chris Mavirongo from Rosh Pinah assisted the team with summarising and translating the presentations into Oshiwambo, while Joyce Katjima from Namdeb translated to Otjiherero.

Wrap-up and Conclusions

It was emphasised that Namdeb will employ its own people. Very few employees will be recruited from outside the company as this is not a new mine, just a change in mining zone. Those present were asked to please spread the message, in order to try and limit the influx of job seekers for this project.

Many of those who stayed for the translation also filled out and submitted the Registration and Comments Form. The meeting was then adjourned.

Their comments, which are mostly related to their need for employment opportunities, are presented in the table below:

Additional Comments	
T. Ndemuwedou	The company should first consider the people who are staying in that area when it comes to the recruitment, especially the unemployed ones.
I.N Shikuto	It was very good for Rosh Pinah and Oranjemund and the idea is very important.
V. Hangula	It was a good idea and we need the jobs so that life can go alright.
E. Helena	It was a good idea and we need the jobs so that life can go alright.
S. Inghalwa	I would like to be updated on the progress.
A. Shimooshili	It was good information but for this I need job, because life is bad without work. What I want to just again give information so that we need jobs and life can go alright again.
L. Shikongo	It was a good idea that in this project you trust us community to be part and parcel of your project. I just want to tell you as a concerned citizen please to look at the higher rate of unemployment even the ordinaries works to the people of Rosh Pinah.
H. Hanghome	I want a job.

A. Shifiona	You must also recruit general workers form Rosh Pinah. We thank you for this project.
M.D Joseph	I want to know the communication of the project and we want a project here in Namibia.

Attendance List

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
J. Katjirua	Namdeb	SEO
T. Chigariro	Namdeb	Project Engineer
Helena Shakisa		
O'Gee S		
Fredi S		
Ivo SN		
Bonifatius V		
TP Hokoye		
Eveline Nikanon		
Maria Joseph		
Josephina Shimbanda		
Frans Naluwe		
Henock lipinge		
John Amadhila		
Hendrina Hangome		
Sylvia Nengola		
Albertina Edward	Skorpion Zinc	Env. Coordinator
Hileni lita		
S. van Schalkwyk	Skorpion Zinc	Fin. Manager
C. Witbooi	Skorpion Zinc / RoshSkor	Quality Assessment Manager
A. Breytenbach	Skorpion Zinc	
Callum Kerr	Skorpion Zinc	Mine Geologist
Gisela Hinder	Rosh Pinah Zinc	Expl. Geologist
Alta de Beer	NCCI	Chairperson
Stephanus Inghana		

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
Petrus Golbeek		
Paulus Ihemba	Roshpinnacle	Opteur
Andreas Kadila	ECN	Assistant Voter Education Officer
Justus Tsaubeb	Skorpion Zinc	S&H Manager
Abraham Shifiona	Skorpion Zinc	Pipe Fitter
Anglika Shangeu		
S. Kapiye	Nampower	District Assistant
Mike Klim	RoshSkor	Supervisor
Fredrich Nghixolwa	Skorpion Zinc	Risk Officer
TH Roshipoiki	Skorpion Zinc	
Hango		
J. Imene		
Ingo Samson		
Moses Pedro		
Niyanda Killen		
Joshua Neheniia		
J. Hamutenya		
OK Mukumbi		
Namwene		
Immanuel Wapota		
John Nakashia	RoshSkor	
Willem		
Alina Shimooshili		
Helena Eelu		
Victoria Hangula		
John Kleopas		
Tresia Namboga		
Titus Nguie		
Stefanus		
AK Ndundu		
R Emvula		

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
D Peter		
Rashalus		
John Peter		
L Shavuka		Fitter
MT Nambinga		Welder
L Emmanuel		Fitter
MT Namupaa		Welder
Abraham		
T. Ndemuweda		
C. Saayman	Enviro Dynamics	Communications Officer
S. van Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	Consultant

Public Meeting: Oranjemund

21 April 2010

Introduction and Welcoming

Carla Saayman from Enviro Dynamics welcomed everyone present to the meeting. She introduced the other members of the EIA Team, namely, Henri Fortuin from the CSIR and Stephanie van Zyl, also from Enviro Dynamics. CSIR are contracted by Namdeb to conduct the environmental impact assessment, while Enviro Dynamics are subcontracted by CSIR to manage public participation and to conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment.

