

RÖSSING URANIUM MINE EXPANSION PROJECT – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION – COMMENTS AND RESPONSES – SCOPING PHASE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - SHEET 1

Issues/ questions/comments	Comment by:	Event/Communication	Response
WATER			
How will the increase in water requirements be dealt with now, and later with closure?	Joh Henschel/Gobabeb	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Rössing cannot expand without water and the current extraction from the aquifers is at a maximum. Rössing is in discussions with Namwater who intend building a desalination plant. There is waste water recycling within the plant and reuse of water from the tailing dams. Currently there is seepage control in the form of active water abstraction to prevent contaminated water entering the surrounding environment and this will be extended with the expansion. Rössing continues to look at alternative ways and innovative methods to reduce water usage eg. dry stacking of tailings is currently being investigated.
How does Rössing monitor underground water?	Wotan Swiegers, Chamber of Mines of Namibia	Public Participation Meeting, Swakopmund 20 August 2007.	Groundwater is monitored at a number of sites within the mine lease and down stream of the Khan River. Currently ground water moves towards the Khan River and lies about 50m below surface. Given the pressure gradient, some water ingresses into the pit. As a result of the low precipitation in the area, there is very little ingress of contaminants (nitrous byproducts from blasting) into the groundwater.
What happens if there is an increase in rainfall/flash flooding?	André Burger, Walvis Bay Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	If there is more than 5mm of rainfall, the trucks are stopped as a safety precaution and to prevent damage to road surfaces. During flash floods, water is captured in the recycling circuit

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			and stored in the tailings dam.
Water use – why is desalination not being investigated?	Jonker	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	RUL is working with NamWater on a desalination plant intended to improve regional supply (as opposed to Uramin who are pursuing their own plant).
How is resource use going to be affected?	Rod Braby and Nathalie Cadot, Nacoma.	Key Informant 24 August 2007	Rössing already has programmes in place to reduce water consumption, but the solution seems to be desalination. The acid plant will produce 1/3rd of the energy requirements of Rössing. An increase in resource use caused by inward migration will be addressed in the SEIA.
We are concerned about the number of desalination plants that are being talked about. There is an impact on the coast, but also a growing band of high impact along the coast towards the interior. Water is our hot issue.	Rod Braby and Nathalie Cadot, Nacoma.	Key Informant 24 August 2007	Comment - noted
Will Rössing join in with the Wlotzkas Baken desalination plant?	Guido Van Langenhove, Dept. Of Water Affairs	Written communication 28 August 2007	Rössing Uranium, together with a group of other mines, and Namwater will be looking at various desalination options.
HEALTH & SAFETY			
I am concerned about the safety of contract workers	Fransiska Gamases	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Noted for further attention
What is the effect of calcine and manganese on human health	Mesach Guriras	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Calcine is no longer in use at RU. Fine dust from the manganese stockpile must be managed. A new manganese plant is being planned.
BIODIVERSITY			
What are you doing about biodiversity issues?	Thabo Tshepau	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Studies undertaken over the last two years have identified conservation-worthy plants. Less sensitive areas are tackled first and rescue and replanting of particular species are undertaken. The issue receives considerable attention.
NOISE AND VIBRATION			
How will the increase in noise and vibration resulting from expansion of the ore sorter plant be managed?	Daniel Amaambo	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Feasibility studies are currently underway that specifically address these potential impacts. These should result in a design that will mitigate such impacts.
The houses in Arandis are cracking as a result of vibration from blasting operations. RUL should inspect the houses.	Bertha	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Noted for later investigation

