

Item no.

2993

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
112987/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The Complainer addressed comments and observations as follows:

- The overall costs for mine closure are not realistic.
- The financial guarantees have not been established;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit.
- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
- S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003;
- The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley.

SEE TYPE 3 CONTESTATION CONTENT

Solution

The overall costs for mine closure are realistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and re-vegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from not being realistic—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roșia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roșia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;

- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

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The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and

environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area

representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the

leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;

- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abruđ-Arieş-Mureş

river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no. 2993BIS

No. to identify the observations received from the public No. 112201/25.08.2006

The questioner does not agree to the promotion of the Roşia Montană Project, making the following comments:

- In EIA there are no presented all the possible risks derived from this project;
- Total costs for closing the mine are unrealistic;
- There isn't until now an approved Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Protected Areas;
- The phase of public consultation and quality evaluation of the impact assessment study report begun without a valid urbanism certificate;
- Information about the foundation which RMGC will establish and subsidize is not given. This foundation follows to assume the obligations which the mining operation can not assume;
- The present urbanism plans of the Roşia Montană commune do not correspond with the mining project proposal described in EIA;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The proposed waste deposits will be not constructed according to the legislation in force;
- No financial guarantees have been stipulated;

Proposal

- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for protected flora and fauna;
- The EIA report does not refer to the impact on the listed heritage buildings of noise and vibrations caused by the mining operations;
- The public/ONGs wish to consult the contracts and agreements between Company and Romanian State;
- The Urbanism Plan has been modified without public consultation;
- From archeological point of view, the area proposed to be occupied by project was not legally investigated;
- The questioner contests the protection of the architectural and spiritual monuments with the responsibility of the state institutions for the protection operation.

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 1 CONTESTATION

It is the nature of risk that it can be mitigated and diminished; it cannot be made to disappear. In order to put this into context, the common action of walking on the street or developing everyday activities have an accident potential. This accident potential is twice higher than within the framework of industrial activities that use hazardous substances.

Solution

A major chapter of the EIA report was dedicated to the identification of risks for the project. In addition, this chapter provides a discussion of the mitigation measures for each risk and how they were incorporated into the project designs. It is recognized that risk identification is difficult due to the number and diversity of events that can be envisioned. The EIA report cannot assume to cover all of the potential risks associated with the project. However, it has attempted to identify and address the most relevant risks. The extent of risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures should be proportional to the risk involved and therefore only the risks that have been considered important have been assessed in detail. Each is described below.

In the larger sense, the entire EIA report is focused on the assessment of impacts and their associated mitigation. Specifically, Chapter 4 of the EIA presents that impact assessment of the project. The following discussion presents a summary of the impact discussed in the EIA.

As far as natural and technological risks assessments are concerned, Chapter 7, "Risk Cases", from the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment, emphasizes the fact that safety and prevention measures,

the implementation of the environmental management and risk systems are mitigating the consequences to acceptable levels as compared to the most restrictive norms, standards, the best practices or national and international recommendations in the field. The risk level has been established as moderate and so, socially acceptable. The extension of the risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures of the consequences should be proportionate to the risk involved. Selection of a specific mitigation technique is depends on the analyzed accident scenario.

More detailed assessments are conducted for accident scenarios that, based on the qualitative assessment are found to be potentially major, of probability more than 10^{-6} (reduced recovery periods of 1/1,000,000) meaning that they could have major consequences therefore, elevated associated risk, a higher risk level than 9 to 12 (on a scale of 1-25). To put this in context, simply living in southern Florida rates a 25 on the risk scale.

A global assessment of the risks associated with the Roşia Montană Project is obtained by the quick environmental and health risk assessment methodology initially developed by the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the World Health Organization. Natural hazard and risk identification and analysis presents key data and information in assessing potential technological accidents. Thus:

- In designing the Tailings Management Facility, the design parameters were chosen to fully cover the characteristic seismic risk of the area. These seismic design parameters adopted for the TMF and other facilities on the proposed site result in a safety factor much greater than the minimum accepted under the Romanian and European design standards for such facilities;

- in the sector physically impacted by the Project, the risk of floods will remain very low due to the small catchments (controlled by the Roşia and Corna Streams) the area affected by the operation, and the creation of containment, diversion and drainage hydro-technical structures for storm waters on the site, and in the Abrud catchment in general;

- risks caused by meteorological events have been reviewed and used in assessing the hazards of the affected technological processes.

From the analysis of morphometrical parameters and their correlation with other sets of information on the natural slopes on and near the site shows that the (qualitatively estimated) landslide occurrence risk is low to moderate and its consequences will not cause major impacts on the structural components of the Project.

There is no significant risk associated with resource depletion. Mining activities are planned judiciously, so as to extract only the profitable gold and silver resources and only the necessary construction rock for the Project. The management of the mining concession site will minimize reserve "sterilization" (limitation of future access to the reserves).

In assessing technological hazards and risks, the quantity of hazardous substances on the site was calculated as a total and by category, as provided by the *Notification Procedure* approved by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Water and Environment (MAFWE) Order 1084/2003. Based on an evaluation of hazardous substances in stock on the Project site in relation to the relevant quantities provided by the Government Decision 95/2003 which transposes the Seveso Directive, the Project ranges between the upper and the lower limits, and therefore S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. is required to prepare a Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study to be sent to the local environmental authority and the local civilian protection authority a *Safety Report* on its operations to prevent major accident risks.

In assessing the consequences of major accidents involving dangerous substances, physical-mathematical models accepted internationally and especially at EU level, and the current version of the SLAB (Canada) software have been used, the latter for the atmospheric dispersion of denser than air gases, that may handle a multitude of situations and scenarios. Similarly, the EFFECTSGis 5.5 (Netherlands) software, developed for the analysis of the effects of industrial accidents and of consequences. Several scenarios were considered in response to the internal legislative requirements, especially related to the implementation of the Internal Emergency Plans (GD 647/2005). The conclusions of the risk assessment for major accidents were:

- The total destruction of plant facilities may only be caused by terrorist attack with classic or nuclear weapons. Simultaneous damage to the HCl tank (including containment) and to the NaCN solution tank, the tanks containing enriched solution, to one or more leaching tanks, having as a result HCN dispersion into the air. At the same time, under certain situations and weather conditions

unfavorable for dispersion, people within 40 m of the emission source, surprised by the toxic cloud for more than 1 minute without respiratory protection equipment, will most certainly die. It may also be considered that, on a radius of about 310 m, persons exposed for more than 10 minutes may suffer serious intoxications that may also lead to death. Toxic effects may occur in persons up to about 2 km downwind of the process plant;

- Operating errors and/or failures in the measurement and control devices, resulting in a lower pH in the leaching tank, thickener and/or DETOX slurry and accidental emissions of hydrocyanic acid. The area affected by concentrations of 290 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 36 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 157.5 m radius. The center of these circles is the middle of the CIL tanks platform;

- Accidental HCN emission from the decanter. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the CIL tanks combined with an overdose of flocculent solution and faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 65 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 104 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Accidental HCN emission from the DETOX facility. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the reactors generated by an overdose of metabisulfite solution and/or copper sulphate combined with faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by high 1900 ppm concentrations for a 1 min exposure time is located within a 10 m radius circle. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 27 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 33 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Explosion of the LPG storage tank. The LPG storage tank has a 50 ton capacity and is located outdoors, near the heating plant. The simulation was conducted for the worst case scenario, considering an explosion of the full tank. Threshold I with heat 12.5 kW/m² is within a 10.5 m radius circle and Threshold II, of heat radiation 5 kW/m² is within a circle of 15 m radius;

- Damage and/or fire at the fuel tanks. Simulations were conducted for the worst case scenarios, considering ignition and combustion of all the diesel (fire in the tank, or in the containment vat, when full of diesel);

- Corna Dam break and breach development. Two credible accident scenarios were considered in simulating tailings flow out of the Tailings Management Facility, and six credible scenarios for the flow of decant water and tailings pore water, with significant effects on the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, in different weather conditions;

- Tailings flow may occur along Corna Valley, on a 800 m (starter dam break) or over 1600 m reach should the Corna dam break in its final stage;

- In regard to water quality impacts, cyanide concentrations in the water in the shape of a pollution plume may reach Arad, near the Romanian-Hungarian border on the Mureş River, in concentrations ranging between 0.03 and 0.5 mg/L. Due to inherent mathematical limitations in the models, these values and the accident effects are considered overestimated. Therefore, the results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions for the Corna Dam.

A new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilization and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whiteland et al., 2006).

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modeling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physical-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology

adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modeling Program and the full modeling report is presented in Annex 5.1:

- Development of HCN on the tailings pond surface. Simulated emissions of HCN from the Tailings Management Facility pond surface and of their dispersion into the ambient air show that the level of $400\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ hourly average and $179\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ 8hr average will not be exceeded. These HCN concentrations are only slightly over the odor threshold (0.17ppm) and much below potentially dangerous concentrations;

- Cetate Dam break and breach development. Flood modeling was in case of a break in Cetate dam was based on the design parameters obtained from the hydrometeorological study "Assessment of rainfall intensity, frequency and runoff for the Roşia Montană Project - Radu Drobot". The breach characteristics were predicted using the BREACH model, and the maximum height of the flood wave in various flow sections was modeled using the FLDWAV software. The assumptions included a total 800000 m^3 discharge for one hour, when the peak of the flood hydrograph is about 4.9 m above base flow immediately below the dam and in the narrow Abrud valley 5.9-7,5 km downstream of the dam, while in the last section considered (10,5 km) water depth is about 2.3 m above base flow and the maximum flow rate $877\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Further, the broader Aries valley allows the flood wave to propagate on a significantly wider bed, which results in a highly attenuated hydrograph. These results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions:

- Accidents during cyanide transportation. Due to the large quantities of cyanide transported (about 30t /day) the risks associated to this activity were assessed in detail using the ZHA- Zurich Hazard Analysis method. As a consequence, the optimum transport route was selected from the manufacturer to the Process Plant, e.g.;

- Cyanide transport (in solid state) will exclusively involve special SLS (Solid to Liquid System) containers, 16 tons each. The ISO compliant container will be protected by a framework with legs, which allows separation from the transport trailer for temporary storage. The wall is 5.17 mm thick, which, together with the protective framework, provides additional protection to the load in case of accident. This system is considered BAT and is currently one of the safest cyanide transportation options.

It is being mentioned the fact that the study develops the occurrence possibility of these scenarios (pages 166-171, Conclusions).

As regards the cyanides management, there is a baseline study named "Roşia Montană Golden Project, Cyanides Management Plan" prepared in compliance with the "International Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold (International Cyanide management Institute) May 2002". S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation is signatory to this code.

Bibliographical references for Chapter 7 "Risk Cases" are listed at page 173-176.

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RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best

practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from being too low—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world's largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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According to Law 5/2000, regarding the approval of the Territory Arrangement Plan – 3rd Section – protected areas (“Law 5/2000”) (article 5, paragraphs 2-3), local public authorities, with the support of the competent central public authorities, had the obligation to establish the boundaries of the protection areas for the cultural heritage elements stipulated in Annex III to the above-mentioned law. This measure should have been taken within 12 months from the effective date of Law 5/2000, based on specialized studies. For this purpose, the local public authorities had to prepare the town planning documentation and its related regulations, developed and approved according to the law. This documentation must comprise the necessary protection and conservation measures for the national cultural heritage elements located in this area.

Concurrently, Law 350/2001 on the territory arrangement and urbanism stipulates the right of legal or natural persons interested in arranging the territory, to initiate the development of urbanism plans.

In accordance with these legal provisions, in 2001, RMGC initiated the preparation of these specific town-planning documentations - the General Urbanism Plan and the Zonal Urbanism Plan. These plans have been developed by Romanian certified companies and followed the legal approval procedure. The permit for the establishment of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre Protected Area was issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in 2002 (permits no. 61/14.02.2002 and no. 178/20.06.2002) as part of the procedure for the approval of the town planning documentation. Based on these permits, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs requested the company to develop a Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Historical Centre of Roşia Montană. Out of the 41 historical buildings in Roşia Montană, thirty-five (35) are located inside the protected area of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre.

As for the heritage elements located in the future industrial development area (6 historical buildings), these are discussed in the Industrial Zonal Urbanism Plan prepared by SC Proiect Alba SA. The regulations included in this document will contain measures for the protection of these monuments.

In conclusion, the town planning studies and the specialized studies conducted for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the protection areas within the future mining operations perimeter are currently pending approval, in accordance with the legal provisions, by the competent institutions and committees. Please note that none of the historical houses located in the perimeter of the proposed project will be affected; on the contrary, all the 41 historic buildings will be included in a complex restoration and rehabilitation program (see the Management Plan). This program is mandatory, regardless of the implementation of the mining project, if we want to prevent these buildings from collapsing because of their advanced degradation.

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Your assertion regarding the failure to obtain an applicable urbanism certificate at the start up of the public debates and of the evaluation of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment, is not correct.

Thus, by the time when the public debate stage started up there was an applicable urbanism certificate and namely the urbanism certificate no. 78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council. This certificate was obtained prior to the evaluation stage of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment which started up once the EIA was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Water Management on the 15th May 2006.

For better understanding the applicable legal provisions and the facts developed within the mining project of Roşia Montană zone we would like to make several comments:

- The procedure for issuing the environmental permit for Roşia Montană project started up on the 14th December 2004 by submitting the technical memorandum and the urbanism certificate no.68/26.August 2004 (certificate applicable by that time). S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) applied for and obtained a new urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council for the entire Roşia Montană Project applicable on the date of the EIA Report submission (15th May 2006) and prior to the public debate start up (June 2006);
- The Section 1 of the urbanism certificate no.78 of 26th 04.2006 entitled Work construction, position 10 – “Processing plant and associated constructions “ – including the tailing management facility which existence is compulsory for the processing plant running. The Tailing management facility is also specified on the layout plans which are integral part of the urbanism certificate and they were sealed by Alba County Council so that they cannot be modified;
- The Urbanism Certificate is an informative document and its goal is only to inform the applicant about the legal, economic and technical regime of the existing lands and buildings and to establish the urbanism requirements and the approvals necessary to obtain the construction permit (including the environmental permit) as per art.6 of Law 50/1991 referring to the completion of construction works, republished and art 27 paragraph 2 of the Norms for the application of Law 50/1991 – Official Journal 825 bis/13.09.2005).

As it is an informative document, it does not limit the number of certificates an applicant may obtain for the same land plot (art. 30 of Law no. 350/2001 regarding the territorial planning and urbanism).

*

Introduced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report Study (EIA), the Roşia Montană Foundation is shifting in focus. The Community Sustainable Development Plan activities initially conceived as coming under the Foundation umbrella (business oriented activities: business incubator, business advisory center, micro-finance facility, as well as social oriented activities: education and training center) have been advanced independently, via partnerships and with community participation in decision-making – a preferable way to advance social and economic development programs.

Going forward, the Foundation will take shape around preservation, patrimony and cultural heritage

issues, with its final form determined in consultation with the community.

In terms of the philosophy that guides the company's Sustainable Development efforts, the Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) sees itself not as principal provider, but as a partner. Community involvement is considered the starting point; over time, as the community builds the capacity to maintain programs in its own right, the company will turn over control of currently-established programs to the community and its institutions.

For more information, please see Roșia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roșia Montană Project – annex 4.

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We underline the fact that your statement is false. The General Urbanism Plan for the Roșia Montană commune, endorsed in 2002 allows the development of Roșia Montană project, as it has been presented during the public consultations.

Concurrently, pursuant to the provisions of art. 41, paragraph 2, from the Mining Law no.85/2003, the authorities from the local administration have the liability to adjust and/or update the territory arrangement plans and the general urbanism plans, in order to allow the development of all operations necessary for the development of mining activities.

RMGC has also initiated the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roșia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roșia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

*

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin. Specifically, the Roșia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roșia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam, to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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reestablish.

With respect to your comments made as regards a presumptive infringement of the provisions of Government Decision No.351/2005 (“GD 351/2005”), there are several aspects to be taken into consideration. Thus:

1. Firstly, please note that, according to the provisions of art. 6 of GD 351/2005, any activity that might determine the discharge of dangerous substances into the environment is subject to the prior approval of the water management authorities and shall comply with the provisions of the water permit issued in accordance with the relevant legislation.

The GD 351/2005 provides that the water permit shall be issued only after all technical-construction measures are implemented as prevent the indirect discharge of dangerous substances into the underground waters. The maximum discharge limits are expressly provided under GD 351/2005 and compliance with such is a condition for granting and maintaining the water permit.

In accordance with the provisions of GD 351/2005, the actual discharge limits should be authorized by the relevant authority, such process being understood by the lawmaker in consideration of the complexity and variety of industrial activities, as well as the latest technological achievements.

Therefore, please note that the EIA stage is not intended to be finalized into an overall comprehensive permit, but it represents only a part of a more complex permitting process. Please note that, according with art. 3 of GD 918/2002, the data`s level of detail provided in the EIA is the one available in the feasibility stage of the project, obviously making impossible for both the titleholder and authority to exhaust all required technical data and permits granted.

The adequate protection of the ground water shall be ensured by the terms and conditions of the water permit. The issuance of the water permit shall be performed following an individual assessment of the project, considering its particular aspects and the relevant legal requirements applicable for mining activities. Until the water permit is obtained, any allegation regarding the infringement of GD 351/2005 is obviously premature mainly because the water permit shall regulate, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the conditions to be observed by the developer as regards the protection of the ground water;

2. Secondly, kindly note that the complexity and specificity of mining projects generated the need of a particular legal framework. Therefore, for such projects, the reading of the legal provisions of a certain enactment should be corroborated with the relevant provisions of the other regulations applicable.

In this respect, please not that the understanding of GD 351/2005 must be corroborated with the provisions of the entire relevant legislation enforceable as regards Roşia Montană Project, with a particular accent to Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive industries (“Directive 21”).

The very scope of Directive 21 is to provide a specific legal framework for the extractive wastes and waste facilities related to mining projects, considering the complexity of such projects and the particular aspects of mining activities that can not always be subject to the common regulations on waste management and landfill.

From this perspective, Directive 21 provides that, an operator of a waste facility, as such is defined thereunder (please note that the TMF proposed by RMGC is considered a “waste facility” under Directive 21), must inter alia, ensure that:

- a) *“the waste facility is [.....]designed so as to meet the necessary conditions for, in the short and long-term perspectives, preventing pollution of the soil, air, groundwater or surface water, taking into account especially Directives 76/464/EEC (1), 80/68/EEC (2) and 2000/60/EC, and ensuring efficient collection of contaminated water and leachate as and when required under the permit, and reducing erosion caused by water or wind as far as it is technically possible and economically viable;”*
- b) *“the waste facility is suitably constructed, managed and maintained to ensure its physical stability and to prevent pollution or contamination of soil, air, surface water or groundwater in the short and long-term perspectives as well as to minimize as far as possible damage to landscape.”*

In addition, it should be mentioned that RMGC was required by MWEM under the Terms of Reference, to perform the EIA considering the provisions of Directive 21 and the BAT Management of Mining Waste. The Directive 21 was intended by the EU DG of Environment to be the legislative regime applicable to sound management of mining waste throughout Europe and therefore compliance with its provisions is mandatory.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (“RMGC”) has invested significant time, energy, and resources assessing the viability of a mining project in the valley of Roşia Montană. This assessment has led RMGC to conclude that Roşia Montană presents an attractive long-term development opportunity – an opinion confirmed by a variety of lending institutions, who have completed detailed reviews of the project’s design and profitability. We have every confidence that we will see the project through to the end of its projected 16-year lifespan, regardless of any fluctuations in the market price of gold.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;

- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on protected flora and fauna will exist only locally, but this impact will not lead to the loss of any specie. The Project has been designed even from the beginning to fully comply with the requirements and norms imposed by Romanian and European environmental legislation.

The company believes the fact that the project impact on environment remains significant, especially because covers previous impacts. But, the investments required to ecologically restore/rehabilitate Roşia Montană area in order to address current complex environmental issues, are only achievable following the implementation of some economic projects that will generate and warrant implementation of some direct and responsible actions as a component of base principles of sustainable development concepts. Clean processes and technologies may be developed only in the presence of a solid economic environment fully compliant with the environment that will also resolve previous impacts of anthropic activities.

The base documents of the Project are in fact an unbiased reason of its implementation, considering the highly complex environmental commitment within Roşia Montană area.

Some of the Roşia Montană species that are under a certain protection status stand for an insignificant percentage of the scale of populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Due to their large volume of information, the annexes of chapter 4.6 Biodiversity can be found in the electronic version of the EIA disclosed by the company both in Romanian and English through approx. 6,000 DVD/CD copies, being accessible on the company website, and on the websites of Ministry of Environment and Water Management, local and regional environmental protection agencies of Alba, Sibiu, Cluj, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to reconstruct/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory.[...]

Art. 6, 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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This statement is ungrounded, because the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process has included preliminary cumulative estimates for stationary motorized equipment and linear (vehicular) sources were prepared in order to provide an initial understanding of the potential cumulative noise and vibration impacts from background and Roşia Montană Project sources, and to guide future monitoring and measurement activities as well as the selection of appropriate Best Management Practices/Best Available

Techniques for further mitigation of the potential noise and vibration impacts from Project activities. These preliminary estimates apply to major construction activities, as well as the operation and decommissioning/closure of the mine and process plant. They are documented as data tables and isopleth maps for major noise-generating activities in selected, representative Project years; see **Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16** and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9**. All these details related to the applied assessment methodology, the input data of the dispersion model, the modeling results and the measures established for the prevention/mitigation/elimination of the potential impact for all project stages (construction, operation, closure) are included in Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Noise and Vibrations of the EIA Report.

Project Years 0, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 19 were selected for modeling because they are considered to be representative of the most significant levels of noise-generating activity. They are also the same years used for air impact modeling purposes in Section 4.2, as air and noise impacts share many of the same sources or are otherwise closely correlated. In order to more accurately reflect potential receptor impacts, all of these exhibits integrate the background traffic estimates discussed in Section 4.3.6.1.

The Project site plan and process plant area and facility drawings were used to establish the position of the noise sources and other relevant physical characteristics of the site. Receptor locations were established using background reports and project engineering and environmental documentation provided by RMGC. With this information, the source locations and receptor locations were translated into input (x, y, and z) co-ordinates for the noise-modeling program.

Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16 and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9** present the average maximum noise values likely to be experienced by the receptor community over all Project phases after incorporation of a variety of initial mitigation measures designed specifically to reduce the impacts associated with mobile and stationary machinery sources. The influence of non-mining related background (primarily traffic) noise is also included.

To evaluate the sound levels associated with haul trucks and other mobile sources crossing the site carrying excavated ore, waste rock, and soil, a noise analysis program based on the (U.S.) Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) standard RD-77-108 [1] model was used to calculate reference noise emissions values for heavy trucks along the project roadways. The FHWA model predicts hourly L_{eq} values for free-flowing traffic conditions and is generally considered to be accurate within 1.5 decibels (dB).

The model is based on the standardized noise emission factors for different types and weights of vehicles (e.g., automobiles, medium trucks, and heavy trucks), with consideration given to vehicle volume, speed, roadway configuration, distance to the receiver, and the acoustical characteristics of the site. The emission levels of all three vehicle types increase as a function of the logarithm of their speed.

To evaluate the sound sources from the proposed mine processing facility and the semi-stationary material handling equipment (at the ore extraction, waste rock and soil stockpiling areas), a proprietary computerized noise prediction program was used by AAC to simulate and model the future equipment noise emissions throughout the area. The modeling program uses industry-accepted propagation algorithms based on the following American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards:

- *ANSI S1.26-1995 (R2004), Method for the Calculation of the Absorption of Sound by the Atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-1:1993, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors-- Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-2:1996, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors -- Part 2: General method of calculation;*
- *ISO 3891:1978, Acoustics -- Procedure for describing aircraft noise heard on the ground.*

The calculations account for classical sound wave divergence (i.e., spherical spreading loss with adjustments for source directivity from point sources) plus attenuation factors due to air absorption, minimal ground effects, and barriers/shielding.

This model has been validated by AAC over a number of years via noise measurements at several operating industrial sites that had been previously modeled during the engineering design phases. The comparison of modeled predictions versus actual measurements has consistently shown close agreement; typically in

the range of 1 to 3 dB (A).

References:

[1] FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model; see Federal Highway Administration Report Number FHWA-RD-77-108, USA, Washington, D.C., 1978.

A detailed presentation of blasting technology can be found in the annex 7.1 - Proposed blasting technology for the operational phase of Roşia Montană Project.

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The partnership between Gabriel Resources and Regia Autonomă a Cuprului Deva (currently, CNCAF Minvest SA) has been established based on Law no. 15/1990 on the reorganization of the state owned companies as autonomous directions and trade companies, published in the Official Gazette, Section I, no. 98/08.08.1990, as subsequently amended and supplemented. Art. 35 of this law provides the possibility of the regies autonomous to enter into partnerships with legal third parties, Romanian or foreign, for the purpose of setting up new trading companies.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA was set up in 1997, according to the legal provisions in force as at that time, the setting up being made by observing all the conditions imposed by Company Law no. 31/1990 and Trade Register Law no. 26/1990, in regard of the setting up of the joint stock companies with mixed capital.

We underline that the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA, representing the result of the parties agreement in regard of the terms and conditions under which the partnership between the Romanian state and investor takes place represents a public document, being included in the category of documents which, as per Law no. 26/1990 on the Trade Register, are published in the Romanian Official Gazette and for which the Trade Register is obliged to issue, on the expense of the persons submitting a request, certified copies.

As for the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company together with Gabriel Resources Ltd., this has been expressed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the conditions imposed by the setting up of the mixed company being the following: (i) ensuring of the jobs at the level existing upon the conclusion of the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company; (ii) the expenses incurred by the fulfillment of the exploration stage should be fully supported by Gabriel; (iii) the obtaining of the approval from the ANRM by the Copper Autonomous Direction Deva and (iv) the observance of all legal provisions in force concerning the setting up of the mixed companies with foreign partners. These conditions have been fully complied with as at the setting up of the company and during the development of its activity.

We also specify that the establishing of the shareholders' quotas to the benefits and losses of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA has been made by considering their contribution quota to the company's share capital. The current percentage of 80% for Gabriel Resources Ltd. and of 19.31% for CNCAF Minvest SA resulted from the initial contribution and the subsequent contributions of the shareholders to the company's share capital, in consideration also of Gabriel Resources Ltd. advancing all expenses and costs related to the development-exploitation and permitting of the Roşia Montană Mining Project.

The provisions of the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA on the necessary majority and quorum conditions for the decision-making process within the General Shareholders Meeting and the quotas to the benefits and losses of the company are taken from Law no. 31/1990, and no derogation exists in regard of this aspect.

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This claim is not true; the Urbanism Plan has been prepared with public consultation.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) has requested and obtained from Alba County Council the Urbanism Certificate no. 78 of 26.04.2006, for the entire Roşia Montană mining project, including the tailings management facility. The Urbanism Certificate also stipulated the preparation of a Zonal

Urbanism Plan, to reflect all changes made to the Roşia Montană Project, following the public consultations and debates organized in relation to this project, and the consultations with the permitting authorities. This plan, entitled “Modification of the Zonal Urbanism Plan, Roşia Montană Industrial Area”, was prepared and subjected to public debate in June 2006 in accordance with the provisions of Order no.176/N/2000 issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Territory Development for the approval of the technical regulations “Guidelines regarding the methodology applied for the preparation and framework content of the Zonal Urbanism Plan” and, at present, it is pending approval.

Concerning the Roşia Montană General Urbanism Plan approved in 2002, such plan was prepared in parallel with the Zonal Urbanism Plan of 2002, all the provisions of the General Urbanism Plan being also included in the Zonal Urbanism Plan. Also, the approval procedure related to the two urbanism plans was carried out in parallel.

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Preventive archaeological researches within the Roşia Montană mining project area have been undertaken based on specific techniques, specifically trial trenches in all accessible areas that are suitable for human habitation, taking into account the bibliographical information and the observations recorded during the archaeological survey campaigns, the geophysical studies and the analyses of the photogrammetric flights. In addition, surface investigations were undertaken, where appropriate.

The archaeological researches at Roşia Montană covered a large surface and focused on the areas known to have archaeological potential. THEREFORE, ALL AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY DISCHARGED HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY INVESTIGATED. All research programs, beginning with the 2004 campaign, have been undertaken in full compliance with the current legal requirements, i.e. Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs.

The proposed gold mining project at Roşia Montană has raised a series of issues related to the rescue of the historical-archaeological heritage within the area, as well as issues related to its scientific development and also the enhancement of heritage within a museum. Given the complex difficulties encountered in this respect, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs decided to initiate the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program.

The company’s role was to provide the necessary financial resources for the assessment, research and enhancement of the archaeological remains, in full compliance with the Romanian current legislation. The development of the research and of the archaeological discharge works has been conducted through specific means and methodologies that have been adjusted to the realities of every site researched, in our case, Roşia Montană. They consisted in:

- Archives studies;
- Archaeological surveys; trial trenches;
- aerial reconnaissance/survey and aerial photo interpretation ; high resolution satellite images;
- mining archaeology studies; underground topography and 3D modeling;
- geophysical surveys;
- extensive archaeological investigations in the areas with an identified archaeological potential- this implied carrying out archaeological excavations;
- Interdisciplinary studies- sedimentology, archaeo-zoology, comparative palynology, archaeo-metallurgy, geology, mineralogy;
- Radiocarbon dating and dendrochronology;
- This research and its results were included in an integrated database;
- traditional and digital archaeological topography and development of the GIS project; generate a photo archive- both traditional and digital;
- restoration of artifacts;
- an inventory and a digital catalogue of the artifacts;
- studies conducted by specialists in order to enhance the research results - publication of monographs/scientific books and journals, exhibitions, websites, etc.

All the preventive archaeological researches undertaken at Roşia Montană since 2000 have been carried

out as part of a complex research program; permits for preventive archaeological excavations being issued in compliance with the current legislation. These archaeological investigations have been undertaken by representatives of 21 specialized institutions from Romania and 3 others from abroad, under the scientific coordination of the Romanian National Museum of History. All archaeological researches have been conducted in full compliance with the existing legislation. The investigations undertaken during each archaeological research campaign have been approved by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs based on the Annual Archaeological Research Plan approved by the National Commission of Archaeology.

