

TANZANIA CHAMBER OF MINES

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Bulyanhulu Gold Mine *Officially opened*

The Bulyanhulu Gold Mines was officially opened by H. E. Benjamini Mkapa President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 18th July 2001. The event was attended by the Minister for Energy and Minerals, Hon. Edgar Maokola Majogo, cabinet ministers and Members of Parliament, Mr. Randall Oliphant - President and chief Executive officer -Barrick Gold Corporation, Mr. Andrew Young - Member of International Advisory Board, Barrick Gold Chairman and Members of the Tanzania Chamber of Mines. The official opening was preceded by a visit of the operations where H. E. the President had the opportunity to see the complexity and sophistication of gold benefaction.

Opening of the Bulyanhulu Gold Mines is yet another milestone in the development of the Mining industry in Tanzania. It is the third modern gold mine to be built and has a capacity of 400,000 ounces of gold annually with possible capacity upgrading to 500,000 ounces. Bulyanhulu is a low cost producer at around US \$ 130 per ounce.

The coming on stream of Bulyanhulu adds up to another two modern gold Mines, one at Nzega - the Golden Pride opened in 1998 and the Geita Mine opened in year 2000. With the three mines in operations, Tanzania now has a production capacity of over 1.0 million ounces of gold annually and puts it on the African gold mining map as number three in Africa, after South Africa and Ghana.

The occasion was graced by a number of cultural performances from various groups who sang and chanted slogans of praise to government for the social and economic benefits emanating from mine development which they saw as gradually emancipating them from the bondage of poverty. These were cited as better schools, infrastructural development such as provision of clean and safe water, electricity also better health and educational facilities and employment

Mr. Roy Meade, the Senior Vice President and General Manager of Kahama Mining Corporation in his welcoming speech said two years ago Bulyanhulu was little more than an exploration site. Today, it has become one of the world's most modern and sophisticated mines, and Tanzania's first large scale underground gold mine. He commended the joint effort to build the mine and added that the results of the teamwork have already, and will continue to bring social and economic benefits for many thousands of people living in Tanzania in the form of skilled jobs, infrastructure, health care and education, as well as major economic spin-offs.

Mr. Randall Oliphant, President and Chief Executive Officer of Barrick Gold Corporation said Bulyanhulu symbolizes a shared commitment on the part of Barrick, Kahama Mining and the Tanzanian Government to developing this country's mining industry rapidly and wisely. And attributed the development to progressive Government policies which is now bringing prosperity for Tanzanians measured in the form of secure jobs, new businesses and in vibrant communities.

In his impeccable inauguration speech, H.E. President Benjamin Mkapa hit at critics of the mining industry and said, "I know there is constant criticism that perhaps Tanzania has given away too much in creating a conducive environment for inward foreign investment, especially in mining. But we remain fully committed to creating, maintaining and

sustaining such an environment. For, we in government believe that a modern and growing economy needs capital, technology and modern management. Like all things, these too have a price; and my Government is willing to pay the right and fair price, for the good of the country and its future.

For those who hesitate, thinking it is better to leave gold undisturbed underground until we acquire the capital and technology to exploit it on our own, I only have one comment.

We have two choices. Either we adopt and adapt, or we perish. We are at a historical crossroads. If we are not careful we could take the path of the dinosaurs, never knowing the time to adapt, until it is too late."

The President commended the positive spirit of partnership that has characterized exchanges of views and discussions between the Government, the Chamber of Mines, foreign large-scale mining companies, local small-scale mining associations, mineral dealers, financiers, mining service companies and other institutions and associations engaged in the mining industry. This dialogue has resulted in improved investment policies, regulatory framework and institutional set-up. And here I want to recognise and commend the valuable support of the World Bank that financed a Mineral Sector Development Project under whose framework all these improvements were made.

The President also commended Kahama Mining Corporation for being good corporate citizens, and for their exemplary social and community programmes in the villages surrounding the Bulyanhulu mine which he listed as follows:

- Construction of a 68 - kilometre road from the mine to the Kahama-Isaka road, (USD 5 mi);
- Construction of a 47 - kilometre water pipeline from Lake Victoria to the mine, which is providing wateroutlets to communities along the way, (USD 12 mi);
- Construction of an electricity transmission line from Kahama to the mine, which also provides power to the surrounding communities, (USD 15 mi loan to TANESCO to be repaid through reduced power tariffs);
- Construction of a modern dispensary at Bugarama, (USD 80,000);
- Upgrading of Kahama Hospital;

- Integrating mine employees into the community by constructing affordable houses for them in Bugarama and Ilogi villages, (USD 5.48 mi); and
- Active involvement in campaigns against the spread of HIV/AIDS, and malaria (USD 160,000 per annum).

