

The Chamber of Mines of Namibia



Annual Review



2008 - 2009

Mission:

To efficiently promote, encourage, protect, foster and contribute to the growth of responsible exploration and mining in Namibia to the benefit of the Country and all stakeholders



Vision:

To be acknowledged as the champion of the exploration and mining industry in Namibia

Contents

Highlights of 2008 - 2009.....	2
President's statement	3
Chamber activities	7
Overview of operations	12
Review of operations	17
Navachab.....	17
De Beers Marine Namibia.....	21
Sakawe	25
Langer Heinrich.....	27
Namdeb.....	31
Okorusu Fluorspar	35
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.....	39
Rössing Uranium	43
Salt & Chemicals.....	47
The Salt Company.....	49
Skorpion Mining.....	51
Namibia Custom Smelters.....	55
AREVA Resources Namibia	57
Features.....	59
Chamber of Mines Uranium Stewardship	59
Overview of exploration activities.....	66
Mining and the economy	73
Annex 1: Key statistics	76
Output by mine	76
Employment by mine.....	78
Mining and the economy	80
Tax revenue	82
Annex 2: Chamber members and committees 2009	84
References.....	90
Glossary	92

highlights of 2008 - 2009

Namibia maintains position as **fourth largest uranium producer** in the world

Mining exports **N\$18.8bn**

Uranium Exports exceed diamond exports by **Value**

AREVA **20 million m³ desalination plant** officially inaugurated

roof-wetting at **Ohorongo Cement**

Langer Heinrich
Stage 2 expansion completed and Stage 3 approved

Mining value added **N\$11.5bn**

Dundee Precious Metals buys **Namibia Custom Smelters**

AREVA produces first **sodium diuranate** at pilot plant

Over **N\$980 million** in taxes paid

Rössing production of **4,150 tonnes U₃O₈** highest since 1988

51 new bursaries awarded

Marencia Energy, Kalahari Minerals and Extract Resources dual-list on **NSX**

Mining investment **N\$3.5bn**

President's statement

• **“ This Review underlines once again the Chamber’s belief that working as a reliable partner with Government and with the workforce of the mining industry offers the best way forward for both the Chamber and the country as a whole. We all look forward to meeting the challenges that 2010 will undoubtedly bring. ” •**

• **The** year 2009 will undoubtedly be remembered as one of the Namibian mining sector’s most challenging ever. Many of the world’s richest economies, including the US, the UK and the Eurozone countries, languished in recession while policy-makers turned to extreme and often unorthodox monetary and fiscal policy measures to ensure recession did not turn into depression. President Obama took up office in the US on 20 January as the US economy continued to shrink. Fortunately, policymakers succeeded in reversing the general economic decline so that by the end of the year most economies had started to grow again. But the general view is that the world economy is by no means out of the woods yet.



Closer to home South Africa experienced three successive quarters of negative growth which resulted in the loss of some 900,000 jobs during a year that saw Jacob Zuma elected as President and new ministers appointed. As far as the mining industry was concerned, debate about nationalisation and BEE were rarely far from the headlines. Unsurprisingly given its high degree of integration into the world economy, Namibia too was not spared the negative effects of the global downturn and also ended the year with national elections which saw President Pohamba re-elected with another strong mandate.

As we described in last year’s Review, the effects of the world slowdown had already made themselves

felt on Namibia’s mining industry – oriented as it is on exports to many of the world’s major economies – by the final quarter of 2008. The year 2009 started with Namdeb declaring a “production holiday” and Weatherly’s copper mines under care and maintenance. These measures included the unavoidable and drastic reduction in the size of these companies’ workforces. Weatherly had retrenched over 600 people in December 2008 while Namdeb accelerated the reduction of its work-

force through voluntary measures and early retirement and requested Government to defer royalty payments. By the end of the year, Namdeb employed less than half the number of people it had ended the previous year with. De Beers Marine Namibia (DBMN) halted production at the beginning of 2009 and laid up its entire fleet of mining vessels for two months. The workforce was reduced by 203 in the same manner as Namdeb. Samcor halted production altogether in February and

Mineral	Unit	Year end price (2008)	Year end price (2009)
Uranium	US\$ / pound	54	44
Gold	US\$ / troy ounce	843.50	1,085
Copper	US\$ / ton	2,770.00	7,070
Zinc	US\$ / ton	1,100.00	2,490
Lead	US\$ / ton	900.00	2,327

Source: Nedbank SA

Gold

AngloGold Ashanti

P17

retrenched most of its workforce while Okorusu mine temporarily suspended production for seven weeks in August after several shipments of fluorspar were cancelled with production only restarting on 1 October. No jobs were lost at Okorusu Mine.

The slowdown in diamonds did not only affect diamond mining companies. Namibia's fledgling diamond cutting and polishing industry, which had so painstakingly been brought to life since the passing of the Diamond Act in 1999, also bore the brunt of the crisis. All eleven NDTC sightholders were forced to downsize their workforces as local sights went unsold. The good news was that mineral prices recovered as the world economy stabilised but not before immense damage had been inflicted on Namibian workers and their families.

For Namibia's uranium industry, the year 2009 was again one of significant progress. Rössing continued to expand and take on labour. Production for the year reached 4,150 tonnes of uranium oxide, its highest level since 1988. By the end of 2009 Langer Heinrich had completed its Stage 2 expansion which will allow production to expand from 2.6 million pounds a year to 3.7 million pounds a year. The combined output of both mines allowed Namibia to cement its position as the world's fourth largest uranium producing country after Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia. Developments in our uranium industry have not gone unnoticed by the rest of the world and Namibia has enjoyed a stream of potential uranium investors over the past year from a variety of countries including Japan, South Korea, Russia, India and China. Construction of Trekkopje mine continued apace with the first sodium diuranate be-

Uranium

Langer Heinrich

P27

ing produced from the pilot plant in March. The 20 million cubic metre water desalination plant at Wlotz-kasbaken was officially inaugurated by President Pohamba on 28 October. There is no doubt that uranium will play a major role in our economy in the coming decade and more but expectations about the "uranium rush" should be tempered with realism and a recognition that far more needs to be done if Namibia is to fully benefit from this valuable resource.

Gold too was one part of the mining sector that fared reasonably well with the gold price rising steadily. After many years of false starts, Namibia is set to have its own large-scale cement production facility. Ohorongo Cement, which has expressed strong desire to become a Chamber member, is on track to begin production by the end of 2010 at its quarry and factory north of Otavi which has a production capacity of 700,000 tonnes a year.

In our previous review the Chamber announced it had teamed up with the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) so that Chamber membership was a prerequisite for a local listing. Further dual-listings on the NSX took place, namely by Marenica Energy (formerly West Australian Metals) in August and Extract Resources and Kalahari Minerals in November. Although the prospects for Valencia appeared more uncertain as the deal with George Forrest failed to materialise, solid progress seems to have been made by at least three of the uranium exploration companies: Bannerman, Deep Yellow, and Extract Resources. Extract Resources in particular continued to announce impressive drilling results and announced in August that Rössing South could sustain a mining operation of 14.8 million pounds a year for 20 years.

Copper

Namibia Custom Smelters

P55

The year was a testing one for the Namibian mining industry and also one of change underlining the fact that Namibia's industry is closely integrated with international mining industry. In March Anglo American sold its last remaining stake in AngloGold Ashanti. Weatherly announced a series of deals, including one on Kombat mine, and ended up announcing it would sell Namibia Custom Smelters to Dundee Precious Metals, a major client, in January 2010. Following its sale to Vale, TEAL sold the Otjikoto gold project but the identity of the new owners has not yet been made public. In October Anglo American announced its intention to sell its zinc assets including Skorpion mine in southern Namibia. Exxaro followed hard on the heels of Anglo American announcing its intention in December to sell zinc assets including Rosh Pinah mine. These developments highlight the fact that Namibia's mining industry has become truly international involving important players from a wider range of countries – South Africa, France, the UK, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Russia, China – listed on an equally wide range of stock exchanges.

Economic contribution

• **Figures** produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics demonstrate that 2008 was an exceptional year for Namibia's mining industry. Significantly, it was the first year since Independence in 1990 when the contribution of non-diamond mining to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exceeded the contribution by diamond mining. Furthermore, the value of uranium exports exceeded the value of diamond exports. Total value added by mining reached N\$11.6 billion accounting for almost 16 percent of Namibia's GDP and nearly 50 percent of the

country's merchandise exports. Yet again, the mining sector spent more on fixed investment than any other sector of the economy with the exception of Government accounting for almost one fifth of all fixed investment in the country. We continue to believe that a good deal of exploration expenditure has not been included in this figure. As our Review shows, exploration companies have been spending significant sums of money on their activities during the year.

On the other hand preliminary statistics showed 2009 was a tough year for the industry with value added from diamonds falling to just N\$2.8 billion and value added from other mining falling to N\$5.3 billion.

Taxation

- **Reflecting** the growing importance of the non-diamond mining sector, Government revenues from profits and royalty taxes as well as dividends from Namdeb and Rössing in 2008/09 (the latest year for which actual figures are available) were about equally split between diamond and non-diamond mining thanks partly to the introduction of the new minerals royalty tax in 2006. In total the mining sector contributed N\$1.8 billion in taxes in 2008/09, excluding other tax payments such as VAT and PAYE. Although the Ministry of Finance expects this to halve in 2009/10, revenue is forecast to increase in the longer term.

The Chamber takes great pride in the contribution its members make to Government revenue but continues to believe that the legislation passed at the end of 2008 was a missed opportunity which is likely to increase rather than reduce investor risk and make it harder for exploration companies to get projects past the credit committees of the banking institutions they will have to raise the money from. Government gazetted royalty rates for mining companies (excluding diamonds and dimension stone) on 1 April (Government Gazette No. 4236) under the new legislation which replaces the rates gazetted on 1 December 2006. Royalty rates remain the same with the exception of Rössing Uranium which pays a royalty of six percent on gross sales. The last year has demonstrated the difficulty mining companies face with such a tax that takes no account of the state of the economic environment. We intend to continue the dialogue with Government over this issue.

Water desalination and infrastructure

- **Once** again the Chamber would like to highlight the progress made on the 20 million cubic metre water desalination plant at Wlotzkasbaken and commends AREVA for the valuable work it is doing. This is a wonderful example of Namibia's mining industry making yet another valuable and strategic addition to Namibia's stock of infrastructure,

something that is only rarely appreciated. We at the Chamber reiterate our concern about the overall water supply at the coast and urge NamWater to accelerate its efforts to develop further capacity urgently. We believe the time is right for this project to be a prime example of public-private partnership in action with the potential to benefit both private mining companies and the wider economy.

Skills

• Skills

Skills development continues to be an issue of major attention for the Chamber. As this Review once again demonstrates, Chamber members are putting enormous resources into improving the skills of their workforces and contributing to the nation's skills base, even in the most difficult of economic environments.

Uranium Stewardship Committee

- **From** the report of Dr Swiegers elsewhere in this Review, it is clear that the establishment of the Uranium Stewardship Committee has been a welcome addition to Namibia's mining scene. The Chamber made another important milestone with the establishment of **The Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute** during 2009. The Chamber believes that the work which still needs to be undertaken on Namibia's policy, institutional and regulatory infrastructure is as vital to the future success of our uranium industry as any physical infrastructure.

Mine Safety

- **The** Chamber places enormous emphasis on the issue of safety. We stand by the motto: One fatality is one too many and one injury is equally one too many. Unfortunately,

Group of Minerals	Royalty Rate	Holder
Precious metals	3%	All
Base and rare metals	3%	All
Semi-precious stones	2%	All
Nuclear fuel minerals	3%	All
Nuclear fuel minerals	6%	Rössing Uranium
Industrial minerals	2%	All
Non-nuclear fuel minerals	2%	All

two fatalities were recorded during the year under review. One fatality occurred at Navachab Mine on 2 June 2009 and the other at Purity Manganese Mine on 12 June 2009. We as the Chamber would like to express our heartfelt condolences to the families of the late Mr. Andreas Ndara (Navachab Mine) and Mr. Richard Rafael Narib (Purity Mine). Despite these tragedies, we take note that 2009 was a year of few Lost Time Injuries.

Policy

• **The** Chamber has continued to work closely with the Ministry of Mines and Energy on a variety of critical policy issues including the issue of taxation, the new Minerals Bill, challenges with issuing of EPLs, the Transformation Economic and Social Empowerment Framework (TESEF) and others. The recently published and influential Fraser Institute rankings show that Namibia continues to be well-regarded internationally as a destination for mining investment al-

though we believe we could do better still. We hope cooperation can continue in this way and that 2010 will see these initiatives come to fruition. We would like to welcome the Honourable Minister Isak Katali and Honourable Deputy Minister Willem Isaacks to their new posts at the Ministry of Mines and Energy. We express our hope that we can work together for the benefit of the country over the coming years. A constructive working relationship is vital if the benefits of Namibia's mineral resources to the Namibian people are to be maximised. The Chamber welcomes the creation of Epangelo Mining (Pty) Ltd, the state-owned mining company, and hopes to work constructively with it for the good of the country.

The year 2009 has been one of the most challenging in living memory for both the international and Namibian mining industry. We believe Chamber members have done their best to meet these challenges in a way that minimises the impact on

the local workforce and the country. The past year has served as something of a wakeup call underlining just how important the industry is to the wider economy and people of Namibia. We as the Chamber recognise the huge burden of responsibility this places on each and every member company.

Finally, then, it is my honour to thank all the Chamber Members for their support during an immensely tough year. My thanks especially go to our General Manager Veston Malango and his loyal staff for running the Chamber so effectively. The high rating the Chamber received in the recently published Old Mutual Namibia – NSX Executive Opinion Survey is well deserved. Thanks also go to my Vice Presidents Mark Dawe and Gerry Arnat who were always ready with their advice and support. This Review underlines once again the Chamber's belief that working as a reliable partner with Government and with the workforce of the mining industry offers the best way forward for both the Chamber and the country as a whole. We all look forward to meeting the challenges that 2010 will undoubtedly bring.



Mike Leech
Chamber President
10 May 2010

Fraser Institute Rankings

	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Policy Potential				
Namibia	37	34	33	n/a
South Africa	61	49	50	53
Botswana	21	18	11	38
Mineral potential				
Namibia	24	40	12	n/a
South Africa	45	44	45	57
Botswana	7	17	14	32
Number of jurisdictions	72	71	68	65



Chamber activities

Chamber of Mines Activities for 2009.

**A Review by the
General Manager,
Veston Malango**

The year 2009 marked the 40th anniversary of the Chamber of Mines of Namibia. It was though, a difficult year for the Namibian mining industry as the full impact of the global financial crisis was being felt. The Chamber of Mines stayed focused on its objectives as set in the strategic planning document which is reviewed on a yearly basis.

Strategic Direction

- **Council** reviewed the Chamber's Strategic Plan at the Council Bosberaad in Swakopmund on September 26, 2009. TESEF was top on the agenda and strategies were put in place to help Chamber members in understanding the document and implementation of the wealth creation scorecard system.

Transformation of Economic and Social Empowerment Framework (TESEF)

- **A** 2008 copy of TESEF document was obtained from the Office of the Prime Minister in June 2009 and the analysis of this document took centre stage in Chamber activities. The outcome of the Chamber Bosberaad set in motion strategies to help the industry in the implementation of the wealth creation scorecard system. A TESEF simplified guide was produced by the end of the year and mines were able to start self assessments. Challenges experienced by companies will be



submitted as input into government process of drafting TESEF legislation.

Collaboration with Ministry of Mines and Energy

- **The** Chamber continued to work closely with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on matters concerning the industry, particularly on policy and legislative issues. The Chamber is represented on the MME Minerals Bill Committee and provided input into the revision of the Minerals Bill during the period under review. Dialogue continued with the Office of the Mining Commissioner on challenges in the implementation of the Minerals Act of 1992, particularly Section 125. The Mining Commissioner and the Director of the Directorate of the

Geological Survey are members of the Chamber Exploration Committee. Similarly, the Chief Inspector of Mines is a member of the Chamber Safety Committee and all these MME senior officials took active participation in the respective Chamber activities.

MME held a two day information sharing workshop during 18-19 February 2009 with Chamber members and other mineral rights holders to discuss issues related to licensing, reporting, health and safety. Issues of compliance and non-compliance to applicable legislations by both the office of the Mining Commissioner and the mining industry were discussed in a frank and open atmosphere. Following the success of this workshop, follow up workshops were agreed to.

Chamber and MME undertook joint promotional activities at the Mining Indaba in Cape Town in February 2009 and to the Africa Down Under mining conference in Perth during September 2009. These missions were aimed at attracting exploration and mining investments to Namibia.

With the inauguration of Epangelo Mining (Pty) Limited on 3 December 2009 by the Minister of Mines and Energy as the new government mining company, the Chamber embarked on a program of familiarising Epangelo Directors with the Namibian mining industry through visits to mines. The Chamber reaffirmed its position to work together with Epangelo and undertook to sponsor corporate governance workshops for Epangelo Directors.

Collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Tourism

- **Through** the Chamber Exploration Committee, collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) centred on the drafting of regulations to the Environmental Management Act which is not yet effected pending the gazetting of regulations. The Chamber submitted extensive comments to the second draft of the regulations during July, 2009. MET undertook to hold another workshop with Chamber members on the third draft before the final regulations are gazetted.

Chamber Support to Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology

- **The** mining industry continued to support the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT) as the main training institution for

artisans to the mining industry, through job attachments of students and through expansion programs. As reported in the previous Review, the successful establishment of the NIMT Southern Campus in Keetmanshoop was funded by the mining industry through the Chamber of Mines. A total of N\$5.5 million was raised from individual mines and mining companies as follows: Skorpion Zinc (N\$1.5million), Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (N\$1.5million), Namdeb (N\$500,000), Okorusu Fluorspar (N\$500,000) and the De Beers Namibia Fund (N\$1.5million). The NIMT Campus in Keetmanshoop was inaugurated by His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba on 20 March 2009.

Chamber Support to Namibia Training Authority (NTA)

- **With** the establishment of the Namibia Training Authority (NTA) by an Act of Parliament during 2009 to oversee vocational training in Namibia, the Chamber provided data on skills audit in the mining industry and actively participated in workshops aimed at establishing Industry Skills Committees. The Chamber is represented on the NTA Board and has four members on one of the Industry Skills Committees as illustrated under the section on Chamber Representation on Other Bodies. The Chamber is Chair to the industry Skills Committee on "Mining, Construction, Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water supply":

The Industry Skills Committees will, amongst other duties, advise the NTA Board on the utilisation of the training levy to be collected from all companies across the spectrum of the economy. The NTA Act has set a training levy of 1% of the total annual wage bill and this provision

is expected to come into effect soon. The Chamber of Mines is advocating the raising of standards at government Vocational Training Centres (VTC) to the high standards of NIMT so that graduates from these VTCs could also access the job market in the mining industry, unlike the current situation.

Chamber Participation at Career Fairs

- **The** Chamber stayed on track in promoting skills and careers in mining through careers fairs albeit under a period when some mines were shedding jobs due to depressed market conditions. The Chamber actively participated in the 14th Careers Fair at the Polytechnic of Namibia on 26 March 2009 and the Careers Expo in the Windhoek show grounds during 6-7 April 2009. The Chamber had its own booth with hard copy and visual promotional materials on careers in the mining industry and the required skills. Some Chamber members participated under the auspices of the Chamber booths. The Chamber sponsored the prize giving and dinner event at the Polytechnic Careers Fair.

Chamber Establishes Uranium Institute

- **With** the successful completion of minimum standards on *Occupational Health & Environment for Uranium Exploration and Mining*, the Chamber Uranium Stewardship Committee established the Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute which is located next to the Cottage Hospital in Swakopmund. The Uranium Institute is headed by Dr Wotan Swiegers as Director and also houses the AREVA-sponsored Uranium Information Centre. The Uranium Institute is reported in detail in another chapter of this Review.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- **The** Chamber hosted a series of workshops and meetings of the Erongo Region Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These events took place at the Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute. The Chamber is represented on the Steering Committee. Draft reports of the SEA and the SEMP (Strategic Environmental Monitoring Plan) were deliberated extensively at the end of 2009. Final Reports were due in April 2010.

Shortage of Water and Desalination Plant

- **Under** the structure of the Uranium Institute, a Water Committee continued dialogue with NamWater and other stakeholders to address the looming shortage of potable water for the expanding uranium mining industry and for general consumption at the coast. The Chamber applauds AREVA for investing in the first ever desalination plant in Namibia at Wlotzkasbaken, some 30 km north of Swakopmund. The N\$1.5 billion plant was commissioned on 29 October 2009 by His Excellency President Pohamba and Anne Laugevergeon, CEO of AREVA. Dialogue is continuing to find a lasting solution for the security of potable water to all mines.

Strategic Alliance with NamPower

- **Cooperation** with NamPower continued through the established Joint NamPower/Chamber Technical Task Team in reviewing the security and availability of power. The Managing Director of NamPower and his top technical team gave an interactive presentation to the Council meeting on 25 September 2009 to

inform the industry on the status of power generation and transmission projects.

Consultations with Mineworkers Union of Namibia

- **Cooperation** between the Chamber and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) is governed by the *Mining Consultative Forum*, a signed tripartite Agreement. Matters of mutual concern addressed included safety and labour relations at mines.

Unfortunately, the mining industry suffered two fatalities during 2009 as alluded to in the President's statement. As a direct consequence, the Chamber embarked on a new strategy to improve safety by introducing Chamber Safety Peer Review Missions to different mines with participating safety officers from other mines. The first such Safety Peer Mission was successfully undertaken to Purity Manganese mine on 21 October 2009 and a report with recommendations was submitted to the mine. The objective of this approach is to enhance safety by learning from other safety systems at different mines. Through this Forum, a commitment was made to address the root causes of strikes through a workshop to be moderated by the Labour Commissioner. The objective is to learn from experiences of past industrial actions in order to enhance labour relations.

Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA)

- **The** Chamber of Mines is a member of the Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA) which is affiliated to the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

MIASA is a lobbying and advocacy organisation of the private sector mining industries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The main objective of MIASA is to protect and promote the interests of the SADC mining industry at regional and international levels.

MIASA meetings are held in February every year during the Indaba Mining Conference in Cape Town and in member countries on a rotating basis. The Chamber of Mines participated in the MIASA meeting in Cape Town, South Africa, on 14 February 2009 and in Zanzibar, Tanzania, on 7 August 2009.

General Manager Hosted by Chamber of Mines of South Africa

- **The** General Manager attended activities marking the 120th anniversary of the Chamber of Mines of South Africa (COMSA) during 2-4 November 2009. Meetings were held with various Directors of COMSA on issues of mutual interest. The Chamber of Mines of Namibia benefits from the research department of its counterpart organisation in South Africa through research papers on issues affecting the mining industry.

Workshops and Conferences

- **The** Chamber continued to actively participate in several major conferences at home and abroad. The Chamber undertook promotional missions on behalf of the Namibian mining industry to Indaba Mining Investment Conference, in Cape Town during 5-7 February 2009 and to the "Africa Down Under" conference in Perth during 3-4 September 2009.

Dr Wotan Swiegers attended a series of workshops and conferences that included the General Congress of the IAEA in Vienna, Design Basis Threat workshop presented by the IAEA in Windhoek, a NORM workshop presented by IAEA in Windhoek, an Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan presented by IAEA in Windhoek, and presented papers at the Radiation Safety Officers Course, Spirometry Course and the Audiometry Course, all in Swakopmund. The Uranium Conference in Swakopmund during 22-23 October 2009 was a success with Chamber support.

Chamber Membership

• **Membership** to the Chamber continued to grow in spite of depressed market conditions as companies increasingly appreciated the value of belonging to the industry association.

The strength of the Chamber is derived from the strength of its membership, a factor that counts positively towards Namibia being a favourable investment destination. Total membership stood at 78 as at 31 December 2009. The table below illustrates the trends in Chamber membership during the last ten years.