Under the current legislation (Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs) the archaeologists who have conducted the research may ask that an archaeological discharge certificate be granted. Based on a complex research program, the archaeologists prepare comprehensive documentation with regard to the researched area. Upon consideration of the submitted documentation, the National Commission of Archaeology makes a decision as to whether to recommend or not the granting of the archaeological discharge certificate. In the case of the research conducted in the period 2001-2006, the archaeological discharge certificate was issued directly by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs or by its local agencies.

Preventive archaeological researches at Roșia Montană have allowed the research of five Roman cremation necropolis (Tău Corna, Hop-Găuri, Țarina, Jig - Piciorag and Pârâul Porcului – Tăul Secuilor), two funerary areas (Carpeni, Nanului Valley), sacred areas (Hăbad, Nanului Valley), habitation areas (Hăbad, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului, Hop), the most significant being the Roman structures on the Carpeni Hill and the circular funerary monument at Tău Găuri. In addition, for the first time in Romania, surface investigations have been paralleled by underground investigations of Cetate, Cârnic, Jig and Orlea massifs, with important discoveries in the Piatra Corbului, area, Cătălina-Monulești gallery and the Păru Carpeni mining sector.

The research consisted of aerial photo interpretation, archaeological magnetometric studies, electrical resistivity, palynology, sedimentology, geology studies, radiocarbon and dendrochronology dating. For a better management of the research units and of the archaeological findings, data bases were used, including text and photographs-among which 4 satellite images (an archive satellite image type SPOT Panchromatic (10m) from 1997; 2 satellite images LANDSAT 7 MS (30 m), dating from 2000 and 2003; a satellite image with priority programming SPOT 5 SuperMode color (2,5 m resolution-19 July 2004); all data have been included in a comprehensive GIS program, a first in the Romanian archaeological research.

In the case of archaeological monuments that are located close to industrial facilities, plans have been redesigned to ensure that the archaeological remains in question will not be affected. Where appropriate, the archaeological monument was preserved in situ and restored, i.e. the circular funerary monument at Hop-Găuri (see The "Alburnus Maior" monograph series, volume II, Bucharest, 2004). Another example in this respect is the Carpeni Hill, designated an "archaeological " reserve, and the Piatra Corbului area. In 2004, after being thoroughly investigated, these areas have been included on the List of Historic Monuments. Add to this the areas where ancient mining remains will be preserved, such as the Cătălina Monulești gallery and the mining sector Păru Carpeni, as well as the protected area Roșia Montană Historic Center, including a number of heritage assets (35 historic monument houses).

We emphasise in this respect that the identified and researched structures have been published in preliminary form in the Archaeological Research Chronicle of Romania, after every archaeological research campaign, as well as in volume 1 of the Alburnus Maior monographic series. We mention here the areas where Roman habitation structures have been identified and researched, as well as the references to be consulted for further information: Hop-Găuri, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului (CCA 2001 (2002), p. 254-257, no. 182; 261-262, nr. 185; 264-265, no. 188; 265-266, no. 189. Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 45-80; 81-122; 123-148; CCA 2001 (2002), 257-261; CCA 2003 (2004) ,280-283; Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 387-431, 433-446, 447-467).

For further details related to the applicable legal framework, the responsibilities of the Project titleholder, or for a detailed description of the preventive archaeological researches undertaken to date and of the Cultural Heritage Management Plans, please see Annex called "Information on the Cultural heritage of Roșia and Related Management Aspects". In addition, the annex includes supplementary information with regard to the result of the researches undertaken as part of the "Alburnus Maior" National Research Program between 2001 and 2006.

In conclusion, the area mentioned by the questioner has been researched in accordance with the Romanian legal requirements, as well as with European standards and practices in the field.

Note that the type of research undertaken at Roşia Montană, known as preventive/rescue archaeological research, as well as other related heritage studies, are done everywhere in the world in close connection with the economic development of certain areas. Both the costs for the research and for the enhancement and maintenance of the preserved areas are provided by investors, in a public-private partnership set up in order to protect the cultural heritage, as per the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Malta-1992) [1].

References:

[1]The text of the Convention is available at the following address: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=143&CM=8&DF=7/6/2006&CL=ENG>

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In 2000, in the context of the proposal of a new mining project in the Roşia Montană area, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs approved a series of studies to be conducted in order to research the archaeological and architectural heritage of the area. And at the end of that year, the Design Centre for National Cultural Heritage (now the National Institute for Historical Monuments) presented the preliminary results of these researches to the National Commission for Historical Monuments and of the National Commission of Archaeology. Based on these results, in 2001, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs initiated the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program (the Order no. 2504 / 07.03.2001 of the Minister of Culture and Religious Affairs) in compliance with the Law 378/2001 (as subsequently amended by Law 462/2003 and by Law 258/2006 and Law 259/2006). Thus, since 2000, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs – directly or through its subordinate institutions - has fulfilled its duties with regard to the management of the issues related to Roşia Montană’s heritage.

Thus, the preventive archaeological researches have been conducted by the representatives of 21 national institutions and 3 others from abroad under the scientific coordination of the National Museum of History of Romania. They have been carried out based on the annual approval of the National Commission of Archaeology of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. In accordance with the legislation in force, this research program is carried out with the financial support provided by RMGC (the company that plans to expand and continue to mine the gold-silver deposit in Roşia Montană). Thus, large-scale preventive investigations have been conducted or are underway in the RMP impact area. A proposal will be made based on the results thereof either for the archaeological discharge of some researched perimeters from the project perimeter or the preservation *in situ* of certain representative structures and monuments, in compliance with the legislation in force. In the case of the areas proposed for conservation and the ones for which the archaeological discharge measure was applied, the decision was made based on the surveys conducted by specialists and on the analysis of the National Commission of Archaeology. In the period 2000-2005, the mining project underwent a series of modifications designed to promote the implementation of the decision regarding the conservation of the local heritage. Examples of these include: extending the duration of the field investigations on several years (e.g. Țarina, Pârâul Porcului, Orlea) and changing the location of some elements of infrastructure in order to allow the conservation of the archaeological remains found in the Carpeni, Tău Găuri and Pietra Corbului areas.

The architectural and town-planning surveys have been conducted, in accordance with the legislation in force, by companies certified by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, while the town-planning documentations drafted by these companies and the restoration and conservation works undertaken so far have been approved by the National Commission for Historical Monuments. Thus, the town-planning documentations have been approved and implemented in accordance with current legislation, and the company has agreed to these decisions and modified the mine development plans accordingly:

Extensive ethnographic research was conducted in the Roşia Montană-Abrud-Corna area in the period 2001-2004 coordinated by a team of specialists for the Romanian Village Museum „Dimitrie Gusti” (a National Museum directly under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs). Moreover, a broad series of oral history interviews was conducted in the period 2001-2002 by the Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company through the „Gheorghe Brătianu” Oral History Centre, Bucharest

(SRR - CIO).

In compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, specific management plans have been drawn up for the management and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, in the context of the implementation of the mining project. These plans have been included in the documentation prepared for the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study. (see EIA Report, volume 32-33, Plan M- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*, part I –*Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*; part II-*Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană*; part III- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*).

These management plans comprise detailed presentations of the obligations and responsibilities regarding the protection and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, which the company has assumed in the context of the implementation of the mining project, according to the decision of the central government. These heritage remains include: archaeological remains above and under the ground, historic buildings, protected areas, intangible heritage assets, cultural landscape items, etc. In this context, it should be noted that besides the works for the protection and preservation of the archaeological heritage, works are being carried out for the rehabilitation and conservation of the protected area Historical Centre Roşia Montană (comprising 35 historic buildings, and projects for the restoration of 11 of these buildings are currently being drafted), Tăul Mare, Tăul Brazi and Tăul Anghel as well as remains of the surface mining works from the Vaidoia area and the creation of a modern museum dedicated to the history of mining in the Apuseni Mountains area. This museum will be established in the coming years and it will include exhibitions of geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage as well as an underground section organized around the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery.

Moreover, representatives of the Directorate for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Cultural Heritage of Alba County have visited Roşia Montană many times in order to collect information and to check the situation. The same administrative body was the intermediary for the specific stages of acquisitions of historic buildings made by RMGC. The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs expressed its pre-emption right regarding the acquisition of these buildings.

Note that apart from the obligations undertaken by RMGC as regards the protection and conservation of the archaeological remains and historical monuments, there are a whole series of obligations, which rest with the local public authorities from Roşia Montană and from Alba County and with the central public authorities, namely the Romanian Government.

These aspects are further detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plans included in the EIA Report (see EIA Report, volume 32, *Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*, pages 21-22, 47, 52-53, 66-67-Romanian version/ 22-24; 47; 55-56; 71-72 English version) and the EIA Report, volume 33- *Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană* pages 28-29, 48-50, 52-53, 64-65, page 98 – Annex 1- Romanian version/ 28-29; 47-50; 51-53; 65-66; 103- Annex 1- English version).

Item no.	2994 Same as: 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999	
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 111341/25.08.2006	Same as: No. 111340/25.08.2006, No. 111339/25.08.2006, No. 111338/25.08.2006, No. 111337/25.08.2006, No. 111336/25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The questioner expresses the following remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of România; - From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice - The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal; - Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit; - From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure - The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident - The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative"; - The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection; <p>SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION</p>	
Solution	<p>The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.</p> <p>We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.</p> <p>However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.</p> <p>As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that <i>"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"</i>.</p> <p>Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain</p>	

objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

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Unlike the common international practice related to the distribution of profits, it should be noted that in relation to the Roşia Montană Project, the distribution of benefits is more favorable to Romania/Romanian State than to the investor/the titleholder of the project.

Furthermore, please observe that the Romanian government has an ownership stake in the project (without putting up any capital) and has a direct share in the profits in the expected amount of USD 306 million, along with the right to receive profit taxes, royalties and other taxes and fees. Nowhere else in the developed world does a government have a direct profit sharing interest in a mining project such as this.

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We would like to state that your statement is erroneous. The General Urbanism Plan (PUG) of Roşia Montană approved in 2002, allows the development of Roşia Montană Project as it was presented during public debates.

At the same time, pursuant to the provisions under art. 41, 2nd paragraph from Mines Law no. 85/2003, the local authorities must alter and/or update existing territorial arrangement plans and general urban plans, in order to allow execution of all required actions to develop mining activities.

RMGC has also commenced the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roşia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roşia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no 78 from 26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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Tailings Management Facility

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are

included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

Proximity to Abrud

The TMF is located approximately 2 km above the town of Abrud and therefore the design criteria for the dam have been established to address consequence of a dam failure. The proposed dam at the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

Specifically, the facility has been designed for two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events and the associated Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The design criterion for TMF includes storage for two PMF flood events, more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. The construction schedule for embankment and basin staging will be completed to ensure that PMP storage requirements are available throughout the project life. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines. In addition, an emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that another event occurs after the second PMP event. A spillway is only built for safety reasons to ensure proper water discharge in an unlikely event and, thus, avoid overtopping which could cause a dam breach. The TMF design therefore very significantly exceeds required standards for safety. This has been done to ensure that the risks involved in using Corna valley for tailings storage are well below what is considered safe in every day life.

Additional study was done regarding earthquakes, and, as indicated in the EIA the TMF is engineered to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake(MCE). The MCE is the largest earthquake that could be considered to occur at the site based on the historical record.

In addition, Section 7 of the EIA report includes an assessment of the risks cases that have been analyzed and include various dam break scenarios. Specifically, the dam break scenarios were analyzed for a failure of the starter dam and for the final dam configuration. The dam break modelling results indicate the extent of tailings run out. Based on the two cases analyzed, the tailings will not extend beyond the confluence of the Corna valley stream and the Abrud River.

However, the project recognizes that in the highly unlikely case of a dam failure that a Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan must be implemented. This plan was submitted with the EIA as Plan I, Volume 28.

For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, “TMF Potential Failure Scenarios” of the EIA.

*

The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

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The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure

(„Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares *„an evaluation of the public's grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”*.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project's titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public's proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”*.

Item no.	3000 Same as: 3001
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 111335/25.08.2006 Same as: No. 111334/25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The questioner does not agree to the promotion of the Roşia Montană Project, making the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In EIA there are no presented all the possible risks derived from this project; - Total costs for closing the mine are unrealistic; - There isn't until now an approved Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Protected Areas; - The phase of public consultation and quality evaluation of the impact assessment study report begun without a valid urbanism certificate; - Information about the foundation which RMGC will establish and subsidize is not given. This foundation follows to assume the obligations which the mining operation can not assume; - The present urbanism plans of the Roşia Montană commune do not correspond with the mining project proposal described in EIA; - There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond; - The proposed waste deposits will be not constructed according to the legislation in force; - No financial guarantees have been stipulated; <p>- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative"; - The Project poses a threat for protected flora and fauna; - The EIA report does not refer to the impact on the listed heritage buildings of noise and vibrations caused by the mining operations; - The public/ONGs wish to consult the contracts and agreements between Company and Romanian State; - The Urbanism Plan has been modified without public consultation - From archeological point of view, the area proposed to by occupied by project was not legally investigated; - The questioner contests the protection of the architectural and spiritual monuments with the responsibility of the state institutions for the protection operation. <p>SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 1 CONTESTATION</p>
Solution	<p>It is the nature of risk that it can be mitigated and diminished; it cannot be made to disappear. In order to put this into context, the common action of walking on the street or developing everyday activities have an accident potential. This accident potential is twice higher than within the framework of industrial activities that use hazardous substances.</p> <p>A major chapter of the EIA report was dedicated to the identification of risks for the project. In addition, this chapter provides a discussion of the mitigation measures for each risk and how they were incorporated into the project designs. It is recognized that risk identification is difficult due to the number and diversity of events that can be envisioned. The EIA report cannot assume to cover all of he potential risks associated with the project. However, it has attempted to identify and address the most relevant risks. The extent of risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures should be proportional to the risk involved and therefore only the risks that have been considered important have been assessed in detail. Each is described below.</p> <p>In the larger sense, the entire EIA report is focused on the assessment of impacts and their associated mitigation. Specifically, Chapter 4 of the EIA presents that impact assessment of the project. The following discussion presents a summary of the impact discussed in the EIA.</p> <p>As far as natural and technological risks assessments are concerned, Chapter 7, "Risk Cases", from the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment, emphasizes the fact that safety and prevention measures,</p>

the implementation of the environmental management and risk systems are mitigating the consequences to acceptable levels as compared to the most restrictive norms, standards, the best practices or national and international recommendations in the field. The risk level has been established as moderate and so, socially acceptable. The extension of the risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures of the consequences should be proportionate to the risk involved. Selection of a specific mitigation technique is depends on the analyzed accident scenario.

More detailed assessments are conducted for accident scenarios that, based on the qualitative assessment are found to be potentially major, of probability more than 10^{-6} (reduced recovery periods of 1/1,000,000) meaning that they could have major consequences therefore, elevated associated risk, a higher risk level than 9 to 12 (on a scale of 1-25). To put this in context, simply living in southern Florida rates a 25 on the risk scale.

A global assessment of the risks associated with the Roşia Montană Project is obtained by the quick environmental and health risk assessment methodology initially developed by the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the World Health Organization. Natural hazard and risk identification and analysis presents key data and information in assessing potential technological accidents. Thus:

- In designing the Tailings Management Facility, the design parameters were chosen to fully cover the characteristic seismic risk of the area. These seismic design parameters adopted for the TMF and other facilities on the proposed site result in a safety factor much greater than the minimum accepted under the Romanian and European design standards for such facilities;

- in the sector physically impacted by the Project, the risk of floods will remain very low due to the small catchments (controlled by the Roşia and Corna Streams) the area affected by the operation, and the creation of containment, diversion and drainage hydro-technical structures for storm waters on the site, and in the Abrud catchment in general;

- risks caused by meteorological events have been reviewed and used in assessing the hazards of the affected technological processes.

From the analysis of morphometrical parameters and their correlation with other sets of information on the natural slopes on and near the site shows that the (qualitatively estimated) landslide occurrence risk is low to moderate and its consequences will not cause major impacts on the structural components of the Project.

There is no significant risk associated with resource depletion. Mining activities are planned judiciously, so as to extract only the profitable gold and silver resources and only the necessary construction rock for the Project. The management of the mining concession site will minimize reserve "sterilization" (limitation of future access to the reserves).

In assessing technological hazards and risks, the quantity of hazardous substances on the site was calculated as a total and by category, as provided by the *Notification Procedure* approved by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Water and Environment (MAFWE) Order 1084/2003. Based on an evaluation of hazardous substances in stock on the Project site in relation to the relevant quantities provided by the Government Decision 95/2003 which transposes the Seveso Directive, the Project ranges between the upper and the lower limits, and therefore S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. is required to prepare a Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study to be sent to the local environmental authority and the local civilian protection authority a *Safety Report* on its operations to prevent major accident risks.

In assessing the consequences of major accidents involving dangerous substances, physical-mathematical models accepted internationally and especially at EU level, and the current version of the SLAB (Canada) software have been used, the latter for the atmospheric dispersion of denser than air gases, that may handle a multitude of situations and scenarios. Similarly, the EFFECTSGis 5.5 (Netherlands) software, developed for the analysis of the effects of industrial accidents and of consequences. Several scenarios were considered in response to the internal legislative requirements, especially related to the implementation of the Internal Emergency Plans (GD 647/2005). The conclusions of the risk assessment for major accidents were:

- The total destruction of plant facilities may only be caused by terrorist attack with classic or nuclear weapons. Simultaneous damage to the HCl tank (including containment) and to the NaCN solution tank, the tanks containing enriched solution, to one or more leaching tanks, having as a result HCN dispersion into the air. At the same time, under certain situations and weather conditions

unfavorable for dispersion, people within 40 m of the emission source, surprised by the toxic cloud for more than 1 minute without respiratory protection equipment, will most certainly die. It may also be considered that, on a radius of about 310 m, persons exposed for more than 10 minutes may suffer serious intoxications that may also lead to death. Toxic effects may occur in persons up to about 2 km downwind of the process plant;

- Operating errors and/or failures in the measurement and control devices, resulting in a lower pH in the leaching tank, thickener and/or DETOX slurry and accidental emissions of hydrocyanic acid. The area affected by concentrations of 290 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 36 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 157.5 m radius. The center of these circles is the middle of the CIL tanks platform;

- Accidental HCN emission from the decanter. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the CIL tanks combined with an overdose of flocculent solution and faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 65 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 104 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Accidental HCN emission from the DETOX facility. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the reactors generated by an overdose of metabisulfite solution and/or copper sulphate combined with faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by high 1900 ppm concentrations for a 1 min exposure time is located within a 10 m radius circle. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 27 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 33 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Explosion of the LPG storage tank. The LPG storage tank has a 50 ton capacity and is located outdoors, near the heating plant. The simulation was conducted for the worst case scenario, considering an explosion of the full tank. Threshold I with heat 12.5 kW/m² is within a 10.5 m radius circle and Threshold II, of heat radiation 5 kW/m² is within a circle of 15 m radius;

- Damage and/or fire at the fuel tanks. Simulations were conducted for the worst case scenarios, considering ignition and combustion of all the diesel (fire in the tank, or in the containment vat, when full of diesel);

- Corna Dam break and breach development. Two credible accident scenarios were considered in simulating tailings flow out of the Tailings Management Facility, and six credible scenarios for the flow of decant water and tailings pore water, with significant effects on the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, in different weather conditions;

- Tailings flow may occur along Corna Valley, on a 800 m (starter dam break) or over 1600 m reach should the Corna dam break in its final stage;

- In regard to water quality impacts, cyanide concentrations in the water in the shape of a pollution plume may reach Arad, near the Romanian-Hungarian border on the Mureş River, in concentrations ranging between 0.03 and 0.5 mg/L. Due to inherent mathematical limitations in the models, these values and the accident effects are considered overestimated. Therefore, the results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions for the Corna Dam.

A new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilization and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whiteland et al., 2006).

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modeling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physical-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology

adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modeling Program and the full modeling report is presented in Annex 5.1:

- Development of HCN on the tailings pond surface. Simulated emissions of HCN from the Tailings Management Facility pond surface and of their dispersion into the ambient air show that the level of $400\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ hourly average and $179\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ 8hr average will not be exceeded. These HCN concentrations are only slightly over the odor threshold (0.17ppm) and much below potentially dangerous concentrations;

- Cetate Dam break and breach development. Flood modeling was in case of a break in Cetate dam was based on the design parameters obtained from the hydrometeorological study "Assessment of rainfall intensity, frequency and runoff for the Roşia Montană Project - Radu Drobot". The breach characteristics were predicted using the BREACH model, and the maximum height of the flood wave in various flow sections was modeled using the FLDWAV software. The assumptions included a total 800000 m^3 discharge for one hour, when the peak of the flood hydrograph is about 4.9 m above base flow immediately below the dam and in the narrow Abrud valley 5.9-7,5 km downstream of the dam, while in the last section considered (10,5 km) water depth is about 2.3 m above base flow and the maximum flow rate 877 m^3/s . Further, the broader Aries valley allows the flood wave to propagate on a significantly wider bed, which results in a highly attenuated hydrograph. These results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions:

- Accidents during cyanide transportation. Due to the large quantities of cyanide transported (about 30t /day) the risks associated to this activity were assessed in detail using the ZHA- Zurich Hazard Analysis method. As a consequence, the optimum transport route was selected from the manufacturer to the Process Plant, e.g.;

- Cyanide transport (in solid state) will exclusively involve special SLS (Solid to Liquid System) containers, 16 tons each. The ISO compliant container will be protected by a framework with legs, which allows separation from the transport trailer for temporary storage. The wall is 5.17 mm thick, which, together with the protective framework, provides additional protection to the load in case of accident. This system is considered BAT and is currently one of the safest cyanide transportation options.

It is being mentioned the fact that the study develops the occurrence possibility of these scenarios (pages 166-171, Conclusions).

As regards the cyanides management, there is a baseline study named "Roşia Montană Golden Project, Cyanides Management Plan" prepared in compliance with the "International Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold (International Cyanide management Institute) May 2002". S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation is signatory to this code.

Bibliographical references for Chapter 7 "Risk Cases" are listed at page 173-176.

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RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best

practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from being too low—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world's largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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According to Law 5/2000, regarding the approval of the Territory Arrangement Plan – 3rd Section – protected areas (“Law 5/2000”) (article 5, paragraphs 2-3), local public authorities, with the support of the competent central public authorities, had the obligation to establish the boundaries of the protection areas for the cultural heritage elements stipulated in Annex III to the above-mentioned law. This measure should have been taken within 12 months from the effective date of Law 5/2000, based on specialized studies. For this purpose, the local public authorities had to prepare the town planning documentation and its related regulations, developed and approved according to the law. This documentation must comprise the necessary protection and conservation measures for the national cultural heritage elements located in this area.

Concurrently, Law 350/2001 on the territory arrangement and urbanism stipulates the right of legal or natural persons interested in arranging the territory, to initiate the development of urbanism plans.

In accordance with these legal provisions, in 2001, RMGC initiated the preparation of these specific town-planning documentations - the General Urbanism Plan and the Zonal Urbanism Plan. These plans have been developed by Romanian certified companies and followed the legal approval procedure. The permit for the establishment of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre Protected Area was issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in 2002 (permits no. 61/14.02.2002 and no. 178/20.06.2002) as part of the procedure for the approval of the town planning documentation. Based on these permits, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs requested the company to develop a Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Historical Centre of Roşia Montană. Out of the 41 historical buildings in Roşia Montană, thirty-five (35) are located inside the protected area of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre.

As for the heritage elements located in the future industrial development area (6 historical buildings), these are discussed in the Industrial Zonal Urbanism Plan prepared by SC Proiect Alba SA. The regulations included in this document will contain measures for the protection of these monuments.

In conclusion, the town planning studies and the specialized studies conducted for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the protection areas within the future mining operations perimeter are currently pending approval, in accordance with the legal provisions, by the competent institutions and committees. Please note that none of the historical houses located in the perimeter of the proposed project will be affected; on the contrary, all the 41 historic buildings will be included in a complex restoration and rehabilitation program (see the Management Plan). This program is mandatory, regardless of the implementation of the mining project, if we want to prevent these buildings from collapsing because of their advanced degradation.

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Your assertion regarding the failure to obtain an applicable urbanism certificate at the start up of the public debates and of the evaluation of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment, is not correct.

Thus, by the time when the public debate stage started up there was an applicable urbanism certificate and namely the urbanism certificate no. 78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council. This certificate was obtained prior to the evaluation stage of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment which started up once the EIA was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Water Management on the 15th May 2006.

For better understanding the applicable legal provisions and the facts developed within the mining project of Roşia Montană zone we would like to make several comments:

- The procedure for issuing the environmental permit for Roşia Montană project started up on the 14th December 2004 by submitting the technical memorandum and the urbanism certificate no.68/26.August 2004 (certificate applicable by that time). S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) applied for and obtained a new urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council for the entire Roşia Montană Project applicable on the date of the EIA Report submission (15th May 2006) and prior to the public debate start up (June 2006);
- The Section 1 of the urbanism certificate no.78 of 26th 04.2006 entitled Work construction, position 10 – “Processing plant and associated constructions “ – including the tailing management facility which existence is compulsory for the processing plant running. The Tailing management facility is also specified on the layout plans which are integral part of the urbanism certificate and they were sealed by Alba County Council so that they cannot be modified;
- The Urbanism Certificate is an informative document and its goal is only to inform the applicant about the legal, economic and technical regime of the existing lands and buildings and to establish the urbanism requirements and the approvals necessary to obtain the construction permit (including the environmental permit) as per art.6 of Law 50/1991 referring to the completion of construction works, republished and art 27 paragraph 2 of the Norms for the application of Law 50/1991 – Official Journal 825 bis/13.09.2005).

As it is an informative document, it does not limit the number of certificates an applicant may obtain for the same land plot (art. 30 of Law no. 350/2001 regarding the territorial planning and urbanism).

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Introduced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report Study (EIA), the Roşia Montană Foundation is shifting in focus. The Community Sustainable Development Plan activities initially conceived as coming under the Foundation umbrella (business oriented activities: business incubator, business advisory center, micro-finance facility, as well as social oriented activities: education and training center) have been advanced independently, via partnerships and with community participation in decision-making – a preferable way to advance social and economic development programs.

Going forward, the Foundation will take shape around preservation, patrimony and cultural heritage

issues, with its final form determined in consultation with the community.

In terms of the philosophy that guides the company's Sustainable Development efforts, the Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) sees itself not as principal provider, but as a partner. Community involvement is considered the starting point; over time, as the community builds the capacity to maintain programs in its own right, the company will turn over control of currently-established programs to the community and its institutions.

For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roşia Montană Project – annex 4.

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We underline the fact that your statement is false. The General Urbanism Plan for the Roşia Montană commune, endorsed in 2002 allows the development of Roşia Montană project, as it has been presented during the public consultations.

Concurrently, pursuant to the provisions of art. 41, paragraph 2, from the Mining Law no.85/2003, the authorities from the local administration have the liability to adjust and/or update the territory arrangement plans and the general urbanism plans, in order to allow the development of all operations necessary for the development of mining activities.

RMGC has also initiated the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roşia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roşia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam, to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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reestablish.

With respect to your comments made as regards a presumptive infringement of the provisions of Government Decision No.351/2005 (“GD 351/2005”), there are several aspects to be taken into consideration. Thus:

1. Firstly, please note that, according to the provisions of art. 6 of GD 351/2005, any activity that might determine the discharge of dangerous substances into the environment is subject to the prior approval of the water management authorities and shall comply with the provisions of the water permit issued in accordance with the relevant legislation.

The GD 351/2005 provides that the water permit shall be issued only after all technical-construction measures are implemented as prevent the indirect discharge of dangerous substances into the underground waters. The maximum discharge limits are expressly provided under GD 351/2005 and compliance with such is a condition for granting and maintaining the water permit.

In accordance with the provisions of GD 351/2005, the actual discharge limits should be authorized by the relevant authority, such process being understood by the lawmaker in consideration of the complexity and variety of industrial activities, as well as the latest technological achievements.

Therefore, please note that the EIA stage is not intended to be finalized into an overall comprehensive permit, but it represents only a part of a more complex permitting process. Please note that, according with art. 3 of GD 918/2002, the data’s level of detail provided in the EIA is the one available in the feasibility stage of the project, obviously making impossible for both the titleholder and authority to exhaust all required technical data and permits granted.

The adequate protection of the ground water shall be ensured by the terms and conditions of the water permit. The issuance of the water permit shall be performed following an individual assessment of the project, considering its particular aspects and the relevant legal requirements applicable for mining activities. Until the water permit is obtained, any allegation regarding the infringement of GD 351/2005 is obviously premature mainly because the water permit shall regulate, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the conditions to be observed by the developer as regards the protection of the ground water;

2. Secondly, kindly note that the complexity and specificity of mining projects generated the need of a particular legal framework. Therefore, for such projects, the reading of the legal provisions of a certain enactment should be corroborated with the relevant provisions of the other regulations applicable.

In this respect, please not that the understanding of GD 351/2005 must be corroborated with the provisions of the entire relevant legislation enforceable as regards Roşia Montană Project, with a particular accent to Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive industries (“Directive 21”).

The very scope of Directive 21 is to provide a specific legal framework for the extractive wastes and waste facilities related to mining projects, considering the complexity of such projects and the particular aspects of mining activities that can not always be subject to the common regulations on waste management and landfill.

From this perspective, Directive 21 provides that, an operator of a waste facility, as such is defined thereunder (please note that the TMF proposed by RMGC is considered a “waste facility” under Directive 21), must inter alia, ensure that:

- a) *“the waste facility is [.....]designed so as to meet the necessary conditions for, in the short and long-term perspectives, preventing pollution of the soil, air, groundwater or surface water, taking into account especially Directives 76/464/EEC (1), 80/68/EEC (2) and 2000/60/EC, and ensuring efficient collection of contaminated water and leachate as and when required under the permit, and reducing erosion caused by water or wind as far as it is technically possible and economically viable;”*
- b) *“the waste facility is suitably constructed, managed and maintained to ensure its physical stability and to prevent pollution or contamination of soil, air, surface water or groundwater in the short and long-term perspectives as well as to minimize as far as possible damage to landscape.”*

In addition, it should be mentioned that RMGC was required by MWEM under the Terms of Reference, to perform the EIA considering the provisions of Directive 21 and the BAT Management of Mining Waste. The Directive 21 was intended by the EU DG of Environment to be the legislative regime applicable to sound management of mining waste throughout Europe and therefore compliance with its provisions is mandatory.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (“RMGC”) has invested significant time, energy, and resources assessing the viability of a mining project in the valley of Roşia Montană. This assessment has led RMGC to conclude that Roşia Montană presents an attractive long-term development opportunity – an opinion confirmed by a variety of lending institutions, who have completed detailed reviews of the project’s design and profitability. We have every confidence that we will see the project through to the end of its projected 16-year lifespan, regardless of any fluctuations in the market price of gold.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;

- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on protected flora and fauna will exist only locally, but this impact will not lead to the loss of any specie. The Project has been designed even from the beginning to fully comply with the requirements and norms imposed by Romanian and European environmental legislation.