The President emphasized that such important social and community programmes form a solid foundation for increased mutual understanding and trust between the mining companies and local communities and, therefore, make the new mines more socially and politically acceptable to the extent of promoting harmonious coexistence and ultimate improvement of rural life and economic diversification.

He called upon mining companies to work closely with district councils to plan and identify social, infrastructural and community programmes which, when financed by the mining companies or jointly, will have the intended impact. He said, for instance, the companies could assist the communities located along a water pipe line to establish well-planned villages and other infrastructure, and support various self-development initiatives planned and owned by the people themselves.

The President said that another area where the people of Tanzania can expect to benefit from the incoming investments in the mining sector is job creation, skills development and opportunity to provide auxiliary services and consumer goods to the mines. He also emphasized the need to ensure that whenever trained and qualified personnel are available locally they should be accorded preference.

He commended the company for putting in place comprehensive capacity building programmes aimed at ensuring that Tanzanians gradually take up more skilled and professional positions in the mines.

He reiterated his plea to urge mining companies to as much as possible give local companies an opportunity to supply goods and services to their projects and added that with proper guidance, training and goodwill, the local entrepreneurs would be encouraged to improve the quality of

their services and goods to reach the required standards.

On environment the President observed that mining and mine development have the potential to exert severe strains on the environment. That is why the Government is placing particularly high emphasis on environmental protection and management. He said the first Annual Presidential Award for Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Management will be given out this year. The Award will symbolize the recipient company's outstanding contribution to environmental management beyond mere compliance with the existing guidelines and regulations.

On the widely debated topic on coexistence of small scale versus large-scale operation the President reminded the mining community that the mineral policy recognizes the positive contribution to the economy of both large and small-scale miners. He said mining companies should not forget that they are operating amongst local communities with small-scale miners whose livelihood depends on mining. It should be helpful, and indeed it should be the goal of each large-scale mining operation, to foster relations of constructive co-operation and partnership with small-scale miners. He challenged mining companies to assist Government's efforts to transform and rationalize them into an organized, modern and environmentally sound mining sub-sector.

Parliamentary Seminar

The Chamber of Mines and Geita Gold Mine conducted a one-day Seminar to the Members of Parliament in Dodoma.

The major objective of the Seminar was to address the current developments in the mining industry in Tanzania and more specifically on developments and problems of Geita Gold Mine which was inaugurated in August 2000. The theme of the presentation was "*Keeping the Promises*".

In his opening speech, TCM's Chairman Mr. S. L. Lwakatare said that Geita Gold Mine is one of the largest gold producers in Africa, and has a

big impact on the communities in the lake zone and on the national economy as a whole.

Recalling two years back when Chamber of Mines was given an opportunity to make a similar presentation to Members of Parliament, he said the Chamber promised the mining industry's commitment to good practices on safety and environmental protection, provision of social services, employment opportunities. Others were local sourcing of materials, mine exploration to prove new ore reserves so that the industry could make its due contribution to the growth of the economy of the country.

The Chairman said that in a period of a few years the mining industry has experienced exponential growth. Production at the Golden Pride Mine in Nzega which commenced operations in 1998 has been consolidated and is now producing about 200,000 ounces of gold a year which is above the expected production of 180,000 ounces. He further pointed out that the Geita gold mine was opened in August 2000.

The Chairman said that four mines are expected to be in production by year 2003. He added that when all four mines are operational Tanzania is expected to exceed 1.0 million ounces or 40 metric tonnes of gold annually elevating Tanzania from relative obscurity in the world of mining, to becoming a recognized gold producer, ranking number three in Africa after South Africa and Ghana.

He said meanwhile mineral exploitation efforts are still underway on several of the 300 or more licenses and it is expected more mine development projects will result, such as the Africa Mashariki Mine in Tarime that may begin production year 2001.

He pointed out that the growth of the mining industry is also reflected in the rise of the mineral exports that reached US\$ 184. 86 Million compared to just US\$ 22. 57 Million in 1998 with gold alone rising from US\$ 3. 33 Million in 1998 to US\$ 120. 41 Million in 2000.