Chamber Expands OHEAP Office in Otjiwarongo

• **The** Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme (OHEAP) office in Otjiwarongo increased its staff complement to four with the recruitment of a Junior Training Officer with extra funding from the USAID through PACT Namibia. The OHEAP programme targets all mining communities as well as other interested organisations and companies with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS. OHEAP staff work closely with Peer Educators at mines and other companies in the awareness campaign against HIV/AIDS. The Otjiwarongo office enjoys administrative and partial financial support from Okorusu Fluorspar Mine.

Chamber Mine Closure Framework

• **Due** to inadequate legislation to address mine closure, mine rehabilitation and aftercare, the Chamber has developed the Namibia Mine Closure Framework as a self regulation tool for Chamber members. The final document was signed off by Council during the year under review and is available on the Chamber website.

Chamber Representation on Other Bodies

• **The** Chamber was actively represented by the General Manager on the following bodies and committees:

- Minerals Development Fund Control Board of Namibia (MDF) - Board Member;
- Namibian Employers Federation (NEF) - Board Member;
- Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology – Trustee;
- Polytechnic of Namibia (PON) - Council Member and Vice-Chairperson of the Council of the Polytechnic of Namibia;
- Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA); and
- World Nuclear Association (WNA) - Associate Member (represented by Dr Wotan Swiegers).

In addition, the Chamber was represented on the Board of the newly established Namibia Training Authority (NTA) and the corresponding Industry Skills Committees as follows:

- a) Namibia Training Authority (NTA) - Maryke Krohne (Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd) as Board Member

Class	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A Founder members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
A Members	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	6	6
B Members	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
C Members	4	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
D Members	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	27	28	31
Associate Members	26	28	30	33	28	29	328	26	33	32
Honourary Life Members	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Totals	67	64	62	65	59	60	63	69	76	78

- b) NTA - Industry Skills Committee on "Mining, Construction, Quarrying, Electricity, Gas & Water supply":

- Mr Chris Murangi
Manager, Training and Organisational Development, Rossing Uranium Ltd.
- Ms Liezl Davies
Human Resources Development Manager – De Beers Marine Namibia.
- Mr Sakkie Schreuder
Manager, Safety and Training, Weatherly Mining Namibia.
- Mr Joao Da Costa
Chief Training Officer: Strategic Projects and Engineering Services, Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd.

Ms Liezl Davies was appointed as Chairperson of this Industry Skills Committee.

Through the NEF, the Chamber was represented on the Labour Advisory Council by Sylvanus Nekundi (De Beers Marine Namibia).

Chamber Newsletter

- **A** Chamber Newsletter was introduced during 2009 with the first issue in August and the second issue in December. This is a quarterly publication which aims to highlight major events in the mining sector. Through this platform, the Chamber embarked on research-based articles covering individual mines to illustrate the benefits of the mining industry to the national economy beyond taxes and employment. Rössing Uranium featured in the first of this series in the December 2009 Issue of the Newsletter. This is the Chamber's contribution to the national debate on what mining means to the national economy. The research will eventually cover all mines in Namibia.

Chamber Rated Best Performer.

- **The** Chamber of Mines was rated the best performer among the seven important private sector organisations in Namibia by the first Executive Opinion Survey conducted by Old Mutual Namibia and the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) towards the end 2009. In the section rating of private institutions, the Executive Opinion Survey rated the Chamber of Mines of Namibia the best performer followed by NSX and the Namibian Employers Federation.

The survey was conducted with a comprehensive questionnaire that was sent to 250 of Namibia's leading executives including Chief Executive Officers of Namibia's 150 largest employers. The ratings were based on the analysis of 60 responses that were received. The Chamber will strive to maintain the prestigious perception and keep the bar high in the service delivery to its members and all other stakeholders.



Overview of operations

Navachab



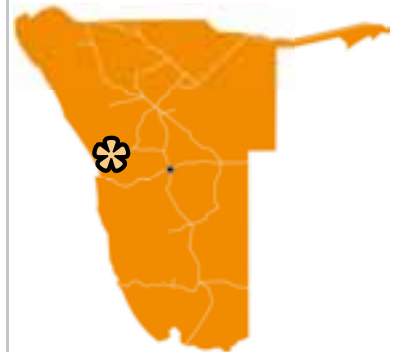
- Shareholders:
AngloGold Ashanti 100%
- Product:
Gold bullion
- Location:
Karibib
- Contact Details:
PO Box 150
Karibib
Tel: +264 64 552 000
Fax: +264 64 550 231
garnat@anglogoldashanti.com

De Beers Marine Namibia



- Shareholders:
De Beers 70%
Namdeb 30%
- Product:
Rough diamonds
- Location:
Atlantic I
- Contact Details:
PO Box 23016
Windhoek
Tel: + 264 61 297 8400
Fax: +264 61 297 8140
otto.shikongo@debeersgroup.com

Langer Heinrich Uranium



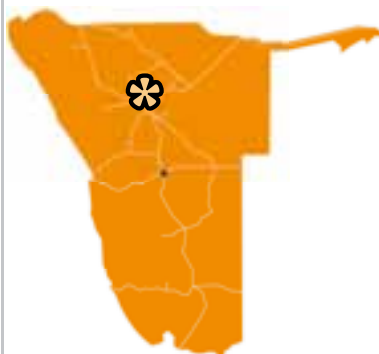
- Shareholders:
Paladin Energy 100%
- Product:
Uranium oxide
- Location:
West Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 156
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 413450
Fax: +264 64 413451
werner.duvenhage@lhupl.com

Namdeb



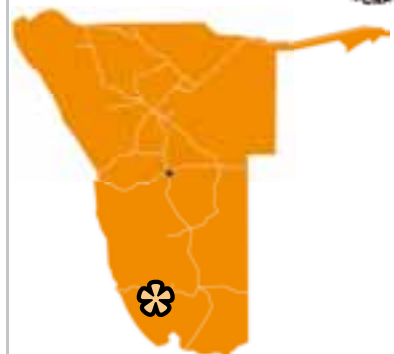
- Shareholders:
Government of Namibia 50%
De Beers 50%
- Product:
Rough diamonds
- Location:
South-west Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 1906
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 204 3333
Fax: +264 61 204 3334
inge.zaamwani@debeersgroup.com

Okorusu Fluorspar



- Shareholders:
Solvay Fluor 100%
- Product:
97.5% pure acid grade fluorspar (CaF₂)
- Location:
Otjiwarongo
- Contact Details:
PO Box 1236
Otjiwarongo
Tel: +264 67 305 404
Fax: +264 67 305 403
manager@okorusu.com.na

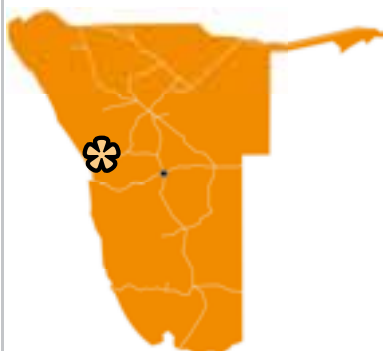
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation



- Shareholders:
Exxaro Resources 89.5%
- Product:
Zinc concentrate
Lead concentrate
- Location:
Rosh Pinah
- Contact Details:
Private Bag
Rosh Pinah
Tel: +264 63 274318
Fax: +264 63 274223
Christo.Aspeling@exxaro.com

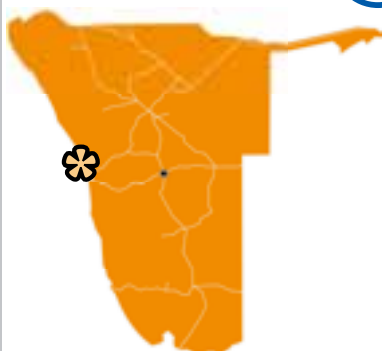
Overview of operations

Rössing Uranium Rössing Working for Namibia



- Shareholders:
Rio Tinto plc 69%
Government of Iran 15%
IDC of South Africa 10%
Government of Namibia 3%
Local individual shareholders 3%
- Product:
Uranium oxide
- Location:
West Namibia
- Contact Details:
Private Bag 5005
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 520 3000
Fax: +264 64 520 3017
mleech@rossing.com.na

Salt & Chemicals



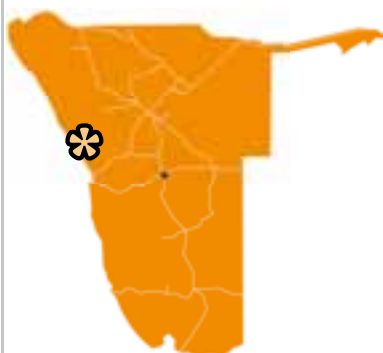
- Shareholders:
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings 100%
- Product:
Coarse and refined salt
- Location:
Walvis Bay
- Contact Details:
PO Box 2471
Walvis Bay
Tel: +264 64 213350
Fax: +264 64 205026
roy@wbsalt.com

Sakawe Mining Corporation



- Shareholders:
Samcor Bv 76%
Longlife Mining 10%
Government of Namibia 8%
National Youth Service 2%
Employees 4%
- Product:
Alluvial diamonds
- Location:
South-west Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 3498
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 386 100
Fax: +264 61 249 253
kk@sakawe.com

The Salt Company



- Shareholders:
Juergen Klein 33.33%
Detlef Klein 33.33%
Johan Klein 33.33%
- Product:
Rock, table and refined salt
- Location:
Swakopmund
- Contact Details:
PO Box 42
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 402611
Fax: +264 64 405414
saltco2@africaonline.com.na

Skorpion Mining



- Shareholders:
Anglo American 100%
- Product:
Special High Grade zinc
- Location:
Rosh Pinah
- Contact Details:
Private Bag 2003
Rosh Pinah
Tel: +264 63 271 2380
Fax: +264 63 271 2526
dbentley@skorpionzinc.com.na

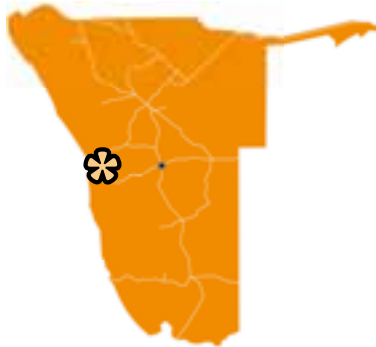
Namibia Custom Smelters



- Shareholders:
Dundee Precious Metals 100%
- Product:
Blister copper with contained silver and gold, and arsenic trioxide
- Location:
Tsumeb
- Contact Details:
PO Box 40
Tsumeb
Tel: +264 67 223 4300
Fax: +264 67 223 4305
h.nolte@dundeevalley.com.na

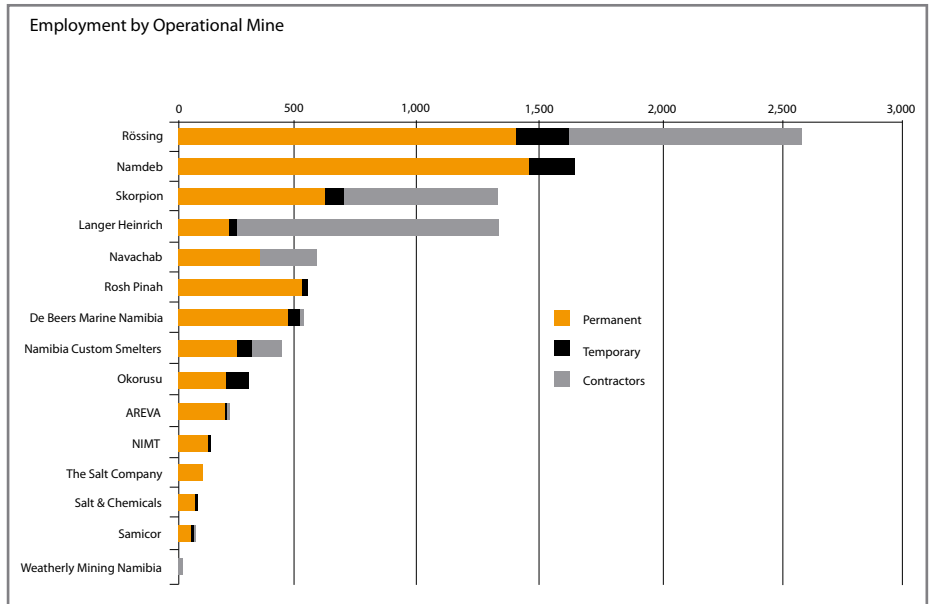
Overview of operations

AREVA Resources Namibia

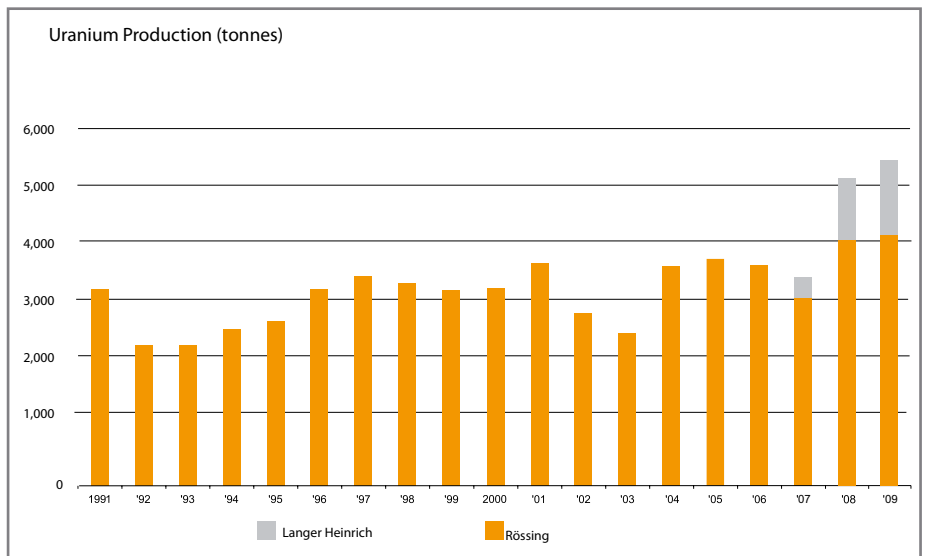


- Shareholders:
AREVA 100%
- Product:
Uranium oxide
- Location:
Swakopmund
- Contact Details:
PO Box 585
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 415 720
Fax: +264 64 415 721
enrico.barbaglia@AREVA.com

Employment by Operational Mine



Uranium Production



Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology



The Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT) was created in 1990 with its main campus located in the town of Arandis near Rössing Uranium. As a Vocational Training Centre cum Technical College, NIMT's Engineering Trades and Civil Trades campuses have been fully accredited by the Namibia Qualifications Authority for three years, the maximum accreditation period possible. The main event of 2009 was the inauguration of NIMT's new Southern Campus at Keetmanshoop by His Excellency President Pohamba. This was only possible through the financial support by individual members of the Chamber of Mines of Namibia. The centre in Keetmanshoop will train 330 trainees up to Level 2 in 2010 and will reach full capacity in four trades by 2012: Diesel/Petrol Mechanics, Electricians, Boilermakers/Welders, Fitters and Turners. NIMT had a turnover of N\$42 million and employed some 160 permanent staff and 6 temporary staff. NIMT had a total of 800 trainees on Government bursaries during the past two years. NIMT has an excellent safety record and was awarded a NOSCAR in 2009.

Managing Director: Mr Eckhart Mueller
Private Bag 5025
Swakopmund
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 511 800
Fax: +264 64 510 369
E-mail: nimtho@iafrica.com.na







ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI

Navachab.

AngloGold Ashanti is the sole owner of Navachab mine near Karibib, Namibia's only gold mine. Navachab is an open pit mine which produces gold bullion for export to the Rand gold refinery in South Africa, a subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti.



Highlights for 2009

- Company union agreement to allow Nammic to consolidate existing employee loans
- Stable industrial relations
- Above normal utilisation of loading and haulage equipment

Shareholders

AngloGold Ashanti 100%

Mines in Namibia

Navachab gold mine (ML31)

Date of production start

1989

Latest life of mine

estimate

2018

Output in 2009

2,013.65 kg

Permanent employees

at end 2009

405

Contractors at end 2009

177

Expatriate employees

at end 2009

6

Turnover in 2009

N\$521.5 million

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$113.4 million

Fixed investment in 2009

N\$130.4 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

n/a

Profits in 2009

N\$115.5 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009

N\$22.8 million

Royalties paid in 2009

N\$16.0 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2009

None

Safety ratings at end of 2009

OHSAS 18001:2007

Affirmative Action plan approved

Submitted

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

6

Managing Director

Mr Gerry Arnat

Contact details

PO Box 150, Karibib

Tel: +264 64 552 012

Fax: +264 64 550 231

garnat@anglogoldashanti.com

Production

- Production for 2009 totalled 2,013.65 kg (65,000 oz) of gold bullion compared to 2,125.83 kg (68,000 oz) in 2008. The mill trommel screen was replaced with a vibrating screen in April 2009 which improved the operation of the pebble crushing circuit. Due to world economic uncertainty, the price of gold is expected to remain stable. With the addition of a new DMS plant, gold production at Navachab is expected to increase.

Exploration

- During 2009 Navachab's drilling programme was primarily aimed at

Review of operations

increasing confidence in the known resource and exploring the down plunge extensions to the North Pit, the HW and FW mineralisation. Drilling at Gecko (Grid A West) focused on the gap between the central and southern portions of the deposit with the aim of trying to link them together. Further exploration drilling was carried out at Starling and Klipspringer to test for gold in soil anomalies.

In 2010 exploration will focus on converting inferred resources to measured resources in the North Pit, Eastern Pushback and HW mineralisation areas. Level 2 exploration will concentrate on the North Pit and FW down plunge extensions as well as the Anomaly 16 lower marble/lower schist down plunge extension. Further exploratory drilling will take place on the farm house valley targets with the main focus being Klipspringer, Gecko and Starling. Structural mapping and soil sampling will continue on the EPL areas to identify potential drilling targets.

Procurement

- Navachab estimates that some N\$320.7 million worth of goods and services was purchased from Namibian suppliers in 2009 of which about three percent were from businesses

owned and run by previously disadvantaged Namibians. The bulk of local purchases consist of diesel from Shell Namibia, maintenance services from Atlas Copco and spare parts from Barloworld Namibia.

Safety

- Tragically, the mine experienced one fatality during the year. In addition three LTIs were recorded of which two became serious injuries and were reported to the Chief Inspector of Mines. A total of 34 dressing cases were reported during the year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIs	7	2	3	4	5	0	3
LTIFR	3.60	0.90	2.95	4.09	4.52	0	

Labour Relations

- The industrial relations climate at the mine has been stable with no disputes or issues of concern registered.

Education and Skills

- Two permanent employees were awarded in-service bursaries to study at the University of Johannesburg and Vaal University of Technology in South Africa. Three assistant artisans enrolled at NIMT to be-

come qualified artisans. Eleven artisans in training received practical experience as well as one mining engineer and one geologist from the Zimbabwe School of Mines.

Community relations

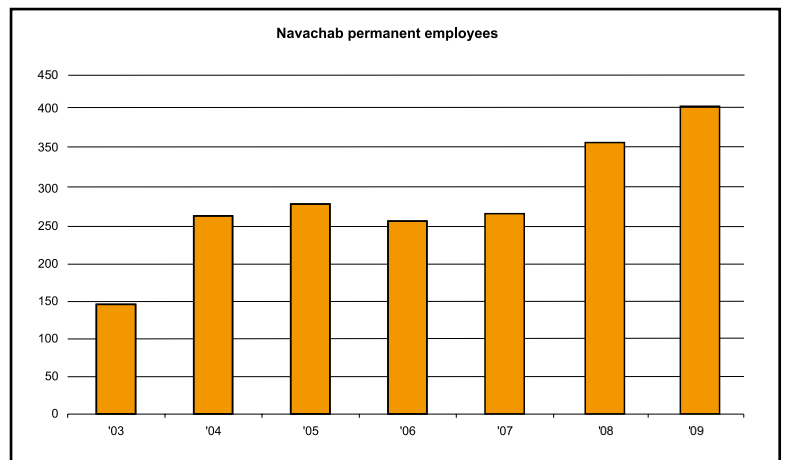
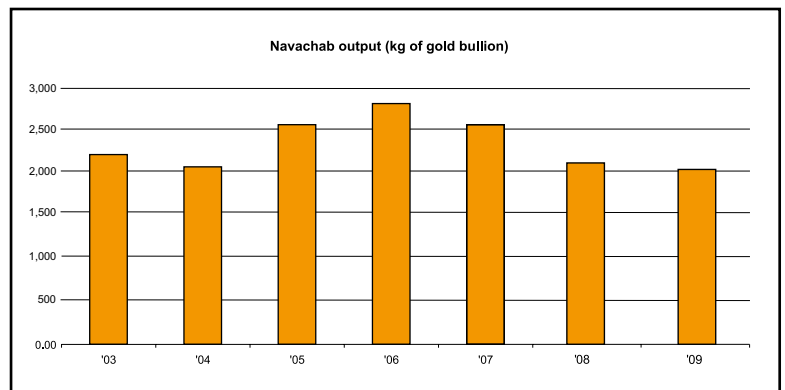
- Once again Navachab mine engaged in a range of community work including the upgrading of the local law enforcement offices, the donation of books and photocopiers to local schools, the renovation of school buildings, desks and chairs, and the use of mine's fire brigade and paramedics for serious incidents in the town on the condition that the mine is not exposed to any risk. A school building which had been purchased by the mine for N\$1.5 million was donated to the school's Parents Association.

Environment

- Rehabilitation planting continued at the old Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and N\$52,000 was spent on repairing rain damage to the old TSF ramp. Navachab nursery expanded to 6,000 trees to cater for the rehabilitation of Grid A during 2010. EIAs were completed for the new fuel installation at HME, the DMS project, Anomaly 16, and the new Afrox PSA plant. Finally, an archaeological and cultural reconnaissance of the Navachab area was undertaken.



- “Two permanent employees were awarded in-service bursaries to study at the University of Johannesburg and Vaal University of Technology in South Africa.” •



Navachab



STONWILLER

De Beers Marine Namibia



TONY FIGUEROA



De Beers Marine Namibia.

De Beers Marine Namibia is the marine prospecting and mining contractor for the offshore licence areas held by Namdeb.

Highlights for 2009

- Retention of NOSCAR, ISO 14001, ISM and OHSAS 18001 certifications
- Zero lost-time injuries
- Cooperation with MUN to mitigate effects of world crisis on workforce

Shareholders

De Beers 70%
Namdeb 30%

Mines in Namibia

None

Established

January 2001

Output in 2009

600,000 carats

Permanent employees at end 2009

489

Temporary employees at end 2009

32

Contractors at end 2009

7

Expatriate employees at end 2009

56

Related operations in Namibia

Namdeb



Vessels

Mv Debmar Atlantic (16,028t)
Mv Debmar Pacific (14,952t)
Mv !Gariiep (10,498t)
Mv Grand Banks (10,424t)
Mv Ya Toivo (14,021t)
Mv Coral Sea (11,441t) sampling vessel
Mv Douglas Bay (2,173t) exploration vessel

Safety ratings at end of 2009

NOSA integrated SeaSafe System
5 star Platinum Certification with NOSCAR status
ISO 14001 Certification
ISM Certification
OHSAS 18001 Certification

Lost time injuries in 2009

Zero

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

Zero

Managing Director

Mr Otto N Shikongo

Contact details

PO Box 23016
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: + 264 61 297 8400
Fax: +264 61 297 8140

Production

- During 2009 the company was forced to reduce production levels as a result of the global economic crisis and the drop in demand for diamonds. Thus, at the beginning of the year all DBMN's mining vessels were laid up for 60 days. However, production recommenced and DBMN ended up mining 4.3 square kilometers producing 600,000 carats compared to the original budget of 3.5 square kilometers and 457,000 carats. The outlook for diamond prices during 2010 and beyond remains fragile while fuel prices and the exchange rate add to uncertainty.

