

Quick Environmental Guide for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Zambia



About This Guide

This booklet is a reference guide to responsible and legal artisanal and small scale gold mining in Zambia. It highlights aspects of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM): how to get an Environmental and Social Project Brief (ESPB) approved, timelines, how the mining process affects the environment, how to manage a site well, how to process gold without mercury, how to manage other chemicals safely, and Zambia's obligations under the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The content provided is for educational and informational purposes only and does not constitute professional advice. Please consult ZEMA or a certified expert before making any decisions based on this content.

Contents

Quick Reference - Do's and Don'ts.

Understanding ASGM

The ESPB Process: Steps, Requirements & Timelines

Environmental Impacts of ASGM

Environmental Management Guide

Mercury: Health Impacts and Use in ASGM

The Two Major Mercury-Free Substitutes

The Minamata Convention on Mercury

Managing Other Chemicals

Glossary and Contacts

Quick Reference: Do's and Don'ts

DO

Get your ESPB approved before you start mining.

Know your timeline: ZEMA must decide within its statutory period.

Use gravity concentration and borax smelting instead of mercury.

Store all chemicals - mercury, cyanide, nitric acid, fuel - in locked, labelled, bunded (walled) areas.

Report spills, incidents, or chemical exposure to ZEMA immediately.

Keep a 30m+ buffer from any stream and 100m from major rivers/wetlands.

DON'T

Don't start work without an approved ESPB.

Don't assume submission means approval

Don't burn mercury in the open air.

Don't dump tailings, chemicals, or wastewater into rivers.

Don't handle any chemical without the right protective equipment.

Don't clear more land than the pit actually needs.

1 Understanding ASGM

What Is ASGM?

Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) covers gold mining carried out by individuals or small groups using simple tools and manual labour, typically on concessions under 6.6 hectares (in Zambia). Materials like shovels, sluice boxes, shaker heads, and other simple machinery are often used.

Feature	ASGM	Large-Scale Mining
Capital and Technology	Low to moderate; simple tools	Very high; advanced and mechanised
Labour	Manual, labour-intensive	Automated, capital-intensive
Regulatory Status	Often informal or semi-formal	Formally licensed
Environmental Approval	Environmental and Social Project Brief (ESPB)	Full EIA / Environmental Management Plan
Typical Workforce	Individuals, families, cooperatives	Corporate employees and contractors

Types of ASGM?

Alluvial vs. hard-rock ASGM: alluvial mining works loose river-bed or floodplain gravels and mainly affects water and sediment; hard-rock (reef) mining involves digging and crushing solid ore and creates more waste rock, dust and, often, chemical use.

Licence Categories

Artisanal Mining Right: For individuals or small cooperatives working small areas (typically under 5 hectares) with simple tools; issued by the Mining Cadastre under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development.

Small-Scale Mining Licence: For slightly larger, semi-mechanised operations (up to 6.6 hectares for gold), still well below large-scale thresholds.

Both licence types require an approved environmental instrument (usually the ESPB) before operations may legally begin; the mining licence alone is not sufficient authorisation to start work.

Note that a holder of a Small-Scale Mining Licence must apply for an ESPB for exploration before applying for an ESPB for mining.

2

The ESPB Process

An Environmental and Social Project Brief (ESPB) - also called an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) in the governing regulations - is a simplified environmental assessment for projects with moderate impact that don't need a full Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental and Social Impact Statement (EIA/ESIS).

For artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in Zambia, the environmental authorisation is indeed through an Environmental and Social Project Brief (ESPB), not a full EIA, because these projects are typically classed at the lower-impact.

What You Need to Apply for an ESPB Permit

Requirement	What it covers
Identity and Licence	Individual - Artisanal Mining Right plus National Registration Card (NRC) Cooperative - Artisanal Mining Right plus cooperative registration papers
Land Right	Title or Lease Agreement on state land, or a Chief's consent letter on customary land
Environmental and Social Project Brief	A completed ESPB describing the nature, location, environmental baseline, project impact and mitigation measures at the site
ZEMA "No Objection to Submit"	ZEMA clearance of the first draft of the ESPB
Statutory Fees	Only with a No Objection to Submit can a client go ahead to pay the statutory fees