The company believes the fact that the project impact on environment remains significant, especially because covers previous impacts. But, the investments required to ecologically restore/rehabilitate Roşia Montană area in order to address current complex environmental issues, are only achievable following the implementation of some economic projects that will generate and warrant implementation of some direct and responsible actions as a component of base principles of sustainable development concepts. Clean processes and technologies may be developed only in the presence of a solid economic environment fully compliant with the environment that will also resolve previous impacts of anthropic activities.

The base documents of the Project are in fact an unbiased reason of its implementation, considering the highly complex environmental commitment within Roşia Montană area.

Some of the Roşia Montană species that are under a certain protection status stand for an insignificant percentage of the scale of populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Due to their large volume of information, the annexes of chapter 4.6 Biodiversity can be found in the electronic version of the EIA disclosed by the company both in Romanian and English through approx. 6,000 DVD/CD copies, being accessible on the company website, and on the websites of Ministry of Environment and Water Management, local and regional environmental protection agencies of Alba, Sibiu, Cluj, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to reconstruct/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory.[...]

Art. 6, 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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This statement is ungrounded, because the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process has included preliminary cumulative estimates for stationary motorized equipment and linear (vehicular) sources were prepared in order to provide an initial understanding of the potential cumulative noise and vibration impacts from background and Roşia Montană Project sources, and to guide future monitoring and measurement activities as well as the selection of appropriate Best Management Practices/Best Available

Techniques for further mitigation of the potential noise and vibration impacts from Project activities. These preliminary estimates apply to major construction activities, as well as the operation and decommissioning/closure of the mine and process plant. They are documented as data tables and isopleth maps for major noise-generating activities in selected, representative Project years; see **Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16** and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9**. All these details related to the applied assessment methodology, the input data of the dispersion model, the modeling results and the measures established for the prevention/mitigation/elimination of the potential impact for all project stages (construction, operation, closure) are included in Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Noise and Vibrations of the EIA Report.

Project Years 0, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 19 were selected for modeling because they are considered to be representative of the most significant levels of noise-generating activity. They are also the same years used for air impact modeling purposes in Section 4.2, as air and noise impacts share many of the same sources or are otherwise closely correlated. In order to more accurately reflect potential receptor impacts, all of these exhibits integrate the background traffic estimates discussed in Section 4.3.6.1.

The Project site plan and process plant area and facility drawings were used to establish the position of the noise sources and other relevant physical characteristics of the site. Receptor locations were established using background reports and project engineering and environmental documentation provided by RMGC. With this information, the source locations and receptor locations were translated into input (x, y, and z) co-ordinates for the noise-modeling program.

Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16 and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9** present the average maximum noise values likely to be experienced by the receptor community over all Project phases after incorporation of a variety of initial mitigation measures designed specifically to reduce the impacts associated with mobile and stationary machinery sources. The influence of non-mining related background (primarily traffic) noise is also included.

To evaluate the sound levels associated with haul trucks and other mobile sources crossing the site carrying excavated ore, waste rock, and soil, a noise analysis program based on the (U.S.) Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) standard RD-77-108 [1] model was used to calculate reference noise emissions values for heavy trucks along the project roadways. The FHWA model predicts hourly L_{eq} values for free-flowing traffic conditions and is generally considered to be accurate within 1.5 decibels (dB).

The model is based on the standardized noise emission factors for different types and weights of vehicles (e.g., automobiles, medium trucks, and heavy trucks), with consideration given to vehicle volume, speed, roadway configuration, distance to the receiver, and the acoustical characteristics of the site. The emission levels of all three vehicle types increase as a function of the logarithm of their speed.

To evaluate the sound sources from the proposed mine processing facility and the semi-stationary material handling equipment (at the ore extraction, waste rock and soil stockpiling areas), a proprietary computerized noise prediction program was used by AAC to simulate and model the future equipment noise emissions throughout the area. The modeling program uses industry-accepted propagation algorithms based on the following American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards:

- *ANSI S1.26-1995 (R2004), Method for the Calculation of the Absorption of Sound by the Atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-1:1993, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors-- Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-2:1996, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors -- Part 2: General method of calculation;*
- *ISO 3891:1978, Acoustics -- Procedure for describing aircraft noise heard on the ground.*

The calculations account for classical sound wave divergence (i.e., spherical spreading loss with adjustments for source directivity from point sources) plus attenuation factors due to air absorption, minimal ground effects, and barriers/shielding.

This model has been validated by AAC over a number of years via noise measurements at several operating industrial sites that had been previously modeled during the engineering design phases. The comparison of modeled predictions versus actual measurements has consistently shown close agreement; typically in

the range of 1 to 3 dB (A).

References:

[1] FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model; see Federal Highway Administration Report Number FHWA-RD-77-108, USA, Washington, D.C., 1978.

A detailed presentation of blasting technology can be found in the annex 7.1 - Proposed blasting technology for the operational phase of Roşia Montană Project.

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The partnership between Gabriel Resources and Regia Autonomă a Cuprului Deva (currently, CNCAF Minvest SA) has been established based on Law no. 15/1990 on the reorganization of the state owned companies as autonomous directions and trade companies, published in the Official Gazette, Section I, no. 98/08.08.1990, as subsequently amended and supplemented. Art. 35 of this law provides the possibility of the regies autonomous to enter into partnerships with legal third parties, Romanian or foreign, for the purpose of setting up new trading companies.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA was set up in 1997, according to the legal provisions in force as at that time, the setting up being made by observing all the conditions imposed by Company Law no. 31/1990 and Trade Register Law no. 26/1990, in regard of the setting up of the joint stock companies with mixed capital.

We underline that the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA, representing the result of the parties agreement in regard of the terms and conditions under which the partnership between the Romanian state and investor takes place represents a public document, being included in the category of documents which, as per Law no. 26/1990 on the Trade Register, are published in the Romanian Official Gazette and for which the Trade Register is obliged to issue, on the expense of the persons submitting a request, certified copies.

As for the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company together with Gabriel Resources Ltd., this has been expressed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the conditions imposed by the setting up of the mixed company being the following: (i) ensuring of the jobs at the level existing upon the conclusion of the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company; (ii) the expenses incurred by the fulfillment of the exploration stage should be fully supported by Gabriel; (iii) the obtaining of the approval from the ANRM by the Copper Autonomous Direction Deva and (iv) the observance of all legal provisions in force concerning the setting up of the mixed companies with foreign partners. These conditions have been fully complied withy as at the setting up of the company and during the development of its activity.

We also specify that the establishing of the shareholders' quotas to the benefits and losses of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA has been made by considering their contribution quota to the company's share capital. The current percentage of 80% for Gabriel Resources Ltd. and of 19.31% for CNCAF Minvest SA resulted from the initial contribution and the subsequent contributions of the shareholders to the company's share capital, in consideration also of Gabriel Resources Ltd. advancing all expenses and costs related to the development-exploitation and permitting of the Roşia Montană Mining Project.

The provisions of the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA on the necessary majority and quorum conditions for the decision-making process within the General Shareholders Meeting and the quotas to the benefits and losses of the company are taken from Law no. 31/1990, and no derogation exists in regard of this aspect.

*

This claim is not true; the Urbanism Plan has been prepared with public consultation.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) has requested and obtained from Alba County Council the Urbanism Certificate no. 78 of 26.04.2006, for the entire Roşia Montană mining project, including the tailings management facility. The Urbanism Certificate also stipulated the preparation of a Zonal

Urbanism Plan, to reflect all changes made to the Roşia Montană Project, following the public consultations and debates organized in relation to this project, and the consultations with the permitting authorities. This plan, entitled “Modification of the Zonal Urbanism Plan, Roşia Montană Industrial Area”, was prepared and subjected to public debate in June 2006 in accordance with the provisions of Order no.176/N/2000 issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Territory Development for the approval of the technical regulations “Guidelines regarding the methodology applied for the preparation and framework content of the Zonal Urbanism Plan” and, at present, it is pending approval.

Concerning the Roşia Montană General Urbanism Plan approved in 2002, such plan was prepared in parallel with the Zonal Urbanism Plan of 2002, all the provisions of the General Urbanism Plan being also included in the Zonal Urbanism Plan. Also, the approval procedure related to the two urbanism plans was carried out in parallel.

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Preventive archaeological researches within the Roşia Montană mining project area have been undertaken based on specific techniques, specifically trial trenches in all accessible areas that are suitable for human habitation, taking into account the bibliographical information and the observations recorded during the archaeological survey campaigns, the geophysical studies and the analyses of the photogrammetric flights. In addition, surface investigations were undertaken, where appropriate.

The archaeological researches at Roşia Montană covered a large surface and focused on the areas known to have archaeological potential. THEREFORE, ALL AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY DISCHARGED HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY INVESTIGATED. All research programs, beginning with the 2004 campaign, have been undertaken in full compliance with the current legal requirements, i.e. Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs.

The proposed gold mining project at Roşia Montană has raised a series of issues related to the rescue of the historical-archaeological heritage within the area, as well as issues related to its scientific development and also the enhancement of heritage within a museum. Given the complex difficulties encountered in this respect, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs decided to initiate the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program.

The company’s role was to provide the necessary financial resources for the assessment, research and enhancement of the archaeological remains, in full compliance with the Romanian current legislation. The development of the research and of the archaeological discharge works has been conducted through specific means and methodologies that have been adjusted to the realities of every site researched, in our case, Roşia Montană. They consisted in:

- Archives studies;
- Archaeological surveys; trial trenches;
- aerial reconnaissance/survey and aerial photo interpretation ; high resolution satellite images;
- mining archaeology studies; underground topography and 3D modeling;
- geophysical surveys;
- extensive archaeological investigations in the areas with an identified archaeological potential- this implied carrying out archaeological excavations;
- Interdisciplinary studies- sedimentology, archaeo-zoology, comparative palynology, archaeo-metallurgy, geology, mineralogy;
- Radiocarbon dating and dendrochronology;
- This research and its results were included in an integrated database;
- traditional and digital archaeological topography and development of the GIS project; generate a photo archive- both traditional and digital;
- restoration of artifacts;
- an inventory and a digital catalogue of the artifacts;
- studies conducted by specialists in order to enhance the research results - publication of monographs/scientific books and journals, exhibitions, websites, etc.

All the preventive archaeological researches undertaken at Roşia Montană since 2000 have been carried

out as part of a complex research program; permits for preventive archaeological excavations being issued in compliance with the current legislation. These archaeological investigations have been undertaken by representatives of 21 specialized institutions from Romania and 3 others from abroad, under the scientific coordination of the Romanian National Museum of History. All archaeological researches have been conducted in full compliance with the existing legislation. The investigations undertaken during each archaeological research campaign have been approved by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs based on the Annual Archaeological Research Plan approved by the National Commission of Archaeology.

Under the current legislation (Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs) the archaeologists who have conducted the research may ask that an archaeological discharge certificate be granted. Based on a complex research program, the archaeologists prepare comprehensive documentation with regard to the researched area. Upon consideration of the submitted documentation, the National Commission of Archaeology makes a decision as to whether to recommend or not the granting of the archaeological discharge certificate. In the case of the research conducted in the period 2001-2006, the archaeological discharge certificate was issued directly by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs or by its local agencies.

Preventive archaeological researches at Roșia Montană have allowed the research of five Roman cremation necropolis (Tău Corna, Hop-Găuri, Țarina, Jig - Piciorag and Pârâul Porcului – Tăul Secuilor), two funerary areas (Carpeni, Nanului Valley), sacred areas (Hăbad, Nanului Valley), habitation areas (Hăbad, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului, Hop), the most significant being the Roman structures on the Carpeni Hill and the circular funerary monument at Tău Găuri. In addition, for the first time in Romania, surface investigations have been paralleled by underground investigations of Cetate, Cârnic, Jig and Orlea massifs, with important discoveries in the Piatra Corbului, area, Cătălina-Monulești gallery and the Păru Carpeni mining sector.

The research consisted of aerial photo interpretation, archaeological magnetometric studies, electrical resistivity, palynology, sedimentology, geology studies, radiocarbon and dendrochronology dating. For a better management of the research units and of the archaeological findings, data bases were used, including text and photographs-among which 4 satellite images (an archive satellite image type SPOT Panchromatic (10m) from 1997; 2 satellite images LANDSAT 7 MS (30 m), dating from 2000 and 2003; a satellite image with priority programming SPOT 5 SuperMode color (2,5 m resolution-19 July 2004); all data have been included in a comprehensive GIS program, a first in the Romanian archaeological research.

In the case of archaeological monuments that are located close to industrial facilities, plans have been redesigned to ensure that the archaeological remains in question will not be affected. Where appropriate, the archaeological monument was preserved in situ and restored, i.e. the circular funerary monument at Hop-Găuri (see The "Alburnus Maior" monograph series, volume II, Bucharest, 2004). Another example in this respect is the Carpeni Hill, designated an "archaeological " reserve, and the Piatra Corbului area. In 2004, after being thoroughly investigated, these areas have been included on the List of Historic Monuments. Add to this the areas where ancient mining remains will be preserved, such as the Cătălina Monulești gallery and the mining sector Păru Carpeni, as well as the protected area Roșia Montană Historic Center, including a number of heritage assets (35 historic monument houses).

We emphasise in this respect that the identified and researched structures have been published in preliminary form in the Archaeological Research Chronicle of Romania, after every archaeological research campaign, as well as in volume 1 of the Alburnus Maior monographic series. We mention here the areas where Roman habitation structures have been identified and researched, as well as the references to be consulted for further information: Hop-Găuri, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului (CCA 2001 (2002), p. 254-257, no. 182; 261-262, nr. 185; 264-265, no. 188; 265-266, no. 189. Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 45-80; 81-122; 123-148; CCA 2001 (2002), 257-261; CCA 2003 (2004) ,280-283; Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 387-431, 433-446, 447-467).

For further details related to the applicable legal framework, the responsibilities of the Project titleholder, or for a detailed description of the preventive archaeological researches undertaken to date and of the Cultural Heritage Management Plans, please see Annex called "Information on the Cultural heritage of Roșia and Related Management Aspects". In addition, the annex includes supplementary information with regard to the result of the researches undertaken as part of the "Alburnus Maior" National Research Program between 2001 and 2006.

In conclusion, the area mentioned by the questioner has been researched in accordance with the Romanian legal requirements, as well as with European standards and practices in the field.

Note that the type of research undertaken at Roşia Montană, known as preventive/rescue archaeological research, as well as other related heritage studies, are done everywhere in the world in close connection with the economic development of certain areas. Both the costs for the research and for the enhancement and maintenance of the preserved areas are provided by investors, in a public-private partnership set up in order to protect the cultural heritage, as per the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Malta-1992) [1].

References:

[1]The text of the Convention is available at the following address: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=143&CM=8&DF=7/6/2006&CL=ENG>

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In 2000, in the context of the proposal of a new mining project in the Roşia Montană area, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs approved a series of studies to be conducted in order to research the archaeological and architectural heritage of the area. And at the end of that year, the Design Centre for National Cultural Heritage (now the National Institute for Historical Monuments) presented the preliminary results of these researches to the National Commission for Historical Monuments and of the National Commission of Archaeology. Based on these results, in 2001, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs initiated the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program (the Order no. 2504 / 07.03.2001 of the Minister of Culture and Religious Affairs) in compliance with the Law 378/2001 (as subsequently amended by Law 462/2003 and by Law 258/2006 and Law 259/2006). Thus, since 2000, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs – directly or through its subordinate institutions - has fulfilled its duties with regard to the management of the issues related to Roşia Montană’s heritage.

Thus, the preventive archaeological researches have been conducted by the representatives of 21 national institutions and 3 others from abroad under the scientific coordination of the National Museum of History of Romania. They have been carried out based on the annual approval of the National Commission of Archaeology of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. In accordance with the legislation in force, this research program is carried out with the financial support provided by RMGC (the company that plans to expand and continue to mine the gold-silver deposit in Roşia Montană). Thus, large-scale preventive investigations have been conducted or are underway in the RMP impact area. A proposal will be made based on the results thereof either for the archaeological discharge of some researched perimeters from the project perimeter or the preservation *in situ* of certain representative structures and monuments, in compliance with the legislation in force. In the case of the areas proposed for conservation and the ones for which the archaeological discharge measure was applied, the decision was made based on the surveys conducted by specialists and on the analysis of the National Commission of Archaeology. In the period 2000-2005, the mining project underwent a series of modifications designed to promote the implementation of the decision regarding the conservation of the local heritage. Examples of these include: extending the duration of the field investigations on several years (e.g. Țarina, Pârâul Porcului, Orlea) and changing the location of some elements of infrastructure in order to allow the conservation of the archaeological remains found in the Carpeni, Tău Găuri and Pietra Corbului areas.

The architectural and town-planning surveys have been conducted, in accordance with the legislation in force, by companies certified by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, while the town-planning documentations drafted by these companies and the restoration and conservation works undertaken so far have been approved by the National Commission for Historical Monuments. Thus, the town-planning documentations have been approved and implemented in accordance with current legislation, and the company has agreed to these decisions and modified the mine development plans accordingly:

Extensive ethnographic research was conducted in the Roşia Montană-Abrud-Corna area in the period 2001-2004 coordinated by a team of specialists for the Romanian Village Museum „Dimitrie Gusti” (a National Museum directly under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs). Moreover, a broad series of oral history interviews was conducted in the period 2001-2002 by the Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company through the „Gheorghe Brătianu” Oral History Centre, Bucharest

(SRR - CIO).

In compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, specific management plans have been drawn up for the management and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, in the context of the implementation of the mining project. These plans have been included in the documentation prepared for the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study. (see EIA Report, volume 32-33, Plan M- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*, part I –*Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*; part II-*Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană*; part III- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*).

These management plans comprise detailed presentations of the obligations and responsibilities regarding the protection and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, which the company has assumed in the context of the implementation of the mining project, according to the decision of the central government. These heritage remains include: archaeological remains above and under the ground, historic buildings, protected areas, intangible heritage assets, cultural landscape items, etc. In this context, it should be noted that besides the works for the protection and preservation of the archaeological heritage, works are being carried out for the rehabilitation and conservation of the protected area Historical Centre Roşia Montană (comprising 35 historic buildings, and projects for the restoration of 11 of these buildings are currently being drafted), Tăul Mare, Tăul Brazi and Tăul Anghel as well as remains of the surface mining works from the Vaidoia area and the creation of a modern museum dedicated to the history of mining in the Apuseni Mountains area. This museum will be established in the coming years and it will include exhibitions of geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage as well as an underground section organized around the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery.

Moreover, representatives of the Directorate for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Cultural Heritage of Alba County have visited Roşia Montană many times in order to collect information and to check the situation. The same administrative body was the intermediary for the specific stages of acquisitions of historic buildings made by RMGC. The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs expressed its pre-emption right regarding the acquisition of these buildings.

Note that apart from the obligations undertaken by RMGC as regards the protection and conservation of the archaeological remains and historical monuments, there are a whole series of obligations, which rest with the local public authorities from Roşia Montană and from Alba County and with the central public authorities, namely the Romanian Government.

These aspects are further detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plans included in the EIA Report (see EIA Report, volume 32, *Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*, pages 21-22, 47, 52-53, 66-67-Romanian version/ 22-24; 47; 55-56; 71-72 English version) and the EIA Report, volume 33- *Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană* pages 28-29, 48-50, 52-53, 64-65, page 98 – Annex 1- Romanian version/ 28-29; 47-50; 51-53; 65-66; 103- Annex 1- English version).

Item no.	3002 Same as: 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014	
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 111333/25.08.2006	Same as: No. 111332/25.08.2006, No. 111331/25.08.2006, No. 111330/25.08.2006, No. 111328/25.08.2006, No. 111329/25.08.2006, No. 111327/25.08.2006, No. 111326/25.08.2006, No. 111325/25.08.2006, No. 111324/25.08.2006, No. 111323/25.08.2006, No. 111322/25.08.2006, No. 111321/25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The questioner expresses the following remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of România; - From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice - The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal; - Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit; <p>- From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident - The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative"; - The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection. <p>SEE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION CONTENT</p>	
Solution	<p>The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.</p> <p>We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.</p> <p>However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.</p> <p>As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that <i>"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"</i>.</p> <p>Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and <u>only after examining:</u></p>	

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

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Unlike the common international practice related to the distribution of profits, it should be noted that in relation to the Roşia Montană Project, the distribution of benefits is more favorable to Romania/Romanian State than to the investor/the titleholder of the project.

Furthermore, please observe that the Romanian government has an ownership stake in the project (without putting up any capital) and has a direct share in the profits in the expected amount of USD 306 million, along with the right to receive profit taxes, royalties and other taxes and fees. Nowhere else in the developed world does a government have a direct profit sharing interest in a mining project such as this.

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We would like to state that your statement is erroneous. The General Urbanism Plan (PUG) of Roşia Montană approved in 2002, allows the development of Roşia Montană Project as it was presented during public debates.

At the same time, pursuant to the provisions under art. 41, 2nd paragraph from Mines Law no. 85/2003, the local authorities must alter and/or update existing territorial arrangement plans and general urban plans, in order to allow execution of all required actions to develop mining activities.

RMGC has also commenced the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roşia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roşia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no 78 from 26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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Tailings Management Facility

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

Proximity to Abrud

The TMF is located approximately 2 km above the town of Abrud and therefore the design criteria for the dam have been established to address consequence of a dam failure. The proposed dam at the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

Specifically, the facility has been designed for two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events and the associated Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The design criterion for TMF includes storage for two PMF flood events, more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. The construction schedule for embankment and basin staging will be completed to ensure that PMP storage requirements are available throughout the project life. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines. In addition, an emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that another event occurs after the second PMP event. A spillway is only built for safety reasons to ensure proper water discharge in an unlikely event and, thus, avoid overtopping which could cause a dam breach. The TMF design therefore very significantly exceeds required standards for safety. This has been done to ensure that the risks involved in using Corna valley for tailings storage are well below what is considered safe in every day life.

Additional study was done regarding earthquakes, and, as indicated in the EIA the TMF is engineered to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE). The MCE is the largest earthquake that could be considered to occur at the site based on the historical record.

In addition, Section 7 of the EIA report includes an assessment of the risks cases that have been analyzed and include various dam break scenarios. Specifically, the dam break scenarios were analyzed for a failure of the starter dam and for the final dam configuration. The dam break modelling results indicate the extent of tailings run out. Based on the two cases analyzed, the tailings will not extend beyond the confluence of the Corna valley stream and the Abrud River.

However, the project recognizes that in the highly unlikely case of a dam failure that a Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan must be implemented. This plan was submitted with the EIA as Plan I, Volume 28.

For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, “TMF Potential Failure Scenarios” of the EIA.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to

potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares „an evaluation of the public’s grounded proposals,

containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project’s titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public’s proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”.*

Item no.	3015 Same as: 3016
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 112887/ 25.08.2006 Same as: No. 112890/25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The Complainer addressed comments and observations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall costs for mine closure are not realistic; - The financial guarantees have not been established; - There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond; - The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit. - There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation; - The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative"; - The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna; - S.C. Roşia Montană Gold corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003 - The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley <p>SEE TYPE 1 CONTESTATION CONTENT</p>
Solution	<p>The overall costs for mine closure are realistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.</p> <p>Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits; • Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake; • Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas; • Dismantling of disused production facilities and re-vegetation of the cleaned-up areas; • Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment; • Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached. <p>While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.</p> <p>Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be</p>

discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from not being realistic—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roșia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roșia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

*

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*

The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roșia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roșia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roșia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate,

Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management

- facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
 - Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
 - The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
 - The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
 - The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
 - Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
 - The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the

dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no.

3017

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
111320/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioner expresses the following remarks:

- The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of România;
- From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice;
- The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal;
- Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit;
- From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure
- The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection.

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION

Solution

The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.

We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.

However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.

As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that *"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"*.

Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

*

Unlike the common international practice related to the distribution of profits, it should be noted that in relation to the Roşia Montană Project, the distribution of benefits is more favorable to Romania/Romanian State than to the investor/the titleholder of the project.

Furthermore, please observe that the Romanian government has an ownership stake in the project (without putting up any capital) and has a direct share in the profits in the expected amount of USD 306 million, along with the right to receive profit taxes, royalties and other taxes and fees. Nowhere else in the developed world does a government have a direct profit sharing interest in a mining project such as this.

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- Cash deposit ;
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Tailings Management Facility

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
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- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

Proximity to Abrud

The TMF is located approximately 2 km above the town of Abrud and therefore the design criteria for the dam have been established to address consequence of a dam failure. The proposed dam at the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

Specifically, the facility has been designed for two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events and the associated Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The design criterion for TMF includes storage for two PMF flood events, more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. The construction schedule for embankment and basin staging will be completed to ensure that PMP storage requirements are available throughout the project life. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines. In addition, an emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that another event occurs after the second PMP event. A spillway is only built for safety reasons to ensure proper water discharge in an unlikely event and, thus, avoid overtopping which could cause a dam breach. The TMF design therefore very significantly exceeds required standards for safety. This has been done to ensure that the risks involved in using Corna valley for tailings storage are well below what is considered safe in every day life.

Additional study was done regarding earthquakes, and, as indicated in the EIA the TMF is engineered to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE). The MCE is the largest earthquake that could be considered to occur at the site based on the historical record.

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However, the project recognizes that in the highly unlikely case of a dam failure that a Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan must be implemented. This plan was submitted with the EIA as Plan I, Volume 28.

For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, “TMF Potential Failure Scenarios” of the EIA.

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- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to

potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares „an evaluation of the public’s grounded proposals,

containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project’s titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public’s proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”.*

Item no. 3018

No. to identify the observations received from the public
No.
112997/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioner expresses the following remarks:

- The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of Romania;
- From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice;
- The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal;
- Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit;
- From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure
- The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection.

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION

The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.

We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.

Solution

However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.

As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that *"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"*.

Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;

- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
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- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example,

affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Border and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares *„an evaluation of the public’s grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public*

authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project’s titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: “after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public’s proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”.

Item no.

3019

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
112894/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioners ask the Ministry of Environment and Water Management not to grant the environmental permit for Roşia Montană mining Project:

- The overall costs for mine closure are not realistic.
- The financial guarantees have not been established;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposits
- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
- S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003
- The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley

SEE CONTENT CONTESTATION TYPE 3

Solution

The overall costs for mine closure are realistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and re-vegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from not being realistic—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;

- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

*

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical

purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species

which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;

- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model

has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no. 3020

No. to identify the observations received from the public No. 112893/25.08.2006

Proposal **The questioner does not agree to the Roşia Montană gold and silver mining project** formulating the following remarks and comments:
- Destruction of the Orlea and Cărnic massifs, flora, fauna and historical vestiges;
- The project generates dangerous waste
- The project implies the resettlement of a large part of the local population
The project does not correspond with the EU directives and norms for the environment protection

Solution The reports and studies published by experts in the field make clear that the Roman galleries at Roşia Montană are significant, but not unique. As indicated in the gazetteer of the Roman mining sites from Transylvania and Banat-prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană project, it is difficult to justify the claim that the Roşia Montană site is unique importance if we consider the history of mining in the Roman Empire, and especially in the province of Dacia. There are at least 20 other sites with relatively similar features and some of them (Ruda Brad, Bucium – the Vulcoi Corabia area and Haneş – Amlaşul Mare area) have already produced concrete evidence proving that their archaeological potential is, to a certain extent, similar to that of the ancient *Alburnus Maior* site. This aspect should also be taken into consideration when claiming that Roşia Montană is a site of unique importance.

Most of the Roman mining works in the Cărnic massif, as well as in other mining areas can only be accessed by specialists, in very difficult conditions, being partially inaccessible to the public. Moreover, under the EU safety rules applying to similar museums all over Europe, rules that have been transposed into Romanian legislation, Roman galleries that pose safety risks cannot be opened for public access. It should be noted that extensive portions of comparable Roman galleries will be preserved in situ.

Consequently, based on the scientific report submitted by French experts, on the proposal by the National Archaeology Commission, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs has granted the archaeological discharge certificate for the Cărnic Massif, with the exception of a 5 ha area, including Pietra Corbului. As part of the effort to minimize negative impacts, in addition to the thorough investigation of the area and publication of its results, specialists have deemed it appropriate to make a 3-D representation as well as replicas of these structures (at a scale of 1:1). These will be included in the mining museum that is proposed at Roşia Montană. A lawsuit has been filed with regard to the archaeological discharge certificate and the case is currently in progress.

As an alternative, the company considered the preparation of a specialized study comprising financial estimates for the conservation in their entirety of the galleries from the Cărnic massif and for opening them to tourists. Moreover, note that the costs for the development and maintenance of a public circuit in this massif are prohibitive and such an investment would not be economically feasible (see Annex “Costs Estimate for the Development of Ancient Mining Networks from Cărnic Massif”, prepared by the UK-based companies Gifford, Geo-Design and Forkers Ltd).

Construction activities in the Orlea area, necessary for the development of the proposed mining project, cannot start until the archaeological investigations have been completed, in accordance with the Romanian legal provisions and international practices and guidelines. (Cultural Heritage Baseline Report, vol. 6, p. 46).

Under the Government Ordinance no. 43/2000 on the protection of the cultural heritage and the designation of some archaeological sites as areas of national interest, as last amended, “the investor shall finance a feasibility study and a technical proposal, describing the measures to be taken (later to be presented in detail) and the funds necessary for conducting preventive archaeological researches or, as the

case may be, archaeological surveillance. Also, the investor shall finance the necessary works for the preservation of the archaeological heritage or, where appropriate, for the archaeological discharge of the area affected by works. The investor shall finance the enforcement of such measures”.

Surface and underground preventive archaeological researches will continue in the Orlea area, that is in an area with identified archaeological potential (as mentioned in The Cultural Heritage Baseline Report, vol. 6, page 48). In addition, it has been stated here that the researches undertaken so far in this massif are preliminary in character. Also, please note that the EIA report mentions the following: given that mining activities in the Orlea area are to be developed at a later stage, surface archaeological research in this area is planned to start in 2007. “As a result, construction activities will not begin in these areas until proper archaeological investigation consistent with the Romanian law and international best practice is concluded”. (Cultural Heritage Baseline Report, vol. 6, p. 46).

