ANNEXURE M:
FINAL STAKEHOLDER ISSUES TRAIL

RIO TINTO RÖSSING URANIUM LIMITED'S MINE EXPANSION PROJECT –

RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER RESPONSES TO THE RELEASE OF THE DRAFT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE 2 DOCUMENT[1]

Participant and Affiliation	Event	Comment	Response
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Water Affairs required the EIA to address wastewater and solid waste. Potential pollution must be controlled through wastewater and waste disposal permits. Grazy Tshipo is working on permit issues for Rössing Uranium Limited.	Noted. Rössing Uranium Limited will apply for the required permits prior to initiating construction.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Rössing Uranium Limited must provide proof that that they won't exceed the absolute limits in terms of disposal permits. We are not clear on the details, but we are aware of a historical complaint regarding downstream water quality	Noted. Rössing Uranium Limited will provide the required information as part of the permit applications.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Will the implementation of the new act have any impact on Rössing Uranium Limited?	It would not, as international standards are currently being met.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	We are concerned about Rössing Uranium Limited's use of chemicals. We need an inventory of chemicals used as we do not have comprehensive information.	Rössing Uranium Limited will provide the required information as part of the permit applications.

[1] *A number of the issues raised during the Public Participation for the Phase 1 Social and Environmental Impact Assessment also relate to Phase 2 and are accordingly reflected in the documentation of Phase 2.*

Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Promotion of re-use and recycling of water is key from our side. We are also concerned about the greater potential for water pollution as a result of increased volume and finer nature of reject material. In future Water Affairs may issue permits for disposal sites.	Noted. The maximisation of the re-use and recycling of water is a priority of Rössing Uranium Limited.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	We have questions about the use of bioremediation technology when spills have occurred at Rössing Uranium Limited. How realistic is the potential for having this as a technology on standby for Rössing Uranium Limited?	A bioremediation facility has been established on the tailings dam and has been in operation for a number of years. Hydrocarbon contaminated sludges and soils are routinely treated at the facility until they can be safely disposed of.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Our geohydrology division should also be consulted.	Noted.
Department of Water Affairs	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	There will be a need for public / stakeholder meetings in Windhoek.	Noted.
Martin Amedick, Municipality of Walvis Bay	Public participation meeting Walvis Bay 23 January 2008	Heap-leaching – if you look at Namibia's evaporation rate, obviously you would have to minimise surface area or you will need excessive amounts of water. Alternative mining methods – have you looked at the long section where the valuable material is at the bottom? You need to mine an enormous amount of waste rock above	The alternative mining methods in the Rössing Uranium Limited open pit – the orebody is quite a long drawn-out body, interspersed with waste rock, and it would be difficult to undertake underground mining, given the potential for dilution of the ore, which would make it financially not viable to treat in a plant. Rössing looks at these issues on an ongoing basis. If one looks at the expansion of the SJ pit, it is in all directions, to the north, south and east and at certain stages it is not possible to dump back into the pit – if one looks at the expansion to the eastern side one could make the western side available. Ideally one could do this at a later stage, but at the initial stages it is not possible because one is still deepening the pit. For SK4, if we only mine this area within SK, and finish the three years of mining, then there will be a void, and it should be possible to fill it. We can't answer the heap leach question at the moment, but we are doing a pilot heap leach on the tailings facility to optimise the design in terms of economics and

		that. Are you considering any way to minimise the use of energy and the generation of waste? The depositing of waste rock – can you deposit on exhausted mine areas so that you start early with rehabilitation of already mined areas?	conserving water. One method already used is transparent plastic on top of the heap to prevent evaporation. There are a number of alternatives, but we don't know yet what the preferred option will be. The evaporative area is certainly a consideration that needs to go into the equation.
Tim Eiman Namport	Public participation meeting Walvis Bay 23 January 2008	The tailings dam at Rössing is quite elevated already, and can be seen from the main road. Phase 2 will introduce more tailings. Has Rössing ever determined the extent of migration of sand and dust into surrounding areas?	The Closure Plan contains details of different categories of dust and potential mitigation measures. In the air quality study we have modelled how much dust will be dispersed into the air and made comparisons with air quality standards. The specialist report has details of this.
Participant	Public participation meeting Arandis 24 January 2008	The mine is going to be extended so the pit is also going to be extended. When the mine closes the pit will still be there. What is going to be the effect of the visual impact on tourism?	From the Arandis side you will not be able to see the pit, but on the other hand the rock dumps and the tailings will become higher. This could have a visual impact. The report indicates what we should do to minimise these impacts. In the continuation of these studies we will try to ensure that these impacts do not affect the tourist industry. Note that the visual assessment is used to inform the technical design processes.
Patrick Haushona	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	The blasting at the mine today was a good example for today's meeting. The blast was very heavy. I could hear sounds as if glasses were breaking. My windows were open today, which is much safer during blasting, but we never know when there is going to be a blast. The community needs notice; we need a warning	Agreed.

		when a blast is going to take place.	
Participant	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	I have had many complaints in the past, especially from people who want to purchase houses. Houses are cracked, and they want the prices to be reduced	Rössing Uranium Limited has commissioned a blast monitoring programme as part of the Phase 2 SEIA to provide clarity on the issues related to blasting and their potential impact on Arandis. Issues related to dust are being assessed in the air quality specialist study as part of the Phase 2 SEIA.
Pastor Liyambo	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	My church has been in Arandis for ten months. The first problem I experienced with my congregation was the cracking of house walls. People are afraid.	Noted.
Daniel Amaambo	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	In my experience, Arandis is located in a good place. Yesterday there was a test blast, but the wind direction was away from Arandis. Dust does not come this way.	Noted.
Patrick Haushona	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	I have not had complaints about dust.	Noted.
Magriet Mutrifa	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Everything is not all right with us. We are very unhealthy in this town, and then our houses crack. During the years we worked for Rössing, the company sold us the houses. We tried to borrow money, but we could not, because we were unemployed. Now we have to buy with very little money. When Rössing blasts, the houses crack and the banks won't lend us money. And the wind does blow the dust our way. It comes this way when	It has been found to be very unlikely that the cracks in the houses are related to Rössing's blasting activities. Blast vibrations measured at Arandis are too low to cause structural damage. The dusty conditions during East wind are unlikely to be caused by dust emissions from the mine since it requires a South wind to blow mine dust towards Arandis. South winds are seldom recorded by the weather stations during the year. Smaller blasts would unfortunately not reduce the level of dust generation. However, the time of blasting can be chosen to ensure that the wind is not blown in the direction of Arandis. .

		the east wind blows. Can't you have smaller blasts so that the dust does not come our way?	
Celsius //Kgoaseb	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Arandis is a beautiful town, with good houses, but cracking does occur when Rössing blasts. Every father is concerned about the safety of the people in his house. We never know what a wall can fall down. It could happen, or glass can break and injure children. We need to know when a blast is going to occur; we need a signal, so that every resident knows when it is going to take place. It is dangerous for people who have heart conditions to get such a fright. Visitors to the town also need to know when there is going to be blasting.	It has been found to be unlikely that the cracks in the houses are related to Rössing's blasting activities. Blast vibrations measured at Arandis are too low to cause structural damage. .
Daniel Amaambo	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Maybe we could have a notice board to tell us when blasting is going to happen.	Thank you for the suggestion. It will be taken up with Rössing's mining department to investigate how blast notices can be communicated to Arandis so that the community is aware when blasts will take place.
Edward Gariseb	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	All the mines that are opening in the area are dangerous for the community. We will have to deal with cumulative effects. What will happen to the houses if the mines blast simultaneously? In some houses you can see through the cracks. The wind direction is not predictable. We cannot say it is safe. What illnesses can we pick up in the future?	The cumulative effects of several mines operating at the same time have been studied by the Strategic Environmental Assessment which has been completed by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in August 2010. The study does not foresee cumulative health effects on the public due to blasting, dust, water and radioactive exposure. A copy of the SEA report is available from the Geological Survey of Namibia.