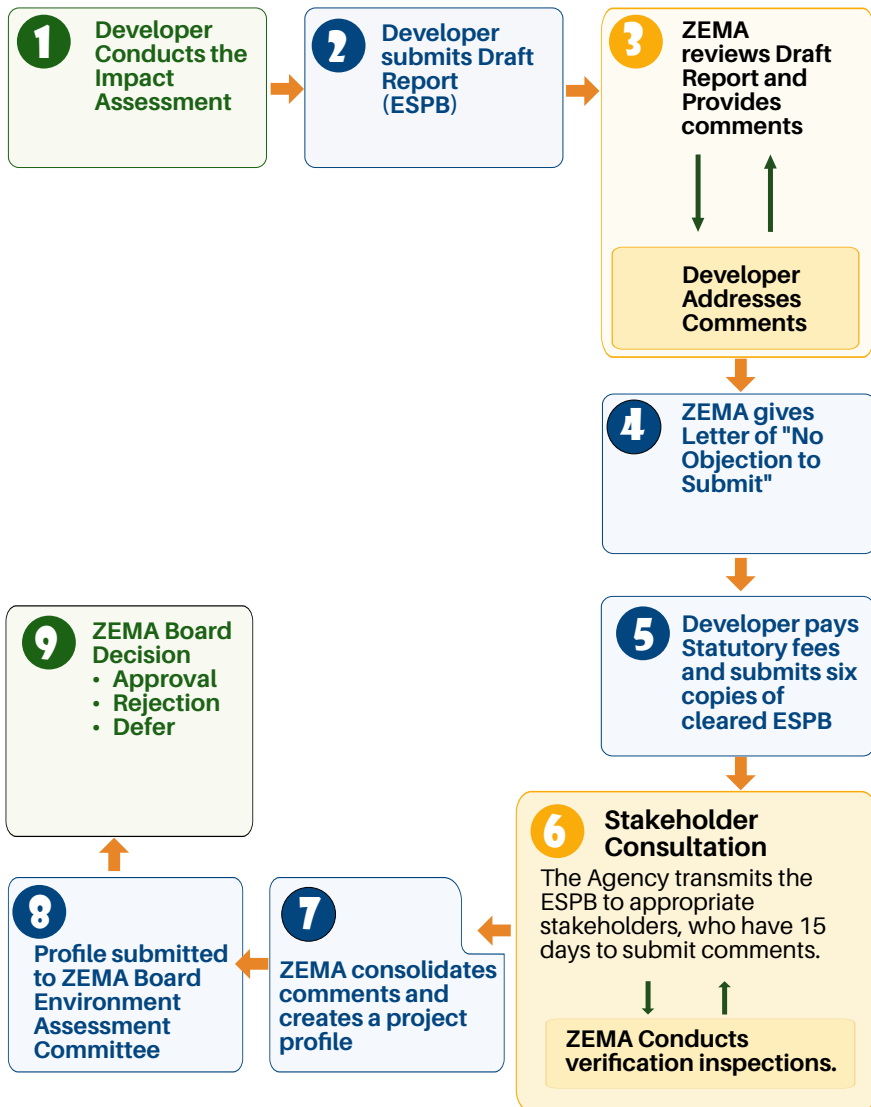
Statutory Fees

Aspect	Unit	Conversion to Kwacha @ 0.4
ESPB review fee	13,333	5,333.2
Application fee	1,111	444.4
	Total	5,777.6

Post application fees

Aspect	Unit	Conversion to Kwacha @ 0.4
Amendment of Decision Letter	1,666	666.4
Transfer of Decision Letter	3,333	1333.2
Replacement of Decision Letter	3,333	1333.2

ESPB Review and Approval Process at a Glance



Site and Project Planning - identify the site, mark boundaries, and describe the mining method and chemicals to be used. (No fixed deadline - this is on the applicant's own schedule.)

1. Prepare and Submit a Draft ESPB - the developer submits a draft ESPB to ZEMA and addresses any comments received. The agency then issues a "no objection to submit" letter allowing the developer to submit the final ESPB.

2. Pay Statutory Fees and Submit the Final ESPB - once the "no objection to submit" is issued, the developer submits six hard copies and one electronic copy of the final Environmental and Social Project Brief to ZEMA, together with the statutory review fee. ZEMA transmits a copy to the relevant authorising agency (e.g., the Minerals Regulation Commission, the local authority, and any other authority relevant to the project's location) within 5 days.

3. Agency Comments - the authorising agency has up to 15 working days to comment; if it does not respond within that period, ZEMA proceeds without those comments.