In 2004, the preliminary underground investigations, undertaken in the Orlea Massif, have led to a significant discovery. The value of the discovery was confirmed in the summer of 2005. The French team led by Dr. Beatrice Cauuet uncovered a chamber with a hydraulic wheel, and subsequently an entire mine dewatering system. This complex, uncovered in the Păru Carpeni area, was dated to Roman times and has been subject to extensive archaeological investigations, while special measures have been taken to ensure its preservation *in situ*. The discovery would not be affected by the future development of the Orlea open pit. Surface preventive archaeological research in the Orlea area, as well as underground archaeological research in the Orlea- Țarina segment are planned to be undertaken between 2007 and 2012, as indicated in the Cultural Heritage Baseline Report, vol. 6, p. 48.

In the 1980s, a mining museum was developed in the Orlea massif. The museum included a series of well-preserved galleries that have been separated from adjacent, access galleries by concrete walls. The Orlea galleries, as well as those in the Cărnic massif and in other mining areas in Roșia Montană, are trapezoidal in form. During the successive reworking and mining of these galleries, part of the Roman remains have been destroyed. In addition, the galleries suffered further deterioration, especially due to the recent mining works using drilling-blasting techniques that caused cave-ins and deterioration of underground mining remains. The removal of mine waste in the course of archaeological research adds to the process of deterioration of the Roman galleries, further accentuated by the closure of mining operations at Minvest (1st June, 2006) –given that the mining activities have ensured a minimal level of mine dewatering. Under the existing legislation, shutting down mining activities requires a comprehensive set of conservation measures. However, at Roșia Montană the mine was abandoned without any other restoration works. Just a couple of months later, drainage channels inside the Sfânta Cruce gallery, the main drainage gallery, got clogged, which led to the flooding of a number of galleries, several kilometers long. Proper maintenance works are needed if the archaeological remains are to be preserved for future generations. In the absence of such measures the result will be disastrous, and the parts of galleries that have been preserved will disappear as a result of cave-ins and flooding. The Roman steps at Brad (Roman mining remains covered by Law 5/2000) are illustrative in this respect-once maintenance works stopped, the galleries became inaccessible.

In accordance with the List of Historic Monuments published in the Official Gazette nr. 646 bis of 16 July 2004, the industrial area that is to be developed in the Orlea Massif includes 2 archaeological sites classified as historic monuments –the Roman settlement at Alburnus Maior, the Orlea area (code LMI AB-I-m-A-00065.01), and the Roman mining exploitation at Alburnus Maior, the Orlea Massif (AB-I-m-A-00065.02).

Law 422/2001 on the protection of historic monuments, as last amended, provides for the declassification of archaeological sites, once the archaeological discharge certificate has been granted, as approved by the National Archaeological Commission within The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. The archaeological discharge procedure, as defined by the law, is the procedure by means of which an area of archaeological interest may be restored to its current use (Law 258/2006, art. 5, paragraph 2). Consequently, it is true that RMGC plans to mine the gold-silver deposits located in the Orlea Massif area, in the second phase of the proposed mining project.

Consequently, the proposed mining operations in the Orlea Massif can be developed only after the completion of preventive, surface and underground archaeological researches, that will produce a comprehensive body of data on the Roman site located in the Orlea area. As shown in Annex I to the

Cultural Heritage Baseline Report (Archaeological Site Record Card-9. Orlea Massif, p.231-236), no archaeological investigations have been undertaken in this area, nor any expert studies that would determine in detail the characteristics and the spatial distribution of the archaeological remains in the area. RMGC has, therefore, committed to financing a preventive archaeological research program, to be undertaken between 2007-2012 by an expert team. Based on the research findings, a decision will be made as to whether the archaeological discharge procedure should be applied. There are no legal provisions that would prohibit conducting preventive archaeological researches in the areas with an identified archaeological heritage, such as the Orlea area.

Given the significance of the Roşia Montană's cultural heritage, and the current legal requirements, S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A allocated more than USD 10 million for the archaeological investigations carried out between 2001-2006. What is more, based on the research results, on the experts' opinions and on the decision of competent authorities, the budget for the next years, allocated for the research, conservation and restoration of the Roşia Montană's cultural heritage, undertaken as part of the project development, amounts to more than USD 25 million, as indicated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, published in May 2006 (see the EIA Report, vol. 32, Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from the Roşia Montană area, p. 84-85). Archaeological research in the Orlea area is to be continued, and a **Modern Mining Museum** will be opened, including **geology, archaeology, ethnographic and industrial heritage exhibitions**. Other plans include the development for public access of the **Cătălina-Monuleşti gallery and the Tău Găuri monument, as well as the restoration of the 41 historical buildings and of the protected zone Roşia Montană Historic Centre**.

For further information on the most important archaeological remains, as well as on a series of comments on their preservation and on the special measures included in the management plans, please consult the Annex called "Information on the Cultural Heritage of Roşia Montană and Related Management Aspects".

In conclusion, with regard to your question, please note that under no circumstances will the Roman galleries at Roşia Montană be destroyed or replaced with replicas without being first investigated and studied.

Based on the research results, on the international guidelines and best practices in the field, it has been decided that the most effective solution for enhancing this type of cultural heritage is to preserve *in situ* the most significant underground mining archaeological remains uncovered at Roşia Montană, and to create exact replicas of the galleries that cannot be opened for public access, either due to safety reasons or because of the state of preservation of the remains.

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A *Waste Management Plan* has been developed to ensure that any hazardous waste is minimized and managed with the highest level of caution.

Any technological process involves the use of some chemicals. Therefore, we have to deal with some hazardous waste, which will be generated in all project phases (construction, operation and closure) The *Waste Management Plan* will ensure the management of generated waste streams over the life of the mine project, in accordance with applicable Romanian regulations and EU waste directives. The *Waste Management Plan* includes guidelines regarding the preparation and maintenance of a detailed waste inventory and waste minimization plan, for each main source of waste – and a detailed process for identification, collection, sorting, storage and ultimate disposal of waste.

The *Waste Management Plan* deals with waste according to the definition of the *Hazardous Waste Directive* 1991/689/EC and the transposition into Romanian legislation (e.g. Law 426/2001) and based upon the provisions of the *EU Mine Waste Directive* 2006/21/EC.

According to the above-mentioned legal provisions, the waste streams of the Roşia Montană Project can be grouped into two types:

- Extractive hazardous waste as defined and regulated by the *EU Mine Waste Directive* 2006/21/EC, e.g., tailings and acid-generating waste rock;
- Non-extractive hazardous waste such as used oils and hazardous medical waste.

A detailed account of the hazardous waste streams, their physical and chemical properties and how they are minimized and managed according to the current Romanian and EU legislation can be found in the

Waste Management Plan (Plan B).

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To put the resettlement question in its larger context, the construction and operation of the Roşia Montană Project requires the acquisition of properties in four of Roşia Montană's 16 sub-comuna. For the most part, therefore, property ownership in the larger part of Roşia Montană will not be affected by the project. For the actual impact of the RMP in this respect, please refer also to the EIA Report, Chapter 4 – Potential Impacts, Subchapter 4.8 - Social and Economic Environment.

In order to acquire the necessary properties, the company has established a property purchase program compliant with the RRAP guidelines developed by the World Bank. RMGC's approach is primarily based on the principle of a "willing seller-buyer basis". To this extent, RMGC provided fair compensation packages for the affected inhabitants of the impacted area, in full compliance with the World Bank policies in this field, as detailed in the RRAP developed by RMGC, which may be found on company's official website.

As the mining project proceeds in phases, it is not necessary to acquire all properties at the outset. Accordingly, the company has focused on properties required for the construction and operation of the mine in its first five years. To date, more than 56% of the properties needed to construct the project and operate the mine for the first five years have been acquired.

Of those properties needed but not yet acquired, 98% have been presented for surveying by their owners – a step that implies an interest in selling the property to the company. The survey rate suggests that little more than a handful of properties are held by people who might prove unwilling to entertain a sale.

Of that small number, some will lie in areas not needed for construction and early operation of the mine. For the near-term, therefore, owners of these properties need not prove any impediment to the mine development, and they can continue to live as they wish.

Of the even smaller number of homes that are located in areas in which the construction and early operation of the mine will take place, the company will seek options to redesign the mine plan to allow those owners to retain their property, unaffected by the mine.

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According to the provisions of art. 44(3) of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) prepares „an evaluation of the public's grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in annex no. IV.2”.

We consider that in the absence of some specific details of the provisions of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study, we cannot answer such affirmation.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: “after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public's proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”.

Item no.

3021

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
112891/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioners do not agree to the Roşia Montană gold and silver mining project formulating the following remarks and comments:

- Cyanide and imminent danger of an ecological accident
- The project will leave behind a toxic desert instead of several villages
- After 15 years RMGC will close its activity and the people will remain again without work places and Roşia Montană will be definitely destroyed

Solution

With respect to the use of cyanide at the mine, it is true that cyanide is one of the few substances that can dissolve gold. Cyanide is used in hundreds of gold mines around the world and in many other industries. At Roşia Montană, the Tailings Management Facility will be constructed to the highest international standards and in compliance with the Romanian and EU relevant legislation. It will be an environmentally safe construction for permanent deposition of detoxified tailings resulting from ore processing. Sophisticated equipment will be used for geotechnical and water level monitoring.

The cyanide used in the RMP will be subject to a cyanide destruction process and residual cyanide deposited with the process tailings in the Tailings Management Facility ("TMF") will degrade rapidly to levels well below maximum regulatory levels. Because detoxification will take place before the tailings are deposited to the TMF, they will contain very low concentrations of cyanide (approx. 5-7 parts per million or ppm or mg/l), which is below the regulatory limit of 10 ppm recently adopted by the EU in the Mining Waste Directive.

The proposed dam at the Roşia Montană TMF and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

RMGC has signed and will comply with the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC), which requires the use of best practices in the field of cyanides management. RMGC will obtain the cyanides from a manufacturer that also complies with this code. Also, the transporter will comply with ICMC.

The EIA study also evaluated alternatives to cyanide from the economic, process applicability, and environmental perspectives. The study concluded that the use of cyanide in the manner discussed above is a Best Available Technique as defined by the EU.

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RMGC has developed a Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan to ensure that the project will not leave behind a "toxic desert". In fact, after completion of closure and rehabilitation, the 584 hectares (of the total 1646 hectares included in the PUZ) that compose the areas between the mine pits and processing facilities as well as the buffer zone will show no visual signs of the mining project. The infrastructure projects (i.e. roads, sewage treatment facilities, etc.) will be left for community use. In the case of the remaining 1062 hectares (see Chapter 4, Section 4.7 Landscape, table 3.1, from the EIA report), though they will be altered, they will also be remediate (reshaped, treated with an engineered soil-covering system, and revegetated) to blend with the surrounding landscape to the greatest extent possible.

RMGC's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA) sets out a series of measures to ensure that the mine leaves as small an imprint as possible on Rosia Montana's landscape. These measures are as follows:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;

- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake ;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas ;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas ;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment ;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

The mine's rehabilitation will meet or exceed the standards set by the EU Mine Waste Directive, which dictates that RMGC must "restore the land to a satisfactory state, with particular regard to soil quality, wild life, natural habitats, freshwater systems, landscape, and appropriate beneficial uses."

The operation of a modern mine in the already badly polluted area will improve environmental conditions. For example, once the Rosia Montana Project begins, RMGC's water treatment system will stop the existing pollution. Even without other measures, this treatment facility will drastically reduce the amount of metals and acidity released into the environment from historic pollution sources. Moreover, the Rosia Montana Project will remove many of the historic sources of pollution—particularly the underground mine workings, located under the planned open pits, which are a major source of Acid Mine Drainage.

In terms of the questioner's concern about the destruction of villages, it is true that some parts of Rosia Montana will be impacted by the new mine, which requires RMGC to acquire properties in four of Rosia Montana's 16 sub-comuna. However, the vast majority of villages will not be affected and the number of homes that the company must purchase to construct and operate the project over the life of the mine – 379 homes – is far smaller than the 1000 homes project opponents regularly reference. In order to acquire these 379 homes, RMGC has established a property purchase program compliant with the Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) guidelines developed by the World Bank.

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There is no basis to claim that Roşia Montană will have no future after Roşia Montană Project (RMP), as we are working towards the sustainable development of the area to make sure this does not happen..

Taken over 20 years, the injection of investment into the area, if handled correctly, should stimulate other development.

According to the provisions of art. 52 (1) of the Mining Law no. 85/2003, the entity ceasing the mining activities should submit to the competent authority an application accompanied by the updated mining activities cessation plan, describing the details for the actions necessary to be performed for the effective mine closure. The Mine Closure Plan should contain, among others, a social protection program for the personnel.

At the time of closure, the company will do all it can for the existing workforce in providing assistance in finding alternative employment. Given the skills base and experience that the workers will have acquired, this might be jobs on other mining projects in a region with significant resource development potential. Alternatively, Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) will provide the opportunity of re-training and support in setting up alternative businesses. One of the most important sides of development is community and local authorities capacity building and development.

Even before the project starts, the company is interested in working together with the community to finding the best development solutions for the area. It is hoped that, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a number of working groups will be established, one of which will be assigned the task of exploring development opportunities.

Meanwhile, a number of programs already in place aim at raising both the educational profile and the level of skills in the community, to meet the needs of the project and to encourage people think of other ways of making a living apart from mining. The vocational training program is one of them. Business training is part of the vocational training program. A business incubator is also established.

RMGC established Roşia Montană Microcredit in January 2007, as "IFN Gabriel Finance SA", to

encourage the local investors. This micro lender is designed to provide funding and necessary resources to the people of Roşia Montană, Abrud, Campeni and Bucium. The objective is supporting local people in establishing small businesses or expanding existing ones.

The RMP closure plan is also designed to return the site to productive public use.

For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roşia Montană Project – annex 4.

Item no.

3022

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
112904/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner formulated remarks and proposals as follows:

- The total costs for the mine closure are unrealistic;
- The financial guarantees have not been established;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit.
- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation;
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
- S.C. Roşia Montană Gold corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003;
- The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley.

SEE TYPE 1 CONTESTATION CONTENT

Solution

The mine closure costs are not unrealistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense – that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape – can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful revegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production

We believe that – far from being unrealistic – our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;

- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

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The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical

purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species

which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;

- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model

has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no.

3023

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
112906/
25.08.2006

The questioners request the MEWM not to grant the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioners formulated the following questions and remarks:

- RMP is not an advantageous solution for Romanian State from economic point of view;
 - The influence of the works stipulated in RPM will be dangerous and uncontrollable for environment;
 - The ecological reconstruction proposed by EIA seems inefficient and uncertain, not having the financial guarantees imposed by GD 349/2005
 - At the time of mine closure, RMP stipulates the discharge of the tailings management facility into the Cetate abandoned open pit.
 - The excavating works will lead to massive destructions of the ecological vestiges from area
 - RMGC offers 1200 of work places in the first two years and 600 in the operating stage but does not stipulate a durable alternative
- Proposal**
- Which is the conclusion of the economic analysis performed by independent specialists regarding the Romania's profit in the case of implementation and respectively rejection of the RMP?
 - In the case of RPM approval which will be the price received by Romanian State per extracted gold and silver gram?
 - Which is the real identity of the "Gabriel" company which owns 80% from the RMGC's shares?
 - What concrete experience has RMGC regarding the avoidance of ecological accidents?
 - Which is the list with specialists who assume the liability for the "tailings management facility" operation?
 - Which are the financial guarantees of the RMP according to GD 349/2005?
 - At what standard is the ecological reconstruction provided?
 - After the mine closure, how will the non-mining activities be resumed?
 - With what funds will the ecological reconstruction be carried out: of the RMGC or of the Romanian state?

The Romanian State through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce ("MEC") has a 19.3% ownership interest in the project. This interest is a fully carried interest with no obligation to fund its share of the capital investment. The direct financial benefits to the Romanian State, at the local, county, and national level is projected to be USD1,032 million. This includes the government's share of profits, profit taxes, royalties and other taxes such as payroll taxes. The Romanian government share of the profits is 45% (1,032 million) while RMGC's share is 55% (1,258 million). An additional USD 1.5 billion of Romanian goods and services will be acquired for the project.

RMGC has already invested over USD 200 million in the project and expects to invest nearly USD 1,000 million during the life of the project.

Solution

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We strongly disagree with the view that the Project will lead to environmental destruction in the Roşia Montană area and the surrounding region. The environmental protection laws that are in effect all over the world, including in Romania, do not allow the destruction of the environment under any circumstances.

The Roşia Montană Project will be conducted in compliance with all relevant Romanian and European environmental and other laws and in accordance with international best practices. The Project will bring best available techniques (BAT) to Romania, many of which are designed to minimize the impact of mining operations on the environment. Subsequent to submission of the EIA, it has been reviewed by two

different sets of experts. Technical experts, representing several international private sector banks and export credit agencies have concluded that it complies with the Equator Principles designed to promote responsible lending by financial institutions to projects which raise environmental and social concerns, and an ad hoc committee of European experts (International Group of Independent Experts - IGIE) has publicly stated that the EIA was well-developed, taking into consideration their recommendations and suggestions. A copy of the IGIE report and RMGC's response is included as a reference document to the present annex of the EIA.

As detailed in the EIA study, RMGC will also undertake a significant plan of environmental rehabilitation at the site not only to mitigate the environmental effects of the current Project but to clean up the effects of past poor mining practices as well, leaving the area cleaner than we found it.

*

The environmental rehabilitation plan of the Roşia Montană Gold Corporation ("RMGC"), and the accompanying Environmental Financial Guarantee ("EFG"), is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled "Environmental and Social Management and System Plans" (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled "Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan").

GD 349/2005 transposes the EU Landfill Directive 1999/35/EC into Romanian Law. It is not applicable to the extractive wastes generated by the Roşia Montană project, which are covered by the new EU Mine Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.

In Romania, the creation of an Environmental Financial Guarantee ("EFG") is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003). Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive ("MWD") and the Environmental Liability Directive ("ELD").

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

There are two separate and distinct EFGs under Romanian law.

The first, which is updated annually, focuses on covering the projected reclamation costs associated with the operations of the mine in the following year. These costs are of no less than 1.5 percent per year, of total costs, reflective of annual work commitments.

The second, also updated annually, sets out the projected costs of the eventual closure of the Roşia Montană mine. The amount of the EFG to cover the final environmental rehabilitation is determined as an annual quota of the value of the environmental rehabilitation works provided within the monitoring program for the post-closure environmental elements. Such program is part of the Technical Program for Mine Closure, a document to be approved by the National Agency for Mineral Resources ("NAMR").

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts,

carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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The Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J) does not suggest discharge of any tailings material into the open pit. Instead, it describes the transfer of decant pond water from the tailings management facility (TMF) into the Cetate pit in order to accelerate flooding and, thereby, to minimize the potential for acidification of the pit water. Any residual cyanide present in the decant pond water will be removed in accordance with the Romanian standard NTPA 001/2002 in order to prevent any spread of cyanide from the TMF to other parts of the mine site or the environment.

Concerning fractures and galleries beneath and around the pit, all water leaving the pit will be captured by the Cetate dam and treated (again, according to the NTPA 001/2002 standard) before being released into the environment. There is no way for the pit water to leave the mining area untreated.

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We strongly disagree with the view that the Project will lead to environmental destruction in the Roşia Montană area and the surrounding region. The environmental protection laws that are in effect all over the world, including in Romania, do not allow the destruction of the environment under any circumstances.

The Roşia Montană Project will be conducted in compliance with all relevant Romanian and European environmental and other laws and in accordance with international best practices. The Project will bring best available techniques (BAT) to Romania, many of which are designed to minimize the impact of mining operations on the environment. Subsequent to submission of the EIA, it has been reviewed by two different sets of experts. Technical experts, representing several international private sector banks and export credit agencies have concluded that it complies with the Equator Principles designed to promote responsible lending by financial institutions to projects which raise environmental and social concerns, and an ad hoc committee of European experts (International Group of Independent Experts – IGIE) has publicly stated that the EIA was well-developed, taking into consideration their recommendations and suggestions. A copy of the IGIE report and RMGC's response is included as a reference document to the present annex of the EIA.

As detailed in the EIA study, RMGC will also undertake a significant plan of environmental rehabilitation at the site not only to mitigate the environmental effects of the current Project but to clean up the effects of past poor mining practices as well, leaving the area cleaner than we found it.

As regards the vestiges in the area, through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage. At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, hotels, restaurants and modernized infrastructure, plus restored mining galleries (e.g. Cătălina Monuleşti) and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri - all of which would serve as tourist attractions.

Details referring to the commitments assumed by RMGC may be consulted in the Cultural Patrimony and Tourism Strategy Management Plan included as a reference document, attached as annex to the present form.

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The injection of investment into the area, if handled correctly, should stimulate other development. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) is committed to promoting long term development opportunities as

part of the sustainable development plan.

At the time of closure, the company will do all it can for the existing workforce in providing assistance in finding alternative employment. According to the provisions of art. 52 (1) of the Mining Law no. 85/2003, the entities ceasing the activities should submit to the competent authority an application accompanied by the updated mining activities cessation plan, describing the details for the actions necessary to be performed for the effective mine closure. The Mine Closure Plan should contain, among others, a social protection program for the personnel.

Given the skills base and experience that the workers will have acquired, this might be jobs on other mining projects in a region with significant resource development potential. Alternatively, RMGC will provide the opportunity of re-training and support in setting up alternative businesses.

It is hoped that, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a number of working groups will be established one of which will be assigned the task of exploring development opportunities. These working groups will be made up of Government, community representatives and RMGC. The working groups will welcome suggestions and contributions from all interested parties.

Meanwhile, a number of programs already in place aim at raising both the educational profile and the level of skills in the community, to meet the needs of the project and to encourage people think of other ways of making a living apart from mining. The vocational training program is one of them. Business training is part of the vocational training program. A business incubator is also established

For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roşia Montană Project – annex 4.

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Over the 17-year term of the project, US\$10.6 billion in economic activity will be generated – which is over 1% of the GDP of Romania on an annualized basis. Considering direct and indirect employment, over 17,000 full-time jobs will be created over some 20 years, according to the Applied Research unit of the University of Queensland based on a MEBA (Macro-economic benefits analysis) economic analysis conducted and reported in 2005. In addition, the project will secure the environmental rehabilitation of Roşia Montană's mining dereliction and polluted streams. If the project does not go ahead, this economic benefit will be foregone. It is also emphasized that development of other industries is not precluded by the RMP and indeed they would be bolstered by the project.

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The exact price per extracted gram will depend on market conditions. To be as exact as possible, the chart below spells out the economic impacts of the project to the Romanian State based on US\$ 600 per ounce of gold:

Taxes, Fees and Government share of profits (incl. historical taxes paid)	(incl.)	TOTAL (\$USD million)
-		
Payroll taxes		177
Profit tax (16% Corporate tax rate)		284
Royalties (2% net smelter revenue)		101
Property taxes (Roşia Montană)		12
Land taxes (Roşia Montană)		21
Forestry taxes		13
Agriculture taxes		1
Land registration taxes		3
Customs and excise taxes		113
Other taxes & fees		1
Dividends (Ministry of Industry and Commerce)		306

Total		1,032
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Gabriel Resources Ltd. is a Canadian company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Its management team has 60 years of experience permitting and operating seven mines on four continents.

Gabriel Resources has adopted a corporate structure similar to all other Canadian-based resource companies operating worldwide. The Roşia Montană Project will be operated by Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. which is a subsidiary of Gabriel Resources Limited.

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The management of Gabriel Resources Ltd., the major shareholder in RMGC, has over 60 years of experience permitting seven mine projects on four continents. This is an extremely strong foundation for the work on the Rosia Montana Project. RMGC is committed to operating the Project in full compliance with Romanian and European law, including environmental law and in accordance with international best practices, many of which relate to environmental protection. We have been working with independent experts and some of the world's most prominent mining consultant companies to ensure the highest level of environmental protection and rehabilitation at the site.

For instance, at Roşia Montană, the Tailings Management Facility will be constructed to the highest international standards. It will be an environmentally safe construction for permanent deposition of detoxified tailings resulting from ore processing. Sophisticated equipment will be used for geotechnical and water level monitoring. Because detoxification will take place before the tailings are deposited to the TMF, they will contain very low concentrations of cyanide (5-7 parts per million or ppm or mg/l), which is below the regulatory limit of 10 ppm recently adopted by the EU in the Mining Waste Directive. Thus, over time, the currently polluted waters, such as the Arieş River, will become less polluted as a result of the Project.

RMGC has also put in place policies relating to blasting and noise vibration; environmental and social management system plans; and minimization of waste and storage of solid hazardous waste.

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The specialists and experts who have designed and engineered the Tailings Management Facility at the Roşia Montană Project include:

- The general Designer, elutriation basin for waste rock, S.C. Ipromin S.A.;
- The Expert Designer is MWH International;
- The basin's project verification is realized by Prof. Şelarescu Mircea;
- The expertise report on basin safety has been drawn up by Prof. Ph. Stematiu Dan.

The dam must be certified for safety prior to operations by the National Commission for Dams Safety (CONSIB).

RMGC will be responsible for its safety and on-going working condition.

*

GD 349/2005 transposes the EU Landfill Directive 1999/35/EC into Romanian Law. It is not applicable to the extractive wastes generated by the Roşia Montană project, which are covered by the new EU Mine Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.

That said, detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the Environmental Financial Guarantee ("EFG"), which require Roşia Montană Gold Corporation ("RMGC") to maintain adequate funds for environmental cleanup. The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan.

The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

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- Trust funds ;
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- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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Those wishing to learn more about ecological reconstruction at Roşia Montană after mine closure should refer to RMGC’s Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). The plan sets out a series of measures to ensure that the mine leaves as small an imprint as possible on Roşia Montană’s landscape. These measures are as follows:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits ;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake ;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas ;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas ;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment ;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

The mine’s rehabilitation will meet or exceed the standards set by the EU Mine Waste Directive, which dictates that RMGC must “restore the land to a satisfactory state, with particular regard to soil quality,

wild life, natural habitats, freshwater systems, landscape, and appropriate beneficial uses.”

In fact, after completion of closure and rehabilitation, the 584 hectares (of the total 1646 hectares included in the PUZ) that compose the areas between the mine pits and processing facilities as well as the buffer zone will show no visual signs of the mining project. The infrastructure projects (i.e. roads, sewage treatment facilities, etc.) will be left for community use. In the case of the remaining 1062 hectares(see Chapter 4, Section 4.7 Landscape, table 3.1, from the EIA report), though they will be altered, they will also be remediate (reshaped, treated with an engineered soil-covering system, and revegetated) to blend with the surrounding landscape to the greatest extent possible.

A general overview of the approach to environmental rehabilitation is given in Section 3 of the Mine Closure Plan. It focuses on Romanian and European Laws and Standards, but takes also international best practice from outside Europe into account, if applicable to Roșia Montană. For the technical details of the standards used see the individual sections of the Mine Closure Plan dealing with the different aspects of mine closure and rehabilitation (Section 4 with its subsections, in particular), and the Reference Section.

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Taken over 20 years, the injection of investment into the area, if handled correctly, should stimulate other development. Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) is committed to promoting long term development opportunities as part of the sustainable development plan.

According to the provisions of art. 52 (1) of the Mining Law no. 85/2003, the entity ceasing the mining activities should submit to the competent authority an application accompanied by the updated mining activities cessation plan, describing the details for the actions necessary to be performed for the effective mine closure. The Mine Closure Plan should contain, among others, a social protection program for the personnel.

At the time of closure, the company will do all it can for the existing workforce in providing assistance in finding alternative employment. Given the skills base and experience that the workers will have acquired, this might be jobs on other mining projects in a region with significant resource development potential. Alternatively, RMGC will provide the opportunity of re-training and support in setting up alternative businesses.

One of the most important sides of development is community and local authorities capacity building and development. Even before the project starts, the company is interested in working together with the community to finding the best development solutions for the area. It is hoped that, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a number of working groups will be established, one of which will be assigned the task of exploring development opportunities.

Meanwhile, a number of programs already in place aim at raising both the educational profile and the level of skills in the community, to meet the needs of the project and to encourage people think of other ways of making a living apart from mining. The vocational training program is one of them. Business training is part of the vocational training program. A business incubator is also established.

RMGC established Roșia Montană Microcredit in January 2007, as “IFN Gabriel Finance SA”, to encourage the local investors. This micro lender is designed to provide funding and necessary resources to the people of Roșia Montană, Abrud, Campeni and Bucium. The objective is supporting local people in establishing small businesses or expanding existing ones.

The Roșia Montană Project (RMP) closure plan is also designed to return the site to productive public use.

For more information, please see Roșia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roșia Montană Project – annex 4.

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RMGC - not the Romanian state - will pay for any liabilities of the Roșia Montană Project. The current projected closure cost for Roșia Montană is US \$76 million to be paid by RMGC, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. An Environmental Financial Guarantee (EFG) as required by

the Romanian Mining Law and the EU Mine Waste Directive will be in place before any liability is incurred. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003). Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roșia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

There are two separate and distinct EFGs under Romanian law.

The first, which is updated annually, focuses on covering the projected reclamation costs associated with the operations of the mine in the following year. These costs are of no less than 1.5 percent per year, of total costs, reflective of annual work commitments.

The second, also updated annually, sets out the projected costs of the eventual closure of the Roșia Montană mine. The amount of the EFG to cover the final environmental rehabilitation is determined as an annual quota of the value of the environmental rehabilitation works provided within the monitoring program for the post-closure environmental elements. Such program is part of the Technical Program for Mine Closure, a document to be approved by the National Agency for Mineral Resources (“NAMR”).

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The annual updates to the EFG will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine).

The annual updates capture the following four variables:

- Changes in the project that impact reclamation objectives ;
- Changes in Romania’s legal framework, including the implementation of EU directives ;
- New technologies that improve the science and practice of reclamation ;
- Changes in prices for key goods and services associated with reclamation.

Once these updates are completed, the new estimated closure costs will be incorporated into RMGC’s financial statements and made available to the public.

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roșia Montană project.

Item no.

3025

Same as: 3026

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.

111776/
25.08.2006

Same as: No. 111762/25.08.2006

The questioner requests the MMGA not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner formulated remarks and proposals as follows:

- The total costs for the mine closure are unrealistic;
 - The financial guarantees have not been established;
 - There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
 - The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit.
 - There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- Proposal**
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
 - The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
 - S.C. Roşia Montană Gold corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003;
 - The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 3 CONTESTATION

The mine closure costs are not unrealistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

Solution

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense – that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape – can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful revegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar

earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production

We believe that – far from being unrealistic – our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

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RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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(Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

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The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in

Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings

management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;

- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no.

