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ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe premier source of Zimbabwe Mining News. Our core focus is the Zimbabwe Mining Industry, trends, new technologies being developed and used to improve this crucial sector, as well as new opportunities and investments arising from it. Mining Zimbabwe's sole purpose is growing and empowering the Mining Industry and highlighting all its challenges as well as putting forth expert solutions



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Mines Ministry should allow miners to assist with fuel, transport for site Inspection! Its a Win Win...

Mines Ministry provincial offices have huge backlogs of site inspection for Mining title issuance and other business they are sitting on mainly due to transport challenges.

Mines Officials say sometimes they are given fuel coupons for their vehicles and currently most service stations country-wide have upgraded to DFI fuel rendering the coupons almost unusable. When fuel priced in local currency eventually arrives officials spend hours in queues and sometimes get unlucky as the precious liquid runs out before it is their turn.

Some Miners offer to buy fuel for the officials or offer them transport a gesture that is refused as it is prohibited by the Ministry. Aging also has seen Ministry's vehicles broken down halting any mobility on the officials' part.

It is disheartening that some Miners have been waiting for over four years to get mining titles yet their offer to assist where the Ministry is having challenges is rejected.

Minister of Finance and Economic Development spoke of gold leakages and

efforts to combat the practice but given that not much is happening in Mine inspections and Mining title issuance miners without titles' only option is the parallel market where no questions are asked.

Zimbabwean law prohibits the transporting of gold without paperwork identifying one as a miner. Although FPR only requires an ID for one to sell their gold to them should one be intercepted by the Police before getting to the selling point one faces the risk of an arrest leading to alternative markets being the only option.

If the miner is willing to meet site visit costs let them! Its another way of reducing backlogs and it's a win, win for all!!

The 12Billion dollar Mining Industry needs all hands on deck and Mines Ministry leaders should seriously reconsider accepting assistance if the Miner is willing.

As usual we appreciate your feedback and contributions. You can write to us info@miningzimbabwe.com. Stay safe till next time.

EDITOR'S NOTE



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50MW power plant commissioning postponed



The Zimbabwe ZhongXin Coking Company (ZZCC) has postponed to early next year the commissioning of 50MW under the first phase of its US\$10 million 300MW thermal power plant presently under construction in Hwange.

Bernard Rinomhota

The Zimbabwe ZhongXin Electric Energy (ZZEE), a subsidiary of ZZCC had targeted to produce 50MW by October this year from the first phase of the power project.

ZZCC has since established that the initially planned targets would not be possible due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has caused travel restrictions as the world battles to contain the spread of the deadly global contagion.

"We are not able to meet our initial deadline to have the project produce 50MW by October this year under the first phase of the project.

"This is because our engineers who are supposed to work on the project are still stuck in China following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic," ZZEE project manager Mr. Bob Wang in an interview last week.

Among other major technical works, the engineers from China are expected to erect electrical boxes at the thermal power plant.

The Covid-19 pandemic was first detected in China last December and so far the deadly infectious disease has spread across all continents infecting more than 20 million people while the global death toll is now close to one million.

"As our engineers are still stuck in China we have postponed the

commissioning of this project under the first phase to February or March next year," he said.

ZZCC is a joint venture project between Qualisave Mineral Resources of Zimbabwe and Yuxia ZhongXin Coking Company of China.

The colliery is building its thermal power station whose full construction is expected to be complete by 2023 producing electricity to support its coal mining operations while also feeding excess power into the national grid.

The thermal power plant, which is being done in phases of 50MW, has in terms of construction work progress seen boilers and turbines, among other critical equipment, installed.

Upon completion, the power plant is expected to consume 300 000 tonnes of coal annually.

Meanwhile, ZZCC has applied from Government for a Coal Special Grant Grant (CSG) to enjoy economies of scale once the firm starts producing coal to support its operations.

Currently, ZZCC has hinted that it is receiving inadequate coal supplies from Makomo Resources and Hwange Colliery Company Limited.

The company has two plants requiring 15 000 tonnes of coking coal per month.



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Covid-19 forces private diamond auction



The Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) has been forced to conduct private sales for diamonds as auction sales are now difficult to conduct due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Bernard Rinomhota

MMCZ is the country's exclusive agent for selling and marketing all minerals produced in the country except gold and silver.

Due to the travel restrictions that countries across the world have imposed to fight the spread of the highly infectious respiratory disease which was first detected in China last December, potential buyers for Zimbabwe diamond from around the globe have not been able to come into the country for diamond auction sales.

MMCZ general manager Mr. Tongai Muzenda said as a result of the negative impact of Covid-19, his organisation was now resorting to conducting private sales of the diamond.

"We are now trying to do a few private sales in the sense that auction sales are now a bit difficult to conduct these days because of the Covid-19 pandemic.

"People (prospective buyers) cannot travel into the country for the auction," he said.

Mr. Muzenda said MMCZ was also using the digital platform by sending the prospective buyers pictures of the diamond Zimbabwe was selling because some customers are knowledgeable of the

quality of the local gemstones.

"We have not yet held the diamond auction this year but what we have done is, we conducted private local sales last week.

"However, I don't have off-hand the exact quantity of the carats that were sold," said Mr. Muzenda.

Meanwhile, MMCZ has announced that it was set to appoint mineral agents for semi-precious stones to empower small-scale miners to extract and trade in the gemstones while also boosting the mining sector's contribution to the fiscus.

The mining sector contributes about 70 percent of Zimbabwe's export earnings.

Recently, the government announced that it was liberalising gemstones trading to allow individuals and corporates to participate in the buying and selling of the semi-precious stones.

Such semi-precious stones include heliodor, aquamarine, tourmaline, amethyst, goshenite, and iolite.

The gemstones, which are used in the manufacturing of jewellery and decorative purposes are strewn all over the country in areas such as Gutu, Mutoko, Hurungwe, Zvishavane, Mutare, and Rusape, among others.

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The outlook is bleak: Miners



SMALL-SCALE miners in Zimbabwe say the end of year outlook in the mining sector is bleak unless the government urgently addresses serious challenges currently facing them.

Business reporter

Small-scale miners, currently the country's leading producers of the yellow metal where they delivered over 60% of the country's gold deliveries in 2019, are reeling under a plethora of challenges, chief among them the shortage of cash, fuel, and COVID-19 regulations.

Data gathered by this publication show that cumulative gold deliveries to Fidelity Printers and Refiners between January and July this year amounted to 12,018 tonnes, about 22% down on the same period last year.

In the period under review, small-scale miners produced a total of 7,128 tonnes of gold compared to 4,889 tonnes produced by primary producers.

However, due to challenges affecting small-scale producers, gold production in July plunged to 0,748 tonnes from 1,813 tonnes recorded in January this year.