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WASTE MANAGEMENT			
What happens to the waste on-site?	André Burger, Walvis Bay Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	Some recycling of hydrocarbons occurs on site, otherwise they are removed, transported and stored at the hazardous waste storage facility in Walvis Bay.
TRAFFIC			
The expansion of mining operations is likely to result in increased demand on local infrastructure and capacity, especially with respect to road usage, water availability, power. Has Rössing considered these impacts?	Günther Hülsmann, Swakopmund Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	These impacts will be considered as part of the SEIA for the expansion.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC			
Is there any possibility of collaboration between the different mining operations on socio-economic issues?	Marie Hoadley	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Rössing Foundation has done some good work in Arandis and collaboration with stakeholders has become a guiding principle. Collaboration with other mines has been occurring and Rössing welcomes it. A Mining Desalination Forum has been established to develop a desalination plant in the region. Critical mass allows for developments that assist the entire Erongo Region.
How will Rössing deal with the socio economic issues on closure?	Joh Henschel/Gobabeb	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	The sustainability assessment for the life extension of Rössing obtained input from key stakeholders, including Arandis, and identified issues. Similarly, a closure plan for the mine looks at the effects of closure on surrounding communities.
What is the effect of the expansion on the younger generation?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	The higher grade uranium ore from SK4 will provide sufficient cash reserves to cover the anticipated drop in uranium prices over the medium term. Rössing considers the welfare of its employees to be very important and will look at all opportunities to maintain jobs in the long term.
Will the expansion project result in the need for another Arandis?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	A housing strategy is currently being undertaken to determine the needs and alternatives for housing, schools and transport.
Could RUL offices not be located in Arandis rather than in Swakopmund or Walvis Bay	Bertha	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Noted that RUL offices in Arandis would have local economic benefits.
We need better health services in Arandis	Francisca ???	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Comment - noted

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Is it not possible to help young work seekers from Arandis in obtaining drivers licenses. This would improve their chances of finding employment.	Francisca ???	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Noted
There is the possibility of a Traffic Department being established in Arandis.	Patrick Haushone	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Comment - noted
Could local small business enterprises have the opportunity to access construction contracts during RUL's expansion project. It is very important to develop entrepreneurial skills.	Daniel Amaambo	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Noted and to be followed up
With all these mines opening, we are going to have a problem with schools. All the schools are full to overflowing. There are three hostels and they are all full.	Freddy Kaukungua Town Council of Swakopmund	Key informant Meeting 21 August 2007	The issue of schooling is something that will be considered in the SEIA
There is very little capacity in Swakopmund schools. These schools are full	J Awaseb, Regional Director of Education, Erongo Region.	Key Informant Meeting. 18 September 2007	Comment - noted
With central government funding we can only build two classrooms a year in Erongo, and that money is already committed to Walvis Bay for the next three years to 2010.	J Awaseb, Regional Director of Education, Erongo Region.	Key Informant Meeting. 18 September 2007	Comment - noted
If you compare the Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Arandis, and accommodation, it would make sense to put up a new school in Arandis.	J Awaseb, Regional Director of Education, Erongo Region.	Key Informant Meeting. 18 September 2007	The issue of schooling, and the various options, are critical considerations for the SEIA.
A hostel in Arandis could be considered, but the government is not keen on building hostels.	J Awaseb, Regional Director of Education, Erongo Region.	Key Informant Meeting. 18 September 2007	Comment – noted
We have one state hospital, one private and one state clinic. I would not say we have a shortage of staff, but rather a shortage of capacity. Unfortunately the DRC people have to use the clinic in Tamariskia.	Freddy Kaukungua Town Council of Swakopmund	Key informant Meeting 21 August 2007	The potential impacts on health services will also be considered in the SEIA
How many jobs are we looking at, and where will the workers be housed?	Rod Braby and Nathalie Cadot, Nacoma.	Key Informant 24 August 2007	Decisions about housing, and the avoidance or mitigation of impacts, are among the critical areas of socio-economic

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.			impacts that will need to be carefully assessed. These will be addressed in the SEIA report
What about people with disabilities? We also need employment on the mine.	Collin Haoseb	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Comment - noted
How many women are driving haul trucks?	Talitha??	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Comment - noted
The current government directive is for employers to move away from the use of contractors towards the employment of permanent staff. How will this be managed under the SK4 scheme?	Maryke Kröhne, HR Manager, Rössing	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	Currently the plan is to use mining contractor personnel in the SK4 area. The proposed government directive will be noted when personnel requirements are being finalised.
ENERGY			
Why is solar energy not being used?	Jonker	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Regarding electricity solar energy from photovoltaic panels is not presently cost-efficient but advances in such technology are being monitored.
Is RUL planning increased transport capacity for additional workers rather than constructing more houses at Arandis?	Patrick Haushone	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	These matters are all currently being considered and will be reflected in the SEIA.
AIR QUALITY			
What is the impact of the catalysts used in the acid plant on air quality. Do they contribute to air pollution?	Vastoria ???	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Sulphur dioxide is the only pollutant emitted to the air. The catalyst used in the acid plant is sealed and poses no risk. Ammonia is used elsewhere at RUL but is well managed and no incidents have been recorded to date.
ACID PLANT			
What is the acid from the proposed acid plant going to be used for?	Susanna Petrus	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Details of past and future use of acid were provided.
SK4			
How will the water inflow into the SK4 pit be managed?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	The inflow is slow and generally most of the water evaporates on rock surfaces. Any water that does form at the base of the pit will be used for dust suppression.
How big is the proposed SK4 and will this have an impact on Arandis economy?	Günther Hülsmann, Swakopmund Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	190 personnel are required to mine SK4. 150 will be supplied from other areas of the operation by our contractor, so only an anticipated 40 additional persons will need to be employed. Mining of the SK4 should be completed within 3 years. However, these additional personnel will be incorporated into