Patrick Haushona	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	I do understand the concerns about safety around the houses. When the houses were built, they were meant to last for twenty years. We can check that. I think the safety aspect is related to the age of the houses.	Agreed.
Magriet Mutrifa	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	The mines that are coming – they could help us with the uranium dust. If only they could open the hospital. The two mines can work together, because we will get ill from the uranium dust. I have goitre problems. We need help with our health in Arandis.	Thank you for the suggestion. The future infrastructure of health services at Arandis was discussed at a meeting with the Permanent Secretary of the MOHSS and Mr Kapere on 8 September 2010 and a decision was taken to invite the decision making representatives from the mines in the area – Areva and Rössing – to meet with the high level government representatives, as well as role players from Arandis Town Council, Rossing Foundation, Chamber of Mines, NIMT and Medixx Occupational Health Services in order to agree on the way forward. The government plans seem to involve all role players in setting up an urban health centre at Arandis, making provision for the whole community by inviting private health service providers to utilise the facilities available. (Specific reference was made to the Rosh Pinah Health Centre)
Participant	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Children were frightened today. Maybe they thought it was an earthquake or a war. Tea cups rattled in their saucers at four this afternoon. It is dangerous for people who are doing work, for example, that has them standing on ladders.	Blasting vibrations due to air movement can be felt and sensed by people but the energy will not be sufficient at distances as far away as Arandis to cause any harm to people or structures.
Celsius //Kgoaseb	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	It would be good if Rössing could organise a health survey on the effects of blasting. How does it affect us – mentally or physically? If it affects people mentally, does this cause them to behave strangely, maybe in criminal ways?	Blast vibrations measured at Arandis are too low to cause physical harm or structural damage. Therefore there is no need for a specific health survey related to blasting.

Abel Kationdorozu	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Is the air we inhale after blasting safe?	Yes. In the very rare occasions of South winds blowing after blasting, dust could be blown in the direction of Arandis. However, modelled exposure levels for fine dust and radiation are well within the standards set for air quality.
Celsius //Kgoaseb	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	How are employees on site protected?	There are various ways to protect the health and safety of employees at the mine, ranging from personal protective equipment to time allowed in certain areas and engineering solutions. A good account of information can be found at http://www.rossing.com/
Yatvyvo Bezuidenhout	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Are there any statistics, information of the effects on people of breathing uranium dust?	Yes, research has been done on internal exposure to radioactive dust. Summary information can be found in the chapter on Health contained in the Strategic Environmental Assessment which has been completed by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in August 2010. A copy of the report is available from the Geological Survey of Namibia.
Celsius //Kgoaseb	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	Has a health survey ever been done in Arandis during Rössing's time?	No, no health survey has been done by Rössing Uranium Ltd. The cost implications of such a campaign would be far beyond the capabilities/resources of Rössing as a company. There is a lot of information available from local health facilities regarding common health problems in the community.
Magriet Mutrifa	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	The ammonia gas comes in the evening. What is UraMin going to do to us? Arandis is no longer a healthy place.	The acid plant was closed a long time ago. (Response D Muhuura, Arandis.) In the past the acid plant was a source of sulphur dioxide emissions which were smelt by people in Arandis during upset conditions of the plant.
Pastor Liyambo	Focus Group Meeting, Arandis Community. 22 October 2008	We have terrible problems with drink and drugs in the town. What does Rössing do with people who come to work under the influence of alcohol?	Rössing Uranium has a testing procedure, where people are tested randomly every day at the start of the work day. If anyone does not pass the test, they are sent home. If there is a repeat finding, there is a counselling service that can be used.
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer expressed his extreme concern about the lack of progress since testing equipment was set up at his farm to monitor the impacts of blasting. Rössing set up a seismograph on his farm, but he never received any feedback. As a result of the blast on Wednesday (22 October, 2008)	There was no formal evidence that damage could be related directly to the blast done and the seismograph monitoring results confirmed this. Results recorded at furthest point monitored on the blast day were less significant than those closer to the mine.

		two windows were broken. He was afraid that his dams would crack. His neighbour, Mr Horn has the same problems.	
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Dr Engelbrecht said that, at a recent earthquake in Omaruru, people thought it was Rössing blasting.	Noted – Rössing Uranium Limited is a large and well-known mine, hence the conclusion.
Dr M Engelbrecht	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Possibly the farms were situated on a particularly sensitive formation. It is not every blast that affects them, but it happens periodically. She was not worried about being knocked over by the blast, or about her house falling down, but the farmers wanted the research taken further. That would help. When Valencia starts blasting, there will be real problems.	Noted – a monitoring program has been initiated at Rössing Uranium Limited.
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer insisted that the farmers have a problem, and that they need to know what is happening. His farm is 28 kms from the mine, that of Mr Kriess is 32 kms away and Dr Engelbrecht is at Namib Farm. He questioned whether Mr Schneeweiss could inform them about the results of the research. People could come to monitor at his farm at any time, he just needed notice, as he is not there all the time, nor are his neighbours.	The vibration studies were not taken further at the time because the first specialist was unavailable. However, he had been retained to do the noise studies for the Phase 2 SEIA, and Mr Danie Zeeman would take the vibration studies forward. Plans to take the studies further were already in place.

Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer asked about the first studies. There had been nothing on the machines. He had appointed his own consultant to take measurements. The farmers need feedback – they are entitled to know, but they know nothing. Mr Meyer repeated what Mr Horn, a geologist, had told him – that a blast could be felt very far away, as much as 100 kms.	Wednesday's blast was relatively strong. On Tuesday the specialist was not in the same position, so he could not compare the two. The orientation of the blast might have something to do with the strengths felt in different areas. What is experienced / perceived differs from what actually happens.
Mr J van Heerden	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr van Heerden said that he had been out at the Namib lead mine, which is 40 kms away, and the car he was standing next to started shaking.	Noted – an addendum to the report also indicated that airblast could be experienced further than expected due to certain meteorological conditions.
Dr M Engelbrecht	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Dr Engelbrecht stated that, with so many uranium mines opening, they would have to deal with the cumulative impacts of blasting.	Noted - Cumulative impact will result in increased perception and experience of blasts, not necessarily linked to damage to structures.
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer asked whether, with the expansion of the mine, the blasting would increase or decrease.	The frequency of blasting would increase and blasting would be at higher levels in the pit. Blasting at the bottom of the pit will be felt differently to blasting on the top levels of the pit. The farmers would receive feedback early in January 2009. Such feedback is part of the work. One of the monitors was being left at the mine and would be installed on one of the farms. Rössing Uranium Limited would download readings from the seismograph until at least 15 December 2008.
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer offered his farm as the location for the monitoring, but said that he could only attend fortnightly, not weekly.	The equipment could be arranged quickly to take advantage of the offer.
Mr H Kriess	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008.	Mr Kriess felt that there could be a connection between the	The monitoring gives an indication of ground vibration intensity and the size of the air blast. It is the latter that normally rattles windows and roofs, and upsets people.

	Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	blasting and groundwater. Mr Meyer was losing windows, dams were cracking, and blasting might affect the structures holding the underground water. How can that be determined?	Ground vibration levels are also going to give an indication of the probability of damage at various distances.
Mr H Kriess	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Kriess emphasised his extreme concern about water. He insisted that the blasting would affect the groundwater.	A hydrogeological specialist had been appointed. Mr Kriess' concerns could be addressed by his studies, what the geology reveals. This information would be fed into the system and then back to the farmers. The result of the study will be contained in the final SEIA report as a special appendix.
Mr H Kriess	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Kriess asked what the results were going to be compared to. Is there an existing baseline?	There is information on earthquake intensity, housed with the Geological Survey, which can be used for comparison. The result of the specific earthquake study will be contained in the final SEIA report as a special appendix.
Mr H Kriess	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Kriess stated that something would have to be done in view of all the mines opening, as they would end up blaming each other.	Rössing Uranium Limited has initiated a monitoring program.
Mr E Meyer	Focus Group Meeting at Rossmund. 23 October 2008. Farmer and Swakop River Valley Stakeholders	Mr Meyer referred to the collaborative approach being taken to health through the Chamber of Mines. Why could the same not be done for water and blasting?	There was originally an idea to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The host organisation for the SEA was now the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Together with the German funders, they had only just completed and signed-off the Terms of Reference. It has not yet been possible to establish to what extent cumulative impacts were going to be addressed in the SEA. Comment September 2010: The SEA has been completed and can be obtained from the Geological Survey of Namibia.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	It is important for NamPower to have an overall picture of the different components of the project to enhance decision making with regard to energy requirements.	Noted. Specifics could be made available to NamPower.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	What are Rössing Uranium Limited's current and historical "typical" production levels, and what production volume is	Production levels vary and are dependent on a number of parameters. In general, the aim is to increase production from 14 to 19 million tonnes per annum.