In June, it amounted to 0,870 tonnes.

Zimbabwe Miners' Federation (ZMF), which is the mother body of small-scale miners in the country, said the government should urgently address challenges affecting the sector, otherwise the future looks bleak.

"The mining sector is currently performing badly due to COVID-19 regulations and cash challenges. Miners have been struggling to ac-

cess cash from Fidelity Printers and Refiners on time and this has affected production negatively," the body's spokesperson Dosman Mangisi said.

"On gold, cash is the biggest challenge. For instance, it takes about 2 to 3 weeks for miners to receive their cash from FPR for gold deliveries. This has affected their production because they would want to buy chemicals, consumables, and pay employees," he said.

Delays in payment for gold deliveries is one of the major contributory factors to the smuggling of Zimbabwe's yellow metal to countries such as the United Arab Emirates and neighbouring South Africa.

FPR has attributed the delays to settle payments for gold deliveries to the shortage of foreign currency following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has seen restrictions on international flights that transport the hard currency into the country.

Asked about the future of the mining sector under the circumstances, Mangisi said: "As long as the government fails to address the current challenges, the outlook is bleak."

He said it was prudent to take advantage of the good gold prices on the international market and maximise on production.

Gold averaged about US\$1,250 per kilogram in the period between January and July last year.

On the chrome side, Mangisi said the situation is also pathetic.

"We have seen some buyers buying a ton of chrome for between US\$20 and US\$30 versus US\$80 that is obtained in the international market. This is partly because of the COVID-19 which has restricted movement of big buyers," he said.

Meanwhile the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor promised to settle all outstanding fees owed to gold miners from the 31st of August 2020 after meeting with the ZMF leadership who voiced their concern.



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The government should re-strategise promoting young miners



Timothy Chizuzu

Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) Youth in Mining Chairperson Mr. Timothy Chizuzu has said that the government of Zimbabwe needs to rethink how youth in mining are promoted in order to strengthen the growth of the small-scale sector to medium.

The government according to Chizuzu should revisit their mining financing strategy to create successful mining ventures where the youth will be the leading force in coming up with new ideas as well as being in the position to oversee the growth of the sector.

He urged the government to adopt an approach whereby the government will finance limited youth operations because mining is capital incentivize hence needs a lot of funding.

According to the ZMF youth boss, the government needs to finance at most ten projects per every province than to fund over 500 youth with very inadequate resources.

He also urged the government to create workshops where the youth will be taught to be financial and business literate before taking government loans.

"In terms of financing, the government should take an approach whereby they offer loans a small number like financing 10 people in each province than financing 500 youth with very little or insufficient funds.

"The government should not just give loans for the sake of giving loans, the government also needs to teach youth in mining financial and business management before giving them financial assistance." He said.

According to Chizuzu, many Youths in the mining sector in

Zimbabwe are not progressing well in the process some lose their mining concessions because they are at most incapacitated to run a successful mining operation.

Chizuzu said that many youths in mining who would have ventured into the sector to alleviate poverty and to create employment for themselves usually lack the experience to run an operation except the theoretical aspects they learned at school.

"We have several youths that are in mining but not progressing well. Most of them are not yielding the expected outcome as a result their claims are left to forfeit.

"Youth in Mining is incapacitated, most of them lack the experience to mine, some of them just come from school and start mining without proper knowledge of mining except for the theoretical aspects they learn from school," Chizuzu said.

The ZMF youth boss also urged small scale miners who are doing well to employ college mining graduates for skills exchange programs whereby the young miners will bring in with them fresh ideas from school while at the same time learning how to run a successful small to medium mining operation.

He also urged young graduates to form syndicates and acquire mining concessions in the country at the same time seeking government and experience miners help in running those operations.

"There should be a skill exchange program in the sector, all small-scale miners should employ graduates to curb unemployment at the same time exchanging ideas with the youth people hence promoting the growth of small scale mining to medium scale.

"Young mining graduates should also form syndicates to acquire claims and start mining as professionals," Chizuzu said.

Chizuzu also urged the government to preserve such mining as Quarry mining to locals particularly the youth because Quarry mining is not much complicated when it comes to exploration.

"Quarry mining should be reserved to locals, the government should empower young people to do quarry mining, those kinds of projects should be given to the indigenous citizens especially the youth," the ZMF youth boss said.



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ZMF welcomes the use it or lose it policy



ZMF President Ms Henrietta Rushwaya

The Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) has welcomed the implementation of the "use it or lose it" policy saying the framework will go a long way in lessening the mining disputes.

Bernard Rinomhota

Of late, the small-scale mining sector has been marred by mining disputes over claims and thus negatively affecting mineral output.

Under the "use-it or lose-it" policy, the Government targets to repossess 213 underutilized or idle mining titles for redistribution to productive investors.

Last week, Mines and Mining Development Minister Winston Chitando announced that Government had started repossessing underutilised claims with 16 of them having already been seized by the State.

In an interview, ZMF chief executive officer Mr. Wellington Takavarasha said the repossession of idle mining titles was a step in the right direction as the process will also benefit their members.

"Obviously, our members are going to benefit from that (use it or

lose it policy) because that's why you have noticed that recently there have been a number of disputes because there has not been much land available for people to peg.

"It is going to benefit the small-scale miners as they have so much been disfranchised in terms of land.

"The State has vast land that has been pegged dating back as far as 1901 and still lying idle," he said.

As a result of the disputes that have hogged the small-scale mining sector, women entrepreneurs have expressed reluctance to venture into the male-dominated industry.

The unwillingness by women to participate in small-scale mining ventures is despite the support that the Government continues to give to women through incentives such as the removal of collateral security on loans under the Gold Development Initiative Fund availed by Fidelity Printers and Refiners.

"So, this exercise will make sure that we benefit from the repossessed land and thus reducing the previously existed disputes and to some extent luring women to participate in the mining sector. "As more men and women participate in the mining sector, it also entails improved mineral output if the titles are used productively," said Mr. Takavarasha.

The "use-it or lose-it" policy has been included in the amended Mines and Minerals Act which Government is presently finalising.

The Act is being amended to align it with internationally competitive and supportive law to enhance investor confidence as the Government targets to achieve a US\$12 billion mining economy by 2023.

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OUT FOR PEGGING WITH THE PROFESSIONALS

Out for pegging with the Professionals

Last month Timella Mining Consultancy afforded me the opportunity of experiencing first-hand pegging of mining claims in the Battlefields area of Mashonaland West.

A team of two, a Pegger and Geotech were introduced and we prepared for the 50km journey. We set off for the journey with Hazel (Geotech) and Ngoni (pegger) who joined later. As were 5km from the site the road became so bad that we had to leave our vehicle behind and foot the rest of the way.