In his presentation Mr. Harry Michael, the Chief Executive Officer of Geita Gold Mining Limited gave a detailed account on the achievements and problems facing the company by way of an immaculate video presentation. Mr. Michael told the MPs that Geita Gold Mine did not run away from the promises before to the same Parliament.

two years ago and listed the achievements as follows:

- ❑ A 67 Km road costing TShs. 1.4 billion linking Geita and Ilogi to provide uninterrupted route from Dar es Salaam ton Isaka and then onto Geita.
- ❑ Built a 22 Km. Pipeline from Lake Victoria to the mine site with 11 offtakes freely available for local community use.
- ❑ Built an additional ward for the Geita District Hospital, provided power and water.
- ❑ Built at a cost of TShs 25 million a new operating theatre and spent TShs. 10 million worth of operating equipment.
- ❑ A new primary school at Nyamalembo was constructed.
- ❑ Constructed two classrooms at Nyakabale at a cost of TShs. 16 million and donated desks and chairs at a cost of TShs. 1.5 million.
- ❑ Provided to the Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation TShs. 5.0 million and coordinated additional TShs. 12 million
- ❑ Donated TShs. 2.8 million to the Tanzania Institution of Engineers for the development of engineers and the implementation of workshops.
- ❑ Donated to the University of Dar es Salaam leading edge high technology mining and geological software and commitment to training and tuition.
- ❑ Built and upgraded over 150 Km. Of district roads and maintenance costing TShs. 150 million annually.
- ❑ Donated TShs 2.0 million to Mwanza flood victims
- ❑ Donated TShs. 16 million to the Equal opportunities Trust Fund.
- ❑ Donated TShs. 5 million for fund raising for AIDS orphans
- ❑ Established a Micro Finance Credit Scheme with financing of TShs.40 million
- ❑ Funded the Geita Diocese TShs. 3 million for purchasing native seeds, soil and planting tubes

On promoting local businesses Harry said that over 90 local companies supply goods and services to the company.

On compensation to Mtakuja village dwellers, he told MPs that his company paid 900 people a total of TShs. 4.3 billion as compensation to displaced people who gave room for mining operations. Regarding new claims produced one year later that 860 people were missed hence a requirement for additional payments, he pointed

out that due to a number of irregularities the matter would be investigated by the Prevention of Corruption Bureau and sought for expeditious government intervention on the matter.

Mr. Michael said, the issue of deaths of 16 cattle 400 meters from the tailings dam allegedly from cyanide poisoning, he explained that, samples of liver and kidney were taken from the dead cows by the District Livestock Officer and sent to the Chief Government Chemist for analysis. The company also spent TShs. 30 million for independent Consultants from Canada and Australia to determine the cause of death. Both the Chief Government Chemist and the independent Consultants attributed the cause of death to Thiodan, a common pesticide used in the cotton industry and readily available in Geita.

Chamber's Presentation to Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Economics

The Chamber of Mines made a presentation to the Parliamentary committee on Finance and Economics at Dodoma in an effort to alleviate some of the problems currently impinging the mining industry. The delegation was led by Mr. S. L. Lwakatare - Chairman, Mr. Ron Clarke - Vice Chairman, E. W. Jengo - Executive Secretary and Mr. L. Kirtley from AngloGold. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Juma Ngasongwa - Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Economics and attended by 30 members of the committee. In this newsletter we produce the main points of the presentation made by the Chairwoman.

HIGHLIGHTS ON SOME OF THE PROBLEMS FACING THE MINING SECTOR

The Chairman said that the problems are manifold, varied and sometimes complex and highlighted them as follows.

1. SECURITY OF TENURE
Security of tenure is necessary in attracting high risk capital which is the case in mining. There have been cases of overlap of mineral rights that have caused delays in important investment decisions on the part of prospective investors furthermore and of even greater consequence is that such events

hinder public companies from raising capital.

One way of solving this problem is to institute measures aimed at better management of the mineral registry. He applauded the move made by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals in relocating the registry to Dar es Salaam from Dodoma as an initial strategy in solving problems associated with mineral titles.

Reports of encroachment and trespassing on legitimately owned mineral rights areas have been rampant such as the experience at AFGEM's Mererani Mining Limited and at Williamson Diamonds Ltd.

He told the committee that investors would like to be assured of the security and protection of their investment and that in the event of conflicts, the law will determine. He said, this calls for strengthening the capacity of the Mineral Resources Department to enable carrying out of regular mine inspections, strengthening of policing and security systems in the districts to enable efficient discharge of responsibilities.