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			the overall expansion plan and no redundancies are anticipated.
What will the visual impact of the SK4 operations be?	André Burger, Walvis Bay Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	There will be an impact from blasting, in the form of dust. However, given the distance and location of the SK4 pit from key viewers, this is not likely to be significant. Similarly, the pit occurs within a rugged terrain and is not likely to be seen from the Khan River or the main road.
What is the future landuse for the SK4 pit and how will it be rehabilitated?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	Rössing intends to keep the SK4 pit open and will follow the same closure plans as for the current open pit.
Will a new plant be needed to process the SK4 ore?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	The current plant has sufficient capacity to process the ore from SK4.
What will happen to the open pit on closure	David Ingembo	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Backfilling of the pit was considered, however it proved not viable as mining operations cannot continue under such an arrangement. Refilling on closure would require the double handling of material which is similarly not economically viable. Under the closure plan, the pit will remain open. In accordance with mining legislation, the area will be restricted through fencing and rock berms. Vantage points will be provided to allow people to view the pit and an awareness program will be established to dissuade people from accessing the pit for recreational or mining purposes.
GENERAL			
What mitigation measures will be implemented with respect to the archaeological sites that were identified in the surveys?	John Guittar/Gobabeb	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Rössing invited comment by NHC and John Kinahan with respect to the appropriate measures. Based on their recommendations, an extensive sampling programme and analysis was undertaken. The most vulnerable sites will be rebuilt elsewhere. An extensive topographical and photographic exercise was also completed. Approval for the process was given by the NHC.
What are the differences in processing between the SJ and SH pits?	Brett Lawson, Ninham Shand	Public Participation Meeting, Swakopmund 20 August 2007.	The current SJ pit uses an acid leach process. The proposed SH pit is made up of betafite ore. This needs to be heated up to high temperatures for leaching. This is a change from the current process and Rössing will need to construct a new plant.

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Will a new plant be needed to process the SK4 ore?	Cletius Maketo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	The current plant has sufficient capacity to process the ore from SK4.
Is the anticipated drop in uranium prices based on independent specialist predictions? Have the risks of the economics been considered?	André Burger, Walvis Bay Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	Prices are based on independent studies and prices will change as economists change their predictions. Rössing has taken the anticipated drop in uranium prices into their long term financial planning.
Will the SK4 pit be extended?	André Burger, Walvis Bay Municipality	Multistakeholder Risk Identification Workshop. Swakopmund. 14 June 2007	Depending on the outcome of the drilling programme, it is anticipated that the SK4 area will be extended to the east into the wider SK area.
How does Rössing feel about the increase in number of mines in the area due to increase in the uranium prices?	Richard Kavari, Gobabeb	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Rössing welcomes all new players as its results in overall development in the Erongo region and leads to technological advancements and improved safety. Currently Rössing provides 6% of world uranium production. Rössing cannot control the entry of new producers and free market forces like reduction in prices will control demand. Rössing has factored a reduction of price into its expansion plan.
How will Namport and TransNam deal with the two thirds reduction in volumes handled and could the excess capacity be used to bring people to the site?	Brent Johnson, CSIR	Public Participation Meeting, Walvis Bay. 21 August 2007	Rössing's overall expansion should result in an increase in train use, so in the long run the reduction associated with the acid plant will not be as low as a one third of current operations. Grindrod should expand their operations due to the development in the area. This and other developments in the region associated with acid/uranium mining could result in an increase in Namport and TranNam capacity requirements.
What happens to salts in the extraction process?	Tetuly Haimbodi	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Sulphuric acid is used at RUL and not hydrochloric acid. The consequent by-product is thus gypsum which is benign and stored at the tailings dam.
I am concerned about the danger of air and water pollution from the tailings facility.	Tethole	Arandis Public Participation Meeting 22 August 2007	Dust is managed by reducing wind speed over the tailings by means of rock rows; and water by means of pumps around the tailings that return groundwater to the processing plant.