Namdeb representatives included Jack Wasserfall the project manager, Ursula Witbooi, environmental co-ordinator and T. Chigariro, the project engineer. C. Saayman made use of the opportunity to thank the Namdeb team for their hospitality and assistance

Overview of EIA Process

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Overview of Project

Jack Wasserfall from Namdeb gave an overview of the proposed project.

The Daberas Mining Zone is reaching the end of Life of Mine by 2012, and Namdeb has considered other mining zones in order to continue operations beyond 2012 and to avoid retrenching its Daberas employees. During the pre-feasibility phase, Sendelingsdrif presented the best business case and is the 2nd largest deposit in the Orange River Mines area. The locality of the proposed site was also shown.

Environmental considerations such as the river, graves, the historic police station, stone age tools, the fauna and flora will have to be considered during feasibility studies. Exploration in this area started during the late 1980s. The deposit characteristics include 86 million tons to be mined, 70% oversize, 5% cementation and minimal overburden. This site is quite similar to Daberas. The mining method will be open pit, with a mining rate of approximately 770 tons per hour. It is envisaged that rehabilitation of this site will be done progressively and it is kept in mind that the end land use is for nature-based tourism.

The biggest impact of this project might be the transfer of the material via an aerial ropeway. (Pictures of such a system were shown, as well as the anticipated route which will be about 14km long.) It is important to Namdeb that the route is safe and environmentally friendly. Namdeb considered various transfer options such as road, railway and pumping; however, the aerial ropeway proved to be the most suitable option. This technology is used in Chile, by De Beers at Kimberly and in Europe on the ski-slopes.

The proposed treatment method will include moving the screen to Sendelingsdrif. The rest of the treatment will be done at Daberas. Thus, after the material has been scalped and screened at Sendelingsdrif, the remaining 35% will be sent to Daberas for further treatment. The whole fleet and employees will come over from Daberas to the Sendelingsdrif project.

Other infrastructure requirements include fibre optic lines, 66KV power lines, pumping, bioremediation site, mobile infrastructure and bulk fuel installation. The employee complement will stay more or less the same if moved over from Daberas. Some of the employees will stay at the Daberas hostel. It will

be continuous operations with 12-hour shifts. As slimes are a big problem, it is being considered to mine everything dry, as far as possible.

Discussions

The floor was then opened for any question or comments. Those questions and comments raised are presented in the table below:

Commenter	Issue/Concern	Response
Oranjemund Community Member	Dust will be a problem. Are you going to use water or dust arbitration?	This issue was also raised at the Rosh Pinah community meeting. This will definitely be considered, but the best method for managing it is still to be assessed.
S. Van Zyl (Enviro Dynamics)	In Rosh Pinah about 50% of the town is unemployed. Most of those who attended the meeting were job seekers. They asked for jobs even though it was explained that very few new jobs will be created by this project. Rosh Pinah is also vulnerable as most job seekers will settle there because they cannot enter Oranjemund.	Noted.
Jack Wasserfall (Namdeb)	Zone 6 and 7 are contain water. They wanted to know what we will do with it.	
Oranjemund Community Member	Is the ropeway cheaper than a tarred road?	In terms of transporting the material from Sendelingsdrift to Daberas, only two options were viable, namely the aerial ropeway and a tarred road. Safety counted against the road, as it implies 14 trucks per hour on a public road, 24 hours a day. This would be a safety risk for the truck drivers and public. Also, fuel consumption would increase its carbon footprint along with an increase in cost of employment (more drivers must be employed).
Oranjemund Community Member	Will the police station be treated as an archaeological site?	Yes, it was built in 1910, and is thus 100 years old this year.
Oranjemund Community Member	The road is due to be proclaimed soon. How will it affect the project and the aerial ropeway?	Proclamation and tarring of the road could have benefited the project, but GRN plans to tar it only in 10years time. The aerial ropeway still proves to be a better business case.
Abisai Shanyenge (Namdeb)	In terms of routing the ropeway, will it collide with the road?	Namdeb has done a detailed design. The ropeway will not be close to the road and only intersects the road twice.
Abisai Shanyenge (Namdeb)	I would like to sit down with the engineer and discuss the proposed road routes.	Noted.