		Rössing Uranium Limited aiming for in the future.	
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Generating power from excess heat would be a sensible option. Haul trucks require considerable amount of electricity and the load on the grid is noticeable when they are active.	Noted.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	NamPower needs to understand as soon as possible the extent of additional energy requirements as the infrastructure must be put in place. We need significant lead time to ensure that the necessary equipment is acquired. We are considering a coastal power supply and this information must inform investment decisions.	Noted. In addition, NamPower should be consulting with the Chamber of Mines (Dr Wotan Swiegers) to assist with long-term planning.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Can the bus section be kept open as the current situation leads to half of Rössing Uranium Limited losing power if one transformer fails? We intend undertaking a specialist study to see if the bus section can close.	Energy balance is a very important issue for Rössing/Rio Tinto. Offsets will be considered to balance the increase in energy consumption.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	If Rössing Uranium Limited's demand increases beyond 40mVA, NamPower does not have the capacity at present to meet this. We have also been experiencing problems with old technology at the mine, specifically two transformers	Noted.

		breaking down. We are pleased that Rössing Uranium Limited has decided on a third transformer. The existing transformers will then be repaired in South Africa.	
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	NamPower must be involved on the protection side of the generation as far as measurement and monitoring, to minimise downtime at the mine. It requires that users do not adversely affect the rest of the network.	Noted.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	The increase in water consumption will pose problems for NamPower as far as energy required for the pumping station. The current reticulation level is at its limit and power supply in this respect is particularly stretched. Erongo RED must be consulted.	Noted.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	With regard to pylon movement – how close will expansion be to the yard? Such detail is not available yet, but we need to know which side of the substation, and all linear infrastructure must be considered. NamPower servitudes must be recognised.	The existing servitudes are recognised and Rössing Uranium Limited does not intend to move existing pylons.
NamPower	Focus Group Meeting 20 September 2007	Where lines are close to the tailings dams, dust will be problematic, specifically on insulators.	Noted.

D Ajayi, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	Have these recommendations been discussed with Rössing Management?	No, not yet, these are independently arrived at and then presented to management.
C Katjitae Erongo Development Forum	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	What kind of camps are you suggesting for construction –for single people, families, or what?	Because the construction period is short, these camps are generally for single people. We suggest a construction camp management plan that ensures a hygienic and safe environment. The suggested plan also caters for entertainment areas.
D Ajayi, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	When your recommendations change a high negative impact to a medium negative impact, it is still negative. Do you have mechanisms and initiatives in place to still improve on performance with respect to biodiversity?	Yes, there are specific no-go areas. For example the tailings are not placed in a certain direction because the biodiversity is too important. There are constraints on what development can happen.
Dr Q Gurirab Rössing Uranium	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	How much of the Mine Licence Area are you actually going to use.	We use approximately 50-60% of the mine lease area. The additional impact area of the expansion project on the sensitive rocky hillside habitat type will be approximately one square kilometre of the total of 850 square kilometres of similar habitat type in this area.
	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	If you use 50-60% of one kilometre, is it correct to assume that the impact on that one kilometre will be in the same ratio as the impact on the 850 square kilometres?	We use approximately 50-60% of the mine lease area. The additional one square kilometre might be representative, but we don't know. That is why it is recommended that Rössing exchanges information with other mining companies to arrive at a complete picture of what is going on in biodiversity.
	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	What have you experienced with the pilot heap leach in respect to biodiversity?	The pilot heap leach has only been going for a few months, but it is situated on the tailings, and there is no natural habitat on the tailings dam. The full scale heap leach pad will also be located on the tailings dam. The ripios, however, will be disposed of on the dome area and this will have an impact: it will destroy all the biodiversity in one square kilometre. This is less than 1% of the entire area of the same habitat. The Ministry needs to decide whether we can go ahead with the development or not. The placement of the heap leach is an example of sensitive planning to avoid no-go areas. Originally we had another site in mind for the heap leach pad, but that area is heavily populated with lithops. Studies showed that this is the second biggest population of lithops in the country, and that has influenced mine planning.
D Ajayi, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies.	With regard to the ripios facility, was anything done to collect	Yes, a study was done and it is available on the Rössing Uranium website.

	Swakopmund 13 August 2010	data, and was it taken to the next level to establish the significance of this biodiversity.	
L Frederiks, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	It is a positive outcome, that you have an increase in production and use less energy. What is the time difference between heap leach and tank leach?	Yes, production will be higher and energy consumption per unit produced will be lower, although the total energy consumption will still be much higher. Ore goes through the tank much faster. Heap leach takes about sixty days, and yes, it is open. The heap leach is much bigger than the tank, but over a year production is about the same.
C Katjitae, Erongo Development Forum	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	The presentations were very good and of high quality. Thanks for inviting me. I am just concerned about the idea of a construction camp. The family structure is already fragmented in the modern society and if we encourage the construction camps we will separate families rather than just encouraging the housing ownership and keeping families together.	We are not aiming to encourage construction camps, but to limit the impacts they have. Construction is a relatively short phase of the life of mine, and then the construction crew moves on, so home ownership is not a proposition for them. Through the construction camp management plan the workers are assured of a safe, hygienic and pleasant place to live in.
A Kapere. Erongo Development Forum	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	The time-planning of this meeting is very poor. I will not have a chance to make all the comments that I wish to make and this is my only opportunity to do so. I still don't know what the impact of the heap leach will be.	These are addressed in the specialists' studies. For example, air quality studies and public dose address this aspect. There are other opportunities to comment. We have handed out a comment sheet which you can complete and we will respond to, and the draft SEIA Report will also still be available for public comment.
A Kapere. Erongo Development Forum	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	It is wrong to recommend that Rössing should not invest so much in Arandis, because we need the town to be sustainable, and for this we need large and diverse industries. Rössing should work	Yes, what we do need is diversified economic activities, and your recommendation for lobbying for this is an excellent one. We are not trying to cut of money to Arandis, but we are trying to decrease the town's dependence on Rössing. Rössing cannot achieve the sustainability of the town on its own. It needs cooperation with all the other mining companies and with the relevant authorities.

		with regional and local authorities and the Ministry of Trade and Industry to persuade some large concerns to establish themselves in Arandis.	
D Ajayi, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	I agree with the Hon Kapere The mineral resource belongs to the Arandis community and the primary benefits should go to them. Have these recommendations been presented to the Rössing management.	No, these are independently arrived at. After public consultation, we revise as necessary, and it is then presented to Rössing.
R Gariseb	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	The whole area of the Conservancy, where mines are establishing themselves, needs a management plan. What is the working relation between Rössing and the other mines, and how can we maximise that to benefit communities?	Yes, the SEA is looking at that and will make recommendations. It will address the issue of cumulative impacts, which must be addressed by all the mines, not just one. They co-operate on community development through the various organisations within the Chamber of Mines.
D Ajayi, Rössing Foundation	Focus Group Meeting. Developmental Agencies. Swakopmund 13 August 2010	The way in which you arrive at your significance in terms of that colour coding, is it scientific and tested?	Yes, it is. (Explanation provided.)
S Sambi	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	How far is the heap leach from the highway?	About 2 ½ kilometres.
S E Peters	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Is the rope conveyor open?	The waste conveyor is carried on overhead lines, and these are usually closed. Because it is carried overhead, the footprint is minimised and noise is reduced.
S Sambi	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of	Is the acid on the ripios not harmful?	This is modelled and controlled in the same way as a tailings dam is. The waste material is similar to that on a tailings heap, just coarser. This groundwater aspect has

	Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.		been extensively modelled.
P Shumba	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	How do you make sure that the uranium is gone – is there any measurement?	A liner is constructed, typically with layers of clay, pvc, etc. and the liner is water proof and acid proof. The system is designed with detection layers, porous layers which indicate a leak. Recovery rates – the mine knows what they expect to recover, and that is measured through measuring the concentration of the leachate. It is expected that it will take approximately 60 days to leach fully.
S Sambi	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Is the heap leach going to have its own crushing plant?	Yes, but it will be a smaller plant as you don't have to crush too finely.
S Sambi	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Where is the extra material on the tailings dam coming from?	From the tank leach process, which will continue.
S Peters	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	We always have a problem of cancer-related illnesses. We need more attention paid to it, should also be part of studies such as this.	Cancer is a serious medical condition which affects people at various levels. As suggested by this statement, a lot of attention has and will be paid to cancer related diseases. Platforms such as the Uranium Institute will be used to drive research relating to cancer and uranium mining.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Houses for construction – what happens to them?	They will be dismantled and removed when construction is complete.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	What is the length of the construction period, and how many people will be employed?	Construction will last for about 18-24 months, and approximately 250 people will be employed.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Have you consulted with Arandis Municipality about construction camp placement?	No. No area is automatically considered for a construction camp. Rössing Uranium will make the decision as to its location. We have only offered recommendations.
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16	What happens to construction workers?	Some of them move with the contractor, some may have developed the skills to be taken up in permanent employment and some will find work with other construction teams in view of their experience.

	August 2010.		
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	What do you mean by diversification of skills?	We have recommended that Rössing expands its training and skills programmes to include skills which will enable people to find work in other sectors or even to start their own business.
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	To what extent do the contractors comply with Rössing's conditions of employment? For instance, do they employ local labour first?	The policy of employing local labour is followed by Rössing. We are now looking closely at the contractors, and are considering the requirement that they comply with Rössing's basic conditions of employment.
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Rössing has a Grade 12 minimum for employment. Very many people in the vicinity do not have Grade 12. They do not stand a chance of getting work. You don't need Grade 12 to be able to drive a haul truck.	We have included a recommendation for Rössing to also address the problem of low skills in the workplace. Ideally, people who do not have Grade 12 should be helped to get it, so that they can go on and get further qualifications.
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	What do you mean keep housing costs to employee low?	The most economic route to follow in a housing development is to work through the local authority. The next step is to work with developers, which is more expensive, and the last is to go through estate agents, which is the most expensive. That is why we recommend working with the local authority.
	Focus Group Meeting. Mineworkers Union of Namibia. Swakopmund 16 August 2010.	Enclave – what does it mean?	What we are trying to avoid is an entire suburb of mine employees – an enclave of mining employees. This works against community integration and cohesion.
D Muhuura, Town Council of Arandis.	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	Talking about a second phase – is there going to be a third phase?	We specifically don't want to confuse people. There is one expansion project, but we only covered part of it in the first phase of the SEIA, which has already been approved. The Phase 2 SEIA looks at the facilities discussed here today.
C Namene. Town Council of Arandis	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	Wherever Rössing builds its housing development there will be an impact, regardless of whether it is Swakopmund or Arandis.	There will be an impact, but a centre with a diversified economy, such as Swakopmund, is in a better position to absorb the effects of the impact.
C Namene. Town	Focus Group Meeting. Local	We must always bear in mind	Thank you – a valuable comment.

Council of Arandis	Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	that everything, including mining, comes to an end.	
E Demasius, Swakopmund Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	"When the mine closes down …" – you need to stop talking about closure. The mines are always extending their life; they will not close down in our lifetime. This talk of closure frightens of potential investors in Arandis, and that is why they are not coming there.	Noted
E Demasius, Swakopmund Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	We will not have temporary housing. We need low cost housing, we cannot afford to put in bulk services and the mining companies must help with this.	Noted
E Demasius, Swakopmund Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	Inward migration - you can stop this by insisting on using local labour. If people know there are no jobs for those coming from elsewhere, they will stop coming.	Noted
E Demasius, Swakopmund Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	You said 2 cubic metres of additional water and the report say this will breach sustainability – our reports are that it has already been breached. Water needs to be a higher priority. What are you doing to look at the local authority's needs in terms of increased people, and why are the local authorities not in mining water group? Why is there a duplication of water	There have been a couple of initiatives to get desalination off the ground. Mines felt that none of these had the push to bring it off. All the expected demand of the towns has been included in the NWUP. NamWater represents the other bulk users. Mr Kasete: There were several meetings where the TC was represented, but not by senior people. I will make sure that you are put in contact with the correct people in the Uranium Institute. Please send senior representation to these meetings when invited. Forum – it is the view of the mines that the cost of desalinated water will be significantly higher. We have tried to exclude residents and others from such price increases.

		users' fora? As local authorities we have given important input and we have growing needs as we have to provide services to a growing number of mine employees. Take this into consideration with further lobbying. As far as road traffic is concerned, the view a bit narrow. You need to look at Walvis Bay, those trucks go through our town, and we can't get enough funding from the Roads Authority for maintenance of the roads. I have written for support to use the bypass behind the dunes – it is shorter and safer. I got two responses, none from the mine managers. People don't use the road because it is not tarred. Lobby, put pressure on the Roads Authority to tar the road and use it.	
C Lawrence. Swakopmund Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	Were your results based on the current heap leach?	We look at current levels plus what we are going to add for the expansion. We take current dust sources and quantify and work out current dose. Then we add the ripios dump and the big heap leach, and work out the bigger surface areas and use that in the modelling activities. All new planned facilities are included in the modelling. We have taken a conservative approach in the modelling. We didn't have the ripios to test, but we made very conservative assumptions where required for modelling this scenario. The area is accurate in the model but the source term was still unknown.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	You are looking at about double the size of operation	The aim is to increase production from 14 to 19 million tonnes per annum.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Local	There is a natural river flowing	The heap leach project will make sure that nothing is lost, because it will be a loss of

	Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	nearby. Will any leaching reach the Khan River?	money and we do not want to pollute the Khan. If there is a breach of the protection, there are tailings underneath to neutralise the leachate, and then there is still the control system that contains seepage from the tailings.
Arandis Councillor	Focus Group Meeting. Local Authorities. Swakopmund 17 August 2010.	If an employee is exposed to radiation what does Rössing do first, and what follow-up.	It depends on the dose level and to what an employee has been exposed. At low doses, any problem will only be picked up with the annual medical examinations, which are geared to look at radiation exposure. For any overexposure, the first thing you do is move the person out of the area where the high dose was received.
L Geiseb, Roads Authority	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	I see that at the planned new expansion site, the Khan River is right there. With this new plant, will the waste not leach into the groundwater?	The Khan will not be affected. This is specifically addressed in another presentation which you will see during this meeting.
JC Van Wyk. Nampower	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Is there a difference in the grade of ore from the two processes?	We anticipate a lower grade ore which can be processed more easily in a heap leach process than in a tank leach.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Should it be proved that the heap leaching is not economic, will Rössing still continue with expansion?	Exploration work is continuing and should more economically feasible uranium ore be found close to the open pit, mining may be extended into these areas.
A Brummer. Walvis Bay Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	You mention increased rail transport. How many tankers do you use currently?	About 25 tonnes are transported monthly. We will transport double that for the Expansion.
A Brummer. Walvis Bay Municipality	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	This doubles the risk of a spill, and you should ensure that your disaster management plan can deal with it.	Noted and yes.
Jack Dempsey. Transnamib	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Would Rössing look at building an acid plant?	Yes, the volume of acid required may justify an acid plant.
L Jansen. Town Council of Arandis	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum.	In terms of road infrastructure, you say there will be no new road infrastructure outside the	We anticipate 200-250 additional people, incrementally relatively small. The additional heavy vehicle trips that we anticipate will be 5 bus trips per day and 4 truckloads for major consumables. The significance of this impact will be discussed as