3027

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.
111774/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioners request the MMGA to refuse EIA and not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioners submit the following remarks:

- The risks of cyanide seepage are not correctly evaluated
- There are no financial guarantees given in the cases of emergencies and accidents
- There is no concordance with some EU directives
- Some chapters from report have not authors or if they exist they are not accredited
- Within the report there are tables, diagrams, maps, annexes without translation into English
- The report has missing data
- Unsafe cyanide transport
- The extreme rainfalls and how these will affect the cyanide spreading into the underground and surface waters were not taken into account
- There are no financial guarantees
- The answers to the questions from the domain list are inadequate
- There is no the area rehabilitation after closure
- There is no real protection of the cultural heritage

Solution

There is no foundation for the Questioner's assertion regarding cyanide analysis in the Roşia Montană Project EIA. The risk of cyanide seepage from the Tailings Management Facility has been addressed in the EIA Report and the associated engineering studies conducted to support the design. The studies have evaluated seepage from the TMF basin into the Corna Valley basin, the volatilization of cyanide from the TMF pond, and the possible release of cyanide from the plant facilities. Each of these major release mechanisms is presented below and discussed.

In order to collect the processing tailings, the design of the dam which is going to be located on Corna Valley was established based on certain design criteria compliant with Romanian and international standards. All these criteria are presented in the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study, chapter 7, paragraph 3.2.5.1, and they have the role to convey a maximum safety level during the construction, the operational phase and during the post-closure stage.

Even in these conditions, hypothetical scenarios with reference to the dam failure have been anticipated, a failure caused by certain technical issues, supposing that the construction methodology won't be observed. These scenarios represent the worst case situations which could have ever been identified, taking into account the technical characteristics of the Tailings Management Facility. These scenarios are detailed in chapter 7 of the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study, subchapter 6.4.3, p. 117-121.

In order to assess cyanide transport within the hydro graphic system when a major accident occurred, a mixture model has been developed, without considering the chemical dispersion, volatilization and breakdown of cyanides and the results are being presented in chapter 7 of the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study, subchapter 6.4.3, table 7.27.

Results on the distribution of cyanides concentrations that have been presented within the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment were obtained by using a model of a traditional combination, which ignores both the dispersion that occurs as long as the pollutant flow moves downstream and the occurrence of mitigation events. The results of this model are being presented in chapter 7 of the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study, subchapter 6.4.3, table 7.27.

A new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilization and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whiteland et al., 2006).

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modeling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physical-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modeling Program and the full modeling report is presented in Annex 5.1.

Bibliography:

- MWH, Roşia Montană TMF Dambreak Study, January 2006;
- MWH, TMF Dam break scenarios for use in Roşia Montană EIA, February 2006;
- "A Water Quality Modelling Study of Roşia Montană and the Abrud, Arieş and Mureş River Systems: Assessing Restoration Strategies and the Impacts of Potential Pollution Events" by Professor Paul Whitehead, Danny Butterfield and Andrew Wade, University of Reading, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, December 2006.

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The details of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation's ("RMGC") Environmental Financial Guarantee ("EFG") are discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled "Environmental and Social Management and System Plans" (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled "Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan").

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003). Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive ("MWD") and the Environmental Liability Directive ("ELD").

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

RMGC has retained one of the world's leading insurance brokers, which is well established in Romania and has a long and distinguished record of performing risk assessments on mining operations. The broker will use the most appropriate property and machinery breakdown engineers to conduct risk analysis and loss prevention audit activities, during the construction and operations activity at Roșia Montană, to minimize hazards. The broker will then determine the appropriate coverage, and work with A-rated insurance companies to put that program in place on behalf of RMGC, for all periods of the project life from construction through operations and closure.

RMGC is committed to maintaining the highest standards of occupational health and safety for its employees and service providers. Our utilization of Best Available Techniques helps us to ensure this goal is achieved. No organization gains from a loss, and to that end we will work to implement engineering solutions to risk, as they are far superior to insurance solutions to risk. Up to 75% of loss risk can be removed during the design and construction phase of a project.

Yet we recognize that with a project as large as that being undertaken at Roșia Montană, there is a need to hold comprehensive insurance policies (such policies are also a prerequisite for securing financing from lending institutions). Core coverage includes property, liability, and special purpose (e.g. delayed start up, transportation, non-owned). Thus in the event of legitimate claims against the company, these claims will be paid out by our insurers.

All insurers and insurance coverage related to the mining operations at Roșia Montană will be in full compliance with Romania's insurance regulations.

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According to the provisions of art. 44(3) of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), Roșia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) prepares *„an evaluation of the public's grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”*.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study, the project's titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public's proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”*.

*

The legal provisions currently in force do not stipulate the obligation to specify the authors' contribution to the EIA chapters. In accordance with the legal provisions in force [1], the report on the environmental impact assessment study contains in Chapter 1. *General Information* – Section 2 – contact data of the certified authors of the environmental impact assessment study and of the related report, and this information is briefly presented also in Chapter 9. *Non-Technical Summary*.

The environmental impact assessment for the Roșia Montană mining project has been conducted by a multi-disciplinary team of “natural and legal persons independent of the project [...] titleholder” and

“certified by the competent environmental protection authority” [2]. The team members’ contribution to the report has consisted both in drafting certain sections of the report, and integration and correlation of the information supplied in other chapters. Moreover, all sections / chapters of the report have been subjected to a special organization within the team meant to ensure full compliance with the legal provisions regarding the content and applicable legislation.

The list of certified natural and legal persons that participated in the preparation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study (presented in chapters 1. *General Information* and 9. *Non-Technical Summary*) is accompanied by a list of non-certified natural and legal persons that assisted the certified authors of the report.

The responsibility for the environmental impact assessment and accurate interpretation of the information presented in the report belongs to the “natural persons certified at the highest level of competence” and “certified legal persons” [3], that participated in the environmental impact assessment based on the agreement concluded with the project titleholder.

References:

[1] Annex 2, Part 2 of Order no. 863/2002 of the Minister of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, regarding the approval of the Methodological guidelines applicable to the stages of the environmental impact assessment framework procedure, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part 1, no. 52 of January 30, 2003.

[2] In accordance with the provisions of Article 21 (a) of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/December 22, 2005 on environmental protection, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part 1, no. 1196 of December 30, 2005, approved as amended by Law no. 265/June 29, 2006, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part 1, no. 586 of July 6, 2006.

[3] According to Article 5 of Order no. 978/2003 of the Minister of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, regarding the Regulations for the certification of natural and legal persons preparing environmental impact assessment studies and environmental balances, published in the Official Gazette no. 504 of June 4, 2004.

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If Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) inadvertently missed translation of certain tables, diagrams, or maps into English, we apologize; such small mistakes can sometimes happen in the translation of a document running to several thousand pages. But, under Romanian law, the environmental Impact Assessment study report (EIA) itself was presented to the public in English as well as Romanian and provides sufficient information for the public to comment in either language. Of course, the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) has sole responsibility for approval of the project; therefore the Romanian text should be considered legally authoritative.

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Having in view the fact that the questioner makes no additional comments and/or references for allowing us to understand the data he refers to, please note that the Environmental Impact Assessment study report (EIA) that Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) submitted responded fully and professionally to the Terms of Reference proposed by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management (MEWM) and complied with the relevant legal provisions and international practices. More than 100 independent consultants, (certified) experts and specialists, renowned at the national, European, and even international levels, prepared the report. We are confident that the EIA provides sufficiently detailed information and reasoning for its conclusions to permit the Ministry to make its decision on the Roşia Montană Project (RMP). Subsequent to submission of the EIA, it has been reviewed by two different sets of experts. Technical experts representing several international private sector banks and export credit agencies have concluded that the EIA complies with the Equator Principles designed to promote responsible lending by financial institutions to projects which raise environmental and social concerns, and an ad hoc committee of European experts (International Group of Independent Experts - IGIE) has publicly stated that the EIA was well-developed, taking into consideration their recommendations and suggestions.

A copy of the IGIE report and RMGC’s response is included as a reference document to the present annex

of the EIA.

*

RMGC is committed to respecting the Romanian and EU relevant legislation and also to imposing the observation of such obligations also by its suppliers in order to ensure that all requirements for safe transportation of any hazardous materials are met. Additionally, our company and our suppliers will adhere to the guidelines of the Cyanides Sector Group of the EU (CEFIC) for storage, handling and distribution of alkali cyanides. CEFIC sets the standards and requires compliance with EU Directives regulating the transport of thousands of different hazardous substances shipped daily throughout the EU. RMGC is also a signatory of the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMI), an internationally recognized practice for cyanide management in the gold mining industry which covers the supplier, the transporting company and user and Roşia Montană plant operations will be ICMI certified. An ongoing, rigorous and independent audit of the cyanide management system will be followed as well.

Since RMGC will not be certified for cyanide transportation, it will not do so. A company with expertise, that is qualified according to the Romanian relevant legislation on transportation of dangerous goods and traffic on public roads and also under CEFIC and ICMI standards, will be selected and under review by both producer and user. Cyanide in a solid, briquette form (not as a liquid), will be transported within specially-designed "isotainers" that are resistant to accident or damage and that shall be authorized and regularly inspected according to the applicable legislation on the transportation of dangerous goods and that also shall comply with the applicable norms on public roads traffic. Plans are to maximize the use of rail for transportation, to a rail depot near the project site. A detailed route survey to identify all potential transportation alternatives and hazards, together with needed mitigation measures, will be completed before operations begin. The survey will be conducted as close to the beginning of operations as possible to take advantage of the most updated rail and highway network improvements and always observing the route utilization norms, restrictions and recommendations imposed by the road administrator, traffic police and other public authorities as required by Romanian applicable laws.

When using trucks, our operating procedure will most likely be to group the transport into convoys of 12 trucks once per week to reduce the possible risk of accident. The shipment will occur only after an assessment of current conditions and confirmation of ability to receive shipment at site. RMGC and its suppliers will fully comply with ADR and RID, the European regulations covering the international carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail.

Transportation routes will be selected, in consultation with administration and road traffic authorities as to avoid hazards, and constant communication during the transit process will help ensure secure delivery to the intended site. Upon delivery, the briquettes will be dissolved directly into a safe container and remain completely contained within the process and plant site. There will be enough storage capacity at the Roşia Montană site to guarantee continuous operation and also allow flexibility of delivery to avoid unusual hazards such as poor road or weather conditions.

In addition, the EIA Report documents RMGC's Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan (Plan I). Its scope includes transit corridors for shipment of materials, including cyanide. This plan sets out basic procedures for the company emergency response team to deal with such accidents and ensure rapid reaction to any need for specialist clean-up. Further, the Cyanide Management Plan (included in the EIA report as Plan G) sets out specific responsibilities for care of cyanide during transport, including RMGCs intention to prepare written agreements with the cyanide manufacturer and transporter over responsibility for health, safety and environmental issues.

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The proposed Tailings Management Facility (TMF) is designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping, and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

The TMF has been designed to prevent pollution of groundwater and to prevent catastrophic failure. Specifically, the design features include an engineered liner system within the TMF basin which consists of colluvium, re-compacted to meet a permeability specification of 1×10^{-6} cm/sec, a cut off wall within the

foundation of the starter dam to control seepage, a low permeability core for the starter dam to control seepage, and a seepage collection dam and sump below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline. In addition, a comprehensive monitoring program as outlined in Plan F of the EIA report will be established to confirm that the design and operational parameters are being met.

The facility has been designed for storage of the runoff from two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events. This is generally referred to as the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). This is more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. Additionally, a spillway will be incorporated into each dam crest to provide for controlled outlet of water in the unlikely event that the water rises to the dam crest.

The cyanide used in operations will be carefully handled according to EU guidelines and safely contained. Cyanide rapidly breaks down to harmless substances under normal atmospheric conditions, i.e. it is short-lived in the environment. The cyanide used in the project will be subject to a cyanide destruct process and residual cyanide deposited with the process tailings in the Tailings Management Facility will degrade rapidly. This system of use and disposal of cyanide in gold mining is classed as Best Available Techniques by the EU.

For more details on the PMP and PMF calculations, please see the Meteorological Baseline in the original EIA documents.

*

Detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”), which require Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (“RMGC”) to maintain adequate funds for environmental cleanup. The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan.

The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine).

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of

the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy .

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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According to the provisions of the Order no. 860/2002, issued by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection on the environmental impact assessment and environmental issuance procedure ("Order no. 860/2002"), after the completion of the scoping phase, the Ministry of Environment and Water Management has transmitted the document Terms of Reference/Control List including the specific issues for the development of the environmental impact assessment. The preparation procedure for the environmental impact assessment study considered the requirements stipulated in the Guidelines presented by the Ministry of Environment and Water Management.

Concurrently, the report was submitted together with a list of short answers to the punctual issues identified in the document Terms of Reference including references to the sections including comprehensive answers to the questions.

*

RMGC is committed to responsible mine closure and rehabilitation in Roşia Montană and we have a plan to achieve it. Our Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA) sets out a series of measures to ensure that the mine leaves as small an imprint as possible on Roşia Montană's landscape. These measures are as follows:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits ;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake ;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas ;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas ;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment ;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

The mine's rehabilitation will meet or exceed the standards set by the EU Mine Waste Directive, which dictates that RMGC must "restore the land to a satisfactory state, with particular regard to soil quality, wild life, natural habitats, freshwater systems, landscape, and appropriate beneficial uses."

After completion of closure and rehabilitation, the 584 hectares (of the total 1646 hectares included in the PUZ) that compose the areas between the mine pits and processing facilities as well as the buffer zone will show no visual signs of the mining project. The infrastructure projects (i.e. roads, sewage treatment facilities, etc.) will be left for community use. In the case of the remaining 1062 hectares(see Chapter 4, Section 4.7 Landscape, table 3.1, from the EIA report), though they will be altered, they will also be remediate (reshaped, treated with an engineered soil-covering system, and revegetated) to blend with the surrounding landscape to the greatest extent possible.

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Until 2000, Roşia Montană was considered to be an area having archaeological potential, where no archaeological excavations have been performed. These excavations were necessary to outline in detail the diversity of the component elements of the site.

In fact in the area of Cetate, Cârnic, Jig and Orlea Massifs, which are located in the upper part of the Roşia Valley and Corna Valley respectively, in the administrative radius of Roşia Montană commune, there have been known a series of random archaeological discoveries – epigraphic monuments, funerary architecture items – which were providing enough clues to assume the existence of some archaeological sites.

The other heritage values from Roşia Montană – ponds, historic monument buildings, traditions and habits – have been known in general, but only in 2001 the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs has decided to deal with this complex issue in an unified manner.

Nowadays, after ample research works that have been developed during the last 7 years, their nature, characteristics and the distribution of the heritage values are well known – archaeological sites, historic monument buildings, as well as churches and cemeteries from the Roşia Montană area.

Ample researches and heritage studies that have been developed between 2000-2006 have allowed to outline an image that incorporates these values belonging to the national cultural heritage and to the areas having spiritual value, as well as adopting some specific measures with regard to their protection.

Therefore, in compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in the framework of the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană Project, specific management plans have been prepared in order to manage and conserve the heritage values from the Roşia Montană area, in the framework of the implementation of the mining project (see the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment, volume 32-33, Plan M – Cultural Heritage Management Plan, part I – Management Plan for Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană area, part II – Management Plan for Historic Monuments and Protected Areas from Roşia Montană, part III – Cultural Heritage Management Plan).

In order to provide a very synthetic answer to the opinions formulated by you, we state the followings:

- Roman galleries located in the massifs from the southern half of the Roşia Valley have been researched in detail and specific conservation measures have been recommended for the Cătălina Monuleşti and Pietra Corbului areas;
- Roman galleries located in the northern half of the Roşia Valley have been preliminary researched and in the case of several exceptional discoveries as those from the mining sector Păru Carpeni, specific conservation measures have been proposed; Orlea area – Ţarina is going to be researched in detail between 2007-2012;
- Through the preventive archaeological researches from 2001-2006 there have been outlined and researched 13 archaeological sites, for some of these – after the closure of the exhaustive researches – the decision to implement the archaeological discharge procedure has been made, and for other cases the in situ conservation has been agreed upon – the funerary monument from Tău Găuri, Roman vestiges from the Carpeni Hill, Orlea area is going to be minutely researched between 2007-2012.

Taking in to account the importance of the cultural heritage from Roşia Montană and the applicable legal provisions, SC Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA has funded between 2001-2006 a budget of more than \$ US 10 million for the heritage research works.

Moreover, considering the results of the researches, the experts opinions and the decisions formulated by relevant authorities, during the next years, the company is about to allocate a budget of US\$25 million for the research, conservation and restoration of the Roşia Montană cultural heritage, if the mining project is going to be implemented; as it has been made public in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study in May 2006 (see the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study, volume 32, Management Plan for Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană area, page 84-85).

Therefore, it is taken into account the continuation of the researches in the Orlea area, but especially the creation of a **Modern Mining Museum with geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage exhibitions**, as well as setting up tourists' access in the **Cătălina-Monuleşti** gallery and at the monument from **Tău Găuri** as well as the **conservation and restoration of those 41 historic monument buildings and of the protected area Roşia Montană Historic Centre**.

All these commitments publicly assumed by Company are minutely presented within the Report on the Environment Impact Study, vol. 33, Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

We underline the fact that besides the liabilities assumed by RMGC, with regard to the protection and conservation of the archaeological vestiges and historic monuments, there is an entire suite of obligations for the local public authorities from Roşia Montană and Alba county, as well as for central authorities, the Romanian Government respectively.

Management plans for cultural heritage included in the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study have been created in order to set the most responsible approach of the project, in such a manner to ensure the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage (see the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment study, volume 32, Management Plan for Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană area, page 22-24, 49, 55-56, 71-72 and Report on Environmental Impact Assessment study, volume 33, Management Plan for Historic Monuments and Protected Areas from Roşia Montană area, page 28-29, 47-50, 51-53, 65-66, p. 103 – Annex 1)

As far as the detail information is concerned regarding the main cultural heritage values, as well as a series of considerations related to the protection and the specific anticipated measures within the Management plans, please be so kind and read the annex entitled “Information on the Cultural Heritage of Roşia Montană and Related Management Aspects”

Item no. 3028

No. to identify the observations received from the public
No.
111763/
25.08.2006

The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner formulated remarks and proposals as follows:

- The total costs for the mine closure are unrealistic;
- The financial guarantees have not been established;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit.
- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;

Proposal

- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
- S.C. Roşia Montană Gold corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003
- The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley

SEE CONTENT CONTESTATION TYPE 3

The mine closure costs are not unrealistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Solution

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense – that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape – can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful revegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million,

makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production

We believe that – far from being unrealistic – our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world's largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;

- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

*

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in

protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

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*

The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing,

tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species

which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

*

The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this

compound;

- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic,

copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no. 3029

No. to identify the observations received from the public
No.
111761/
25.08.2006

Proposal The questioner request the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană project formulating the following remarks and comments:
- The processing with cyanide is not allowed in EU;
- Gold, silver and other precious metals will not revert to the România;
- The relocation of population, churches and cemeteries represents a social and spiritual genocide;
- The lack of information and transparency regarding this project on behalf of the MEWM;
- The simplistic argument that the Project will generate new jobs.

The affirmation is mistaken, as no provision of the European legislation in force does not forbid the use of cyanides. Moreover, we draw your attention to the fact that the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management, by the Wastes Management and Hazardous Chemical Substances Direction, has requested, within the Guidelines sent to the project's titleholder, with a view to the performance of the environmental impact assessment, as per the Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance Procedure, that this project "must be in compliance with the provisions of the new CE Directive on the management of the wastes in the extractive industry".

To this end, the very preamble of the Directive no. 21/2006/EC on the management of the wastes resulting from the extractive industry provides the need to reduce the concentration of cyanide in the decantation ponds, due to its toxic and harmful effects, to the lowest degree possible, by using the best techniques. According to art. 13 paragraph 6 of the above mentioned Directive, there are established the maximum limits of the cyanide concentration allowed in the decantation ponds and their periodical reduction until 2018, but its use is not forbidden. Also, we mention that the term for this enactment to be adopted in the legislation of the member states, therefore in the Romanian legislation as well, until 2008.

*

Solution Gold and silver are the only metals that will be extracted at RMGC's Roşia Montană mine. The Romanian government, like any other individual or entity, is able to purchase precious metals at the prevailing market rate.

While gold and silver mined in Romania will be sold on the international market, the nation will certainly reap huge economic benefits from the Roşia Montană project. Assuming that the price of gold is US\$600, the Romanian Government will receive about US\$1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania.

This project will provide many benefits to Romania. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US\$1 billion. In terms of employment, the project will create 600 direct and 6,000 indirect jobs for Romanian people. Over the life of the project, the mine will infuse approximately US\$2.5 billion into the Romanian economy – a significant contribution to the wealth of the country and well-being of Romania's people.

*

The company has considered social impact mitigation as the central element of the resettlement and relocation strategy. For the actual impact of the RMP in this respect, please refer also to the EIA Report, Chapter 4 – Potential Impacts, Subchapter 4.8 - Social and Economical Environment.

At the individual level, the resettlement and relocation were turned into individual development

opportunities through:

- small business compensation and financial support;
- professional training and career development;
- properties replacement values compensation, including land restoring cost and eventual crop lost;
- scholarship;
- relocation/resettlement assistance for properties search, registration formalities, health care support, jobs search and training, small savings and investment assistance.

At the community level, resettlement sites in both rural area (Piatra Albă – Roșia Montană) and an urban one (Furcilor Hill -Alba Iulia) offering higher living standards.

The idea animating this project may not be deemed as antichristian, as long as its main principle is that of responsible mining. We believe that resources development is not an act against God, if it is performed in a responsible manner. This project provides to future generations not only jobs, but also a cleaner environment, personal development opportunities, small enterprise support, and support provided for the development of one of the most underdeveloped areas of Romania.

All reburials will be done at the request of the families, and the expense of RMGC. The process will follow to the letter Romanian law on reburials [1], with the company's commitment to act with respect and reverence. Abandoned graves will be relocated, also with full respect and reverence, to Piatra Alba's new cemetery.

Currently, the most powerful driver of negative social effects is Roșia Montană's 70% unemployment and the region's declining economic conditions. Without the RMGC mining project, unemployment in Roșia Montană would exceed 90%. These economic circumstances make the long term survival of the village—in the absence of the RMGC mining project—doubtful.

Two churches and two prayer houses out of a total of 10 places of worship located within the project's footprint must be relocated or restored under the mine plan. Those churches will be moved in accordance with the wishes of the congregation, at the expense of RMGC. Churches construction is a central element in the new community of Piatra Albă being built by the company.

References:

[1] the relocation of graves and cemeteries is governed by the following regulatory acts:

- (i) Law no. 489/2006 on the freedom of religion and the general regime of religious affairs, published in the Romanian Official Gazette, Section I, no. 11/08.01.2007;
- (ii) Law no. 98/1994 establishing and sanctioning breaches of the hygiene and public health rules, published in the Romanian Official Gazette, Section I, no. 317/16.11.1994, as subsequently amended and supplemented ("Law no. 98/1994");
- (iii) The hygiene norms and recommendations concerning the population's life environment, published in the Romanian Official Gazette, Section I, no. 140/03.07.1997, as subsequently amended and supplemented ("Order 536/1997");
- (iv) GD no. 955/2004 on the approval of the framework Rules for the organization and operation of the public services for the administration of the public and private domain of local interest, published in the Romanian Official Gazette, Section I, no. 660/22.07.2004;
- (v) Order no. 261/1982 on the approval of the standard Rules for the administration of graveyards and the crematories of the localities, published in the Official Gazette no. 67/11.03.1983;
- (vi) Rules for the organization and operation of the parish and monastery graveyards within the eparchies of the Romanian Orthodox Church, approved by Decision of the Religious Affairs Department no. 16.285/31.12.1981.

*

As related to your allegation, please consider the following aspects:

According to art. 44 (1) of the Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection no. 860/2002 regarding the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreement procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") *"during the public debate meeting the project titleholder [...], provides grounded answers to the justified proposals of the public, which were received under a written form, previously to*

the respective hearing”.

At the same time, art. 44 (3) of Order no. 860/2002 provides that ” *based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests to the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues”.*

Considering the legal wordings quoted above, as your allegation (i) does not identify nor indicate issues related to the project initiated by RMGC and undergoing the environment impact assessment procedure, (ii) refers to situations under the competence of certain public authorities, issues to which RMGC is not in the position to answer, we mention that the project titleholder cannot and does not have the capacity to provide an answer or make any comments in this respect.

*

It is true that Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will create an average of 1,200 jobs during the 2 year construction period. It is expected that the majority of these positions will be sourced locally, from the project impacted area.

During the 16 years of operations the RMP will require 634 jobs (direct employment including contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other). It is expected that most of these jobs will be sourced locally, from the project impacted area [1] But this is not the only benefit of the project. With the mining project as the economic catalyst, Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) is committed to working proactively to create an enabling business environment promoting local sustainable development with all manner of non-mining enterprises. This will be developed during the life of the project and designed to operate independently following mine closure.

For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roşia Montană Project – annex 4.

References:

[1] Roşia Montană Project, Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report (EIA), Non Technical Summary, vol.19, pp.7. With inclusion of additional hiring for contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other, direct employment is 634.

Item no. 3030

No. to identify the observations received from the public
No.
112171/
25.08.2006

The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for Roşia Montană project expressing the following remarks and comments:
- The EIA report was elaborated in order to mislead.
- The international and national legislation on cultural patrimony preservation is not observed
Proposal - The financing sources in order to point out the central zone from Roşia Montană are actually EU financing sources.
The infringements of the legislation regarding the cultural patrimony are presented within the annex to the contestation

The Environmental Impact Assessment study report (EIA) that Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) submitted responded fully and professionally to the Terms of Reference proposed by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management (MEWM) and complied with the relevant legal provisions and international practices. More than 100 independent consultants, (certified) experts and specialists, renowned at the national, European, and even international levels, prepared the report. We are confident that the EIA provides sufficiently detailed information and reasoning for its conclusions to permit the MEWM to make its decision on the Roşia Montană Project (RMP). Subsequent to submission of the EIA, it has been reviewed by two different sets of experts. Several international private sector banks and export credit agencies have concluded that the EIA complies with the Equator Principles designed to promote responsible lending by financial institutions to projects which raise environmental and social concerns, and an ad hoc committee of European experts (International Group of Independent Experts - IGIE) has publicly stated that the EIA was well-developed, taking into consideration their recommendations and suggestions. A copy of the IGIE report and RMGC's response is included as a reference document to the present annex of the EIA.

Before submission of the EIA, RMGC had previously changed various parts of the proposal, notably a reduction in the size of several proposed pits as well as enhancing sustainable development activities, and a stronger commitment to preservation of cultural patrimony including a reduced impact on local churches, in response to stakeholder consultations.

Solution

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There are no legal provisions that might prohibit the conduct of preventative archeological research in the case of identified and classified archeological heritage areas, as is the case at Roşia Montană. However, the building activities involved in Project implementation can not be initiated on the various sites before archeological investigations carried out under the Romanian legal provisions and international recommendations and practice have been finalized. Thus, during 2001-2006, comprehensive preventative archeological research was conducted at Roşia Montană, and the results supported either the archeological discharge decision or a decision on the necessary measures to preserve and protect certain areas.

Based on the mining license No. 47/1999, RMGC obtained the rights to conduct mining activities in the Roşia Montană area, including Orlea mountain, as well as in other areas subject to a protection regime according to the applicable legislation regarding the cultural heritage protection. If the ban imposed by Article 11 had been absolute, the Mining Law would have provided the legal obligation not to allow mining sites in areas where a protection regime has been enforced.

However, Government Ordinance No. 43/2000 on the protection of the archeological heritage and the establishment of certain archeological sites as national interest areas, as further amended ("GO No. 43/2000") and Law No. 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments, as republished ("Law No. 422/2001") provides specific procedures for the reclamation of the respective sites for current human

activities by the declassification of historical monuments and the removal of the archeological discharge obligation, these procedures being the applicable rule in any situation involving works that require a building permit for the development of land subjected to a protection regime. Under Law 422/2001, it is possible to apply the legal declassification procedure in case of archeological discharge of for archeological sites, as approved by the National Archeology Commission of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. Under the law, the archeological discharge is the procedure which confirms that a site where archeological heritage has been identified may be reclaimed for current human activities (Law No. 258/2006). Under GO 43/2000, amended by Law 258/2006, Law 462/2003, and Law 258/2006, Article 7, letter a), the investor has the obligation to finance the “establishment, based on the investment feasibility study and the technical project, of the measures to be detailed and the necessary funds for preventative research or archeological surveillance, as applicable, and the protection of the archeological heritage or, as applicable, archeological discharge of the area affected by the works and the implementation of the said measures.”

The Mining Law does not ban the use of such procedures, allowing that, under exceptional circumstances, the Government may be empowered, based on the Mining Law, to establish by Decision the cases where the conduct of mining activities may be possible without following the generally applicable procedures provided by GO No. 43/2000 and Law No. 422/2001. Such Government Decision is not necessary in the case of the Roşia Montană Project, as RMGC is following the decisions and procedures provided in GO 43/2000 and Law No. 422/2001 for the removal of the archeological duty of care obligation for the sites that will be impacted by mining activities, which will be returned to current human activities under the law. Also, for the existing cultural heritage assets on the Roşia Montană site that have been classified under the law, the Project provides for the establishment of protected areas within which no mining activities will be conducted, and the on-site conservation of the historical monuments outside such areas.