Oranjemund Community Member	Regarding servicing of the aerial ropeway, will you need a road under it?	Namdeb still needs to get clarity on that. The day-to-day maintenance will be done via a man-cage travelling on the rope. Such ropeway systems are used all over the world in areas that are inaccessible by vehicles, such as Chile, thus a road for servicing it might not be needed.
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Wrap-up and Conclusions

All those present were thanked for their time and inputs. C. Saayman explained that by signing the attendance list, they are all now registered as Interested and Affected Parties. They will receive ongoing communication via emails and will be notified when the various reports will be available for their review.

The meeting was adjourned.

Attendance list

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
R. van der Merwe	Namdeb	Environmental Manager
A. Wasserfall	Namdeb	Teacher
N. Alexander		Architect
Koos Briedenhann	B&E Namibia	Contracts Manager
Anna Shalulu		
Jonas Ipawa		
T. Chigariro	Namdeb	Project Engineer
Nathan Naholo	Namdeb	Process Controller
Trygve Cooper	MET	Chief Warden: Sperrgebiet
P. Kambonde	Namdeb	Mining Instructor
J. Hitula	Namdeb	Senior Mining Instructor
D. Nanyemba	Omatemba	
D. Abraham	Eopaleko	Cleaner
A. Kaheka	Sodexho	Food Controller
E. Vaille	Namdeb	SLC
A. Shanyenge	Namdeb	Project Manager
C. Saayman	Enviro Dynamics	Communications Officer
S. van Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	Consultant

Public Meeting: Windhoek

21 April 2010

Introduction and Welcoming

Stephanie van Zyl from Enviro Dynamics welcomed everyone present to the meeting. She introduced the Namdeb representatives, Jack Wasserfall, the project manager, and Ursula Witbooi, the environmental management co-ordinator. She noted that Henri Fortuin, the project leader from CSIR had apologised himself from the meeting and that she would offer the presentation on his behalf. CSIR is contracted by Namdeb to conduct the environmental impact assessment, while Enviro Dynamics are subcontracted by CSIR to manage public participation and to conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment.

Stephanie then asked everybody to introduce themselves.

Overview of EIA Process

Stephanie gave an overview presentation of the EIA process. She explained that the purpose of the EIA is to ensure that what is proposed is sustainable and complies with set standards. Furthermore, it assists with decision-making by integrating expert knowledge and public values. She explained that an impact analysis identifies and evaluates an impact, while impact assessment answers the question of what it means in terms of the project.

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Key environmental issues were identified at commencement the EIA process. These are:

- Impact on archaeology and palaeontology (John Kinahan);
- Impact on vegetation (Coleen Mannheimer);
- Impact on insects, small mammals and reptiles (Peter Cunningham, Telane Greyling, John Irish);
- Impact on groundwater and the functions of the Orange River (Pierre Botha, Stef de Wet);
- Restoration ecology (Theo Wassenaar); and
- Local socio-economic impacts (Enviro Dynamics).

Any key issues uncovered during scoping will be added to these.

The project is now in its scoping phase. A scoping report will be circulated for public review after which the project will enter the impact assessment phase. This will feed into Environmental Management Plans. Public participation will be an ongoing component throughout all the phases. No questions were posed regarding this section of the presentation.

Overview of Project

Jack Wasserfall from Namdeb gave an overview of the proposed project.

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The biggest impact of this project might be the transfer of the material via an aerial ropeway. (pictures of such a system were shown, as well as the anticipated route which will be about 14km long). It is important to Namdeb that the route is safe and environmentally friendly. Namdeb considered various transfer options such as road, railway, river barging and pumping; however, the aerial ropeway proved to be the most suitable and efficient option. This technology is used in Chile and in Europe on the ski-slopes.

The proposed treatment method will include construction of a scalping and screening plant. The rest of the treatment will be done at Daberas. Thus, after the material has been scalped and screened at Sendelingsdrif, the remaining 35% will be sent to Daberas for further treatment. Reason for this is that the entire infrastructure is already established at Daberas and it would make no economical or environmental sense to build an entirely new plant at Sendelingsdrif. The whole fleet and employees will come over from Daberas to the Sendelingsdrif project.

Other infrastructure requirements include fibre optic lines, 66KV power lines, pumping, bioremediation site, mobile infrastructure and bulk fuel installation. The employee complement will stay more or less the same if moved over from Daberas. Some of the employees will stay at the Daberas hostel. It will be continuous operations with 12-hour shifts. As slimes are a big problem, it is being considered to mine everything dry, as far as possible.

In concluding, Jack reiterated that Namdeb is committed to making this an environmentally friendly mine and to conduct the rehabilitation of the environment concurrently with mining.