4. ZEMA Screening and Review - ZEMA reviews the brief and may visit the site. Under the regulations updated in January 2026, ZEMA must issue a decision within 25 working days of receiving the final ESPB.

5. Decision Issued - one of: approval with conditions, rejection with reasons or deferment.

6. Compliance Monitoring - ZEMA conducts follow-up inspections against the approved conditions throughout the life of the project.

After Approval

Validity: a decision letter lapses if site works or construction have not started within 3 years of approval.

Extension: apply to ZEMA before expiry - ZEMA will decide whether a fresh assessment, a supplementary report, or a simple extension is sufficient.

Transfer: notify ZEMA before transferring or selling a site. The outgoing and incoming operators share liability for conditions up to the date of transfer; failing to notify ZEMA leaves both parties exposed to enforcement action.

Offences and Penalties

Trigger	Consequence
Starting a regulated project without approval	Up to 300,000 penalty units and/or up to 3 years' imprisonment
Breaching decision-letter conditions	Suspension or cancellation of the decision letter; stop-work orders
Project not started within 3 years	Decision letter lapses; extension or fresh assessment required
Project transferred without notifying ZEMA	Shared liability dispute between transferor and transferee
False or misleading reporting	Administrative sanctions and potential criminal liability

ESPB Report Format

#	Section	What to Include
1	Introduction	Project rationale, objectives, developer details, ownership, location and cost
2	Legal & Policy Framework	Relevant laws and international agreements, and how the project complies
3	Project Description	Location map, raw materials, process flow, products and project phases
4	Project Alternatives	Options considered for site, design, technology and materials, with justification
5	Baseline Environment	Existing ecology, geology, drainage, climate, land use and socio-economic context
6	Environmental Impacts	Positive and negative impacts, evaluated for severity, extent and duration
7	Management and Monitoring Plan	Mitigation measures, monitoring schedule, responsible persons and costs
8	Decommissioning and Closure Plan	Environmental commitments for end-of-project closure
9	Declaration, Bibliography and Appendices	Signed declaration, references, maps, permits and supporting documents

Legislation Relevant to ASGM

Legislation	Relevance to ASGM
Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011	Establishes ZEMA and the overall framework for environmental assessment and licensing
Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 11 of 2015	Primary legislation governing mining rights and operations
Minerals Regulation Commission Act No. 14 of 2024	Regulates and monitors the development and management of mineral resources in Zambia
Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011	Water-use permits and effluent discharge standards
Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 36 of 2010	Workplace safety requirements on site
Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015	Mining in or near protected wildlife areas
Public Health Act, Cap. 295	Occupational and community health protections
Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations, 2013	Licensing for tailings/waste dams and hazardous-activity facilities
Forests Act No. 4 of 2015	Deforestation and forest-area permits

3

Environmental Impacts of ASGM

Mercury is a heavy, silvery-white metal which is liquid at room temperature and evaporates easily.

Mercury is in the top 10 of chemicals of major public health concern according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Being exposed to even tiny amounts of mercury endangers your health and harms the world's plants and animals. This threat is part of a larger environmental crisis involving pollution and climate change, which actually makes mercury's impact even worse.

Once emitted or released, mercury can travel long distances and persists in environments where it circulates between air, water, sediments, soil, and living organisms. Mercury bioaccumulates in fish, animals and humans, increasing the threat to human health and the environment.

Impacts on Water

- **Dirtyes the water (surface):** digging and washing ore sends soil (sediment) into rivers, making water muddy, damaging fish spawning habitat, and reducing water quality for people downstream.
- **Groundwater:** dewatering pits can lower the water table and disrupt local flow patterns, while abandoned shafts and pits can become direct channels for contaminants to reach aquifers.
- **Mercury contamination:** mercury used to capture gold can wash into rivers, transform into a more toxic form (methylmercury), and build up in fish - a danger to anyone who eats them.
- **Chemicals and sewage:** fuel spills, cyanide or nitric acid (where used) and waste from mining camps can pollute drinking water and spread disease. can worsen seasonal shortages.

Impacts on Water

- **Less water for everyone:** diverting streams or pumping out groundwater can leave less water for farming, households and downstream communities, and can worsen seasonal shortages.

Impacts on Land and Soil

- **Scarred land:** open pits, removed topsoil and compacted ground make land harder to farm or rehabilitate.
- **Erosion:** bare, disturbed ground washes or blows away easily, especially during rain, and can form gullies on slopes.
- **Lost farmland:** mining can permanently take over land that used to grow food, reducing local food security.