Review of operations

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Area mined (km ²)	3.1	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.3
Carats mined (000)	602	835	992	1,018	1,048	1,039	600

Pre-production sampling

• The mv Coral Sea carried out pre-production sampling over an area of 2.5 square kilometers. The mv Douglas Bay did not carry out any sampling.

Procurement

• In response to the global downturn, DBMN was obliged to substantially reduce its overall spend. DBMN procured some N\$216 million worth of goods and services from Namibian suppliers during 2009.

Safety

• DBMN retained its NOSCAR, ISO14001, ISM and OHSAS18001 certifications and recorded just one lost time injuries resulting in a LTIFR of 0.07 for the year 2008. DBMN continues to conduct regular drug and alcohol testing at the workplace. Tragically, a fatality occurred when a Smit Amandla employee died after being hit by a gas cylinder falling from a loading cage as gas cylinders were being transferred from the Debmar Atlantic to the Sea Express.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIFR	0.17	0.08	0.32	0.09	0.17	0.07	0.00

Labour relations

• DBMN and the MUN succeeded in engaging each other to find ways of mitigating the impact of the global economic crisis. In January the parties signed a retrenchment agreement regulating the voluntary and involuntary separation of employees from the company. Later in Septem-

ber, the parties went further and agreed that there would be no adjustment to conditions of employment during the year. There were no labour disputes or industrial action during the year.

Education and skills

• DBMN continued its programme of technical and in-house leadership training. Although no new bursaries were awarded, 16 existing bursaries continued. A total of N\$11.2 million was spent on skills development including the salaries of trainees.

Community relations

• Due to the need to adjust to the economic environment, DBMN's Social Responsibility Fund was dormant during the year.

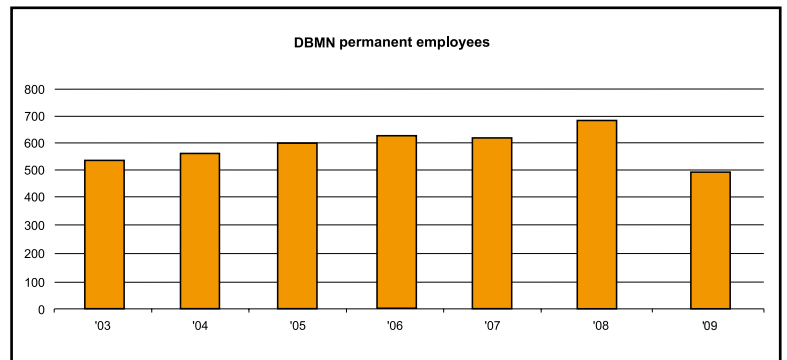
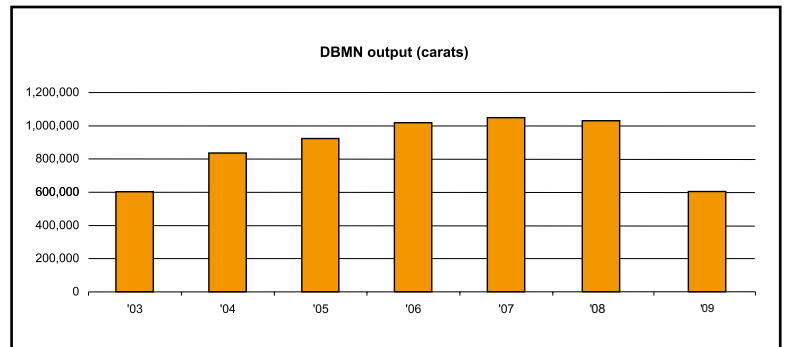
Environment

• DBMN takes the impact of its mining activities on the marine environment extremely seriously. Dur-

ing the year the company managed to successfully retain its ISO 14001 certification. A revised Environmental Management Plan for the Atlantic I Mining Licence Area was submitted which takes into account all risks and mitigation measures for its mining operations and business activities. The operational roll-out of this plan, which aims to raise awareness around the roles and responsibilities of key staff members, commenced in December 2009. A marine life sightings guide and a number of awareness posters on pollution prevention and waste management were distributed to all mining vessels. The marine benthic survey programme initiated for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of mining impacts and recovery of benthic macro fauna was again carried out successfully and resulted in the collection of 417 samples from 23 sites across the mining area for analysis. The company is now also working towards meeting the requirements of six new compulsory environmental standards in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, waste and pollution prevention, lifecycle planning (closure), water, and performance reporting which have been adopted across the De Beers family of companies.



• “ DBMN takes the impact of its mining activities on the marine environment extremely seriously. During the year the company managed to successfully retain its ISO 14001 certification.” •



De Beers Marine Namibia



Sakawe Mining Corporation.



Sakawe Mining Corporation (Samicor) mines diamonds offshore for sale to LLD diamond cutting and polishing factory in Windhoek and also for export.



Highlights for 2009

- Switch to high capacity Aquarius Dredge Mining Project

Shareholders

LL Mining (76%)
GRN (8%)
Long Life Mining (10%)
Youth (2%)
Employees (4%)

Mines in Namibia

ML 36A-J, ML103A, ML51
ML163 (pending)
ML164 (pending)
ML159 (pending)

Date of production start
2001

Output in 2009

zero

Permanent employees at end 2009

37

Temporary employees at end 2009

6

Contractors at end 2009

6

Expatriate employees at end 2009

26

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$2.6 million

Related operations in Namibia

LLD Diamonds

EPLs at end of 2009

EPL2027A-I
EPL1946
EPL1950
EPL2002
EPL3419
EPL2490
EPL2491
EPL3291
EPL3290 (pending)
EPL3412 (pending)
EPL3947 (pending)

Safety ratings at end of 2009

ISO 14001
OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

None

General Manager

Mr Eli Nefussy

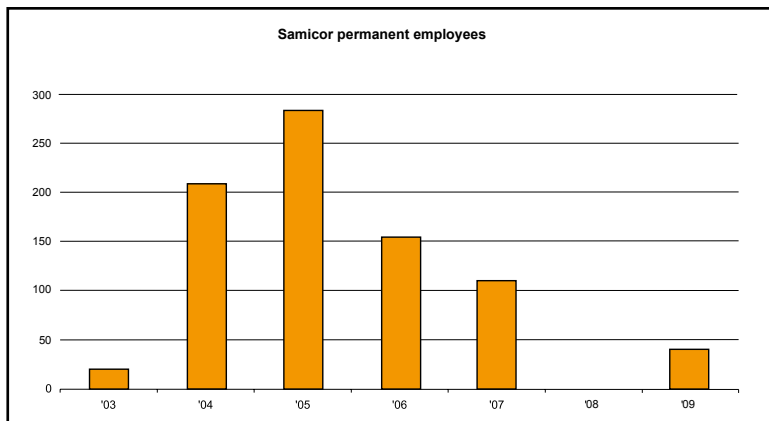
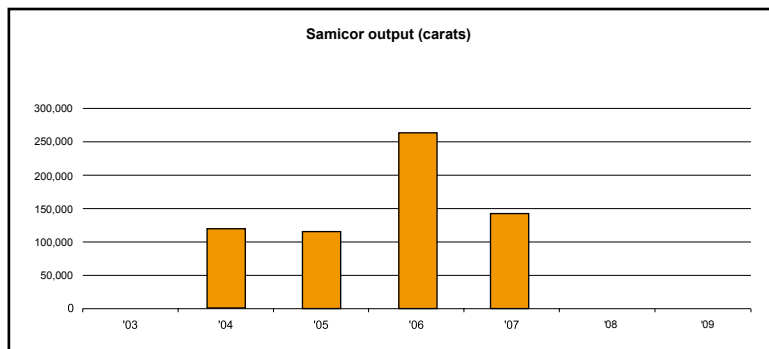
Contact details

PO Box 3498
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 386 100
Fax: +264 61 249 253
email: kk@sakawe.com

Production

- Due to the world economic crisis, Samicor suspended production and retrenched most of its workforce. Limited mining took place in January with the mv Kovambo while some exploration took place with the mv Sakawe Surveyor but very little sampling was conducted. No exploration or pre-production drilling was undertaken during the year. The company decided to terminate its "old mining" methods and focus on developing its Aquarius Dredge Mining Project for which some 2.7 million carats in indicated resources and 400,000 carats in inferred resources have been identified. The last "old technology" vessel, the mv Kovambo, was decommissioned. Defining sufficient resources and developing the Dredge Mining Project will take two to three years. Samicor is also actively exploring phosphate mining with its sister company LL Namibia Phosphate.

Review of operations



Langer Heinrich Uranium



Langer Heinrich Uranium.



Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd is owned by Paladin Energy, which is listed on the Australian and Toronto stock exchanges as well as the NSX. The mine produces uranium oxide “yellow cake” for export to power utilities in countries which are signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.



Highlights for 2009

- Completion of Stage 2 expansion bringing production capacity from 2.6 to 3.7 million pounds per year

Shareholders

Paladin Energy Ltd (100%)

Mines in Namibia

ML 140 (Langer Heinrich mine)

Date of production start
2007

Latest life of mine estimate
2024

Output in 2009
1,170 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2009
215

Temporary employees at end 2009
5

Contractors at end 2009
637

Expatriate employees at end 2009
10

Wages and salaries in 2009
N\$50.0 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009
Nil

Royalty tax paid in 2009
N\$33.9 million

Related operations in Namibia
None

EPLs at end of 2009
EPL3500

Affirmative Action plan approved
Submitted

Safety ratings at end of 2009
4 star Platinum NOSA

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009
1

General Manager

Mr Werner Duvenhage

Contact details

PO Box 56

Einstein Street

New Industrial Area

Swakopmund

Namibia

Tel: +264 64 415450

Fax: +264 64 415451

Werner.Duvenhage@lhupl.com

Review of operations

Production

- During the calendar year 2009, Langer Heinrich produced 1,170 tonnes of uranium oxide compared to 1,052 tonnes in 2008. With the completion of the Stage 2 expansion in late 2009, production at Langer Heinrich is due to increase from 2.6 million to 3.7 million pounds per year. During construction of Stage 2 nameplate levels of production continued to be achieved. Langer Heinrich did not sell to any new customers during the year but there was interest from India. In the longer-term demand for uranium is expected to increase but no significant price change is expected during 2010.

Exploration

- No new resource model has been generated since June 2008 but work has started on a new model with revised indicated and inferred grades which will be ready in the second half of 2010.

Safety

- Langer Heinrich employs Karibib Mining and Construction as its mining contractor which has 5 Star NOSA rating. A 4 Star Platinum NOSA rating was awarded in November 2009. A total of three Lost Time Injuries were recorded giving a LTIFR of 2.11.

Procurement

- Langer Heinrich's estimated procurement for the 2008 financial year amounted to some N\$222.4 million of which N\$57.6 million went to local suppliers and N\$2.8 million to businesses owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians.

Labour relations

- The labour relations environment at Langer Heinrich has continued to be good with no strikes, demonstrations or labour disputes during 2009. Langer Heinrich has no active union on the mine.

Education and skills

- Langer Heinrich spent N\$0.9 million on training excluding in-house training.

Community relations

- Langer Heinrich involved itself in a wide range of community activities including sponsoring the Blue Waters Soccer Team, contributing to the food assistance programme in

Walvis Bay and Swakopmund and the Christmas party, sponsoring the National Mathematics Congress, contributing towards the C28 highway upgrade and providing assistance for the Zero Tolerance Campaign Against Gender-based Violence including Human Trafficking.

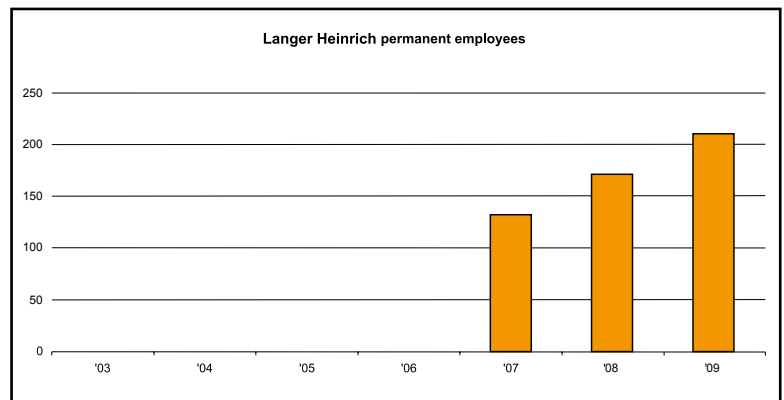
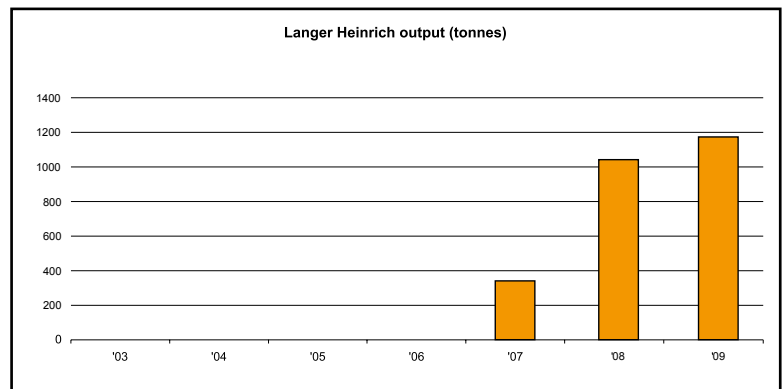
Environment

- Langer Heinrich appointed an external consulting company and a group of specialists to conduct a comprehensive EIA which will cover not only the Stage 3 expansion but also all current activities and facilities. Public participation and meetings were an integral part of this process. As a result, the mine's Environmental Management Plan was thoroughly updated.



Simon Wilkes

- “ With the completion of the Stage 2 expansion in late 2009, production at Langer Heinrich is due to increase from 2.6 million to 3.7 million pounds per year. ” •



·Langer Heinrich Uranium·



Simon Wilkie

·Namdeb·



NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION

Namdeb.

Namdeb is a 50:50 partnership created in 1994 between De Beers and the Government of Namibia. Namdeb has long-term mining concessions in the south west of Namibia both on land, adjacent to the Orange River and offshore. Namdeb owns 30 percent of De Beers Marine Namibia, which mines the company's offshore Atlantic I concession, and 100 percent of NamGem in Okahandja which cuts and polishes diamonds bought from the NDTC with the assistance of a technical partner Lazare Kaplan International.



NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION

Highlights in 2009

- Diamond production cut by 56%
- Reduction in permanent employees
- Four month production holiday

Shareholders

Government of Namibia 50%
De Beers Centenary AG 50%

Concessions in Namibia

Orange River (ML42)
Mining Area I (ML43)
Bogenfels (ML44)
Elizabeth Bay (ML45)
Douglas Bay (ML46)
Atlantic I (ML47)
Midwater (ML 128 A, B and C)

Date of production start

Mining Area No I 1920
Orange River 1990
Atlantic I 1990
Elizabeth Bay 1991
Bogenfels 2007

Output in 2009

929,000 carats

Permanent employees at end 2009

1,480

Temporary employees at end 2009

148

Contractors at end 2009

0

Expatriate employees at end 2009

73

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$484.5 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009

Zero, incurred losses in 2009

Royalty tax paid in 2009

N\$337.0 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

N\$21.0 million

Related operations in Namibia

De Beers Marine Namibia
NamGem Diamond Cutting and Manufacturing Company
Namibia Diamond Trading Company

EPLs at end of 2009

EPL2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2585, 2586 (joint venture with Motapa Diamonds)

Safety ratings at end of 2009

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

0

Managing Director

Ms Inge Zaamwani-Kamwi

General Manager

Mr Mitford Mundell

Contact details

PO Box 1906

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264 61 204 3333

Fax: +264 61 204 3334

Review of operations

Email:
 inge.zaamwani@debeersgroup.com

PO Box 35
 Oranjemund
 Namibia
 Tel : +264 63 239 001
 Email :
 Mitford.Mundell@namdeb.com

Production

Namdeb holds six mining licences: Diamond Area I (whose midwater areas extend three nautical miles into the sea), Bogenfels and Elizabeth Bay licences, which extends from the Orange River in the south to Luderitz in the north and from a few kilometers offshore in the Atlantic Ocean to between 20km and 35km inland, Douglas Bay, which extends north of Luderitz for some 60km and approximately 15km inland of the Atlantic high-water mark, Orange River, which extends along the Orange River for about 50km inland from the Mining Area I boundary, and Atlantic I which encompasses a portion of the middle shelf of the Atlantic Ocean from the boundary of Mining Area I to about 65km from the shore. Namdeb is currently investing in a variety of new techniques and technology to extend the life of its onshore operations.

- In response to the severe global economic downturn, Namdeb was forced to adopt unprecedented and far-reaching measures to enable it to ride out the economic storm. Elizabeth Bay was closed and the company's footprint in Mining Area I was substantially reduced. Full production was maintained at Pocket Beaches. No new technology was

introduced. The number of carats produced fell to 929,000 compared to 2,132,000 during the previous year. The permanent workforce was drastically cut to 1,480 from 2,600 the previous year.

In common with most products in the luxury goods sector, the diamond industry was severely affected by the global recession. The combination of three principal factors – high stock levels throughout the diamond pipeline, constricted liquidity in the industry, and lower levels of retail and consumer demand – led to substantially lower demand for rough diamonds. Global demand for diamond jewellery declined for the full year, although the fourth quarter showed an improved and positive trend compared to 2008. Demand remained strong in the developing markets of India and China and US Christmas trading results showing the first year-on-year increase since September 2008. Industry inventory and debt levels declined as the year progressed allowing Namdeb to benefit from improvements in consumer demand. The year 2010 will see a marginal improvement on 2009 in terms of carat production. Namdeb remains cautious and will continue to contain costs and restrict capital expenditure to levels slightly above 2009.

Procurement

- Namdeb procured goods and services to the value of N\$400 million from businesses registered in Namibia. Approximately 6% of this was spent with accredited BEE suppliers. Namdeb is using the TESEF guidelines to accredit supplier spend.

Mine safety

- Namdeb recorded 7,617,948 fatality free shifts since the last fatal injury in February 2002. A total of 5 Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) were recorded during 2009. The Northern Coastal Mines and the Orange River mines recorded no LTIs and shared first place in the B Division of the Chamber of Mines Inter-Mines Safety Competition. Namdeb retained its OSHAS 18001:2007 certification.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIs	15	10	8	16	7	8	5
LTIFR	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.37	0.17	0.20	0.28

Labour relations

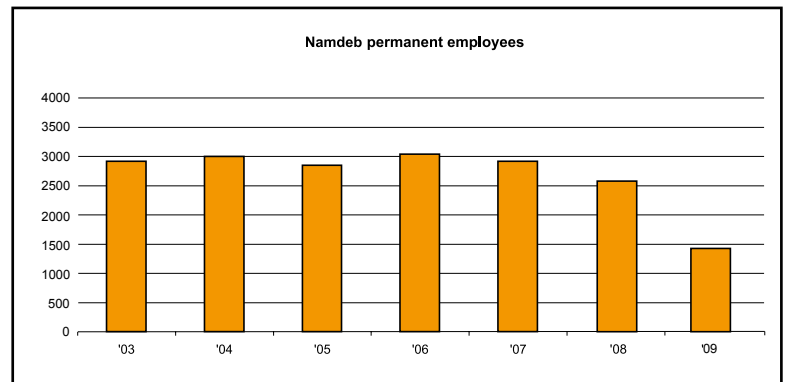
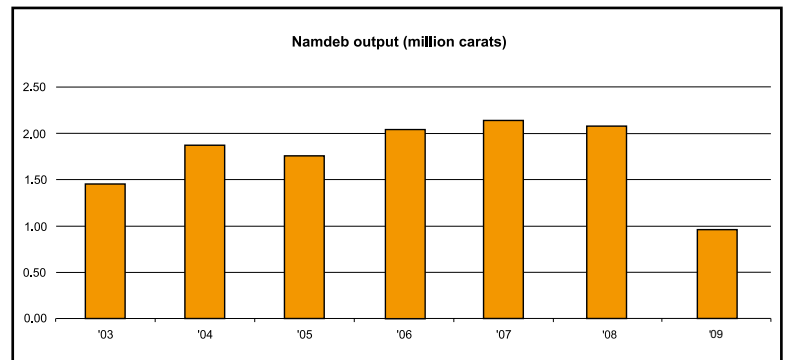
- Labour relations were generally sound during what was an extremely difficult year. An agreement on the suspension of production for four months was concluded. No wage increases were awarded but a pro-



duction-related once-off payment in lieu of an increase was made to employees in December.

Environment

- A number of Environmental Management Plans from EIAs were implemented. A marine monitoring programme looking at impacts on sandy beaches, rocky shore, benthic substrates and sub-tidal environments made progress. Internal compliance audits were conducted and the external ISO 14001 audit completed by the South African Bureau of Standards with only minor findings recorded. A project to remove scrap was initiated. Liaison with stakeholders regarding the Sperrgebiet National Park, Marine Protected Areas and Coastal Development Policy continued. Namdeb support to the Brown Hyena Research Project, the Damara Tern study and the Solifuges Survey was maintained. The monitoring of a number of rehabilitated pilot projects continued and received sign-off by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Mines and Energy.



“ Demand remained strong in the developing markets of India and China and US Christmas trading results showing the first year-on-year increase since September 2008. Industry inventory and debt levels declined as the year progressed allowing Namdeb to benefit from improvements in consumer demand.” •



Review of operations

.Namdeb.



NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION

.Okorusu Fluorspar.



Tony Figurea

Okorusu Fluorspar.

Okorusu Fluorspar mine near Otjiwarongo, owned and operated by chemicals and pharmaceuticals giant Solvay, is an open pit mine producing 97.5% pure acid grade fluorspar (CaF_2). The fluorspar is exported via Walvis Bay to Solvay's plants in Germany and Italy, where it forms the basic ingredient in the production of hydrofluoric acid (HF) used in the manufacture refrigerants, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.



Highlights for 2009

- A Pit East waste pushback successfully completed in June resulting in reduction of ore to waste ratio from 1:11 to 1:5
- Exploration of underground reserves in A Ore Body completed with underground mining scheduled to start in 2013
- 3D block modelling, reserve calculations and pit designs for D Ore Body completed
- New mining equipment fleet purchased

Shareholders

Solvay Fluor 100%

Mines in Namibia

Okorusu Fluorspar mine near Otjiwarongo (ML90)

Date of production start
1988

Latest life of mine estimate
2019

Output in 2009

80,857t (9% moist, 97.5% pure CaF_2 filter cake concentrate)

Permanent employees at end 2009

213

Contractors at end 2009

67

Expatriate employees at end 2009

6

Turnover in 2009

N\$200.7 million

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$31.0 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

N\$10.6 million

Profits in 2009

N\$45.8 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009

Zero

Royalty tax paid in 2009

N\$3.5 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2009

EPL2724 (Okorusu)

EPL 3037 (Okanjande)

NEPL 1796

Safety ratings at end of 2009

4 Star NOSA

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008/9

None

Managing Director

Mr Mark Dawe

Contact details

PO Box 1236

Otjiwarongo

Tel: +264 67 305 404

Fax: +264 67 305 403

manager@okorusu.com.na

Review of operations

Production

• Production of acid grade fluorspar at Okorusu fell to 80,857 tonnes in 2009 compared to 118,263 tonnes in 2008. Following the cancellation of several shipments, the mine stopped production for seven weeks in August 2009. All employees were placed on fully paid leave and public concerns about the nature of this measure were addressed in a press release. Production resumed on 1 October. Despite only selling 81,000 tonnes out of a production capacity of 120,000 tonnes, Okorusu achieved its highest ever profits in 2009.