Being used to office dwellings and almost no exercise 8km plus was a tough job. I also felt for Hazel with the scorching heat as we embarked on the thorny journey. To my surprise, we had to occasionally jog and ask her to slow down. The journey was through a dense thorny bushy area with no defined path. We had to endure getting our clothes caught in thorns.

We got to the coordinates of the claim and Ngoni sprang into action. I asked what about the pegging was and gladly the friendly guy said,

“Pegging is posting of prospecting notices and registration and establishment of temporal beacons before submitting an application for registration to the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development. When a Prospecting Licence holder has identified a mineral deposit that he/she is interested in, he/she appoints an agent or an Approved Prospector to peg on his behalf”. Ngoni continued.

“The agent is required to physically peg the area by marking the deposit with a Discovery Peg. So the first thing is for a person to have the prospecting license which allows the holder to an area suitable for mining. Once the prospecting license is acquired then the holder has to involve a prospector so that the prospector will then help to peg the area after consulting with the mining office to check if the area is allowed to mine”.

Meanwhile, Hazel was surveying the place and later gave us an update.

“There is scarce vegetation around the area and thorny bushes the reason being it might be the toxic conditions produced by mineralization underground which will create a harsh environment for vegetation to grow”.

“There are outcrops striking in an EW direction with felsic rocks containing potassium feldspar and sodium plagioclase.

“A river with a dendritic drainage pattern lies on the southern part of the block. The area is still virgin land which I will place under green-fields. I recommend proper mapping and sampling procedures to be done before sinking shafts of course these will include geochemical and geophysical surveys in their stages”.

After the pegging process was complete I took the chance to protest to Hazel how fast she walked us and she laughed it off.

“People say I walk fast but I barely recognize it. Having a passion for becoming the best female exploration geologist of all time, drawn by what mother earth brings to humanity has turned me to enjoy spending 90 % of my time in the bundu mapping and pegging. So I am used to walking fast and long distances.

“I will boldly and proudly say I have been trained well with both my Geophysicist lecturer Mr. TL Matete and my Boss Dr. T Chizuzu.



They did not spoonfeed me but rather adequately trained me. I have adopted the jungle law and this has greatly networked me in a short space of time. I love my work”.

Interview: Timothy Chizuzu Miner, Mining Consultant and Environmentalist



Timella: Timothy Chizuzu AS
WATER TREATMENT & SERVICE

At the beginning of the month, I travelled to the Kadoma the “City of Gold” popularly known for its rich gold reserves and wealthy flamboyant gold buyers and miners. The town has well-known names like Cossy Rules, B Majari, Mrasta, Zvidzai, and many more.

By Keith Sungiso

A highly regarded figure in the City is a down to earth, quiet, humble gentleman well respected in the mining circles. Timothy Chizuzu is the founder of Timella Mining Consultancy an organisation that has for the past decade provided quality mining services to hundreds of miners not only in Kadoma but Mashonaland West Province. He also is the founder of National Environment Awareness Trust (Neat), Secretary-general of Zimbabwe Prospectors Association, and ZMF National Youth Chairperson.

Here is how the Interview went

Mr. Chizuzu a bit of information about yourself?

My name is Timothy Chizuzu I was born in Kadoma, I'm a mining consultant I started mining consultancy in 2006 that when I was registered by the ministry of mines.

What made you venture into the mining business and why?

I ventured into the mining sector due to my passion for exploring

and researching the mining sector as well as to earn a living. I had an appetite to know about mineral governance, how the system goes about in assisting the sustainability of the mining sector to economic resuscitation. I'm also in the mining sector to assist in how policies should be drafted to improve the country's mining investment thereby eradicating poverty through employment creation.

You seem to be prioritising gold mining yet Mashwest has vast minerals. Why?

For the past 12-13, I have been concentrating mainly on mining consultancy. Two years ago I ventured fulltime into mining extraction and I was attracted to gold mining because in Kadoma it is the mineral everyone is mining. I am also in the process of acquiring claims to venture into other minerals like gemstones and chrome.

How has Kadoma benefited from Timothy's mining ventures?

In Kadoma, I have assisted several miners including MuRasta, Tshuma Milling, companies, and small-scale individual miners. I have also helped many miners and many have applauded my services as a renowned mining consultancy and prospector.



Tell us about Timella Mining Consultancy

Timella Mining Consultancy is an independent Consultancy company that provides focus, advice, and instruction in the mining industry.

It offers services from mining rights acquisition, exploration through feasibility mine planning and production to mine closure. We also assist on the dispute and legal matters concerning the mining industry in Zimbabwe. We also advise on environmental issues to miners and our mission is to provide expert solutions in the mining sector.

Our philosophy is, we believe that to succeed we must contribute to the successes of our clients. We prioritize our clients; our performance is only good as our clients and as the staff, we are able to attract development and returns. The cornerstone of our philosophy is to develop and embrace new technologies and methodologies to the advantage of our clients and our business. It is our view that the growth of our business should be in response to our clients.

Our values are integrity, client focus, accountability, and innovation.



What are the benefits of engaging Timella Consultancy services?

The advantages of engaging Timella mining consultancy is that we have professional and qualified people from different departments of the mining sector, who have much experience in the acquisition of mining rights, surveyors and geologist who help in exploration. Timella helps by giving the correct information because we have qualified and professionals who will be there to help you

professionally execute your endeavors.

Kadoma is well known for Machete gangs. Have you ever encountered any attacks at your site? If so were you able to get assistance from the police?

Since my claims are in Battlefields, a hotspot for machete gangs, we encounter them from time to time. At one time we had to engage the police after a gang armed with machete and hand catapults was giving us problems. The police managed to contain the situation and most of the guys were arrested.

I have visited your mine sites and its impressive and very professionally set up. How long did it take you to have such facilities?

As I said before, I have less than 2 years in full mining (claim ownership). I'm therefore developing my claims to medium scale. I'm carrying out exploration so that the mining at my claims will be standard and according to the book.

What five things would you say need to be improved or fixed to attain a better ASM

Our values are integrity, client focus, accountability, and innovation.
- Timothy Chizuzu

1. The number one thing for artisanal miners is for them to quickly register and standardize their mining operations. The government should implement a model like that of the Ministry of Agriculture. if we get field officers who will be helping and giving advice to small scale miners, helping them to adapt to proper mining and advising them to mine safety as well as helping with exploration, mineral leakages would be minimized.

2. The government needs to assist ASM with loans that will be monitored by the field officers for the money to be used for mining prospecting and exploration (and not to be misused).

3. Most of the small-scale miners are in rural areas, for the government to protect them, the police need to be well resourced especially when it comes to mobility. Most police stations in the rural areas have no cars to patrol especially in the mining communities.