All the **preventive archeological research** conducted at Roşia Montană from 2001 to the present has been developed under the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program, under the relevant laws, and preventative archeological digging permits. Archeological research is under the scientific coordination of the National History Museum of Romania, and involves 21 Romanian and 3 foreign specialist institutions, with the notable essential contribution of the mining archeology team from the University of Toulouse Le Mirail, led by Dr. Beatrice Cauuet. The research conducted during each archeological campaign is permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs based on the annual archeological research plan approved by the National Archeology Commission. The investor’s obligation – RMGC in this case – to finance the “„[...] a) establishment, based on the investment feasibility study and the technical project, the measures to be detailed and the necessary funds for preventative research or archeological surveillance, as applicable, and the protection of the archeological heritage or, as applicable, archeological discharge of the area affected by the works and the implementation of the said measures; b) archeological surveillance activity, throughout the operations, aiming to protect the archeological heritage and change archeological finds; c) any change in the project, necessary for the protection of archeological finds[...]” , and „[...] the costs of archeological research required for environmental permitting are to be borne by the investment titleholder [...]” (cf. GO 43/2000 as further amended by Law 378/2001, Law 462/2003 and Law 258/2006, Article 2 – para.(11) and Article 7) were fully complied with, with the mining company allocating during 2000-2006 a budget of about US\$10 million to this purpose, while in regard to the obligations assumed by this investor in the implementation of the mining project, RMGC has presented management proposals in detail in the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană Project, vol. 32 and 33, i.e. Management Plan for the Archeological Heritage in Roşia Montană, Management Plan for the Historic Monuments and Protected Areas in Roşia Montană, and Cultural Heritage Management Plan, respectively.

As for international legislation, World Bank operational policy note 11.03 is the most often quoted action directive considered by the international financial institutions in relation to archeological resources. The United Nations definition of cultural heritage was adopted in the light of this policy, i.e. “Cultural Property” includes archaeological (prehistoric) assets, palaeontological, historical, religious, and unique natural features. Therefore, cultural property will include both relics of previous human habitation (such as landfills, altars, battlegrounds) and unique natural values such as canyons or waterfalls.” The objective of operational policy note 11.03 is to avoid or mitigate any adverse impact on the cultural resources in the context of any World Bank funded project development. Although RMGC does not necessarily aim to obtain funding from the World Bank, this directive has become a standard approach for responsible industrial development projects. Therefore, RMGC will adhere to the definition given to Cultural Property by the World Bank and to the requirements deriving from this directive as a means to ensure multilateral, world standard management of the cultural resources at Roşia Montană.

Currently, the World Bank is developing its Operational Policy 4.11 on Cultural Property, which will include the World Bank definition of cultural property as well as policies and procedural guidance. ICOMOS is the International Council of Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental professional organization dedicated to the conservation of world heritage monuments and sites. The ICOMOS Charter was drafted based on the results of the Venice Charter and provides a global approach to the archeological heritage. According to this Charter, archeological heritage means the following: “The part of material heritage for which archeological research provides primary information. It includes all the relics of human existence and consists of the places related to any aspect of human activity, abandoned structures, and diverse relics (including underground and underwater structures), as well as the mobile cultural goods associated thereto”.

The Charter highlights the role played by a team of qualified professionals, not limited to archeologists, in the process of assessing, investigating, and studying conducted during the pre-construction stage and which forms the basis for further management measures.

In 2004, **Mounir Bouchenaki**, the ICOMOS official, on a fact gathering mission at Roşia Montană, heard all the parties involved in the project. He appreciated the high quality standard of the research and results, and concluded that only by encouraging dialog and cooperation may viable solutions be found for the co-existence of necessary industrial development and scientific capitalization, or, if necessary, conservation of the cultural heritage. In his opinion, better advertising of work and results will aim to counteract the current misinformation of many European archeologists, some of which signed the often invoked protests.

RMGC has financed to date – under the law – a 6 year archeological research program placed under the scientific coordination of the National History Museum of Romania, and which is presented in detail in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Roşia Montană Project, vol. 6 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Report. This work was conducted in full compliance with the provisions of the above protocols, and RMGC has assumed the commitment to ensure further adherence to these protocols during the archeological research work described in this plan.

Another basic principle of the ICOMOS Charter is the recommendation that archeological resources should be preserved for further archeological research and that the archeological heritage should be known and appreciated by the public.

In practice, where necessary, on-site conservation and restoration of the archeological assets was preferred, as in the case of the circular Funerary Monument at *Hop-Găuri* (monographical volume *Alburnus Maior II*, Bucharest 2004), or the area was established as an archeological reserve, as in the case of Carpeni Hill. There are also cases when protected areas were established as that one from Piatra Corbului (south – east of Cărnic massif) or the area of the Roşia Montană historic centre which contains historical architectural assets (35 historical monument houses), archaeological remains or elements of landscape. On the other hand, in the case of all identified areas as having archaeological potential resulted from evaluation, the archeological research was exhaustive, and on the basis of the reports elaborated by the archeological teams and of the conclusions formulated by specialists and after the advice of the National Archaeological Commission, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs decided the issuance of the archeological discharge certificate.

In conclusion, it is useful to recall a few findings listed in the Information Report drafted for the Committee on Science, Culture and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe by Edward O’Hara, General Rapporteur on the Cultural Heritage, in late 2004, regarding the cultural heritage research program for the Roşia Montană area:

[...] 10. The RMGC project would appear to provide an economic basis for sustainable development of the whole area with positive benefits on environmental and social as well as cultural grounds. From the cultural heritage point of view, it might be seen as an exemplary project of responsible development. The funds currently made available by RMGC for research (archaeological, ethnological, and architectural) are many times what could be expected from the Government. This has revived the international renown of the site.

11. The RMGC project would appear to provide an economic basis for sustainable development of the whole area with positive benefits on environmental and social as well as cultural grounds. From the cultural heritage point of view it might be seen as an exemplary project of responsible development. The funds currently made available by RMGC for research (archaeological, ethnological, architectural) are

many times what could be expected from the Government. This has revived the international renown of the site. Further significant finds may still be made.

12. Concern has been expressed by critics over the procedure (allegedly superficial archaeological discharges) and conservation ethics, involving the programmed destruction of Roman galleries. This concern does not appear to be entirely justified. The reworked galleries in the areas of the main pits Cârnic and Cetate appear empty of any archaeologically interesting remains. Tourist access to most galleries would be impossible. However, the condition must clearly be imposed of continued archaeological excavation and monitoring of what is found.

[...] 16. Opposition to the RMGC project is substantial. It is not altogether easy to explain. It has been linked to profiteering on local property values. It is very much fuelled by outside bodies, presumably well-meaning but possibly counter-productively. It seems in part at least exaggerated. The supposed environmental risks do not take account of modern mining techniques and in fact, the RMGC project will help to clear up existing pollution caused by Minvest. The academic arguments are possibly correct in principle, but appear excessively fundamentalist.

17. [...] Thus, fundamental principles should be balanced against practical realities. Research does not necessarily imply the need for everything found to be preserved and the academic ideal of total *in situ* preservation is perhaps not always and altogether appropriate in a situation of rescue archaeology and a commercial world. This is certainly so in the case of *in situ* preservation of the Roman galleries at Roşia Montană. There are over 5 km of them, apparently with a limited variety of distinctiveness between them and few surviving remains in them. Most of them are inaccessible, indeed dangerous of access to tourists. Alternative proposals such as designation of the whole area as a cultural landscape to be developed for tourism lack viability. The only available source of funding for this is from the company, which wishes to exploit the mineral resources. Certainly there is a need to determine and preserve a representative sample of galleries accessible for tourists, at Cătălina Monuleşti and/or Orlea, and certainly there is a need for continuous monitoring to ensure the preservation of anything of distinctive archaeological value, which is revealed in the course of mining or archaeological exploration. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture [...].

For details of the applicable legislative framework, the legal obligations of the project titleholder and a detailed and complementary description of the preventive archaeological researches performed until now and of the cultural heritage management plans, the annex entitled "Information on the Cultural Heritage of Roşia Montană and Related Management Aspects" may be consulted. It also contains additional information on the research conducted under the "Alburnus Maior" National Research Program during 2001-2006.

In conclusion, we mention that there is no destruction of the archaeological remains from Roşia Montană. This type of research – known as preventive / rescue archaeological research is performed all over the world, in connection with the economic interest for certain areas, and its costs as well as the enhancement and maintenance costs of the preserved areas are assured by investors, through a public – private partnership in order to protect the cultural heritage according to the provisions of the European Convention from Malta (1992) regarding the Archaeological heritage protection [1].

[1] - The convention text is available on web:<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=143&CM=8&DF=7/6/2006&CL=ENG>

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The funds to be provided by RMGC for the enhancement of the central zone of Roşia Montană, should the Roşia Montană project (RMP) be implemented, will come from the company's own sources and not from EU funds. This is presented in the EIA Report for the RMP, volumes 32, 33- the Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Zone, Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Under the provisions of the modified Government Ordinance no. 43/2000 regarding the archaeological heritage and the establishment of some archaeological sites as national interest areas, an investor should provide the necessary funds for the preventive archaeological investigations and related heritage surveys,

in the case when intends to realize a project within the areas with archaeological potential. As an investor, SC Roşia Montană Gold Corporation has assumed this legal obligation since 2000 on and committed a budget of approximately US\$ 10 million for this purpose.

Under the legislation in force on the protection of the heritage, the investor - here RMGC - is under the obligation to finance:

- „[...] a). the draw up of a feasibility study and an engineering design meant to establish the measures later to be presented in detail and the necessary funds for carrying out preventive archaeological investigations or archaeological monitoring (as appropriate), and also to finance the protection of the archaeological heritage or the archaeological discharge procedure (as appropriate) for the area impacted by works and the implementation of these measures;
- b). the archaeological monitoring undertaken throughout the duration of the archaeological works, in order to protect the archaeological heritage and the archaeological chance finds;
- c). any changes in the project, necessary for the protection of the archaeological finds [...]”;
“([...] The project titleholder shall bear the costs of the archaeological researches required for the environmental permit [...]” (according to the Government Ordinance 43/2000 regarding the archaeological heritage protection and establishing of archaeological site as areas of national interest as subsequently amended and completed by Law 378/2001, Law 462/2003 and Law 258/2006, article 2, paragraph (11) and article 7).

RMGC's declared purpose is to ensure the necessary conditions for the investigation, registration, protection and public enhancement of the cultural heritage in the Roşia Montană area, in compliance with Law 378/2001, revised by Law 462/2003 and Law 258/2006 on the protection of the archaeological heritage, and with Law 422/2001 regarding the historical monuments protection modified by Law 259/2006.

Thus, the funds to be provided by the company in the coming years –should the RMP be implemented- for research, preservation, restoration, enhancement and maintenance of the cultural remains (including those archaeological) from the central zone of Roşia Montană amount to over US\$ 13 million.

The budget planned for the period 2007-2022 is structured on three main components: research, conservation and restoration. This budget is available for consultation in the EIA Report, volume 32, Management Plan for the Archaeological heritage from Roşia Montană Zone (pages 84-85).

As published in the EIA Report, once the Roşia Montană Mining Project is approved, all historic buildings in Roşia Montană, owned by RMGC, will be included in a comprehensive restoration and conservation program. Should any historical monument buildings remain under the ownership of various institutions or natural persons, upon their consent, RMGC will finance the restoration of the buildings in full compliance with the specific guidelines issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs.

The funds to be provided by the company in the coming years –should the RMP be implemented- for research, preservation, restoration, enhancement and maintenance of the cultural remains from the central zone of Roşia Montană amount to over US\$ 3.3 million.

Thus, RMGC has fulfilled its current legal obligations as owner of historic buildings. By assuming the responsibilities detailed in the Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană, the company aims to continue with this responsible approach and to ensure the necessary funds for the restoration and conservation of historic buildings and of the historical centre of Roşia Montană. All the interventions on these buildings will be carried out in compliance with current legal provisions and with the conclusions of the specialized study conducted by the Bucharest Technical University of Civil Engineering and the National Centre for Seismic Engineering and Vibrations on the historic buildings from Roşia Montană in the period 2005-2006.

It should be mentioned, however, that apart from the obligations undertaken by RMGC as regards the protection and conservation of the archaeological remains and historical monuments, there are also a

series of obligations which rest with the local public authorities from Roşia Montană and from Alba County and with the central public authorities, specifically the Romanian Government.

These aspects are further detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plans included in the EIA Report (see EIA Report, volume 32, Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Zone, pages 22-24, 49, 55-56, 71-72 EIA Report, volume 33- Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană pages 28-29, 47-50, 51-53, 65-66, page 103– Annex 1). In this context, Annex 2 to the Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană, page 99, comprises a presentation of a series of potential sources of financing for the implementation of this strategy and it is clearly identified that these sources are additional to those already publicly ensured by the company.

In conclusion, it should be noted that all these measures of protection and enhancement, synthesized in the Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Zone would be analyzed by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs within the permitting process established by the procedure for the issuance of the environmental agreement for the Roşia Montană Project. Based on this analysis, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs will express its point of view in compliance with the legal provisions and with its competences.

Item no.	3031 Same as: 3032, 3033
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 110872/25.08.2006 Same as: No. 110873/25.08.2006, No. 110874/25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for Roşia Montană mining project.</p> <p>The questioner expresses the following remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of Romania - From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice - The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal; - Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit - From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure - The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident - The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative"; - The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection <p>SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION</p>
Solution	<p>The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.</p> <p>We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.</p> <p>However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.</p> <p>As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that <i>"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"</i>.</p> <p>Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible</p>

problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

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Unlike the common international practice related to the distribution of profits, it should be noted that in relation to the Roşia Montană Project, the distribution of benefits is more favorable to Romania/Romanian State than to the investor/the titleholder of the project.

Furthermore, please observe that the Romanian government has an ownership stake in the project (without putting up any capital) and has a direct share in the profits in the expected amount of USD 306 million, along with the right to receive profit taxes, royalties and other taxes and fees. Nowhere else in the developed world does a government have a direct profit sharing interest in a mining project such as this.

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We would like to state that your statement is erroneous. The General Urbanism Plan (PUG) of Roşia Montană approved in 2002, allows the development of Roşia Montană Project as it was presented during public debates.

At the same time, pursuant to the provisions under art. 41, 2nd paragraph from Mines Law no. 85/2003, the local authorities must alter and/or update existing territorial arrangement plans and general urban plans, in order to allow execution of all required actions to develop mining activities.

RMGC has also commenced the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roşia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roşia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no 78 from 26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

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Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement

mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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Tailings Management Facility

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

Proximity to Abrud

The TMF is located approximately 2 km above the town of Abrud and therefore the design criteria for the dam have been established to address consequence of a dam failure. The proposed dam at the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

Specifically, the facility has been designed for two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events and the associated Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The design criterion for TMF includes storage for two PMF flood events, more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. The construction schedule for embankment and basin staging will be completed to ensure that PMP storage requirements are available throughout the project life. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines. In addition, an emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that another event occurs after the second PMP event. A spillway is only built for safety reasons to ensure proper water discharge in an unlikely event and, thus, avoid overtopping which could cause a dam breach. The TMF design therefore very significantly exceeds required standards for safety. This has been done to ensure that the risks involved in using Corna valley for tailings storage are well below what is considered safe in every day life.

Additional study was done regarding earthquakes, and, as indicated in the EIA the TMF is engineered to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE). The MCE is the largest earthquake that could be considered to occur at the site based on the historical record.

In addition, Section 7 of the EIA report includes an assessment of the risks cases that have been analyzed and include various dam break scenarios. Specifically, the dam break scenarios were analyzed for a failure of the starter dam and for the final dam configuration. The dam break modelling results indicate the extent of tailings run out. Based on the two cases analyzed, the tailings will not extend beyond the confluence of the Corna valley stream and the Abrud River.

However, the project recognizes that in the highly unlikely case of a dam failure that a Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan must be implemented. This plan was submitted with the EIA as Plan I, Volume 28.

For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, "TMF Potential Failure Scenarios" of the EIA.

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The possibility for a "cyanide rain" phenomenon to occur doesn't exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called "cyanide rain"; it is known and researched only the "acid rains"

phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worst case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

*

The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares *„an evaluation of the public’s grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”*.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project’s titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public’s proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”*.

Item no.

3034

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No. 11087/
25.08.2006

The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for the Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner formulated remarks and proposals as follows:

- The total costs for the mine closure are unrealistic;
 - The financial guarantees have not been established;
 - There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
 - The EIA report does not stipulate financial guarantees destined to secure the waste rock deposit.
 - There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- Proposal**
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
 - The Project poses a threat for the protected flora and fauna;
 - S.C. Roşia Montană Gold corporation S.A. does not comply with the provisions of the art.11 from the Mining Law 85/2003
 - The EIA report does not contain an impact assessment of the phenomenon "cyanide rain" caused by the cyanide evaporation from the tailings management facility and a description of the trans-boundary impact in case of accident on some natural important areas such as Koros Maros National park from Hungary located along the Mureş valley

SEE TYPE 3 CONTESTATION CONTENT

The mine closure costs are not unrealistic. RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

Solution

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense – that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape – can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful revegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar

earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production

We believe that – far from being unrealistic – our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world’s largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;
- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

*

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline,
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

*

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*

The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

*

The EIA Report considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue. (Chapter 5 – Assessment of Alternatives)

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project.

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

*

The impact on the protected flora and fauna will be obvious only at local level, and it will not lead to the disappearance of any species. The mining project was conceived from the onset so as to comply with the conditions and standards stipulated by the Romanian and European legislation in the field of environmental protection.

The company believes that the environmental impact generated by proposed project remains significant the more so as it will cover the pre-existing ones. But the required investments for the ecological restoration/rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană area meant to solve complex environmental issues existing at present can be developed only after the implementation of economic projects able to generate and ensure that direct and responsible measures are taken, as part of the principles that represent the basis for the sustainable development concepts. The presence of a strong economic system is the key for the implementation of clean economic processes and technologies, in full respect of the environment, which are able to remove the previous effects generated by anthropic activities.

The documentation drafted to support this mining project represents an objective justification for its implementation given that the company assumed the environmental responsibility, which is extremely complex in the Roşia Montană area.

Some of species existing at Roşia Montană that are under a certain protection status represent an insignificant percentage from populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Given the large amount of information contained, these tables are available in the electronic format of the EIA. 6000 DVD/CDs comprising the EIA Report have been made available to the public both in English and in Romanian. Moreover, the EIA is also available on RMGC's website as well as on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Local and Regional Environment Protection Agencies of Alba County, Cluj County and Sibiu County, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to restore/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in

Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory. [...]

Art. 6. 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favorable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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The possibility for a “cyanide rain” phenomenon to occur doesn’t exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called “cyanide rain”; it is known and researched only the “acid rains” phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in the atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings

management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;

- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the areas situated up to 2 km towards the north-eastern vicinity of the industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³/h, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). HCN is weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain will not effectively reduce the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effects of a potential exposure of the vegetation or ecosystems to HCN and neither the effects of the fauna health as a result of inhaling the HCN polluted air.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2.

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mures and Tisa river basins in Hungary. Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.

Item no. 3035

No. to identify the observations received from the public No. 110871/25.08.2006

Proposal The questioner does not agree to the Roşia Montană project implementation and proposes the adoption of a law that forbids the utilization of noxious substances (cyanide).

In response to your question, kindly note the following:

Toxic substances, including cyanides, are used in several other industrial branches, not only in the mining industry. For instance, only 13% of the world cyanide production is used in the mining field. The rest of 87% is used in the pharmaceuticals industry, cosmetics, plastic industry, chemical synthesis products etc.

The existence and functioning of a 21st century modern society is unconceivable without the use of such substances. But the existing legislation in Romania, in the European Union as well as worldwide strictly regulates the use of such substances. Moreover, there is an International Cyanides Management Code, and Gabriel Resources is the only company in the European mining field that has been accepted as signatory of the above-mentioned code.

A bill must consider both existing legislative drawbacks as well as the uniqueness of the regulation in a certain field. From this point of view, the object of the legislative proposal is generically found in already adopted pieces of legislation, amongst which we would like to mention: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 152/2005 regarding prevention and integrated control of pollution, that sets necessary measures for the prevention, if this is not possible, mitigation of emissions, including measures regarding management of wastes, in order to reach a high level of environmental protection. Cyanides can also be found among the relevant polluting substances to be considered when setting the limit values of emissions as per the mentioned ordinance.

Solution Moreover, aspects related to usage, transportation and manipulation of toxic substances (including CN) are regulated by law no. 360/2003 on hazardous substances regime, Government Decision no. 347/2003 on restricting introduction on the market and use of certain substances and hazardous chemical compounds, Government Emergency Ordinance no. 200/2000 on classification, labeling, and encasement of chemical hazardous substances and compounds as well as the norms of application of this ordinance that has been approved by means of Government Decision no. 490/2002, Government Decision no. 856/2002 on the evidence of management of wastes and for the approval of the list containing wastes, including hazardous wastes.

Consequently, one may not consider that there is any legislative insufficiency regarding the regulation of the use of the hazardous substances (including cyanide).

Furthermore, as per Law no. 24/2000 regarding the norms of legislative techniques for the drafting of normative acts, the solutions contained by a piece of legislation must be very funded, and must consider social interest, the Romanian legislative politics and the requirements to correlate with internal regulations ensemble, must consider the harmonization of national legislation with the European legislation as well as with the international treaties that Romania has taken part in. Thus, the reference made in the question regarding the prohibition of cyanides, related to the necessity to harmonize legislation is redundant, due to the fact that, at least as far as environmental protection, wastes and hazardous substances are concerned; the European legislation is substantially transposed into the internal legislation.

Item no.

3036

Same as: 3037

No. to identify the observations received from the public

No.

110870/
25.08.2006

Same as: No. 110865/25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner expresses the following remarks:

- The gold and silver reserves from Roşia Montană represent one of the strategic reserves of Romania
- From economic point of view, the distribution of the benefits resulted from gold and silver extraction is opposite to the international practice
- The urbanism plans do not correspond to the project proposal;
- Within the EIA report there are no financial guarantees regarding the safety assurance of the waste deposit
- From technical point of view, the tailings management facility will be not "lined". It is situated above the Abrud town and could have a catastrophic consequence in case of failure
- The EIA report does not contain an evaluation of the phenomenon so-called "cyanide rain" nor a description of the trans-frontier impact on some natural important areas in case of accident
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The data provided by EIA report infringe the standards of environment protection

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 2 CONTESTATION

Solution

The Romanian Mine Law, Law 85/2003, does not put any restrictions on the licenses to be given for exploration for gold and development of gold reserves. Both Romanian and foreign companies, both public and private companies, may apply to obtain a license to work a gold deposit. The Romanian state no longer has a monopoly on gold production.

We agree that Roşia Montană represents an issue of national strategic importance, designed to raise the bar for long-term investment in Romania. RMGC is the largest employer in this disadvantaged region and indeed the whole county and is the largest local taxpayer. Romania will receive about US\$ 1 billion for its share of the project, and a total of about US\$ 1.5 billion when one includes the value of goods and services procured in Romania. The project meets or exceeds all Romanian and EU standards, creates new jobs for Romanians, especially in Roşia Montană and the surrounding region, and will be a catalyst for reviving the mining sector, which is strategic to the Romanian economy and an important tool for rural development.

However, we disagree that this means the project should not be approved. RMGC has been working on this project since 1998 and has invested over US\$ 200 million to date. By the time production begins, the company will have invested almost US \$1 billion. Mining is a high risk industry; it is an industry rule of thumb that for every 1,000 projects considered, 100 merit drilling, and only one is opened as an actual productive mine. In fact, no country in the developed world is currently involved directly in assuming the risk of mining operations; instead, private capital assumes the risk and will bring the best available techniques to Romania. Approval of this project will show the world that Romania welcomes this type of productive foreign investment. The profits from the mine and the jobs provided by the mine are tangible benefits to Romania.

As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that *"based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues"*.

Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible

problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

*

Unlike the common international practice related to the distribution of profits, it should be noted that in relation to the Roşia Montană Project, the distribution of benefits is more favorable to Romania/Romanian State than to the investor/the titleholder of the project.

Furthermore, please observe that the Romanian government has an ownership stake in the project (without putting up any capital) and has a direct share in the profits in the expected amount of USD 306 million, along with the right to receive profit taxes, royalties and other taxes and fees. Nowhere else in the developed world does a government have a direct profit sharing interest in a mining project such as this.

*

We would like to state that your statement is erroneous. The General Urbanism Plan (PUG) of Roşia Montană approved in 2002, allows the development of Roşia Montană Project as it was presented during public debates.

At the same time, pursuant to the provisions under art. 41, 2nd paragraph from Mines Law no. 85/2003, the local authorities must alter and/or update existing territorial arrangement plans and general urban plans, in order to allow execution of all required actions to develop mining activities.

RMGC has also commenced the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roşia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roşia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no 78 from 26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement

mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit ;
- Trust funds ;
- Letter of credit ;
- Surety bonds ;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

*

Tailings Management Facility

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin to be protective of groundwater. Specifically, the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roşia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam, and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam; to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

Proximity to Abrud

The TMF is located approximately 2 km above the town of Abrud and therefore the design criteria for the dam have been established to address consequence of a dam failure. The proposed dam at the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution.

Specifically, the facility has been designed for two Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) events and the associated Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The design criterion for TMF includes storage for two PMF flood events, more rain than has ever been recorded in this area. The construction schedule for embankment and basin staging will be completed to ensure that PMP storage requirements are available throughout the project life. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines. In addition, an emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that another event occurs after the second PMP event. A spillway is only built for safety reasons to ensure proper water discharge in an unlikely event and, thus, avoid overtopping which could cause a dam breach. The TMF design therefore very significantly exceeds required standards for safety. This has been done to ensure that the risks involved in using Corna valley for tailings storage are well below what is considered safe in every day life.

Additional study was done regarding earthquakes, and, as indicated in the EIA the TMF is engineered to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE). The MCE is the largest earthquake that could be considered to occur at the site based on the historical record.

In addition, Section 7 of the EIA report includes an assessment of the risks cases that have been analyzed and include various dam break scenarios. Specifically, the dam break scenarios were analyzed for a failure of the starter dam and for the final dam configuration. The dam break modelling results indicate the extent of tailings run out. Based on the two cases analyzed, the tailings will not extend beyond the confluence of the Corna valley stream and the Abrud River.

However, the project recognizes that in the highly unlikely case of a dam failure that a Emergency Preparation and Spill Contingency Management Plan must be implemented. This plan was submitted with the EIA as Plan I, Volume 28.

For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, "TMF Potential Failure Scenarios" of the EIA.

*

The possibility for a "cyanide rain" phenomenon to occur doesn't exist. Moreover, the specialty literature does not indicate a phenomenon called "cyanide rain"; it is known and researched only the "acid rains"

phenomenon that has no connection with the behavior of the cyanide compounds in atmosphere.

The reasons for stating that no “cyanide rains” phenomenon will ever occur are the followings:

- The sodium cyanide handling, from the unloading from the supplying trucks up to the processing tailings discharge onto the tailings management facility, will be carried out only in liquid form, represented by alkaline solutions of high pH value (higher than 10.5 – 11.0) having different sodium cyanide concentrations. The alkalinity of these solutions has the purpose to maintain the cyanide under the form of cyan ions (CN⁻) and to avoid the hydrocyanic acid formation (HCN), phenomenon that occurs only within environments of low pH;
- The cyanide volatilization from a certain solution can not occur under the form of free cyanides, but only under the form of HCN;
- The handling and storage of the sodium cyanide solutions will take place only by means of some closed systems; the only areas/plants where the HCN can occur and volatilize into air, at low emission percentage, are the leaching tanks and slurry thickener, as well the tailings management facility for the processing tailings;
- The HCN emissions from the surface of the above mentioned tanks and from the tailings management facility surface can occur as a result of the pH decrease within the superficial layers of the solutions (that helps the HCN to form) and of the desorption (volatilization in air) of this compound;
- The cyanide concentrations within the handled solutions will decrease from 300 mg/l within the leaching tanks up to 7 mg/l (total cyanide) at the discharge point into the tailings management facility; the drastic reduction of the cyanide concentrations for discharging into the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be done by the detoxification system;
- The knowledge of cyanide chemistry and on the grounds of past experiences, we estimated the following possible HCN emissions into air: 6 t/year from the leaching tanks, 13 t/year from the slurry thickener and 30 t/year (22.4 t, respectively 17 mg/h/m² during the hot season and 7.6 t, respectively 11.6 mg/h/m² during the cold season) from the tailings management facility surface, which totals 134.2 kg/day of HCN emission;
- Once released, the hydrocyanic acid is subject to certain chemical reactions at low pressure, resulting ammonia;
- The mathematical modeling of the HCN concentrations within the ambient air (if the HCN released in the air is not subject to chemical reactions) emphasized the highest concentrations being at the ground level, within the industrial site namely within the area of the tailings management facility and within a certain area near the processing plant; the maximum concentration being of 382 µg/m³/h;
- The highest HCN concentrations within the ambient air will be 2.6 times lower than the limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection;
- The HCN concentrations within the ambient air from the populated areas close by industrial site will be of 4 to 80 µg/m³, more than 250 – 12.5 times lower than limit value stipulated by the national legislation for labor protection - the national legislation and European Union (EU) legislation on the Quality of Air, don't stipulate limit values for the population's health protection);
- Once released in the air, the evolution of the HCN implies an insignificant component resulted from the reactions while liquid (water vapors and rain drops). The reactions are due to HCN being weak water-soluble at partial, low pressures (feature of the gases released in open air), and the rain not effectively reducing the concentrations in the air (Mudder, et al., 2001, Cicerone and Zellner, 1983);
- The probability that the HCN concentration value contained by rainfalls within and outside the footprint of the Project to be higher than the background values (0.2 ppb) is extremely low.

On the basis of the above presented information, it is very clear that HCN emissions may have a certain local impact on atmosphere quality, restricted to well within legislated limits as described above, but their implication within a possible trans-boundary impact on air quality is excluded.

Also, the specialty literature doesn't comprise information related to the effect of air-borne HCN emissions on fauna and flora.

For details referring to the use of cyanide in the technological processes, the cyanides balance as well as the cyanide emission and impact of the cyanides on the air quality, please see the Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) Report, Chapter 2, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2 (Section 4.4.3).

The EIA Report (Chapter 10, Transboundary Impacts) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureş and Tisa river basins in Hungary. The Chapter concludes that under normal operating conditions, there would be no significant impact for downstream river basins/transboundary conditions.

The issue of a possible accidental large-scale release of tailings to the river system was recognized to be an important issue during the public meetings when stakeholders conveyed their concern in this regard. As a result, further work has been undertaken to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA Report on impacts on water quality downstream of the project and into Hungary. This work includes modelling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modelling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) – compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worst case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modelling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modelling Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1

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The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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According to the provisions of art. 44 (3) of the Order of Ministry of Water and Environment Protection no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure („Order no. 860/2002”), the project titleholder prepares *„an evaluation of the public’s grounded proposals, containing solutions for the settlement of the underlined problems, which shall be submitted to the relevant public authority for environmental protection, according to the form presented in anenx no. IV.2”*.