The price of fluorspar is forecast to fall by one third during 2010 which will discourage many producers from restarting production. However, Okorusu expects operations to return to normal and produce and ship 105,000 tonnes of 98% fluorspar during the year. The unfavourably strong rand will impact significantly on profitability.

Exploration and investment

• Exploration drilling continued during 2009 with 98 diamond drill holes totalling 11,857m being drilled in Wishbone, the D Ore Body and A Pit. In D Pit proven reserves of 2,587,897 tonnes at 30% CaF₂ were identified while an inferred resource of 500,000 tonnes at 60% CaF₂ in A Underground Pit was established. An extensive exploration programme within the mine's EPL has been planned for 2010 which will target not only fluorite but other minerals including rare earth elements. E and R Ore Bodies located on the far eastern end of Okorusu mountain about four kilometres from A Pit have been targeted for further work. Outcrop mapping has identified abundant fluorite in these

deposits. Further exploration will consist of trenching followed by extensive diamond drilling. Rare earth elements are known to occur within the mine's geological environment and an exploration programme specifically targeting these minerals is also planned for 2010.

Plans to develop the Okanjande prospect within EPL3037 were delayed due to an ongoing claims dispute between Okorusu and another party. Okorusu continued to modernise its mining equipment fleet with the purchase of two Bell B40D articulated dump trucks and one Caterpillar 980H front end loader.

Mine safety

• One lost time injury took place during the year. Okorusu received a 4 Star NOSA rating in August 2008 but no audit took place during 2009 due to the closure of NOSA's Namibian office. The company is currently investigating alternatives.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIs	4	2	2	3	3	3	1
LTIFR	1.19	0.59	0.55	0.83	0.77	0.63	

Labour relations

• As has been the case since 1997, labour relations continued to be excellent with no disputes, demonstrations or stoppages of any kind. Wage negotiations for the year were successfully concluded despite the negative economic environment. The re-

location of personnel from the mine hostels to the town of Otjiwarongo continues. The mine continues to provide free transport to work for employees residing in Otjiwarongo.

Education and skills

• Four apprentices continue to study at NIMT as part of the mine's education and skills development programme. Okorusu supports a student studying chemical engineering at the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa.

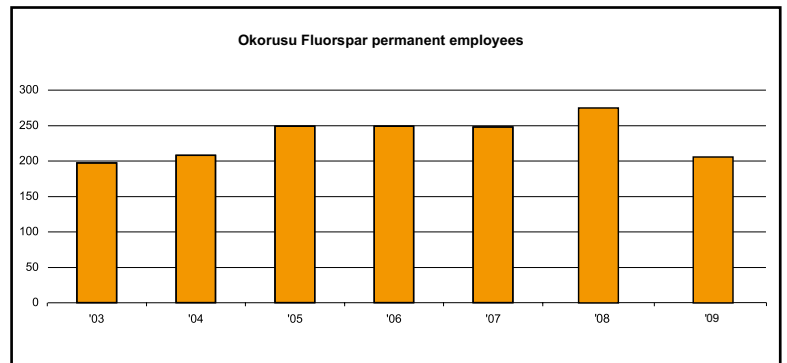
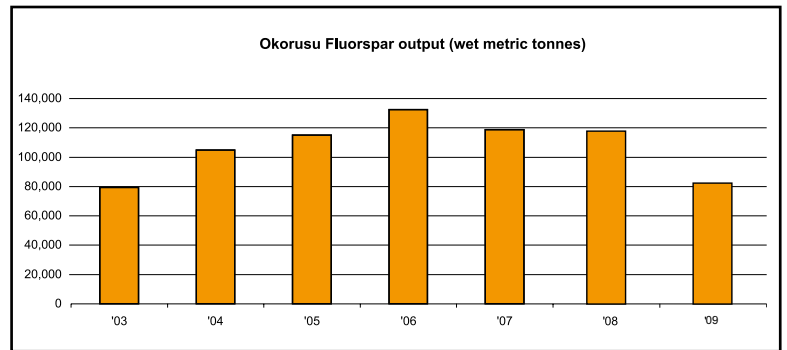
Community relations

• Community relations continue to be excellent. The Okorusu-Otjiwarongo Community Trust, administered by six trustees, was allocated N\$2.3 million based on the agreed N\$500,000 minimum plus 5% of the mine's profits. The mine spent N\$551,000 on sponsoring the Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme (OHEAP). N\$10,000 was donated to the Brandberg Small Miners to supply water to their members.

Environment

• Okorusu engaged A Speiser Environmental Consultants to provide input into ways of minimising and mitigating potential damage to vegetation by the proposed expansion of D Pit and the associated waste dumps. Okorusu's Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Plan was finalised and approved by the parent company Solvay Fluor.

• “ As has been the case since 1997, labour relations continued to be excellent with no disputes, demonstrations or stoppages of any kind. Wage negotiations for the year were successfully concluded despite the negative economic environment. The relocation of personnel from the mine hostels to the town of Otjiwarongo continues. ” •



Tony Figueroa

Okorusu Fluorspar.



Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.



Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.

Rosh Pinah is an underground mine producing zinc and lead concentrates for export to Exxaro's Zincor refinery in South Africa and world markets.

Highlights for 2009

- Discovery of additional underground reserves that will extend the life of mine

Shareholders

Rosh Pinah Mine Holdings 4.26%
Exxaro Base Metals Namibia 45.79%

PE Minerals Namibia 8%

Jaguar Investments 38.98%

Rosh Pinah Employee Empowerment Participation Scheme Trust 2.98%

Mines in Namibia

Rosh Pinah mine (ML39)

Date of production start
1969

Latest life of mine estimate
2017

Output in 2009

94,000 tonnes zinc concentrate

20,000 tonnes lead concentrate

Permanent employees at end 2009
593

Turnover in 2009

N\$566.178 million

Fixed investment in 2009

N\$69.331 million

Temporary employees at end 2009
10



Contractors at end 2009

0

Expatriate employees at end 2009

15

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$133.2 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

N\$62.8 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009

N\$9.290 million

Minerals royalty tax paid in 2009

N\$29.538 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2009

EPL2265

EPL2616

Safety ratings at end of 2009

ISO 14001: 2004

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

Submitted

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

3

Managing Director

Mr Christo Aspeling

Contact details

Private Bag 2001

Rosh Pinah

Namibia

Tel: +264 63 274225

Fax: +264 63 274209

christo.aspeling@exxaro.com

Review of operations

Production

• Production at Rosh Pinah during 2009 remained approximately the same as 2008 with 94,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 20,000 tonnes of lead concentrate being produced. Budgeted zinc production was met but lead output was lower than budgeted mainly due to low feed grades and lower than budgeted milling. No new customers are expected during 2010 but prices of both zinc and lead are forecast to rise by 10-15%.

Exploration

• Rosh Pinah spent a total of N\$62.8 million on exploration during 2009 which includes expenditure of the joint-venture partner. Some 80 RC drilling holes were completed totaling 8,815m while 279 diamond drilling holes (100 at the surface and 179 underground) were completed totaling 58,015m. A total of 9,539 litho samples were taken while geochemical surveys covering 2.5 km² resulted in 3,924 geochemical assays

being submitted. Exploration activity resulted in an indicated resource of 5,798,000 tonnes at 6.66% zinc and 1.81% lead plus an inferred resource of 1,660,900 tonnes at 4.81% zinc and 0.81% lead. This exploration work will help to considerably extend the life of Rosh Pinah mine.

Procurement

• Rosh Pinah's procurement programme in 2009 amounted to N\$320.9 million of which an estimated 30% was spent in Rosh Pinah.

Safety

• Rosh Pinah experienced no fatalities during 2009. A total of three Lost Time Injuries were reported during the year. Rosh Pinah's safety certification ratings did not change.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIs					5	7	3
LTIFR						0.53	0.25

Labour relations

• Labour relations were positive during 2009 and no strikes or demonstrations took place. Two labour disputes occurred, one of which was settled through arbitration while the other was referred to the Labour Court and is still pending.

Education and skills

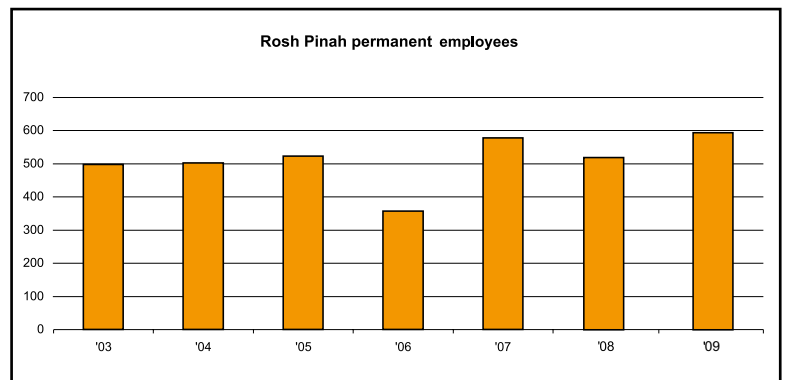
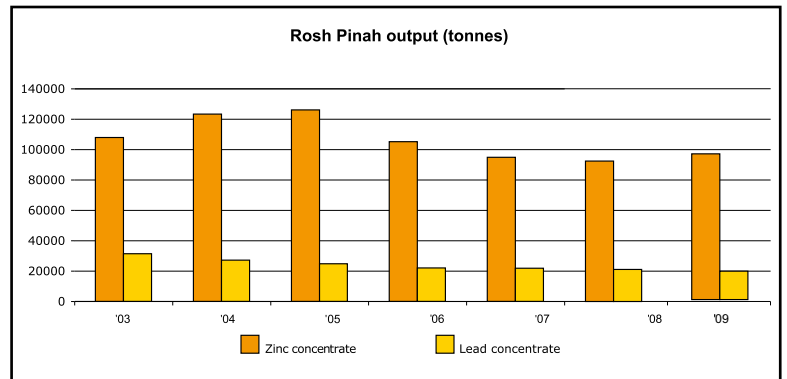
• Employees from a number of departments were selected for management development programmes. Six employees were sent to NIMT for skills upgrading. Exxaro provides job attachment for students in electrical skills, instrumentation, diesel mechanics, fitting and boiler-making.

Community Relations

• Rosh Pinah donated N\$1.5 million to the NIMT campus in Keetmanshoop. The OBIB Training Centre is back on track which will provide training in brick-making, needlework, woodwork, and hospitality to the local community.



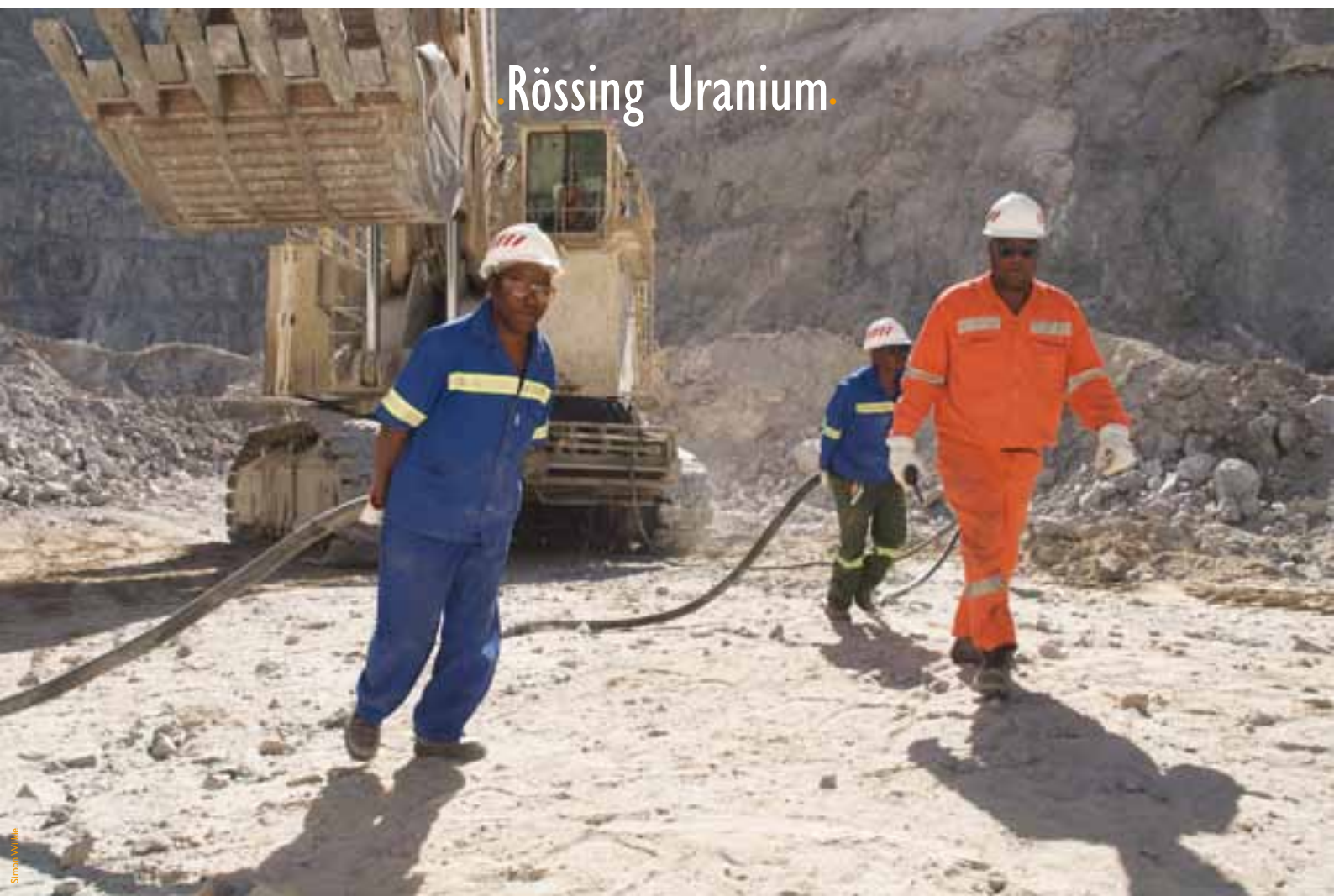
- “ Employees from a number of departments were selected for management development programmes. Six employees were sent to NIMT for skills upgrading.”



Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.



Rössing Uranium.



Rössing Uranium.

Rössing Uranium, majority owned by Rio Tinto plc, is Namibia's main uranium mine and is one of the world's largest open pit uranium mines. Rössing produces uranium oxide for nuclear power utilities in countries which are signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.



Highlights for 2009

- Production reached 4,150 tonnes of uranium oxide – its highest level since 1988
- All Injury Frequency Rate fell to 0.73
- Rössing Board approval of New Life of Mine Plan extending operations to 2023

Shareholders

Rio Tinto plc 68.58%
 Iranian Foreign Investment Company 15.29%
 IDC of South Africa 10.10%
 Government of Namibia 3.38%
 Other minority shareholders 2.65%

Mines in Namibia

Rössing mine (ML28)

Date of production start

1977

Latest life of mine

estimate

2023

Output in 2009

4,150 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2009

1,415

Temporary employees at end 2009

192

Contractors at end 2009

969

Expatriate employees at end 2009

13

Turnover in 2009

N\$3,232.5 million

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$391.4 million

Capital expenditure in 2009

N\$266.8 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

N\$68.8 million

Corporate tax paid in 2009

N\$160.0 million

Royalty tax paid in 2009

N\$173.3 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

Safety ratings at end of 2009

Rio Tinto All Injury Frequency Rate 0.73

Affirmative Action plan approved

Submitted

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

25

Managing Director

Mr Michael Leech

Contact details

Mine site

Private Bag 5005 Swakopmund

Tel: +264 64 520 9111

Fax: +264 64 520 2253

Corporate Office Swakopmund

Private Bag 5005 Swakopmund

Tel: +264 64 520 3000

Fax: +264 64 520 3017

Windhoek Office

Private Bag 22391 Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 280 9111

Fax: +264 61 233637

Email:

glabuschagne@rossing.com.na

Review of operations

one of the world's
largest open pit uranium mines.

Production

- Production of uranium oxide totalled 4,150 tonnes in 2009 compared to 4,067 tonnes in 2008. This is Rössing's highest level of production since 1988 and underlines the fact that the company is now firmly on an upward growth path. A total of 54.5 million tonnes was mined from the open pit compared to 46.8 million tonnes in 2008 with 12.4 million tonnes being milled, almost the same as the previous year. The company embarked on a number of initiatives to improve operational efficiency and a specially constituted project team looked into shovel productivity, laboratory quality assurance and control, increasing recovery, HME reliability and increasing the reliability and the utilisation of the mining drilling fleet. Ideas from this work will be implemented in 2010. Going forward, profitability will continue to be effected by the unfavourable exchange rate and the weak uranium prices. Demand for uranium is expected to grow by about four percent annually over the coming decade and mined supply is expected to rise to meet this demand.

Exploration

- Rössing spent N\$52.4 million on its drilling programme in 2009 resulting in 257 RC drilling holes totalling 30,827m and 36 diamond drilling holes totalling 19,757m. A total of 245 litho samples were taken and 26,000 geochemical assays submitted for analysis.

Procurement

- Rössing introduced a preferential procurement policy in 2008 and the company is committed to developing the local economy. In 2009 Röss-

ing spent N\$931 million of its N\$2.7 billion procurement programme in the Erongo Region which focused on Namibian companies and especially Namibian SME suppliers. Rössing's two major historically disadvantaged Namibian-owned suppliers are in the haulage and manufacturing sectors.

Safety

- Rössing Uranium adheres to the Rio Tinto Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System which conforms to OHSAS 18001. In 2009 no fatalities occurred while a total of six Lost Time Injuries and 14 Medical Treatment Cases were recorded. Rössing achieved an All Injury Frequency Rate (AIFR) of 0.73 and a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of 0.22. Rössing remains committed to achieving zero injuries.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
AIFR	1.07	1.0	0.89	0.59	0.71	0.91	0.73

Labour relations

- Labour relations at the mine were generally good with no strikes, demonstrations or disputes being recorded.

Education and skills

- Rössing has continued to invest significantly in skills development spending some N\$18.4 million in 2009. A total of 25 new bursaries and bursary apprenticeships were awarded for a wide variety of artisans including electricians, fitters and turners, boiler makers, instrumentation mechanics, millwrights, diesel mechanics, auto electricians and rigger rope men bringing the total up to 130. Bursaries continued to support 60 students in the fields of mechanical, electrical, mining, chemi-

cal and civil engineering as well as geology, surveying, accounting, archival studies, environmental and occupational therapy, medicine and law. European scholarships continued to two students for an MSc in Mining Engineering and an MSc in Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering. Educational assistance was awarded to 122 children of Rössing employees in a variety of fields. A wide variety of other training initiatives were implemented during the year.

Community relations

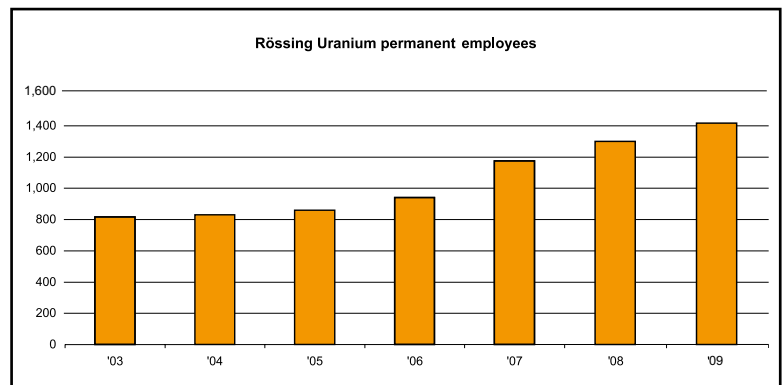
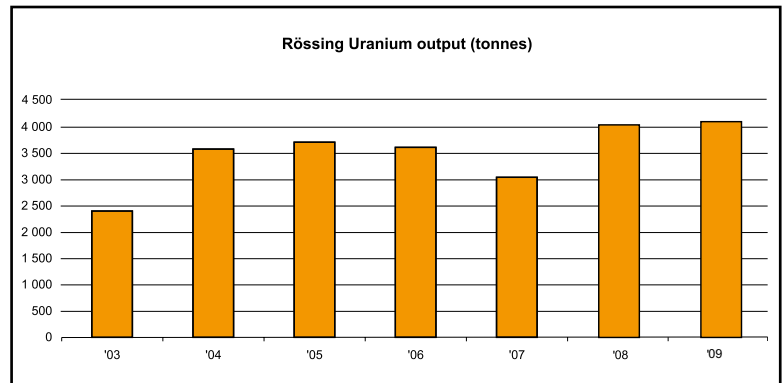
- Rössing's Corporate Social Responsibility programme is implemented primarily through the Rössing Foundation which covers initiatives in environment, education and recreation. The company made a donation of N\$11.6 million to the Rössing Foundation in 2009. Rössing community support programmes amounted to N\$1.9 million and included Project Shine (a joint initiative with the Municipality of Swakopmund, Namibia Breweries and local schools focusing on keeping the environment clean), the Erongo House of Safety (which helps children in need), the Wapaleka Campaign ("clean up" in Oshiwambo - a campaign to keep the desert clean), the Arandis Ada !talanu Campaign (to improve civil protection in the town of Arandis) and the Swakopmund Neighbourhood Watch.

Environment

- Rössing employs an Environmental Management System and maintained its ISO 14001:2004 certification. The mine continued to implement the Rio Tinto Integrated Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System. Water consumption for 2009 was lower than expected at a rate of 0.24 cubic metres per tonne of ore milled against

a target of 0.26 cubic metres per tonne. This reduction was due to the freshwater savings projects implemented during the year and the water savings awareness campaign targeted at employees. Freshwater demand declined by 0.07 million cubic metres during the year.

A new operating manual for the landfill site was introduced. For the first time research was conducted into the noise and vibration created by the mine. The mine has implemented a Biodiversity Action Plan which aims to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity by 2015. The climate change risks identified by Rössing during 2008 were put through a comprehensive risk evaluation to ensure that all climate change impacts had been considered and risks categorised as low, moderate, high or critical in the Business Risk Register. All environmental issues and risks recorded in the Pivot Risk Register were uploaded to the new Rio Tinto HSE Risk Register. A donation was made to the Damara Turn Fencing Project. Rössing's ninth annual bird-watching event was held at the Swakop river mouth on 25 September.



- **“ Rössing has continued to invest significantly in skills development spending some N\$18.4 million in 2009. A total of 25 new bursaries and bursary apprenticeships were awarded for a wide variety of artisans ” •**



•Rössing Uranium•



•Salt & Chemicals•





Salt & Chemicals.

Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd produces coarse and refined salt at Walvis Bay through solar evaporation for export to South Africa as well as other markets in West Africa.

Highlights for 2009

- Rise in production to 720,000 tons
- 4 Star NOSA rating retained

Shareholders

Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (Pty) Ltd (100%)

Related operations in Namibia

Walvis Bay Salt Refiners (Pty) Ltd
Mines in Namibia

Walvis Bay salt pan (ML 37)

Date of production start
1964

Output in 2009

720,000 tons

Permanent employees at end 2009

46

Temporary employees at end 2009

3

Contractors at end 2009

0

Expatriate employees at end 2009

0

Related operations in Namibia

None

Safety rating in 2009
4 Star NOSA



SALT & CHEMICALS (PTY) LTD

Lost time injuries in 2009

None

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded

9

Managing Director

Mr Royden Stanton

Contact details

PO Box 2471

Walvis Bay

Namibia

Tel: + 264 64 213350

Fax: +264 61 205026

Email: roy@wbsalt.com



SALT & CHEMICALS (PTY) LTD

Review of operations

Production

- Salt & Chemicals produced a total of 720,000 tons of salt during 2009 compared to 642,000 tons in 2008.