4. The government should legalise artisanal miners so that they would sell their gold to the right market. There is a danger in illegalising their operations because they will always sell their products to the alternative market.

Interview: Timothy Chizuzu Miner, Mining Consultant and Environmentalist

5. Small scale miners need to be mechanised, by this, the government needs to make sure that our mining claims are bankable so that they can be collateral for bankers.

You are also the chairperson of the Zimbabwe Prospectors Association tell us about that.



I am the secretary for the Zimbabwe Prospectors Association an organisation that registered on the 26th of March 2018.

The main mission and mandate of the ZPA is to empower Zimbabwean prospectors to be professionally competitive in mining consultancy and also to represent them on all mining platforms as well as the Ministry of mines. It is easy for them to engage the ministry of mines and other stakeholders in the mining industry. ZPA represents the interests of all prospectors in Zimbabwe and abroad and pursuing their recognition and acceptance as vital and pivotal stakeholders and qualified professionals in the mining industry.

How does one know if they have engaged services of professional prospection services? We have heard of people paying thousands for mining services and not get any meaningful returns. What methods do you use to ensure people get value for their money.

If you want to know that you are engaging a professional prospector one has to have a crap number which shows they are an Approved Prospector. Currently, we have a problem because the ministry does not have the material to make the I.Ds but prospectors carry letters from the Ministry. Before miners engage prospectors they should ask for their Crap number so that they won't be duped by bogus and unscrupulous prospectors.

Artisanal miners and Chinese have been blamed for the largest chunk of environmental degradation, do you have a strategy or model to decrease land degradation?



The issue of land degradation is a high thing of concern, especially in Zimbabwe. The main challenge is the monitoring of small scale and artisanal miners. The number of small-scale miners is more than the staff we have at the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Mines. That's why I said before that the government needs to employ field officers who will be monitoring the activities of ASM teaching them how to preserve and rehabilitate the environment. Tickets should therefore be issued after a thorough awareness; many miners don't know how they can rehabilitate the land.

You are also the founder of National Environment Awareness Trust (Neat). What is NEAT all about?

NEAT is a Non-Governmental Organisation that deals much with environmental activities. Our main activities are awareness and advocacy. We move around educating people on safe practices of mining, how to keep our environment safe and clean, how to manage our affluence as miners. We are there to be engaged on all environmental management and mining-related issues.



NEAT team out for cleaning with Mahwest Provincial Minister Mary Mliswa



There are many mining graduates without jobs what advise would you give to them, and how do you intend to help them as ZMF Youth in Mining leader?

To mining professionals who have no jobs, the best way is they need to come up recruit, and form syndicates acquire claims then look for grants or working capital from financial institutions. These guys can do a feasibility study on their claims so that their claims would be nearly bankable therefore attracting funding. The graduates need to create their own employment to advance the professionalized and standardized small-scale mining sector.



Besides mining what else does Timothy do besides mining?

I am looking forward to venturing into the Agriculture sector, focusing on Animal husbandry. I have seen that the best way to go in Zimbabwe is to increase food production.



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Pickstone peerless set to increase production



Pickstone Peerless Mine is eyeing to increase output 100 kilograms of the yellow metal per month from 65 kg at present by investing in plant and expansion equipment worth over US\$6 million.

The gold miner is presently undertaking open cast operations.

Briefing Mines and Mining Development Minister Winston Chitando and his entourage during a visit of the Chegutu-based gold mine on Friday, the firm's general manager Mr. Japhet Makwasha said they were now geared towards embarking on underground operations, which will see them ramping up production to 100kg per month.

He said his organisation has also invested in plant equipment and machinery worth over US\$6 million.

"Currently, we are doing open cast mining at Pickstone and Peerless pits but we are making efforts to go underground in the Pickstone and Peerless underground operations to see how much gold is still left, what are the reserves in the Pickstone underground, what can we extract from there," he said.

In an interview after the tour, Minister Chitando who was accompanied by the Minister of State for Mashonaland West province Mary Mliswa, Mines and Mining Development Deputy Minister Engineer Polite Kambamura and Zanu-PF legislator for Chegutu West Dexter Nduna said:

"From the presentation, I am sure we gathered that they are

producing 65kg per month and in terms of their expansion plans, they are poised to produce over 100kg per month.

"So, on its own, the operation will be doing over a tonne of gold per annum and there is also a sister operation that we visited sometime back which Eureka which will also be doing over two tonnes per annum."

Minister Chitando said the two sister operations are anticipated to contribute close to four tonnes of gold annually.

Gold is one of Zimbabwe's major foreign currency earners and presently contributes about US\$2 billion to the fiscus.

And under the US\$12 billion mining industry economy by 2023, the gold sub-sector is projected to contribute US\$4 billion platinum US\$3 billion while chrome, iron, diamond, and chrome will contribute US\$1 billion.

Lithium is expected to contribute US\$500 million while other minerals are envisaged to account for US\$1,5 billion.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe (CoMZ) has bemoaned policy inconsistency by the government saying this can scuttle efforts to attain the envisaged US\$12 billion mining industry economy by 2023.

Potential to revive million-dollar mica industry



Zimbabwe has the potential to revive the million-dollar mica mining sub-sector which was prematurely abandoned in the early 1970s.

The country's Mica during the late 1920s was on-demand on the international market, the mineral which is world's sort after in the electrical and construction industry has the potential to be revived again provided large scale exploration and extraction is promoted.

According to experts, the country can become one of the leading producers of Mica in the world if large scale extraction of the mineral is sponsored.

Mica in Zimbabwe is found in Hurungwe, Rushinga, Kariba and Hwange.

The biggest Mica mine in Zimbabwe during the 1920s, Grand Parade employed more than 360 workers and was valued at £200,000 which when converted amounts to over USD120 million today, yet the mine had only reached a depth of 70 metres which indicates it was operating at small-scale.

The country received revenue of £304,907 through Mica sales between 1919 and 1929, the value of the revenue the country amassed is nearly USD400 million today.

According to John Wiles former military cross who geologically mapped the Mwami area in Hurungwe, many mica mines were abandoned prematurely, without the full extent of their potential being evaluated. He included the Grand Parade, which had reached an underground depth of 130m, and singled out the Gil Gil, which had been reported on under option by Max Mehlis of Goldfields.

Indigenous mica miners have been encouraged since 1961, and renewal of small-worker interest could be fostered given the advent of the new Mining Promotion Corporation initiative by the Government, which seeks to provide professional advice in support of small-scale miners.

The promotion of mica mining could also help the country achieve the president's USD12 billion mining sector by 2023 because the mineral could be on-demand due to the increase in construction and electric applicants like motor vehicles.