We consider that, as no exact specification is made in regard of the enactments allegedly breached by the report to the environmental impact assessment study (EIA), the project’s titleholder cannot answer in regard of this affirmation of a generic character.

Though your statement is not grounded and/or supported in any way, the only authority empowered to analyze such breaches of the European legislation is the environmental authority. To this end, we specify the provisions of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 on the environmental impact assessment and environmental approval issuance procedure (“Order no. 860/2002”), which provide: *“after the examination of the report to the environmental impact assessment study, of the conclusions of the parties involved in the evaluation, of the possibilities to fulfill the project and the grounded evaluation of the public’s proposals, the public authority competent in regard of the environmental protection shall take the decision concerning the issuing of the environmental approval/integrated environmental approval or the grounded rejection of the project on the respective location”*.

Item no. 3038

No. to identify
the
observations
received from
the public

No.
112920/
25.08.2006

Proposal The questioner requests the MEWM not to emit the environment permit for Roşia Montană mining project.

The questioner expresses the following remarks:

- The project constitutes a national disaster on short, medium and long term

As regarding your request, we mention that art. 44 (3) of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection Order no. 860/2002 on the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreements Procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") provides that "*based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection evaluates the grounded proposals/comments of the public and requests the titleholder the supplementation of the report on the environmental impact assessment study with an appendix comprising solutions for the solving of the indicated issues*".

Solution Consequently, considering the fact that your proposal is just an allegation which does not indicate possible specific problems, nor provide additional information, we mention that the decision on the issuance or refusal of the environment approval cannot be made only by considering a simple proposal, but according to certain objective criteria provided by the wording of art. 45 of the Order no. 860/2002 and only after examining:

- (i) the report on the environmental impact assessment study;
- (ii) the conclusions of the parties involved in the assessment;
- (iii) the possibilities to implement the project;
- (iv) the titleholder answers to the grounded proposals/comments of the public.

Item no.

3039

No. to identify
the
observations
received from
the public

No.
112916/
25.08.2006

Proposal

The questioner does not agree to the promotion of the Roşia Montană Project, making the following comments:

- In EIA there are no presented all the possible risks derived from this project;
- Total costs for closing the mine are unrealistic;
- There isn't until now an approved Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Protected Areas;
- The phase of public consultation and quality evaluation of the impact assessment study report begun without a valid urbanism certificate;
- Information about the foundation which RMGC will establish and subsidize is not given. This foundation follows to assume the obligations which the mining operation can not assume;
- The present urbanism plans of the Roşia Montană commune do not correspond with the mining project proposal described in EIA;
- There is no liner proposed for the tailings pond;
- The proposed waste deposits will be not constructed according to the legislation in force;
- No financial guarantees have been stipulated;
- There is not a Safety Report submitted for the public consultation and evaluation by the competent authorities;
- The EIA report does not assess the "zero alternative";
- The Project poses a threat for protected flora and fauna;
- The EIA report does not refer to the impact on the listed heritage buildings of noise and vibrations caused by the mining operations;
- The public/ONGs wish to consult the contracts and agreements between Company and Romanian State;
- The Urbanism Plan has been modified without public consultation;
- From archeological point of view, the area proposed to be occupied by project was not legally investigated;
- The questioner contests the protection of the architectural and spiritual monuments with the responsibility of the state institutions for the protection operation.

SEE THE CONTENT OF THE TYPE 1 CONTESTATION

Solution

It is the nature of risk that it can be mitigated and diminished; it cannot be made to disappear. In order to put this into context, the common action of walking on the street or developing everyday activities have an accident potential. This accident potential is twice higher than within the framework of industrial activities that use hazardous substances.

A major chapter of the EIA report was dedicated to the identification of risks for the project. In addition, this chapter provides a discussion of the mitigation measures for each risk and how they were incorporated into the project designs. It is recognized that risk identification is difficult due to the number and diversity of events that can be envisioned. The EIA report cannot assume to cover all of the potential risks associated with the project. However, it has attempted to identify and address the most relevant risks. The extent of risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures should be proportional to the risk involved and therefore only the risks that have been considered important have been assessed in detail. Each is described below.

In the larger sense, the entire EIA report is focused on the assessment of impacts and their associated mitigation. Specifically, Chapter 4 of the EIA presents that impact assessment of the project. The following discussion presents a summary of the impact discussed in the EIA.

As far as natural and technological risks assessments are concerned, Chapter 7, "Risk Cases", from the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment, emphasizes the fact that safety and prevention measures,

the implementation of the environmental management and risk systems are mitigating the consequences to acceptable levels as compared to the most restrictive norms, standards, the best practices or national and international recommendations in the field. The risk level has been established as moderate and so, socially acceptable. The extension of the risk assessment and the intensity of the prevention and mitigation measures of the consequences should be proportionate to the risk involved. Selection of a specific mitigation technique is depends on the analyzed accident scenario.

More detailed assessments are conducted for accident scenarios that, based on the qualitative assessment are found to be potentially major, of probability more than 10^{-6} (reduced recovery periods of 1/1,000,000) meaning that they could have major consequences therefore, elevated associated risk, a higher risk level than 9 to 12 (on a scale of 1-25). To put this in context, simply living in southern Florida rates a 25 on the risk scale.

A global assessment of the risks associated with the Roşia Montană Project is obtained by the quick environmental and health risk assessment methodology initially developed by the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the World Health Organization. Natural hazard and risk identification and analysis presents key data and information in assessing potential technological accidents. Thus:

- In designing the Tailings Management Facility, the design parameters were chosen to fully cover the characteristic seismic risk of the area. These seismic design parameters adopted for the TMF and other facilities on the proposed site result in a safety factor much greater than the minimum accepted under the Romanian and European design standards for such facilities;

- in the sector physically impacted by the Project, the risk of floods will remain very low due to the small catchments (controlled by the Roşia and Corna Streams) the area affected by the operation, and the creation of containment, diversion and drainage hydro-technical structures for storm waters on the site, and in the Abrud catchment in general;

- risks caused by meteorological events have been reviewed and used in assessing the hazards of the affected technological processes.

From the analysis of morphometrical parameters and their correlation with other sets of information on the natural slopes on and near the site shows that the (qualitatively estimated) landslide occurrence risk is low to moderate and its consequences will not cause major impacts on the structural components of the Project.

There is no significant risk associated with resource depletion. Mining activities are planned judiciously, so as to extract only the profitable gold and silver resources and only the necessary construction rock for the Project. The management of the mining concession site will minimize reserve "sterilization" (limitation of future access to the reserves).

In assessing technological hazards and risks, the quantity of hazardous substances on the site was calculated as a total and by category, as provided by the *Notification Procedure* approved by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Water and Environment (MAFWE) Order 1084/2003. Based on an evaluation of hazardous substances in stock on the Project site in relation to the relevant quantities provided by the Government Decision 95/2003 which transposes the Seveso Directive, the Project ranges between the upper and the lower limits, and therefore S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. is required to prepare a Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study to be sent to the local environmental authority and the local civilian protection authority a *Safety Report* on its operations to prevent major accident risks.

In assessing the consequences of major accidents involving dangerous substances, physical-mathematical models accepted internationally and especially at EU level, and the current version of the SLAB (Canada) software have been used, the latter for the atmospheric dispersion of denser than air gases, that may handle a multitude of situations and scenarios. Similarly, the EFFECTSGis 5.5 (Netherlands) software, developed for the analysis of the effects of industrial accidents and of consequences. Several scenarios were considered in response to the internal legislative requirements, especially related to the implementation of the Internal Emergency Plans (GD 647/2005). The conclusions of the risk assessment for major accidents were:

- The total destruction of plant facilities may only be caused by terrorist attack with classic or nuclear weapons. Simultaneous damage to the HCl tank (including containment) and to the NaCN solution tank, the tanks containing enriched solution, to one or more leaching tanks, having as a result HCN dispersion into the air. At the same time, under certain situations and weather conditions

unfavorable for dispersion, people within 40 m of the emission source, surprised by the toxic cloud for more than 1 minute without respiratory protection equipment, will most certainly die. It may also be considered that, on a radius of about 310 m, persons exposed for more than 10 minutes may suffer serious intoxications that may also lead to death. Toxic effects may occur in persons up to about 2 km downwind of the process plant;

- Operating errors and/or failures in the measurement and control devices, resulting in a lower pH in the leaching tank, thickener and/or DETOX slurry and accidental emissions of hydrocyanic acid. The area affected by concentrations of 290 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 36 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 157.5 m radius. The center of these circles is the middle of the CIL tanks platform;

- Accidental HCN emission from the decanter. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the CIL tanks combined with an overdose of flocculent solution and faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 65 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 104 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Accidental HCN emission from the DETOX facility. The accident may be caused by a drop of pH in the reactors generated by an overdose of metabisulfite solution and/or copper sulphate combined with faulty pH monitoring systems. The area affected by high 1900 ppm concentrations for a 1 min exposure time is located within a 10 m radius circle. The area affected by concentrations of 300 ppm over a 10 min exposure time is within a circle of 27 m radius and the 50 ppm IDLH threshold for 30 min exposure will be reached over an area of 33 m radius. The center of these circles is mid-distance between the two DETOX facilities;

- Explosion of the LPG storage tank. The LPG storage tank has a 50 ton capacity and is located outdoors, near the heating plant. The simulation was conducted for the worst case scenario, considering an explosion of the full tank. Threshold I with heat 12.5 kW/m² is within a 10.5 m radius circle and Threshold II, of heat radiation 5 kW/m² is within a circle of 15 m radius;

- Damage and/or fire at the fuel tanks. Simulations were conducted for the worst case scenarios, considering ignition and combustion of all the diesel (fire in the tank, or in the containment vat, when full of diesel);

- Corna Dam break and breach development. Two credible accident scenarios were considered in simulating tailings flow out of the Tailings Management Facility, and six credible scenarios for the flow of decant water and tailings pore water, with significant effects on the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, in different weather conditions;

- Tailings flow may occur along Corna Valley, on a 800 m (starter dam break) or over 1600 m reach should the Corna dam break in its final stage;

- In regard to water quality impacts, cyanide concentrations in the water in the shape of a pollution plume may reach Arad, near the Romanian-Hungarian border on the Mureş River, in concentrations ranging between 0.03 and 0.5 mg/L. Due to inherent mathematical limitations in the models, these values and the accident effects are considered overestimated. Therefore, the results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions for the Corna Dam.

A new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilization and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whiteland et al., 2006).

The model used is the INCA model developed over the past 10 years to simulate both terrestrial and aquatic systems within the EUROLIMPACS EU research program (www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk). The model has been used to assess the impacts from future mining, and collection and treatment operations for pollution from past mining at Roşia Montană.

The modeling created for Roşia Montană simulates eight metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese) as well as Cyanide, Nitrate, Ammonia and dissolved oxygen. The model has been applied to the upper catchments at Roşia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieş-Mureş river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physical-chemical processes affecting metals, ammonia and cyanide in the river system and gives estimates of concentrations at key locations along the river, including at the Hungarian Boarder and in the Tisa after the Mureş joins it.

Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial EU BAT-compliant technology

adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF to below 6 mg/l), even a large scale unprogrammed release of tailings materials (for example, following failure of the dam) into the river system would not result in transboundary pollution. The model has shown that under worse case dam failure scenario all legal limits for cyanide and heavy metals concentrations would be met in the river water before it crosses into Hungary.

The INCA model has also been used to evaluate the beneficial impacts of the existing mine water collection and treatment and it has shown that substantial improvements in water quality are achieved along the river system under normal operational conditions.

For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the Mureş River Modeling Program and the full modeling report is presented in Annex 5.1:

- Development of HCN on the tailings pond surface. Simulated emissions of HCN from the Tailings Management Facility pond surface and of their dispersion into the ambient air show that the level of $400\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ hourly average and $179\mu\text{ g/m}^3$ 8hr average will not be exceeded. These HCN concentrations are only slightly over the odor threshold (0.17ppm) and much below potentially dangerous concentrations;

- Cetate Dam break and breach development. Flood modeling was in case of a break in Cetate dam was based on the design parameters obtained from the hydrometeorological study "Assessment of rainfall intensity, frequency and runoff for the Roşia Montană Project - Radu Drobot". The breach characteristics were predicted using the BREACH model, and the maximum height of the flood wave in various flow sections was modeled using the FLDWAV software. The assumptions included a total 800000 m^3 discharge for one hour, when the peak of the flood hydrograph is about 4.9 m above base flow immediately below the dam and in the narrow Abrud valley 5.9-7,5 km downstream of the dam, while in the last section considered (10,5 km) water depth is about 2.3 m above base flow and the maximum flow rate $877\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Further, the broader Aries valley allows the flood wave to propagate on a significantly wider bed, which results in a highly attenuated hydrograph. These results describe the "worst case scenario" based on extreme dam break assumptions:

- Accidents during cyanide transportation. Due to the large quantities of cyanide transported (about 30t /day) the risks associated to this activity were assessed in detail using the ZHA- Zurich Hazard Analysis method. As a consequence, the optimum transport route was selected from the manufacturer to the Process Plant, e.g.;

- Cyanide transport (in solid state) will exclusively involve special SLS (Solid to Liquid System) containers, 16 tons each. The ISO compliant container will be protected by a framework with legs, which allows separation from the transport trailer for temporary storage. The wall is 5.17 mm thick, which, together with the protective framework, provides additional protection to the load in case of accident. This system is considered BAT and is currently one of the safest cyanide transportation options.

It is being mentioned the fact that the study develops the occurrence possibility of these scenarios (pages 166-171, Conclusions).

As regards the cyanides management, there is a baseline study named "Roşia Montană Golden Project, Cyanides Management Plan" prepared in compliance with the "International Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold (International Cyanide management Institute) May 2002". S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation is signatory to this code.

Bibliographical references for Chapter 7 "Risk Cases" are listed at page 173-176.

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RMGC's closure estimates, which were developed by a team of independent experts with international experience and will be reviewed by third party experts, are based on the assumption that the project can be completed according to the plan, without interruptions, bankruptcy or the like. They are engineering calculations and estimates based on the current commitments of the closure plan and are summarized in the EIA's Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Annex 1 of Plan J will be updated using a more detailed approach looking at every individual year and calculating the amount of surety, which must be set aside year by year to rehabilitate the mine before RMGC is released from all its legal obligations. Most importantly, the current estimates assume the application of international best

practice, best available technology (BAT) and compliance with all Romanian and European Union laws and regulations.

Closure and rehabilitation at Roşia Montană involves the following measures:

- Covering and vegetating the waste dumps as far as they are not backfilled into the open pits;
- Backfilling the open pits, except Cetate pit, which will be flooded to form a lake;
- Covering and vegetating the tailings pond and its dam areas;
- Dismantling of disused production facilities and revegetation of the cleaned-up areas;
- Water treatment by semi-passive systems (with conventional treatment systems as backup) until all effluents have reached the discharge standards and need no further treatment;
- Maintenance of the vegetation, erosion control, and monitoring of the entire site until it has been demonstrated by RMGC that all remediation targets have been sustainably reached.

While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost estimates because the largest expense—that incurred by the earthmoving operation required to reshape the landscape—can be estimated with confidence. Using the project design, we can measure the size of the areas that must be reshaped and resurfaced. Similarly, there is a body of scientific studies and experiments that enable scientists to determine the depth of soil cover for successful re-vegetation. By multiplying the size of the areas by the necessary depth of the topsoil by the unit rate (also derived from studying similar earthmoving operations at similar sites), we can estimate the potential costs of this major facet of the rehabilitation operation. The earthmoving operation, which will total approximately US \$65 million, makes up 87% of closure and rehabilitation costs.

Also, the necessity of additional technological measures to stabilize and reshape the tailings surface will be discussed in the update of the Economical Financial Guarantee (EFG) estimate, which leads to an increase the provisions for tailings rehabilitation, especially if the TMF is closed prematurely and no optimized tailings disposal regime is applied. The exact figures depend on the details of the TMF closure strategy which can be finally determined only during production.

We believe that—far from being too low—our cost estimates are evidence of our high level of commitment to closure and rehabilitation. Just as a comparison, the world's largest gold producer has set aside US \$683 million (as of December 31, 2006) for the rehabilitation of 27 operations, which equates to US \$25 million on average per mine. The RMGC closure cost estimates, recently revised upward from the US \$73 million reported in the EIA based on additional information, currently total US \$76 million.

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According to Law 5/2000, regarding the approval of the Territory Arrangement Plan – 3rd Section – protected areas (“Law 5/2000”) (article 5, paragraphs 2-3), local public authorities, with the support of the competent central public authorities, had the obligation to establish the boundaries of the protection areas for the cultural heritage elements stipulated in Annex III to the above-mentioned law. This measure should have been taken within 12 months from the effective date of Law 5/2000, based on specialized studies. For this purpose, the local public authorities had to prepare the town planning documentation and its related regulations, developed and approved according to the law. This documentation must comprise the necessary protection and conservation measures for the national cultural heritage elements located in this area.

Concurrently, Law 350/2001 on the territory arrangement and urbanism stipulates the right of legal or natural persons interested in arranging the territory, to initiate the development of urbanism plans.

In accordance with these legal provisions, in 2001, RMGC initiated the preparation of these specific town-planning documentations - the General Urbanism Plan and the Zonal Urbanism Plan. These plans have been developed by Romanian certified companies and followed the legal approval procedure. The permit for the establishment of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre Protected Area was issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in 2002 (permits no. 61/14.02.2002 and no. 178/20.06.2002) as part of the procedure for the approval of the town planning documentation. Based on these permits, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs requested the company to develop a Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Historical Centre of Roşia Montană. Out of the 41 historical buildings in Roşia Montană, thirty-five (35) are located inside the protected area of the Roşia Montană Historical Centre.

As for the heritage elements located in the future industrial development area (6 historical buildings), these are discussed in the Industrial Zonal Urbanism Plan prepared by SC Proiect Alba SA. The regulations included in this document will contain measures for the protection of these monuments.

In conclusion, the town planning studies and the specialized studies conducted for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the protection areas within the future mining operations perimeter are currently pending approval, in accordance with the legal provisions, by the competent institutions and committees. Please note that none of the historical houses located in the perimeter of the proposed project will be affected; on the contrary, all the 41 historic buildings will be included in a complex restoration and rehabilitation program (see the Management Plan). This program is mandatory, regardless of the implementation of the mining project, if we want to prevent these buildings from collapsing because of their advanced degradation.

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Your assertion regarding the failure to obtain an applicable urbanism certificate at the start up of the public debates and of the evaluation of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment, is not correct.

Thus, by the time when the public debate stage started up there was an applicable urbanism certificate and namely the urbanism certificate no. 78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council. This certificate was obtained prior to the evaluation stage of the quality of the report to the environmental impact assessment which started up once the EIA was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Water Management on the 15th May 2006.

For better understanding the applicable legal provisions and the facts developed within the mining project of Roşia Montană zone we would like to make several comments:

- The procedure for issuing the environmental permit for Roşia Montană project started up on the 14th December 2004 by submitting the technical memorandum and the urbanism certificate no.68/26.August 2004 (certificate applicable by that time). S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) applied for and obtained a new urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006 issued by Alba County Council for the entire Roşia Montană Project applicable on the date of the EIA Report submission (15th May 2006) and prior to the public debate start up (June 2006);
- The Section 1 of the urbanism certificate no.78 of 26th 04.2006 entitled Work construction, position 10 – “Processing plant and associated constructions “ – including the tailing management facility which existence is compulsory for the processing plant running. The Tailing management facility is also specified on the layout plans which are integral part of the urbanism certificate and they were sealed by Alba County Council so that they cannot be modified;
- The Urbanism Certificate is an informative document and its goal is only to inform the applicant about the legal, economic and technical regime of the existing lands and buildings and to establish the urbanism requirements and the approvals necessary to obtain the construction permit (including the environmental permit) as per art.6 of Law 50/1991 referring to the completion of construction works, republished and art 27 paragraph 2 of the Norms for the application of Law 50/1991 – Official Journal 825 bis/13.09.2005).

As it is an informative document, it does not limit the number of certificates an applicant may obtain for the same land plot (art. 30 of Law no. 350/2001 regarding the territorial planning and urbanism).

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Introduced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report Study (EIA), the Roşia Montană Foundation is shifting in focus. The Community Sustainable Development Plan activities initially conceived as coming under the Foundation umbrella (business oriented activities: business incubator, business advisory center, micro-finance facility, as well as social oriented activities: education and training center) have been advanced independently, via partnerships and with community participation in decision-making – a preferable way to advance social and economic development programs.

Going forward, the Foundation will take shape around preservation, patrimony and cultural heritage

issues, with its final form determined in consultation with the community.

In terms of the philosophy that guides the company's Sustainable Development efforts, the Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) sees itself not as principal provider, but as a partner. Community involvement is considered the starting point; over time, as the community builds the capacity to maintain programs in its own right, the company will turn over control of currently-established programs to the community and its institutions.

For more information, please see Roșia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roșia Montană Project – annex 4.

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We underline the fact that your statement is false. The General Urbanism Plan for the Roșia Montană commune, endorsed in 2002 allows the development of Roșia Montană project, as it has been presented during the public consultations.

Concurrently, pursuant to the provisions of art. 41, paragraph 2, from the Mining Law no.85/2003, the authorities from the local administration have the liability to adjust and/or update the territory arrangement plans and the general urbanism plans, in order to allow the development of all operations necessary for the development of mining activities.

RMGC has also initiated the preparation of two zonal urbanism plans: Zonal Urbanism Plan Modification – Roșia Montană Industrial Area and Zonal Urbanism Plan – Roșia Montană Historical Area. The first urbanism plan is required by the urbanism certificate no.78/26.04.2006, which updates the Zonal Urbanism Plan for the Industrial Area approved in 2002. As far as the historical area is concerned, its Zonal Urbanism Plan is required by the General Urbanism Plan approved also in 2002. Both urbanism plans are pending approval and have been subject to public consultations.

*

An engineered liner is included in the design of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) basin. Specifically, the Roșia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF or “the facility”) has been designed to be compliant with the EU Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC), transposed as Romanian GD 351/2005. The TMF is also designed for compliance with the EU Mine Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) as required by the Terms of Reference established by the MEWM in May, 2005. The following paragraphs provide a discussion of how the facility is compliant with the directives.

The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:

- the tailings impoundment;
- the tailings dam;
- the secondary seepage collection pond;
- the secondary containment dam; and
- the groundwater monitoring wells/extraction wells located downstream of the Secondary Containment dam.

All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.

The directives indicated above require that the TMF design be protective of groundwater. For the Roșia Montană project (RMP), this requirement is addressed by consideration of the favorable geology (low permeability shales underlying the TMF impoundment, the TMF dam and the Secondary Containment dam) and the proposed installation of a low-permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) recompacted soil liner beneath the TMF basin. Please see Chapter 2 of EIA Plan F, “The Tailings Facility Management Plan” for more information.

The proposed low permeability soil liner will be fully compliant with Best Available Techniques (BAT) as defined by EU Directive 96/61 (IPPC) and EU Mine Waste Directive. Additional design features that are included in the design to be protective of groundwater include:

- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam to control seepage;
- A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) core in the starter dam to control seepage;
- A seepage collection dam and pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline;
- A series of monitoring wells, below the toe of the secondary containment dam, to monitor seepage and ensure compliance, before the waste facility limit.

In addition to the design components noted above specific operational requirements will be implemented to be protective of human health and the environment. In the extremely unlikely case that impacted water is detected in the monitoring wells below the secondary containment dam, they will be converted to pumping wells and will be used to extract the impacted water and pump it into the reclaim pond where it will be incorporated into the RMP processing plant water supply system, until the compliance is reestablish.

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reestablish.

With respect to your comments made as regards a presumptive infringement of the provisions of Government Decision No.351/2005 (“GD 351/2005”), there are several aspects to be taken into consideration. Thus:

1. Firstly, please note that, according to the provisions of art. 6 of GD 351/2005, any activity that might determine the discharge of dangerous substances into the environment is subject to the prior approval of the water management authorities and shall comply with the provisions of the water permit issued in accordance with the relevant legislation.

The GD 351/2005 provides that the water permit shall be issued only after all technical-construction measures are implemented as prevent the indirect discharge of dangerous substances into the underground waters. The maximum discharge limits are expressly provided under GD 351/2005 and compliance with such is a condition for granting and maintaining the water permit.

In accordance with the provisions of GD 351/2005, the actual discharge limits should be authorized by the relevant authority, such process being understood by the lawmaker in consideration of the complexity and variety of industrial activities, as well as the latest technological achievements.

Therefore, please note that the EIA stage is not intended to be finalized into an overall comprehensive permit, but it represents only a part of a more complex permitting process. Please note that, according with art. 3 of GD 918/2002, the data`s level of detail provided in the EIA is the one available in the feasibility stage of the project, obviously making impossible for both the titleholder and authority to exhaust all required technical data and permits granted.

The adequate protection of the ground water shall be ensured by the terms and conditions of the water permit. The issuance of the water permit shall be performed following an individual assessment of the project, considering its particular aspects and the relevant legal requirements applicable for mining activities. Until the water permit is obtained, any allegation regarding the infringement of GD 351/2005 is obviously premature mainly because the water permit shall regulate, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the conditions to be observed by the developer as regards the protection of the ground water;

2. Secondly, kindly note that the complexity and specificity of mining projects generated the need of a particular legal framework. Therefore, for such projects, the reading of the legal provisions of a certain enactment should be corroborated with the relevant provisions of the other regulations applicable.

In this respect, please not that the understanding of GD 351/2005 must be corroborated with the provisions of the entire relevant legislation enforceable as regards Roşia Montană Project, with a particular accent to Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive industries (“Directive 21”).

The very scope of Directive 21 is to provide a specific legal framework for the extractive wastes and waste facilities related to mining projects, considering the complexity of such projects and the particular aspects of mining activities that can not always be subject to the common regulations on waste management and landfill.

From this perspective, Directive 21 provides that, an operator of a waste facility, as such is defined thereunder (please note that the TMF proposed by RMGC is considered a “waste facility” under Directive 21), must inter alia, ensure that:

- a) *“the waste facility is [.....]designed so as to meet the necessary conditions for, in the short and long-term perspectives, preventing pollution of the soil, air, groundwater or surface water, taking into account especially Directives 76/464/EEC (1), 80/68/EEC (2) and 2000/60/EC, and ensuring efficient collection of contaminated water and leachate as and when required under the permit, and reducing erosion caused by water or wind as far as it is technically possible and economically viable;”*
- b) *“the waste facility is suitably constructed, managed and maintained to ensure its physical stability and to prevent pollution or contamination of soil, air, surface water or groundwater in the short and long-term perspectives as well as to minimize as far as possible damage to landscape.”*

In addition, it should be mentioned that RMGC was required by MWEM under the Terms of Reference, to perform the EIA considering the provisions of Directive 21 and the BAT Management of Mining Waste. The Directive 21 was intended by the EU DG of Environment to be the legislative regime applicable to sound management of mining waste throughout Europe and therefore compliance with its provisions is mandatory.

*

Information regarding our Environmental Financial Guarantee (“EFG”) is fully discussed in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans” (Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan”). The EFG is updated annually and will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. These funds will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (“RMGC”) has invested significant time, energy, and resources assessing the viability of a mining project in the valley of Roşia Montană. This assessment has led RMGC to conclude that Roşia Montană presents an attractive long-term development opportunity – an opinion confirmed by a variety of lending institutions, who have completed detailed reviews of the project’s design and profitability. We have every confidence that we will see the project through to the end of its projected 16-year lifespan, regardless of any fluctuations in the market price of gold.

In Romania, the creation of an EFG is required to ensure adequate funds are available from the mine operator for environmental cleanup. The EFG is governed by the Mining Law (no. 85/2003) and the National Agency for Mineral Resources instructions and Mining Law Enforcement Norms (no. 1208/2003).

Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).

The Mine Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities and 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability Directive regulates the remedies, and measures to be taken by the environmental authorities, in the event of environmental damage created by mining operations, with the goal of ensuring adequate financial resources are available from the operators for environmental cleanup efforts. While these directives have yet to be transposed by the Romanian Government, the deadlines for implementing their enforcement mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.

RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.

Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.

The current projected closure cost for Roşia Montană is US \$76 million, which is based on the mine operating for its full 16-year lifespan. The annual updates will be completed by independent experts, carried out in consultation with the NAMR, as the Governmental authority competent in mining activities field. These updates will ensure that in the unlikely event of early closure of the project, at any point in time, each EFG will always reflect the costs associated with reclamation. (These annual updates will result in an estimate that exceeds our current US \$76 million costs of closure, because some reclamation activity is incorporated into the routine operations of the mine.)

A number of different financial instruments are available to ensure that RMGC is capable of covering all of the expected closure costs. These instruments, which will be held in protected accounts at the Romanian state disposal, include:

- Cash deposit;
- Trust funds;
- Letter of credit;

- Surety bonds;
- Insurance policy.

Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.

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The Security Report has been made available for public access by being posted at the following Internet address http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/rosia_montana_securitate.htm as well as through the printed version which could have been found at several information locations established for public hearings.

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The Report on the Environmental impact assessment study (EIA) considered all alternative developments, including the option of not proceeding with any project – an option that would generate no investment, allowing the existing pollution problems and socio-economic decline to continue (Chapter 5 – *Assessment of Alternatives*).

The report also considered alternative developments – including agriculture, grazing, meat processing, tourism, forestry and forest products, cottage industries, and flora/fauna gathering for pharmaceutical purposes – and concluded that these activities could not provide the economic, cultural and environmental benefits brought by the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

Chapter 5 also examines alternative locations for key facilities as well as alternative technologies for mining, processing and waste management, in line with best practice and as compared against published EU best available techniques (BAT) documentation.

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The impact on protected flora and fauna will exist only locally, but this impact will not lead to the loss of any specie. The Project has been designed even from the beginning to fully comply with the requirements and norms imposed by Romanian and European environmental legislation.

The company believes the fact that the project impact on environment remains significant, especially because covers previous impacts. But, the investments required to ecologically restore/rehabilitate Roşia Montană area in order to address current complex environmental issues, are only achievable following the implementation of some economic projects that will generate and warrant implementation of some direct and responsible actions as a component of base principles of sustainable development concepts. Clean processes and technologies may be developed only in the presence of a solid economic environment fully compliant with the environment that will also resolve previous impacts of anthropic activities.

The base documents of the Project are in fact an unbiased reason of its implementation, considering the highly complex environmental commitment within Roşia Montană area.

