8. MINING

1. (a) i) Mining has led to exhaustion of most mineral mines in Kenya e.g. Gold in macalder

ii) Flourspar is mixed in Kerio ValleyÖ

iii) Trona is mined on Lake Magadi through redging

* The dredger accumulates and digs out the mineralsÖ
* Inside the dredger, trona is crushed into crystals from the lake bedÖ
* It is then mixed with lake liquor and pumped to the factory on the lake shoreÖ
* At the factory, the trona is mixed with water to clear it of impuritiesÖ
* It is then dried and send to dessicators for heatingÖ
* After heating it is allowed to coolÖ
* After cooling it is then crushed into soda ash Ö

b( i) - Mining results in the destruction of various species of vegetationÖ

- The destruction of plant like destroys the habitat for wildlifeÖ

ii) - Mining leads to emission of toxic gases from undergroundÖ

* When it rains, such gases and chemicals are washed into rivers and lakes hence affecting aquatic lifeÖ
* Heavy machinery used in mining causes noise pollutionÖ
* Heavy machinery and trucks used raise a lot of dust that causes air pollution

2. a i) - Open cast mining.

- Underground mining.

- Alluvial mining.

ii) - The value of minerals.

- The rise of the mineral deposit.

- Methods of mining.

- Technology.

- Capital.

- Market.

- Transport cost.

- Security.

iii) - By filling the pits or the holes using the heaps of soils.

- Through planting trees and keeping a wide range of animals thus creating a tourist centre.

- By changing the pits or holes into a man made lake which could serve as in land

fisheries or a sporting centre.

3. a) - As veins and lodes

- As alluvial deposits

b) - By planting trees in the area

* By filling up the pits with fresh soils
* By upgrading the abandoned mine into a tourist attraction
* By keeping a wide variety of animals in the area to restore its natural ecosystem

4. a) Angola - Nigeria

Libya - Chad

Sudan

. b) Wax - Bitumen/Tar/Pitch/Osphel

Sulphur - Petro – Chemicals

Lubricants e.g grease

5. (a) (i) - method used to extract mineral and fossil fuels from the ground

ii) - Availability of skills and relevant modern machines are important for specialized mining

operators.

* If the skills /technology is inadequate then there would be need to bring in foreign experts mini therefore becomes dependent on foreign control.
* High quality ores are economical to extract as they yield a large amount metal/low quality ores are rarely extracted for their metal content is very low.
* Some rare minerals e.g uranium are exported despite their ores having low mineral content because they are important

b i) P – Copper

Q – Gold

R – Trona

b ii) - Kimberley

* Pretorca
* Jagers Foutein
* Koffie fontein
* Unwanted materials /overburden is removed.
* Excavators are used if surface materials are soft but if they are hard then explosive are used to loosen the materials.
* Excavators are used to dig up the mineral deposits.
* The extracted ore is loaded into lorries using excavators and transported to the processing plant.
* Kenya earns foreign exchange from the exportation of trona. This is used to import other essential items like machinery.
* Trona mining has created employment opportunities for many Kenyans thus improving their living standards.
* It has led to the development of related industries e.g glass making industries in Nairobi, Mombasa e.t.c.
* It has led to the provision of social amenities which have improved the living conditions of the people around e.g schools.
* It has stimulated construction of transport lines e.g the Magadi – Konza railway live.
* Has led to the growth of Magadi town.
* Provision of water for both the domestic and industrial use within the area. This has improved the living standards of the people.
* Government earns revenue through taxation.
* Air pollution by dust and smoke emitted from blasting, quarrying & processing of the ores.

* Derelict land is dangerous to both people and animals.
* Wastage of agricultural and settlement land as the mine holes become useless.
* Inadequate skilled personnel who are required for the industry leading to reliance on imported skilled workers.
* Insufficient capital for the exploitation of minerals.
* Inaccessibility of some minerals due to hilly or mountains landscape.
* Pollution of groundwater sources as well as rivers by water leakage from processing plants

6 a i) W- Fluorspar X – Gold Y – Diamonds Z – Copper

ii) - Veins/ lodes

- Beds/ seams

- Weathering products

- Alluvial deposits

b) - Mode of occurrence

- Value/ cost of mining

- Size of deposit

- Level of technology

- Capital availability

- Labour supply

- Transport

- Government policy

- Market availability

(c) - Land dereliction – waste agricultural land/ makes land ugly/ limits town expansion

- Health and accident hazards – collapse of mines/ fall in open pits/ drowning in water filled pits/ toxic gases and dust

- Unemployment/ depressed economy – after exhaustion of the minerals

- Conflicts – cross boarder minerals

- Loss of biodiversity – clearing vegetation for mining

- Soil erosion – clearing of vegetation

d) - Trona/ soda ash

- Flour par/ Fluorite

- Limestone/ lime

- Carbon dioxide

- Gold

7. a) - Under ground/ shaft/ adit/ solution

- Alluvial/ panning/ placer/ dredging/ hydraulic

- Open cast/ strip

b i) 1000 – 800 = 200Ö

200/1000 x 100 = 20%

c) - Exported to earn foreign exchange for economic development

* Creates employment opportunities reducing unemployment/ crime/ improving living standards
* Provides raw materials for industries leading to industrialization
* Leads to development of transport networks improving transportation trade
* Leads to development of social amenities improving the living standards
* Led to growth of town – magadi
* Led to growth of tourism – revenue
* Provides revenue through taxation for provision of facilities

