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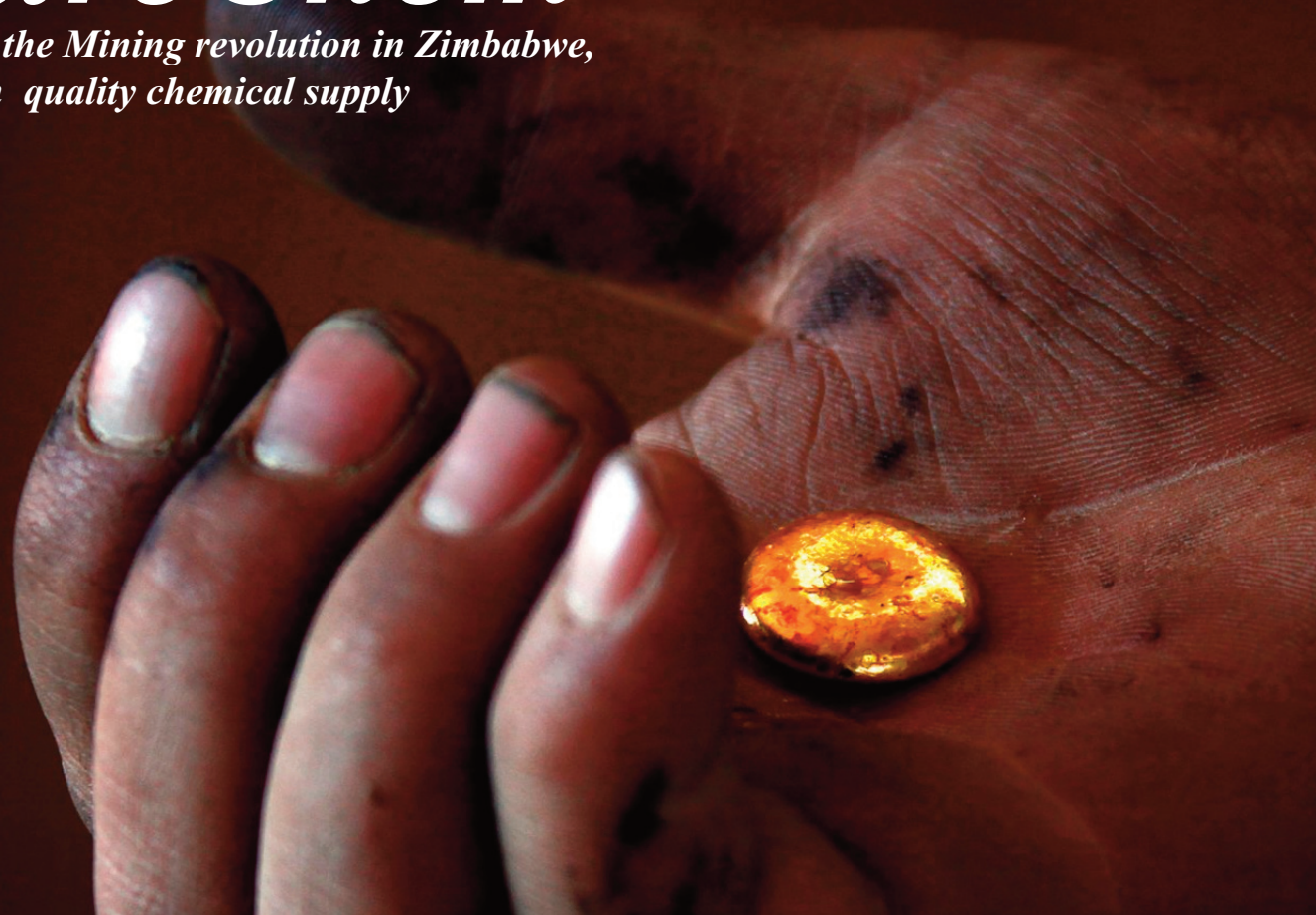
# Minining

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ISSUE  
**03**  
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**06** *The mining industry in  
Zimbabwe is hamstrung by  
Lack of Exploration*

**12** *Top Grossing Zimbabwe  
Minerals 2018*

**24** *Small scale mining  
keeping Zim economy  
ticking*

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# Mining

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A Provider of Intelligence to the Zimbabwe Mining Community and Platform for business transaction

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## ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe is the premier source of Zimbabwe Mining news. Our core focus is on the ever evolving face of the 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 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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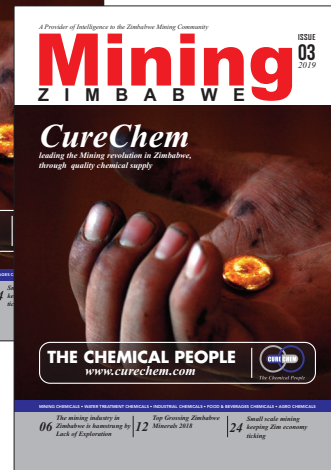
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# CONTENTS

Mining Zimbabwe Magazine | March Issue 2019



**COVER:** "Curechem" is a leading supplier of high quality chemicals

## INSIDE MINING ZIMBABWE

### 04 WORD FROM THE EDITOR

#### MINING MATTERS

06 The mining industry in Zimbabwe is hamstrung by Lack of Exploration

08 Major points towards turning the Chrome sector

10 EPOs, what needs to be done?

12 Top Grossing Zimbabwe Minerals 2018

14 Small scale miners fuel forex black market

16 New Monetary policy: Zim government set to lose a fortune

18 3rd generation polymer for Mining

20 Karo Holdings identifies sites for solar power generation

22 Caledonia Mining Corporation Plc revised Zimbabwe monetary policy affects 2019 earnings

23 Hwange donating 100 beds to Neshaya Secondary School

24 Small scale mining keeping Zim economy ticking

26 Can foreign firms be allowed to own platinum and Diamond mines 100 percent?

#### EQUIPMENT FOCUS

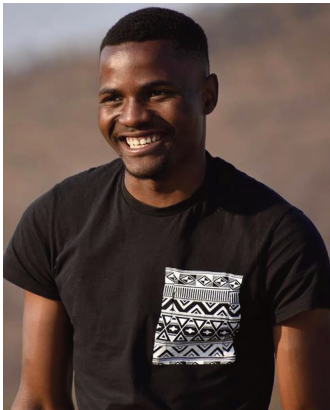
27 Cat 797F mining truck now available in Tier 4 Final configuration

30 PELGIN Consultancy hand over tipper trucks to Davis Granite

#### MINERAL FOCUS

31 Bucandi Environmental Solutions (BUCANDI)

33 Versatility and a Broad Range of Products



The mining sector in Zimbabwe is trusted to be the leading major breakthrough initiator in the economy of Zimbabwe

The mining industry have all its takes to transform Zimbabwe into one of the economic giants on earth. With the right policies and mindset, Zimbabwe through the mining industry is set to be one of the leading economies in Africa and even the rest of the world.

Greetings to you hope we have found you well. Mining Zimbabwe is the biggest mining blog in Zimbabwe through its engagement with its audiences and as such, we have created a mutual relationship with you our most significant audience. It is you our valued audiences who make Mining Zimbabwe great,

We at Mining Zimbabwe are great because we are in love with the best audience on earth.

We really appreciate your engagement with us.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) presented a new monetary policy last month which was aimed at creating or giving value to money. The policy on paper was going to reward miners with the value of money that is of exact worth due to them. However, in reality the new monetary policy has devalued the prices of precious stones and metals by dictating an RTGS, USD exchange rate instead of letting the market forces decide. Miners are crying foul over the situation in Zimbabwe after the presentation of the new monetary policy and are hoping revisions will soon be carried out.

Experts in the mining industry believe that the issue of EPOs is vital in the growth of the

mining industry, exploration need to take place if Zimbabwe is to find new and large deposits. Miners once again continue to lament for 100 percent forex retention, and are blasting the decrease in forex retention as thievery that will reduce government revenue and create an unscrupulous mining environment in Zimbabwe.