For comments or queries on this information, please contact

Marie Hoadley

Private Bag 5005, Swakopmund, Namibia. Fax: +264 64 520 2286, Tel. 081 328 0409, Mobile +083 657 9375, email mariehoadley@iafrica.com

**RÖSSING URANIUM MINE EXPANSION PROJECT – STAKEHOLDER
CONSULTATION – COMMENTS AND RESPONSES – SCOPING PHASE
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - SHEET 2**

Issues/ questions/comments	Comment by:	Event/Communication	Response
WATER			
With the current growth there will not be sufficient water, so desalination is becoming a reality. For those of us who get water from the Omaruru, the situation is stable for a few years, but the Walvis Bay water table is much lower than thought.	F Kaukungua, Office of the Mayor of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 22 August 2007	Comment - noted
Will fresh water be used at acid plant or brackish/desalinated water?	Mr Kriess	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	No, fresh water has to be used to prevent scaling of the cooling tower.
Will Rössing extract more water from the Khan river?	Mr W van der Plas	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	No, additional water will eventually come from seawater desalination plant. Explained desalination plans.
Is Namwater involved in the planned desalination plant by UraMin at Wlotzkasbaken?	Participant	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	Yes. In addition, Rössing Uranium, together with a group of other mines, and Namwater will be looking at other desalination options.
How will the new acid plant affect the quality of underground water?	Mr W Ermann	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	The acid plant itself does not produce any effluent and will thus not affect the groundwater quality. The impact of other new projects on water quality will be assessed as part of the current SEIA.
How do you control and prevent any impact on groundwater?	Mr Kriess	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	Explained the existing seepage control system consisting of dewatering boreholes on and around the tailings facility, as well as cut-off trenches that collect groundwater flow in the tributaries of the Khan river. The pumped

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			water is returned to the mine and re-used in the process.
At the moment it is doubtful that Swakopmund has sufficient water availability. Firstly, there are problems with the reliability of the Omdel line, and secondly the availability of water. The Central Coastal Area's water allocation is probably going to be reduced by 4-5 million cubes annually. Namwater has not completed the remodelling of the Omdel aquifer as requested by Water Affairs yet. The principle of an own desalination plant is a fixed point on the agenda of the CBWUF.	Mr F Holtzhausen, Engineering Services, Town Council of Swakopmund	18 September 2007, Key Informant Meeting	Comment - noted
BIODIVERSITY			
Infrastructure affects game more than the mine does. Game crossings are not that effective. Game moves down these rivers for nourishment. The drier it becomes in the interior, the more animals start walking west towards the sea and down the rivers. The pipeline in the Namib Naukluft Park is close to the river. We are not sure if there are enough game crossings.	Danie van Niekerk, Coastal Tourist Association and Nathalie Cadot NACOMA	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
NOISE AND VIBRATION			
On our farm we experience the effects of blasting. We feel vibrations and observe dust clouds moving over the farm. Plants, animals may die, people may die of cancer. What guarantee is there that people and their investments are not going to be affected by mining?	Mr Kriess	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	Guarantees cannot be given until the extent of impacts is fully understood. These concerns will be included in the SEIA, e.g. measure vibrations, calculate radiation doses and assess impact of dust on plants etc. After that mitigation measures to reduce impacts will be developed.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC			
The biggest potential for addressing the schooling needs is in Arandis. The standards have improved remarkably and the pupil/teacher ratio is good.	Job Tjiho, Director, Lloyd Ulrich, Assistant Director Rössing Foundation	Key informant meeting, 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
With all these mines opening, we are going to have a problem with schools. All the schools are full to overflowing.	Freddy Kaukungua, Office of the Mayor of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting 21 August 2007	Comment - noted
We could immediately start a programme of dedicated classroom building in Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Arandis. The problem is housing – affordable housing is not	Job Tjiho, Director, Lloyd Ulrich, Assistant Director Rössing Foundation	Key informant meeting, 5 September 2007	Comment - noted