Safety

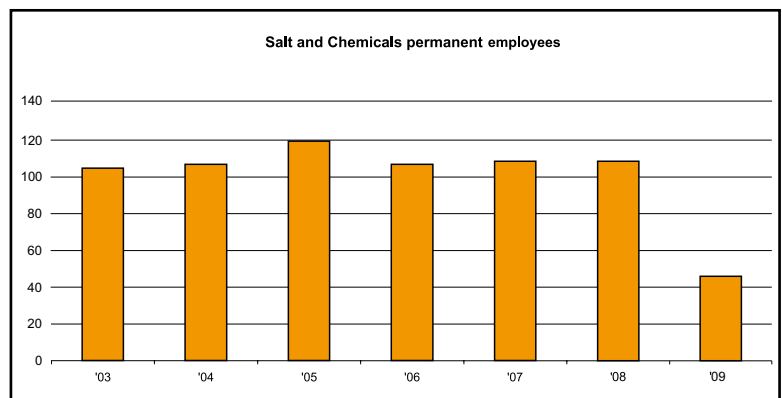
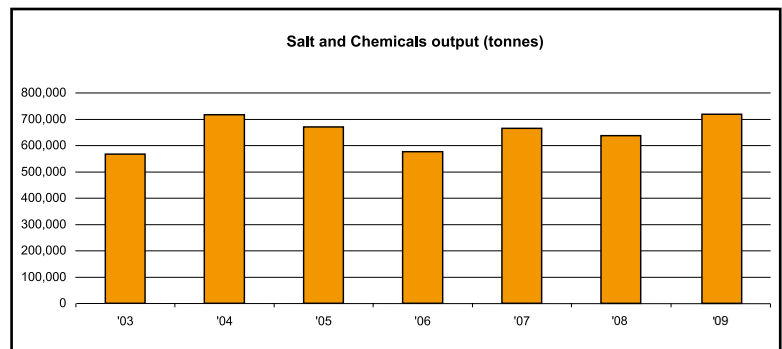
- Salt & Chemicals recorded one Lost Time Injury during the year and maintained its 4 Star NOSA rating. The company is upgrading its safety policies and procedures to comply with OSHAS 18000 with certification targeted for 2010.

Labour relations

- Labour relations were good during 2009 with no strikes or disputes taking place.

Community relations

- Salt & Chemicals makes annual donations to local schools in Walvis Bay and sponsors school prize-givings and the daily transport for the Sunshine Centre.



- **“ Salt & Chemicals makes annual donations to local schools in Walvis Bay and sponsors school prize-givings and the daily transport for the Sunshine Centre. ” •**

The Salt Company

The Salt Company produces coarse, refined, rock, and table salt for export to the west coast of Africa and South Africa.

Shareholders

Jürgen Klein 33.33%

Detlef Klein 33.33%

Johan Klein 33.33%

Mines in Namibia

ML 66A-J, ML 71 A-C, ML 83 A-C

Date of production start
1934

Output in 2009

79,150 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2009

83

Temporary employees at end 2009

6

Contractors at end 2009

0

Expatriate employees at end 2009

0

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$4.2 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

None

Affirmative Action plan approved

Submitted



Number of bursaries awarded

One

Managing Director

Mr Detlef Klein

Contact details

PO Box 42

Swakopmund

Tel: +264 64 402611

Fax: +264 64 405414

saltco2@africaonline.com.na

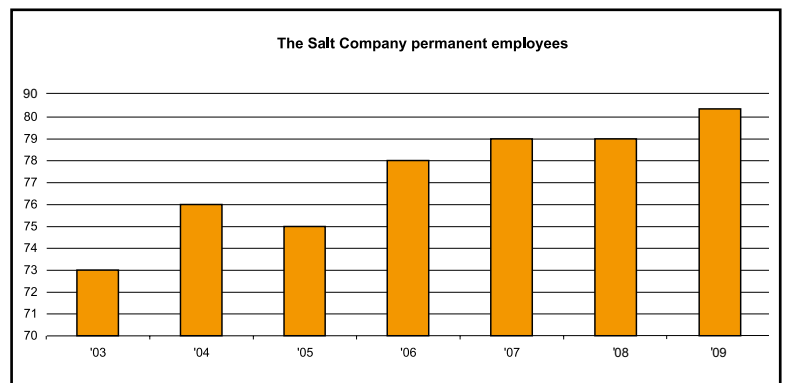
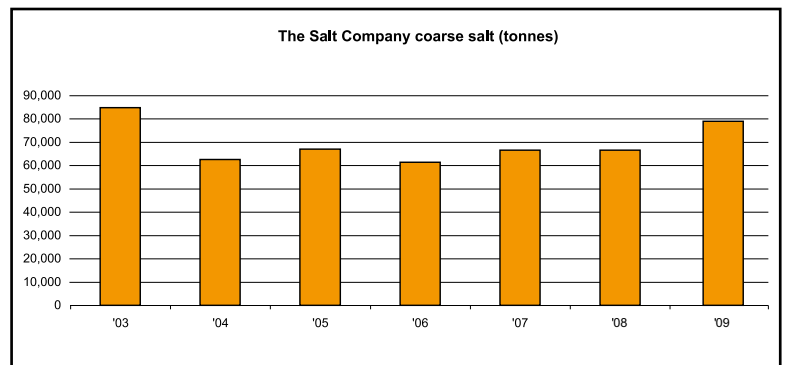
Production

- Output decreased from 90,000 tonnes in 2008 to 79,150 tonnes in 2009.

Labour relations

- Labour relations were good during 2009 with no strikes or demonstrations. Wage negotiations went smoothly.

Review of operations



- **The Salt Company paid school fees and helped finance housing in Swakopmund for its employees.** •



Skorpion Mining.

Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd's open pit mine and Namzinc (Pty) Ltd's EPZ refinery produce Special High Grade zinc for export to world markets.

Highlights for 2009

- Operation remained profitable despite world economic downturn

Shareholders

Anglo American 100%

Mines in Namibia

Skorpion zinc mine (ML108 and ML127)

Date of production start

Skorpion Mining Company 2001
Namzinc 2004

Latest life of mine estimate

2015

Turnover in 2009

N\$1.962 billion

Output in 2009

150,400 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2009

694

Temporary employees at end 2009

58

Contractors at end 2009

638

Expatriate employees at end 2009

47

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$217.0 million



SIMON WILKIE

Fixed investments in 2009

N\$107.2 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009 (by Ambase Exploration)

N\$38.0 million

Profits in 2009

N\$344.6 million (EBIT)

Corporate tax paid in 2009

N\$28.8 million

Royalty tax paid in 2009

N\$9.7 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2009

Ambase Exploration
EPLs 2526, 3438, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495 and EPL 2229

Safety ratings at end of 2009

ISO 14001
OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded in 2009

6 bursaries (tertiary)

9 apprentices

Cumulative total of 55 bursars and apprentices

General Manager

Mr David Bentley

Contact details

Private Bag 2003

Rosh Pinah

Namibia

Tel: +264 63 271 2100

Fax: +264 63 271 2526

email:

dbentley@skorpionzinc.com.na

Review of operations

Production

• Skorpion produced 150,400 tonnes of SHG zinc in 2009 compared to 145,396 tonnes in 2008. SHG zinc production was 1.5% below target in 2009 mainly due to load shedding early in the year as well as significant mechanical breakdowns in the cell house. The zinc market recovered well during 2009 with significant rises in prices. These higher prices appear to have stabilised and the outlook for 2010 is positive.

Skorpion zinc mine is a pioneering operation which mines a zinc oxide deposit and uses a new and sophisticated Solvent Extraction Electrowinning (SX-EW) process to produce zinc of 99.995% purity. After a number of teething problems, production at Skorpion mine and its associated Namzinc refinery reached design plate levels for the first time in May 2005 and were sustained throughout 2009. Skorpion expects these levels of production to be sustained over the coming years. Small improvements in efficiency may lead to modest increases in output over time.

Exploration

• Exploration work at Skorpion is undertaken by Anglobase. Zinc sulphide exploration is still in progress.

Investment

• The mine acquired two new loading units: a PC800 for selective ore mining in line with the complex geology of the ore and a PC2000 for bulk production. The Pinned Bed Clarifier (PBC) project was com-

pleted which ensures the supply of design specification solution clarity to the SX plant. An in-line Blue Cube measurement and control system to reduce zinc dust consumption was implemented. The tailings conveyor system was extended.

Procurement

• Skorpion estimates that it spent N\$604.9 million in Namibia of which N\$58.7 million took place in the town of Rosh Pinah.

Safety

• Skorpion recorded a total of two Lost Time Injuries and a LTI Frequency Rate of 0.13, a decline of the previous year's LTIFR of 0.29. The surveillance audit for ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 recertification was successfully completed with no major non-conformance being recorded.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
LTIs	4	2	2	3	3	4	2
LTIFR	0.57	0.33	0.11		0.13	0.29	0.13

Labour relations

• There was no industrial action during 2009 and the relationship between the company and the union is in a rebuilding phase following the events of 2008. Agreement for 2009 was finally reached on 7 July and backdated to 1 March 2009. The mine has made applications to the Minister of Labour for exemptions from certain provisions of the Labour Act including shift arrangements and the working hours of senior managers.

Education and skills

• Skorpion maintains a minimum of 15 Namibian students on bursaries

with 23 currently studying at universities of their choice. In addition, 32 NIMT apprentices are provided with job attachments annually. Skorpion also sponsors 16 of its own apprentices at technical training institutions including the NIMT campus at Keetmanshoop. Total expenditure on skills development amounted to N\$8,108,442 (bursars and general training). With a total wage bill of N\$195,398,266 Skorpion Zinc spent 4.15% on training alone.

Community relations

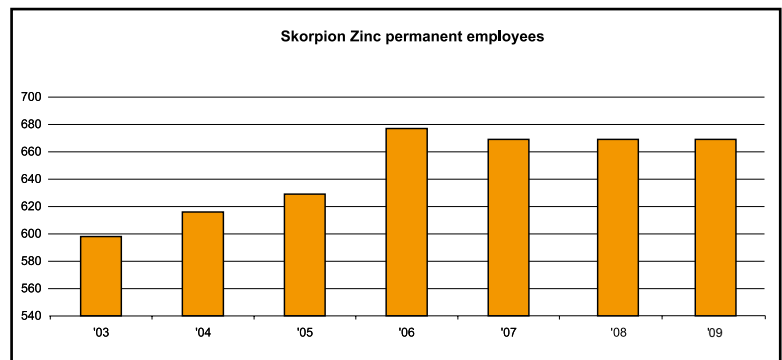
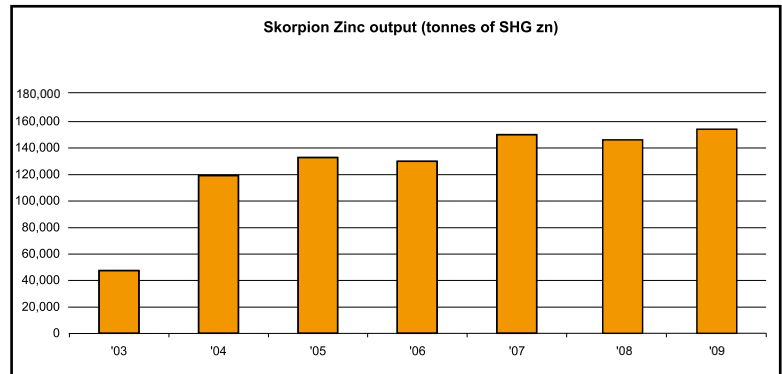
• Skorpion made donations to the community totalling N\$21.1 million in the course of the year mainly through the Anglo Skorpion Foundation.

Environment

• A biodiversity study was conducted based on Skorpion's Biodiversity Action Plan. A group of volunteers from Skorpion known as the "envirojunkies" joined members of the Karas Regional Council based in Lüderitz and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to landscape the area in front of the Aus Information Centre.



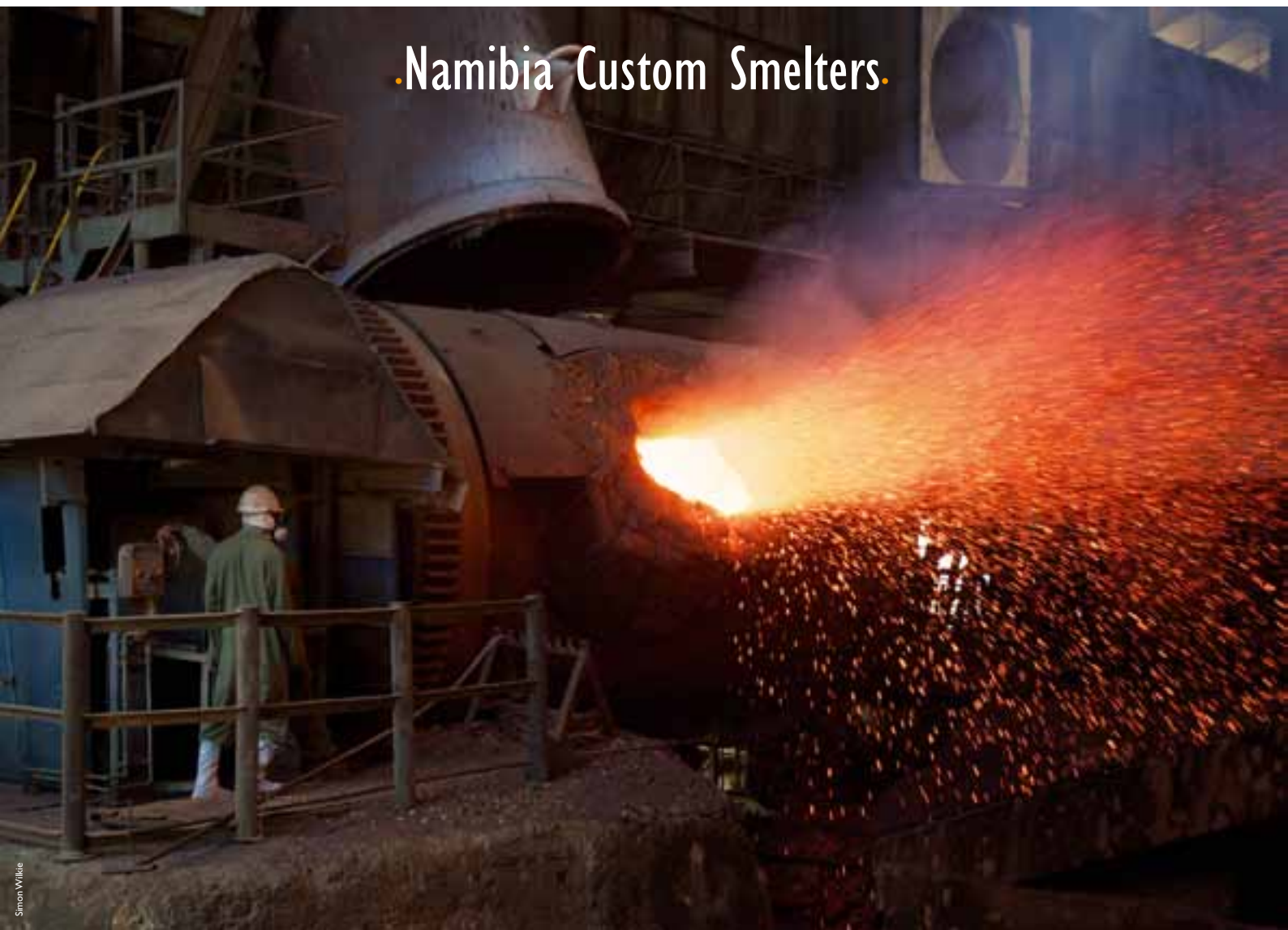
- **“ Skorpion maintains a minimum of 15 Namibian students on bursaries with 23 currently studying at universities of their choice. In addition, 32 NIMT apprentices are provided with job attachments annually. Skorpion also sponsors 16 of its own apprentices at technical training institutions including the NIMT campus at Keetmanshoop. ” •**



Skorpion Mining



Namibia Custom Smelters



Namibia Custom Smelters.

Namibia Custom Smelters, 100% owned by TSX listed Dundee Precious Metals, imports concentrates for smelting at Tsumeb to produce blister copper for export to world markets.

Highlights in 2009

- Ausmelt commissioned
- Completion of oxygen plant
- Dundee Precious Metals becomes new owner

Shareholders

Dundee Precious Metals (100%)

Output in 2009

21,543 tonnes of blister copper

Wages and Salaries in 2009

N\$39.9 million

Permanent employees at end 2009

260

Temporary employees at end 2009

42

Contractors at end 2009

130

Expatriate employees at end 2009

5

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Managing Director

Mr Hans Nolte

Contact details

PO Box 40

Main Street

Tsumeb

Tel: +264 67 223 4300

Fax: +264 67 223 4305

Email:

h.nolte@dundeeprecious.com.na



Despite the fact that Weatherly Mining Namibia placed its mining operations under care and maintenance at the end of 2008, the smelter survived and expanded. The smelter was converted to a Toll Smelter, the Ausmelt was commissioned and an oxygen plant was built. During the first half of the year production targets were not met but once commissioning problems had been sorted out the second half of the year saw production rise. Namibia Custom

Smelters (NCS) forms a vital part of the Tsumeb economy and some 80% of its procurement is done locally. In 2009 ten Lost Time Injuries were recorded as well as 25 minor injuries. NCS has not been assessed by NOSA since 2004. Work has begun on a comprehensive EIA which will include air quality and groundwater studies. The takeover of NCS was announced at the beginning of 2010. Under its new owner TSX-listed Dundee Precious Metals, NSC plans to expand.



Review of operations

www.dundeeprecious.com

Namibia Custom Smelters.

SIMON WILKIE

AREVA

AREVA

AREVA Resources Namibia.



AREVA Resources Namibia, 100% owned by AREVA, is currently developing the Trekkopje uranium project.



Highlights in 2009

- Mining licence ML151 granted
- Commissioning of desalination plant by His Excellency President Pohamba
- Production of first sodium diuranate from pilot plant

Shareholders

AREVA (100%)

Mines in Namibia

Trekkopje uranium mine (ML151)

Output in 2009

Zero

Permanent employees at end 2009

213

Temporary employees at end 2009

3

Contractors at end 2009

7

Expatriate employees at end 2009

24

Wages and salaries in 2009

N\$25.9 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2009

N\$0.8 million

Related operations in Namibia

Erongo Desalination Plant

Safety ratings in 2009

ISO 14001

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded

8 bursaries

General Manager

Mr Enrico Barbaglia

Contact details

PO Box 585

Swakopmund

Namibia

Tel: +264 64 415 720

Fax: +264 64 415 721

email:

enrico.barbaglia@AREVA.com

Following the purchase of UraMin by AREVA in November 2007, construction on the Trekkopje uranium mine commenced in February 2008. Construction of the mine and the associated 20 million cubic metre water desalination plant at Wlotzkasbaken continued throughout 2009. The formal announcement that Government had granted a mining licence ML151 took place in June 2008. The first production of sodium diuranate from the heap leaching pilot plant took place in April 2009. President Pohamba inaugurated the desalination plant in October 2009. Two lost-time injuries were recorded during the year. The company signed a recognition agreement with the MUN in May 2009. The company has already awarded eight bursaries: two to South Africa and six to France.

Review of operations

www.AREVA.com



AREVA



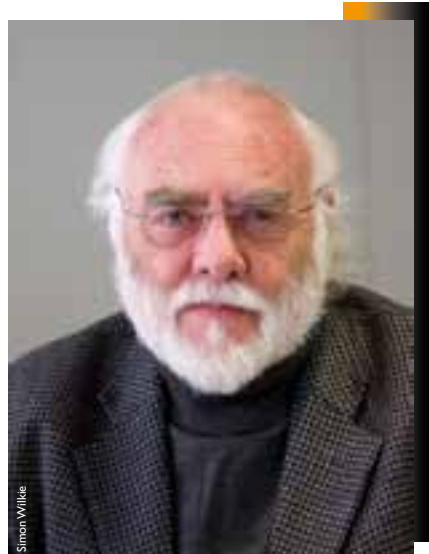
Chamber of Mines Uranium Stewardship.

**By Dr Wotan Swiegers,
Principal Advisor, Chamber
Uranium Stewardship
Committee and Director,
Chamber of Mines Uranium
Institute**

THE URANIUM STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

The primary function of the Chamber of Mines of Namibia (CoM) is to proactively protect the interest of member organizations, to uphold mining practice in Namibia to the highest standards, to observe international conventions and to ensure positive development of Namibia's reputation as a mining nation in a sustainable manner. The Chamber of Mines (CoM) is a member of the World Nuclear Association (WNA) and an associate member of the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM), a leadership group focused on improving the sustainable development performance of mining companies.

The Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC) is a mandated committee of the Chamber of Mines (CoM). It was set up in 2007 to enable senior executives of the Namibian uranium industry to contribute to emerging policy debates about the expansion of the industry, to its safe, efficient and productive development, to a better understanding of the global context in which it operates, and to stakeholder and public confidence in the industry. The USC is now the representative body which articulates the national and global interest associated with Namibian uranium exploration, mining and



export, as well as advocating the industry's views to government and the community.

The uranium mining and exploration industry is working closely with the government and state agencies to ensure the sustainable development of Namibia's uranium resources. In this regard the CoM, via its Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC), is playing a leading role in implementing best-practice standards to protect and promote the Namibian 'uranium brand'.

All USC members are bound by the Chamber Constitution and the Code of Conduct that commits them to upholding the Namibian Uranium brand, whilst ensuring the highest standards of environmental and radiation safety management. Until more legally binding regulations have come into being, the USC has adopted the World Nuclear Association's (WNA) document titled "Sustaining Global Best-Practices in Uranium Mining and Processing: Principles for Managing Radiation, Health and Safety, Waste and the Environment" as their official guideline document and Environmental Code of Practice.

Feature:

1.1 THE URANIUM INSTITUTE (UI)

The USC established the Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute (UI) in the coastal town of Swakopmund (the main base of operations for most uranium companies) at the end of 2009. The UI aims to promote and protect Namibia's uranium 'brand' and co-ordinate occupational health, radiological safety and environmental management issues. The UI is dedicated to the cause of bringing first-world standards to the operation of all aspects of the uranium industry in Namibia. As well as providing advocacy, training and research, the UI facilities include a **Uranium Information Centre (UIC)**, a **Uranium Training Centre (UTC)** and conference rooms. Its new website, which provides detailed information on uranium industry participants, government regulation, environmental and safety aspects of uranium mining and exploration, was recently launched. The UI is financially supported by Rössing Uranium Ltd, Langer Heinrich Uranium Ltd (LHU) and AREVA Resources Namibia (ARN), developer of the Trekkopje mine and the three emerging companies Swakop Uranium, Bannerman and Reptile Uranium.

1.2 URANIUM INFORMATION CENTRE (UIC)

Sustained and effective communications is essential for any organization, not least in the case of the uranium industry where its advocacy and lobbying role with

government, labour and other stakeholders relies on information, transparency and candour; vital ingredients if it is to remain the recognized, authoritative voice of the uranium mining industry in Namibia.

It was apparent at all EIA stakeholder meetings conducted by individual mining companies that the public needs to be better informed about safety, health and environmental impacts arising from uranium mining. The USC recognizes that interaction with interested and affected parties is crucial. In line with the ICMMs' Elements of Enduring Value Principle 9 the USC recommends that all of its member companies:

- Engage at the earliest practical stage with likely affected parties to discuss and respond to issues and conflicts concerning the management of social impacts;
- Ensure that appropriate systems are in place for ongoing interaction with affected parties, making sure that minorities and other marginalised groups have equitable and culturally appropriate means of engagement;
- Contribute to community development from project development through closure in collaboration with host communities and their representatives.
- Encourage partnerships with governments and non-governmental organisations to ensure that programs (such as community health, education, local business development) are well designed and effectively delivered.
- Enhance social and economic development by seeking opportunities to address poverty.