Mica is a shiny silicate mineral structured with a layer of granite and other rocks or crystals. Highly translucent, tough, stable, durable, and electrical resistant are the advanced properties of mica, which makes it widely used in several applications across various industries.

The global mica market is projected to witness the highest growth over the forecast timeline, owing to the surging mica applications in the electronics industry. Mica is an important compound for the electronics industry due to its chemical, physical, and electrical properties, perfect cleavage, flexibility, elasticity, low electrical and thermal conductivity, and high dielectric strength.

Additionally, mica is widely used in electronic consumer goods, such as hairdryers, toasters, LED lights, other lighting equipment, smoke detectors, and acoustic guitars. Moreover, rapid industrialization in emerging countries of China, India, and Brazil are likely to propel the mica applications in the construction industry. However, due to the stringent environmental regulations and fluctuating mica prices may hamper the global mica market in the future.

Zambezi gas invests US\$3million for open cast equipment



Zimbabwe's second-largest coal miner, Zambezi Gas has invested US\$3 million in new open cast mining equipment as the company targets at increasing production to 200 000 tonnes per month by end of the year.

Bernard Rinomhota

At present, the Matabeleland North-based colliery is producing 100 000 tonnes of coal per month from its existing open cast pit.

Speaking by telephone to Mining Zimbabwe on Friday, Zambezi Gas operations director Engineer Menard Makota said his organisation has secured the new open cast mining machinery from China for use on their proposed open cast pit.

"We have procured a whole fleet of open cast equipment worth over US\$3 million from China.

"The equipment comprises excavators, graders dump trucks, water browsers and dozers to be used on the new open cast pit that we have planned to open, which is a duplicate pit to the one we currently have," he said.

Eng Makota said a majority of their equipment that is in transit from China was now between Beira and Harare and in the next few weeks

the machinery is expected in the country.

"There is some duty stamp which we were waiting from the Ministry of Finance which we got on Monday (last week) and we had asked for rebates. So, as soon as the equipment arrives, it will proceed to the mine.

"We were supposed to ramp up production this September to 200 000 tonnes.

"But because of the delays associated with the Covid-19 pandemic, we are now looking forward to ramping up production in November when we start new open-cast operations," he said.

Zambezi Gas is the country's second coal producer by output after Makomo Resources.

The company also supplies its product locally to players in the agriculture sector like tobacco and sugarcane farmers, as well as hospitals and manufacturing companies in the food industry. Zambezi Gas also exports coal in the region to Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among others

Beirut Explosion – The Lethal downside of Ammonium



What started as a normal day in the port of Beirut, Lebanon ended in serious turmoil. A devastating explosion, on the 4th of August, 2020, suspected to have been caused by large volumes (2750t) of Ammonium nitrate (AN), stored unsafely in a warehouse, ripped through the city, and shook it to the core.

By Moshen Jena

Lebanese authorities say the giant blast, killed at least 200 people, injuring more than 5000 people, and left an estimated 300 000 homeless. The blast also left Lebanon in political limbo, the whole cabinet resigning amid widespread anger over the blast.

The Beirut disaster has left many people asking, what really is ammonium Nitrate?

Ammonium nitrate is a crystal-like white solid that is made in large quantities all over the world. Its common use is in agriculture, where it is used as a top dressing. The nitrogen-rich compound is also commonly used to make commercial explosives. Ammonium Nitrate acts as an oxidiser, supplying oxygen in the propagation of the explosive reaction. It is the most common ingredient in many modern explosives on the market, including emulsions, water-gel explosives, and the main component of the explosive composition known as ANFO- Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil.

Ammonium Nitrate has the chemical formula NH_4NO_3 , which contains two nitrogen (N) atoms, four hydrogen (H) atoms, and three oxygen (O) atoms. In this formula, the ammonium (NH_4^+) ion and nitrate (NO_3^-) ion are bonded together by an ionic bond.



A closer look at the amateur video footage doing rounds on social media platforms, two explosions can be seen. At first, white smoke could be seen wafting from the roof of the warehouse, and a large initial explosion was heard. Seconds later, a second colossal explosion came, which sent a reddish-brown plume above the city's port and creating a supersonic blast wave radiating through the city.

The reddish-brown fumes characterise all Ammonium Nitrate explosions. Upon ignition, Ammonium Nitrate produces lots of oxides of nitrogen (commonly known as nitrous fumes). Once initiated, a self-supporting reaction is sparked, ammonium nitrate explodes rapidly and violently decomposing into large volumes of nitrous oxides and water vapor.

In its pure state, Ammonium Nitrate is relatively stable and not classified as an explosive. However, ammonium nitrate is classified as an oxidiser according to the UN classification of dangerous goods. In simpler terms, ammonium nitrate increases the burning reaction of fuels by increasing the amount of oxygen available for the reaction. To initiate the reaction, ammonium nitrate needs to

Beirut Explosion – The Lethal downside of Ammonium

come in contact with an open flame or a source of ignition. In the case of the Beirut explosion, preliminary investigations are pointing to the presence of fireworks in the vicinity.

A quick trip down memory lane, ammonium nitrate is known to have caused serious accidental detonations in the past.

be a problem. Overtime the prills combine to form lumps. The lumps are more sensitive and when subjected to the intense heat it can trigger a massive explosion.

In Zimbabwe, it is common to find ammonium nitrate stored in significantly large quantities by farmers, miners as well as in industries and other commercial depots or warehouses. Do people



- The Texas City disaster of 1947, which is considered to be the deadliest industrial accident in US history, quickly comes to mind. At least 581 people were killed when more than 2300 tonnes of Ammonium nitrate detonated on-board a ship that had docked in the port. The detonation is said to have been sparked by a carelessly tossed cigarette which started a fire aboard the ship.

- In 1921, in Oppau, Germany, about 4500 tonnes of ammonium nitrate caused an explosion at a plant and more than 500 people were killed during the disaster.

- In China, more recently in 2015, a similar incident involving ammonium nitrate and other chemicals killed around 170 people in the port of Tianjin in Northern China

Not all disasters involving Ammonium Nitrate are accidents: Terrorists also take advantage of the readily available explosive ingredient to cause anarchy. The 1995 bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City by terrorists, left around 168 people dead. In 2002, a nightclub bombing in Bali killed 204 people. In the 2011 Oslo bombing by Anders Behring Breivik, which killed eight people, and in numerous other terrorist attacks that use the product. All these attacks were perpetrated using ammonium nitrate as the main explosive ingredient.

Ammonium nitrate is relatively cheap to buy and usually safe to handle compared to other explosive ingredients, but storing it can

really know the hazards?