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available in Swakopmund, and accommodation is not available in Arandis and Walvis Bay.			
People will come in to look for jobs. They need accommodation which is not there. That is the biggest challenge – many end up in backyard shacks.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
The capacity to mitigate the challenge is there in the municipality. It is in the position to try to provide services, but the challenge is that some of the people are not able to afford the services.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
All the developers much stay in touch with the municipality and inform it of their possible needs. We don't know what their needs are.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Any development will change the face of an area. However, pre-planning, EIAs and precautionary measures are crucial. One cannot take away the benefits that will accrue to the community and country from mines but we must take proper measures beforehand, to assess the possible impact. You will find that benefits outweigh negatives.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Mondessa cannot cope – every second house has a shack in the backyard. There are at least 4000 backyard shacks. The burning down of shacks is a big problem.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
You should look to housing in Arandis.	M Ipinge, General Manager: Community Development Services	4 September 2007, Key Informant Meeting	Comment - noted
Housing is a major concern.	Mr F Holtzhausen, Engineering Services, Town Council of Swakopmund	18 September 2007, Key Informant Meeting	Comment - noted
What I can guarantee is that the word of possible employment will spread like wildfire – in one day people will arrive very quickly. We need to watch out for tensions developing in the communities.	M Ipinge, Gen Manager, Community Development Services Municipality of Swakopmund	Key informant meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Money could be a problem if there is a need to expand recreational facilities.	M Ipinge, General Manager: Community Development Services	4 September 2007, Key Informant Meeting	Comment - noted
The council is trying to limit shacks in back yards. It is a big problem. People renting shacks are paying excessive rental, so there is an economic impact. The social impacts	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted

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are high on formal residential areas.			
The hospitals are not really our concern, but there is a shortage of ambulances, and we are also concerned about the way in which medical waste is discarded.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
There is some informal settlement in the Swakop River. The Council moves them regularly, but they trickle back.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
An increase in HIV prevalence will definitely be an impact. . We have sufficient resources in Swakopmund to cope with this problem. A lot of companies have their own workplace programmes.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
Alcoholism is a big problem in the DRC. There are more than thirty illegal shebeens. There is also public concern about the number of shebeens in Mondessa.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
A major impact of significant inward migration will be on waste removal. The current systems are not working well. We need a waste plant for Swakopmund instead of a solid waste dump. This will curb pollution in the desert and also stop the people in the DRC from scavenging on the dumps.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
The impact of significant inward migration on the current sewage system will be huge. It will not be able to cope. The dry system (Jo-jo) in the DRC is not being used properly, so the Council still has to provide services.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
There is only one primary health care clinic, and a great need for another one.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
We have a tremendous problem with shacks burning down. In the DRC there is no electricity, so people use candles. In Mondessa, people in shacks overload the system and start fires that way.	Clive Lawrence – General Manager, Health, Municipality of Swakopmund	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
Up to now we have had no problems from the mines. They are not situated in the area that we operate in. Our main fear is that, with all the development, the mines will start moving closer to Swakopmund.	Danie van Niekerk, Coastal Tourist Association and Nathalie Cadot NACOMA	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
From the first viewing platform for the moonscape, you can already hear the noise of mining activities.	Danie van Niekerk, Coastal Tourist Association and	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted

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	Nathalie Cadot NACOMA		
The main reason people come to Swakopmund is for the desert. The economy depends on tourism – not only tour operators, but others, such as entertainers, as well.	Danie van Niekerk, Coastal Tourist Association and Nathalie Cadot NACOMA	Key Informant meeting, 6 September 2007.	Comment - noted
How will the housing situation be resolved?	Peter Tarr, Director SAIEA	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	An early take is that extra housing should be provided in towns with an already stable economy. They will be better able to withstand the impact of downscaling and closure and the subsequent loss of revenue. In smaller municipalities, with fragile economies, the dangers of creating dependency are great.
Are you looking at training as well as what would happen if mines closed unexpectedly?	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Yes, training is an important component of the SEIA.
How are you going to handle training?	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	An obligation on the part of the contractor to give access to training will be recommended in the SEIA. Ideally, this training would put the workers in a position where they could be offered permanent jobs with the operation when construction is finished.
That would be good, but the contract between the contractor and his worker should clearly spell out the training benefits.	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Comment - noted
Are you looking at other types of skills?	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	The provision of skills for alternative livelihoods will be proposed.
What are you doing about housing construction workers	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	From the social aspect, we would like to see the construction workers housed in a construction camp. As many of them are migrant, they can impact severely on local communities, and it is better for both groups if there is not close contact. A management plan for a construction camp will be