Impacts on Air

- **Dust:** digging, crushing and vehicles on unpaved roads create dust that harms lungs and settles on nearby crops.
- **Mercury vapour:** burning mercury-gold amalgam releases toxic vapour that can travel far and settle back onto land and water - including places far from the original mine.
- **Smoke:** burning waste and vegetation adds particulate pollution and contributes to climate change.

Impacts on Noise and Vibration

- **Equipment and blasting noise:** crushers, generators and pumps running for long hours can affect hearing and disturb both wildlife and nearby residents.
- **Vibration:** from heavy equipment can affect nearby structures and destabilise loose ground.

Plants, Animals and Ecosystems

- **Deforestation:** clearing trees for pits, fuel and building removes wildlife habitat and useful forest products for people.
- **Wildlife harm:** noise, habitat loss, poaching and mercury poisoning all affect animals, while fish are especially vulnerable to mercury building up through the food chain.

People and Communities

- **Health:** mercury poisoning, lung disease, hearing loss, injuries and waterborne illness are all common risks in ASGM.
- **Social effects:** competition for land and water can cause conflict, and mining areas can see child labour, substance abuse and disruption to community life.

Climate Change Considerations

- Deforestation reduces carbon sequestration.
- Mercury emissions contribute to global pollution.
- Ecosystem degradation reduces climate resilience.
- Mining communities may be especially vulnerable to climate change impacts, including more erratic rainfall affecting both farming and mining.
- Diminishing water resources can increase the potential for conflict between users.

Principles of Sustainable Environmental Management

- 1** Prevention is better than cure - avoid impacts where possible.
- 2** Polluter pays - the miner is responsible for managing and paying for environmental impacts.
- 3** Sustainable use - use resources efficiently and minimise waste.
- 4** Precautionary approach - take protective action even when scientific certainty is lacking.
- 5** Continuous improvement - regularly review and improve environmental performance.
- 6** Community involvement - engage with affected communities throughout the project.
- 7** Transparency - be open about environmental performance and challenges.

Protecting Water

Keep mining out of buffer zones: at least 30m from streams and 100m from major rivers and wetlands. Leave vegetation in these zones.

Build settling ponds and silt fences so soil settles out before water leaves the site.

Separate clean water from dirty water using drainage channels.

Store chemicals and fuel away from water, in bunded (walled) areas; clean up spills immediately.

Reuse process water instead of taking fresh water each time.

Test water regularly upstream, at the discharge point, downstream, and at community water points.

Water Quality Monitoring - What to Test

Parameter	Why It Matters
Turbidity / TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	Sediment levels in the water
pH	Acidity or alkalinity
Mercury (if used)	Direct mercury contamination
Cyanide (if used)	Direct cyanide contamination
Dissolved oxygen	Health of the aquatic ecosystem
Heavy metals	General metal contamination
Conductivity	Overall water quality indicator
Coliform bacteria	Microbial / sewage contamination

Test at four points: upstream of the mining area (background reading), at the site's discharge point, downstream, and at any community water collection point.

Protecting Land and Soil

- Strip and stockpile topsoil (in mounds under 2m high) before digging, and put it back afterward.
- Mine in stages: finish and rehabilitate one area before opening the next.
- Keep pit slopes stable, fence open excavations, and backfill pits as soon as possible.
- Never dump chemicals or burn waste directly on bare soil; use drip trays under equipment.

Protecting Air Quality

- Spray water on dusty areas and cover stockpiles; set speed limits on site roads.
- Wear dust masks when working in dusty conditions.
- If mercury is still used: never burn amalgam in the open. Always use a retort, work in a well-ventilated area away from homes, and wear protective equipment.
- Maintain engines and avoid unnecessary burning of waste or vegetation.

Managing Waste

Waste Type	Simple Disposal Approach
Overburden and waste rock	Stockpile for later rehabilitation or construction use
Tailings (processed ore)	Store in a lined, contained facility; keep away from water
Hazardous waste (mercury, fuel, chemicals)	Seal, label, and dispose through approved channels - never burn or bury near water
Domestic waste & sewage	Separate rubbish; use pit latrines at least 30m from water sources
Scrap metal	Recycle or dispose of properly

Closing and Rehabilitating a Mine

- Backfill pits and shape the land into stable, natural-looking slopes.
- Replace stockpiled topsoil and correct soil quality if needed.
- Revegetate with local grasses, shrubs and trees; protect new growth from fire and grazing.
- Seal boreholes, treat any contaminated water, and restore stable drainage.
- Fence hazards, remove chemicals and equipment, and post warning signs.
- Success check: rehabilitated ground should hold stable vegetation cover through at least one full wet season before it is considered established; monitor and replant any bare patches.