Chrome miners believe that, the Chrome sector in Zimbabwe can be revived to yesteryear's heights, the chrome sector, like other mining sector need to be looked at, chrome miners need to retrospect on the previous glory the chrome sector experienced and seek to reach those levels in order to have a big industry in Zimbabwe.

Following the Battlefields incident, Mining Zimbabwe would like to encourage small scale and artisanal miners to practice safety and precaution.

Timelison Media will soon host Zimbabwe Mining Excellence awards, the awards are meant at recognizing excellence in the mining industry, create competition and make a strong mining industry in Zimbabwe. They reported the awards were put on hold to accommodate the busy schedule of Hon Mines Minister.

Mining Zimbabwe at this point would want to thank you for your continued support, we appreciate your engagement.

We would be glad if you write to us and continue to visiting our website and social media platforms.

Regards.

*D. R Mapuranga*

## EDITOR'S NOTE





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# The mining industry in Zimbabwe is hamstrung by Lack of Exploration

*This month amidst reports that Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) reportedly sent a letter to the Ministry of Mines in order to move a petition that EPOs should be stripped,*

The Stottle with Rudairo Dickson (RD) met geological mining expert Kennedy Mtetwa and discussed on EPOs and certain factors affecting the Mining sector in Zimbabwe.

**RD** Hello Kennedy, welcome to The Stottle: Inside Mining Zimbabwe can you please share an insight about yourself and your experience in mining Geology and how you see the mining industry heading?

**KM** I am a graduate of the University of Zimbabwe with a BSc Geology Honours degree. I have 28 years working experience in the mineral resources sector mostly in mineral exploration to mines development in Zimbabwe and globally.

**RD** The mining industry particularly gold mining and chrome mining seem to be on decline, no new deposits are being found that we can brag about, what could be the reasons?

**KM** Zimbabwe mining industry is hamstrung by lack of exploration which is supposed to lead to new mine developments. So with basically no real exploration in Zimbabwe, means the mining industry is at a standstill at most and in decline at the worst scenario. So yes gold is declining look at the Metallon closure of its gold mines amongst closed



*Kennedy Mtetwa*

Falcon mines. The main reason is the RBZ policy of sole buyer of gold through Fidelity who pay some of the gold funds in RTGS which have a value less than the real USD that gold is sold in internationally.

**RD** Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) were complaining that Exploration Prospective Orders (EPOs) should be stripped, is that a good idea and why do you think so?

**KM** That is an uneducated argument I will call it. It's people who think mining is about small quartz veins. It's for people who can't see themselves looking at the big potential. It's people who think only big white companies can open big mines. ZMF are free to peg claims right now before EPOs are granted. Why are they not doing so if they know where the new mineral deposits are located? That thinking by ZMF should be dismissed with the contempt it deserves. Zimbabwe requires black entrepreneurs to joint venture with international companies to find new medium to large mineral

deposits through exploration in EPOS.

**RD** you have an experience of visiting others countries having an exposure of why their mining industry are performing very well. Can Zimbabwe adopt one or two methods being used in those countries?

**KM** Yes I have worked in many countries across the globe for the past 18 years. Plenty things Zimbabwe can copy from exploration and mining heavy weight countries like Canada, Australia, USA, Zambia , DRC. Regards EPOs the Australian system where you can apply for and pay for an EPO online. Australian EPOs require that you shed half the ground you own every so often so that there is continuously new ground for others to apply for new EPOs or small workers to peg claims. That is one thing the Ministry of mines should seriously look at. If implemented then ZMF concerns will be history.

**RD** Zimbabwe Agenda Sustainable for Socio-economic Transformation (Zimasset) was criticized for scaring away investors, do you think it would have helped

*Complaining that Exploration Prospective Orders should be stripped is an uneducated argument*

helped in anyway when it comes to mining exploration?

**KM** Well the 51% local ownership demand is a big draw back. It can only work where the local partner earns the 51% not getting it for free. Look Zimbabweans who have worked and grown in the mining industry some own 100% of their ventures as it is. What scared investors from Zimbabwe is the issue of rule of law and protection of property rights which investors say are not strong enough in Zimbabwe. They cannot risk bringing millions of USD in investments only for some unruly mob to take over their investments. So Zimbabwe must sort out our rule of law deficiencies and our respect of property rights.

**RD** What do you think apart from EPOs need to be done to improve exploration in Zimbabwe?

**KM** For gold, Fidelity must pay 100% USD to gold producers. That will attract new investors into the gold mining sector. For diamonds government must open up exploration to whoever is interested and has the funding to explore. For platinum we are seeing no new mines being developed because of the 51% local ownership still being applied to that industry. Government should reduce that requirement to say 35% local ownership.

**RD** Can we safely say that the Mining industry in Zimbabwe is going to transform the economy of Zimbabwe as



experts have been saying?

**KM** Government must listen to professional bodies for what is required. Lots have written by the Chamber of Mines and the Geological Society of Zimbabwe of what is required to get exploration off the ground again. Yes indeed the mining industry can transform the fortunes of Zimbabwe in a short space of time if the right policies are implemented.

**RD** Indeed mineral exploration is the key to the growth of the mining sector, what advice can you give to miners when it comes to boosting their output?

**KM** For miners to boost their output they must get advice from seasoned geologists. The miners must have their properties geologically mapped so that potential new deposits or extensions of

existing mineralisation are detected so that they can produce more. Many small scale mines don't have a geological map at all. They literally mine blindly for lack of a better word. Or they mine visually. Small scale miners should engage the Geological Survey Department for help with mapping their properties. This biggest draw back in Zimbabwe is lack of banks support to small and medium scale mining. They simply don't give loans to these enterprises. I know that they have to protect depositor's funds. Government must through NSSA help fund promising mines and projects. All NSSA does is assist people doing housing developments. NSSA and government forgets that mining earns Zimbabwe forex which is currently in short supply, and requires increasing so that the country has adequate wheat, fuel, medication et cetera that is imported.



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# Major points towards turning the Chrome sector to yesteryear's fortunes

**“Look at what is happening to the gold sector? Simply because it is funded, it is flourishing” - Martin Chitohwa.**

Veteran miners in the Chrome sector are of the view that the sector has been constantly declining in production and development. And therefore this has led to the sector being under looked and under rated which has made recent chrome miners unaware of the flourishing old times in the sector.

*By Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga*

There are two groups of chrome producers, those under Smelters (Tributors/Contractors) and independent producers. It used to be independent producer's obligation to select miners under a Tribute Agreement which was a tripartite arrangement among the tributor, smelter, and ministry of mines. This was the best arrangement which saw the chrome sector producing unquestionable volumes due to capital and operational support rendered by the smelter. In this agreement, if any

problems arise the ministry would step in.

## **Funding**

Chrome is one of the minerals that is placed by the government as a strategic mineral therefore it is miners belief that the government should set aside capital to fund the sector. According to one veteran in chrome mining Martin Chitohwa, the common issue of funding and cash flows is rampant and effectively crippling the sector.

“I still wonder why the government positioned the mineral as strategic if not being funded. There is totally no access to capital. It's long overdue otherwise what the meaning of making it a strategic mineral. Look at what is happening to the gold sector? Simply because it is funded, it is flourishing” said Chitohwa.



## Liability

Experts are of the view that the government need to make smelters liable to fund their tributors/contractors and make sure they utilise their chrome claims which they have been holding for many decades - fire up their smelters and meet their production quota. They believe that chrome miner's claims should be heavily audited. According to one former worker,

"Zimasco surrendered 50% of their claims to the government but 40-45 of those are not viable to mine. And most of those were taken by none miners (companies & individuals) who do not even know the elements of the rock/mineral itself "she said.

ZMF should create chrome branch Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) is believed to have emphasized on gold

shunning other sectors. Therefore it is miners' belief that ZMF should have a subdivision or branch only responsible for the chrome sector (run a program or centre that looks into operational needs of the sector, lobby the government and investors for funding. This will help in reducing the heavy yolk ZMF have to lobby for the wishes of miners of different categories.