2. PROSPECTING LICENCE APPLICATIONS

He remarked that several companies are still having difficulties in getting their license applications processed expeditiously. Licensing of mineral rights is one of the sources of government revenue and therefore delays in licensing procedures will certainly lead to loss of revenue. Secondly, it causes delays in mineral evaluation and development of new mineral properties and may in some cases result in cancellation of investment projects implying a missed economic investment opportunity for the country.

He pointed out that the Mineral Resources Department needs to be strengthened in order to be able to carry out such responsibilities more efficiently. This would involve

- provision of appropriate equipment coupled with adequate, well-trained and motivated staff.
3. **CHANGES TO MINING SECTOR FISCAL INCENTIVES**
The Chairman emphasized that consistency, transparency and predictability of the fiscal regime is a vital ingredient in attracting and sustaining investment and equally important in instilling investor confidence.
- He told the committee that, the legislation that was passed by Parliament is largely responsible for what has made the industry what it is today. Considering that currently there is intense competition for investments from various countries particularly developing ones, it would not be prudent for Tanzania to start changing the fiscal incentives that are currently in place.
- He gave an example of the 2001/2002 Government Budget which has inter alia abolished for new mining projects the 15% additional capital deduction on unrecovered capital expenditure and also abolished deferral of royalty payments when cash-operating margins are negative. Whereas the changes do not apply to existing projects, he pointed out that further changes to the fiscal package will certainly cause erosion of investor confidence and consequently reduce and / or stagnate further investments into the mining sector.
- He reminded members that the changes are coming at a time when prices of mineral commodities have been falling for the last few years and are not showing clear signs of recovery.
- In addition, a stronger argument to maintaining the present fiscal regime would be that it is comparable with other countries in Africa.

4. **ISSUES RELATED TO SMALL-SCALE MINING**
He said, the small-scale mining sub-sector is faced with various problems, which can be grouped under organizational, technological and financial.
- Small-scale mining has not been contributing significantly to the national economy despite the big number of people involved in this area. It has been estimated that currently over 500,000 people are involved in small scale mining activities. The main minerals being exploited are gold, diamonds, gemstones and industrial minerals.
- Some of the major problems facing the small-scale mining sub-sector are:
- Financing/organizational
Getting loans from Banking institutions is difficult because of lack of collaterals and good track record and inability of miners to prepare feasibility studies. Difficulties in organizing formal groups which attract financing and technical support have added to the problem.
 - Technological
Technologically, small-scale miners suffer from inability to carry out a proper technical assessment of their prospects, poor mining practices which endanger lives and inefficient mineral recovery methods resulting in low outputs and incomes and environmental degradation.
- The Chairman pointed out that in attempting to solve these problems, government has a big role to play by way of encouraging better organizational set-up, monitoring small-scale mining activities to ensure that they abide by prevailing mining regulations as well as offering training and demonstrations on mining best practices. He informed the committee that the Chamber has established a sub-committee charged into continuously looking at ways of supporting the small scale mining sector, including training programmes.

The Chairman emphasized that well organized small-scale mining communities could provide new avenues for economic/technical co-operation with some large scale operators.

contributions of the sector to the economy. He informed the committee that the Chamber has seen this problem and has been active in public awareness campaigns, workshops and publications.

The Committee undertook to take the issues up with the relevant authorities.

5. OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

VAT REFUNDS

Procedurally mining companies are supposed to be reimbursed VAT on a monthly basis as long as documentation has been verified by a registered auditor and presented to TRA. This has not been the case. In most cases payments are outstanding for a number of months hence causing cashflow problems for the companies.

GOOD GOVERNANCE /BUREAUCRACY

Mr. Lwakatare said, mining is technologically a very complex industry and involves various professional disciplines and referred to difficulties encountered by mining companies in some government departments such as at the immigration department when processing applications for work permits for their expatriate personnel. Similarly investors face problems with customs when importing vital project materials. He pointed out that such hitches will invariably cause delays in project implementation and presumably have the potential of increasing the cost of doing business.

He pointed out that the government and the private sector have resolved to work together as partners in development and one way to cement this relationship is really to treat investors as customers and attend them fairly, that is assuming the investor has met all due obligations.