Some of the Roşia Montană species that are under a certain protection status stand for an insignificant percentage of the scale of populations estimated at national level. The characterization of species from their habitat point of view exists in the species tables presented in the Biodiversity Chapter of the EIA Report and its annexes, although this is not a requirement imposed by the Habitats Directive. Due to their large volume of information, the annexes of chapter 4.6 Biodiversity can be found in the electronic version of the EIA disclosed by the company both in Romanian and English through approx. 6,000 DVD/CD copies, being accessible on the company website, and on the websites of Ministry of Environment and Water Management, local and regional environmental protection agencies of Alba, Sibiu, Cluj, etc.

From practical point of view, the low value of conservation of the impact area is also indirectly emphasized by the fact that there is no proposal to designate the area a SPA (aviafaunistic special protected area) and by the denial as unfounded of the proposal to designate the area as a pSCI area (sites of community importance).

Taking all these into account, we believe that the proposed Project is compliant with the provisions of EU Directive no. 92/43 Habitats[1], and EU Directive no. 79/409 Birds[2] respectively, especially because within Biodiversity Management Plan, Plan H, several active and responsible measures are provided to reconstruct/rehabilitate several natural habitats, pursuant to the provisions of the same documents [3].

References:

[1] art.3, 2nd paragraph, Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 (network) in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

art.4, 1st paragraph. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. [...]

2nd paragraph.[...] Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory.[...]

Art. 6, 4th paragraph. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Art. 16. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):[...]

- in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;

[2] Art.4, 1st paragraph. The species mentioned in annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. [...]

Trends and variations in population levels shall be taken into account as a background for evaluations. Member states shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this directive applies.

[3] Directive 92/43 Habitats, art. 2, 2nd paragraph; Directive 79/409 Birds, art. 3, 2nd paragraph, letter c.

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This statement is ungrounded, because the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process has included preliminary cumulative estimates for stationary motorized equipment and linear (vehicular) sources were prepared in order to provide an initial understanding of the potential cumulative noise and vibration impacts from background and Roşia Montană Project sources, and to guide future monitoring and measurement activities as well as the selection of appropriate Best Management Practices/Best Available

Techniques for further mitigation of the potential noise and vibration impacts from Project activities. These preliminary estimates apply to major construction activities, as well as the operation and decommissioning/closure of the mine and process plant. They are documented as data tables and isopleth maps for major noise-generating activities in selected, representative Project years; see **Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16** and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9**. All these details related to the applied assessment methodology, the input data of the dispersion model, the modeling results and the measures established for the prevention/mitigation/elimination of the potential impact for all project stages (construction, operation, closure) are included in Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Noise and Vibrations of the EIA Report.

Project Years 0, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 19 were selected for modeling because they are considered to be representative of the most significant levels of noise-generating activity. They are also the same years used for air impact modeling purposes in Section 4.2, as air and noise impacts share many of the same sources or are otherwise closely correlated. In order to more accurately reflect potential receptor impacts, all of these exhibits integrate the background traffic estimates discussed in Section 4.3.6.1.

The Project site plan and process plant area and facility drawings were used to establish the position of the noise sources and other relevant physical characteristics of the site. Receptor locations were established using background reports and project engineering and environmental documentation provided by RMGC. With this information, the source locations and receptor locations were translated into input (x, y, and z) co-ordinates for the noise-modeling program.

Tables 4.3.8 through 4.3.16 and **Exhibits 4.3.1 through 4.3.9** present the average maximum noise values likely to be experienced by the receptor community over all Project phases after incorporation of a variety of initial mitigation measures designed specifically to reduce the impacts associated with mobile and stationary machinery sources. The influence of non-mining related background (primarily traffic) noise is also included.

To evaluate the sound levels associated with haul trucks and other mobile sources crossing the site carrying excavated ore, waste rock, and soil, a noise analysis program based on the (U.S.) Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) standard RD-77-108 [1] model was used to calculate reference noise emissions values for heavy trucks along the project roadways. The FHWA model predicts hourly L_{eq} values for free-flowing traffic conditions and is generally considered to be accurate within 1.5 decibels (dB).

The model is based on the standardized noise emission factors for different types and weights of vehicles (e.g., automobiles, medium trucks, and heavy trucks), with consideration given to vehicle volume, speed, roadway configuration, distance to the receiver, and the acoustical characteristics of the site. The emission levels of all three vehicle types increase as a function of the logarithm of their speed.

To evaluate the sound sources from the proposed mine processing facility and the semi-stationary material handling equipment (at the ore extraction, waste rock and soil stockpiling areas), a proprietary computerized noise prediction program was used by AAC to simulate and model the future equipment noise emissions throughout the area. The modeling program uses industry-accepted propagation algorithms based on the following American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards:

- *ANSI S1.26-1995 (R2004), Method for the Calculation of the Absorption of Sound by the Atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-1:1993, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors-- Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere;*
- *ISO 9613-2:1996, Acoustics -- Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors -- Part 2: General method of calculation;*
- *ISO 3891:1978, Acoustics -- Procedure for describing aircraft noise heard on the ground.*

The calculations account for classical sound wave divergence (i.e., spherical spreading loss with adjustments for source directivity from point sources) plus attenuation factors due to air absorption, minimal ground effects, and barriers/shielding.

This model has been validated by AAC over a number of years via noise measurements at several operating industrial sites that had been previously modeled during the engineering design phases. The comparison of modeled predictions versus actual measurements has consistently shown close agreement; typically in

the range of 1 to 3 dB (A).

References:

[1] FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model; see Federal Highway Administration Report Number FHWA-RD-77-108, USA, Washington, D.C., 1978.

A detailed presentation of blasting technology can be found in the annex 7.1 - Proposed blasting technology for the operational phase of Roşia Montană Project.

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The partnership between Gabriel Resources and Regia Autonomă a Cuprului Deva (currently, CNCAF Minvest SA) has been established based on Law no. 15/1990 on the reorganization of the state owned companies as autonomous directions and trade companies, published in the Official Gazette, Section I, no. 98/08.08.1990, as subsequently amended and supplemented. Art. 35 of this law provides the possibility of the regies autonomous to enter into partnerships with legal third parties, Romanian or foreign, for the purpose of setting up new trading companies.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA was set up in 1997, according to the legal provisions in force as at that time, the setting up being made by observing all the conditions imposed by Company Law no. 31/1990 and Trade Register Law no. 26/1990, in regard of the setting up of the joint stock companies with mixed capital.

We underline that the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA, representing the result of the parties agreement in regard of the terms and conditions under which the partnership between the Romanian state and investor takes place represents a public document, being included in the category of documents which, as per Law no. 26/1990 on the Trade Register, are published in the Romanian Official Gazette and for which the Trade Register is obliged to issue, on the expense of the persons submitting a request, certified copies.

As for the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company together with Gabriel Resources Ltd., this has been expressed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the conditions imposed by the setting up of the mixed company being the following: (i) ensuring of the jobs at the level existing upon the conclusion of the agreement concerning the setting up of the mixed company; (ii) the expenses incurred by the fulfillment of the exploration stage should be fully supported by Gabriel; (iii) the obtaining of the approval from the ANRM by the Copper Autonomous Direction Deva and (iv) the observance of all legal provisions in force concerning the setting up of the mixed companies with foreign partners. These conditions have been fully complied with as at the setting up of the company and during the development of its activity.

We also specify that the establishing of the shareholders' quotas to the benefits and losses of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA has been made by considering their contribution quota to the company's share capital. The current percentage of 80% for Gabriel Resources Ltd. and of 19.31% for CNCAF Minvest SA resulted from the initial contribution and the subsequent contributions of the shareholders to the company's share capital, in consideration also of Gabriel Resources Ltd. advancing all expenses and costs related to the development-exploitation and permitting of the Roşia Montană Mining Project.

The provisions of the Articles of Associations of Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA on the necessary majority and quorum conditions for the decision-making process within the General Shareholders Meeting and the quotas to the benefits and losses of the company are taken from Law no. 31/1990, and no derogation exists in regard of this aspect.

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This claim is not true; the Urbanism Plan has been prepared with public consultation.

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) has requested and obtained from Alba County Council the Urbanism Certificate no. 78 of 26.04.2006, for the entire Roşia Montană mining project, including the tailings management facility. The Urbanism Certificate also stipulated the preparation of a Zonal

Urbanism Plan, to reflect all changes made to the Roşia Montană Project, following the public consultations and debates organized in relation to this project, and the consultations with the permitting authorities. This plan, entitled “Modification of the Zonal Urbanism Plan, Roşia Montană Industrial Area”, was prepared and subjected to public debate in June 2006 in accordance with the provisions of Order no.176/N/2000 issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Territory Development for the approval of the technical regulations “Guidelines regarding the methodology applied for the preparation and framework content of the Zonal Urbanism Plan” and, at present, it is pending approval.

Concerning the Roşia Montană General Urbanism Plan approved in 2002, such plan was prepared in parallel with the Zonal Urbanism Plan of 2002, all the provisions of the General Urbanism Plan being also included in the Zonal Urbanism Plan. Also, the approval procedure related to the two urbanism plans was carried out in parallel.

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Preventive archaeological researches within the Roşia Montană mining project area have been undertaken based on specific techniques, specifically trial trenches in all accessible areas that are suitable for human habitation, taking into account the bibliographical information and the observations recorded during the archaeological survey campaigns, the geophysical studies and the analyses of the photogrammetric flights. In addition, surface investigations were undertaken, where appropriate.

The archaeological researches at Roşia Montană covered a large surface and focused on the areas known to have archaeological potential. THEREFORE, ALL AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY DISCHARGED HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY INVESTIGATED. All research programs, beginning with the 2004 campaign, have been undertaken in full compliance with the current legal requirements, i.e. Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs.

The proposed gold mining project at Roşia Montană has raised a series of issues related to the rescue of the historical-archaeological heritage within the area, as well as issues related to its scientific development and also the enhancement of heritage within a museum. Given the complex difficulties encountered in this respect, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs decided to initiate the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program.

The company’s role was to provide the necessary financial resources for the assessment, research and enhancement of the archaeological remains, in full compliance with the Romanian current legislation. The development of the research and of the archaeological discharge works has been conducted through specific means and methodologies that have been adjusted to the realities of every site researched, in our case, Roşia Montană. They consisted in:

- Archives studies;
- Archaeological surveys; trial trenches;
- aerial reconnaissance/survey and aerial photo interpretation ; high resolution satellite images;
- mining archaeology studies; underground topography and 3D modeling;
- geophysical surveys;
- extensive archaeological investigations in the areas with an identified archaeological potential- this implied carrying out archaeological excavations;
- Interdisciplinary studies- sedimentology, archaeo-zoology, comparative palynology, archaeo-metallurgy, geology, mineralogy;
- Radiocarbon dating and dendrochronology;
- This research and its results were included in an integrated database;
- traditional and digital archaeological topography and development of the GIS project; generate a photo archive- both traditional and digital;
- restoration of artifacts;
- an inventory and a digital catalogue of the artifacts;
- studies conducted by specialists in order to enhance the research results - publication of monographs/scientific books and journals, exhibitions, websites, etc.

All the preventive archaeological researches undertaken at Roşia Montană since 2000 have been carried

out as part of a complex research program; permits for preventive archaeological excavations being issued in compliance with the current legislation. These archaeological investigations have been undertaken by representatives of 21 specialized institutions from Romania and 3 others from abroad, under the scientific coordination of the Romanian National Museum of History. All archaeological researches have been conducted in full compliance with the existing legislation. The investigations undertaken during each archaeological research campaign have been approved by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs based on the Annual Archaeological Research Plan approved by the National Commission of Archaeology.

Under the current legislation (Ministerial Order no. 2392 of 6 September 2004 on the establishment of the Archaeological Standards and Procedures by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs) the archaeologists who have conducted the research may ask that an archaeological discharge certificate be granted. Based on a complex research program, the archaeologists prepare comprehensive documentation with regard to the researched area. Upon consideration of the submitted documentation, the National Commission of Archaeology makes a decision as to whether to recommend or not the granting of the archaeological discharge certificate. In the case of the research conducted in the period 2001-2006, the archaeological discharge certificate was issued directly by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs or by its local agencies.

Preventive archaeological researches at Roșia Montană have allowed the research of five Roman cremation necropolis (Tău Corna, Hop-Găuri, Țarina, Jig - Piciorag and Pârâul Porcului – Tăul Secuilor), two funerary areas (Carpeni, Nanului Valley), sacred areas (Hăbad, Nanului Valley), habitation areas (Hăbad, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului, Hop), the most significant being the Roman structures on the Carpeni Hill and the circular funerary monument at Tău Găuri. In addition, for the first time in Romania, surface investigations have been paralleled by underground investigations of Cetate, Cârnic, Jig and Orlea massifs, with important discoveries in the Piatra Corbului, area, Cătălina-Monulești gallery and the Păru Carpeni mining sector.

The research consisted of aerial photo interpretation, archaeological magnetometric studies, electrical resistivity, palynology, sedimentology, geology studies, radiocarbon and dendrochronology dating. For a better management of the research units and of the archaeological findings, data bases were used, including text and photographs-among which 4 satellite images (an archive satellite image type SPOT Panchromatic (10m) from 1997; 2 satellite images LANDSAT 7 MS (30 m), dating from 2000 and 2003; a satellite image with priority programming SPOT 5 SuperMode color (2,5 m resolution-19 July 2004); all data have been included in a comprehensive GIS program, a first in the Romanian archaeological research.

In the case of archaeological monuments that are located close to industrial facilities, plans have been redesigned to ensure that the archaeological remains in question will not be affected. Where appropriate, the archaeological monument was preserved in situ and restored, i.e. the circular funerary monument at Hop-Găuri (see The "Alburnus Maior" monograph series, volume II, Bucharest, 2004). Another example in this respect is the Carpeni Hill, designated an "archaeological " reserve, and the Piatra Corbului area. In 2004, after being thoroughly investigated, these areas have been included on the List of Historic Monuments. Add to this the areas where ancient mining remains will be preserved, such as the Cătălina Monulești gallery and the mining sector Păru Carpeni, as well as the protected area Roșia Montană Historic Center, including a number of heritage assets (35 historic monument houses).

We emphasise in this respect that the identified and researched structures have been published in preliminary form in the Archaeological Research Chronicle of Romania, after every archaeological research campaign, as well as in volume 1 of the Alburnus Maior monographic series. We mention here the areas where Roman habitation structures have been identified and researched, as well as the references to be consulted for further information: Hop-Găuri, Carpeni, Tăul Țapului (CCA 2001 (2002), p. 254-257, no. 182; 261-262, nr. 185; 264-265, no. 188; 265-266, no. 189. Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 45-80; 81-122; 123-148; CCA 2001 (2002), 257-261; CCA 2003 (2004) ,280-283; Alburnus Maior I, 2003, p. 387-431, 433-446, 447-467).

For further details related to the applicable legal framework, the responsibilities of the Project titleholder, or for a detailed description of the preventive archaeological researches undertaken to date and of the Cultural Heritage Management Plans, please see Annex called "Information on the Cultural heritage of Roșia and Related Management Aspects". In addition, the annex includes supplementary information with regard to the result of the researches undertaken as part of the "Alburnus Maior" National Research Program between 2001 and 2006.

In conclusion, the area mentioned by the questioner has been researched in accordance with the Romanian legal requirements, as well as with European standards and practices in the field.

Note that the type of research undertaken at Roşia Montană, known as preventive/rescue archaeological research, as well as other related heritage studies, are done everywhere in the world in close connection with the economic development of certain areas. Both the costs for the research and for the enhancement and maintenance of the preserved areas are provided by investors, in a public-private partnership set up in order to protect the cultural heritage, as per the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Malta-1992) [1].

References:

[1]The text of the Convention is available at the following address: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=143&CM=8&DF=7/6/2006&CL=ENG>

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In 2000, in the context of the proposal of a new mining project in the Roşia Montană area, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs approved a series of studies to be conducted in order to research the archaeological and architectural heritage of the area. And at the end of that year, the Design Centre for National Cultural Heritage (now the National Institute for Historical Monuments) presented the preliminary results of these researches to the National Commission for Historical Monuments and of the National Commission of Archaeology. Based on these results, in 2001, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs initiated the “Alburnus Maior” National Research Program (the Order no. 2504 / 07.03.2001 of the Minister of Culture and Religious Affairs) in compliance with the Law 378/2001 (as subsequently amended by Law 462/2003 and by Law 258/2006 and Law 259/2006). Thus, since 2000, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs – directly or through its subordinate institutions - has fulfilled its duties with regard to the management of the issues related to Roşia Montană’s heritage.

Thus, the preventive archaeological researches have been conducted by the representatives of 21 national institutions and 3 others from abroad under the scientific coordination of the National Museum of History of Romania. They have been carried out based on the annual approval of the National Commission of Archaeology of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. In accordance with the legislation in force, this research program is carried out with the financial support provided by RMGC (the company that plans to expand and continue to mine the gold-silver deposit in Roşia Montană). Thus, large-scale preventive investigations have been conducted or are underway in the RMP impact area. A proposal will be made based on the results thereof either for the archaeological discharge of some researched perimeters from the project perimeter or the preservation *in situ* of certain representative structures and monuments, in compliance with the legislation in force. In the case of the areas proposed for conservation and the ones for which the archaeological discharge measure was applied, the decision was made based on the surveys conducted by specialists and on the analysis of the National Commission of Archaeology. In the period 2000-2005, the mining project underwent a series of modifications designed to promote the implementation of the decision regarding the conservation of the local heritage. Examples of these include: extending the duration of the field investigations on several years (e.g. Țarina, Pârâul Porcului, Orlea) and changing the location of some elements of infrastructure in order to allow the conservation of the archaeological remains found in the Carpeni, Tău Găuri and Pietra Corbului areas.

The architectural and town-planning surveys have been conducted, in accordance with the legislation in force, by companies certified by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, while the town-planning documentations drafted by these companies and the restoration and conservation works undertaken so far have been approved by the National Commission for Historical Monuments. Thus, the town-planning documentations have been approved and implemented in accordance with current legislation, and the company has agreed to these decisions and modified the mine development plans accordingly:

Extensive ethnographic research was conducted in the Roşia Montană-Abrud-Corna area in the period 2001-2004 coordinated by a team of specialists for the Romanian Village Museum „Dimitrie Gusti” (a National Museum directly under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs). Moreover, a broad series of oral history interviews was conducted in the period 2001-2002 by the Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company through the „Gheorghe Brătianu” Oral History Centre, Bucharest

(SRR - CIO).

In compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, specific management plans have been drawn up for the management and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, in the context of the implementation of the mining project. These plans have been included in the documentation prepared for the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study. (see EIA Report, volume 32-33, Plan M- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*, part I –*Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*; part II-*Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană*; part III- *Cultural Heritage Management Plan*).

These management plans comprise detailed presentations of the obligations and responsibilities regarding the protection and conservation of the heritage remains from the Roşia Montană area, which the company has assumed in the context of the implementation of the mining project, according to the decision of the central government. These heritage remains include: archaeological remains above and under the ground, historic buildings, protected areas, intangible heritage assets, cultural landscape items, etc. In this context, it should be noted that besides the works for the protection and preservation of the archaeological heritage, works are being carried out for the rehabilitation and conservation of the protected area Historical Centre Roşia Montană (comprising 35 historic buildings, and projects for the restoration of 11 of these buildings are currently being drafted), Tăul Mare, Tăul Brazi and Tăul Anghel as well as remains of the surface mining works from the Vaidoia area and the creation of a modern museum dedicated to the history of mining in the Apuseni Mountains area. This museum will be established in the coming years and it will include exhibitions of geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage as well as an underground section organized around the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery.

Moreover, representatives of the Directorate for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Cultural Heritage of Alba County have visited Roşia Montană many times in order to collect information and to check the situation. The same administrative body was the intermediary for the specific stages of acquisitions of historic buildings made by RMGC. The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs expressed its pre-emption right regarding the acquisition of these buildings.

Note that apart from the obligations undertaken by RMGC as regards the protection and conservation of the archaeological remains and historical monuments, there are a whole series of obligations, which rest with the local public authorities from Roşia Montană and from Alba County and with the central public authorities, namely the Romanian Government.

These aspects are further detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plans included in the EIA Report (see EIA Report, volume 32, *Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage from Roşia Montană Area*, pages 21-22, 47, 52-53, 66-67-Romanian version/ 22-24; 47; 55-56; 71-72 English version) and the EIA Report, volume 33- *Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană* pages 28-29, 48-50, 52-53, 64-65, page 98 – Annex 1- Romanian version/ 28-29; 47-50; 51-53; 65-66; 103- Annex 1- English version).

Item no.	3040
No. to identify the observations received from the public	No. 112911/ 25.08.2006
Proposal	<p>The questioners do not agree to the Roşia Montană gold and silver mining project proposal formulating the following remarks and comments regarding the EIA report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The paper is very subjective and misleading on its whole - The study does not take into consideration the situation from Roşia Montană commune prior to the company's arrival and the impact which this had on area - The chapter regarding the durable development of the area does not examine any aspect connected with the social life of the Roşia Montană commune - The chapter regarding the biodiversity is not well enough argued <p>the impact which will be caused by the four open pits on the protection area was not sufficiently evaluated</p>
Solution	<p>With respect to your request, we would like to state that art. 44(3) of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection no. 860/2002 on the procedure of assessing the environmental impact and issuing the environmental permit ("Order no. 860/2002") stipulates that <i>"based on the results secured from the public debates, <u>the competent environmental authority will assess reasoned proposals/comments of public and requests from the titleholder to complete the environmental impact assessment with an annex that includes solutions for the raised issues</u>"</i>.</p> <p>We would like to underline the fact that during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and during the development of the entire procedure of assessing the environmental impact, RMGC has observed full compliance with relevant imperative legal requirements included both in domestic and EU legislation. On this, please read the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) According to current legal requirements [1], the Report on EIA Study has been prepared by a team of certified experts independent of the titleholder that are presented in the summary of Chapter 1 – General Information of the EIA; (ii) The EIA Report has been prepared by taking into account all aspects included in the Terms of Reference (ToR) that has been sent by the competent environmental authority pursuant to the provisions included in art. 8(1) of Governmental Decision no. 918/2002 [2] regarding the establishment of the framework procedure for assessing the environmental impact and for the endorsement of the list of public or private projects submitted to this procedure ("GD no. 918/2002"), and at the scale required through the ToR; <p>Therefore please note that the preparation of such a report is conducted based on several impartial criteria that are mandatory and established by competent environmental authority. These criteria are fully observed by RMGC, and not some subjective aspects.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>[1] Art. 21, al. (1), lit. a) and (4) of Governmental Emergency Ordinance no. 195 from 22nd of December 2005 regarding environmental protection, published in Romania's Official Gazette, part I, no. 1.196 from 30th of December 2005, endorsed with several amendments by Law no. 265 from 29th of June 2006, published in Romania's Official Gazette, part I, no. 586 from 6th of July 2006.</p> <p>[2] We underline the fact that GD no. 918/2002 abrogated by the GD no. 1213/2006 regarding the framework-procedure for assessing the environmental impact of certain public and private projects, published in the Official Gazette, Part 1, no. 802/25/09/2006 ("GD no. 1213/2006").</p> <p>However, considering the provisions of art. 29 of GD no. 1213/2006 where it is underlined the fact that "Projects submitted to a competent authority for environmental protection in order to secure the environmental permit and to assess the environmental impact, before the present decision is enforced, they must subjected to the environmental impact assessment procedure and issuance procedure of the applicable environmental permit when the application has been submitted" we underline the fact that as far as the RMGC Project is concerned the provisions of GD 918/2002 are still valid.</p>

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The content of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report Study (EIA) is drafted in accordance with the Terms of Reference (TOR) issued by the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) and the Order no. 863/2002 – Annex 2- Methodological Guide of the screening stage and of completion of the report to the assessment study – Part II (the structure of the report to the environmental impact assessment study).

It is a standard process in social impact assessment to determine current baseline conditions in order to determine how they might be effected by a potential project.

In an area with chronic high unemployment, the primary social impact Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) has had on Roşia Montană is to provide a stable source of economic opportunity.

Currently, RMGC provides almost 500 jobs, out of which more than 80 % are occupied by the locals from Roşia Montană, Abrud and Cămpeni. The taxes paid by RMGC to the local budgets in 2006 reach 117,668 \$US, not to mention benefits to the local businesses.

Among the negative impacts, we mention the resettlement and relocation of some of the community members, impact that will be mitigated by the measures described by Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan.

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The examining of the social life in Roşia Montană wasn't required by the terms of Reference (TOR) issued by the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) or by the Order no. 863/2002 – Annex 2- Methodological Guide of the screening stage and of completion of the report to the assessment study – Part II (the structure of the report to the environmental impact assessment study).

Nonetheless, Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) will collaborate in a participatory approach regarding community development issues with interested parties from the community.

We mention some of the aspects connected with the social life in the Roşia Montană area that RMGC is willing to work with community to advance:

- A private dispensary & health clinic in Piatra Albă (see RRAP), accessible to wider community through health insurance
- Upgrading of a wing of Abrud hospital, accessible to the wider community through the national Romanian health system
- Improvement of mobile emergency medical system in the area
- The building of a new school, residential & civic centre in Piatra Albă. This is fully described in the RRAP
- Health awareness campaigns (in partnership with local authorities & NGOs) covering: reproductive health, diet, and lifestyle amongst others
- Partnerships with education providers & NGOs concerning access to & improvement of education facilities in the area, e.g.: the NGO and local authorities lead CERT Educational Partnership (www.certapuseni.ro).
- Efforts to develop and promote Roşia Montană's cultural heritage for both locals and tourism – RMGC is a partner in the Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (info@rmchp.ro)
- Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect – RMGC is a partner in the Roşia Montană Professional and Vocational Program (info@rmpvtp.ro)
- Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roşia Montană – RMGC is a partner in the Roşia Montană Good Neighbour Program lead by local NGO ProRoşia (info@rmgnp.ro)
- RMGC supports a NGO-lead partnership working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community (www.certapuseni.ro).

For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development and the Roşia Montană Project

– annex 4.

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All biodiversity issues are studied within three different documents: *Biodiversity Baseline Report* (of 69 pages), Chapter 4.6 of *Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study* that was prepared in full compliance with the provisions of Minister Order 863/2002 (which has 112 pages, and includes 4 annexes and 4 exhibits), and finally *The Biodiversity Management Plan* (which has 31 pages).

The EIA managed to have over 4500 pages.

Due to the fact that we wanted to warrant the accessibility of our study, several unbiased limitations have been reflected upon the biodiversity chapter.

Due to the utility of the analyzed document as a technical-administrative instrument that will subsequently facilitate and serve the decision making process, at any given moment the issue of preparing an exhaustive study that will deplete to the smallest details all biodiversity aspects, was not discussed.

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The project's impact on the protected areas was assessed in the March 2006 study of the preservation status of the historic buildings in Roşia Montană. This study was conducted by IPROMIN and by the Bucharest Technical University of Civil Engineering, institutions with a broad expertise in mine engineering and constructions safety. This study proposes safety measures for the consolidation of these buildings. The same institutions also conducted an experimental study to measure the vibrations caused by the blasting procedures in the protected area of the historical centre and on the historical buildings located outside the protected area. Measurements have been performed by simulating a major blasting with 3,000 kg of explosives detonated under normal conditions, without any delay stages or the use some other state-of-the-art technologies, which are common practice in modern mining. This study established measures for mitigating the potential impact generated by the four open-pits, and more specifically the effects caused by blasting on historic buildings.

RMGC has publicly committed - in the EIA - to undertaking a comprehensive program for the rehabilitation and restoration of the historical monuments and of the Protected Area Historical Centre Roşia Montană. Thus, the company plans to spend significant amounts of money in this direction on the basis of having taken all the technical and safety measures required in order to prevent these structures from being affected by the future mining operation.

In Roşia Montană the following areas comprise archaeological remains that are included in the List of Historical Monuments 2004: the Alburnus Maior archaeological site – Roşia Montană (with no other details as to its location and limits), with its components; the Roman settlement located at Alburnus Maior in the Orlea area; the Roman mining operation at Alburnus Maior located in the Orlea massif; the Roman remains at Alburnus Maior located in the Carpeni area; the Roman funerary precinct from the Hop-Găuri area, the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery located in the protected area Historical Centre of Roşia Montană; the Roman galleries from the Cârnic massif in the Piatra Corbului area.

The Historical Centre of Roşia Montană is also included on the List of Historical Monuments 2004. The following details are mentioned with regard to its location: the „Village Fair” („Târgul Satului”); the Square („Piaţa”); the Berg area; Brazilor Street and the area located upstream of the Square, towards the lakes. According to Law 5/2000 (article 5, paragraphs 2-3), local public authorities, with the support of central public authorities competent in this field, were under the obligation to establish the boundaries of the protection areas for the cultural heritage assets stipulated in Annex III to the above-mentioned law. This measure should have been taken within 12 months of the date when Law 5/2000 came into effect, and the protection areas should have been based on specific studies. For this purpose, the local public authorities had to prepare the town planning documentation and its related regulations. This documentation, developed and approved in accordance with the law, should provide the necessary protection and conservation measures for the national cultural heritage assets located in the area.

In accordance with the legal provisions, in 2001, RMGC initiated the drafting of these town-planning

documentations, specifically the General Urbanism Plan and the Zonal Urbanism Plan. These plans were developed by Romanian certified companies and they followed all the stages legally established for approval. The permit for the establishment of the protected area Historical Centre of Roşia Montană was issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in 2002 (permits no. 61/14.02.2002 and no. 178/20.06.2002) as part of the procedure for the approval of the town planning documentations. On the basis of these permits, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs requested the company to develop a Zonal Urban Plan for the Historical Centre of Roşia Montană. Out of the 41 historical buildings in Roşia Montană, 35 are located in the protected area Historical Centre of Roşia Montană, including the Catholic church. The extent of this area has been increased upon recommendation of the National Commission for Historical Monuments. According to these Plans, this area would be restored and conserved in its entirety and a Mining Museum would be established there which would comprise several sections: an open-air exhibition (which will include all the traditional -historical households and industrial heritage items), an exhibition on the history of mining in this area, an underground tourist circuit focused on the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery (where most of the wax tablets were found). However, the company does not plan to turn this area into a museum. On the contrary, all the houses in the area, including the restored historic buildings will continue to be inhabited by the local residents. As for those who decide to relocate, their houses will be used by the staff working for the RMP.

RMGC desires to protect and promote all these elements by means of special measures proposed both within the protected area Historical Centre Roşia Montană (restoration-consolidation-conservation) and in the industrial area (e.g. use of special blasting techniques, creation of buffer areas between the two perimeters; ongoing monitoring of the vibrations and blasting adjusted to the wave propagation speed, etc.).