## Infrastructure access

Experts are of the view that, lack of "infrastructure access" has become a big problem which is creating bottlenecks in getting the mineral to market in many areas along the great dyke. If government and smelters don't push infrastructure development for now, they will have trouble accessing the mineral in the not so distant future. Therefore the government need to find a way to help the chrome sector revive flashing back to the

yester age's glories help miners build modern infrastructure and create a conducive environment for the miners to develop the sector into a super wonder.

## Energy problem

Mining and smelting is energy (electricity) intensive and requires reliable, sustainable and efficient energy supplies. Use of generators has had interruption in supply of the product to market due to unavailability of fuel, generators breaking down and so on. Miners are of the view that Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) should create a partnership with miners so that they bring in

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# EPOs, what needs to be done?



**Exploration of ground is vital for any mining industry to flourish, experts believe that for any company large or small to grow, large scale exploration should take place.**

Zimbabwe is losing quite a large some of revenue due to the fact that there is little or no exploration that is taking place in mining areas in Zimbabwe. For example In gold exploration Zimbabwe depends on the results that were carried out long back no new deposits were found during this information society era in Zimbabwe.

**By Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga**

## What are EPOs?

Exclusive Prospecting Orders (**EPO**) is a large area of ground targeting the selected minerals for exploration. The maximum is 65,000 hectares in Zimbabwe. Minimum size is up to the company to choose. In Zimbabwe EPOs tenure are 3 years with an option to renew for another 3 years.

EPOs are used by companies as first pass exploration areas. This means that companies after doing the highly technical exploration studies will eventually drop most of the EPO ground in 3 years. Generally companies will in most cases

eventually remain with less than 1000 hectares for mining operations that is if they find an economic mineral deposit in the EPO.

According to figures released by the renowned Consulting Groups in the past, Zimbabwe's spending on exploration is "the lowest among leading mining countries". Between 1989 and 2017

Zimbabwe's share of the global exploration budget fell from 0.2% to literally 0%.

It is clear that Zimbabwe has lagged behind the rest of the world in terms of mining, Zimbabwe used to be one of the largest producers of gold in Africa but has for now it is nearly close to nowhere to be found.

According to Kennedy Mtetwa a mining geological expert, Zimbabwe is not even making an effort in funding new exploration. To him, Zimbabwe is satisfied in producing very little and is not worried about tomorrow's explorations.



"Globally, around 10% of all capital expenditure in mining goes towards exploration, in Zimbabwe, it's around 0%. We are not really replacing the minerals that we are mining" said Mtetwa.

## Exploration died in Zimbabwe while booming elsewhere in Africa.

In countries like South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda among others exploration has been key factor to the growth of the industry in those countries. Zimbabwe boost of having nearly all minerals found on earth but the way the mining industry is producing send an otherwise message.

Exploration need to be at a centre stage in the mining industry in Zimbabwe just like in other countries in Africa. Factors leading to a limited exploration need to be addressed.

*Zimbabwe's spending on exploration is "the lowest among leading mining countries"*

## Legal environment

To a large extent, this reflects the lack of investor confidence in recent years. Extreme policy uncertainty, political risk and rising cost inflation have made companies wary of committing money to the local industry.

The lack of exploration in the country is not however only because of the broader environment. Exploration companies have faced particular challenges of their own. Primary among these is that the legal framework in Zimbabwe has been largely tailored towards the big mining companies that dominate the local industry. Smaller companies and exploration operations have had to meet the same level of compliance as their larger counterparts,

# EPOs, what needs to be done?

which is, relatively, a much heavier burden.

“Junior exploration companies have been over-regulated,” “They have had to comply with the same rules that operating companies comply with, which is a barrier to the freedom that they need to operate properly” said Mtetwa.

## Investors show appetite for projects on ‘largely unexplored’ continent

Many specialist exploration firms simply lack the resources to deal with this situation.

According to experts, In a large company, compliance comes more easily, one need have a large legal team, so being able to understand sophisticated rules is something a firm can deal with in-house. But if an investor is an amateur firm or a small group of investors, dealing with the legal intricacies may hamper them more than in a larger company.

The Indigenous Act (51% local ownership) law made sure no serious exploration company comes with 100% of it's money to explore and take the risks and when they find an economic deposit the locals take 51% of that deposit. This policy rank madness, hence there here been 0% exploration expenditure.

According to Kennedy Mtetwa, exploration and the granting of EPOs gives citizens in Zimbabwe a certain

advantage over foreign companies, exploration of land for mining will eventually lead the land to be bankable giving citizens an opportunity to lease or sell their deposits to bigger players thereby creating mining environment in Zimbabwe that will compete at a greater level.

“One has to recognise that the exploration space is a good capital raising ground for junior miners, particularly junior black miners,” “If you can take a number of projects to the bankable stage and then sell them to bigger players, that allows you to build up your own balance sheet to compete on a greater level. That needs to be encouraged, and so on a whole, the regime needs to be bifurcated” said Mtetwa

## Wider support

Creating a more supportive legal environment may be the most important step in encouraging the exploration activities that Zimbabwe needs to sustain its mining industry, but it's far from the only one.

“As a starting point, we need to look at what other countries are doing,”. “For instance, creating tax incentives or allowing companies to write off exploration costs as a way to mitigate the risk of non-discovery.”

Security of tenure is also a vital issue.

“One of the concerns of government is if

we approve long tenure over large tracts of land for single explorers,” “But companies can be required to submit a plan and show progress against the plan. As long as they are investing continually, they can hold their tenements, but if they do nothing for a period of time, the government can take them back again.”

There is also a need for greater transparency in the mineral rights application process. Currently there is no online database that potential explorers can visit to see what land is available, who holds which licences, or when those licences expire. That makes it very difficult for companies to do strategic planning even before coming to Zimbabwe.

## Top priority

Vitality, establishing a more stable and investor-friendly climate will naturally encourage more interest.

“It's not only about fixing the regulatory environment, or creating incentives; it's also about what happens at the next stage,” “There is no exploration just for the sake of exploration. You are doing it with a purpose. So are you in an environment where you can produce competitively, where you can raise capital?”

Exploration companies will go to environments where the next stage is set in a way that is favourable.”





# TOP GROSSING ZIMBABWE MINERALS 2018

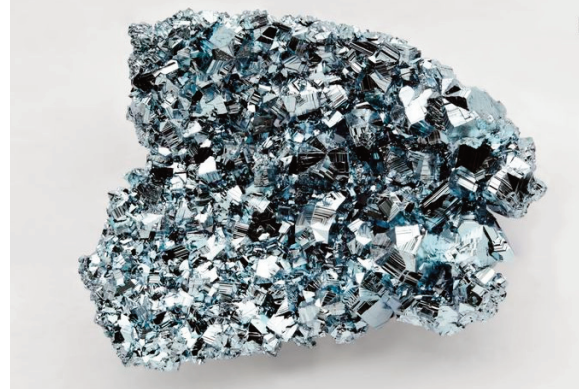
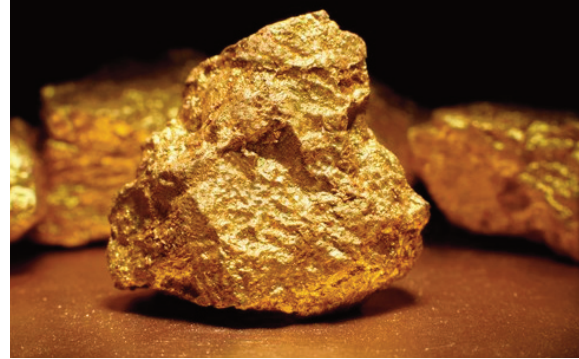
Precious metals were generally subdued in 2018 despite them being the top grossing minerals in Zimbabwe mainly occasioned by weak safe haven demand and a generally stronger dollar owing to interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve during the year 2018.

These developments significantly raised opportunity costs of holding precious metals such as gold and platinum. Furthermore, a general waning in global tensions diminished safe haven demand for precious metals.

Zimbabwe remains one of the countries in Africa which are grossly endowed with natural resources specifically minerals. In a run down to the contribution of the minerals to the national GDP, platinum which mostly make up the Great Dyke has proven to be the most grossing mineral followed by gold and diamonds.