Many times I have visited my Grandpa in the rural areas, only to find his Ammonium Nitrate fertiliser for the coming season, stored together with other combustible materials such as grain, packaging material, and in some cases with diesel for tilling the land. In some instances, the deadly oxidiser is found in the open and not properly stored. In the event of a fire outbreak, the severity of that fire will be amplified. My Grandpa and others alike should be assisted with the basics of proper handling and storage of ammonium nitrate to avoid similar disasters in the future.

With proper handling, ammonium nitrate continues to play an imperative role in our lives, helping us feed the nations and unearth wealth, but with a little laxity in our controls, the product can cause large scale destruction, the Beirut incident and history has taught us.

About the author



Moshen Jena, is a Mining Engineer, who seeks to make a global impact in the field of explosives engineering. He is a prominent expert in the field of explosives accident investigation. He works for a leading explosive manufacturing company. Opinions expressed are solely his own and do not express the views or opinions of his employer.

EPOs breeding a criminal cartel



Loopholes in the way Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) are issued in the country has had some section of the mining industry alleging that the current regime of EPOs is breeding a criminal cartel that is making a lot of money through state land without the country gaining the intended outcome.

Rudairo Mapuranga

Zimbabwe has 4 000 recorded gold deposits with nearly all of them located on ancient workings. This is, therefore, a clear indication that the country remains under-explored to discover deposits away from these ancient workings and the issuing of EPOs consequently becomes essential.

Prospecting or exploration is one of the cornerstones around which the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development hopes to lure investment, particularly from large corporates through the use of scientifically proven resource definition and quantification.

What are EPOs?

For the past years, no EPO has been issued and less than ten EPOs are current. An EPO is carried out under licenses issued by the Head of State and administered by the Mining Affairs Board as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals Act 12:05. Two titles are issued under large scale exploration depending on the mineral to be explored according to the act, which is Special Grant (SG) for energy minerals like Coal Bed Methane, natural gas, oil, and uranium to mention, and EPOs for other minerals, example base metals, gold, diamond to mention a few.

The maximum size of an EPO is 65,000 hectares in Zimbabwe and a minimum size is up to the interested company/individual to choose. In Zimbabwe, EPO's tenure is 3 years with an option to renew for another 3 years. EPOs are used by companies as first-pass explora-

tion areas. This means that companies after doing the highly technical exploration studies will eventually drop the EPO ground in 3 years.

How the loophole is created

Reports have it that the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development closes prospecting and pegging on areas that an EPO application has been submitted to reduce conflicts between a miner and an EPO holder provided the application eventually passes.

However, the fact that no EPO has been granted for the past years yet the Ministry received over 40 EPO applications without dropping a single one yet means that a lot of land technically lying idle with no mining activity taking place because it has been closed for prospecting and pegging.

Miners have accused some officials in the Mines Ministry of taking this advantage to accept letters of consent through EPO applicants for miners to mine within the proposed EPO for a charge.

EPO holders have also been accused of just holding the land for speculative purposes selling claims to prospective miners without even undergoing exploration on the land.

According to Zimbabwe Prospectors Association President, Mr. Samson Dzingwe, EPOs have become a means were unscrupulous individuals and companies make a fortune by owning state land for personal benefit. This is through holding state land for speculative purposes in the name of EPOs.

"The E.P.Os being issued by the Ministry of mines are rather speculative than productive. Most of the E.P.Os are rather individualistic or personal against national interests, retrogressive, and not progressive. Blanketing of vast mineral lands for speculative purposes other than the real purpose of issuance of E.P.Os. This I say because there is a lot of concrete evidence to prove that. It is very dangerous when individual companies hold E.P.Os, not for exploration but other reasons beneficial to such individuals and not the nation.

Some exploration companies are now charging exorbitant fees to issue a letter of consent for a prospective miner to peg a mining claim within their issued E.P.Os ranging from USD 3000 per letter on land, not more than 10hectares and getting to working agreements with those miners and getting shares on those miners claims which are not above board, thus illegal.

EPOs breeding a criminal cartel

Such kind of dealings have become lucrative than exploration itself.

The other issue is that these speculative E.P.Os have been blanketed all over the whole country as a way of implementing the mines and minerals bill before it gets passed it is clearly stated in the bill, the idea of closing all land from prospecting, thus why in the bill one would cease to buy a prospecting license but instead an "exclusive prospecting license" which takes away the right to prospect but only to a Km grid coordinated license issued by cadastre registrar" He said.

In 2012 the government withdrew over 340 Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) applications for several mining and prospecting companies in a bid to deal with the speculative holding of mining rights in the capital-intensive sector. The Mining Affairs Board in 2012 reportedly withdrew 344 EPO applications after it emerged that no exploration had been carried out by EPO holders.

Can EPOs be banned?

EPOs are not new to Zimbabwe, the history of exploration dates back to the early 1900s instigating in 1910 concurring with the institution of the Zimbabwe Geological Survey was characterized by distinct phases of prospecting interest. The peak in exploration activities in the country came in the 1960s and early 1970s, especially for base minerals.

With all the advantages EPOs have on mining growth and development, it is unwise for anyone to think that EPOs can be scrapped outrightly leaving the country without clear geological data on their mining land.

If granted access to these geological reports miners will run better operations as access to geological data will ensure more targeted, efficient mining which will reduce the rampant land degradation. The reduced mining costs will enable miners to have excess capital to reinvest and grow their operations, access to geological will enable miners to attract investors and structure better joint venture partnerships, access to equipment loans, collateral becomes possible as miners can utilise their claims to negotiate better terms thus promoting financial sector inclusion. More indigenous miners can venture into mining as proper information will be readily available to ensure return on investment.

What needs to be done?

The Chamber of Mines Zimbabwe late last year recommended that EPOs should be maintained. The current functional legal and institutional framework of the country if properly enforced can promote the critical role of EPOs in the development and growth of the mining industry.

It proposed to reducing the size of the initial EPO from the current 65 000Ha to 50 000Ha, provide for an annual reduction in the size of EPO annually and limit the number of EPOs an individual entity may possess at the same time.

In conclusion, the issue of EPOs needs to be looked into for the country to map a way forward and deal away with the possibility of a criminal cartel created and left getting strong.



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Zimbabwe exposing Chrome miners to exploitation



Zimbabwe's failure to formalize and "technocratize" Chrome buying and exporting has led to the exploitation of local miners by buyers who bargain predatorily leaving the miner with very low returns that will not sustain mining development or growth experts have said.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

Zimbabwe has the world's second-largest chromium reserves after South Africa, with about 12% of the global total. However, the country is not among the top Chrome producing nations.

Due to the closure of Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco), the country's leading steel-making company, the Chromium market in Zimbabwe is near to zero with the country relying only on exporting raw chrome.