Discussions

The following questions and comments raised during and after the presentation:

Commenter	Question/Comment	Response
Coleen Mannheimer	Is it economically possible and viable to return the fraction of the soil, which does not contain diamonds, in the empty buckets which are being returned from Daberas to Sendelingsdrif?	Jack Wasserfall: this was not investigated in detail. However, according to high-level costing this is not feasible. Additionally, the water used to wash the soil will damage/wash out any deposits and this (transporting full vs. empty buckets) would also require a lot of extra power.
Ndina Nashipili	How far are the two mines from each other?	Sendelingsdrif is situated approximately 16km north-east of the Daberas mine.
Stef de Wet	Where is the access road from South Africa past the Sendelingsdrif pond?	Jack Wasserfall: approx. 8km upstream.
Coleen Mannheimer	In the event that the capacity increases – what would be the impact on the environment to upgrade the rope way	Jack Wasserfall: the ropeway will be built for a larger capacity and buckets will be added as needed. There is also an option to increase the loading speed if required.
Stef de Wet	What is the gradient difference?	Jack Wasserfall: less than 5m.
John Irish	What is the anticipated life of mine?	Jack Wasserfall: Namdeb is looking at 2017-2020, depending on various factors, like diamond prices, etc. The actual life of mine will most probably reach beyond 2020. Pockets that are currently not feasible might become feasible at a later stage.
John Irish	Where will the workshops be built?	Jack Wasserfall: most probably between Terrace Inlet and Terrace Meso. The 3 small plants will also be situated there. This should address environmental and tourism concerns.
Coleen Mannheimer	Namdeb's commitment to the environment is fantastic. Their restoration plans are also commendable.	Jack Wasserfall / Ursula Witbooi: Namdeb is aligning itself to the latest De Beers Family of Company standards in terms of the environment (biodiversity, life cycle planning, waste management, etc). In addition, from a business point of view it is much better to take care of rehabilitation as you go along vs. having to do it retrospectively. Rehabilitation requirements are incorporated right from the start in the life cycle of projects. De Beers standards also prescribes that new mining operations need to be ISO14000 compliant 1 year after implementation.

Jack Wasserfall	Namdeb is very concerned about other industrial/mining plants along the southern border of the Orange River (i.e. in SA), who don't seem to follow environmentally sound methods, which could endanger the water quality of the river. There are also a lot of farms on the SA side of the river bed further downstream, which could be affected.	<p>Greg Christelis: advises to bring this to the attention of the Orange River / Transboundary Commission. A letter should be submitted to the Dept. Water Affairs, which will then be forwarded to the respective Commission for further investigation.</p> <p>The TOR of the Commission is on an advisory level only, but they could nevertheless take the matter further.</p> <p>Stef de Wet: noted that he is sure this matter is already on the agenda of the Commission.</p> <p>Ndina Nashipili: water sampling along the Orange River will start soon. There are 4 sampling points, one of them being at Sendelingsdrif. A joint monitoring exercise is planned to commence in August and will be repeated every 5 years. There will be 3 teams covering the area, moving from Noordoewer to the coast. This process also involves stakeholder participation.</p>
Coleen Mannheimer	Where could insight be gained into reports on vegetation monitoring?	Stef de Wet: several projects were conducted by GEF and GTZ, looking at trans-boundary mines only. Peter Tarr could probably assist with further information.
Jack Wasserfall	<p>Namdeb understands that leaching of water could possibly cause problems due to minerals, organisms, etc. reaching the water. What are the regulations i.t.o. pumping water straight into a river?</p> <p>He noted that the water will be redirected by Namdeb and some of the water will be stored for use at the plants. However, there will be an excess of water that needs to be redirected to somewhere.</p>	<p>Stef de Wet: this water would most probably reach the river in any event and by pumping it into the river it will just get there faster than usual. Added to this is the fact that the water quality will not be compromised. It should hence not cause any problems.</p> <p>Greg Christelis: it is advisable to have the quality of the water encountered tested by a reputable analytical laboratory. Dept. of Water Affairs, will then be in a position to offer guidance in this respect. If the water quality is fine, there should be no problems with pumping the water into the river, provided it doesn't flow too fast, causing erosion.</p>
Jack Wasserfall	It will most probably depend on the type of aquifer?	Greg Christelis: a complete picture is required before an objective ruling can be made. Current work performed by Geohydrologist's

		(Pierre Botha) to be aligned with the template/format from the Department of Water Affairs. Various applicable reports could then be integrated that could serve as a strategy document. Ursula Witbooi agreed to take care of this matter.
Stef de Wet	Are there any talks about shifting the Sendelingsdrif mine gate?	Jack Wasserfall: no, this is not envisaged.