Ranked by value of output in 2018, Zimbabwe's top 10 mineral commodities are as follows: platinum and other PGMs, gold, diamonds, nickel, coal and chromite

In the year 2018, platinum consolidated its position as the leader



of the group despite growing demand for chrome and lithium on the global market.

### PLATINUM

Platinum output has been increasing since 2002 when Zimplats and Mimosa resumed operations and the subsequent entry of Unki in 2010 added further impetus for increased output.

The platinum sector is one of the few sectors that survived the hyper-inflation crisis where the rest of the mining sector recorded significant declines in output.

There are three existing players in the PGMs industry (Zimplats, Mimosa and Unki).

Potential new projects include ENRC, Ruschrome (Rostec) and Zimari Platinum. These projects are listed as Joint Venture projects under ZMDC.

PGMs producers share a vision of growing platinum production and sharing benefits with all stakeholders.

For every dollar created in the platinum industry an estimated 73cents will be created in other sectors of the economy arising from the multipliers.

The indirect multipliers include the indirect and induced impacts of the mining sector to the economy

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## • MINING MATTERS

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The sector directly accounts for 3.5 percent of GDP, which increases to 6.4 percent with multiplier effects.

## GOLD

The country is rich in gold, with an excess of 4 000 recorded gold deposits. In terms of gold productivity per square kilometer, the country is ranked above the traditional big producers including USA, Canada, Australia and Brazil.

The country has, however, remained largely underexplored, impacting negatively on grades due to limited new discoveries. (The last major gold discovery was Freda Rebecca in 1984 and started producing in 1988).

Despite attaining a peak of 27.1 tons in 1999, gold output levels progressively declined to reach a historic trough of 3.6 tons in 2008, before recovering to back 20 tons by 2015.

The industry continues to operate below installed capacity at around 77 percent in 2015. Notwithstanding the lost decade +, the gold industry remains important in the socio-economic development of the country through its contribution to export earnings, government revenue and employment, among other contributions.



Gold remains one of the largest contributors to mineral export earnings at around 40 percent.

For every dollar created in the gold industry an estimated 79 cents will be created in other sectors of the economy arising from the multipliers.

The indirect multipliers include the indirect and induced impacts of the mining sector to the economy [backward linkages (for example transport, supplies, professional services) and forward linkages (for instance electricity generation)].

**In line with output growth, gold revenues will reach US\$1.8 billion by 2020.**

In 2018, gold deliveries to Fidelity Printers & Refiners reached 33.2 tonnes, a record high for the country, which also surpassed the year's target of 30 tonnes.

## DIAMONDS

The discovery of minerals such as diamonds in Chiadzwa and gold marked a new era in the economic revival and resuscitation of Zimbabwe. Focus now shifted from an agricultural-based economy to a mineral resources dependent economy. Despite the scandals that continue to rock the diamond sector,

it has proven to be one of the minerals which has to date kept the Zimbabwean economy ticking.

Over the last two decades, the Zimbabwe mining industry has become increasingly concentrated in terms of the number of mineral commodities produced and commodity distribution of mineral export.

In 2018, about six mineral commodities accounted for more than 96 percent of the total value of minerals.

Asbestos, iron ore, tin and beryl, which drove export performance in the 1980s, are no longer being produced. Primary production of copper and cobalt has also ceased.

The high commodity concentration reflects the lack of a marginal commodity policy in Zimbabwe, which would encourage the discovery, development and production of less popular mineral commodities including those that have never been mined in Zimbabwe.

The list of marginal commodities includes antimony, barytes, bauxite, iron pyrite, kyanite, talc, agate, amethyst and tourmaline.



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# New Monetary policy: Zim government set to lose a fortune

*In an endeavor to eradicate an inflationary environment in Zimbabwe that can be said to have possibly been caused by the previous monetary policy which its aim was to stabilize the bond note and create a stable economy, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor John Mangudya announced the new monetary policy last month that was meant to restore value for money.*

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

According to the policy all gold miners of particular interest small scale and artisanal miners will be receiving foreign currency retention of 55 percent from the 70 percent which they have been complaining to be not enough, other miners for example chrome miners and others will receive 50 percent retention from their productions.

Many Miners were optimistic that with the introduction of the monetary policy, their cries for 100 percent forex retention were being answered indirectly due to the fact RBZ had finally conceded that the local bond money and the USD were not at par, miners were confident that RTGS dollar will be trading at a rate enforced by market forces.

Miners were of the view that RBZ would be using the exchange rate which was being offered at the parallel market and were hopeful the policy presentation was long overdue, however, RBZ failed to reach miners expectations when they failed to adhere to market forces. With the introduction of Bureau de



Change, miners were of a belief that some black market forex traders might be forced by circumstances to register and become legal and structured thereby

reducing the risk of foreign currency being in the hands of unregulated individuals who would change the rates whenever they think it is necessary to.

Therefore this would stabilize RTGS to USD exchange rate thereby giving value to the miner's money and minerals.

However, what the miners expected is soon to be tested, many miners now are pessimistic with the events happening in the country which are leading to a big loss of money on the miner's side, and this has led many miners become skeptical of delivering their minerals and metals to the government.

According to experts in the mining industry, miners need equipment and other working utensils that are imported, meaning that miners need their money in foreign currency because production of mining equipment in Zimbabwe is near to zero.

Some miners have accused officials representation mineral exportations and FPR for being ignorant and adamant towards reform and for lacking a clear insight on the know how of how the mining industry in Zimbabwe can be transformed to a formidable force in the whole world.

"These people who sit in air conditioned offices in suits really don't know what makes mining globally tick. They are just interested in allocating forex to their buddies" said one miner.

Miners are of the view that, the gold delivery slump with the country experienced in October last year was as a result of the failure of the government to pay miners their dues, RioZim one of the largest producers of gold in Zimbabwe later on suspended their operations until they were paid their money.

The government is set to lose a very large revenue if the miners in Zimbabwe decides to suspend their operations, this is according to one miner."

*govt is set to lose revenue if miners suspend their operations*





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The government is set to lose a very large revenue if the miners in Zimbabwe decides to suspend their operations, this is according to one miner.

“Miners need forex to buy consumables machinery, spares and other tools, one can't pay them in RTGS and expect to boost their production. What if miners suspend their operation for a week?” he said.

Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining development Mines Hon. Polite Kambamura reportedly told leaders of the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) at a breakfast meeting in Harare last month that a lot of gold was being lost through informal channels.

Last year in February, the sole gold buyer and exporter in Zimbabwe, FPR was reported to have received over 2 tonnes of gold from producers compared to very little received this year.

“The bad news is that for February, after the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) announced the monetary policy, we have received only 20kg, which means there is a problem there. What we want is to mobilise and redirect gold to small-scale miners. We feel with the current challenges, we are losing gold to other markets. I am very convinced that we are already at 100 tonnes, but we are losing more gold to under-declaration and smuggling. We are losing gold to the other market due to some grievances,” Kambamura said.

Speaking at the same event, ZMF representatives advocated for 80% USD and 20% RTGS valued at the current market rates, taking into consideration the country's need for foreign currency to support industry and commerce. They also advocated for a review of the 30

days retention policy upwards to 6 months or to one year.

A group of small scale and artisanal miners speaking to Mining Zimbabwe said that if the government does not pay hint to their suffering and cries they are willing to abandon formalized mining and go the illegal way because minerals and metals are bought at a reasonable price than what the government is offering at the black market.

“Fidelity will end up not receiving anything at all unless there is an improvement in remuneration of the miner, no sane person will sell their gold to FPR when they have a high paying alternative, we are all going the illegal way” they said. With South African Banks reported to have snubbed Zimbabwe on allocating them with foreign currency all is not way for the government, illegal buyers of precious metals and stones might gain ground in Zimbabwe leading the government losing a large chunk of revenue.