In pursuance of these objectives effectively, the USC established productive working relations with government ministries, companies within and outside of its immediate sector, and other stakeholders. Members of the Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC) serve on a number of stakeholder committees and include, Steering Committee of the SEA, Erongo Region Development Foundation (EDF), National Cancer Control Committee (NCCC) of Namibia, Erongo Regional Governor's Education Committee, Transport's Ministerial Committee to improve Civil Aviation Safety, Clinical Committee of the MediClinic, Namibian HIV management Committee My Health and World Nuclear Association and IAEA committee on "Sustainable Development"

The need for a proper information/communications facility became apparent in 2009. AREVA Resources Namibia established the modern **Uranium Information Centre (UIC)** in 2010 where workers, their families and other stakeholders are provided with the latest information on matters related to the nuclear cycle.

1.3 URANIUM TRAINING CENTRE (UTC)

The **Uranium Training Centre's (UTC)** training programme has been established in consultation with the Namibian Training and Qualification Authorities to alleviate some of the environmental health constraints facing Namibia. Training courses include: Radiation Safety Courses (level one to three), Audiometry courses, Spirometry Courses, NamSoc (Namibia Safety Officers

Course) - levels one to four, various other safety courses (with NOSA) and continued professional development courses for medical personnel.

As the world's fourth largest producer of uranium, Namibia is currently implementing best practices under the watchful eyes of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Namibian Atomic Energy Board (AEB) and the National Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA). Of special importance are the Radiation Safety Officers (RSO) courses introduced at the UTC. The primary focus of these courses is to establish a national certificate of competence for Radiation Safety Officers, approved by the Namibian authorities.

1.4 TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS (TEA) LABORATORY

Uranium in the urine testing is a test that measures the level of uranium found in the urine of workers. The USC worked with interested partners to develop a business plan for a local laboratory to perform Trace Element Analysis. The USC accepted the business plan and Langer Heinrich Uranium provided a generous donation of N\$1 million towards the realization of this vitally important project. The USC also agreed that the shortfall for establishing this laboratory will be advanced by the Chamber of Mines on a recoverable basis. The TEA laboratory is operational since June 2009. Plans are afoot to invest in similar projects.

2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUPS (WG)

The working groups of the USC developed and agreed on a set of minimum environmental management standards for the Namibian uranium industry based on the Rio Tinto standards and in line with the guidelines of Namibia's Environmental Management Act.

2.1 WATER AND POWER WG

The uranium industry is not sustainable without a secure supply of water and power which are interlinked. Due to economic growth, demand of both water and power has risen significantly. Namibia faces serious electricity supply constraints and imports much of its power from South Africa, itself facing an energy crisis, as well as Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Since water remains one of the major challenges for any mine and it is best addressed collectively by the broader industry, working closely with government. For this reason the **Working Group (Water and Power) of the USC** was established and is lead by an experienced engineer, Andre Genis. The WG developed a minimum standard for water and waste management which is applicable to all members of the Uranium Stewardship committee (USC) involved in mining and exploration activities in the Erongo Region. It also applies to their contractors. The process of negotiations/discussions has been ongoing between the USC and NamWater to supply desalinated supply in the shortest time possible

to ease aquifer drawdown and the USC has consistently urged NamWater to obtain, on behalf of the USC members, sufficient of the excess water from the AREVA plant to allow its members to fully replace its aquifer off take.

2.2 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEMP) WG

The USC supports a coordinated strategic approach by industry and government to ensure successful economic development in the Erongo Region. The USC, in conjunction with a number of other interested parties identified the urgent need for a strategic environmental assessment of the uranium industry in the Central Namib in 2007 to better understand the vulnerabilities and opportunities to which the region might be exposed to as a result of multiple uranium mines developing in a relatively short space of time. To this end, the USC and the MME, in co-operation with the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Mineral Resources (BGR), commissioned the world's first strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for a mining area. The Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) was selected to do the study in an independent and scientific manner. It was monitored by external assessors and the final draft is at present being circulated for public comment. The intention is to translate this groundbreaking report into a Strategic environmental Management Plan (SEMP) which will provide scientifically backed insights to assist the Government in responsibly managing the uranium industry.

3 HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND RADIATION SAFETY/ SECURITY COMMITTEE (HERSS)

The Directors of the Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC) established a **Health, Environment and Radiation Safety (HERSS) Committee**, chaired by Paul Rooi, to assist the uranium business in safeguarding its reputation as a safe and responsible industry. This standing advisory committee on Health, Environment and Radiation Safety and Security (HERSSS) as well as its four Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) plan, advice and coordinate Health, Environment and Radiation Safety/ Security issues within the Uranium Industry in Namibia. The members of the committees are appointed and chaired by specialists appointed by the Management Committee of the USC. They maintain liaison with the members of the USC via the office of the Secretary of the USC (Director of the Uranium Institute). There are three TACs namely; **Health Technical Advisory Committee (H-TAC)**, **Environment Technical Advisory Committee (E-TAC)** and **Radiation Safety and Security Technical Advisory Committee (RSS-TAC)**.

3.1 MEDICAL SERVICES

In Namibia all uranium mining and milling operations are undertaken under the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act, the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act and the WCA Act of Namibia. It sets strict health

standards for exposure, for both workers and members of the public. While uranium itself is only slightly radioactive, radon, a radioactive inert gas, is released to the atmosphere in very small quantities when the ore is mined and crushed. Precautions taken during the mining and milling of uranium ores to protect the health of the workers include:

- Good forced ventilation in open pit mines ensure that exposure to radon gas and its radioactive daughter products is as low as possible and does not exceed established safety levels.
- Efficient dust control, because the dust may contain radioactive constituents and emit radon gas.
- Limiting the radiation exposure of workers in mine, mill and tailings areas so that it is as low as possible, and in any event does not exceed the allowable dose limits set by the authorities.
- The use of radiation detection equipment in all mines and plants.
- Imposition of strict personal hygiene standards for workers handling uranium oxide concentrate.

3.2 HEALTH MANAGEMENT

The USC's Health H-TAC is coordinating the development, promotion and maintenance of workplace policies and programs that ensure the physical, social and emotional well being of employees and their families. The development of Minimum Health and Safety standards are based on the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act, the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act and the WCA Act. The implementation of minimum standards for occupational health

was agreed with the independent medical providers, an international occupational health consultant and the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS).

3.3 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DATA MANAGEMENT

Since its inception the USC has been calling for an integrated approach to data management. All collected clinical data are computerized and correlated with environmental data such as dosimeter readings, uranium excretion in the urine, dust, and radiation and noise levels measured on the mine. Individual and group analyses are done annually. A number of research studies were launched by Rössing in an effort to establish causal relationships and to provide data for epidemiological comparison. Although valuable, it became clear that there is a need for an independent externally reviewed epidemiological research project. This project is now being evaluated by the Health, Environment and Radiation Safety/ Security Committee of the USC.

3.4 OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

Occupational medical programmes are in place at all mine sites to ensure that all employees are fit to perform their work safely. At Rössing, Langer Heinrich and AREVA the Occupational Medical objectives are clearly defined, namely:

- To identify vulnerable individuals and groups;
- To identify occupational exposure; and,
- To screen for early evidence of non-occupational and occupational diseases.

In order to achieve these objectives, all USC member companies' employees undergo regular medical examinations performed by independent Occupational Health Practitioners. Risk assessments are performed by independent Occupational Hygienist and all employees are medically examined before, during and upon termination of employment. The frequency and extent of these examinations are determined by the type of the work the employee performs. Special investigations form an integral part of the examination and supplement the conventional medical questionnaire and physical examination.

In conjunction with various medical experts, a set of special investigations was selected and developed to comply with USC's requirements. These tests which are simple to perform are not patient-dependent, are acceptable to the patient and are reproducible.

The most important occupational diseases associate with the mining of siliceous uranium bearing rock is Chronic Obstructive Airways Disease (COAD), silicosis, lung cancer and tuberculosis.

3.4.1 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis remains, together with AIDS, our number one public health emergency and mines are ideally placed to assist with the identification and treatment of these diseases. The Chamber of Mines supports the Ministry of Health's efforts in creating a broad-based, multi-sectoral approach involving all stakeholders. The TB programmes of Rössing, Langer Heinrich and AREVA Resources Namibia are comprehensive and are considered to surpass standards recommended by the WHO.

In sharp contrast is the low number of cases amongst those employed in the uranium mining sector. Rössing had no new cases diagnosed at the on-site medical centre during 2009 and no treatments issued or observed (DOT) during 2010. One case was diagnosed at Langer Heinrich.

The Chamber of Mines had exploratory discussions with universities in Germany to assist with a research project to determine the reasons for the abnormal high prevalence of TB in the Erongo region.

3.4.2 CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAYS DISEASE (COAD)

The focus is on prevention and early detection of respiratory diseases and dust levels are generally kept below the prescribed level. Where it exceeds the prescribed level, protective measures are taken. High levels of dust exposure can significantly cause abnormal lung function in humans and both current and ex-smokers appeared to be more susceptible to the effects of dust. Studies done at Rössing suggest that the level of exposure is not associated with a statistically significant impairment of lung function. The results however indicate that the levels of silica dust to which the miners are exposed, without a confounding from tobacco smoking, is not associated with a statistically significant impairment of lung function. The risk for non-smokers was small.

3.4.3 PNEUMOCONIOSIS

Silicosis Exposure to mineral dust containing silica can result in pathological changes in the lung

parenchyma with measurable impairment of lung function. The respirable dust levels in Namibian uranium mines contain an average of 18 % of silica. Average mean annual exposure respirable dust levels fluctuate between 0.17-1.33 mg depending on factors such as work area and climatic conditions. It is conceivable that the prevalence of lung function changes and silicosis could be higher among the uranium miners than among the general public (provided exposure time was long enough). Very few cases of silicosis were recorded and most previously worked in South African underground mines before joining the uranium industry in Namibia. In contrast with the South African mines the Rössing mine is an open cast mine with excellent ventilation.

Asbestosis All mines follow international guidelines for the use of asbestos and Rössing has an active programme to eradicate all asbestos from site and from houses in Arandis. Asbestosis is not a problem within the uranium industry.

3.4.4 LUNG CANCER

A number of conditions such as COPD, tuberculosis, silicosis, asbestosis, radon and cigarette smoking have been associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. Tobacco smoking is the most important cause of lung cancer in a number of studies and an excess of lung cancer has been found among uranium workers who are smokers. After adjusting for smoking, ethnic and socio-economic factors there remains a high risk of lung cancer from exposure to uranium, radon and its daughter products. Dose and time of exposure modify the risk of lung cancer associated with radon. To stop smoking can substantially decrease the risk. The risk for lung cancer may also be influ-

enced by concomitant exposure to silica, diesel and blasting fumes that cause injury to cells, and potentiate the carcinogenic effect of radon. All of these suggest that the cause of lung cancer in uranium workers may be a multi-factorial etiological process with individual genetically determined susceptibility. The focus of most studies is on the increased risk of lung cancer associated with the joint exposure to radon and tobacco smoke. The sum of the risks associated with each factor individually is smaller than the combined risk of joint exposure. The USC encourages all mines to have active Anti Smoking campaigns.

The Chamber of Mines embarked on a joint venture with the Medical Aid Societies and the Cancer Association of Namibia to improve the quality of data related to cancer in Namibia.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The E-TAC of the USC developed and agreed on a set of **minimum environmental management standards (Minimum Standards)** for the Namibian Uranium industry, based on the Rio Tinto standards and in line with the guidelines of the Environmental Management Act and the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act. This document is reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OF EXPLORATION SITES

The USC published a guideline for rehabilitation of exploration sites. Two of the leading companies

to implement the guideline and to establish Namibian trained environmental rehabilitation teams were Bannerman Resources and Reptile Uranium. Bannerman lodged their ESIA report with the MET in December 2009 and obtained an environmental clearance for the project in March 2010.

4.2 AIR QUALITY

Since its inception the E-TAC has supported the development of a minimum standard for air quality management. RUL, LHU, Bannerman, AREVA and Valencia are all currently using Airshed (a South African based consulting company) as their air quality specialist. At present the E-TAC team together with Airshed is developing a minimum standard for the USC as they are familiar with all the mines and with the most appropriate standards to be adopted in Namibia. The ultimate objective is to provide the Erongo region with an Air Quality Management Plan.

4.3 OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

Every uranium mine must have an occupational health policy (either separate or integral with safety and/or environment) and an occupational health strategy, consistent with the company's statement of business practice and the occupational health strategy documents.

An independent accredited Occupational Hygiene company opened offices at the Uranium Institute and assists with the implementation of the Minimum Standards. Exposures of individuals are determined and characterised through monitoring of Similar Exposure Groups (SEG's) and the

OH Risk assessment is conducted based on SEG's. Applicable USC occupational exposure limits (OEL's) and biological test limit values are used in all cases except where a lower legal limit is applicable.

4.4 DUST

Of special concern in any mine is exposure to dust. The possible exposure to dust containing silica and radioactive materials is a potential health hazard at Rössing and Langer Heinrich. The processes of mining, transporting, crushing and milling uranium ore prior to extraction result in dust generation, mainly at the crushers. For control purposes, dust levels are measured at certain dust-generation points. Precautions taken to minimize this problem include the wetting down of muck piles and haul roads in the open pit, as well as dust collection in the crushing plant.

In those locations where the standards cannot be met for the general environment, the worker himself is protected by a respirator of abnormalities in target organs at the earliest possible stage. Research and development at Rössing and Langer Heinrich have been built around these principles. These high exposures were due to the work practices in that specific section of the Laboratory, and to conditions in the open pit. The lowest average exposure of 0.12 mg/m^3 was recorded amongst the Processing Office workers. Both high and low exposures are measured against the OEL of 0.5 mg/m^3 . The measured exposures as indicated in the graph below do not take into consideration the protection factor of 10 provided by dust masks, which reduces effective exposure to an average of 0.49 mg/m^3 .

4.5 RADIATION SAFETY

Dr Gunhild von Oertzen was appointed during 2009 as Rössing's Radiation Specialist and Deputy Chair of the HERSS committee. She is the author of the new Namibian Radiation Handbook which was jointly sponsored by the UI, Rössing and Bannerman. The Handbook is now the reference guide for the Radiation Safety Officers Course and strives to inform the reader about radiation, its origins, forms and hazards, and its relevance in the process of mining uranium.

The IAEA has laid down an international standard for protection against radiation. Amongst other things, it stipulates that levels of occupational exposure to radiation, i.e. exposure to those who work with radioactive materials, is not permitted to exceed 100 millisieverts (mSv) over a defined five-year period, or 20 mSv a year. The Namibian Regulations for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources have adopted the same standard. During 2009, a mine-wide radiation survey was carried out at all the uranium mines, with the aim of gauging staff concerns about radiation safety on the mine and to assess how well our employees understand what radiation is about. This survey yielded valuable information, such as what questions employees had about levels of radiation exposure in their work area. With the low ore grades and the low specific activity of uranium, radiation levels in most areas of the mine are not much higher than the background levels in Swakopmund or Arandis.

Average annual exposure levels at the mine are well below the limit of 20 mSv per year stipulated in the

new Namibian Regulations. Specific radiation exposure levels of similar exposure groups (SEG) at Rössing are measured and reported. An SEG represents a group of workers who will, on average, experience similar exposures because they work in the same area on similar tasks. Those areas of the mine, such as the Final Product Recovery area, that experience slightly higher levels of radiation are designated controlled areas, with restricted access and continuous monitoring of radiation exposure for all staff. The areas with lower levels of radiation are designated supervised areas, with random but representative sampling programmes to monitor the radiation exposure for each separate exposure group. As depicted in the graph below, the occupational exposure limit of 20 mSv per annum was not exceeded by any SEG at the mine during 2009.

The limit of 20 mSv was also not exceeded by any individual worker in 2009. In addition to the direct monitoring of staff exposure to radiation, the possibility of contamination with uranium by ingestion is monitored by regularly taking urine samples, which are analyzed for traces of uranium.

As from September 2009, urine samples were no longer sent to South Africa for analysis, but to the newly established Trace Element Analysis (TEA) laboratory at the Uranium Institute in Swakopmund. This has dramatically improved turnaround times for sample analyses, and enables the radiation safety team to obtain results within one day of sampling. This improvement allows for the immediate investigation of any exceedance of the warning level (20 micrograms per litre), which improves the opportunities to take

timely remedial action and trace the origin of any possible source of contamination. No evidence has been found from direct measurements or from modeling to suggest that employees and/or the general public have been exposed to radiation levels above, or even close to, limits recommended by the IAEA.

A recent survey assisted in devising a comprehensive radiation training programme. After extensive trialing, this training programme is now being offered to all employees, in English and Afrikaans. For improved learning outcomes, the training is offered to small groups of between 10 and 40 people, and completed with a short multiple choice test. Participants who successfully pass the test are awarded certificates.

5 CONCLUSION

Depending on the number of new uranium mines brought into production, the uranium industry is

expected to continue to contribute significantly to the Namibian economy. This optimistic view is not shared by all and will only be achieved if the industry is allowed to expand over the next few years in a responsible and sustainable manner. Namibia continues to be held in high regard for the manner in which it mines its uranium and the standard of its health and environmental management and the USC will strive to continue to live by these standards.

The eyes of the world have always been scrutinizing the nuclear industry and we cannot afford anything but the highest standards of healthcare, environmental management and radiation safety management. Failure to comply with leading practice will have a detrimental effect on the industry as a whole. It is anticipated that the Chamber's co-regulation initiatives will ensure that the image of Namibia is upheld as a world class uranium producer with best practices in occupational health and environmental management.



Feature: Overview of exploration activities.

Avdale Namibia.

Avdale Namibia is 92% owned by TEAL Minerals and 8% by EVI Gold, a Namibian empowerment grouping. Avdale employed seven permanent staff and six contractors at the end of 2009. The team included four geo-scientists.

General Manager: Mr Eduard Legg
28 Trift Street
PO Box 80363
Olympia
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 237 863
Fax: +264 61 231 514
Email: anton@tealmining.com

Current exploration licences	EPL2410 EPL2417 EPL3177 EPL3470
Pending licence renewals	EPL3470
Pending new licences	EPL4309
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	0
Metres of RC/wagon drilling holes	0
Number of diamond drilling holes	3
Metres of diamond drilling holes	744
Expenditure on drilling	N\$0.8 million
Area covered by ground geophysical surveys	2.6 km ² magnetic
Total exploration expenditure	N\$6.6 million

Bannerman Mining Resources (ASX:BNM).

Bannerman Mining Resources is 80% owned by Bannerman Resources and 20% owned by Mr Clive Jones. Bannerman Resources is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (BNM) with secondary listings on the Toronto and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Bannerman employed 32 permanent staff and 49 contractors at the end of 2009. The team included eight geo-scientists.

CEO: Mr Leonard Jubber
PO Box 2854
Swakopmund
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 416 200
Fax: +264 64 416 240
Email: admin@bannermanresource-na.com
Website: www.bannermanresources.com.au

Current exploration licences	EPL3345
Pending licence renewals	EPL3346
Pending new licences	ML161 (Etango)
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes in 2009	508
Metres of RC/wagon drilling in 2009	89,615
Number of diamond drilling holes in 2009	55
Metres of diamond drilling in 2009	11,622
Expenditure on drilling in 2009	N\$62.9 million
Number of litho samples taken in 2009	101,237
Number of geochemical assays submitted in 2009	59,832
Total exploration expenditure in 2009	N\$152.8 million

The company has been conducting exploration work at its Etango and Swakop River Projects in the Erongo Region. During 2009 Bannerman increased its uranium resource by 43% to 152Mlbs U₃O₈ consisting of a measured and indicated resource of 205Mt at a grade of 227ppm for 103Mlbs and an inferred resource of 103Mt at 217ppm for 49Mlbs. A prefeasibility study for the Etango project was completed. Bannerman applied to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for environmental clearance and an application for a mining licence was submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy in December 2009. Work is now focused on completing the definitive feasibility study with effort focused on drilling, resource modeling, mining and process engineering and finance with production planned in late 2013.

Cheetah Minerals Exploration.

Cheetah Minerals is 100% owned by Manica Minerals. Cheetah employed two permanent staff and two contractors at the end of 2009. The team included two geo-scientists.

CEO: Dr Branko Corner
PO Box 2055
Swakopmund
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 400 970
Fax: +264 64 400 971
Email: branko@iafrica.com.na

Cheetah Minerals exploration model is to act as a specialist exploration management company operating with joint venture partners, outside contractors and consultants to evaluate licences. Its own staff complement is therefore small. Cheetah Minerals had two joint venture partnerships during 2009 approved by the Ministry of Mines and Energy: with Pitchstone Exploration of Canada and Platina Resources of Australia. Dr Corner voluntarily gives an annual one week Applied Geophysics course to UNAM fourth year and MSc Geology students.

Current exploration licences	EPL3591 EPL3826 EPL3827 EPL3828 EPL3829 EPL3900
Pending licence renewals	EPL3516 EPL3517 EPL3518 EPL3553 EPL3554
Pending new licences	None
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	42
Metres of RC/wagon drilling	1,135
Number of diamond drilling holes	0
Metres of diamond drilling	0
Expenditure on drilling	N\$0.4 million
Number of litho samples taken	734
Number of geochemical assays submitted	403 including drill chip samples
Area covered by ground geophysical surveys	2,000 km ² electromagnetic and radiometric
Total exploration expenditure	N\$2.2 million



Overview of exploration activities.

Craton Mining and Exploration.

Craton Mining and Exploration is 100% owned by International Base Metals based in Australia which plans to list on the Australian Stock Exchange in 2010. Craton employed 31 permanent staff at the end of 2009. The team included six geo-scientists.

Exploration Manager: Mr Karl Hartmann
PO Box 81126
Olympia
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 223 522
Fax: +264 61 220 028
Email: khartmann@mweb.com.na
Website: www.interbasemetals.com

Exploration work yielded 117Mt of ore with a grade of 0.5% copper at a 0.25% cut-off. A pre-feasibility study was started in 2009 on the Omitiomire deposit which is due to be completed in 2010 based on open pit mining with DMS pre-concentration, milling and floatation to produce a 55% copper concentrate.

Current exploration licences	EPL3372 EPL3584 EPL3587 EPL3588 EPL3589 EPL3590 EPL4039
Pending licence renewals	None
Pending new exploration licences	EPL4054 EPL4055 EPL4150 EPL4151 EPL4296 EPL4297 EPL4431
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	716
Metres of RC/wagon drilling	17,725
Number of diamond drilling holes	18
Metres of diamond drilling	1,371
Expenditure on drilling	N\$8.8 million
Area covered by ground geochemical surveys	1,230km ²
Area covered by ground geophysical surveys	32km ²
Total exploration expenditure	N\$14.9 million

Etruscan Resources Namibia (TSX:EET).

Etruscan Resources Namibia is 100% owned by Etruscan Resources Bermuda in which Endeavour Financial Corporation became a 55% shareholder in October 2009. Etruscan Resources is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (EET). Etruscan employed 14 permanent staff at the end of 2009. The team included four geo-scientists.

General Manager: Mr Don Burton
828 Dalton Street
PO Box 31694
Southern Industrial Area
Windhoek
Namibia
Email: donburton@etruscan.com
Website: www.etruscan.com

Current exploration licences	EPL3304 EPL3399 EPL3400 EPL3432 EPL3526
Pending licence renewals	EPL3304 EPL3432 EPL3526
Pending new exploration licences	EPL4133 EPL4134 EPL4208 EPL4360
Area covered by ground geochemical surveys	43km ²
Total exploration expenditure	N\$17.2 million

During 2009 Etruscan significantly expanded the area of rare earth potential in Lofdal.

Extract Resources Namibia (ASX:EXT)/Swakop Uranium (Pty)Ltd.

Extract Resources is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (EXT) and is 40.1% owned by Kalahari Minerals which is listed on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange (KAH), 14.7% by Rio Tinto, 10.3% by Polo Resources, 3.1% by SGI Investments and 2.6% by Acorn Capital. Swakop Uranium (Pty) Ltd is 100% wholly owned by Extract Resources Namibia and is championing the development of Rössing South (Husab). Swakop Uranium employed 17 permanent staff, 72 temporary staff, 3 expatriate staff and 4 contractors at the end of 2009.