Wrap-up and Conclusions

In concluding, Stephanie asked all present for their closing remarks, which were noted as follows:

Commenter	Question/Comment	Response
Ben Booysen	He cannot see any contributions i.t.o. infrastructure from the side of the Ministry of Works and Transport at this point.	Jack Wasserfall: the proclamation of the towns and the roads will require further attention, but they will have a limited impact on this project.
Eric Maletzky	Will submit feedback to the respective Heads of the Inland Fisheries Dept but advised Namdeb to link up with the Dept. on Aquaculture as well. Any comments will be forwarded to Namdeb.	Jack Wasserfall: Namdeb is limiting the impact as far as possible by not extracting any water from the river.
Ndina Nashipili	Will keep Namdeb in the loop i.t.o. any developments and consents reached on water issues.	
Alex Maritz	SPC only recently commenced with the Karas Integrated Land Use Plan and not much can be reported in this regard which would influence this project. However, SPC undertakes to consider mining in their reporting.	Coleen Mannheimer: are any public meetings taking place, also held in Windhoek? Alex Maritz: yes, meetings were and are still to be held in Windhoek as well as in the Karas Region.
John Irish	He knows that there are many endemic species in the area. He currently unfortunately struggles with a data backlog, but will update this in the next few months.	
Coleen Mannheimer	Might want to visit the area now already (as opposed to after the winter rain fall period) as they recently had some rain in the area and vegetation already started blooming. She will see with whom she could team up in order to share costs (speak to John Kinahan & Theo Wassenaar).	Jack Wasserfall: confirmed this.

Mathew Amunghete	He applauded Namdeb for currently spearheading mining activities in Namibia and congratulated them on a project well executed. The Ministry is in the process of updating Namibia's mining legislation and Namdeb's example of rehabilitating concurrently will be used as a benchmark and can then be enforced on other mines as well.	
Ursula Witbooi	DWA is currently doing compliance and pollution checks at Namdeb. She commented that DWA will revisit various technical reports for Namdeb's licence areas prior to DWA issuing them with permits. Applicable conditions as discussed at this meeting to be included in technical reports.	
Stef de Wet	The new Water Act makes clear provision in this regard. In this instance, pure ground water is in the way of mining operations and needs to be re-used rather than being wasted.	Jack Wasserfall: confirmed that Namdeb's stance is very clear in not jeopardising the water, not only as Oranjemund is absolutely reliant on this water. He once again reiterated Namdeb's concern about the mines across the river.

All those present were thanked for their time and inputs. The minutes will be circulated and two weeks will be allowed for any further comments that need to be registered. Stephanie also explained that by signing the attendance list, they are all now registered as Interested and Affected Parties. They will receive ongoing communication via emails and will be notified when the various reports will be available for their review.

The meeting was adjourned.

Attendance list

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
Jack Wasserfall	Namdeb	Project Manager
Ursula Witbook	Namdeb	Environmental Management Coordinator (Assessments)
Stephanie van Zyl	Enviro Dynamics	Project Consultant
Sigi Horsthemke	Enviro Dynamics	Office Manager
Ben Booysen	Ministry of Works & Transport	Director
Erich Maletzky	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources	Biologist

Name	Organisation / Affiliation	Position
John Irish	Biodata cc	Project Consultant
Coleen Mannheimer	Botanist (NBRI)	Project Consultant
Greg Christelis	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry	Deputy Director: Geohydrology
Stefan de Wet		Specialist
Ndina Nashipili	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry / Dept. Water Affairs	Hydrologist
E. Mbandeka	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry / Dept. Water Affairs	Hydrologist
Alex Maritz	Stubenrauch Planning Consultants	Student
Ingrid van Wyk	Stubenrauch Planning Consultants	Consultant
K. Hamutenya	Ministry of Mines & Energy	Diamond Commissioner
Mathew Amunghete	Ministry of Mines & Energy	Chief Inspector of Mines

Powerpoint presentation: Overview of the EIA process

HHG Fortuin, CSIR

S van Zyl, Enviro Dynamics

Powerpoint presentation: Overview of the project

Jack Wasserfall, Namdeb

Registration and comments sheets