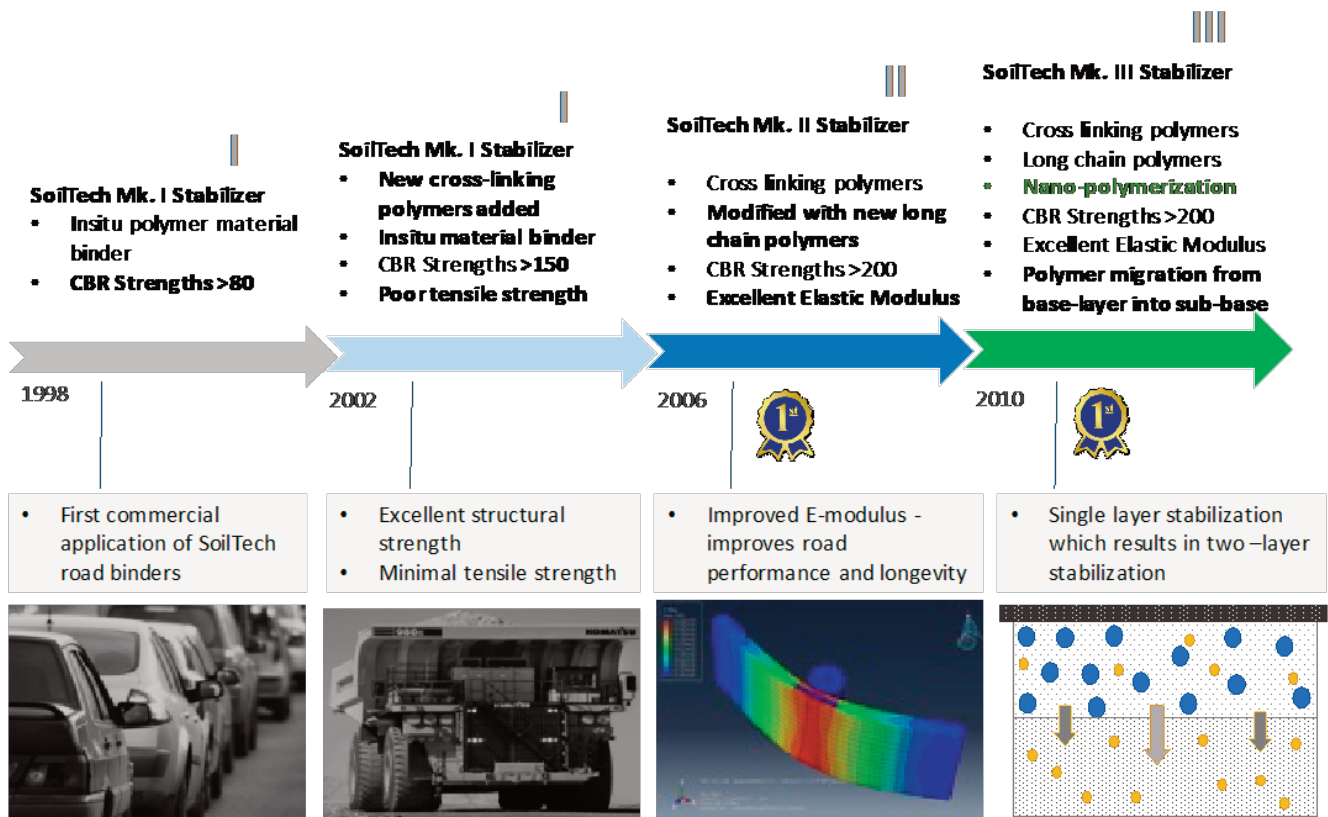
# 3rd generation polymer for Mining

Polyroads, A South African company is leading the technology race in heavy haul road stabilization, with their third generation polymer, namely SoilTech Mk. III.

1998 the first commercial application of SoilTech Mk. I was in 1998. Initially the product was developed as binder for rural roads. Over the next couple of years, Polyroads modified SoilTech with new cross-linking polymers to improve compressive strengths – SoilTech Mk. I.

2006 major technology advances saw the introduction of long-chain polymers into SoilTech and thereby adding a second performance dimension to SoilTech. The high CBRs achieved in materials with SoilTech were complimented with new and highly improved elastic modulus in the stabilized pavements, allowing greater flexural strengths and loading capabilities, not to mention improved longevity in the pavements – first of a kind - SoilTech Mk. II.

2010 Polyroads chemical engineers introduced nano-polymerization into SoilTech. The specific nano-polymers being substantially smaller than the normal SoilTech polymer particle, allows for easier sliding velocity on capillary adhesion in the materials. Specifically engineered surfactants, mixed with the nano-polymers, further reduces tensions as SoilTech nano-particles migrate from the stabilized base-layer into the sub-base, resulting in two-layer stabilization. First of a kind – SoilTech Mk. III.



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# Karo Holdings identifies sites for solar power generation



2030.

"In consultation with ZETDC it was established that the full 300 MW of solar generated power would not be able to be fed into a single substation to the national grid.

"ZETDC has commissioned the necessary grid impact studies for the selected sites. Karo Power has appointed a technical consultant to conduct the feasibility studies and an environmental consultant

**M**ining group, Karo Holdings in consultation with the Zimbabwean Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company ('ZETDC'), has identified five sites to receive solar generated power in 50 Megawatts (MW) under its proposed 300 MW power generation project.

world's largest known PGM deposits outside of South Africa. The Karo Platinum project, located in Mashonaland West, has commenced its exploration programme to delineate the platinum group metal resource over the 23 903 ha mining location area.



According to the mining group, the first site, closely located to the Karo Platinum project will receive the first 100 MW in two modules.

Under the scope of the project, Karo also has an option to participate in the other downstream projects associated with Karo through discounted farm-in arrangements at a later stage.

Tharisa acquired a 26,8 percent shareholding in Karo Mining Holdings ('Karo Holdings'), giving it access to a tier one PGM and base metal resource situated on the Great Dyke in



These include the establishment of a 300 MW solar power plant in and around the Karo Platinum project area as part of Karo Power Generation.

to submit the environmental prospectus to the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and to complete the necessary Environmental Impact Assessment on all five sites," said the mining company.

The mining company added that Karo Power has had initial engagements with the Zimbabwean Energy Regulatory Authority around the power purchase agreement and independent power producer licence.

# tharisa

A VERTICALLY INTEGRATED METALS PRODUCER

Zimbabwe.

The Great Dyke of Zimbabwe contains the

Karo Holdings said ZETDC on the power projects has since commissioned the necessary grid impact studies for the selected sites.

"The development of the solar power generation project will be in line with Zimbabwe's plan to provide adequate and reliable power sources as it strives to become a middle-income economy by

Substantive negotiations regarding the power purchase agreement will commence with ZERA in March 2019 and once finalised, the IPP licence can be applied for.

The supply of renewable energy to the national grid in Zimbabwe is in line with the country's integrated energy resource plan,

# Karo Holdings identifies sites for solar power generation



to increase the renewable energy supply.

The current energy generation in Zimbabwe is dominated by coal and hydro power. However, there are vast renewable energy sources available that have not been developed.

On the platinum project, Karo Holdings said necessary base line studies and stakeholder consultations have been concluded by the environmental consultant over the mining location.

The final EIA and management programme is being prepared for submission to EMA for approval and in

the last quarter of 2018, Karo Platinum was awarded a development permit from the EMA.

According to the company, the development permit enabled Karo Platinum to initiate field work and the exploration drilling programme. The first drilling contractor has mobilised and has completed 72 diamond core boreholes totally over 12 000 metres.

The drilling campaign is focused on the western edge of the Great Dyke on the mining location and the boreholes targeting average depths of 50 to 150 metres below surface.

A second drilling contractor has recently mobilised on the eastern edge of the Great Dyke. The digital terrain mapping and high resolution airborne geophysical survey over the mining location have been completed. The geophysical data has also been interpreted.

The shallow depth of the Main Sulphide Zone of the Great Dyke allows for initial open cast mining before developing the shallow underground workings. The core from boreholes is being prepared and logged before being sent to an independent laboratory for assay.