CEO: Norman Green
Swakop Uranium (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 81162

3 Schutzen Street

Olympia

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264 61 300220

Fax: +264 61 300221

Email: normang@swakopuranium.com.na

Website: www.extractresources.com

Current exploration licences	EPL3138 EPL3439 EPL3327 EPL3328
Pending exploration licences	Zero
Total exploration expenditure	N\$185 million

Extract released its Zone 1 maiden JORC resource estimate of 108Mlbs U_3O_8 at a grade of 430ppm. This was followed with an upgrade to Zone 1 and a maiden resource on Zone 2 to deliver a total resource for Husab of 267Mlbs U_3O_8 at a grade of 484ppm. An EIA is being conducted as part of the feasibility study which is due for release by September 2010. Extract has signed a recognition and procedural agreement with the MUN.

Gecko Mining.

Gecko Mining is 78% owned by South African entrepreneur Kobus Smit and has local affiliates in Gecko Salt, Gecko Coal, Gecko Phosphate, Gecko Silica as well as Gecko Laboratories, Gecko Chemicals and Gecko Drilling. Gecko employed a team of 22 permanent staff and one contractor at the end of 2009. The team included three geo-scientists.

MD: Philip Ellis

PO Box 81307

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264 61 305 444

Fax: +264 61 305 004

Email: oliver@gecko.na

Current exploration licences	EPL4426 EPL 4065 EPL 4063 EPL 4099 EPL 4104 EPL 4152 EPL 4153 EPL 4154 EPL 4155 EPL 4167 EPL 4185
Pending licence renewals	EPL3544 EPL3545
Pending new exploration licences	EPL4376 EPL4365 EPL4328 EPL4426
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	0
Metres of RC/wagon drilling	0
Number of diamond drilling holes	167
Metres of diamond drilling	167
Expenditure on drilling	N\$250,000
Total exploration expenditure	N\$53 million

Gecko's main focus is pursuing the development of value addition to raw Namibian industrial minerals by producing reagent chemicals. During 2009 Gecko formed a joint company with the Ondongo and Uukwambi Traditional Authorities.

Overview of exploration activities.

Reptile Uranium Namibia (ASX).

Reptile Uranium Namibia is 100% owned by Deep Yellow which is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (FSY) with secondary listings on the Frankfurt and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Reptile employed 54 permanent staff members at the end of 2009 and 3 contractors. The team included 19 geo-scientists.

General Manager: Mr Klaus Frielingsdorf
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 415 201
Fax: +264 64 405 384
Email: klaus@reptile.com.na
Website: www.deeptyellow.com.au

Reptile Uranium Namibia's focus during 2009 was to firm up uranium resource estimates at it's virgin Inca uranium magnetite discovery.

Current exploration licences	EPL 3496 EPL 3497 EPL 3498 EPL 3499
Pending licence renewals	EPL 3498
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	3,526
Metres of RC/wagon drilling	116,372
Number of diamond drilling holes	48
Metres of diamond drilling	6,404
Expenditure on drilling	N\$30.7 million
Area covered by ground geophysical surveys	40 km ²
Area covered by airborne geophysical surveys	1,217 km ²
Total exploration expenditure	N\$58.9 million

Valencia Uranium (TSX:FSY).

Valencia Uranium is 100% owned by Forsys Metals Corporation which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (FSY) with secondary listings on the Frankfurt and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Valencia employed just one permanent staff member at the end of 2009 and 46 contractors. The team included ten geo-scientists.

General Manager: Jimmie Wilde
PO Box 40155
Ausspannplatz
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 219 462
Fax: +264 61 219 267
Email: vul@forsysmetals.com
Website: www.forsysmetals.com

Valencia Uranium was awarded mining licence ML149 in August 2008 by the Minister of Mines and Energy. In addition to the Valencia project, Valencia Uranium also manages the exploration activities for Forsys' other uranium interests: 70% in Dunefield and 70% in Ancash Investments.

Current mining licences	ML149
Pending licence renewals Ancash Investments	EPL3632 EPL3635 EPL3636 EPL3637
Dunefield Mining Company	EPL3638
Pending new licences	None
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes Valencia Dunefield Ancash	200 7 258
Metres of RC/wagon drilling Valencia Dunefield Ancash	49,562 1,854 3,546
Number of diamond drilling holes	0
Metres of diamond drilling	0
Expenditure on drilling	N\$12.5 million
Area covered by ground geophysical surveys	1,842km ²
Total exploration expenditure	N\$18.4 million

West Africa Gold Exploration (AIM:KAH and NRRP).

West Africa Gold Exploration is 44.9% owned by Kalahari Minerals (KAH) and 55.1% owned by North River Resources (NRRP) both listed on the Alternative Investment Market of the London Stock Exchange. West Africa Gold Exploration employed 16 permanent staff member at the end of 2009 and one contractor. The team included seven geo-scientists.

General Manager: Sadike Nepala
PO Box 81162
Olympia
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 300220
Fax: +264 61 300221
Email: Sadike@wage.com.na
Website: www.kalahari-minerals.com

The company has been conducting exploration work at the Kupferberg deposit near Dordabis, the Malachite Pan, Okasewa, Christiadore and Gemsbokvlei deposits near Witvlei, as well as Namib Lead, and Ubib gold south of Navachab.

Current exploration licences	EPL2902 EPL3139 EPL3257 EPL3258 EPL3681 EPL3682 EPL3803
Pending licence renewals	EPL3261
Pending new licence applications	None
Number of RC/wagon drilling holes	0
Metres of RC/wagon drilling	0
Number of diamond drilling holes	0
Metres of diamond drilling	0
Expenditure on drilling	N\$0
Area covered by ground geochemical surveys	316km ²
Total exploration expenditure	N\$17.7 million





Mining and the economy

The latest official statistics show that Namibia's mining sector generated N\$11.6 billion (US\$1.4 billion) of value added during 2008 contributing 15.8 percent towards the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of N\$73.2 billion (US\$8.7 billion). Diamond mining delivered N\$5.5 billion (US\$656 million) and other mining and quarrying N\$6.0 billion (US\$716 million). The year 2008 was the first year since Independence in 1990 that non-diamond mining generated more value added than diamond mining. If copper smelting and zinc refining from these EPZ facilities were included, value added from the mining sector would be even greater.

Exports from the mining sector reached N\$15.6 billion (US\$1.9 billion) to which must be added exports of blister copper and SHG zinc worth N\$892 million (US\$106 million) and N\$2.3 billion (US\$274 million) respectively.

At the end of 2009 Chamber members (excluding exploration companies) directly employed 6,059 permanent employees, 491 temporary employees plus an additional 2,647 contractors and had paid out considerably almost N\$1.5 billion (US\$200 million) in wages and salaries during the year.

In 2008 the mining industry spent N\$3.6 billion (US\$429 million) on fixed investment contributing 20.7 percent to Namibia's entire fixed investment of N\$17.1 billion (US\$2.0 billion). Exploration expenditure reached N\$605 million (US\$72 million), its highest level since Independence.

The mining industry continued to invest heavily in people. Despite the need to cut costs, Chamber members awarded a total of 51 higher education and trade bursaries in 2009 for higher education in Namibia, South Africa and elsewhere as well as vocational training at the Namibian Institute of Mining Technology.

In 2008/09 (the latest year for which actual revenue figures as opposed to budget estimates are available) the Ministry of Finance estimated that tax revenue from profits taxes on the mining industry amounted to N\$499 million (US\$59 million) from diamond mining and N\$731 million (US\$87 million) from other mining. Diamond royalty tax yielded N\$452 million (US\$54 million) while other mineral royalties generated N\$93

million (US\$11 million). No dividends were paid by Namdeb (in which the Government has a 50 percent shareholding) but Rössing (in which the Government of Namibia has a three percent shareholding) paid N\$9 million (US\$1 million).

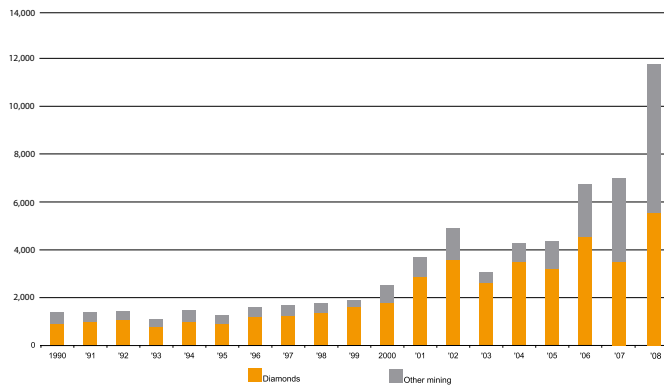
In 2010/11 the Ministry of Finance budgets that profits tax revenue from the mining industry will amount to N\$184 million (US\$24 million) from diamond mining and N\$462 million (US\$62 million) from other mining. Diamond royalties are expected to yield N\$252 million (US\$34 million) and other mineral royalties N\$250 million (US\$33 million). If PAYE, VAT and other tax payments by the mining industry to Namibia's fiscus are taken into account, tax revenue from the industry would be far higher.

N\$m	2008/09 actual	2009/10 estimate	2010/11 budget
Company taxes			
Diamond mining companies	498.8	511.3	184.5
Other mining companies	730.9	61.1	462.3
Royalties			
Diamond royalties	451.8	251.0	252.0
Other mineral royalties	92.8	150.0	250.0
Dividends			
Namdeb	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rössing	8.6	9.0	7.6
Total revenue from mining	1,782.9	982.4	1,156.4

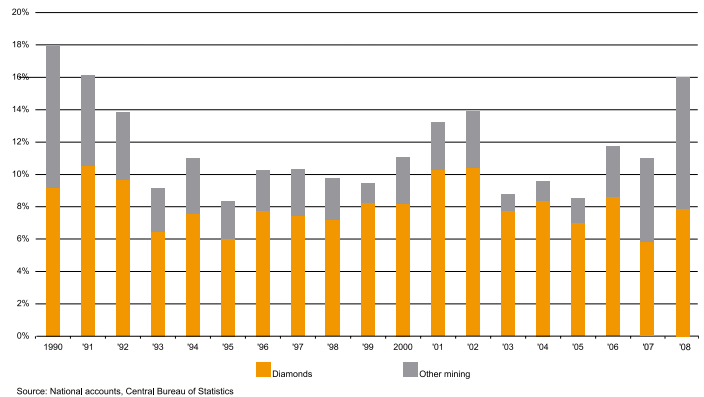
[conversions to US dollars for the year 2008 have been made using an average exchange rate for 2008 of N\$8.38:US\$ used by the Central Bureau of Statistics in the National Planning Commission while conversions to US dollar for 2010/11 have been made using the exchange rate of N\$7.5:US\$]

Mining and the economy

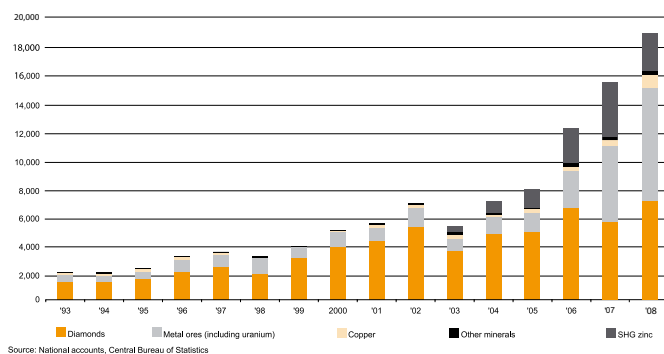
Mining value added in current prices (N\$m)



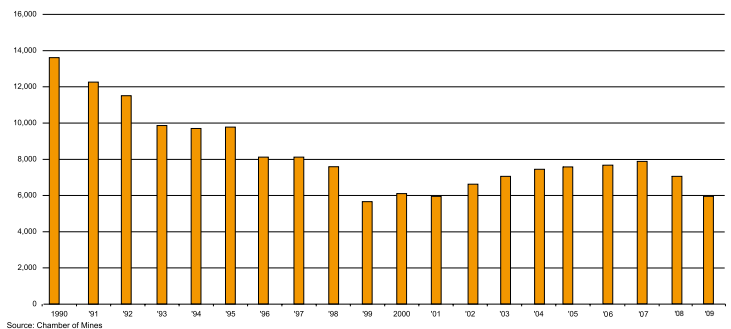
Mining value added as % of GDP



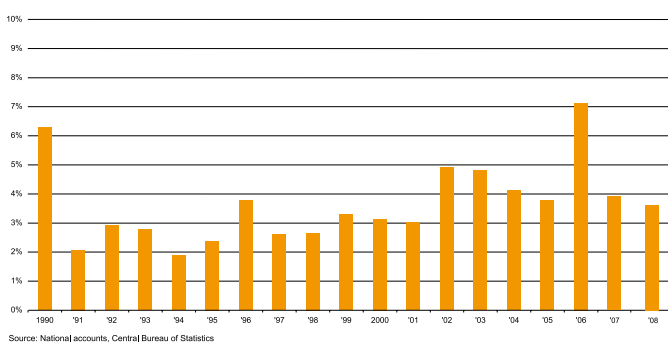
Mining exports (N\$m)



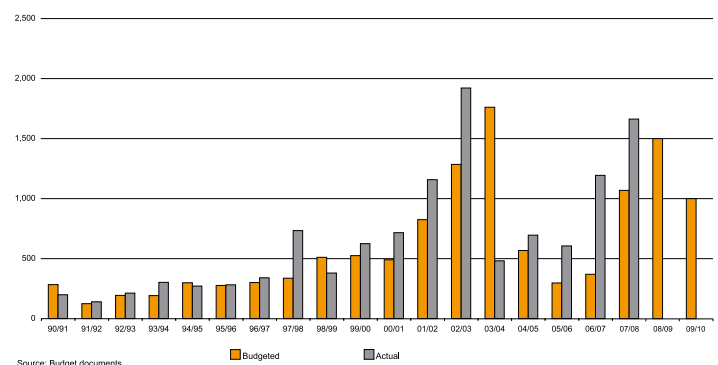
Mining employment



Mining GFCF as % of GDP (includes exploration expenditure)

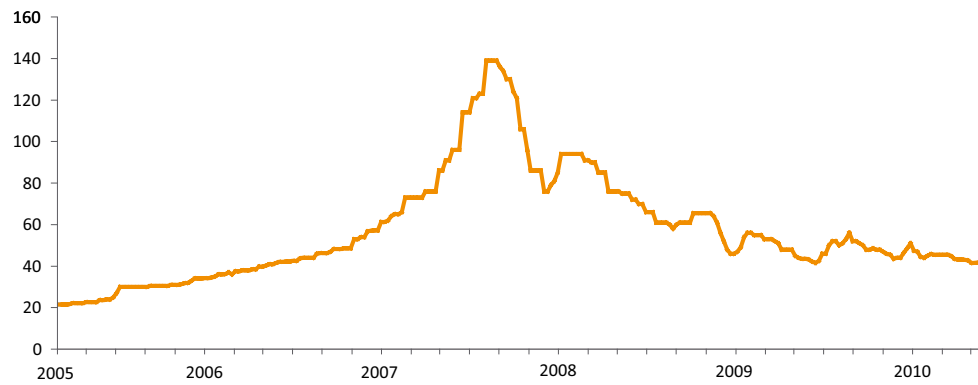


Diamond and non-diamond mining taxation (N\$m)



Key Mineral Prices.

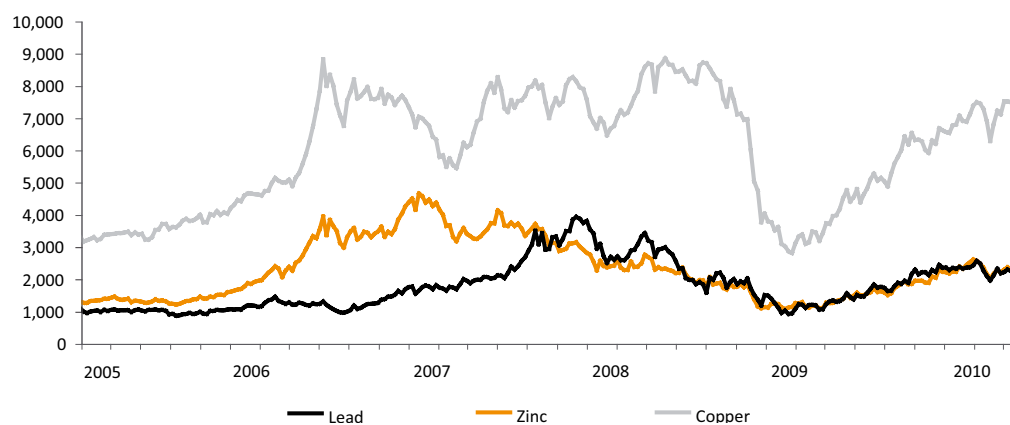
Weekly uranium prices (US\$/pound)



Weekly gold prices (US\$/troy ounce)



Weekly base metal prices (US\$/tonne)



Annex I

.Output by mine.

.Key Statistics.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Diamond Fields (carats)								
Langer Heinrich (tonnes of uranium oxide)								
Namdeb total (carats)	750,115	1,186,133	1,547,966	1,138,998	1,302,918	1,340,631	1,357,775	1,359,100
Namdeb (carats)								
De Beers Marine Namibia (carats)								
Beach and marine contractors (carats)								
Navachab (kg of gold)	1,453	1,709	1,865	1,790	2,188	1,893	2,015	2,302
Ocean Diamond Mining Holdings Ltd (carats)								59,113
Okorusu Fluorspar (wet metric tonnes of fluorspar)	25,980	29,246	37,176	42,249	50,645	36,889	32,285	23,208
Namibia Custom Smelters*								
Blister copper (tonnes)	29,145	29,365	33,030	29,345	25,494	25,140	16,659	16,029
Weatherly Mining Namibia*								
Contained copper (tonnes)								
Kombat mine								
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	30,727	37,957	33,362	30,460	26,742	34,079	18,470	18,858
Otjihase mine								
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	34,138	34,498	44,864	51,144	43,561	35,419	25,882	26,283
Pyrite concentrate (tonnes)	138,924	127,119	164,191	100,575	121,634	103,140	90,735	93,684
Tsumeb operations								
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	43,387	44,225	36,952	28,710	27,581	12,148	12,743	5,340
Khusib Springs								
Copper concentrate (tonnes)								21,473
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation								
Zinc concentrate (tonnes)	66,291	62,754	68,337	53,995	64,567	59,305	69,689	74,632
Lead concentrate (tonnes)	23,875	19,470	19,681	16,859	24,639	26,421	28,211	26,288
Rössing Uranium (tonnes of uranium oxide)	n/a	3185*	2190*	2168*	2471*	2,608	3,188	3,425
*short tons								
Sakawe Mining Corporation (carats)								
Salt Company								
Coarse salt (tonnes)	110,800	90,727	62,600	80,000	58,930	60,000	43,550	47,270
Refined salt (tonnes)	980	1,065	1,153	1,200	800	1,670	1,715	5,854
Rock salt (tonnes)	n/a	6,430	6,678	4,011	3,202	3,700	n/a	5,008
Table Salt (tonnes)								
Skorpion Zinc (tonnes of SHG zinc)								
Trans Hex Group (contractor to other companies)								
Salt & Chemicals (tonnes of coarse salt)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	284,705	320,000	258,721	432,290

* until 1998 TCL, from 2000 to 2006 Ongopolo Mining and Processing

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
5,802	6,692	-	16,470	25,401	16,762	29,477	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
									321	1,052	1,170
1,275,228	1,289,776	1,320,308	1,384,704	1,275,899	1,454,756	1,858,383	1,774,000	2,084,800	2,177,516	2,132,165	929,000
				696,914	807,139	992,872	878,000	1,000,743	1,068,933	1,039,000	329,000
				513,053	602,037	841,965	922,000	1,017,867	1,048,302		600,000
				65,932	45,580	23,546		66,269	67,110		
1,855	2,008	2,399	2,694	2,650	2,298	2,068	2,519	2,675	2,519	2,115	2,014
59,718	73,327										
42,139	57,700	66,128	81,245	81,084	79,349	104,767	114,886	132,249	118,766	118,263	80,857
8,014	-	5,082	27,015	17,850	26,306	26,306	22,563	22,711	n/a	16,586	21,543
								6,307	n/a	8,775	0
8,160	-	15,614	18,180	23,836	16,701	16,535					0
7,045	-	3,485	26,152	39,125	35,511	28,071					0
28,174	-	11,967	56,994	3,633	31,786	3,658					0
7,614	-			1,036	12,657	14,573					0
78,617	69,193	73,535	70,610	77,587	107,920	123,272	126,123	105,134	94,855	94,236	94,000
24,273	19,283	20,665	26,182	24,140	31,453	27,188	24,690	21,974	21,876	20,155	20,000
3,278	3,171	3,201	2,640	2,751	2,401	3,582	3,711	3,617	3,046	4,067	4,150
						119,546	120,100	260,045	145,126	n/a	0
61,915	60,100	32,077	58,000	54,729	84,818	62,583	66,994	61,423	66,585	90,000	61,800
5,223	7,220	4,347	11,250	9,640	11,099	11,384	10,135	12,285	13,317		9,000
6,025	6,220	4,585	6,400	5,631	11,421	7,069	7,399	9,072	10,200		4,950
					9,188	4,338	5,189	5,265	5,707		3,400
				35	47,436	119,205	132,813	129,897	150,080	145,396	150,400
434,198	429,230	482,000	500,441	552,000	567,000	717,000	670,000	576,000	665,000	642,000	720,000

Employment by mine.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd	6,731	6,283	5,708	4,673	4,645	4,448	3,933	3,531
De Beers Marine Namibia								
Namibian Minerals Corporation*								69
Sakawe Mining Corporation								
Ocean Diamond Mining*								158
Trans Hex Group Limited								
Diamond Fields (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd								
Diaz Point Exploration (Pty) Ltd								
Rössing Uranium Ltd	2,378	1,495	1,391	1,295	1,284	1,239	1,190	1,249
Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd								
Ongopolo Mining and Processing Ltd (formerly TCL)								
• Ongopolo Processing (formerly Tsumeb smelter)	697	626	457	657	608	597	468	525
• Tsumeb mine	1,693	1,545	1,585	1,159	1,100	1,100	511	448
• Kombat mine	642	637	632	611	591	591	507	517
• Otjihase mine	627	642	647	656	617	583	528	509
• Khusib Springs								36
Namibia Custom Smelter								
Anglogold Namibia (Pty) Ltd (Navachab mine)	153	339	292	288	278	269	294	372
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd	449	507	530	337	340	347	402	425
Imcor Tin (Pty) Ltd (Uis tin mine)	60		60					
Peralin (Pty) Ltd (marble)	3							
SWA Lithium Mines (Pty) Ltd (Rubicon mine)	101							
Skorpion Zinc (Pty) Ltd + Namzinc (Pty) Ltd								
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd		123	113	128	129	139	146	149
Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd					40	41	80	81
Salt Company (Pty) Ltd	71	68	86	50	61	58	60	49
NIMT								
Total employment	13,605	12,265	11,501	9,854	9,693	9,775	8,119	8,118

Note: Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd employment figures include subsidiary