	Swakopmund 18 August 2010	mine. You will have more people working at the mine. What about extra traffic on the road?	part of the traffic presentation.
E Shiluma. Namwater	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	What are your current employment figures?	Currently we have about 1500 employees and 1500 contractors.
A Mutota. Rössing Uranium	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	CO_2 projections - are these base case or are improvements incorporated?	The graph shows CO_2 emissions for the base case and the expansion. Base case reflects the current situation and the expansion case includes the current situation plus the new expansion components. It reflects the current systems and measurements in place to control this impact, and these will remain in place.
W Petrick, Langer Heinrich Uranium		Water requirements – you say that one of the options is acquiring desalinated water from Areva. If you do not get the full amount from them, would you consider expanding in phases?	It is too early to comment on this, but we are considering a number of options. A further option is the building of a second desalination plant by mining companies.
L Geiseb, Roads Authority		The water that is going into the Khan River comes from different directions; it has multiple little streams feeding the river. You will catch the waste water on the rock, it has chemicals in. What happens if it comes into contact with the river water?	Our main objective is to capture surface and ground water so that there is no run-off into the river. We have cut-off trenches which pump out the water, and then there is a natural geological feature which captures the water and provides a natural barrier, preventing the water from reaching the Khan River.
W Petrick. Langer Heinrich Uranium	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Without controls the significance of the impact of the ripios is low. Is this why you did not have to consider any lining?	The ripios is deposited in a semi-dry state so will produce far less leachate than tailings. Rainwater sinks to about 3 metres, and then evaporates out again.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	What about the road between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. There is traffic congestion on this road.	We are hoping that the road behind the dunes will be upgraded to a road suitable for heavy traffic.

L Geiseb, Roads Authority	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	You need to distinguish between the town signs and the highway signs. The way you have it here, it looks as if everything is the fault of the Roads Authority.	The purpose of the safety audit was not to distinguish between the relevant authorities and/or to blame anyone but rather to look at the complete network from a general safety point of view.
R Schneeweiss. Rössing Uranium		What else would you advise to address road safety apart from engineering	The National Road Safety Council should be brought on board –they focus on certain aspects such as speeding, following distances, and they run programmes on these.
N. Kapofi. Roads Authority	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Impact from the mine traffic due to the expansion - we feel that it will be low. We have commissioned a study looking at the upgrading of the Walvis Bay-Swakop road and because of development we are not regarding it as feasible to upgrade this, but we are looking at upgrading the dune road. We are interested to see your audit. The Arandis intersection – keep this as a proposal, and we will treat it as one.	Noted.
JC van Wyk. Nampower	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	Page 21 of the summary document reflects the capacity of the grid between Khan and Walmund as 215 MVA which is incorrect. It should be 167 MVA. It is not sufficient to connect Rössing into this line.	This statement was based on figures indicated on the attached NamPower document indicating the capacity as 215MVA. It is possible that this document from NamPower is outdated and that the lines have deteriorated.  NamPower Grid Details.pdf The existing line was considered as adequate since NamPower submitted a quotation to Rössing for the increased capacity to be fed from the existing line. Secondly NamPower did a presentation on the 17th June to the Uranium Institute Members

			explaining the power line expansions in the region and assuring the various stakeholders that sufficient capacity is in the system to supply all the new mines and the increased demands of the existing mines.
JC van Wyk. Nampower	Focus Group Meeting. Parastatals and Coast Bulk Water Users' Forum. Swakopmund 18 August 2010	The servitude through the Mine Lease Area - we are concerned that there could be insufficient space for a second power line.	This public participation forum was the first instance where Rössing was informed about a possible second power line intended to supply the Husab mine. This line was not originally intended for Rössing. Further discussion with NamPower on this issue is required.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	The new extension, it is situated close to the Khan River. Is it not possible that the waste will leach into the Khan River and pollute it?	No, the Khan River will not be affected. (The groundwater systems were explained and illustrated to participants using relevant posters.)
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Is this process going already?	No, only a pilot plant is already in place at the mine.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Is the mine going to close?	No, what we are doing is extending the life of mine, but because the mine has a responsibility, it must already have its closure plans in place.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Noise and blast vibration. Is somebody going to present on it? We are worried about the impact on houses in Arandis.	We have the results of the studies done on this. When the other presentations are finished we will present it. (This presentation was made at the end of the meeting).
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	What if the tailings dam collapses due to rain water?	The tailings dam will have berms on the side, and the berms are so high that the water will not go over the edge. We have those features in place already and we will keep them in place.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	I think this has been done the right way, because you have not gone around creating new dumps.	Thank you.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	I have listened carefully. When the wind blows, I assume the further it blows, the less the concentration. What about the plants and animals. Last week's wind is an example.	You are absolutely right. There are other sources of dust, not just the mine, so we could not calculate the open areas which also generate dust. We decided to look at the mine boundary, and account for areas outside the mine. One of the recommendations is that Rössing keeps on monitoring in Arandis, from the mine and from other sources. The study just looked at the mine and its impact on the environment.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis	Are there any international	There is very little literature available. There is some related to the forests in

	Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	standards for wildlife exposure to dust? Any literature available on the effects of dust on vegetation.	northern Europe, but little on arid environments such as Namibia.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	How are you going to control the water on the tailings dam?	The heap leach pads are protected by a liner system so that seepage into the underlying tailings is prevented. Should seepage still occur, the tailings material acts as a chemical filter, neutralising leaching solution and causing precipitation of contaminants inside the tailings dam. Seepage from the current tailings dam is captured by a lined surface seepage collection dam, cut off trenches in sand aquifers and dewatering wells in fractured rock aquifers. This combination of systems prevents seepage from leaving the mine site and entering the receiving environment of the Khan River. All captured water is recycled at the processing plant at the mine.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Do you want to tell us that we create dust here in Arandis with our cars?	Yes, you do. It is not as big as the trucks at Rössing, but it does cause dust. Continuous monitoring will show if there is a problem.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	In the case of a comparison of the two sources of dust generation, can you make some recommendations for the town roads as well?	We have identified the roads at the mine as a major cause of dust. Wind-blown dust is not as serious because the wind does not always blow. Our impact looks only at the roads up to the mine boundary.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Good that you have touched on radiation. I would like to know, like in weapons of mass destruction, in the case of our exposure here, it is only now studied by other people like our neighbours. It is possible to look at independent studies. How can we verify the figures?	There are international studies. The Ministry of Mines has looked at the whole area and at a number of different growth scenarios. In terms of radiation risk, the study has looked at current and planned developments.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Radiation at Rössing, is it high, middle or low. In the old days we planted vegetables there – were the people who ate it exposed?	It would not be wise to plant vegetables on site as it is possible to ingest radioactive material in that way. The dose at Rössing is low.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis	Where the people eat at the	We are lucky at the mine; the radioactivity of the dust is very low. Even if you see the

	Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	mine, is it well controlled? There is a lot of dust at the operations, but people are eating there. We can use dust masks, but if you get to the bus and the wind is blowing, you don't have a mask, the bus is also dusty and dirty.	dust, it is usually the deposition dust, not fine dust. The workers are monitored for exposure. We know their exposure is low. We can't monitor the general public in the same way because the radiation monitors would not register such a low dosage.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	Can the dust coming from a blast not affect us in Arandis? Have you ever tested the people in Arandis?	The blast dust is also included in the sources of dust which were evaluated in the modelling predictions. The monitor that will be in Arandis will measure every hour so that any problem becomes apparent immediately.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	It's fine to talk here, this story of low radiation. Most of the workers don't believe it. If it is so safe, why all this protective equipment. The management needs to talk to the workers.	Noted.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	You say the blast cannot cause damage in Arandis. What then about the houses that crack? The houses were built not to last, that is one of the reasons that they crack.	We will note this. The houses will crack in any event, whether they blast or not.
Participant	Public Meeting, Arandis Community. Arandis 18 August 2010.	The mine is growing and expanding, what about the people in Arandis. Is Rössing going to help us? Is the company going to build houses for us? We have a lot of unemployment.	Rössing will not disappear from Arandis. The company is currently building the fuel station and it continues with its support of education, capacity building in the Town Council of Arandis and support of local service providers. You all know Rössing's recruitment procedures, and that you can apply for positions if you are qualified to do so. There are other mining companies coming in that will also account for development in the town.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and	Given the little info on the soil crust, to what extend did you	The work has now started to look at the impact of dust on soil crusts. We have to date reported the presence or absence of soil crusts and now with the sources of dust

	farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	look at this in your studies?	and fallout of dust known the absence or presence of soil crusts can be verified against dust dispersion.
C van der Waal. National Resource Management	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	What is the smallest range of the species identified?	It cannot be confirmed if it was only identified once. Four or so of the species on our list have only been identified once. There is therefore uncertainty about their range and we look at a balance of probabilities.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Where possible has Rössing Uranium identified partners in the translocation of species?	Work has been done on lithops. At the moment Antje Burke is helping with some rehabilitation and part of the study will determine which will need to be transplanted and which will not, depending on their conservation status. We have people willing to partner with us to take up plants that need to be moved.
M Pfaffenthaler. Flora and Fauna International	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	What is the impact of dust on plants and was this evaluated and is there work done anywhere else on this?	Extensive work has been done in Europe on NO_X and SO_2 impact on plants and the work primarily focussed on forests. This is not applicable to this environment and no such studies have been done to date.
G Kolb, Travel Time, CTAN	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Will the water entering the pit be a danger to the people working there?	On that side of the pit, you might see some dark patches, where the water enters the pit.The rocks are of a nature where the water evaporates so fast that it does not have a chance to form a pool and expose people.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Even after five hundred years you still won't need controls?	Correct.
M Pfaffenthaler. Flora and Fauna International	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Whenever we do air quality studies, we compare toe thresholds for human safety – what about impacts for biodiversity. Are you aware of studies which try to establish this?	Some studies have been done in Europe. Very little information is available on dust deposition - this has beendone for forests in Europe, but nothing applicable to Southern African environment Is available. The same applies to animals. Basically it was decided that more empirical data was needed, and we would be going into new ground. This is an area where air quality specialists will work with the biodiversity specialists.
C Vosloo. Mola Mola	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	What about water in the pit and animals who would want to drink?	We would not leave the water in an open lake, we would place a layer of material through which the water would sink. I do not think we can manage the wildlife, they would find their way through fences – we just need to make certain that there are no open surfaces on water which they could access.

J Neubrech, Charlie's Desert Tours	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Heavy downfalls, maybe would be much more water in the pit, would this be a problem so that water would enter the Khan River?	Our calculations have shown that the water in the Khan will always be higher than the pit. So water would flow towards the pit and not towards the Khan.
Participant	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Is there a possibility of water reaching the Khan about 20 kilometres downstream?	It is unlikely.
G Kolb. Travel Time	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	Which colour in your rating table is an acceptable level?	That depends on the impact – it is not just a single rating, but is a summary of a whole lot of other parameters.
J Neubrech, Charlie's Desert Tours	Focus Group Meeting Environmentalists, Tourism and farming community. Swakopmund, 19 August 2010.	How will you meet the increased demand for water and energy?	Our current usage of water is 3.8 million m^3 per year and we will require an additional 2 million (Total of around 6Mm^3/A). For energy, we currently use average of 25MW and we will need an additional 15MW The additional water requirements will have to be by desalination. If other mines come on stream, the water that could be available (from Areva) will not be sufficient and we will need to look at a second desalination plant. For energy, we will need upgrading of the infrastructure.
Councillor	Presentation to Erongo Regional Council. 20 August 2010.	What is this pit, and how big is it?	The pit is the excavation from which the uranium ore is mined. It is 3km long by 1km wide and 350m deep.
Councillor	Presentation to Erongo Regional Council. 20 August 2010.	Would it be possible for us to visit the mine to see this?	Yes, it will certainly be possible, and Rössing will contact you in this regard.
Councillor	Presentation to Erongo Regional Council. 20 August 2010.	You refer to schooling and housing, but you only talk about Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. What about other towns that are also in need, like Usakos.	In this impact assessment we were required to concentrate specifically on Rössing's communities of primary impact. Development in the wider region will be addressed in the SEA.
Councillor	Presentation to Erongo Regional Council. 20 August 2010.	When you talk about upgrading the dune road, are you talking to the Roads Authority?	No, that is not within the scope of our work, nor can we make recommendations to the Roads Authority, only to Rössing. The Roads Authority indicated, at a focus group meeting, that they were giving consideration to the upgrading of the dune road.
Renzo Baas,	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010.	What are the anticipated employment levels for the	The maximum employment levels would be approximately 1750 people compared to 1500 people currently. Additional employees to operate the heap leach plant would

Allgemeine Zeitung		expansion and when will these levels change?	be required from 2014.
Adam Hartmann, The Namibian	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Is the leach process the same as Trekkopje's?	The processes differ. Trekkopje is using an alkaline leach while Rössing would be using an acid heap leaching process.
Renzo Baas, Algemeine Zeitung	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Why does the number of Rössing personnel drop off in 2023?	Mining will stop in 2023 but closure activities will require a number of employees to stay on for a period of 1 or 2 years.
Adam Hartmann, The Namibian	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Why do radiological levels not exceed current standards when the PM10 dust concentrations exceed current standards? Are they not associated with the same thing i.e. fine dust?	They are associated with fine dust but additional parameters are used to calculate exposure. These parameters include the content of radionuclides in the dust which can differ. According to the levels of the radionuclide concentration the exposure differs.
Adam Hartmann, The Namibian	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Can you guarantee the durability of the plastic liner under the heap leach pads?	Yes, suppliers of liners guarantee durability over certain periods of time. Protective layers of fine materials like sand will be used above and below the liner to prevent damage during construction of the pad and ore handling operations when commissioned.
Adam Hartmann, The Namibian	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Did you consider rail transport to get the people to the mine?	Yes, but it was found that rail transport would take too long to bring people to the mine. In addition employees would have to be transported to the railway station at the mine to their offices. This would not save on logistics.
Des Erasmus, Die Republikein	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	What will happen to Arandis?	The continued sustainability of Arandis through measures to reduce financial dependency needs to be prioritised.
Adam Hartmann, The Namibian	Focus Group Meeting – Media. Swakopmund, 20 August 2010	Will congestion be caused by Areva using the same rail line as Rössing, especially given the increases in materials to be transported?	It is possible,although confirmation was given by TransNamib that adequate spare capacity exists on the rail for the increased transport volumes required. Rail transport has decreased considerably compared to 10 years back due to increased road transport. The model that was used assumed additional rail stock but did not assume an increase in the number of return trips from Walvis bay to Rössing. For example, two trains would leave Walvis Bay at the same time following each other and would return in a similar way.