The quality assurance and quality control programme is being carried out concurrently with the drilling programme and adheres to industry best practice. The results from the assay work and the following metallurgical test work will form the basis of the next phase of the project, according to the company.

Karo Holdings said the next stage of development would include the continuation of the drilling programme, the necessary resource estimation and feasibility studies for the mine design, infrastructure and beneficiation plants.

## Registration/ Renewal as a Custom Milling Center (SI 329,2002; SI 178,2006)

Registration/ Renewal as a Custom Milling Center (SI 329,2002; SI 178,2006)

- 1.1 Every Custom Milling Plant must be registered before it can operate.
- 1.2 The Custom Milling licenses expire every 31st December.
- 1.3 Renewal of Custom Milling Licenses are done every 12 months to the Mining Commissioner for the district under which they are registered.
- 1.4 Registration and/ or renewal requirements are as follows:

The Custom Mill shall pay a renewal fee that the Ministry shall decide from time to time.

The Custom Mill shall obtain an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate (EIA).

The Mill shall be inspected by the Regional Mining Engineer, Regional Surveyor and Regional Metallurgist approved by the Director for Metallurgy.

1.5 Once the Mill complies with these and other requirements, the Secretary shall issue a Registration or Renewal License whichever the case may be.

# Caledonia Mining Corporation Plc revised Zimbabwe monetary policy affects 2019 earnings



Caledonia Mining Corporation Plc ("Caledonia" or the "Company") announces that following the announcement of a revised monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe ("RBZ"), the export credit incentive ("ECI") programme for Zimbabwean gold producers will be withdrawn. It is estimated this will reduce Caledonia's earnings per share (calculated on an IFRS basis) for 2019 and thereafter by approximately US\$ 5.4 million or 40 to 46 United States cents per

share.

For several years the RBZ has operated an ECI programme in terms of which Zimbabwean gold producers received a premium to the international gold price. This premium was initially at a level of 2.5% of gold revenues, which has subsequently increased to 10%. The ECI revenues were received into Caledonia's real time gross settlement bank account and were therefore not eligible for remittance outside Zimbabwe with a

specific allocation of foreign exchange by the RBZ. The ECI revenues were not subject to Zimbabwean income tax.

The removal of the ECI programme comes as part of a monetary policy statement which permits bank trading of currency held in local banking system (known as "RTGS dollars") and currency held in foreign currency accounts ("FCA") which is capable of being used for payments outside Zimbabwe.

At this stage it is unclear whether this policy will address the increasing inflationary pressure in Zimbabwe by creating a transparent and efficient market exchange rate between RTGS dollars and dollars held in FCAs.

The effect on Caledonia's earnings per share for 2019 is calculated assuming a gold price of \$1,300 for the remainder of the year, that Blanket achieves the production guidance for 2019 as announced on January 14, 2019 of between 53,000 and 56,000 ounces of gold and that there are no changes in Blanket's operating costs.

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# Hwange donates 100 beds to Neshaya Secondary School



In an effort to promote the education sector in Zimbabwe which has been affected by recent economic woes, Hwange Colliery Company stepped up the ladder by donating 100 beds to Neshaya Secondary School in Matebeland North situated in Makwa area under Chief Whange's jurisdiction.

*Dickson Rudairo Mapuranga*

Pupils at the boarding school were reported to be sleeping on the floor due to lack of beds, after hearing the plight of children at Neshaya School the colliery hospital set aside beds for the children.

The head of the school Sibongile Sibanda with smiles all over her face appreciated the move by the colliery company saying that the pupils' school performances will as a result increase due to the fact that the pupils will have a comfortable rest, a psychological image.

"We really appreciate this goodwill gesture by Hwange Colliery Company Limited to our students. As a result of good sleep they will certainly get desirable and decent

examination results. Good rest results in a fresh mind in the morning which can subsequently produce the much needed positive results" said Sibanda.



Sibanda also thanked the colliery company for giving students from the school apprenticeship and school of nursing programmes, she added appreciating the relationship between the company and the school hoping it will last longer.

"We also thank the company for absorbing students from this school in their programmes like the Apprenticeship Intakes and School of Nursing programmes and it is my fervent hope that the good relationship between ourselves will continue going forward" said Sibanda.

The Colliery's Corporate Affairs Manager Mrs Rugare Dhobbie highlighted in her remarks that the donation was an onset of more to come from the organisation.

"This is the beginning of mutually beneficial partnerships with schools in the district; the Company will take advantage of periodic visits to all the five traditional Chiefs in Hwange district to assess pressing educational challenges of the communities" said Dhobbie.

Dhobbie said that the company was moved by the reports that pupils at the school were sleeping on the floor, as stakeholder of the community they could not just watch such things happening in their society.

"Upon engagement with Hwange Colliery Company Limited, we were informed by the school administration that some school kids at this quasi boarding facility were sleeping on the floor. Our Management could not let the situation go on bearing in mind that this school carries the hopes of tomorrow and our future leaders in the district as well as the nation of Zimbabwe" said Dhobbie.

Dhobbie encouraged the school to develop the cooperation and very good relationship it has with the office of the chief.

"We would also like to take this opportunity to encourage you to increase your already existing cooperation with the office of Chief Whange in coming up with solutions for other challenges here in Makwa village." she said.



# Small scale mining keeping Zim economy ticking

**Being a Small-scale miner offers the much needed employment opportunities to the youth as it employs almost double the number of miners employed by main stream mining**

Have you heard of small scale mining in Zimbabwe? Well, it is a mining activity undertaken by individuals in their own personal accord.

These people are not employed by any company and they use their own resources to mine and for them to get the gold they have to usually mine it manually.

In fact, Zimbabwe has one of the largest known mineral deposits lying around in different parts of the country. It was ranked among the top ten countries with the largest mineral deposits and above that this has seen most people opting for small scale mining methods especially in chrome and gold.

Even though small scale mining in Zimbabwe is an activity that has been ongoing since the pre-colonial times, it was legalized in the 20th Century.

There was no rule as to how to start small scale mining until the process became legal. Legalization came with its own challenges, one of them being the issue on how to manage small scale mining now that it had the force of law.

According to the World Bank, Zimbabwean youth unemployment rate stands at about 48 percent. Therefore, being a small scale miner offers the much needed employment opportunities to the youth as it employs almost double the number of miners employed by main stream mining. It also slows down the rural to urban migration

Small scale mining projects are mostly located in rural areas. Therefore, people who want to benefit from the trade will have to live or move into in the rural areas and this will help in the de-congestion of major cities.

The money that is derived from small scale



from small scale mining activities is mostly used in the country as opposed to the money made by multinational organizations who send the money to their country of origin.

In addition this somehow controversial practice of artisanal and small-scale mining has managed to offer millions of marginalised people a sustainable livelihood despite serious knowledge gaps in the sector that hinder effective and inclusive policy making.

It has also been proven that artisanal and small-scale mining employs 10 times more people than large-scale mining, providing jobs and income for 20-30 million of the world's poorest people and supporting the livelihoods of five times that number.

In Zimbabwe this industry plays a pivotal role in providing the much needed employment in an economy that is currently battling massive job losses and a foreign currency squeeze.

The sector is partly driven by increasing

global demand for minerals such as tin and tungsten together with chrome which are used widely in the construction of high-technology gadgets.

But the sector also involves poor and vulnerable people, including women and children, and is renowned for its harsh working conditions and severe pollution: it is the world's second biggest mercury polluter (mercury is used in small-scale mining for gold).

There is a perception that ASM is a "get-rich-quick" activity. This has misinformed legislation and extension programs and led to the application of one-size-fits-all policies. However, people working in ASM are far from the same.

They range from those whose livelihoods rely on subsistence farming to skilled workers who migrated from urban areas in search of work. Despite its low productivity, ASM is an important source of minerals and metals. It accounts for about 20 percent of the global gold supply, 80 percent of the global sapphire supply

and 20 percent of the global diamond supply.

Small scale mining is also a major producer of minerals indispensable for manufacturing popular electronic products, such as laptops and phones. For example, 26 per cent of global tantalum production and 25 percent of tin comes from small scale mining.