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3,175	3,269	3,024	2,916	2,890	2,953	2,993	2,913	3,000	2,940	2,594	1,480
					546	565	596	622	622	684	489
72	75	261	167	300							
					18	210	283	n/a	n/a	n/a	37
160	140										
				58	107	118	70	64	64	0	0
7			4	3	3	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	85	50	81	64	45					n/a	n/a
1,182	1,006	808	798	771	817	830	860	939	1,175	1,307	1,415
							20	132	132	167	215
							903	903	944	n/a	
521		217	271	224	212	212					
374				50	101	110					
521		306	301	265	262	262					
498		379	283	314	366	362					
											260
339	361	314	311	311	146	246	280	267	267	360	405
433	424	438	491	511	498	502	523	556	556	523	593
				507	598	616	666	677	669	690	674
165	139	151	157	186	197	208	249	248	248	273	207
83	87	96	101	98	105	108	110	110	110	110	46
57	67	59	67	70	73	72	75	78	79	78	78
							65	95	95	105	160
7,587	5,653	6,103	5,948	6,622	7,047	7,445	7,644	8,005	8,215	7,374	6,059

Mining and the economy.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Value added (current prices)								
Diamonds	554	722	775	598	872	763	1,169	1,251
Other mining	530	381	337	253	396	295	371	478
Mining and quarrying	1,084	1,103	1,112	851	1,268	1,058	1,540	1,729
GDP (N\$m)	6,053	6,857	8,050	9,302	11,549	12,706	15,011	16,751
As % of GDP								
Diamonds	9.2%	10.5%	9.6%	6.4%	7.6%	6.0%	7.8%	7.5%
Other mining	8.8%	5.6%	4.2%	2.7%	3.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%
Mining and quarrying	17.9%	16.1%	13.8%	9.1%	11.0%	8.3%	10.3%	10.3%
Value added (constant prices)	1990 prices					1995 prices		
Diamonds	554	852	1,045	762	845	763	783	782
Other mining	530	443	380	348	383	295	317	363
Mining and quarrying	1084	1,295	1,425	1,110	1,228	1,058	1,100	1,145
% growth								
Diamonds		53.8%	22.7%	-27.1%	10.9%		2.6%	-0.1%
Other mining		-16.4%	-14.2%	-8.4%	10.1%		7.5%	14.5%
Mining and quarrying		19.5%	10.0%	-22.1%	10.6%		4.0%	4.1%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (current prices)								
Mining and quarrying	380	142	234	258	217	302	567	437
as % of value added	35%	13%	21%	30%	17%	29%	37%	25%
as % of GDP	6.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%	2.6%
Source: CBS National Accounts								
Exploration expenditure (N\$m)						190	237	112
Source: CBS National Accounts								
Exploration expenditure (N\$m)	66.9	39.3	20.5	38.2	37.8	94.8	118.3	97.1
Source: CMN annual reports								
Number of Class D members	13	12	14	15	14	19	22	25
Source: CMN annual reports								
Exports of ores and minerals								
Metal ores including uranium ore				625	601	601	838	905
Other minerals				24	51	40	28	22
Diamonds				1,515	1,486	1,763	2,328	2,495
Total				2,164	2,138	2,404	3,194	3,422
Copper				188	244	250	154	194
Zinc refined								
Total mining exports				2,352	2,382	2,654	3,348	3,616
Total exports of goods				4,052	4,659	5,112	6,095	6,167
Diamonds as % of merchandise exports				37%	32%	35%	38%	41%
Minerals as % of merchandise exports				58%	51%	52%	55%	59%

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1,358	1,697	1,934	2,854	3,591	2,630	3,444	3,182	4,591	3,535	5,500	2,812
477	253	756	808	1,202	362	704	1,075	2,063	3,281	6,272	5,292
1,835	1,950	2,689	3,661	4,793	2,992	4,147	4,257	6,654	6,816	11,772	8,104
18,789	20,684	27,125	30,535	35,430	37,304	42,679	46,177	54,028	62,080	74,016	78,169
7.2%	8.2%	7.1%	9.3%	10.1%	7.1%	8.1%	6.9%	8.5%	5.7%	7.4%	3.6%
2.5%	1.2%	2.8%	2.6%	3.4%	1.0%	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%	5.3%	8.5%	6.8%
9.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.0%	13.5%	8.0%	9.7%	9.2%	12.3%	11.0%	15.9%	10.4%
		2004 prices									
793	908	1,858	1,631	2,504	2,377	3,444	2,872	3,962	3,840	3,815	1,919
324	303	641	659	610	484	704	826	756	902	791	613
1,117	1,211	2,499	2,290	3,115	2,860	4,147	3,697	4,718	4,742	4,606	2,532
1.4%	14.5%	-6.7%	-12.2%	53.6%	-5.1%	44.9%	-16.6%	38.0%	-3.1%	-0.6%	-49.7%
-10.7%	-6.5%	13.2%	2.8%	-7.4%	-20.7%	45.5%	17.3%	-8.5%	19.4%	-12.3%	-22.5%
-2.4%	8.4%	-1.7%	-8.4%	36.0%	-8.2%	45.0%	-10.9%	27.6%	0.5%	-2.9%	-45.0%
500	662	831	923	1,760	1,765	1,738	1,762	3,842	3,367	3,553	n/a
27%	34%	31%	25%	37%	59%	42%	41%	58%	49%	31%	n/a
2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	3.8%	7.1%	5.4%	4.9%	n/a
124	175	167	249	146	264	472	477	482	540	605	n/a
124.0	175.0	167.0	249.0	146.0	264.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	21	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	27	28	31
945	1,104	1,190	1,342	1,709	1,098	1,261	1,532	2,638	5,451	7,867	n/a
39	53	59	64	112	95	117	132	236	255	304	n/a
2,150	2,860	3,936	4,161	5,192	3,546	4,911	5,002	6,787	5,782	7,444	n/a
3,134	4,017	5,185	5,567	7,013	4,739	6,289	6,666	9,661	11,487	15,616	n/a
52	0	58	201	262	186	212	214	314	358	892	n/a
					242	694	1,318	2,518	3,693	2,289	n/a
3,186	4,017	5,243	5,768	7,275	5,167	7,195	8,198	12,493	15,539	18,796	n/a
6,812	7,539	9,217	10,414	13,453	13,054	13,917	16,048	20,968	27,263	38,401	n/a
32%	38%	43%	40%	39%	27%	35%	31%	32%	21%	19%	n/a
47%	53%	57%	55%	54%	40%	52%	51%	60%	57%	49%	n/a

Tax revenue.

	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98
Revenue (N\$m)								
Other mining								
Budgeted	130.0	51.0	20.0	48.0	63.0	30.0	40.0	60.0
Actual	75.8	26.1	2.6	5.8	37.5	65.6	44.8	28.6
Other mineral royalties								
Budgeted								
Actual								
Diamond mining								
Diamond mining - budgeted	73.0	0.0	53.0	60.0	105.0	105.0	100.0	100.0
Diamond mining - actual	62.3	0.0	90.2	164.1	126.0	85.1	89.9	505.0
Diamond profits - budgeted	14.0	9.0	25.0	3.0	10.5	0.0		
Diamond profits - actual	0.0	23.3	24.9	17.4				
Diamond export - budgeted	65.0	65.0	95.0	80.0	120.0	1.0		
Diamond export - actual	60.3	90.9	93.6	114.2	3.1			
Diamond royalties - budgeted					0.0	140.0	160.0	176.0
Diamond royalties - actual					104.1	130.8	204.2	198.8
Budgeted	152.0	74.0	173.0	143.0	235.5	246.0	260.0	276.0
Actual	122.6	114.1	208.7	295.6	233.3	215.9	294.1	703.8
All mining								
Budgeted	282.0	125.0	193.0	191.0	298.5	276.0	300.0	336.0
Actual	198.5	140.3	211.3	301.5	270.8	281.4	338.9	732.4
Total tax revenue	1,734.3	2,174.3	2,378.3	2,682.3	3,136.1	3,610.3	4,114.0	5,106.1
Non-diamond mining as % of tax revenue	4.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Diamond mining as % of tax revenue	7.1%	5.2%	8.8%	11.0%	7.4%	6.0%	7.1%	13.8%
All mining as % of tax revenue	11.4%	6.5%	8.9%	11.2%	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%	14.3%
Expenditure (N\$'000)								
11.1 Mining and Mineral Resources Affairs and Services	9,471	11,603	19,147	25,385	16,722	18,030	31,828	30,539
Total government expenditure	2,576,096	3,120,023	3,544,719	3,366,713	3,690,452	4,340,630	5,073,390	5,754,091
as % of total spending	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences issued (NEPL)					552	404	488	338	
Exclusive Prospecting Licences awarded (EPL)					24	24	53	121	
Claims registered					240	195	158	74	
Mining Licences granted (ML)					1	3	2	9	

98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
61.0	120.0	65.0	55.0	120.0	150.0	14.9	6.5	7.0	350.0	460.5	554.5	462.3
19.2	211.7	36.4	106.2	283.9	3.2	7.9	0.9	350.7	779.9	730.9	n/a	n/a
									228.8	200.0	250.0	250.0
									42.9	92.8	n/a	n/a

200.0	200.0	185.0	475.0	745.0	1,160.0	52.0	48.3	45.0	250.0	355.0	10.1	184.5
161.4	142.7	439.9	764.4	1,157.4	175.4	301.4	199.3	359.9	220.7	498.8	n/a	n/a
249.9	205.0	240.0	294.0	420.0	450.0	500.0	242.1	316.4	271.2	442.5	125.2	252.0
199.3	269.4	240.0	286.1	479.1	301.9	385.4	404.6	482.0	600.4	451.8	n/a	n/a
449.9	405.0	425.0	769.0	1,165.0	1,610.0	552.0	290.4	361.4	521.2	797.5	135.3	436.5
360.7	412.1	679.9	1,050.5	1,636.5	477.3	686.8	603.8	841.9	821.1	498.8	n/a	n/a

510.9	525.0	490.0	824.0	1,285.0	1,760.0	566.9	296.9	368.4	1,100.0	1,458.0	939.8	1,148.8
380.0	623.8	716.3	1,156.7	1,920.4	480.5	694.7	604.7	1,192.6	1,643.8	1,322.5		
5,497.5	6,597.7	7,550.4	8,165.9	9,329.8	8,762.9	10,468.2	13,107.7	17,593.4	19,182.9	21,223.6	21,732.4	20,389.8
0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	1.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	4.3%	3.9%		
6.6%	6.2%	9.0%	12.9%	17.5%	5.4%	6.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	2.4%		
6.9%	9.5%	9.5%	14.2%	20.6%	5.5%	6.6%	4.6%	6.8%	8.6%	6.2%		

25,513	37,092	46,342	54,324	49,325	57,564	60,978	59,144	83,724	69,214	86,363	84,162	83,110
6,784,139	7,751,137	8,446,912	9,781,989	10,786,339	12,256,689	12,758,054	13,189,254	15,155,250	17,827,335	22,464,453	25,034,659	28,891,508
0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	464	518	510	583	379	363	328	316	243	443	467	n/a
	178	92	155	160	70	71	75	96	135	194	165	176
	85	176	147	206	231	243	363	191	104	223	241	305
	4	8	5	4	8	12	2	1	0	7	4	4

Annex 2 .Chamber Members and Committees 2009.

Class A Founder Members

Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
Weatherly Mining Namibia
Rössing Uranium Ltd

O. N. Shikongo
H. Nolte
M. Leech

M. Mundell
A. Scholz
R. Hoveka

Class A Members

AngloGold Ashanti
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd.
Skorpion Zinc Mining
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
AREVA Resources Namibia

G. Arnat
M. T. Dawe
D. Bentley
C. Aspelng
W. Buck
Paul Day

A. J. Stadler

H. Fourie
W. Duvenhage
M. Lindsay-Payne

Class B Members

Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd.
Sakawe Mining Corporation

R. E. Stanton
K. Kapwanga

S. Anderson
E. Nefussy

Class C Members

Diamond Fields (Namibia) Ltd.
Salt Company (Pty) Ltd
Purity Manganese (Pty) Ltd.

M. Du Toit
J. Klein Jnr.
A. Eretz

W. Joubert
J. Klein Snr.
B. Bannai

Class D Members

Ambase Prospecting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd.
TEAL Exploration & Mining (Pty) Ltd.
Bafex Exploration
Exxaro Base Metals
Mount Burgess Gold
Onganja Mining Company (Pty) Ltd.
PE Minerals
Rio Tinto Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Roburgh Exploration
Savanna Marble cc (Resigned)
Teck Cominco (Namibia) Ltd
Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
Hallie Investment No.14 (Pty) Ltd
West Africa Gold Exploration (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd
Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia
Bonaparte Diamond Mines NL
Etruscan Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Otjozondou Mining (Pty) Ltd.
West Australian Metals Ltd.
Namibia China Mineral Resources
Investment & Development CC.
Nutam (Pty) Ltd.
Craton Mining & Exploration (Pty) Ltd.
Extract Resources / Swakop Uranium
Namura Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd.
Gecko Mining (Pty) Ltd.
SADC Minerals & Energy Holdings Ltd.

G. Viviers
P. A. Lombard
M. Ashley
E. Mouton
N. Forrester
R. G. Carr
C. Wium
K. M. Sims
J. J. Myburgh
J. Hoffman
S. Jennings
J. Wilde
S. V. Bromfield
K. Webb
P. Christians
M. Woodborne
M. Russer
Dr. L. Pretorius
H. W. Rünz,
J. Young
Wang Song

V. Petzel
C. Mackenzie

J. Moore
E. A. Barbour
E. Mbeely
N. Selibas

D. Kullmann
A. Ghigini
J. Joubert
L. Jubber
J. Midgley
K. Woodman
L. Laing
D. Shimwino
N. Biddle
Xiong Qinghua

B. De Decker
K. Hartmann
M. Spivey
W. G. McDowall
R. De Villiers
B. Aarninkhof

P. Looijen
K. Maiden
S. Nepela

O. Krappmann
Dr. H. W. Rünz

SWA Uranium Mines (Pty) Ltd.
Kuseb Mining & Processing (Pty) Ltd.
Cheetah Minerals Exploration
Namibian Copper Limited

V. Osiyuk
T. Smalley
B. Corner
B. Timmins

A.P. Osipenko
D. Verran
A. Marlow

Associate Members

African Portland Industrial Holdings Ltd.
African Wire Ropes (Pty) Ltd
A. Speiser Environmental Consultants cc
Barloworld Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
NDTC Valuations Namibia (Pty) Ltd
Eckhart Freyer Geologist
Evi Mining Company
Kuehne & Nagel (Pty) Ltd.
L. van Schalkwyk
Manica Group Namibia
Mega Tech (Pty) Ltd
NamGem Diamond Manufacturing
Namibian Ports Authority
NEC Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd.
NOSA Namibia
Palfi, Holman & Associates
Rex Quip cc
Rubicon Security cc
Siemens (Pty) Ltd.
Trust & Mining Company (Pty) Ltd.
Namibia Institute of Mining & Technology
Protea Chemical Namibia
Michelle J. Yates
Karibib Mining Construction Company
Kwezi V Three Engineers Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Meiring, Kegge & Associates
Basil Read Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Terratec Geophysical Services Namibia
Geomine Consulting Namibia CC
Atlas Copco Namibia
WEARCON (Pty) Ltd.
Dr. Lima Martens

S. Masiza
E. Heymann
A. Speiser
J. Quarmby
C. F Donegan
E. Freyer
I. Namaseb
L. O. Nees
L. van Schalkwyk
H.W. Timke
H. Pupkewitz
E. Hawala
K. van Heerden
A. Bruckner
J. Venter
A. G. Palfi
A. Lang
B. Nel
G. Langmaak
P. Mathews
E. D G Müller
M. Palomba
M. Yates
J. Crafford
G.K. Enkara
H.A.R. (Bob) Meiring
G. Booth
G. Symons
W. Kotze
K. Koekemoer
J. Beukes
L. Martens

M. Liefferink

I. Martin
S. Aipinge
F. Cyriax
I. D Kotze
K. H Woker
W. Wessels

N. Bruckner
E. Grobler
R. Wartha
C. Lang

V. Trubenbach

G. Fassbender
J. H. Meyer
A. Speiser

N. Tromp
Ger Kegge
I. Kaulinge

F. Leygonie
U. Kuhn

Honorary Life Members

Honourable A. Toivo ya Toivo

Summary

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Class A founder members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Class A members	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	6	6
Class B members	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Class C members	4	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Class D members	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	26	28	31
Associate members	26	28	30	33	28	29	28	26	33	32
Honorary life members	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Total	67	64	62	65	59	60	63	69	76	78

Council of the Chamber of Mines

17 Council Members (3 vacant positions, 14 Members)

M. Leech.((President)	Rio Tinto Rössing Uranium Ltd.
M. Dawe (First Vice-President)	Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd.
G. Arnat (Second Vice-President)	AngloGold Ashanti
O. N. Shikongo	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
D. Bentley	Skorpion Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
H. Nolte	Weatherly Mining Namibia
K. Kapwanga	Sakawe Mining Corporation
C. Aspelung	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
W. Buck	Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
E. Barbaglia	AREVA Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
R. Stanton	Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd.
J. Klein	Salt Company (Representing Class C Members)
(Vacant)	Representative of Exploration Committee (Class-D)
(Vacant)	Representative of Associate Members
E. Mueller	NIMT (Co-opted)
(Vacant)	2nd Co-opted Member
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

Exploration Committee

V. Petzel (Council Sponsor & Chair)	TEAL Exploration
G. Viviers	Ambase Exploration
M. Ashley	Bafex Exploration
E. Mouton	Exxaro Base metals
N. Forrester	Mount burgess Mining
R. Carr	Onganja Mining
C. Wium	P E Minerals
K. Sims	(contact via Rossing) Rio Tinto Mining
J. J. Myburgh	Roburgh Exploration
J. Hoffman	Savanna Marble
D. Kullmann	Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
A. Ghigini	Hallie Investment No. 14
K. Webb	West Africa Gold
P. Christiaans	Bannerman Mining Resources
M. Woodborne	Bonaparte Diamond Mine
J.A.C. Jankowitz	Etruscan Resources Namibia
Dr. L. Pretorius	Reptile Uranium Namibia
H.W. Runz	Otjozondou Mining
J. Young	West Australian Metals
W. Song	Namibia China Mineral
B. De Decker	Nutam (Pty) Ltd
K. Hartmann	Craton Mining & Exploration
M. Spivey	Extract Resources
C. Johnston	Namura Mineral Resources
R. De Villiers	Gecko Mining
O. Krappmann	Gecko Mining
S. Gaika	Teck Cominco
B. Aarninkhof	SADC Mineral & Energy Holding
V.A. Osiyuk	SWA Uranium Mines(Pty) Ltd
T. Smalley	Kuiseb Mining & Processing

B. Corner	Cheetah Minerals Exploration
B. Timmins	Namibian Copper Limited
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines and Secretariat

HR Committee

V. Malango (Acting Chairperson)	Chamber of Mines
I. Djiuella	Okorusu Fluorspar
I. Nekundi	Weatherly Mining
K. Kaulinge	Exxaro
C. Murangi	Rössing Uranium Limited
H. Bruwer	Skorpion Mining
M. Krohne	Valencia
S. Nekundi	Debeers Marine
R. M-Katjivikua	Langer Heinrich Uranium
L. Profijt	Namdeb ~ Oranjemund
A. Liebenberg	Debeers Marine Namibia
B. Brown	Samcor
E. Tjikune	Anglogold Ashanti
P. Chizabulyo	Anglogold Ashanti
G. Swartz	Salt & chemicals
B. Britz	Salt & chemicals
P. Ipinge	Ipumbu Nutam
S. Schreuder	Weatherly Mining
A. De Klerk	AREVA Resources Namibia
S. Nepela	Extract Resources/Swakop Uranium

Safety Committee (Part of SHE Committee)

Council Sponsor and Chair	Okorusu Fluorspar
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Security of Power Committee

M. Leech (Council Sponsor and Chair)	Rössing Uranium
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Mining Consultative Forum

M. Leech (Chair)	President, Chamber of Mines
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines
B. Shinguadja	Ministry of Labour
U. Hiveluah	Ministry of Labour
J. Hengari	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
A. Eiseb	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
J. Iita	Ministry of Mines and Energy
E. Shivolo	Ministry of Mines and Energy

Uranium Stewardship Committee and Chamber Uranium Institute

M. Leech	Rössing Uranium
W. Buck/W. Duvenhage	Langer Heinrich
M. Lindsay-Payne	AREVA Resources Namibia
V. Malango	GM, CoM
Dr. Wotan Swiegers	Principal Advisor, and Director, Uranium Institute





References

Chamber of Mines of Namibia

- President: Mr Otto N Shikongo
- 1st Vice-President: Mr Mike Leech
- 2nd Vice-President: Mr Mark Dawe
- General Manager: Mr Veston Malango
- Uranium Stewardship: Dr Wotan Swiegers
- OHEAP Coordinator: Mrs Theo Machoko
- Personal Assistant to GM: Ms Doreen Meyer

Chamber of Mines of Namibia
PO Box 2895
4th Floor Channel Life Tower
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 237 925
Fax: +264 61 222 638
malango@iway.na
Website: www.chamberofmines.org.na

Key contacts in Government

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Mines and Energy Building
1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
Windhoek

Minister and Deputy Minister

- Minister: Honourable Isak Katali (from March 2010)
 - Deputy Minister: Honourable Willem Isaacks (from March 2010)
- Tel: +264 61 8111
Fax: +264 61 284 8363

Permanent Secretary

- Mr Joseph Iita
- Tel: +264 61 284 8312
Fax: +264 220386
jiita@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Diamond Affairs

- Diamond Commissioner: Mr Kennedy Hamutenya
- Tel: +264 61 284 8320
Fax: +264 61 238643
khamutenya@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Geological Survey of Namibia

- Director: Dr Gabriele Schneider
- Tel: +264 61 208 5205
Fax: +264 61 238643
gschneider@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Mines

- Mining Commissioner: Mr Erasmus Shivolo
Tel: +264 61 284 8247
Fax: +264 61 238643
eshivolo@mme.gov.na
- Chief Inspector of Mines: Mr Mathews Amunghete
mamunghete@mme.gov.na

Useful documents and websites

For information on Ministry of Mines and Energy go to: www.mme.gov.na

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Extract Resources

www.extractresources.com

For information on Craton Mining and Exploration

www.interbasemetals.com

For information on Deep Yellow

www.deepyellow.com.au

For information on Valencia Uranium

www.forsysmetals.com

For information on West Africa Gold Exploration

www.kalahari-minerals.com



Honourable Isak Katali,
Minister of Mines and Energy



Glossary

AG	Aktien Gesellschaft
AIM	Alternative Investment Market
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
BCM	bank cubic metre
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BoP	Balance of Payments
DevX	Development Capital Board of the NSX
DIFR	Disabling injury frequency rate
DMS	Density Medium Separator
DTC	Diamond Trading Company
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FoB	Free on Board
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GIS	Geographical Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (company with limited liability)
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
ICMM	International Council of Mining and Metals
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JSE	Johannesburg Securities Exchange
lb	imperial pound (equivalent to 0.4536 kg)
LME	London Metal Exchange
LSE	London Stock Exchange
LoM	Life of mine
LTi	Lost-time injuries
LTIFR	Lost-time injuries Frequency Rate
MDF	Minerals Development Fund
MIASA	Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa
ML	Mining Licence
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MUN	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
mv	Motor vessel
Nammic	Namibian Mineworkers Investment Company
NEF	Namibian Employers Federation
NIMT	Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology
NOSA	National Occupational Safety Association
NOSCAR	the highest award for safety given by NOSA
NPPC	Namibian Preferential Procurement Council
NQA	Namibia Qualifications Authority
NSX	Namibian Stock Exchange
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
ppm	parts per million
R&D	Research and Development
REACH	Registration Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
RC	Reverse Circulation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIMM	Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
SHG	special high grade
SSM	Small Scale Mining
st	short ton (equivalent to 0.907 tonnes)
troy oz	troy ounce (equivalent to 31.104 g)
TESEF	Transformation Economic and Social Empowerment Framework
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
wmt	wet metric tonne
WNA	World Nuclear Association

www.chamberofmines.org.na

4th Floor Channel Life Tower
39 Post Street Mall
PO Box 2895
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 237925
Fax: +264 61 222638
malango@iway.na