Written comments		
S Muller, I&AP, 6 February 2008	There is the option that the mine continues producing at the current rate (say 14 Mt milled per year), instead of ramping up to 22 Mt/a. In this case a lot of problems could be solved: • No need to employ more people but rather keep on the existing staff until retirement age and plan to have suitably trained replacements available in time • No need for more housing, schooling, other infrastructure • If the SJ pit was mined out first, it could be backfilled with tailings and waste rock, e g from the SK area • No additional processing plant, heap leach area or tailings dam required • No need to disturb/destroy critical biotopes	Noted. These issues will be addressed in the assessment of Phase 2 issues. Agreed. However, the heap leach project will enable Rössing to treat lower grade ore which on its own would have been classified as waste. At the same time however, the heap leach process can only be economically run in combination with the tank leach process.
	The plans to increase production might not be essential for the continued viability of the company. It would be much more sustainable (and sustainable development is high on Rio Tinto's agenda) to Rössing Uranium's mine the remaining resources at a slower pace in order to maintain RUL's contribution to the Namibian economy and Arandis livelihood for a longer time.	Please see above.
	An option that could be included to allow for an increase in production is the processing of low-grade waste rock, which could be financially viable now. Looking at Valencia and Bannerman's ore grades they are quite similar to Rössing Uranium's former cut-off grades for waste. This option would most likely need the ore sorter plant to avoid processing uranium-free or very low-grade rock types.	Please see above.
	I am concerned that we are going to affect habitats about which we don't know enough and think more alternatives should be included and evaluated in Phase 2. Avoiding the extension of the mine's footprint would also fit in better with the Rio Tinto environmental standards, for instance: • Best practice for mineral waste disposal is either reuse of waste or backfilling of existing pits • The biodiversity guidelines call for avoidance of impacts	A comprehensive land use study has been conducted in the SEIA phase 2 to consider all available alternatives and to choose the most appropriate from the sustainable development as well as business perspectives. The principle of footprint minimisation was the guiding principle to develop the land use strategy. Waste facilities will now be increased in heigh,t causing visual impact rather than land use impact.

	as the first choice, then minimisation, then mitigation	
P Haushona, Town Council of Arandis	• Accommodation for young people working on the mine is a big concern. The mine should work with the local authority to provide low-cost housing for young people. • Rössing should assist with the infrastructure in the town, for example the renovation of the Town Hall and the streets. • Stop talking about mine closure. • Heavy duty vehicles must have their own road for safety. • Mist between Swakopmund and Arandis is a problem for road safety. There should be lighting of the vehicles.	A number of the points are being addressed by Rössing: A housing strategy is being developed by the mine to provide affordable housing to employees. Assistance has been given to upgrade water and other infrastructure in Arandis. Mine closure planning is an integral part of life of mine planning and the fact that the mine will close at some stage needs to be brought to the attention of stakeholders continuously. Recommendations for road safety have been made in the traffic study of the SEIA and are considered by various organisations.
E Demasius. Town Council of Swakopmund.	It seems that the" graveyard" session after lunch would be more suitable for the mine visit and the morning session should be used for presentations and discussion. Too few attendees participated in discussions.	Agreed.
P Miller, NCCI Swakopmund	I had plenty of questions/enquiries for clarity. However by the time of official closing, 3pm, we were not afforded an opportunity to speak. As this was a focus group, I would expect that our input would be the point of the day. Yes, informed input, but this was not possible in your programme. Please call me if you want my input.	We regret that this stakeholder was not given an opportunity for input. We will follow her concerns up by telephone and email.
C Namene, Town Council of Arandis	With a deliberate strategy to work towards the sustainability of Arandis, the opinion that Rössing investing in housing in Arandis is not relevant any more. In fact, not investing in Arandis housing may just have the negative impact as other potential investors will not see the logic to be involved in Arandis if Rössing itself is refusing to do so.	Noted.
C Namene, Town Council of Arandis	The example of Windhoek is a good example of inward migration as people flock to Windhoek because all opportunities are channelled to Windhoek. In the end there is so much pressure on the local authority with informal settlement proliferating. The same could happen in Erongo if only one town is targeted. There should be some balance.	Noted.
C Namene, Town Council of Arandis	The mine should look at pro rata contribution to housing development to minimise the cost of housing,	A housing strategy is being developed by the mine to provide affordable housing to employees.
C Namene, Town Council of Arandis	Only one major pit blast on 21 October 2008 to monitor ground vibration. Is that sufficient?	No. Therefore a continuous monitoring programme has been established to confirm initial measurements taken in October 2008.

C Namene, Town Council of Arandis	The intensity of the blasting appears to be increasing.	The size of blasts performed has remained the same but the frequency of blasting per week has certainly increased.
E Beukes, Rössing Uranium	I am concerned about choosing part of the dome for a dump site. I believe the geological value is much more important and has great value and can be seen as one of Namibia's geological wonders.	The Dome is a significant geological feature in the local context, specifically as seen from above. However, dome structures are common in the Erongo Region and in the Damara Orogenic Belt. A comprehensive land use study has been conducted in the phase 2 SEIA to consider all available alternatives and to choose the most appropriate from sustainable development as well as business perspectives.
A Karunda	• For how long can a person work in the mine? • How often does an employee have a medical check-up? • If a worker is injured, how long does the company pay him/her for? • Uranium can damage your health, e.g. your lungs. What the company do if a person gets sick, for e.g. tuberculosis? Does the company pay him for the rest of his life?	-A person can work on the mine for as long as his general health and fitness allow -Most employees have annual check-ups; those in high risk jobs every 6 months -The company has insurance in place to compensate for disability caused by injury; in case of total disability the pension fund is activated. -An employee diagnosed with TB will be referred to the State Clinic for free TB treatment, or may receive treatment via his Medical Aid and his private GP -Compensation is paid for proven occupational diseases, according to the insurance policy
Swakopmund Road Show 20 August 2010	• From where will the water be sourced? • What is being negotiated with AREVA in respect of sourcing desalinated water? • Why not put up another desalination plant?	Fresh water will be bought from NamWater. Negotiations are ongoing with the ErongoDesalination Company for surplus water from the Areva plant as well as the possible development of a new desalination plant under the auspices of the Uranium institute together with the mines in the region. The details of the negotiations are confidential.
Swakopmund Road Show 20 August 2010	• Was biodiversity taken into consideration for the placement of the waste from the heap leach? • What happens to the water seeping from the heap leach and the tailings? • In the heap leach pilot study, Rössing did not know what to do with the leached solution. • The job requirements from mines, for example Rössing, are too high. People that have failed grade 10 are not accepted back to complete Grade 10. Who can we communicate with at Rössing that can assist?	Yes, biodiversity was taken into consideration for the land use planning of the entire expansion project. The outcome of the study can be found at http://www.rossing.com/files/mine_expansion/3_final_SEIA_report_18Mar08.pdf The heap leach pads are protected by a liner system so that seepage into the underlying tailings is prevented. Should seepage still occur, the tailings material acts as a chemical filter, neutralising leaching solution and causing precipitation of contaminants inside the tailings dam. Seepage from the current tailings dam is captured by a lined surface seepage collection dam, cut off trenches in sand aquifers and dewatering wells in fractured rock aquifers. This combination of systems prevents seepage from leaving the mine site and entering the receiving environment of the Khan River. All captured water is recycled at the processing plant at the mine. The leach solution is returned to the processing plant for the recovery of dissolved uranium and the resulting barren solution is then returned to the heap leach for further uranium leaching. • Communication with Rössing can be done via: Stadtmitte Office

		Manager: External Affairs Stadtmitte Building Sam Nujoma Avenue Swakopmund Tel. +264 64 520 9111 Fax +264 64 520 1078 E-mail: yourcontact@rossing.com.na Rössing understands and sympathises with those young people who have qualifications that are below Grade 12. The following are the reasons for the Company's operational requirements that we employ people who have at least Grade 12: · Technology – much of the equipment requires proficiency in reading and writing English and the ability to work with basic technology. For example, haul trucks have screens which constantly display information to the driver for action, and if the person can't read or understand the signal, it could cause accidents or damage the equipment. Low literacy will hamper effective job performance · Progression – Rössing wants all employees to develop and grow within their careers, and employing someone with a qualification that is below Grade 12 will defeat this purpose. That is because all/most of jobs require a minimum qualification of Grade 12 and anyone who doesn't have that qualification will be forced to remain in that same position (with low academic qualification requirements) without any promotional opportunities for as long as they are employed by the mine. This causes frustrations and demoralises the individuals in the long term, which is counterproductive to the individual and the company. It is with the above background in mind that we have requirements that may appear to be high to some.
Swakopmund Road Show 20 August 2010	• What about the acid – will it go into the environment under the tailings? • What about long-term? Will the pit be back-filled?	• The heap leach pads are protected by a liner system so that seepage into the underlying tailings is prevented. Should seepage still occur, the tailings material acts as a chemical filter, neutralising leaching solution and causing precipitation of contaminants inside the tailings dam. Seepage from the current tailings dam is captured by a lined surface seepage collection dam, cut off trenches in sand aquifers and dewatering wells in fractured rock aquifers. This combination of systems prevents seepage from leaving the mine site and entering the receiving environment of the Khan River. All captured water is recycled at the processing