On the global front, small scale mining is recognized as a considerable source of revenue for millions of people in about 80 countries worldwide. Small scale mining takes place in diverse regions of the world, mostly in the global South—Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Oceania, Central and South America.

In conclusion, the term "small-scale" has been defined in various ways, often characterized in terms of the number of miners, the production capacity of a mine, the level of mechanization or size of capital investments.



# Can foreign firms be allowed to own platinum and Diamond mines 100 percent?



*Finance Minister Mthuli Ncube*

This month the Finance Minister Mthuli Ncube said that foreign investors will be allowed to own 100% in platinum and diamond mining in a bid to revive investment. "We are removing that indigenization rule, which is discouraging foreign direct investment," Ncube said in an interview with Bloomberg Television in Washington. "

*Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga*

51 percent local ownership in mining was introduced through Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic transformation (ZIMASSET) as a long term development agenda promoting locals through their mineral worth and resources.

## Foreign investors will be allowed to own 100% in platinum and diamond mining in a bid to revive investment.

Experts are of the view that, giving foreign firms 100 percent ownership in mining precious minerals like platinum would be robbing locals of the benefits they should attain from the land, not only in Zimbabwe is the 51 percent local

ownership practiced, Botswana have similar laws but their economy attracts more foreign mining investors.

"The truth is I'm thoroughly confused why Zimbabwe has chosen to ignore or rather appreciate the fact that most countries world over retain or limit access to their mineral wealth. We are not the only ones employing that law that certain minerals require government or indigenous involvement. Its simply unfortunate that ours was so widely emphasised due to the land redistribution. Botswana people right here next door live off their national interests in the diamond mines" said one miner.

Reports have it that, Africa is losing over \$60 billion a year in illegal outflows and price manipulation in the extraction of minerals, with most of the proceeds going offshore. Therefore protection of these minerals into local ownership is very vital according to one mining expert.

"There is need for a robust policy, sound regulatory and legal frameworks, and transparency in how decisions on the exploitation of resources are taken, and the revenues distributed. Western world is trying to pinpoint that, but that's not the real issue, we should be concerned that if we will mortgage our wealth to foreigners, the opportunity for indigenous Zimbabwean to own their minerals will be lost" she said.

Experts believe that, Zimbabwe's Indigenization Policy was not the main deterrent of direct foreign investment. China over the last 30 years had some of the most strict digitization laws and

policies yet they have grown to become the world's second largest economy.

According to one artisanal miner who refused to be named, the main chasers of foreign investors are the 1:1 monetary policy (which is now at 1:2.5) USD to the Bond coupled with unclear direct foreign investment policies.

"It is still unclear how direct foreign investors will be able to return their portion of revenues and profits earned back to their home countries. A number of existing companies whose mother parent corporation is located outside of Zimbabwe are currently struggling to obtain the forex requires for them to both service debts as well as replenish their stock for sale in Zimbabwe" he said. However, some believe that the move will be of benefit to Zimbabwe's economy since the indigenization laws were being manipulated by corrupt elements who would chase away investors through their unscrupulous and shoddy business approaches when engaging serious investors, this has led many investors deem Zimbabwe unsafe to mine. They also believe that Zimbabwe will receive more foreign currency through an open door mining policy.

"Those were loopholes used by those big guys to amass wealth through corrupt means. Instead of those trusts benefitting the rightful people, they were now owned by political individuals. The more investors we get the more our industry is revived, the more FDI is brought in the coming of a new payment system" they said.

# Cat 797F mining truck now available in Tier 4 Final configuration



*The trucks exceeded production targets & demonstrated strong engine performance in all applications*

The Cat 797F large mining truck is now available in a fuel-efficient configuration that meets U.S. EPA Tier 4 Final emissions standards. Through more than 16,000 hours of successful pilot machine operation and 100,000 hours of production truck operation in Tier 4 configuration, the system has proven its ability to deliver strong performance and greater fuel efficiency compared to the Tier 2 797F in most applications.

The 797F Tier 4 Final is equipped with an exhaust aftertreatment system featuring selective catalytic reduction (SCR), which uses diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) to lower NOx emissions. This Cat emissions platform is proven through more than 20 million operating hours in the field. To maintain superior reliability, the 797F

after treatment system uses less than 11 percent new content. Designed for easy serviceability with readily accessible components, the modular aftertreatment system is aligned with truck preventive maintenance intervals to maintain high availability.

The best-selling truck in the 400-ton (363-tonne) size class, the 797F is powered by the 4,000-hp (2,983-kW) Cat C175-20 engine, available with optimized fuel maps for customers focused on the lowest fuel burn, Tier 2 equivalent rating, and now Tier 4 Final. Known for delivering class-leading payload and speed-on-grade performance, the 797F delivers the same production performance in Tier 2 and Tier 4 Final configurations.

Beyond offering similar performance, the Tier 4 Final 797F reduces total specific fluid consumption costs (fuel plus DEF) in most applications. Lower fuel burn results in longer engine life and lower repair costs.

Field evaluations of the low-emissions 797F included a wide range of applications, including oil sands, deep pit copper, iron ore and coal. The trucks exceeded production targets and demonstrated strong engine performance in all applications, including sites with extreme ambient temperatures as well as some with altitudes greater than 4,877 m.

# All 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.

# All 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, Bulilimamangwe, 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



# PELGIN

## hand over tipper trucks to Davis Granite

Pelgin Consulting Services recently handed over 2 x Sinohow 18m<sup>3</sup> Tipper Trucks and 1 x SDLG 978 Wheel Loader, to Davis Granite, for their quarry at Hwange.



The SDLG Wheel Loader is a 24 000kg machine and in this application fitted with a 5.0m<sup>3</sup> GP Bucket. SDLG, is continuing to pave its way into the Zimbabwe market, and the wheel loaders are no exception, with SDLG claiming to be the largest producer

in the world of wheel loaders, over 40 000 units per annum! Of course the SDLG quality is giving customers every reason to consider the SDLG range of equipment in tough Mining and Quarrying applications, this is because VOLVO CE, own a majority share in SDLG, and have in fact replaced certain Volvo Equipment products with SDLG. The SDLG Graders and TLB'S for example.

The SINOWO 18m<sup>3</sup> Tipper trucks, were specified by Davis Granite to suite the more arduous quarrying application, and have extra thick body bases ( standard is 8mm bottom and 6mm sides), fitted with 12mm floor and 10mm sides, Hardox.. The trucks are also fitted with a weighing system.

Full after sales support is provided by Pelgin with operator training, technical and parts back up.

# Bucandi Environmental Solutions (BUCANDI)



**B**ucandi Environmental Solutions (Bucandi) is based in Viljoenskroon in the north-eastern Free State (South Africa), but takes on projects all over Southern Africa.

The company was started in 2010 by husband and wife team, Corneel and H len Prinsloo. It is built around H len's international experience as an ecologist and environmental consultant. Her fields of expertise include bird and mammal ecology, environmental legislation, wildlife management, environmental management and Geographical

Information Systems (GIS).

Corneel comes from a legal background and is the legislative and logistical expert on the team.

With the addition of Anton Louw to the team in 2014, the company expanded to include Environmental Auditing as another core service.

Bucandi prides itself in delivering personalised, expert services to our clients. We provide practical and cost-effective environmental and ecological

consulting support. Our professional staff has experience providing a full range of services to a vast number of public and private sector clients. We combine sound scientific experience, legislative knowledge, and practical fieldwork to develop and implement solutions for a diverse range of projects.

From small-scale development to large agricultural, mining and industrial projects, Bucandi is ready to take on your challenges.

Our core services include:

- *Environmental impact assessments*
- *Water use licencing*
- *Waste licencing*
- *Environmental management planning*
- *Waste management planning*
- *Environmental services*
- *Environmental risk assessments*
- *GIS mapping*

Contact Bucandi

**Email:** info@bucandi.co.za

**Mobile:** +27 76 422 3484



ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS?  
CONSIDER IT SOLVED!