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			proposed.
What will this include?	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	It will aim to ensure that the contractors have a decent lifestyle, but also to mitigate any potential impacts arising from their presence. For instance, they will have to undergo an AIDS induction programme.
When you do that type of thing, be sure that you treat them as human beings, not just as a bunch of workers.	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	That is inherent in the management plan. Contractors will, as an example, be required to have programmes that, where relevant, comply with Rössing's standards, and these are very highly regarded.
Are you aware that large-scale unemployment will also have a national effect. All those employed people are currently paying into the social grant fund. If they don't have work, they will be drawing from it. This could have a big impact on the budget.	U Hiveluah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Yes, there are other impacts that go beyond the region as well, such as remittances. The SEIA will make proposals for avoiding or mitigating these impacts.
Erongo Region has been red-flagged for HIV/AIDS because of mines and the harbour.	Amanda Horn, Community Development Officer, Rössing Uranium	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Many investors are linking their investments to the mines. A major bank has taken over the Council's housing loans, but the repayment period is 13 years – the expected life of Rössing Uranium.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
There is pressure on the LED strategy to de-link from the life of mine.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Rössing has taken a decision that all contractors must set up a base in Arandis – this is very positive, but also dependent on life-of-mine.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Employment is largely coming from contractors. Employment in Arandis is often a temporary alleviation. Skills development is important; skills for other sectors than just the mining sector should be developed.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Residents of Arandis already show an attitude of dependency towards new mines.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
There is tremendous activity in the property market in Arandis. Over 200 erven have been sold, and there is a	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted

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waiting list of 150.			
This sudden activity is definitely the result of all the mining going on. Everyone who comes in asks about the life of mine.	Florida Cloete, CEO, Arandis Town Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Economically, mining is very good, it will create employment and income. But there are many mines, and it comes to the need for housing, water, infrastructure, and also the impact it might have on the environment. We have well-protected dunes and plants. We don't want these destroyed.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	The purpose of the SEIA process is to avoid such impacts, and if we can't avoid them then to minimize and mitigate them. It also aims to maximize the benefits you mention.
All stakeholders should really be involved in mining developments that are coming up. There should be a conference where all the mines in the Erongo look at how we can get the best out of these benefits and minimise the negative impacts.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
We already have problems with schools in Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. Especially with secondary schools, there is no place in their yards to put up extra classrooms. This is where mines come in with their social responsibility programmes. Look at Arandis as an alternative for good schooling. If you want people in a certain place, look at the schools, the health services and consumer services. We are pushing for more schools in Arandis and in Henties Bay. We have to look at Arandis.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
There is a serious need for housing in all the towns. And they must be affordable. If people cannot afford the houses, they will squat, and we then have to cope with the social evils that result. If we do not plan proactively, then we have to expect all these evils. Municipalities have to be involved – we need to know what their future plans are. They must make even available.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Infrastructure – when we talk about roads, there will be more pressure on our tarred roads. These roads were built at a specific time, nobody took the possibility of so many mines developing into consideration. Commuter traffic is already heavy. It will be advisable for all the role players to	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted

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come together to look at these aspects. The municipalities must come to us and tell us what they are planning and what they need. We must have a conference around mining development.			
There will be a real strain on service providers in Swakopmund. In Walvis Bay, they have requested funding to upgrade/replace the sewage system.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	One of the main objectives of consultation with key stakeholders during the SEIA process is to establish where the critical areas are for local services, and to address these in the final report.
Arandis needs businesses to persuade people to buy there. The mines need to get together with businesses and tell them how many people they are prepared to employ in Arandis, then investors can put up services for consumers, such as supermarkets.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
To get other industries into Arandis, they should talk to relevant ministries. MTI can also be approached. International investors can also be advocated.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
The health services in Arandis are very poor. This is because we depended on the mine in the past. We must not make the same mistake again.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
Inward migration is going to have a huge impact on social life and criminal activities. We must not make the same mistake as Windhoek.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
We want to protect Swakopmund and make sure that it stays a tourist destination.	Mr L Garoeb, Local and Regional Government and Housing, Erongo Regional Council	Key Informant Meeting, 6 September 2007	Comment - noted
How many jobs are we looking at, and where will the workers be housed?	Rod Braby and Nathalie Cadot	Key Informant Meeting, 24 August 2007	Decisions about housing are among the critical areas of socio-economic impacts that will need to be carefully assessed. These will be addressed in the SEIA report.
There will be a direct impact on tourism through visual impacts which will reduce the attractiveness of the area. Internationally, especially in Europe, people are wary of uranium and possible contamination. They could be reluctant to visit an area where the large number of mines	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	This is a cumulative impact of mining, and as such it will be addressed in the SEIA. However, the solution will require co-operative action by a number of stakeholders and sectors.