On paper, Zimbabwe has the best chromium ore grade in the world which gives the country's chrome an advantage on the international market over other countries. However, since buying and exporting of

chrome in Zimbabwe is not properly regulated and modernly formalized the appetite of the country's chrome on the international market is very weak.

Zimbabwe's all-weather friend, China is the world's largest chrome consumer, Chinese demand for chromium is mainly driven by stainless steel. The country does not have its own chromium reserves and relies on imports. The country has failed to capitalize on Chinese chrome appetite due to untransparent marketing systems and poor marketing strategies.

The Minister of Mines and Mining Development Winston Chitando is on record saying that the country's chrome production needed to be improved due to the increasing consumption in carbon and stainless-steel production world over, however, production of chrome in Zimbabwe has been rather decreasing than increasing.

"Chrome ore production will need to increase in line with increasing consumption in carbon and stainless-steel production, therefore

Zimbabwe exposing Chrome miners to exploitation



Masango Mablabla

there is a need for significant investment in developing the mining capacity of the country from exploration through to production," the minister said.

According to Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) Mashonaland Central Chairperson Mr. Masango Mahlahla the country's chrome industry has the potential to establish a USD Billion dollar industry with the small-scale sector able to generate over USD300 million in export sales.

"Small scale chrome miners held the potential to generate over USD 340 million in export sales revenue along with Government direct tax earnings of over USD 42 million.

"Over the last three years our continued research into chrome highlights that Zimbabwe Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry," Mahlahla said.



Privelage Moyo

There is a need for government-led reinvestment into the industry in the form of infrastructures such as roads, power, weighbridges, formal marketplaces for all minerals, along with the implementation of export and domestic sales pricing models to support Chrome trade and the creation of chrome sales depots to increase market visibility.

According to Norton Miners Association Chairperson, Mr. Privelage Moyo, many Chinese investors have tried to buy Zimbabwean chrome, however, due to low production, there is no Zimbabwean mining company that can sustain exporting the required tonnage frequently to the extent that, although the chrome is the best grade in the world, it is now being used as a blending steel-making production due to its limited supply.

Moyo further went on to say that, it was important for parastatals to be headed by technocrats who in turn would be independent to pass decisions without political or external influences that are not growth or development-oriented.

"Our Chrome is now used as a blending product in steel making yet it has some of the best grades in the world.

"Parastatals that are key to the economy should be headed by technocrats, who will as well create the best team, not on political grounds," Moyo said.

It should be noted that the moment chrome production increases, countries will scramble to export chrome from Zimbabwe thus, the government needs to make sure that miners are supported for resuscitation.

Zimbabwe's chrome market is dominated by predatory buyers who have formed domestic cartels that purchase chrome at an average price of US\$12 per tonne instead of nearly US\$90.

Chrome ore producers face major growth challenges because there is limited access to the international export market which reduces the opportunities for chrome producers to earn much-needed foreign currency to help resuscitate operations.

Zimbabwe, as a nation, is therefore losing significant foreign currency and tax revenues while at the same time opportunities to re-invest into production growth and efficiencies are being lost.



10 Benefits of Investing in the Coloured-Gemstone Mining sector in Zimbabwe

By Maison Phiri

1. Diamond vs. Coloured stones.



The diamond has been perceived by investors as the king of gemstones due to its gem characteristics that exceed other stones. However, investors ought to know that there are colored stones which can exceed US\$10,000/carat. This is a price that most fine varieties of diamonds cannot exceed. Bixbite (red beryl) and Alexandrite, can exceed this price and both findings have been reported in Zimbabwe.

It should also be taken seriously that the diamond has suffered a serious blow from synthetics. This has caused the diamond prices to plummet, especially for the small stones and low grades.

Perhaps, it is time for gemstone investors to begin assessing the potential of rare colored gemstones such as the ones in Zimbabwe.

2. Zimbabwe: The finest candidate for a SADC gemstone Hub.



The centrality of the gemstone industry in the region is of paramount importance. This brings the attention of additional investment, marketing, and partnerships to one place. Zimbabwe is that fine candidate to hold regular gemstone fairs, establish cutting centres, schools, and certifying laboratories for the region. Zimbabwe should become the trade centre for the gemstones in the region. This is because the country has deposits for more than 90% of all gems found in the region. The country is also central to the region, making easy accessibility. Any investor serious in gemstone mining in Zimbabwe should consider the prospects of developing their product value chain towards the idea of a hub.

10 Benefits of investing in the coloured-Gemstone mining sector in Zimbabwe

3. Multi-commodity deposits.

The advanced technology in exploration has not been fully exercised for gemstone prospecting in Zimbabwe. Much of the current workings are artisanal small scale mining. This brings the idea that gemstones are under-explored in Zimbabwe. However, the small scale miners have established a presence of multi-commodity deposits. The pegmatite gemstones in Karoi are usually beryl and tourmaline with mica as a bi-product. In the Makaha area, the beryl is also associated with some tantalite. These Zimbabwean deposits are therefore multi-commodity and this is ideal for any investment.

4. Investing in a "Blue Ocean" strategy.

Investors willing to explore an unchallenged industry in Zimbabwe should consider gemstone mining. The gold mining is definitely a "Red ocean" strategy. However, there is no major company in Zimbabwe which is currently mining gemstones. There is no major company developing the value chain either. Therefore, this is a sector where a focused investor is capable of establishing a controlling stake in the industry.

5. Low-Cost Mining.

The basics of gemstone mining in Zimbabwe are currently pit mining. This can be expanded into wholesome open cast mining depending on the extent and geometry of each resource. The cost of mining is relatively low compared to other mineral commodities which are usually hosted in complicated deposit geometries.

6. Easy and low-cost processing.

The processing of gemstones is usually crushing, washing, and picking. This is relatively easy and cheap as compared to other commodities that may require the establishment of flotation cells, leaching tanks, and the consumption of sophisticated chemicals. In gemstone processing for the production of rough, there are no complicated processes, chemicals nor excessive specialist labour.

7. Ready synergies with ASMs

The Artisanal and Small Scale Miners, through the Zimbabwe Miners' Federation, is open to joint ventures, partnerships, and sponsorship of their current mining activities. This serves as a low hanging fruit for investors who are eager for production and quick

turnaround for their investment.

8. Prospective for secondary business. (Vertical integration)

Mining alone cannot achieve optimum profits for an investment in the gemstone industry. The rough stones can be polished, set in jewellery and sold on local or international auctions as a finished product. These secondary businesses are also potential for investment. An investor should be capable of developing their product from mine to the factory and finally to the market.

9. Keystone to the development of other industries.

Apart from the vertical integration prospects, other businesses such as precious metals mining, tourism, and freight may boom from gemstone mining alone. This gives rise to other business investment potential in dependant but different streams.