8. a i) - Underground mining

- Open-cast mining

- Alluvial/place mining

(ii) –trona

-gold

- copper

b i) - Availability of technology skills and modern machines are important for specialized

mining operations

- Inadequate skills, lead to importation of expatriates

- Mining operations may up becoming dependent on foreign control

ii) - High quality ores economical to extract as they yield a large amount of metal

- Low quality ores have low metal content and are rarely extracted

- Rare metals e.g. uranium are exploited despite the ore having a low mineral content

iii) - Minerals in remote areas with poor transport systems are less likely to be exploited

- Almost all ores are heavy and bulky and are therefore costly to transport. it becomes

hard to exploit them in the absence of good transport systems

- Deposits at or neat ports enjoy cheap transportation compared to inland deposits

- Deposits near the ports are likely to be more exploited

c ) - Exhaustion of the mineral because gold is non re-newable and the old mines in the rand

are being depleted

- The gold grade being worked now is of poorer quality that of some years back

- The mines are becoming deeper hence mining costs have escalated and also required

new technology which is more costly

- Inadequacy of water for processing gold due to seasonal rainfall received and

increased population on the rand

- High cost f labour because of increased demand for higher wages and competition from

other factors of the economy

(e). - Ugliness – all the natural beauty of the landscape has been lost

- Health hazard- mineral exploitation can create open pits that become breeding grounds for mosquitoes

- Lost productivity – the soil left behind after mining may not be able to support any meaningful economic activity

9. a) x – Non porous rock.

y - Porous gas.

b) - It is cheaper to transport oil in crude form.

- Oil refining creates employment opportunities to most Kenyans.

- Some of the refines by-products are exported to land locked countries in East & Central

Africa thereby earning foreign exchange.

- Oil refining has led to establishment of industries e.g. oil refinery at Changamwe and

other related industries such as fertilizer manufacturing, plastic making e..t.c.

10. a) A vein is a small crack containing minerals deposited in crystalline form wile a lode

is a large crack containing minerals in crystalline form   
 b) - waste of Agricultural land

- Waste of industrial land

- Lightness where land has lost its beauty

- Health and accident hazards)

11. a i) - Shaft/underground

* Open cast mining
* Placer/alluvial/panning/slope boring
* Adit/drift/horizontal/hill dredging
* Submarine mining

ii) - Geita

* Mpanda
* Irambal/Sekenke
* Musoma
* Mabuki

. b) - The value of mineral-valuable minerals e.g. gold will be mined since it earns

higher profits

* Size of the deposits – should be large enough to justify mining
* Capital- mining needs a lot of money to pay workers and purchase machinery
* World market prices which are controlled by international bodies when prices are high more minerals will be mined
* Transport cost- it is economical to extract ores near major industrial centres because of good transport routes

c) - Mining leads to pollution of air/water/land/noise

* Mining leads to depletion of land
* Mining disrupts/lowers the water table
* Mining leads to loss of biodiversity /plants and animals
* It leads to soil erosion/degeneration of soil

d i) - Apply where mineral is dissolved by water

* A well vertical shaft is sunk to reach the mineral
* Pipes are laid down though this vertical shaft
* Superheated water is pumped into the deposits of mineral
* Mineral dissolves in hot water and form a solution
* Solution is pumped to the surface where it is evaporated and the mineral is extracted

ii) - Exported to earn foreign exchange

* Generates employment opportunities
* Has led to development of settlement
* Has led to establishment of industries
* Earning higher income hence better living standards

12. a i) - Alluvial miningÖ

- Under ground miningÖ

- Open cost miningÖ

ii) - Creation of employment opportunities which helps in reducing unemploymentÖÖ

* When exported it earns foreign exchange which is used in other sectorsÖÖ
* Development of related of related industries that helps increase the wealth of the countryÖÖ
* Leads to provision and improvement of social facilitiesÖÖ
* It helps in the development of infrastructure e.g. roadsÖÖ

iii) - Water shortage for power supply and processingÖ

* Labour shortage and competition from other industries/ sectorsÖ
* Increase depth of mines makes mining expensive and riskyÖ
* Decreasing quality of one Ö

b)(i)- Presence/ deposition of remains of flora and fauna fossils over a long period of time

* Presence of non- porous rocks under neath the deposits of flora and faunaÖ
* Deposition of other layers of rocks/ non- porous rocks over the remains of flora and faunaÖ
* Compression of the remains of fauna and flora due to folding of the layer of rocksÖ

ii) - Bitumen/ pitch/ asphaltÖ

* Grease/ lubricantsÖ
* Resin/ petro chemicalsÖ

c) - Employment opportunitiesÖ

* Saving of foreign exchangeÖ
* Earning of foreign exchange from exportsÖ
* Industrial developmentÖ
* Earnings would raise the standards of living/ raise the per capita incomeÖ

d) i) - CoalÖ

- Iron oreÖ

ii) - KilindiniÖ

* Dar- es- salaamÖ

Tanga Ö