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result in a cumulative impact. This could be addressed by alternative land-use. What impact does mining have on the long-term use of the area for tourism?			
How can we avoid these big operations and the numbers of them when the MME does not consider the impacts on tourism and the environment?	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) is the custodian of the Namibia's natural environment. It has environmental regulations in place. This Ministry is the lead agent for EIAs. MME can only consider mining authorisation once MET has approved an EIA and handed down a record of decision.
The number of mines is alarming. The only way we can deal with a potential alienation between mining and tourism is by consultation.	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Comment - agreed
No idea should be a compromise or a trade-off for destroying the environment.	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Comment - agreed
In the area that we use, the moon landscape Goinakontes the impacts would come from heavy vehicles and the visual impact of the actual mine. The site selection should be carefully made.	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Comment - noted
It is important to see the benefits of the mine. The road in the Namib Naukluft Park is in a bad condition. The MET is supposed to maintain it, but this is not happening. Maybe the mines could take this over, as well as the signage in the Park. The dust-reducing tarred stretches are also very good.	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Comment - noted
People come to Namibia for the unique nature of its environment. Every tourist who lands in Windhoek goes to Erongo.	Roswitha Lowe, Tristan Cowley, Tour and Safari Association, Namibia	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Comment - noted
Where will Rössing accommodate all the new employees and their families?	Mr May	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	Rössing is developing a housing strategy for the expansion project. A housing survey will be carried out and various options will be considered.
Where will the camps for temporary construction workers be placed?	Participant	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	A number of options will be evaluated to establish which site would cause the least

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			social impact.
Rössing had a housing scheme for its workers in the past and then sold these houses to the occupants. Will the same approach be followed now?	Participant	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	This depends on the housing strategy.
When is the influx of people expected to start and when do you foresee the peak?	Mr W van der Plas	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	The influx might start immediately because there are a number of mines commencing operation. The peak is foreseen around 2010 to 2011.
Tourists/visitors from overseas are asking whether it is not risky to have a rest camp so near the mines.	Mr May	Focus Group Meeting 17 September 2007	There is scope for improvement in communication with people regarding the aspects of uranium and radiation. The research has been done, but information material needs to be made available to the public.
Since all the mining activity has started a lot of new people are coming into the town.	Officer WA Nghwaamwa, Officer in Charge, NAMPOL, Arandis	Key Informant Meeting, 17 September 2007	Comment - noted
Arandis people are getting jobs, but they drink their money out, so outsiders will get their jobs.	Officer WA Nghwaamwa, Officer in Charge, NAMPOL, Arandis	Key Informant Meeting, 17 September 2007	Comment - noted
There are large numbers of informal settlers living in shacks in back yards in Mondesa. We could see an increase of this, and I think we will see this develop in Arandis.	Lysias Uusika, Community development Officer, Rössing Foundation	Key informant meeting, 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
Housing is a huge problem in Arandis – there are no vacant houses.	L Uusika, Community development Officer, Rössing Foundation	Key informant meeting, 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
Inward migration of job seekers is a problem. According to a survey in 2004/5 there were about three thousand backyard shacks, and that number has increased tremendously.	Walvis Bay Municipality	Focus Group Meeting, 20 September 2007	Comment - noted
There is no accommodation available, the local authority is not really a provider of housing and we have a shortage of housing and land.	Walvis Bay Municipality	Focus Group Meeting, 20 September 2007	Comment - noted
A lot of investors are linking their investment to life-of-mine. The sudden activity is definitely the result of all the mining	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted

Issues/ questions/comments	Comment by:	Event/Communication	Response
going on. Everyone asks about the life of mine.			
Employment often means a temporary alleviation – skills development is essential, and they should be skills for other forms of employment.	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
Dependency continues in Arandis. The arrival of new mines also creates and expectancy that they will get benefits such as houses for nothing.	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
We have no housing available and over 150 people on the waiting list.	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
State health services would not be able to cope with an influx of people. They would definitely have to improve.	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
The population in Arandis has increased from 4500 in 2005 to 5200 at the moment	F Cloete, CEO, Town Council of Arandis	Key Informant Meeting 5 September 2007	Comment - noted
NIMT is developing its own health centre/clinic because of the poor services in Arandis.	Edkhardt Muller, Director Namibia Institute for Mining and Technology	Key Informant Meeting 17 September 2007	Comment - noted
There will definitely be an influx of people, and there will be an increase in crime.	Edkhardt Muller, Director Namibia Institute for Mining and Technology	Key Informant Meeting 17 September 2007	Comment - noted
An increase in crime is our main worry with inward migration. Even if the public and the mining companies gave millions to train officers, crime would go up because of pressure of poverty. People need to live, and if they have no jobs so they turn to crime.	FK Shilongo, Regional Commander, Erongo Region, Ministry of Safety and Security	Focus Group Meeting, 20 September 2007	Comment - noted
We can't bring in more policemen because we don't have accommodation and we don't have enough holding cells in Swakopmund or Walvis Bay.	FK Shilongo, Regional Commander, Erongo Region, Ministry of Safety and Security	Focus Group Meeting	Comment - noted
AIR QUALITY			
Is there data available of the levels of material dispersed by wind to the coast?	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Yes, air dispersion modeling has been done for a few years and results indicate insignificant additions to ambient conditions. Modeling will be redone to take the new expanded scenarios into account.

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GENERAL			
The cumulative impacts are enormous. They have to be put into the SEIA.	Peter Tarr, Director SAIEA	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Cumulative impacts are required to be addressed in the SEIA – the Terms of Reference include this aspect
There is a critical need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The possibility has been out there for a year now, and funding is available. Strong advocacy is needed to bring it back on the table, and it could be a mitigating factor for cumulative impacts.	Peter Tarr, Director SAIEA	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Comment - noted
All aspects should be included in an integrated SEIA.	Peter Tarr, Director SAIEA	Key Informant Meeting, 4 September 2007	Comment - noted
There is an impact on the coast, but also a growing band of high impact along the coast towards the interior.	Rod Braby and Nathalie Cadot	Key Informant Meeting, 24 August 2007	Comment - noted
Radiation and ground water pollution – what area will be covered by the specialist studies (which coastal towns)	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	The studies will cover the area of influence which will be determined through groundwater and air dispersion modelling.
Are you looking at both direct and cumulative impacts?	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Yes
Are we looking at the bigger picture? The period of benefit, are we looking at that in terms of the period of impact?	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Yes. Sustainability is a key component of the study, and in terms of that concept, the benefits need to be structures so that they outlast both the impacts and the mine itself.
One step bigger – there are two reasons for extracting uranium – nuclear power and weapons. Then there is the generation of waste. What is the standpoint of Rio Tinto with regard to these?	Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007	Rio Tinto's statement of business practice, <i>The Way we Work</i> , applies to all Rio Tinto managed businesses and is further supported by specific guidance documents and codes of conduct. The mine's uranium is sold through Rio Tinto, which markets uranium for Rio Tinto from Rössing as well as from Energy Resources of Australia, Rössing's sister mine in the Northern Territories. Rössing's uranium is sold to European, United States, Japanese and Asia-Pacific nuclear power producers. Rössing sells uranium oxide only to power utilities in countries which are signatories of

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			<p>the United Nations Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Namibia is a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and additional protocols signed by Namibia. These require reporting on the production and transport of radioactive materials leaving Namibia. The Treaty facilitates cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy under IAEA safeguards, and signatories have to accept audits and on-site monitoring of their nuclear activities and materials to verify that they are not being used for nuclear weapons.</p>
<p>Too much planning is undertaken with hindsight. To what extent is there a strategic plan for addressing the use of uranium in Erongo?</p>	<p>Helge Denker, Director Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society</p>	<p>Key Informant Meeting, 7 September 2007</p>	<p>There is considerable advocacy for an SEA in the Erongo Region. This will need to be taken forward by a number of stakeholders.</p>

For comments or queries on this information, please contact

Marie Hoadley

Private Bag 5005, Swakopmund, Namibia. Fax: +264 64 520 2286, Tel. 081 328 0409, Mobile +083 657 9375, email mariehoadley@iafrica.com