6. PUBLICITY

The Chairman said that the mining sector has of late suffered from uncalled for bad publicity. This may no doubt be due to the sector's rapid expansion after many years of little mining activities. There is a lot being done, with much more future

Mining License division relocated

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals has decided to relocate its licensing division to Dar-Es-salaam from Madini Dodoma.

The decision was reached following requests by many license holders and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals resolve to rationalize and institute efficiency measures primarily aimed at reducing the cost of doing business to investors and effect better management of the division.

Tanzania Chamber of Mines fully support the move as it would relieve the burden of travelling costs incurred by the license holders and increase efficiency in licensing process. Chamber of Mines has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals interms of technical assistance and ideas to further enhance efficiency of the division.

TCM Participation in Dar International Trade Fair

The emerging rapid growth of the mining industry in the country and the need to keep the Tanzania public informed of the developments in the mining sector has prompted the Chamber to participate in this year's Dar-Es-salaam International Trade Fair where the Chamber had the opportunity to promote the mining industry through exhibiting a number of informative materials.

Participants in the Chamber booth were Stanley Mining Services, Resolute (T) Ltd., Geita Gold Mining Ltd., Kahama Mining Ltd. and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Public commended the initiative taken by the Chamber and expressed their desire to see future participation of the Chamber.

Good news for mining entrepreneurs

Funds from African Development Bank (ADB).

Information has been circulated from the African Development Bank informing investors in mining that the ADB can finance viable mining projects in excess of US\$ 9 million which would benefit the small to medium scale miners. The ADB would be prepared to meet up one-third of the cost as equity. For those interested more information can be obtained from Ms Brigitte Bocoum of ADB on the following email address: b.BOCOUM@afdb.org

Technical know-how from Germany through Senior Expert Services (SES)

The Senior Experten Services (SES) is a non-profit and non-governmental organization founded and supported by the German industries aiming at utilizing the lifelong experience and know how of retired German professionals, the senior expert from all industrial sectors, services and handicrafts to facilitate development of small and medium enterprises.

These experts are members of the generation who had contributed to the present day strong economy in Germany.

More than 5000 registered senior experts have taken assignments in various countries on an honorary basis mainly focused at training of specialists and management on various sectors. Normally SES experts offer guidance and support and do not take on executive functions.

The assignments of SES experts have gone to more than 40 countries in Africa among which Tanzania and Namibia have become centers of SES activities during the past few years.

Senior Expert assignment areas include:

- Assistance in the instruction of teachers at vocational schools and technical colleges in different subjects.
- Assistance in tourist industry, hotel and catering management, tour operators.
- Assistance in installing machinery.
- Training of personnel in operation of machinery including maintenance and repair work.
- Assistance in error identification and optimization.
- Improving product quality and designs.
- Training personnel in quality control and quality assurance measures.
- Assistance in company's modernization efforts in technical and organizational areas.
- Process management.
- Small to medium scale mining.
- Introduction of new manufacturing processes.
- Cost controlling.
- Purchasing and selling.
- Environmental Protection and pollution control measures.
- Introduction of ISO 9000 standards.

The assignment duration depends on the consultations between the company concerned and the prospective senior expert, normally is one to three months at minimum and six months at the maximum.

SES client is expected to cover the project and ancillary costs incurred by SES and the expert's travel costs and local expenses (accommodation, meals, local transport, pocket money). In specific projects public funding can be granted upon request.

It should be understood that SES does not initiate projects. SES operates entirely on request. For those interested parties details and request forms can be drawn from the organization's Website or obtained through SES headquarters and representatives.



ews from the Industry

Get to know AFGEM

AFGEM (African Gem Resources Ltd) is a South African public company listed on Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Its major shareholder is the Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Africa (IDC)- a South African government owned parastatal with US\$ 3 billion under management and mandate to invest in business development within the SADC region, with a view to stimulating balanced economic growth and development within the region.

Other shareholders are African Development Bank (ADB), HSBC, Rand Merchant Bank, Investec Bank, Liberty Life Asset Management and Standard Corporate & Merchant Bank.

AFGEM is a specialized colored gemstone company, which is vertically integrated through exploration, mining, value adding and marketing. Its specific areas of expertise include the adaptation of modern diamond mining techniques to large scale colored gemstone mining and value adding through cutting, polishing, branding and marketing.

AFGEM's involvement in tanzanite mining at Mererani in Arusha came after winning the tender advertised to purchase the property in 1998 under liquidation. The previous owner of "Block C" before AFGEM was Graphtan Ltd, a subsidiary of SAMAX- a British/Canadian exploration company.