OUR SERVICES INCLUDE:

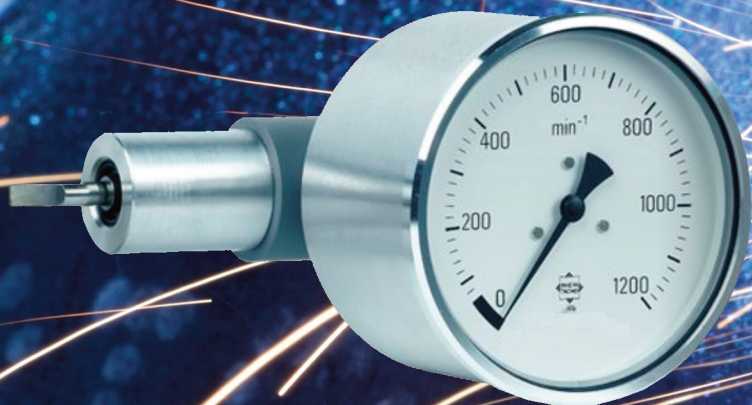
- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Water usage and waste licences
- External environmental audits
- Environmental risk assessments
- GIS Mapping

Contact us

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Call us +27 76 422 3484







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## Versatility and a Broad Range of Products

*The RHEINTACHO Group – a Journey through a combined history of over 350 years!*

When RHEINTACHO Messtechnik from Freiburg, Germany acquired Foundrometers Instrumentation of Leeds, UK in the year 2000, two long established companies joined forces to establish a new international instrumentation and sensor company specializing in measuring, recording and monitoring rotational speed and other rotation relevant parameters. RHEINTACHO Messtechnik, the German parent company founded in 1901, is now specialized in the production of high-tech rotational speed sensors. They also produce and distribute a wide range of high-performance stroboscopes and digital tachometers.

With double-digit new sensors in development, RHEINTACHO is second to none in innovation in rotational speed measurement. And to serve its customers even more, RHEINTACHO sensors are now becoming more versatile. The newest addition to the sensor family is called, M8. It now also integrated temperature measurement into this extremely small sensor. Another sensor called ABZ goes even a step further than only adding temperature measurement; it also detects position and direction. The FA, FC and FE sensors of RHEINTACHO are the products of choice in environments presenting challenges in temperature change and range. Their functionality is ensured due to clever design and most modern electronics at temperatures ranging from -40°C to 140°C, depending on the model. And the future will bring even more functionality into many new sensor developments.

The RHEINTACHO range of stroboscopes includes both portable and stationary



solutions, both available in LED or xenon versions. The future will include the integration of the newest generation of LEDs, enabling the RHEINTACHO strobes to be considered among the brightest now available worldwide.

*Celebrating  
100 years  
of precision*

In the UK, RHEINTACHO UK, which was formerly called Foundrometers, was founded in 1919, i.e. we will be celebrating 100 years of precision instrumentation in the UK. When Foundrometers took over Hardings of Leeds in 1980, they acquired another instrumentation company which was founded in 1872! Believe it or not, RHEINTACHO UK's "SPARES AND REPAIRS" team is still able to repair and refurbish instruments which are returned

as old as the company is. And not only RHEINTACHO, Foundrometers or Hardings instruments can be serviced or repaired, but any make of any company, most of which no longer even exist.

Today, RHEINTACHO UK is responsible for the manufacture of mechanical and electric instruments and tachometers. Back at the beginning of the last century, revometers as tachometers were then called, Foundrometers and Hardings were the market leaders in precision,

documentation and range of products. This tradition is both a blessing and a burden for RHEINTACHO today. We will continue to provide the market with solutions for the old instruments, but at the same time, we also offer re-engineering services in case a repair is no longer possible.

The company today specializes in hand-held mechanical tachometers in metric or imperial versions, both of which are

**FACT**  
*The ABZ sensor goes even a step further than only adding temperature measurement; it also detects position and direction.*

# *A Journey through a combined history of over 350 years!*



available in intrinsically safe versions for hazardous environments, such as in mines. Another important product group are our eddy-current tachometers, also intrinsically safe if required. These tachometers can also be combined with a wide variety of gearboxes to enable easy attachment to a shaft. Typical applications include mixing or production equipment in the chemical industry, machine industry and fuelling equipment.

**In mining facilities, our tachometers can be used for maintenance purposes, and also to monitor the speed of lifts, gearboxes and motors used to transport both staff or material, even in hazardous environments.**

Many aircraft refuelling stations or vehicles are equipped with eddy current tachometers from RHEINTACHO. In mining facilities, our tachometers can be used for maintenance purposes, and also to monitor the speed of lifts, gearboxes

and motors used to transport both staff or material, even in hazardous environments.



*Tacho generators*

A further product group of RHEINTACHO UK is tacho generators. These tacho generators reliably measure the rotational speed of motors or engines. The signals produced are most often sent to a RHEINTACHO indicator and depending on the requirements, they are offered with normalized voltage, current or pulse output, i.e. the right model for the right application. RHEINTACHO adapts its solutions to the application. These products are also very robust providing a high degree of shock resistance. Another advantage which they have in common with the eddy current tachometers is not

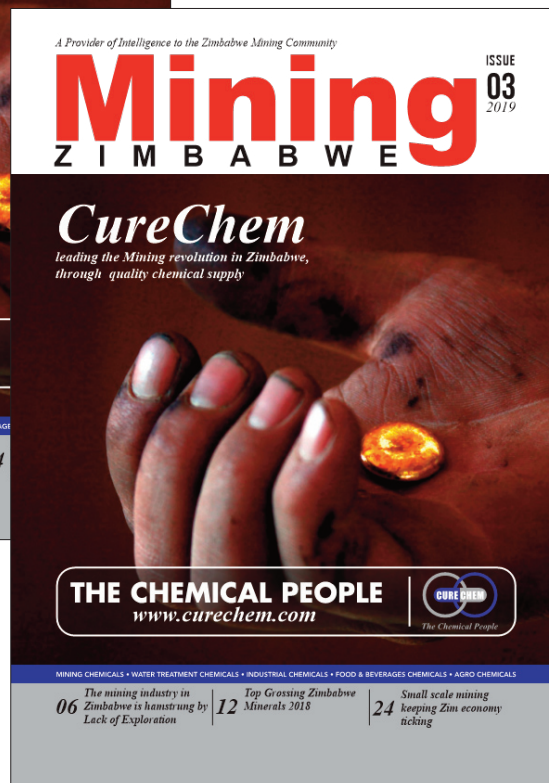
needing any external power supply, making their use interesting in surroundings where power is missing or unreliable.

The RHEINTACHO Group has been complemented by the newest edition to the family, RHEINTACHO Vision Systems underlining the strategic direction of RHEINTACHO to become even more diversified in the future.

RHEINTACHO competence and experience, modern and history, flexible innovation and tradition; all characteristics making the group even stronger to face the challenges of tomorrow with a highly motivated staff in 4 locations whose pleasure it is to serve customers and develop long-term partnerships with suppliers.

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Mining Zimbabwe - a provider of valuable intelligence to the Mining Community and a platform for business transaction



The Chemical People

# MINING CHEMICALS

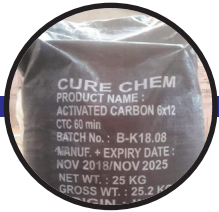
MINING CHEMICALS

WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

FOOD & BEVERAGES CHEMICALS

AGROCHEMICALS



## MINING CHEMICALS

- Sodium Cyanide (Korean) 98%
- Borax (Anhydrous)
- Caustic Soda Flakes 99%
- Lead Nitrate
- Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate
- Hydrogen Peroxide 50%
- Nitric Acid 60%
- Sulfuric Acid 98%
- Hydrated Lime (Brown & White)
- Stannous Chloride
- Activated Carbon (India)
- Soda Ash Dense
- Mill Balls
- Hydrochloric Acid 33%
- Ferrous Sulphate
- Wire Wool
- Flocculants
- Xanthates
- Sodium Silicate
- Caustic Soda
- Flopam AN 934

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