10. Sustainable development.

The Gemstone mining industry lacks sustainable development. It is hoped that as more investment is brought in, more formalisation of the sector occurs. It would then be correct that each investor develops the current mining to sustainable levels and therefore invests in the future of the environment and society. Investors are encouraged to put their capital where community development and limited environmental harm is the first priority.

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Minerals and Location found in Zimbabwe

Agate	Nyamandhlovu, Chikomba, Lupane
Aluminum	Mutare, Nyanga, Mwenezi
Amazonite	Nyamandhlovu, Rushinga
Amethyst	Nyamandhlovu, Hurungwe, Hwange, Makonde, Lupan
Antimony	Kwekwe, Bubi, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Shurugwi
Arsenic	Bubi, Shurugwi, Mutare, Gwanda
Asbestos	Masvingo, Gwanda, Matobo, Mberengwa, Insiza, Makonde, Umzingwane
Aventurine	Masvingo, Beitbridge
Barites	Kwekwe, Mwenezi
Beryl	Hurungwe, Kariba, Goromonzi, Harare, Mudzi, Rushinga, Mutoko, Bindura, Marondera, Gutu, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Mberengwa, Gweru
Bismuth	Gwanda, Insiza, Goromonzi, Hwange
Cesium	Mudzi, Bikita, Goromonzi
Calcite	Hwange, Bindura, Chiredzi, Mwenezi
Chromium	Mberengwa, Guruve, Makonde, Gweru, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Kadoma, Gwanda, Insiza, Masvingo, Chirumanzu
Citrine	Marondera, Harare, Goromonzi
Clay	Harare, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Gweru
Coal	Gokwe, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, Mwenezi, Hwange, Lupane, Binga, Kariba, Hurungwe, Bikita
Cobalt	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shamva, Bubi, Bindura
Copper	Makonde, Kadoma, Mutare, Chirumanzu, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Beitbridge, Gokwe, Bindura, Chipinge, Bikita, Insiza, Makonde, Harare, Bulawayo, Shamva, Chiredzi, Nkayi, Mudzi, Chegutu, Bindura, Kwekwe, Hurungwe, Bubi, Makonde, Bikita, Gwanda, Masvingo.
Cordierite	Hurungwe, Beitbridge, Chimanimani, Rushinga, Makuti
Corundum	Beitbridge, Chiredzi, Shurugwi, Marondera, Mberengwa, Mazowe, Rushinga, Insiza, Goromonzi, Wedza, Makoni
Diamond	Gweru, Bubi, Beitbridge, Binga, Mwenezi, Mutare, Chivi
Diatomite	Hurungwe
Dolomite	Mutare, Beitbridge, Makonde, Mudzi, Masvingo, Rushinga.
Emerald	Gutu, Masvingo, Insiza, Mberengwa, Hurungwe.
Feldspar	Harare, Bikita, Umzingwane, Goromonzi
Fireclay	Hwange, Chiredzi, Kwekwe, Lupane, Nkayi, Kadoma, Kwekwe
Flint clay	Mwenezi, Beitbridge
Fluorite	Hwange, Guruve, Binga
Garnet	Beitbridge, Hurungwe, Mudzi, Guruve, Rushinga, Marondera
Graphite	Hwange, Hurungwe, Kariba, Makonde
Gypsum	Beitbridge
Gold	Every district in Zimbabwe
Iron	Kwekwe, Mberengwa, Harare, Kwekwe, Buhera, Gweru, Charter, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Mazowe, Kadoma.

Minerals and Location found in Zimbabwe

Jade	Masvingo
Kaolin	Kwekwe, Mutare, Bubi, Hwange, Kadoma, Mazowe, Harare, Umzingwane, Nkayi, Chegutu
Kainite	Hurungwe, Nyanga, Mudzi, Rushinga
Lead	Mberengwa, Kwekwe, Gokwe, Mutare, Wedza, Hwange
Limestone	Mberengwa, Gwanda, Bindura, Shamva, Mazowe, Kadoma, Umzingwane, Gweru, Chegutu, Chimanimani, Mudzi, Harare, Hurungwe
Lithium	Goromonzi, Mudzi, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Harare, Insiza, Rushinga, Mutoko, Mutare, Hwange
Magnetite	Gwanda, Nyanga, Kadoma, Mwenezi, Insiza, Buhera, Mberengwa, Beitbridge, Gweru
Manganese	Kwekwe, Gweru, Makonde, Mberengwa
Mercury	Bubi, Kadoma
Mica	Hurungwe, Rushinga, Kariba, Hwange
Molybdenum	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shurugwi, Makonde, Chipinge, Gweru, Mutare
Mtorolite	Guruve, Mutare
Nickel	Bubi, Makonde, Kwekwe, Insiza, Guruve, Shamva, Shurugwi, Matobo, Chegutu, Bindura, Gweru.
Ochre	Gweru, Kwekwe
Palladium	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu
Phosphate	Buhera
Platinum	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Centenary
Pyrite	Shurugwi, Gwanda, Mazowe, Kadoma, Bulilimangwe, Shamva, Hwange.
Salt	Mwenezi
Sapphire	Mudzi
Selenium	Makonde
Silica	Gweru, Kwekwe, Makonde, Chegutu, Gokwe, Harare, Goromonzi
Sillimanite	Hurungwe
Silver	Makoni, Makonde, Kwekwe
Talc	Bubi, Guruve, Insiza, Nyanga, Mutare, Mt Darwin, Mberengwa, Goromonzi, Mutoko, Wedza, Kwekwe, Makoni
Tantalum	Hurungwe, Guruve, Kariba, Mudzi, Mutoko, Shamva, Bindura, Harare, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mt Darwin, Rushinga, Mazowe, Marondera, Gutu, Masvingo, Buhera, Bikita, Mutare, Hwange, Chivhu, Mberengwa, Chimanimani, Makoni, Insiza
Tin	Hurungwe, Mudzi, Shamva, Bindura, Goromonzi, Harare, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Nyanga, Gutu, Bikita, Hwange, Masvingo, Mutare
Topaz	Hurungwe, Gweru, Mutare
Tungsten	Hurungwe, Kariba, Shamva, Mazowe, Rushinga, Bindura, Guruve, Mt Darwin, Harare, Mudzi, Goromonzi, Bulawayo, Insiza, Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Bubi, Buhera, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Bikita, Shurugwi, Mutare, Chipinge, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Chiredzi, Wedza, Gweru, Hwange, Masvingo, Makoni
Vanadium	Mt Darwin, Guruve, Bulawayo
Vermiculite	Buhera, Mudzi
Zinc	Kwekwe, Gokwe, Nyanga