Graphtan was financed through soft loans from the African Development Bank (ADB), PTA Bank and TDFL (Tanzania). The Banks had a bond over the mining license and the assets. The development of a mine, primarily to mine graphite was a long drawn out disaster that was finally liquidated in mid 1998.

AFGEM became aware of the liquidation and tender of "Block C" through an advertisement in

an international mining journal and an approach by the IDC who had been requested to investigate the financing of coloured gemstone mining in Tanzania by the South African Department of Trade and Industry, apparently as part of an effort to address the trade in balance between Tanzania and South Africa.

AFGEM conducted a preliminary investigation of the viability of the project during the second half of 1998. It was found that the majority of the assets were of little use, but that the mining license had potential for the commercial production of tanzanite. The liquidator was not selling the mining license separately, AFGEM therefore tendered for the mining license and the assets. AFGEM presented a tender to a committee of KPMG, ADB and PTA Bank in September 1998 and was asked to present to the board of ADB in Abidjan in November 1998. On 21st December 1998 AFGEM was advised by ADB and KPMG that the tender of US\$4.75mil was the highest and that AFGEM have been awarded the tender.

AFGEM established a Tanzanian subsidiary, Mererani Mining Limited (MML) and the Mining License, ML 8/92 was transferred to MML on 1st July 1999 and was replaced by SML 8/92 on 10th March 2000 in terms of the new 1998 Mining Act. It was always

AFGEM held 75% of the shares in MML, TDFL held 10% and the other 15% was placed in trust with Tanzanians attorneys for any other Tanzanians who could add value to the project. This shareholding structure is in line with the Mining Act 1998 where in gemstone mining 25% must be under local ownership. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals has been kept full informed at all times as to the structure and share holding of the company. AFGEM full filled all of its obligations in terms of the tender requirements as well as fully complying with the 1998 Mining Act and the laws of Tanzania.

During July 1999 AFGEM commenced a comprehensive feasibility study to establish the economic viability and mining method to be used on the project. AFGEM invested approximately US\$ 1.35mil for independent feasibility study, which was completed in June 2000. The result of the study concluded a 19-year life of mining, which would require a further investment of US\$14mil to fully develop the mine. The process also included a full

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to World Bank standards. Mine development was commenced in August 2000 with target completion of March 2001.

As at end of March 2001 AFGEM's direct investment via loan account was almost US\$ 8 mil. AFGEM currently employs 230 Tanzanians directly and a further 120 through sub-contractors (AFGEM expects steady state employment would be more than 300, for mining operations only and be maintained to at least 95% Tanzanians.

Stanley mining services: a reputable drilling company

Stanley mining services Pty Ltd. (SMS) is an international contract drilling company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and a Senior Associate Member of the Tanzania Chamber of Mines. The company operates a fleet in excess of 80 drill rigs worldwide.

The enterprise which commenced operations in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia in 1980 with a single second hand Mole Pioneer drill rig, is today a professional and dynamic company with operation through out Western Australia and the African continent.

Australian contract drilling companies have built reputation for being able to perform in the harshest of local conditions. The experience gained initially in Australia prepared the company well for expansion into difficult international markets.

In 1991, Stanley made its first move into international market place by sending to exploration drill rigs to Ghana, West Africa to undertake a contract for the Ashanti Goldfields Company. At present the jointly owned company known as West African Drilling Services (WADS) operates a fleet of 19 drill rigs in the region.

Stanley mining services successful listed in the Australian Stock Exchange in 1995 and traded as a publicly listed company until 1997 acquisition by the Layne Christensen Company of America, a company listed on the NASDAQ. Just prior to

the acquisition by Laynes, SMS purchased the Kalgoorlie based drilling company Glindemann and Kitching Pty Ltd. These acquisitions helped to create one of the largest drilling companies in the world. The Layne Christensen Company is now the leading supplier of mineral exploration drilling services with more than 350 drilling rigs worldwide. At present the company is firmly established as the market leader in both Latin America and Africa.

The Stanley Mining Services group is now firmly established as one of Australia's leading exporters of contract drilling services with a proven track record of success in difficult international markets.

The following divisions report through Stanley mining services PTY Ltd;

- Stanley Mining Services Tanzania Ltd.
- Stanley Mining Services Zambia.
- Glindemann and Kitching Pty Ltd.
- International Mining Services Pty Ltd.
- West African Drilling Services Ltd (Jointly owned by Stanley Mining Services and Ausdrill Ltd.