Common Site Problems and Quick Fixes

Problem	Quick Fix
Clearing trees beyond the pit footprint	Clear only what is needed; replant after mining
Waste rock piled loosely	Cover heaps with soil and vegetation to stop dust and runoff
Open pits left unfilled	Backfill shallow pits; fence and sign any deep pit that must remain
Pit water discharged directly	Route through settling ponds before it reaches a water body
Panning directly in the river	Wash ore downstream of drinking points; use settling basins

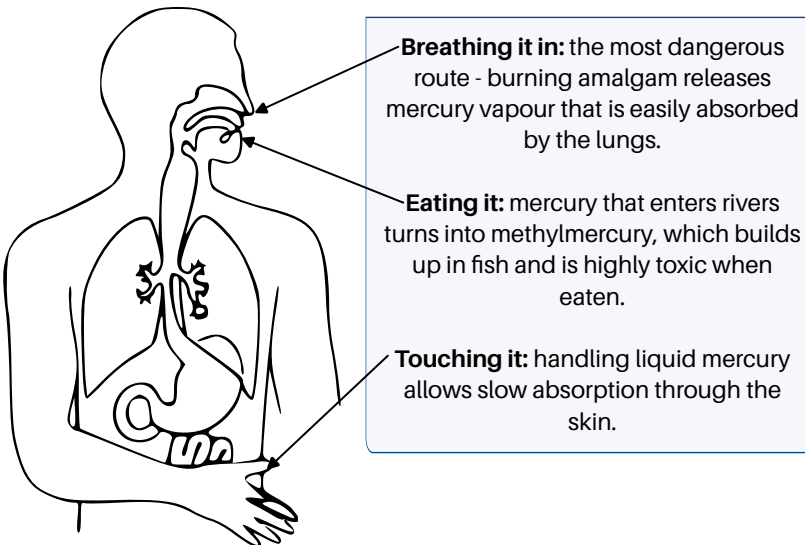
5

Mercury: Health Impacts

How Mercury Is Used in ASGM

Mercury is mixed with crushed ore. It bonds with gold particles to form a soft, silver-coloured amalgam. In whole-ore amalgamation, 10-25 grams of mercury are typically used to produce just 1 gram of gold - most of that mercury is lost directly to tailings. Excess mercury is squeezed out for reuse, and the remaining amalgam is heated so the mercury evaporates, leaving behind gold that is only 70-90% pure

How mercury moves into the human body



Short-Term Symptoms

Acute Mercury Poisoning: In cases of acute exposure, individuals may experience symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and lung irritation. This can occur from inhaling high concentrations of mercury vapour or ingesting mercury-containing substances.

Respiratory Distress: Inhalation of mercury vapour can lead to acute respiratory problems, including coughing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath.

Neurological Symptoms: In some cases, short-term exposure can result in symptoms like tremors, irritability, and memory problems.

Long-Term Effects

Neurotoxicity: Methylmercury is a potent neurotoxin that can harm the developing nervous systems of fetuses and young children. It can lead to developmental delays, learning disabilities, and behavioral issues.

Cardiovascular Effects: Exposure to mercury has been linked to cardiovascular problems, including increased risk of heart attacks and hypertension.

Respiratory Issues: Inhaling mercury vapour can lead to respiratory problems, including coughing, chest pain, and shortness of breath.

Kidney Damage: Chronic exposure to mercury can damage the kidneys and lead to renal problems.

Who Is Most at Risk

Pregnant women and their babies - mercury crosses to the fetus and harms the developing brain.

Children - more sensitive to mercury and often exposed through mining work.

Whole communities - through contaminated fish, drinking water, and living near amalgam burning sites.

If You Suspect Mercury Exposure

- There is no known safe level of mercury vapour exposure - any exposure should be taken seriously, not just severe cases.
- Seek medical care promptly at a clinic or hospital; describe the exposure so mercury-specific tests can be considered.
- Biomonitoring: urine and hair mercury testing can indicate exposure levels where available through health authorities or research partners.
- Do not self-treat or delay care while waiting for symptoms to worsen - early reporting protects both the individual and their family.