		plant at the mine. • No, the pit will not be backfilled and the waste rock dumps as well as the tailings facility will remain man-made features in the landscape after closure. However, the closure plan foresees the shaping of these facilities so that they are less visually intrusive. The closure plan addresses all long term post closure issues and provision is being made to finance mine closure. The Rössing Environmental Rehabilitation Fund holds N$ 135 million at the end of 2009. The closure plan can be made available on request.
Swakopmund Road Show 20 August 2010	The pollution risk to the Khan – has this been assessed and how is it controlled?	• Yes, it has been assessed. The existing seepage control systems will be sufficient to eliminate the risk of water pollution of the Khan. Seepage from the current tailings dam is captured by a lined surface seepage collection dam, cut off trenches in sand aquifers and dewatering wells in fractured rock aquifers. This combination of systems prevents seepage from leaving the mine site and entering the receiving environment of the Khan River. All captured water is recycled at the processing plant of the mine.
AS Uwu-Khaeb. Ministry of Environment and Tourism – discussion at Mondesa Road Show, 14 August 2010	• The heavy traffic between Rössing and Swakopmund is of concern. A widening of certain sections might be an idea and it would not need to be a double lane all the way. • Stakeholder involvement is very important, especially of municipalities and other government representatives. Unfortunately the decision makers are remote from the affected communities and might not be able to fully appreciate their concerns when granting licenses. This could be changed when government representatives are involved in public participation processes and contribute to decision making. • Assistance should be offered with scholarships in environmental studies to different stakeholder groups.	Thank you for the suggestions which are appreciated.
Mondesa Road Show 14 August 2010	• Are houses going to be built for the people? • What about the waste material -won't it affect the water or animals in the area? • Were any tests done on the ground?	• The housing issues are addressed in the social impact assessment. • Potential impacts related to general waste has been addressed in the waste specialist study, whilst that associated with mining-related and process waste have been assessed in the water and air quality specialist studies in particular.
Mondesa Road Show 14 August 2010	• What about heavy traffic between Swakopmund and Rössing? • Stakeholders involvement, especially Municipality and other	• The assessment of traffic related impacts are addressed in the traffic specialist study.

	government representatives (councillors) is important. • Rossing shoud provide assistance with scholarships in environmental training to various stakeholders	• Thank you for these suggestions which are appreciated.
Mondesa Road Show 14 August 2010	• Numerous employment enquiries were received.	• The expansion project will result in additional employment opportunities at the mine although recruitment is handled by the Rössing Uranium Labour desk and not through this public participation process.
Written comments on Draft SEIA Phase 2 Report		
Gavin Hanssen Owner Namspace Contractors CC	• Please send me the PDF of the updated SEIA, as only the 2008 version is on the websites.	• Please note that the documents will be uploaded and available on the websites as of Monday (17 October) onwards. Let us know if you have problems to download next week.
Marc Springer	• Thanks for the notification. Please advise on whether the versions of the reports on the Rössing website is what we must comment on. • Thanks for alerting me. Have a nice weekend.	• Please note that the documents will be uploaded and available on the websites as of Monday (17 October) onwards. Let us know if you have problems to download next week.
Mark R. Stanton Eco Aqua	• Could you please provide me with the entire report – all appendices and specialist studies included? • Thanks for your feedback. • The issue is the absolute minimal length of time available to comment which is quite unacceptable. Another query, can you please advise when all the public meetings took place? I know I was out of the country for a short period, however I do not recall any public meetings relating to this project?	• Please note that the documents will be uploaded and available on the websites as of Monday (17 October) onwards. Let us know if you have problems to download next week. • Aurecon (on behalf of Rio Tinto) obtained approval for the public review period from the MET:DEA. Our client has invested considerably more into the public participation process than the usual, the details of which is available in the draft document. Public participation meetings were held in August 2010.
Georg Erb Swakop Tour Company	• It would be appreciated if the Annexures on the Rössing website (October 2011 reports) would be appropriately titled like for the earlier reports further down. It is not very user-friendly. One might get the impression this is done intentionally to discourage critics from accessing the studies.	• Attached please find a list of the appendices for ease of reference. This same list is included in the introductory pages of the main document. I trust this helps.

Lorenz Hesse	I made a detailed study of your SEIA and various Annexures contained in your lengthy report. Certain details are not included witch from my view are very essential for the long term expansion of the Rossing Mine and the Erongo Region welfare: • Long-term climate change data and projections. There are scientific data available on the Namibia West Coat climatic long term changes, see Benguela Nino occurrence, rainfall data increases and specific abnormal rain season 2011 and data for 2020-2050 projection by UNESCO and various Universities in Germany. • Khan River Water Quality and specific reference to Khan and Swakop Smallholdings Agriculture Irrigation aspects. (Salination) There is considerable historic data on this subject with Rossing and the City Council of Swakopmund available. I have served self on one of the Commissions by the Department of Water Affairs for Water Quality in the late 1990's. From onset 1975 the Swakopmund Smallholding been complaining on the increase of salinity very specific in the years when the Khan river has no run off. From 1976 we measured at the Rossing Nursery and CountryClub and Rossmund Golf for many years the total TDS witch 1976 was 3800 in 1996 was 8300. From smallholding holders i was told that the TDS recently was near 13 000. The Swakop Smallholdings (+- 44)is the main vegetable supplier of the West Coast Towns. I refer also to the South African Water	Thank you for your interest in Rio Tinto Rössing Uranium and the currently proposed expansion project, as well as the comments submitted in your email dated 24 October 2011. Our responses to your comments are provided below: • <u>Long term climate change data and projections</u> The likely greenhouse gas emission increase has been assessed on project level in our study. Section 7.3.16.3 in particular addresses the impact related to greenhouse gas emissions as a high negative impact. Figure 39 indicates that the emissions are expected to double from the current, should the expansion project continue. The emissions have been compared to the Namibian and international (global) emissions to put the significance thereof in context. All systems currently in place to mitigate this impact (detailed in Annexure B) will remain in place and will be improved where possible. On the other hand, the impact of long term climate change on the mine and its operations has not been assessed as it is regarded as being of negligible significance. This is due to the short remaining lifetime of the mine to about 2025. The mine's response to such long term planning (specifically related to changing rainfall patterns) will be recorded in the next version of the closure plan that considers a timeframe of 1000 years which will be available as of early 2012. • <u>Khan River water quality</u> The importance of the Khan River and other aquatic resources in Erongo is acknowledged, hence the detailed attention to water quality and supply issues throughout the study and the specific inclusion of the farming community in one of the key focus groups in the public participation process meetings. The various specialist studies and detailed geohydrological modeling indicates that the mine does not pollute the Khan River, demonstrating the effectivity of the pollution control systems in place. Refer to Section 7.3.15, Annexure B and Annexure N13 for details in this regard.

	Guidelines for Irrigation of 1996. This is a very crucial aspect witch needs urgent inclusion in your EIA. • Environmental Greening improvements to Rossing. With the expansions expected and the increase of effluent water available the aspect of increase of landscaping and greening must be part of your EIA Report. There is no reference to recreation space for the work force on Mine site during regular breaks ore shift changes. I strongly recommend that these aspects be in total reviewed. If there is anymore details expected be free to contact me for the specific details.	• <u>Environmental greening improvements</u> The mine prioritises the optimum use (and re-use) of water, given the scarcity of this resource. The mine strives to ensure that the workplace environment is as safe and pleasant as possible for the workforce. A local horticultural company has been appointed to advise the mine on options regarding horticulture and greening improvements. We trust that this meets your approval.