Stanley Mining and its subsidiaries offer the complete range of mineral exploration drilling technologies from traditional to the most advanced. Drilling specialists from Stanley can recommend the most effective drilling method according to the challenges experienced at the site.

The drilling methods include:

- Underground drilling
- Reverse Circulation drilling
- Rotary Air Blast drilling
- Diamond core drilling.

Stanley Mining Services and its subsidiaries are committed to maintaining an international occupational health and safety programme across all of its divisions, regardless of location. Ongoing safety reviews and internal and external safety system audits form an integral part of the company's operations.

The company is committed to ongoing training for all employees. Each divisional safety officer is responsible for implementing a structured safety-training program.

West African Drilling Services, Stanley Mining Services Tanzania and Zambia and Glindemann and Kitching each employ full time safety officers. They are fully supported by the Layne Christensen Company the safety division.

The group works closely with the Western Australian Department of Minerals and Energy and the Australian Drilling Industry Association to ensure new developments in standards and techniques are implemented.

Upcoming Events

Presidential Award for Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Management in mining

The Presidential Environmental Award is gearing up with the Trophy and Certificates already in place. The Technical committee is about to begin site inspections and make recommendations to the Selection panel.

It will be a big event! The awarding ceremony is tentatively scheduled at end of August this year where the President is expected to award the trophy and certificates to the winners from the various mining categories. The contestants for the award are;

- Mr. J.P. Mushi
- SHIREMA-GEOTANG
- Nazir Mining Company
- Tanga Cement Company
- TAZARA Kongolo Quarry
- Geita Gold Mine Ltd.
- Williamson Diamond Limited
- Resolute (T) Limited
- Kahama Mining Corporation.

The Chamber wishes all contestants all the best.

Sustainable mining conference

Wardell Armstrong group in collaboration with MTL mining and Geological company plan to conduct a two-days conference at the Royal Palm hotel in Dar Es Salaam on 27th-28th September 2001.

The conference will cover a wide range of issues regarding the mining industry in Tanzania.

Participants from mining and exploration companies, mining financiers, bankers, and industry associations, national and local government, NGOs, consultants, research institutions, academia, environmental interest groups, community organizations and the media will be invited.

IMME 2001 6th International Mining & Machinery Exhibition 6-9 November 2001:

Venue: Tai ground Kolkata, India.

Organizers: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in association with Ministry of Mines and Minerals, Government of India and Coal India Ltd.

Contact: Confederation of Indian Industry Trade Fair Department,
Gate No. 31 North Block,
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi 110 003,
Tel: 436 6225/73/76/81/82
Fax: 436 6271/436 7844
Email: satya.girijan@ciionline.org
Website: www.ciitradefairs.com

US - AFRICA BUSINESS SUMMIT

Embassy of the USA informs of the third biennial US – Africa Business Summit of Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) that would be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 16 – 18th September 2001. More than 200 qualified African businesses would meet potential U.S. business partners aiming at facilitating export/import trading, identify agents, representatives and distributors, explore joint venture partnerships and strategic alliances and promote foreign direct investment in Africa. President George Bush would speak at the opening ceremony on 16th and the Secretary of

the State Colin Powell would speak on 19th September.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL OF MINES

SERVING THE SADC MINING INDUSTRY

P. O. Box 2745, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Telephone: 263 (9) 71247263 (9)
 2915981091259742 **Fax:** 263 (9)
 71246, Cell: 091 259742

E-Mail: zsm@telconet.co.zw.

Announcement

STUDENT INTAKE 2002

Zimbabwe School of Mines is a dynamic regional institution that serves the mining industry by producing high caliber, hands on technicians and by providing distance learning and coaching courses for professional mining personnel.

A. INTAKE OF STUDENTS FROM MINING INDUSTRY

Vacancies are available for two year Diploma programmes for full time students in the following courses offered to students with proven mining experience

- I. Mining
- II. Mineral Processing and Extractive Metallurgy
- III. Mining Survey
- IV. Mine Geology

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Must have at least one year relevant experience in a mining environment.

Must have a minimum of five "O" level passes with at least grade B in Mathematics, English Language and Science (Physics/Chemistry)

Have proof of payment from Mine Manager/Guardian/Parent/Sponsor

Apply to:

The Registrar
 Zimbabwe School of Mines
 P. O. Box 2745
 Bulawayo
 Zimbabwe