Deadly Fish (Bioaccumulation)

- Mercury enters a river and bacteria turn it into methylmercury.
- Small water organisms absorb it, and small fish eat them.
- Larger fish eat many small fish, building up more mercury each time.
- People who eat these fish take in high mercury levels - harming the brain, kidneys and more.

6

Mercury-Free Substitutes

Two major substitute pathways stand out to replace mercury amalgamation entirely. Gold is roughly six times denser than most surrounding minerals, so both pathways exploit this density difference rather than using a toxic chemical to bond with gold.

Substitute 1: Gravity Concentration

Gravity concentration separates gold from waste rock using density alone - no chemicals required. Several techniques exist under this one substitute pathway; choose based on the scale of the operation and the fineness of gold being recovered



Substitute 2: Direct (Borax) Smelting

Once gold has been concentrated using a gravity method above, direct smelting with borax replaces mercury amalgamation as the final recovery step. Borax acts as a flux, lowering the melting point of the mixture and capturing impurities, so no mercury is needed at all.



For Gold These Two Substitutes Cannot Recover

Gold locked in sulfide rock, or extremely fine gold, low-toxicity, cyanide-free gold leaching reagents are available on the market that can replace mercury (and cyanide) in the gold recovery stage. They dissolve gold from concentrates or ore in simple leaching systems,

7

The Minamata Convention on Mercury

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury, named after the Japanese city where severe mercury poisoning occurred in the 1950s-60s.

- Adopted on 10 October 2013 in Kumamoto, Japan.
- Entered into force globally on 16 August 2017.
- Zambia ratified the Convention on 11 March 2016 and became a full Party when it entered into force on 16 August 2017. Zambia is not merely a signatory - it is legally bound by the Convention's obligations.
- As of 2026, the Convention has over 150 Parties worldwide.

Zambia's National Action Plan

Zambia developed and submitted its National Action Plan (NAP) for the ASGM sector to the Minamata Convention Secretariat in 2023, as required of any Party where ASGM is “more than insignificant.” The NAP sets out Zambia's strategy and targets for reducing and eventually eliminating mercury use in ASGM.

Zambia's Obligations Under the Convention

- Implement its National Action Plan for ASGM.
- Reduce, and work toward eliminating, mercury use in ASGM.
- Promote mercury-free gold processing technologies.
- Regulate the supply and trade of mercury.
- Protect the health of exposed populations.
- Support the formalisation of ASGM.
- Report on implementation progress to the Convention Secretariat

Mercury is not the only chemical used in ASGM. Cyanide, nitric acid, borax, fuels and lubricants all appear on real sites and each carries its own risks. Complying with ZEMA's chemical regulations means managing all of these safely - not just mercury.

Cyanide

Used in some operations to leach fine or "locked" gold that gravity methods cannot recover. Cyanide is highly toxic even in small doses, and its use in ASGM is increasing in some places as an unregulated mercury replacement - which is not the safe substitution this booklet recommends.

- Only licensed, trained operators with ZEMA approval may use cyanide leaching - it is not appropriate for informal, small-scale use.
- Never combine cyanide with mercury-contaminated material - this creates mercury-cyanide complexes that are more toxic and more mobile in the environment than either chemical alone.
- Store as a solid or dilute solution in sealed, clearly labelled, locked containers away from acids (mixing with acid releases deadly hydrogen cyanide gas).
- Line and seal any leaching pad or tank; monitor for seepage; never discharge cyanide solution to a water body.
- Treat or neutralise cyanide-bearing tailings before disposal, and report any spill to ZEMA immediately.

Nitric Acid / Aqua Regia (Gold Testing)

Nitric acid, sometimes combined with hydrochloric acid as aqua regia, is commonly used to test gold purity or to clean fine gold from sulfide ore - an alternative to mercury in some circumstances.

- Handle only in well-ventilated areas - fumes are corrosive to lungs and eyes.
- Wear acid-resistant gloves, eye protection, and an apron; never handle with bare skin.
- Store in acid-rated containers, away from metals, fuels and any cyanide products.
- Neutralise spent acid before disposal; never pour directly onto soil or into water.

Borax

Used as a flux in mercury-free smelting. Borax itself is low-hazard compared to mercury or cyanide, but basic precautions still apply.

- Keep dry and sealed to avoid dust inhalation during handling.
- Wear a dust mask when mixing borax with dry concentrate.
- Slag from smelting should be cooled fully before handling and disposed of with general mine waste unless contaminated with other chemicals.

Fuels, Oils and Lubricants

- Store in bunded (walled) areas away from water bodies; keep containers sealed and labelled.
- Use drip trays under generators, pumps and vehicles; carry out repairs on plastic sheeting or over containment, never on bare ground.
- Keep absorbent material (sawdust, sand) on hand to soak up spills immediately.
- Recycle or sell used oil through approved channels rather than dumping or burning it.

General Chemical Safety Principles

- Keep a written inventory of every chemical on site, including quantities and locations.
- Label every container clearly, in a language your workers read, including hazard warnings.
- Keep Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each chemical where available, and train workers on them.
- Provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for each chemical - gloves, eye protection, respirators, and aprons as appropriate.
- Have a spill-response plan and basic containment materials ready before you need them, not after.
- Transport chemicals in secure, leak-proof containers and avoid transporting incompatible chemicals together.
- Report all spills and incidents to ZEMA immediately, and keep a written incident log on site.

These practices fall under the Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations. Confirm current chemical-specific licensing requirements with ZEMA before bringing any new chemical onto site.

9

Glossary and Contacts

Term	Meaning
Amalgam	The soft alloy formed when mercury bonds with gold particles
Aqua regia	A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid used to dissolve gold, e.g., for purity testing
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
Bioaccumulation	The build-up of a substance (such as methylmercury) in an organism over time, increasing up the food chain
Buffer zone	A protected strip of land (e.g., 30–100m) kept free of mining activity around a water body
Bunded area	A walled or bermed storage area designed to contain spills
Concentrate	Ore that has been processed to increase the proportion of valuable mineral (e.g., gold) it contains
Decision letter	ZEMA's formal written decision on an ESPB or EIA
ESPB / EPB	Environmental and Social Project Brief - the simplified environmental assessment ZEMA reviews
ESIS/ EIA	Environmental and Social Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Assessment is the more detailed assessment required for larger or higher-risk projects.
Gravity concentration	Separating gold from waste rock using density differences, without chemicals

Term	Meaning
Methylmercury	A highly toxic form of mercury created by bacteria in water and sediment, which builds up in fish
Minamata Convention	The global treaty controlling mercury use, trade and pollution
National Action Plan (NAP)	Zambia's strategy document for reducing and eliminating mercury use in ASGM, submitted under the Minamata Convention
Overburden	Soil and rock removed to access ore, not itself containing valuable mineral
Retort	A sealed vessel used to heat amalgam so mercury vapour is captured and reused rather than released to the air
Sponge gold	Porous, impure gold left behind after mercury has been evaporated from an amalgam
Tailings	The waste material left after gold has been extracted from ore
Tailings storage facility	A lined, contained structure built to hold tailings safely and prevent them reaching water bodies
Whole-ore amalgamation	Mixing mercury directly with unconcentrated, crushed ore - the least efficient and most polluting form of amalgamation
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

Contacts

ZEMA Head Office

Corner of Church and Suez Roads,

P.O. Box 35131

Lusaka

Email: info@zema.org.zm

Tel.: +260 211 254130/254023/254059 Fax: +260 211 254164

Minamata Convention National Focal Point (ZEMA)

For questions on the National Action Plan, mercury regulation, or reporting obligations

Email: info@zema.org.zm (attention: Minamata Convention Focal Point)

Also Contact

Your nearest ZEMA satellite office for ESPB submissions

- Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development - for Artisanal Mining Right licensing questions.

Northern Regional Office

Jacaranda Road

P.O. Box 71302

Ndola, Zambia

Tel.: +260 212 610407/621048

Fax: +260 212 610246

Chirundu Border Office

Customs Commercial Terminal Building

P.O. Box CRU 31

Chirundu, Zambia

Tel/Fax: +260 211 515261

Livingstone Office

Plot No. 555

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P.O. Box 60195

Livingstone, Zambia

Tel/Fax: +260 32 321297

Solwezi Office

Providence House

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Tel.: +260 218 821 297

Chipata Office

NAPSA Building

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Umodzi Highway

P.O. Box 510527

Tel: +260 216 221524

Mansa Office

Provincial Forestry Office

Off-Chitimukulu Road

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